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

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Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

Alexis MICHAUD
LATAMI Dashilamu
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Lexicographic and artistic design and engineering
Benjamin GALLIOT

Orthographic transcription
Roselle DOBBS

Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

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

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- 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 (區勛狐): 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.

se/ ɔ̃ -dzo], | se]-mɣ]-tʰa/! | dzɣ/ ɔ̃ -dzo], | dzɣ]-kʰuɾ tʰa]

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

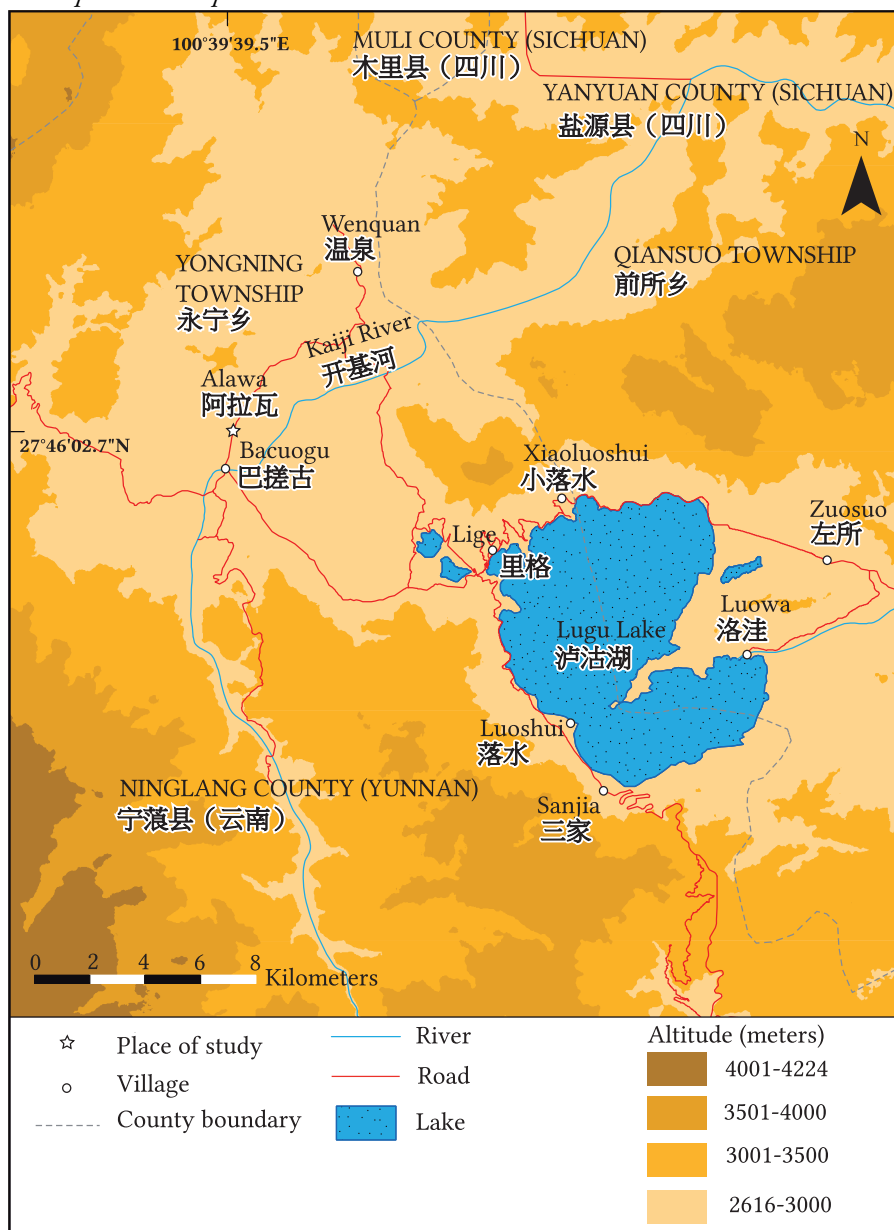
The Na (Mosuo) are famous, both among anthropologists and among the general public, for their distinctive family structures. Cai Hua depicts them as *A Society Without Fathers or Husbands* (CAI 1997), but one of his readers (WELLENS 2003, p. 147) points out that, in his desire to depict Na society as 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 /*naɭ-zwɿ*/, 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: /*loɭɿj-hi.naɭmiɿ*/), 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 /kɣɿmɿ/ is transcribed as /gə⁵⁵mu⁵⁵/, with a voiced initial (p. 17 and elsewhere), whereas the adjective /dzɿ¹ɿ/ 'good' is transcribed as /tɕə¹³/, 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^hta^hmi^h tʃæ^hʃu^hl-^hta^hmy^h/; Chinese: 拉他咪打史拉姆 Lātāmǐ Dǎshīlāmǔ). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called Alawua /ə^hla^hl-^hɤwɤ^h#^h/, close to the monastery of Yongning. The administrative coordinates of this hamlet are: Yúnnán province, Lǐjiāng municipality, Nínglǎng 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: LATA1234).

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 ^h ta ^h mi ^h tʃæ ^h ʃu ^h l- ^h ta ^h my ^h	拉他咪打史拉姆	1950	F4
Gi	Gisso	ki ^h zo ^h	郭给若	1973	F5
Qi	Qiddeu	tɕh ^h i ^h dɕy ^h # ^h	郭园芝	1987	F6
Sg	Siggeema	su ^h lɕu ^h lma ^h	思格玛	1987	F22
Da	Latami Daeshi Daedeu	la ^h ta ^h mi ^h tʃæ ^h ʃu ^h l-tʃæ ^h lɕy ^h	拉他咪王勇	1972	M18
Jj	Ho Jjacee	ho ^h dɕɤ ^h ts ^h e ^h	何甲泽	1942	M21
Dd	Ddeezzhi	ɕu ^h lɕɕu ^h	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 Na⁴. 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 Lahaussais, plans were made to bring the word list closer to the standards of a full-fledged dictionary. A project was deposited with the *Agence Nationale de la Recherche*, accepted in 2012, and begun in 2013: the HimalCo project (ANR-12-CORP-0006).

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

Table 2: Successive versions of the English-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.0	September 2015	halshs-01204638v1	PyLMFlib
1.1	November 2016	halshs-01204638v2	PyLMFlib
1.2.1	April 2018	halshs-01204638v3	PLexika (language: Python)
1.2.2	July 2018	<i>no deposit in HAL</i>	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01204638v4	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)
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 Lexika 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, /la-t-kʰy/ 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 repository⁹ 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, [/gʂʰ/](#) 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="©hĩł-t̚sɿ#ł">
  <Lemme>
    <Forme>hĩł-t̚sɿ#ł</Forme>
    <Ton>#H</Ton>
    <Orthographe>hinzhe</Orthographe>
    <FormeDeSurface>hĩł-t̚sɿł</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">hĩł-tc̥hũł - hĩł-t̚sɿ#ł</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="©hĩł-tc̥hũł">hĩł-tc̥hũł</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, /hĩł-t̚sɿ#ł/), 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 /ɲwɤ̃ɰpʰæ̃/ ‘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: [ɲwæ̃ɰpʰæ̃]. The note explains that the perception of [æ̃] 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 /æ̃ɰæ̃ɰpĩɰm̃ɰ/ ‘tale’ is formed from the two words /æ̃ɰɰæ̃#/ ‘formerly’ and /pĩɰm̃ɰ\$/ ‘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, /ãpʰɰ̃#./. 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: [ãpʰɰ̃]) 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, /gɣʰ/ 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 ADAMOY *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 MICHAÏLOVSKY *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 $\text{\LaTeX}$ 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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a

aʌ /aʌ/ oq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: LM ► Goose. • 鹅 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **aʌ dzuuʌ-zeʌ** • ...has eaten (a/the) goose • 吃了鹅 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **aʌ hwætʌ-zeʌ** • ...has bought (a/the) goose • 买了鹅 * Classifier: miʌ

aʌmiʌ /aʌmiʌ/ omi

NOUN * Tone: LM+#H ► Female goose. • 母鹅 ¶ **aʌmiʌ-aʌpʰyʌ** • goose and gander • 公鹅与母鹅 ◇ (tonology) LM+#H- * Classifier: miʌ * Morphological makeup: aʌ, -miʌ

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

ADVERB * Tone: L ► Outside. • 外面 ¶ **aʌpʰoʌ biʌ** • to go outside; to attend to the call of nature • 出去, 解手 (委婉语) ¶ **aʌpʰoʌ biʌ-zeʌ!** • Let's go out! / I must answer the call of nature! • 出去了! / 出去解手! ¶ **aʌpʰoʌ biʌ syʌdʌ!** • [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。) ¶ **aʌdaʌ | aʌpʰoʌ huʌ-zeʌ!** • 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。) ¶ **aʌpʰoʌ-byʌ | loʌjiʌ** • 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 ¶ **aʌpʰoʌ kwɔʌ** • to throw away • 扔掉

aʌpʰoʌ-hĩʌ /aʌpʰoʌhĩʌ/ 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: aʌpʰoʌ, hĩʌ

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

VERB * Tone: LM+MH# ► To belch, to burp. • 打饱嗝儿 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **aʌpʰyʌ-zeʌ** • ~ PFV: belched • 整体体: 打饱嗝儿了

aʌpʰyʌʌ /aʌpʰyʌʌ/ opu

NOUN * Tone: LM+#H ► Gander; male goose. • 公鹅

* Classifier: miʌ * Morphological makeup: aʌ, -pʰyʌ

aʌkoʌ /aʌkoʌ/ 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。傅懋勳形容为: “当一个人的家的一所房子”。 ¶ **njɔʌ | aʌkoʌ** • my home, my house • 我家 ¶ **noʌ | aʌkoʌ** • your home, your house • 你家 ¶ **aʌkoʌ jiʌ 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) ¶ **noʌ | kʰiʌqʰyʌ leʌ tʰyʌ, | aʌtsoʌ jiʌ | mɔʌ-tʰɔʌ? | aʌkoʌ joʌ!** • 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) **qʉʌ-hĩʌ tʂʰuʌ-tɕiʌ F | loʌjiʌ-huʌ-dzoʌ | tʰiʌ, | qʉʌdʒuʌ-tʌtʂʰoʌ-tʂʰuʌ-dzoʌ | tʰiʌ, | aʌkoʌ dziʌ-kʰuʌ!** • 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|-dzo| | tʰi|, | a|ko| dzo| tsu| ɔ̃ -my|. • As for the sister, she stayed at home [while her brother went out hunting in the wilderness for months on end]. • 妹妹呢，她待在家里（而她的哥哥则连续几个月到野外打猎）。 (Housebuilding.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S2) na|-by| | tʂʰu| | zi|qʰwɣ| | pi|-hĩ|-tʂʰu|-dzo| | tʰi|, | zi|mi| | pi|-hĩ|-tʂʰu|-dzo|, | a|ko| | tʰi|-dzi|-hĩ| | tʂʰu|-|u|, | ... • 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: |u|ᵇ ② ► The household as a family. • 家庭 (a|ko|=ɟæ| • the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof) • 家人（住在一起的家人） (njɣ| | a|ko|=ɟ| • my family, my lineage, my kin • 我的家人

a|ko|-hĩ#| /a|ko|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: ɣ| * Morphological makeup: a|ko|, hĩ|

a|ko|-zi|dy| /a|ko|zi|dy|/ awo xxiddu

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

a|zo#| /a|zo|/ osso

NOUN * Tone: LM+#H ► Gosling, baby goose. • 小鹅 * Classifiers: |u|ᵇ, mi|ᵇ * Morphological makeup: a|, -zo|

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？”

æ / æ / æn

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LH ▶ Cliff, overhanging cliff. • 岩石、悬崖、崖山、崖壁 ㊦ See also: æ↓pʰæ↓ ㊦ Classifier: pʰæ↓₁

æ-|bæ-| /æ-|bæ-|/ aebbae (Dd: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Goitre. • 甲状腺肿瘤 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ_h

æ-|bæ-|-|ʃ^hæ-|ɣu#| /æ-|bæ-|-|ʃ^hæ-|ɣu-|/ 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|gv| /æ|gv|/ 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|gɿ|
thɿ|-na | • ~ DEM CLF: that ard • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那把犁头 🌸 Classifier: na|₁

æ|gv|-mæ| /æ|gv|mæ|/ aeqqu 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|ɣy|məɿ has (as of 2024) only been observed in the expression æ|ɣy|-məɿ|zi|-hĩɿ. 🗣️ æ|ɣy|-məɿ|zi|-hĩɿ • the person holding the handle of the ard • 抓着犁把的人 📖 Synonym: æ|ɣy|-məɿ|qoɿ 🌸 Classifier: naɿ_a

æ|gv|-mæ|qo| /æ|gv|mæ|qo|/ aeqqu maeqheu

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|gɥ̟|-mæ|qoʔ|tʰɥ̟|-na| • ~ DEM CLF: that ard handle • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个犁把 📐 Synonym: æ|gɥ̟|-mæ| 🌸 Classifier: na|ɿ

æ|gʏ|-moʔ /æ|gʏ|moʔ/ 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
 犁 ▢ See also: æ|gy| ▢ Synonym: æ|mo| ☼ Classifier:
 nat_a

$\text{æ}[-\text{hi}]\text{hi}] / \text{æ}[-\text{hi}]\text{hi}]! / \text{ehihi}$

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-t-hi·hi] **kʰu** • to shout a cry of defiance or provocation • 喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æ-tʃi-t /æ-tʃi-t!/ *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: ‘æʝiɫ, 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 ‘æʝiɫ, 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 “æʝiɫ”，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 “æʝiɫ”，脏 □ See also: æʝiɫ

æ-ji /æ-ji/ *eyi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Cry. • 鳴聲 𑖦 æ̃ji | kʰwɿ
• to shout • 叫 𑖦 no | æ̃ji | tʰɑ | -kʰwɿ! | no | se-
-dzæj|tse|-gy! • Don't make noise! You are annoying everyone! (Context: a reprimand given to people who spoke too loudly) • 請你不要大聲／別那麼大聲！你就是叭叭噓噓！（你在麻煩大家、你很煩人）

æ|mi-t-my|tʏ| /æ|mi-t-my|tʏ|/ aemi mudeu (Gi, Jj, Dd:
same, Da: æ|me-t-my|dʒy|)

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 [t̪æ̌lmi] and [t̪m̩y̌t̪y̌]. 🌸 Classifier: [ɿw̩t̪]

æ]mi-ɫwɿ#] /æ]mi-ɫwɿ-/ Aemiwua

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ► Aemiwua. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæltɕʰi/ to /tɕoɿɕu#/. 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 𐎧 **dzɿ̌bɿ̌l-kɿ̌sǎl-ɿ̌wɿ̌**, | **hǐkɿ̌wɿ̌l-lǒ** |, | **æ̌mǐl-ɿ̌wɿ̌#̌** |, | **lǎlǒl-ɿ̌wɿ̌** |, | **lǎŋwɿ̌** |, | **bɿ̌tšȟǒl-gɿ̌** |, | **ə̌lǎl-ɿ̌wɿ̌#̌** |, | **gæ̌lɿ̌æ̌** |, | **q̌ȟæ̌ťěȟǐ** |, | **ťȟǒlɿ̌wɿ̌#̌** | • 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

æ̌mǐsǒl /æ̌mǐsǒl/ *aemiso*

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

æ̌mǒl /æ̌mǒl/ *aemo*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LH ▶ Used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore. • 陈旧的犁架子（不能再用了）
𐎧 (phonological elicitation) **æ̌mǒl ťȟɿ̌-nǎ** | ~ **DEM CLF**: that used ard • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个旧犁架子（犁杆） 𐎧 Classifier: **nǎ**_a

æ̌mǒl /æ̌mǒl/ *aemo*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LM ▶ Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. • 犁杆 𐎧 See also: **æ̌gɿ̌** 𐎧 Synonym: **æ̌gɿ̌l-mǒl** 𐎧 Classifier: **nǎ**_a

æ̌ɲǐ#̌ /æ̌ɲǐ#̌/ *aeni* (**Gi, Jj**: same, **Da**: **æ̌ɲǐl**)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Suona, trumpet: a double-reeded Chinese musical instrument. • 唢呐，也称作喇叭、海笛 𐎧 Classifier: **ɿ̌wɿ̌**₆

æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l /æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l/ *aenpae* (**Gi, Da, Jj**: same)

NOUN 𐎧 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 /**lǎbǐl**/ ‘steep slope’. • 岩石、悬崖、崖山、崖壁 𐎧 See also: **æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l-lǎbǐl** 𐎧 Classifier: **p̌ȟæ̌l**_a 𐎧 Morphological makeup: **æ̌**, **p̌ȟæ̌l**_a

æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l-lǎbǐl /æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l/ *aenpae labbi*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LM+H# ▶ The steep (vertical) side of the cliff. • 悬崖陡峭（垂直）的一面。 𐎧 See also: **æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l-lǎbǐl** 𐎧 Classifier: **p̌ȟæ̌l**_a 𐎧 Morphological makeup: **æ̌p̌ȟæ̌l**, **lǎbǐl**_{#̌}

æ̌q̌ȟɿ̌ /æ̌q̌ȟɿ̌/ *aenkheu* (**Da**: same, **Gi**: **æ̌q̌ȟɿ̌#̌**)

NOUN 𐎧 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） 𐎧 Classifier: **ɿ̌wɿ̌**₆

æ̌kwæ̌l /æ̌kwæ̌l/ *aewae* (**Dd**: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Apricot. • 杏 𐎧 **æ̌kwæ̌l** | **q̌wɿ̌l** | **ɿ̌wɿ̌** • an apricot • 一颗杏 𐎧 Classifier: **ɿ̌wɿ̌**₆

æ̌sæ̌ /æ̌sæ̌/ *aesae*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE 𐎧 Tone: LH ▶ Respectful final particle. • 句尾助词，表示尊重。 𐎧 **sǎmǐl-zě** | **æ̌sæ̌!** • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢！（礼貌说法）

æ̌ʃæ̌l /æ̌ʃæ̌l/ *Aeshae*

NOUN 𐎧 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”: /**p̌ȟæ̌ťěǐl**/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /**kɿ̌ɿ̌mɿ̌**/ (“the young woman”: /**mǐlzǔl**/). 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 𐎧 **kɿ̌ɿ̌mɿ̌**, | **æ̌ʃæ̌l**, | **ŋwɿ̌l-hā̌** |, | **ʃwæ̌l-gɿ̌#̌** |, | **nǎltšȟǐ** | | **ťěȟɿ̌p̌ɿ̌mǐ#̌** |, | **q̌ɿ̌ľ-ťʃ̌ȟæ̌nǎ** | • 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。

æ̌ʃæ̌#̌ /æ̌ʃæ̌#̌/ *eshae*

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Yore, long ago. • 古时候，从前 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) **æ̌ʃæ̌l-bɿ̌** | • ~ **POSS**: ...of the past 𐎧 (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • ~ 属式：从前的…… 𐎧 See also: **æ̌ʃæ̌l-pǐmɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwæ̌#̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-tǎmɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-kɿ̌lɿ̌**

æ̌ʃæ̌l-kɿ̌lɿ̌ /æ̌ʃæ̌l-kɿ̌lɿ̌/ *eshae gezhi*

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 See also: **æ̌ʃæ̌l-pǐmɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwæ̌#̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-tǎmɿ̌** 𐎧 Classifier: **ǩȟwɿ̌**_a 𐎧 Morphological makeup: **æ̌ʃæ̌#̌**, **kɿ̌lɿ̌**

æ̌ʃæ̌l-pǐmɿ̌ /æ̌ʃæ̌l-pǐmɿ̌/ *eshae bimū*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: -MH# ▶ Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /**æ̌ʃæ̌l-tǎmɿ̌**/ . • 古时候的说法、从前的说法，传统故事 𐎧 See also: **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwæ̌#̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-tǎmɿ̌**, **æ̌ʃæ̌l-kɿ̌lɿ̌** 𐎧 Classifier: **ǩȟwɿ̌**_a 𐎧 Morphological makeup: **æ̌ʃæ̌#̌**, **pǐmɿ̌**_l

æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwæ̌#̌ /æ̌ʃæ̌l-q̌ȟwæ̌#̌/ *eshae khuae*

NOUN ❸ 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” ❶ æʃæʈ-qʰwæʈ-ŋuʈ | dzoʈ-ŋiʈ! • “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。） ❷ See also: æʃæʈ-piʈmyʈ, æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ, æʃæʈ-taʈmyʈ, æʃæʈ-kɿʈtɿʈuʈ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿʈ_a ❹ Morphological makeup: æʃæʈ#, qʰwæʈ

æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ /æʃæʈqʰwɿʈ/ *eshae khuag* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: æʃæʈqʰwɿʈ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Story, folk tale. • 故事 ❶ æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ-zwɿʈ • to tell a story • 讲故事 ❷ æʈjiʈ-suʈjiʈ, | æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ-zwɿʈ-kyʈ! • In the old times, (people) used to tell stories! • 在过去，大家经常讲故事！ ❸ æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ-tsɿʈ-ŋiʈ-zeʈ mæʈ! • 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。） ❷ See also: æʃæʈ-piʈmyʈ, æʃæʈ-qʰwæʈ#, æʃæʈ-taʈmyʈ, æʃæʈ-kɿʈtɿʈuʈ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿʈ_a ❹ Morphological makeup: æʃæʈ#, qʰwɿʈ 2

æʃæʈ-taʈmyʈ /æʃæʈtaʈmyʈ/ *eshae damu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Proverb, saying, adage. • 谚语、习语 ❶ (phonological elicitation) æʃæʈ-taʈmyʈ tʰyʈ-kʰwɿʈ • that proverb • 那个习语 ❷ See also: æʃæʈ-piʈmyʈ, æʃæʈ-qʰwæʈ#, æʃæʈ-qʰwɿʈ, æʃæʈ-kɿʈtɿʈuʈ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿʈ_a ❹ Morphological makeup: æʃæʈ#, taʈmyʈ

æʈtseʈ-pʰæʈ /æʈtseʈpʰæʈ/ *aezeipae* (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#-L ▶ Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 ❷ Synonym: ŋwɿʈ|uʈ-tseʈpʰæʈ ❸ Classifier: |uʈ_b

æʈtsuʈ-pɿʈlyʈ /æʈtsuʈpɿʈlyʈ/ *aezi belu* (Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#-L ▶ Nape of neck. • 项、脖颈儿 ❷ See also: pɿʈlyʈ 1 ❸ Classifier: |uʈ_b

æʈtɿʈ /æʈtɿʈ/ *aendeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Large rock. • 一大片大岩石 ❷ (phonology) It has not been possible to elicit a monosyllabic form of ‘rock’. ❸ Classifier: tɿʈ_b

æ

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

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ► Brass, copper, bronze. • 铜, 包括黄铜、红铜、青铜 ǰ æ|tso|-æ|mo| • instruments and objects made of brass • 铜做的工具、物品 ǰ (proverb) æ|la|-zo|-ŋu|, |ʂe|mɿ|-la! • “The man who works copper does not work iron!” These two specialties require different skills: physical strength for working iron; and delicate gestures for working copper. This saying is used to point out that each person has her/his own area of expertise. • “打铜的人，不打铁！”这两种工作需要不同的能力：打铁的师傅需要体力，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）。 ǰ (Gi) æ| | ʂu|kwæ|-hī • ‘yellow copper’: calque of the Chinese noun 黄铜. • 汉语“黄铜”的直译。

$$\tilde{a} \downarrow_a 1 \ / \tilde{a} \downarrow / \ aeq$$

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’).

æ↓_a 2 /æ↓/ aenq

VERB 𐀔 Tone: L_a ► To get stuck. • 堵塞、塞 𐀔 **ji|mi/**
| dʒæ|q^hæ|-qo| æ!| • The cow is stuck in the mud. • 牛
 陷在泥巴里。

æ]ₐ 3 /ɖyɫ æ]/ aen

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: L_a ► Classifier for fires and sacrificial offerings. • 量词: 火 (一团)、祭品 ǰ **myɿ | tʂʰwɿ-ǎ̃** • this fire (tone: H# / H\$) • 这团火

æɪ / æɪ/ aenq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: æɪ)

NOUN 鸡 Tone: LM ▶ Chicken. • 鸡 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) ǣ̌ | dzuː-zě | • ...has eaten (a/some) chicken • 吃了鸡 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) ǣ̌ | hwæt-zě | • ...has bought (a) chicken • 买了鸡 𪛗 ǣ̌, | kʰɿ̌, | bǒ, | hwɿ̌, | ʃǐ, | lǎ, | tʰǒ-lǐ, | mɿ̌-gɿ̌, | bɿ̌-zɿ̌, | zwǎ, | jǒ, | zǐ • 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 𪛗 ǣ̌-mɿ̌ • chicken grease, chicken fat • 鸡油 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) ǣ̌-mɿ̌ | dzuː | • to eat chicken fat • 吃鸡油 𪛗 Classifier: mǐ, 𪛗

æ / æ / aenq

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ➤ Soul (monosyllable). • 灵魂 🌸
Classifier: 个

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 /wæ.bi/ in the village of Aggowua 阿古瓦, north of Alawua. ¶ **ǣ̌bi|hĩ̌|ɲi|** • [(S)he] is from the village of Aenbbi (/ǣ̌bi|/)!

- 是阿比村的人! ▣ Synonym: **ǣ̌bi|-kwɿ̌**

æ̃|bi|-kwɣ̃ /æ̃|bi|kwɣ̃/ 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: æ|bi|

æ̃|bɹ̥| / æ̃|bɹ̥|/ aenbbu (Dd: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ▶ Poultry yard. • 鸡圈 🎵 (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. 🌸 Classifier: [ɰʌ˥] 🌸 Morphological makeup: æʌ, bɰ

$\tilde{a}e\text{]}-k^h\text{v}\text{]}1$ / $\tilde{a}e\text{]}k^h\text{v}\text{]}/$ *aenqku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: LM+MH# ➤ Year of the Rooster. • 鸡
年, 属鸡 🌀 Morphological makeup: $\tilde{a}l, k^h\gamma l$

$\tilde{æ}[-k^h\underset{v}{\underset{!}{2}}] / \tilde{æ}[k^h\underset{v}{\underset{!}{}}] /$ aenq kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Rooster. • 属鸡 (属相) 🌸 Morphological makeup: æ/, kʰy/

æ̥li|p^hæ̯ / æ̥li|p^hæ̯/ *aelpae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj:
æ̥li|p^hæ̯)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Mirror. • 镜子 🌸 Classifier:
 p^hæ1_a 🌸 Morphological makeup: li1_a, p^hæ1_a The ori-
 gin of the first syllable is not clear. It could be the same
 morpheme as in the first syllable of ‘soul’.

$\tilde{a}e\text{ḷ}hi\# \text{ḷ} / \tilde{a}e\text{ḷ}hi\text{ḷ} /$ *aenlhi* (Jj: same, Da: $\emptyset$)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Soul. • 灵魂、魂魄 🌸 Classifier: ɣɿ (CLF for an individual) 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) bla བླ་ (< brla བརླ་)

æ̃]mi- /æ̃]mi]/ aenmi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Hen. • 母鸡 🌸 Classifier: mi_b
 🌸 Morphological makeup: ǣ_l

æ̃]mi|-æ̃]swæ̃ / æ̃]mi|-æ̃]swæ̃/ aenmi aenshuæ

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hen and rooster. • 母鸡与公鸡 🌸 Morphological makeup: $\tilde{a}lmi$, $\tilde{a}lsw\tilde{a}l$

æ̃]mi| -æ̃|tsu| /æ̃]mi|æ̃|tsu|/ aenmi aenzi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hen and chick. • 母鸡与稚鸡
🌸 Morphological makeup: [ẽ|mi], [ẽ|tsu]

æ̥+qæ̥] 1 /æ̥+qæ̥]/ aeqhae (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: æ̥+qæ̥]

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: L# ▶ Parrot. • 鸚鵡 [tsʰuɿ | æ˧tqæ˨-
ne˧-jjɿ] | z̥wɿ-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˧tqæ˨ 2 𪛗 Classifier:

æ̃|qæ| 2 /æ̃|qæ|/ aeqhae

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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. ❹ (La, Jj) *ǣ̃|qæ̃|-ni|gɣ̃|* • vivid-coloured, blue-green; literally ‘like a parrot’, i.e. ‘parrot-coloured’ • 像鹦鹉的颜色：青、蓝色、绿色 ❺ (Gi) *ǣ̃|qæ̃|-bã|lã|* • vivid-coloured, blue-green jacket: literally ‘parrot(-coloured) jacket’ • 青、蓝色、绿色衣服 ❻ (Gi) *ǣ̃|qæ̃|nĩ|~ǣ̃|qæ̃|nĩ|gɣ̃|* • RED; same meaning: blue-green ◆ (dialectology) Not accepted by Mrs. Latami and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj). • 重叠。同上：青色 ❼ (La, Jj) *ǣ̃|kæ̃|~ǣ̃|kæ̃| nĩ|gɣ̃|* • RED; same meaning: blue-green • 重叠。同上：青色 ❽ See also: *ǣ̃|qæ̃|* 1

æ̃|ɣʏ| /æ̃|ɣʏ|/ 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: *ɤʏʌ. 𐌺 bæʌmiʌ-
 æʌɤʏʌ • cane egg • 鸭子蛋 𐌺 (phonological elicitation)
 æʌɤʏʌ dzuuʌ • to eat eggs • 吃蛋 𐌺 Classifier: ʌwʌ 𐌺
 Morphological makeup: æʌʌ

æ̃|ʃe| /æ̃|ʃe|/ aenshei (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ► Muscle. • 肌肉 𐎧 (Da) æ|ɕe/ |
dʒɻ/ | zɥæ/ • (He/she) is in great shape! • 身体状况很好! (包括气色好) 🌸 Classifier: kʰwɻ|₃

æ̃]se-li]-mo] /æ̃]se-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。

æ̃|ʃe|tsh̥i| /æ̃|ʃe|tsh̥i|/ aenshei cee

• 发烧。 * Morphological makeup: $\tilde{a}l\searrow$, $ts^{hi}l$

æ̃|ʃwæɪ /æ̃|ʃwæɪ/ aenshuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ➤ Rooster. • 公鸡 🌸 Classifier:
mi_l_h

ǣ|swæ|ǣ|mi| /ǣ|swæ|ǣ|mi|/ aenshuae aenmi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H#- ➤ Rooster and hen, cock and hen.
 • 公鸡与母鸡 📦 See also: *ǣ̃lmi-t̚ǣ̃ʃwæ̃* 🌸 Morphological makeup: *ǣ̃t̚ʃwæ̃*, *ǣ̃lmi*

æ̃|tsuɿ̃| /æ̃|tsuɿ̃|/ aenzi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Chick. • 雏鸡、稚鸡 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ|_b

æ̃-tsuɿ-kʰuɿ[tɕɿ]-moɿ /æ̃-tsuɿkʰuɿ[tɕɿ]moɿ/ *aenzi*

keeʒhe 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: æ̃ʰtʂuɿ, kʰuɿʈʂɿʃ#, moɿ

æ̃]t^hi#] /æ̃]t^hi-/ 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。

$\tilde{a}[-t_{w\gamma}] / \tilde{a}[-t_{w\gamma}] /$ aendua

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

$\tilde{a}[-t_{w\gamma}]-m_{\gamma}[k^h_{\gamma}] / \tilde{a}[-t_{w\gamma}m_{\gamma}][k^h_{\gamma}] /$ aendua muku

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: L#- ➡ Constantly, all the time; liter-

ally: ‘[from] the early morning [till] nightfall’. • 从凌晨到傍晚，从早到晚，一直不停地。直译：‘（从）早上鸡叫的时候（到）天黑’。 🌸 Morphological makeup: æ|t|wɤ|, mɤ|kʰɤ|

$\tilde{a}[-v\#] / \tilde{a}[-v-] /$ aenvu (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Copper pot. • 铜锅 🌸 Classifier:
|wɿ̯h

æ̃|zu| /æ̃|zu|/ eunssi (Dd: same, Jj: æ̃|zu|)

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 /ɿ̞ᵛz̥w/. • ꞑ swɿ̞ᵛtɕɿ̞ᵛæ̞̯z̥wɿ̞ᵛ • pearl-shaped agate bead • 珠子形状的玛瑙 • ꞑ æ̞̯z̥wɿ̞ᵛ-ʂo̞̯~ʂo̞̯ • with lots of agate on it (of a piece of clothing) • (衣服上) 都镶嵌着玛瑙 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ̞ᵛ

b

ba/ /ba/ bbaq

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❸ 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.la)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. • 上衣, 衣服 ❸ yu.l-ba.la/ • leather jacket • 皮衣 ❸ Classifier: [u.t̚] ② ▶ Placenta. • 胎盘、衣胞 ❸ Classifier: [u.t̚]

ba.la.kʰu.tsʰɿ/ /ba.la.kʰu.tsʰɿ/ bbakeece (Gi: same, Jj: ba.la.kʰu.tsʰɿ#, Dd: ba.la.kʰu.tsʰɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Spider. • 蜘蛛 ❸ Classifier: kʰu.t̚ ② ▶ Spider web, cobweb. • 蜘蛛网 ❸ ba.la.kʰu.tsʰɿ.tʰi.l-su.l-dzo/ • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网 ❸ Classifier: kʰu.t̚ ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) ba22la55qʰ55t̚h̄õ22

ba.la.mæ.sæ/ /ba.la.mæ.sæ/ bbala maeshae

NOUN ❸ 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. • 褌、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的褌, 成年男人也穿 ❸ Synonym: mæ.sæ, s̚æ.tsu.l, ba.la-s̚æ.tsu.l ❸ Classifier: [u.t̚] ❸ Morphological makeup: ba.la, mæ.sæ

ba.la.s̚æ.tsu.l/ /ba.la.s̚æ.tsu.l/ bbala shaezi

NOUN ❸ 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. • 褌、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的褌, 成年男人也穿 ❸ Synonym: s̚æ.tsu.l, mæ.sæ, ba.la-mæ.sæ ❸ Classifier: [u.t̚] ❸ Morphological makeup: ba.la, s̚æ.tsu.l ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

bæ/ /bæ/ bbae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Stupid, idiot. • 傻、笨、蠢 ❸ bæ.t̚h̄i/ • ~ REL • 傻的 ❸ no/ | bæ.t̚ze/ • 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) ❸ bæ.t̚ze/ mæ/ • You have had a hard time! (Consolation to someone.) • 你这傻劲, 你辛苦了! ❸ Synonym: zo.t̚bæ, my.lbæ, my.lbæ.t̚mi/ ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) bæ51

bæ̌a /qu.t̚ bæ/ bbae

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for sorts of things; used in statements of identity: “it is the same”. • 量词: 东西 (一样) ❸ qu.t̚-bæ.t̚-la/ ji/ • It's the same! • 是一样的! ❸ ji.kʰɿ-dzo/, |ji.t̚-bæ/ | z̚wɿ-tʰa/! |ji.kʰɿ-dzo/, |qu.t̚-bæ.t̚-la/ z̚wɿ-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。) ❸ ji.t̚-bæ.t̚-qu.t̚ | qu.t̚-bæ.t̚ji/ • 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。 ❸ See also: ko.t̚ 2

bæ̌1 /bæ/ bbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Rope. • 绳子 ❸ (phonological elicitation) bæ̌ t̚sʰu.l-kʰu/ • ~ DEM CLF: this rope • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条绳子 ❸ bæ̌ t̚sʰi/ • string, thin rope • 细绳 ❸ bæ̌ | t̚sʰi-l-h̄i/ • string, thin rope • 细的绳子 ❸ Classifiers: [t̚h̄ɿ]_a (CLF for a short piece of rope), d̚æ̌_a 2 (CLF for a section of rope (up to several meters)), kʰu.t̚_b (CLF for a whole rope)

bæ̌2 /bæ/ bbaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To fester (with pus), to suppurate, to be purulent. • 化脓 ❸ bæ̌ bæ̌.t̚ze/ • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ❸ bæ̌ | le.t̚-bæ̌.t̚ze/ • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ❸ See also: bæ̌

bæ̌a 1 /bæ/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To sweep, to clean up. • 扫 ❸ d̚æ̌ bæ̌ • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor • 扫地 ❸ (phonological elicitation) d̚æ̌ bæ̌.t̚ze/ • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor+PFV • 扫地了 ❸ (phonological elicitation) d̚z̚ bæ̌ • to sweep the stairs • 扫楼梯 ❸ (phonological elicitation) nj̚.t̚ | d̚z̚ bæ̌.t̚zo-l̄ • I have to sweep the stairs! • 我要扫楼梯了!

¶ (phonological elicitation) gǐ bæ̌ • to sweep the granary • 扫仓廩 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njɿ̌ | gǐ bæ̌-zǒ-hǒ. • I have to sweep the granary! • 我要扫仓廩了! ▢ See also: bæ̌~bæ̌

bæ̌a 2 /bæ̌/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ☼ Tone: L_a ▶ To bloom. • 开花 ¶ bæ̌bæ̌ bæ̌-zě • The flower has bloomed. • 花开了。

bæ̌a 3 /dʊ̌t bæ̌/ bbae

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

bæ̌b /dʊ̌t bæ̌/ bbae

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

bæ̌ /bæ̌/ bbaeq

NOUN ☼ Tone: LM ▶ Crops. • 庄稼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bæ̌ nǐ • ~ COP • 是庄稼 ¶ (proverb) dʊ̌t-kʰɿ̌t | tɿ̌t-bæ̌ my̌, | ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t | lět-mɿ̌t-dzǔt! • “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 /ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t/, and this would yield /ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t | lět-mɿ̌t-dzǔt/ or /ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t lět-mɿ̌t-dzǔt/. These formulations are acceptable, but this is not how the proverb is pronounced. It has a peculiar pronunciation: /ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t/, instead of the /ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t/ 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) dʊ̌t-kʰɿ̌t | tɿ̌t-bæ̌ my̌, | ɕǐt-kʰɿ̌t | dzǔt mɿ̌t-my̌! • 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: bæ̌dzǔt ☼ Classifier: bæ̌b

bæ̌ /bæ̌/ bbaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: LH ▶ Pus. • 脓 ¶ bæ̌ bæ̌t-zě • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ¶ bæ̌ | lět-bæ̌-zě • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口化脓了。 ▢ See also: bæ̌2 ☼ Classifier: tʰɿ̌a

bæ̌1 /bæ̌/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ☼ Tone: MH ▶ To run. • 跑 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lět-bæ̌t-zě • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has run • 实施 ~ 整体体: 跑了

bæ̌t-bæ̌ /bæ̌t bæ̌/ bbaebbae

VERB ☼ Tone: H# ▶ To sweep, to clean up (reduplicated form). • 扫 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) lět-bæ̌t-bæ̌ • ACCOMP ~ • 扫一扫 ☼ Morphological makeup: bæ̌a 1

bæ̌bæ̌ 1 /bæ̌bæ̌/ bbaebbae (Jj: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L ▶ Flower. • 花 ¶ bæ̌bæ̌ tʰǐ-dǐ. • 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: bæ̌bæ̌2 ☼ Classifier: bæ̌a 3

bæ̌bæ̌2 /bæ̌bæ̌/ bbaebbae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ☼ Tone: L ▶ Spotted. • 花的 (花蛋、花石头、花鸟) ¶ bæ̌bæ̌ tʰǐ-dǐ • there are spots (e.g. on an egg, a bird, a stone) • 有花纹 ▢ See also: bæ̌bæ̌1

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

NOUN ☼ Tone: H# ▶ Piglet. • 猪崽 ▢ Synonym: bæ̌tby̌-zǒ ☼ Classifier: [ɬǔb]

bæ̌tby̌-zǒ /bæ̌tby̌zǒ/ bbaebbusso (Gi: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: H# ▶ Piglet. • 猪崽 ▢ Synonym: bæ̌tby̌ ☼ Classifier: [ɬǔb]

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

NOUN ☼ Tone: LH ▶ Crops, harvest. • 庄稼 ¶ bæ̌dzǔ | mɿ̌t-dzɿ̌! • The harvest is not good! • 庄稼不好! / 收成不好! ¶ (proverb) (Gi) bæ̌dzǔ | tɿ̌t-bæ̌ lět-my̌-kʰǔ! • 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: bæ̌b ☼ Morphological makeup: bæ̌

bæ̌tɬæ̌ /bæ̌tɬæ̌/ bbaeddae

NOUN ☼ Tone: M ▶ Short rope. • 短绳 ☼ Classifier: kʰǔb

bæ̌-lə̌-lə̌ /bæ̌lə̌lə̌/ bbaelala

ADJECTIVE ☼ Tone: L ▶ Soft, weak, pliant. • 软, 柔软、软塌塌、软绵绵 ¶ bæ̌-lə̌-lə̌-gy̌ • Soft, weak, pliant. • 软塌塌 ▢ See also: bæ̌-kwæ̌~kwæ̌

bæˈliː /bæˈliː/ bbaeli

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Sweetened tea. • 甜茶
 “bæˈliː”, | naˈhɪːt-zwɪˈniː! • “bæˈliː” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It’s in the Naxi language! • “bæˈliː” [纳西语词语: ‘甜茶’], 是纳西语!
 ☐ Synonym: dzeˈliː Classifier: qˈhɪːa (CLF for bowlfuls) Etymology: (Naxi loanword) mbæˈleː

bæˈljɪː~ljɪː /bæˈljɪːljɪː/ bbaelialia (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: L- ▶ China fir cone. • 松树果、杉树果
 Classifier: |uˈɪː

bæˈmiː1 /bæˈmiː/ bbaemi (Gi, Jj: same)

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

bæˈmiː2 /bæˈmiː/ bbaemi

NOUN Tone: M ① ▶ Thick rope. • 粗绳索 Classifier: kˈhɪːɪː ② ▶ Long rope. • 长绳索 Classifier: kˈhɪːɪː

bæˈmiːt-bæˈpɪː# /bæˈmiːt-bæˈpɪː#/ bbaemi bbaepu

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Female duck and male duck. • 母鸭子与公鸭子 Morphological makeup: bæˈmiː1, bæˈpɪː#

bæˈmiːt-bæˈzoː# /bæˈmiːt-bæˈzoː#/ bbaemi bbaesso

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Female duck and duckling. • 母鸭与小鸭子 Morphological makeup: bæˈmiː1, bæˈzoː#

bæˈmiːt-miː /bæˈmiːt-miː/ 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: miˈɪː

bæˈmiːt-pɪː# /bæˈmiːt-pɪː#/ bbaemipu

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Male duck. • 公鸭子 bæˈmiːt-pɪːt tɪːt-miː1 • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 ☐ See also: bæˈpɪː# Classifier: miˈɪː

bæˈpɪː# /bæˈpɪː#/ bbaepu

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Male duck. • 公鸭子
 bæˈpɪːt tɪːt-miː1 ≈ bæˈpɪːt tɪːt-miː# • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 ☐ See also: bæˈmiːt-pɪː# Classifier: miˈɪː

bæˈpɪː /bæˈpɪː/ bbaepu

NOUN Tone: L+H# ▶ Crowndaisy chrysanthemum,

Glebionis coronaria (Linnaeus) Cassini ex Spach. It is used as a medicinal plant, both for humans and in veterinary medicine (for pigs). • 茼蒿。它是一种药用植物，既可用于人类，也可用于兽医（猪）。
 bæˈpɪːt-bæˈpɪː# • the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum • 茼蒿的顶花
 bæˈpɪːt-bæˈpɪː# • crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower • 茼蒿顶花 Classifier: poˈɪːa (CLF for plants with a stalk)

bæˈpɪːt-bæˈmiː# /bæˈpɪːt-bæˈmiː#/ bbaepu bbaemi

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Male duck and female duck. • 公鸭子与母鸭子 Morphological makeup: bæˈpɪː#, bæˈmiː1

bæˈkwæː~kwæː /bæˈkwæːkwæː/ 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’.
 tɕˈhɪːt | dɪˈwæː | bæˈkwæː~kwæː-jɪː!
 • 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)
 bæˈkwæː~kwæː gɪː • It is loose. • 是松松的。 ☐ See also: bæˈlaː~laː

bæˈkwɪː /bæˈkwɪː/ Bbaewua

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Bbaewua, a village close to the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦: 温泉乡的一个村落
 aˈɪːgoːt-kwɪː, | kwɪːlaː-biː, | bæˈkwɪː, | tʰoːtsʰeː#, | piˈtsʰeː-diː, | pɪˈdzɪː-diː, | kwɪːtɪː • 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。
 bæˈkwɪː: | naˈ! • Bbaewua /bæˈkwɪː/ is a Na village! • bæˈkwɪː 是一个摩梭人村落! bæˈkwɪː-naˈ! • Na (Mosuo) people from Bbaewua /bæˈkwɪː/. • 巴瓦摩梭 ☐ Synonym: bæˈkwɪː-kwɪː

bæˈkwɪːt-kwɪː /bæˈkwɪːt-kwɪː/ 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 回

Synonym: bæɬkwɣɬ

bæɬtɕoɬ /bæɬtɕoɬ/ bbaezho (Da, Jj: same, Gi: bæɬtɕy#ɬ)

NOUN 米 Tone: LH ▶ Broom. • 扫帚 米 Classifier:

naɬ_a 米 Morphological makeup: bæɬ_a 1

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

NOUN 米 Tone: L ▶ Reins. • 缰绳 米 zɰwæɬ-
bæɬtɕwæɬ • horse's reins • 马缰绳 米 (Gi) zɰwæɬ-
bæɬtɕwæɬ • horse's reins 米 (tonology) Tone is different
from that of the reference speaker. • 马缰绳 米 Classifier:
kʰuɬ_b

bæɬzo#ɬ /bæɬzoɬ/ bbaesso

NOUN 米 Tone: #H ▶ Duckling. • 小鸭子 米 bæɬzoɬ
tʰyɬ-ɬuɬ#ɬ • ~ DEM CLF: that duckling • ~ 指示代词 量
词: 那只小鸭子 米 bæɬzoɬ-bæɬmi#ɬ • duckling and
female duck • 小鸭子与母鸭 米 (tonology) #H 米 Clas-
sifier: ɬuɬ_b

bɣɬ /bɣɬ/ Bbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

bɣɬ_a 1 /qɰɬ bɣɬ/ bbe

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for corncobs. • 量
词: 玉米棒子 (一根) 米 haɬbɣɬ | qɰɬ-bɣɬ • a corn-
cob • 一根玉米棒子 米 tʰyɬ-bɣɬ • DEM ~ (tone: H#
/ H\$): that corncob • 指示代词 ~: 那根 (玉米棒
子) 米 mɣɬ-mɣɬ ɣoɬtʰoɬ dzoɬ, | haɬbɣɬ! • 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。

bɣɬ_a 2 /qɰɬ bɣɬ/ bbe

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for halves. • 量
词: 半 米 qɰɬ-bɣɬ-laɬ tʰyɬ-suɬ! | qɰɬ-huɬ-ɬ! • I
have only done one half as yet! Wait a bit! (Context: some-
one 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。) 米 qɰɬ-
bɣɬ-laɬ tʰyɬ-zeɬ! • 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 qɰɬ-bɣɬ-
laɬ tʰyɬ-suɬ 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) 米 zæɬsæɬ | zɰwæɬ! | leɬ-seɬ, | qɰɬ-
bɣɬ-qoɬ-laɬ tʰyɬ-suɬ! • 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! 米 zɣɬmiɬ | qɰɬ-bɣɬ
• half the way • 路的一半 米 æɬmiɬ! | wɣɬ | qɰɬ-bɣɬ
dzoɬ-suɬ-wɣɬ! • Wow! (How far!) There is still half the
way to go! • 啊呀嘛! 还剩一半的路啊!

bɣɬ_a /qɰɬ bɣɬ/ bbe

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for scarves. • 量
词: 头帕 (一条)

bɣɬdziɬ /bɣɬdziɬ/ Bbezzee

NOUN 米 Tone: L# ▶ Bbezzee, a village in Yongning. Lat-
itude: 27.74451, longitude: 100.70505. • 八珠 (永宁
坝子的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.70505, 27.74451
米 dæɬsuɬ#ɬ, | tɕoɬsuɬ#ɬ, | bɣɬtɕhɰɰ, | daɬpʰoɬ, |
bɣɬdziɬ, | dzeɬboɬ • Six villages of the plain of Yongn-
ing 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。

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

NOUN 米 Tone: M ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 回 See also:
bɣɬtɕsuɬ 米 Classifier: naɬ_a

bɣɬmi#ɬ /bɣɬmiɬ/ Bbemi

NOUN 米 Tone: #H ▶ Pumi woman. • 普米族女人 米
Classifier: yɬ

bɣɬmiɬ-sɛɬ /bɣɬmiɬsɛɬ/ bbemishei (Jj: æɬpʰyɬ#ɬ)

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

bɣɬsuɬ /bɣɬsuɬ/ Bbeshi

NOUN 米 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, /bɣɬsuɬ/. • 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。 米 Etymology:

(Naxi loanword) bɣ-ʃam

bʁ-tʰɿ /bʁ-tʰɿ/ *bbetu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Footprints. • 脚印 ǵ hǐ-
bɤ[tʰɤ] • human footprints • 人的脚印 ǵ kʰɤ[mi]-
bɤ[tʰɤ] • dog's footprints • 狗爪印 🌸 Classifier: tʰɤ_{1A}

bʁ-tʰo-gɤ̃ /bʁ-tʰo-gɤ̃/ *Bbecoggu*

NOUN 𐀄 Tone: H# ► Bbecoggu, a village of the Li-jiang plain: the central village of the plain, where the marketplace was still located in the early 21st century. Latitude: 27.75625, longitude: 100.66164. • 巴搓古 (永宁坝子的一个村落), 在今永宁乡中心。经纬度: 100.66164, 27.75625 𐀄 **bx̣ʰtsʰoŋgy̯-hĩ** • someone from Bbecoggu • 巴搓古的人 𐀄 **dzɹ̥|bɣ̣ʰt-kɹ̥|saʰ|kɹ̥ɹ̥|, |hi|kɹ̥ɹ̥|-loʰ|, |æ|miʰt-kɹ̥ɹ̥#|, |laʰ|loʰ-kɹ̥ɹ̥|, |laʰ|ŋwɹ̥|, |bx̣ʰtsʰoŋgy̯|, |əʰ|laʰ-kɹ̥ɹ̥#|, |gæʰ|ɬæʰ|, |qʰæʰ|tɕʰiʰ|, |tʰoʰ|tuʰ#|** • 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。

bʁ|tɕ^hu| /bʁ|tɕ^hu|/ *Bbeqi*

NOUN 𐰽𐰺 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 𐰽𐰺𐰆𐰏𐰤𐰆𐰏𐰤, | 𐰽𐰺𐰆𐰏𐰤𐰆𐰏𐰤, | 𐰽𐰺𐰆𐰏𐰤𐰆𐰏𐰤, | 𐰽𐰺𐰆𐰏𐰤𐰆𐰏𐰤 • 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。

bɣ-tso#1 /bɣ-tso-t/ *Bbesso*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Pumi man. • 普米族男人 🌸
Classifier: ㄅ

bɣt-zwɣt /bɣt-zwɣt/ *Bberua*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ The Pumi language. • 普米语
 🎵 **bx̣˥-zw̥x̣˥|so̯˥** • to learn the Pumi language • 学普米语

-bi /-/ *bbi*

CONJUNCTION ☸ Tone: 0? ► **ADVERSATIVE**: no matter... • 虽然…… ☞ [tɕʰwɪ | na | jiŋ-pi | bi | bi |, | na | z̥wɔŋ | mɤt-kɣɿ! • 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。 ☞ [tɕʰwɪ | na | jiŋ-bi |, | na | z̥wɔŋ | mɤt-kɣɿ!

- 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 ǃ bi˥ gi˥-zel˥ • it is snowing; it has snowed • 下雪了 🌸 Classifier: 雪 ǃ kwɔ˥ ǃ a 2

bi^l2 /bi^l/ bbi (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌀 Tone: H ▶ Thin; shallow. • 薄, 浅 (水浅) ㄅㄧˊ | ㄗㄨㄚˊ! • It's very shallow! • 很浅! ㄏㄜㄣˇ | ㄑㄩㄢˊ-ㄆㄧˊ ㄅㄧˊ • The water is rather shallow. • 水有点浅。 ㄗㄨㄢˊ ㄅㄧˊ-ㄏㄜㄣˇ, | ㄇㄣˊ-ㄑㄨㄚˊ! • 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: ㄌㄠˊ 1

bi-1 /bi-/ bbi

VERB 🌸 Tone: M ▶ To dare. • 敢 jɿ˧-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: fy|bi|

-**bi**-_a /bi-/ *bbi*

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: M ▶ Immediate future. • 要 (近将来) ❹ See also: bi_lc

bi-_c /bi-/ bbi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_c ▶ To go. • 去 ❹ (tonology) The M.L.L tone sequence that obtains for this verb in the frame **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**, **leɪ-biɪ-zeɪ**, 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, **mɔɪɪ**-). This peculiarity, which distinguishes this verb (alongside ‘to go by, to elapse (time); to take place’, **gyɪɪ**, and the 3rd person past form of the verb ‘to go’, **huɪɪ**) from the rest of M-tone verbs, leads to it being placed in a specific tonal subclass within M-tone verbs: the M_c class. ❶ **biɪ-tʰaɪ!** • ~ **PERMISSIVE** • 可以去! ❷ **biɪ-tʰaɪ-zeɪ!** • ~ **PERMISSIVE** + **PFV**: We can go now! • 可以去了! ❸ **leɪ-biɪ** • to go back • 回去, 返回 ❹ **njɔɪ | aɪpʰo | biɪ** • I go out. • 我去外边。 ❶ **njɔɪ | aɪpʰo | biɪ-zoɪ-hoɪ niɪ** • I’m going to have to go outside. • 我要去外边了。 ❷ **tɕʰuɪ | aɪpʰo | biɪ-zoɪ-hoɪ niɪ** • (S)he is going to have to go outside. • 他要去外边了。 ❸ **tɕʰuɪ | əɪtseɪjiɪ | aɪpʰo | biɪ-hoɪ niɪ?** • Why will (s)he go outside? / Why would (s)he go outside? • 她出去干什么? ❹ See also: **huɪɪ** ❶

kʰiʔ, hōʔ_a

bi] /-/ bbi

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: L ► On; at. • 向、至、往 ㄍ (Sister.162, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S162) **zæ]su] bi] | tʰi-tʃʰyʔ** • to hold grip of the felt cape • 抓住毡子 ㄍ **pʰæ-qʰwɿ] bi], | mɿ] tʰi-jɿ/** • To put oil onto the face (animal fat, to protect the skin); this phrase was also used to describe the investigator putting on sunscreen. • 脸上擦油 (为了保护皮肤)。 (看见调查者抹防晒霜, 也这样描述了。) ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **lo]qʰwɿ-t bi]** • on the hand • 手上 ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **gy]mi-t bi]** • on the body • 身上 ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **kʰu-tʃʰɿ-t bi]** • on the feet • 脚上 ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **kʰi-t bi]** • on the door • 门上 ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **bo] bi]** • on the pig • 猪上

bi]c /qʷ-t bi]/ bbi

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

-bi-bi /-/ bbibbi

CONJUNCTION ❸ Tone: 0? ► **ADVERSATIVE**: no matter... • 虽然…… ㄍ **tʃʰu-t | na]ni]-pi]-bi]-bi], | na]-zɿwɿ | mɿ-t-kyʔ!** • 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。 ㄍ **#tʃʰu-t | na]ni]-bi]-bi], | na]-zɿwɿ | mɿ-t-kyʔ!** • 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” ❸ Morphological makeup: -bi

bi]bi /bi]bi]/ bbibbi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ► Pod (of bean). • 豆荚 ㄍ (phonological elicitation) **bi]bi-t ni]** • ~ **COP** • 是豆荚 ㄍ **ny]ju-t-bi]bi]** • soybean pods • 黄豆荚 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ_a

bi]bɿ /bi]bɿ]/ bbibbeu

VERB ❸ 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 ㄍ **tʰi-t-twæʔ, | sɿ-t | bi]bɿ]-ze!** • (She/he) fell down; blood is flowing profusely! • (他)

摔倒了, 流了很多血/血破了! ㄍ **dzu-t | bi]bɿ]-ze!** • The water is flowing profusely! • 水暴发了! / 水流如注! ㄍ **dzu]-na]mi] bi]bɿ]-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]tɿ]ky] /bi]tɿ]ky]/ bbixigu (Dd: same, Gi: bi]tɿ]ku])

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ► Cheek. • 腮, 腮帮子 ㊦ Synonym: zu]tɿ] ❸ Classifier: ju]tɿ]

bi]thæʔ /bi]thæʔ/ bbihae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: bi]thæʔ, Dd: bi]thæʔ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ► Girth (for horse). • 马肚带 ㄍ **zɿwæ-t-bi]thæʔ** • horse's girth • 马肚带 ㄍ (Jj) **zɿwæ-t-bi]thæʔ** • horse's girth ❖ (tonology) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马肚带 ❸ Classifier: kʰu]tɿ]

bi]tɿ]tɿ]tɿ] /bi]tɿ]tɿ]tɿ]/ bbilulu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ► Snow flakes. • 雪花 ❖ (morphemic make-up) It was not possible to extract a word tɿ]tɿ]tɿ]. ㊦ See also: dzo-tɿ]tɿ]tɿ] ❸ Classifier: ju]tɿ]

bi]tmi] /bi]tmi]/ bbimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ► Belly, abdomen. • 肚子 ㄍ **bi]tmi]-qʷ]** • 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。 ㄍ **bi]tmi]-tɿ]** • Irritable, with little self-control; narrow-minded, parochial. • 肚量小, 心胸狭隘 ❸ Classifier: ju]tɿ]

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

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ► Axe. • 斧头 ❸ Classifier: na]tɿ]

bi]pʰy] /bi]pʰy]/ bbipu

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

biɭpʰyɫ-dzuɿ /biɭpʰyɫdzuɿ/ bbipeujji

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Flood. • 洪水

biɭkoɭ /biɭkoɭ/ bbiwo

NOUN Tone: LH ▶ dʒeɪkʰuɪ-diɿ • Purse (used to be attached to the belt, on the inside). • 钱包 (过去: 是系在腰上的) ɿ biɭkoɭ tʰiɪ-sæɪ • to attach (one's) purse (to the belt) • 系上钱包 (在腰上) ɿ Classifier: ɿɿɿ

biɪtaɪ /biɪtaɪ/ 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 ɿ Classifier: tʰiɪɿɿɿ 1

biɪtaɪ /biɪtaɪ/ bbida (Jj: same, Gi: biɪtʰɪɪ)

VERB Tone: L ▶ To pull, to drag. • 退、退后 ɿ (phonological elicitation) biɪtaɪ-zeɪ • ~ PFV • 退后了

biɪtsuɪtsuɪ /biɪtsuɪtsuɪ/ bbizizi (Da: same)

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

biɪtɛɪɿ /biɪtɛɪɿ/ bbija (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Navel. • 肚脐 ɿ Classifier: kʰwɪɿɿɿ

biɪtɕoɪ /biɪtɕoɪ/ bbijo (Dd: same)

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

biɪtʂʰɪɿ /biɪtʂʰɪɿ/ bbiche (Gi: same, Da: biɪtʂʰɪɿ)

NOUN Tone: LM+#H ▶ Whiskers. • 胡须, 络腮胡须 ɿ Classifier: kʰwɪɿɿɿ

biɪwɪɿ /biɪwɪɿ/ 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 ɿ Classifier: ɿɿɿ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

biɪzuɪ /biɪzuɪ/ bbissi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

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

bo /-/ bbo

DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: 0 ▶ Final particle expressing vigorous affirmation. • 句尾助词: 啲 ɿ Usage: archaic ɿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 啲?

boɪ 1 /boɪ/ 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。 ɿ tʂʰuɪ-qoɪ | boɪ dʒuɪ-ɿɿ tʰiɪ-diɪ. • Here, there is a small dike. • 这里有一个小坡。 ɿ boɪ-kʰiɪ • the edge of the small dike • 小坡的边沿 ɿ (Gi) boɪ | dʒuɪ-pʰæɪ • a small dike ɿ (dialectology) Use of the classifier dʒuɪ-pʰæɪ is rejected by consultant Ddeezhi, who recommends /dʒuɪ-ɿɿ/ instead. • 一片坡 ɿ Classifier: ɿɿɿ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

boɪ 2 /boɪ/ bbo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: M ▶ Bright, shining. • 光明, 照耀, 亮光 ɿ tʰiɪ-boɪ-dzoɪ • 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) ɿ (phonological elicitation) boɪ-hɪɪ • ~ REL • 发亮的、发光的

boɪ 1 /boɪ/ bbo

VERB Tone: Mb ▶ To spin. • 纺 (麻线), 使旋转 ɿ (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. ɿ saɪ boɪ • to spin hemp • 纺麻 (线)

boɪ 2 /boɪ/ bbo

VERB Tone: Mb ▶ To winnow. • 簸扬 ɿ (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. ɿ tsoɪ-tsoɪ boɪ • to winnow something • 簸扬东西 (用簸箕) ɿ See also: saɪboɪ-diɪ

boɪ /boɪ/ bboq

VERB Tone: L ▶ To cool. • 凉 ɿ tʰiɪ-boɪ-kʰuɪ! • 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) ɿ (Gi)

dzɯɿ qʰæɿ qoɿ | tʰiɿ-boɿ-kʰɯɿ • 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)

boɿ /boɿ/ *bboq* (Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L_a ► To kiss. • 亲吻 𐄢 **qɯɿ-t-boɿ-tɔɿ** • **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) 𐄢 See also: **boɿ~boɿ**

boɿ /qɯɿ boɿ/ *bbo*

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

boɿ /boɿ/ *bboq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: LM ► Pig. • 猪 𐄢 (**phonological elicitation**) **boɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ** • ...bought (some/a) pig • 买了猪 𐄢 (**phonological elicitation**) **boɿ dzɯɿ-zeɿ** • ...ate (some/the) pig • 吃了猪 𐄢 Classifiers: **miɿ**, **ɣɿ**

boɿ-biɿmiɿ /boɿbiɿmiɿ/ *bbobbimi* (Gi: same)

NOUN Tone: L- ► Pig's belly. • 猪肚子 𐄢 Classifier: **ɹɯɿ**

bo...bo /boɿ...boɿ/ *bbo-bbo*

IDEOPHONE Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the noise of wind: Whoosh!, Howl! • 形声词: 刮大风的声音: 嗖嗖! , 呼啸! 𐄢 (*Mountains.87, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S87*) **hæɿ-tɹʰɯɿ**, | "bo...boɿ" | **piɿ | leɿ-tʰɣɿ**. • The wind rises: Whoosh! • 开始刮风: 嗖嗖!

boɿ~boɿ /boɿboɿ/ *bbobbo*

VERB Tone: H# ► To kiss (reduplicated form). • 亲吻 (重叠形式) 𐄢 **qɯɿ-t-boɿ-t-boɿ-tɔɿ** • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **RED INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 相互亲一下 𐄢 Morphological makeup: **boɿ**_a

boɿ-bɿ /boɿbɿ/ *bbobbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: LH ► Pigsty, pigpen. • 猪圈 𐄢 Classifier: **ɹɯɿ**

boɿdzeɿ /boɿdzeɿ/ *bbozzei*

NOUN Tone: LM ► Lark. • 百灵鸟 𐄢 See also: **boɿdzeɿ-koɿdzeɿ**

boɿdzeɿ-koɿdzeɿ /boɿdzeɿkoɿdzeɿ/ *bbozzeigozzei*

NOUN Tone: LM-L ► Lark. • 百灵鸟 𐄢 See also: **boɿdzeɿ**

boɿgyɿ /boɿgyɿ/ *bboggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+H ► Pig's manger. • 猪槽 𐄢 See also: **ɹwæɿgyɿ** 𐄢 Classifier: **ɹɯɿ** 𐄢 Morphological makeup: **boɿ**, **gyɿ** 1

boɿ-ɣɯɿ /boɿɣɯɿ/ *bbohree* (Gi: same)

NOUN Tone: LH ► Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 𐄢 Synonym: **boɿ-ɣɯɿkuɿ** 𐄢 Classifier: **tsʰiɿ**_a 1

boɿ-ɣɯɿkuɿ /boɿɣɯɿkuɿ/ *bbohreegee* (Gi: same)

NOUN Tone: L+H- ► Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 𐄢 Synonym: **boɿ-ɣɯɿ** 𐄢 Classifier: **tsʰiɿ**_a 1

boɿ-haɿ /boɿhaɿ/ *bboha* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+H ► Pig feed, swill. • 猪食 𐄢 Classifier: **kʰɿ**_a

boɿ-kʰɯɿ /boɿkʰɯɿ/ *bbokee* (Jj: same, Gi: **boɿ-kʰɯɿtsʰɿ**)

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。 𐄢 Classifier: **ɹɯɿ**

boɿ-kʰɣɿ 1 /boɿkʰɣɿ/ *bboku* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: **boɿkʰɣɿ**)

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Pig. • 猪年 𐄢 Morphological makeup: **boɿ**, **kʰɣɿ**

boɿ-kʰɣɿ 2 /boɿkʰɣɿ/ *bboku kuq*

ADJECTIVE Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Pig. • 属猪 (属相) 𐄢 Morphological makeup: **boɿ**, **kʰɣɿ**

boɿloɿ /boɿloɿ/ *bbolo*

NOUN Tone: LM ► Mortise. • 卯眼 𐄢 **boɿloɿ | qɯɿ-tɔɿ** • a mortise • 一个卯眼 𐄢 Classifier: **ɹɯɿ**

boɿtaɿ /boɿtaɿ/ *bbolha* (Gi: **boɿtaɿ**, Jj: **boɿtaɿ**)

NOUN Tone: LH ► Boar. • 种猪、公猪 𐄢 Classifier: **ɣɿ**

boɿ-tɔɿ /boɿtɔɿ/ *bbolho*

NOUN Tone: LH ► Pork ribs. • 猪肋骨 𐄢 (**phonology**) The initial of the second syllable is phonetically close to a simple [l]: [**boɿloɿ**]. 𐄢 **boɿ-tɔɿ | qɯɿ-t-doɿ** \$ ≈ **qɯɿ-t-doɿ** # • 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。) 𐄢

Classifiers: |u|_b, do|_a

bo|mə|qy| /bo|mə|qy|/ *bbomaegheu*

NOUN * Tone: L-L# ▶ Pig's tail. • 猪尾巴 * Classifier: |u|_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF) * Morphological makeup: bo|, mə|qy|

bo|mə| /bo|mə|/ *bbome* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Lard, pig fat. • 猪油 * Morphological makeup: bo|, mə|

bo|mi| /bo|mi|/ *bbomi* (Gi, Jj: same)

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

bo|mi|bə|by| /bo|mi|bə|by|/ *bbomi bbaebbu*

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

bo|mi|dzu|p| /bo|mi|dzu|p|/ *bbomijipu* (Gi: Ø, Jj: hwa|ʂu|la|by|)

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

bo|mi|ŋæ|tə|u| /bo|mi|ŋæ|tə|u|/ *bbominaeqi* (Jj: æ|mi|ŋwæ|tə|i|)

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

bo|p|y| /bo|p|y|/ *bbopu* (Jj: Ø ♦ (dialectology) The speaker uses the word **bo|t|s|** (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|p|y|/.)

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

bo|q|æ|p|t|t| /bo|q|æ|p|t|t|/ *bbokhae bude'er* (Gi, Jj: Ø)

NOUN * Tone: LM - H# - ▶ Dung beetle. • 蜣螂 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 屎壳郎 * Classifier: mi|_b

bo|q|o|s|u|p|y| /bo|q|o|s|u|p|y|/ *Bbokho Sibū*

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

bo|ty| /bo|ty|/ *bbodu* (Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: LM+H# ▶ Wild boar. • 野猪

¶ (phonological elicitation) **bo|ty| 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 ¶ **z|wæ|bo|tsi|** • horse mane • 马鬃 ¶ **bo|bo|tsi|** • Hog bristle. • 猪鬃 * Classifiers: k^hw|_a (CLF for pieces/chunks), q|_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

bo|t|s^h|æ| /bo|t|s^h|æ|/ *bbochae* (Dd: same)

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

bo|za|mi| /bo|za|mi|/ *bbossami*

NOUN * Tone: LM+H# ▶ "Piggy-Sow": a term used as a temporary name for baby girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (The registry office requires a name to be given at birth, but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) • 猪崽子。乳名 (贱名、护身名): 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。
 ʃ (phonological elicitation) boʔzoʔniʔ • ~ COP • 是“猪崽子”

boʔzæʔ /boʔzæʔ/ bborae

NOUN ʃ Tone: M ▶ Glass (as a substance: window panes, drinking glasses... are made of glass). • 玻璃
 ʃ boʔzæʔ-teʰɿʈʃɿʈ • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯

boʔzæʔtʃæʔqʰɿʈʃ /boʔzæʔtʃæʔqʰɿʈʃ/ bboraedaekheu

NOUN ʃ Tone: #H ▶ Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo). • 有回音的地方，回音
 ʃ boʔzæʔtʃæʔqʰɿʈʃ | tʰiʔ-dzɿʈ~dzɿʈ! • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

bō /bō/ bbon

IDEOPHONE ʃ 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！
 ʃ See also: pō

bɿʈ /bɿʈ/ bbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: #H ▶ Insect. • 虫 ʃ (phonological elicitation) bɿʈ tʰɿʈ-miʔ ≈ bɿʈ tʰɿʈ-miʈʃ • ~ DEM CLF: that insect • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只虫 ʃ Classifier: miʈʃ ʃ Comparanda: (Pumi) bu51

bɿʈ /bɿʈ/ bbeu (Gi: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: M ▶ Intestine. • 肠子 ʃ bɿʈ dɿʈ • who has a big appetite; literally: ‘who has a big intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量大。直译：‘肠子大’。 ʃ bɿʈ tʰɿʈ • who has a small appetite; literally: ‘thin intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量小。直译：‘肠子细’。 ʃ Classifier: kʰuʈʃ

bɿʈ /bɿʈ/ bbu (Da: bɿʈ)

NOUN ʃ Tone: L ▶ Pen, corral for cattle. • 牲畜圈 (单音节) ʃ bɿʈ qoʔ • inside the corral • 牲畜圈里面

ʃ bɿʈqoʔ tʃæʔ • to enclose (cattle) inside the pen • 关在圈里 ʃ Classifier: ʃuʈʃ

bɿʈa 1 /bɿʈ/ bbeuq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ʃ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To sprinkle water. • 泼水，浇（浇菜），撒（水） ʃ (phonological elicitation) leʔ-bɿʈ-zeʔ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sprinkled • 实施 ~ 整体体：泼了 ʃ (phonology) [læʔ-bɿʈ-zeʔ]. ʃ dzɿʈ bɿʈ • to sprinkle water • 泼水、撒水 ʃ See also: bɿʈ~bɿʈ ② ▶ To sow (seeds). • 撒（种子） ʃ ʃæʔ bɿʈ • to sow seeds • 撒种子 ʃ (phonological elicitation) tʰiʔ-bɿʈ-ɿʈ • Go ahead and sow! • 撒吧！ ʃ (phonological elicitation) tʰiʔ-bɿʈ-qaʔ! • Sow! • 撒吧！

bɿʈa 2 /bɿʈ/ bbeuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ʃ Tone: L_a ▶ Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). • 少、薄 ʃ ʃoʔqʰwɿʈ | leʔ-bɿʈ-zeʔ • (his) head has gone bald • (他) 秃头了。 ʃ (phonological elicitation) bɿʈ-hiʈ • ~ REL • 秃的

bɿʈ /bɿʈ/ bbeu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: LM ▶ Yak, *Bos grunniens*. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. • 牦牛／野牦牛 ʃ bɿʈ-hɿʈ • yak hair • 牦牛毛 ʃ (phonological elicitation) bɿʈ dzɿʈ-zeʔ • ...ate (some) yak • 吃了牦牛 ʃ (phonological elicitation) bɿʈ hwæʔ-zeʔ • ...bought (some) yak • 买了牦牛 ʃ Classifier: pʰoʔ_a

bɿʈ~bɿʈ /bɿʈbɿʈ/ bbeubbeu (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ʃ Tone: H# ① ▶ To sprinkle water (reduplicated form). • 泼水，浇（浇菜），撒（水）（重叠形式） ʃ (phonological elicitation) dɿʈ-bɿʈ~bɿʈ-ɿʈ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：泼一波 ʃ (phonological elicitation) leʔ-bɿʈ~bɿʈ-zeʔ • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 泼了一点 ② ▶ To sow (seeds) (reduplicated form). • 撒（种子）（重叠形式） ʃ Morphological makeup: bɿʈa 1

bɿʈdæʔ /bɿʈdæʔ/ bbeuddae

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

bɿʈhuʈ /bɿʈhuʈ/ bbeuhu (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: MH# ▶ Bowels: intestine and stomach. • 胃与肠 ʃ Classifier: kwɿʈa 3 (CLF for sets of ob-

jects woven, threaded or tied together) ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ, huɿ2 The word is a compound of morphemes for ‘intestine’ and ‘stomach’.

bɛ̃tʰkʰuɿ /bɛ̃tʰkʰuɿ/ bbeukee

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Worm. • 蠕虫 ❸ Classifier: kʰuɿb ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ

bɛ̃tʰmiɿ /bɛ̃tʰmiɿ/ bbeumi (Dd: bɛ̃tʰmiɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. • 母牦牛 ❸ bɛ̃tʰmiɿ-bɛ̃tʰswæ̃t • female yak and castrated yak • 母牦牛与阉割牦牛 ❸ (tonology) -L ❸ bɛ̃tʰmiɿ-bɛ̃tʰzo#ɿ • female yak and yak calf (baby yak) • 母牦牛与小牦牛 ❸ (tonology) #H ❸ Classifier: miɿb ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ

bɛ̃tʰnaɿ /bɛ̃tʰnaɿ/ bbeuna

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Large intestine. • 大肠 ❸ Classifier: kʰuɿb ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ

bɛ̃tʰ-naɿmiɿ /bɛ̃tʰnaɿmiɿ/ bbeunami (Gi: ɔ)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ See also: bɛ̃tʰpʰɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ

bɛ̃tʰpʰɿɿ /bɛ̃tʰpʰɿɿ/ bbeupeu

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ See also: bɛ̃tʰ-naɿmiɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ, pʰɿɿa

bɛ̃tʰpʰɿɿ /bɛ̃tʰpʰɿɿ/ bbeupu

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is /bɛ̃tʰswæ̃t/). • 公牦牛 (通常的说法是: bɛ̃tʰswæ̃t) ❸ Synonym: bɛ̃tʰswæ̃t ❸ Classifier: miɿb ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ

bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-bɛ̃tʰqʰæ̃t /bɛ̃tʰqoɿbɛ̃tʰqʰæ̃t/ bbu gho bbukhae

NOUN ❸ Tone: L-L# ▶ Manure, dung. Literally ‘ma-

nure in pen’. • 农家粪 (直译: ‘牲口圈里的肥料’), 粪 ❸ See also: bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-qʰæ̃t ❸ Classifier: kwɿɿa 2 ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ-qʰæ̃t, bɛ̃tʰ, -qoɿ, qʰæ̃t 4

bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-qʰæ̃t /bɛ̃tʰqoɿqʰæ̃t/ bbu gho khae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Manure, excrement. • 圈粪、肥料 ❸ bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-qʰæ̃t tʰɿɿ-kwɿɿ • ~ DEM CLF: that heap of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那堆肥料 ❸ See also: bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-bɛ̃tʰqʰæ̃t, bɛ̃tʰ-qʰæ̃t ❸ Classifier: kwɿɿa 2 ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ, -qoɿ, qʰæ̃t 4

bɛ̃tʰ-qʰæ̃t /bɛ̃tʰqʰæ̃t/ bbukhae (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Manure, dung. • 肥料、粪 ❸ bɛ̃tʰ-qʰæ̃t tʰɿɿ-kwɿɿ • ~ DEM CLF: that pile of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那堆肥料 ❸ See also: bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-bɛ̃tʰqʰæ̃t, bɛ̃tʰqoɿ-qʰæ̃t ❸ Classifier: kwɿɿa 2 (CLF for heaps) ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ, qʰæ̃t 4

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

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ❶ ▶ 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。 ❸ Classifier: dzeɿa 3 (Pair. Explanation: conch shells come in pairs, with each household owning a pair.) ❷ ▶ 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。 ❸ loɿqʰwɿɿ-bɿɿ | bɛ̃tʰqʰɿɿ • the lines of the hand • 手指螺纹。直译: ‘手指上的海螺’。

bɛ̃tʰqʰɿɿ-ziɿ-hiɿ /bɛ̃tʰqʰɿɿziɿhiɿ/ bbeukheuxxihi (Jj: same, Gi: bɿɿdyɿ-ziɿ-hiɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Snail. • 蜗牛，螺蛳 ❸ Classifier: miɿb ❸ Morphological makeup: bɛ̃tʰ, qʰɿɿ2, ziɿ, -hiɿ Mrs. Latami’s intuition is that the morphological makeup of the word is “insect with horns”, “insect that has horns”.

bɛ̃tʰɿɿ /bɛ̃tʰɿɿ/ bbeu’er (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Fly. • 苍蝇 ❸ (phonological elicitation) bɛ̃tʰɿɿ tʰsʰuɿ-miɿ ≈ bɛ̃tʰɿɿ tʰsʰuɿ-miɿ# • ~ DEM CLF: this fly • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只苍蝇 ❸ Classifier: miɿb

bɛ̃tʰsæ̃t /bɛ̃tʰsæ̃t/ bbeushae

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Good-tempered, with a good mood, good-humoured, patient. • 脾气好、随和、耐心。直译: ‘肠子长’。 ❸ tʰsʰuɿ | bɛ̃tʰsæ̃t-zeɿ • He

is in a good mood now. • 他脾气好了。 ㊟ bɿʃwæɪ | zwæɪ • in a very good mood • 脾气很好 ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ, wæɪ Literally ‘long-intestined’: in folk representation, long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly, whereas short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions.

bɿʃwæɪ /bɿʃwæɪ/ bbeushuae (Dd: bɿʃtsʰeɪtʰaɪ)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Castrated yak. • 阉割过的牦牛 ㊟ bɿʃwæɪ-bɿʃmiɪ • castrated yak and female yak • 阉割过的公牦牛与母牦牛 ㊟ (tonology) #H- ㊟ Classifier: pʰoɪa ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ

bɿʃtsʰiɪ /bɿʃtsʰiɪ/ bbeucee

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L# ▶ Small intestine. • 小肠 ㊟ Classifier: kʰuɪb ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ, tsʰiɪa

bɿʃzoɪ /bɿʃzoɪ/ bbeusso

NOUN ㊟ Tone: #H ▶ yak calf (baby yak). • 小牦牛 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) bɿʃzoɪ tʰɿt-miɪ ≈ bɿʃzoɪ tʰɿt-miɪ# • ~ DEM CLF: that yak calf • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头小牦牛 ㊟ Classifier: miɪb ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ

bɿʃ1 /bɿʃ/ 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) qʰaɪ-bɿʃt-gɿt • very thick • 很粗、多粗的、好粗 ㊟ qʰaɪ-bɿʃt-bɿʃt-gɿt • very thick • 很粗、多粗的、好粗

bɿʃ2 /bɿʃ/ 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 leɪt-bɿʃt-bɿʃt. ㊟ See also: bɿʃt-bɿʃt

bɿʃ3 /bɿʃ/ bbu (Dd: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: H ▶ To roast, to grill. • 烤, 炙 ㊟ haɪ tʰiɪt-bɿʃ • to roast food, to roast cereals ㊟ (phonology) The tone and vowel of the verb distinguish this phrase from ‘to steam food’: haɪ tʰiɪt-bɿʃ. ㊟ 烤饭

=bɿʃ /bɿʃ/ bbu

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

bɿʃa 1 /bɿʃ/ bbuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: L_a ▶ To hatch, to incubate. • 孵 ㊟ æɪmiɪt bɿʃ • The hen is hatching eggs. • 母鸡孵蛋

bɿʃa 2 /bɿʃ/ bbuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: L_a ▶ To steam, to cook by steaming. • 蒸 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) leɪt-bɿʃt-zeɪ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has steamed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 蒸了 ㊟ pɿʃtɿʃt

bɿʃ • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ㊟ See also: bɿʃt-bɿʃ

bɿʃa 3 /bɿʃ/ bbuq

VERB ㊟ Tone: L_a ▶ To live (one's life). • 过 (日子) ㊟ zuɪt bɿʃ • to live one's life • 过日子 ㊟ hɿt-zuɪt bɿʃ, | loɪtʰaɪ! • Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough! • 人一生, 不容易! / 生活, 是艰难的! ㊟ hɿt-zuɪt | leɪt-bɿʃt-zeɪ. • (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。) ㊟ qʰwɿt-luɪ, | tɕʰæɪt-mɿt-dzuɪt! | tɕʰuɪt dɿt-zuɪt bɿʃt-zeɪ! • 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。) ㊟ dɿt-niɪt~dɿt-niɪt | bɿʃ loɪt fɿt! • 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’)

bɿʃ /bɿʃ/ bbuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: LM ▶ Food steamer. • 蒸笼 ㊟ See also: bɿʃdiɪ

bɿʃt-bɿʃ /bɿʃt-bɿʃ/ bbubbu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: H# ▶ To steam, to cook by steaming. Reduplicated form. • 蒸 (重叠形式)。 ㊟ haɪt bɿʃt-bɿʃ • to steam rice • 蒸米饭 ㊟ See also: haɪt bɿʃt-bɿʃt-diɪ ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃa 2

bɿʃt-bɿʃ# /bɿʃt-bɿʃ/ bbubbu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: #H ▶ To distribute, to allot, to divide (things) between several persons. • 分 (东西) ㊟ dɿt-yɪt dɿt-kʰwɿt | leɪt-bɿʃt-bɿʃ • to share, giving each person a piece • 分给一人一块 ㊟ leɪt-bɿʃt-bɿʃt tʰiɪt-kwɿt • to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order • 弄乱丢着, 散开丢着 ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ2

bɿʃdiɪ /bɿʃdiɪ/ bbuddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Food steamer. • 蒸笼 ㊟ Classifier: luɪb ㊟ Morphological makeup: bɿʃ, -diɪ

bɿʃdzeɪ 1 /bɿʃdzeɪ/ bbuzzei (Gi, Jj: same, Da: bɿʃtɿdzeɪ)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Large spoon, used for rice and soup. • 舀饭的勺, 舀汤的勺 ㊟ See also: bɿʃtɿdzeɪ 2 ㊟ Classifier: naɪa

bɿʃtɿdzeɪ 2 /dɿt bɿʃtɿdzeɪ/ bbuzzei

CLASSIFIER ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Ladleful. • 量词: 勺 ㊟ dɿt bɿʃtɿdzeɪ • one ladleful • 一勺 ㊟ See also: bɿʃtɿdzeɪ 1

byɿhwɿɿ /byɿhwɿɿ/ bbuhua

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ

byɿɿɿɿ /byɿɿɿɿ/ bbulee (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: byɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Kidneys. • 肾 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ

byɿmiɿ /byɿmiɿ/ bbumi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Large food steamer. • 大蒸笼 ❸ Classifier: miɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: byɿɿ, -miɿ

byɿɿɿɿ1 /byɿɿɿɿ/ bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M intrans ▶ To smell, to perceive by smelling. • 嗅觉，闻到 ❸ noɿ | dɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ | dɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ | ejɿɿɿ! • Have a smell! It smells great! • 你闻一闻吧！好香！ ❸ See also: byɿɿɿɿ2

byɿɿɿɿ2 /byɿɿɿɿ/ bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M intrans ▶ Stinking, smelly. • 臭 ❸ byɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ • ~ PFV: it stinks, it has become stinky, it has rotten • ~ 整体体: 臭了 ❸ See also: byɿɿɿɿ1 ❸ Synonym: tɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ ❸ Antonym: ejɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ

byɿtɿɿɿ /byɿtɿɿɿ/ bbujie (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Wild peach. • 毛桃 ❸ Classifiers: tɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ2 (CLF for pounds: weight unit), ɿɿɿɿɿ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF for counting the fruit

piece by piece)

byɿtɿɿɿ /byɿtɿɿɿ/ bbuzhi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 ❸ See also:

byɿkɿɿɿ ❸ Classifier: naɿɿ

byɿtɿɿɿɿ /byɿtɿɿɿɿ/ bbuchu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Cymbals. • 钹 ❸ See also: tɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ ❸ Classifier: naɿɿɿ ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sbug chal སུག་ཆལ་ ❸ Comparanda: (Japhug) zuɿɿ.tɿɿɿɿ

byɿzoɿ /byɿzoɿ/ bbusso

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Small food steamer. • 小蒸笼 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: byɿɿ, -zoɿ

byɿzɿɿ /byɿzɿɿ/ bburu

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Dragon. • 龙 ❸ See also: myɿɿbyɿzɿɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿɿ

byɿzɿɿɿ-dziɿ /byɿzɿɿɿdziɿ/ bburuzzee

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Ivy. • 常春藤 ❸ Classifier: dziɿɿ

byɿzɿɿ-kʰɿɿ1 /byɿzɿɿkʰɿɿ/ bburuku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Snake. Literally 'Year of the Dragon': /byɿzɿɿ/ does not mean 'snake' (which is /zɿɿɿɿɿ/), but 'dragon'. • 蛇年。字面意思是 '龙年': byɿzɿɿ 不是 '蛇' 的意思，而是 '龙' 的意思。 ❸ See also: zɿɿɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: byɿzɿɿ, kʰɿɿ

byɿzɿɿ-kʰɿɿ2 /byɿzɿɿkʰɿɿ/ bburu kuq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Snake. • 属蛇 ❸ See also: zɿɿɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: byɿzɿɿ, kʰɿɿ

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!” 𐍪 (proverb) **no** | ei.lmi | tʰi | di | | hɿ | ki | | zwx | zo | ky | • “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。) 𐍪 Classifier: [wɿ]

ei.lqæ] /ei.lqæ/ xighae

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

ei.ty | di | | ly | /ei.ty | di | ly | xiduddi lu

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: -L- ▶ Paddy field. • 种水稻的田 𐍪 Classifiers: pʰæ | a, kʰ | a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ei.tʰi | # | /ei.tʰi | xiqie (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: #H ▶ Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). • 米糠 𐍪 Classifier: mɿ | a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

ei.tʰi | tʰjæ | /ei.tʰi | tʰjæ | xiqitian

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

ei.tʰæ | 1 | /ei.tʰæ | xietae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi | tʰæ |)

ADJECTIVE 𐍪 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. • 结巴 𐍪 tʰu | | qu | pi | | ei.tʰæ | • (S)he has a stammer. • 他有一点结巴。 𐍪 See also: ei.tʰæ | 2 𐍪 Morphological makeup: tʰæ | ‘tongue’+‘to bite’

ei.tʰæ | 2 | /ei.tʰæ | xietae

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Stammerer, stutterer. • 结巴 𐍪 tʰu | | ei.tʰæ | ni | • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴的。 𐍪 tʰu | | ei.tʰæ | zo | • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴。 𐍪 See also: ei.tʰæ | 1

ei.tʰwæ | /ei.tʰwæ | xichuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: M ▶ Husked rice. • 大米 𐍪 ei.tʰwæ | ha | • cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /ha |, which refers to food in general. • 米饭 𐍪 Comparanda: (Pumi) tʰwɿ 35

ei.zo | # | /ei.zo | xisso

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: #H ▶ Rice seedling. • 水稻秧苗 𐍪 ei.zo | ty | • to plant rice seedlings • 种水稻秧苗 𐍪 Classifiers: kʰu | b, qa | c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

ei.zo | # | /ei.zo | xisso

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: LM+H ▶ Adopted child. • 养儿 𐍪 (proverb) ho | zo | ei | zo |, | æ | mɿ | tsɿ | | hɿ | zo | mɿ |, | zɿ | tʰa | mɿ | ji | • 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。) 𐍪 Morphological makeup: ei | a 1, zo |

ei.zæ | /ei.zæ | xierae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi | xæ |)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: LH ① ▶ Uvula. • 小舌 𐍪 (semantics) The speakers confirmed that the same term is used for two parts of the body: the uvula and the tendon of the tongue. 𐍪 qy | tʰæ | by | | ei.zæ | • the uvula; specifying ‘the throat’s...’ disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /ei.zæ |. • 小舌 𐍪 Classifier: [wɿ] ② ▶ Tendon of the tongue. • 舌头的筋 𐍪 ei | mi | by | | ei.zæ | • the tendon of the tongue; specifying ‘the tongue’s...’ disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /ei.zæ |. • 舌头的筋

ejæ | /ejæ | xe (La: ejɿ |)

ADJECTIVE 𐍪 Tone: M ▶ Fragrant, good (taste, smell). • 香 𐍪 Synonym: ejɿ | by | ny | 𐍪 Antonym: by | ny | 2 𐍪 Morphological makeup: by | ny | 2 𐍪 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ejet | se | /ejet | se | xiesei

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: L ▶ Sir: respectful term of address • 先生 (尊敬的称呼) 𐍪 (phonological elicitation) tʰu | y |, | ejet | se | ni | • This person is a “Sir” / a distinguished person! • 这个人就是“先生” / 杰出人士! (~ 系动词) 𐍪 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 先生

ejɿ | /ejɿ | xe

VERB 𐍪 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) 𐍪 (phonological elicitation) le | ejɿ | • ACCOMP ~ • 想了 𐍪 tʰu | | pæ | hwɿ | | ejɿ | yu | •

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

ejɣɿ

❶ See also: ejæɿ, ejɣɿ-byɿnyɿ

ejɣɿ /ejɣɿ/ xeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To try; to taste. • 尝试、体
会、经过 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-ejɣɿ-zeɿ
• ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tried • 实施 ~ 整体体: 试
了 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ ejɣɿ • to try
something • 试用一个东西 ❶ noɿ | dʷɿt-kʰwɿɿ ejɣɿ!
• Have a taste! / Taste a bite! • 你尝一口吧! ❶ dʷɿt-
ejɣɿ-ɿ! • Have a try! • 尝一尝吧! / 试一试吧!

ejɣɿ-byɿnyɿ /ejɣɿ-byɿnyɿ/ xebbunu (Gi: ejæɿ-byɿnyɿ, Jj:
ejēɿ-byɿnyɿ)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Good (smell), fragrant. • 香
(气味香) ❶ (morphemic make-up) The link between
the first syllable of the adjective, ejɣɿ, and the Chinese
loan ejæɿ 香 is not entirely clear. In the eyes of the main
speaker, ejɣɿ-byɿnyɿ is a Na word, whereas ejæɿ is a Chi-
nese word. However, the patterns of variability between
speakers suggests that ejɣɿ- was borrowed from the Chi-
nese 香 at a slightly earlier, relatively recent date: a few
decades? a century at most? ❶ (phonological elicitation)
tʂʰuɿ | ejɣɿ-byɿnyɿ niɿ. • It smells good. • 这是香的
(气味香)。❶ See also: ejæɿ ❶ Antonym: byɿnyɿ 2,
tʂʰwæɿ-byɿnyɿ# ❸ Morphological makeup: byɿnyɿ 2
❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ejɣɿ~ejɣɿ /ejɣɿejɣɿ/ xexe (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To browbeat, to ill-treat. • 欺负
❶ hɿɿ ejɣɿ~ejɣɿ • to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people
• 欺负人 ❶ noɿ | njɿ ejɣɿ~ejɣɿ! • You are treating me
badly! / You are bullying me! • 你欺负我! ❶ noɿ | njɿ
ejɣɿ~ejɣɿ-zeɿ! • You have treated me badly! / You have
bullied me! • 你欺负了我! ❶ noɿ | njɿ ejɣɿ~ejɣɿ-
mɿɿ-zoɿ! • You should not treat me badly! • 你不要欺
负我!

ejɣɿjɿ /ejɣɿjɿ/ xeyo

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ giɿ-naɿmiɿ=byɿ | mɿɿ • Bear grease.
• 熊油 (熊油是一种中药材, 为黑熊的脂肪油)。

ejɣɿpʰjeɿ /ejɣɿpʰjeɿ/ xepian

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Photograph. • 相片 ❶
(phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ejɣɿpʰjeɿ].
❶ ejɣɿpʰjeɿ | leɿ-laɿ • to take a picture • 拍相片
❶ ejɣɿpʰjeɿ | leɿ-pʰæɿ • to take a picture (the verb is also

a Chinese loanword) • 拍相片 (动词也是汉语借词)

❶ See also: pɿɿ 1 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 相
片

ejɣɿtʰɿɿ /ejɣɿtʰɿɿ/ xietu (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: eiɿtʰɿɿ)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To insult; to criticize. • 骂,
批评, 责备 ❶ hɿɿ ejɣɿtʰɿɿ • to insult people; to criticize
people • 骂人、批评人 ❶ zoɿmɿɿ-zoɿ ejɣɿtʰɿɿ • to
scold children • 责备孩子 ❶ (Da) tʂʰuɿ-njɿ ejɣɿtʰɿɿ.
• He insults me. • 他骂我。

ejɣɿtʂʰuɿ-laɿ /ejɣɿtʂʰuɿlaɿ/ Xeteela

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the
ddabe priest: “Xeteela”. “This is a dialogue between a ma-
ternal uncle and his nieces and nephews. In Na women’s
funeral, the participant of the uncle is considered excep-
tionally 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 re-
lentless confirmation of the blood relationship between
uncle and nephews. At any point of the chanting, the un-
cle 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, how-
ever, 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)

ejɿejɿ /ejɿejɿ/ xoxe

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ School. • 学校 ❶ ejɿejɿ-
ziɿqʰwɿɿ • the building(s) of the school, the school build-
ings • 学校的楼 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 学
校

ejɿ.ho~ejɿ.ho~ejɿ.ho /ejɿ.ho.ejɿ.ho.ejɿ.ho/ xoho-xoho-
xoho

IDEOPHONE ɕ 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 𪛗 (Benevolence.180, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S180)

ɕjoŋli#1 /ɕjoŋli/ xoli (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɕjuŋli1)

NOUN ɕ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Flute. • 笛子 ɕ Classifier: [uɿb

¶ dæ|sɿw#|, | tso|sɿw#|, | bɿ|tə^hu/, | da|p^ho|, | bɿ|dzɿ|, | 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|kwɿ#| /da|kwɿ/ 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| zɿwɿ • to say some polite things • 说客气话 ¶ da|to| zɿwɿ-hĩ|la|jɿ! • 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!

dx|qo| /dx|qo/ ddeghe

ADVERB Tone: LM ▶ Way over there. • 那里 (远指) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /dx|/ 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: [dxʔ-qo|], [dxʔ-qo|]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dx|qo|/.

dx|t^hɿ|gi#| /dx|t^hɿ|gi/ ddeq teeggi

ADVERB Tone: L-#H ▶ Way over there. • 那边 (远指) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /dx|/ 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: [dxʔ-qo|], [dxʔ-qo|]... Its systematic association

with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dx|qo|/.

dx|t^hɿ|qo| /dx|t^hɿ|qo/ ddeq tugho

ADVERB Tone: L-M ▶ Way over there. • 那边 (远指) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /dx|/ 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: [dxʔ-qo|], [dxʔ-qo|]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dx|qo|/. □ See also: dx|t^hɿ|qo|

dx|t^hɿ|qo| /dx|t^hɿ|qo/ ddeq teegho

ADVERB Tone: L-M ▶ Way over there. • 那边 (远指) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /dx|/ 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: [dxʔ-qo|], [dxʔ-qo|]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dx|qo|/. □ See also: dx|t^hɿ|qo|

-di| /di|/ -ddi

SUFFIX Tone: L ① ▶ Nominalizer (**NMLZ**). • 名物化 ¶ tso|tso|təu|di| (piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things • 可以摆东西的 (家具) ¶ (Gi) t^hæ|t^hæ|di| le|po|! • Take your stuff for washing! (soap, shampoo, towel...) (Context: someone is going to spend the night in a guest house that has running water and a hot water tank.) • 要记得拿洗用品! (情景: 一个人要到有热水的一家去过夜。) ¶ dzu|ts^hi|k^hu|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 ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Existential verb: to be present; to have (a home); to have dirt on one's clothes; to have a difference in length (two objects have a difference in length).
• 存在动词：在，有，拥有。例如：有家，有污垢在衣服上，有长短区别（两个物品有长短区别） ❶ **[tʰuː | aːkoː mɔː-di-hi]**. • (S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless. • 他没有家。 ❶ **[mɔː 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） ❶ **[hi-naːmi | qʉː-tʰuː tʰi-di]**. • there is a lake (there)
• 有一片湖 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [qʉː-kʰwɔː-di]** • there is something • 有一块东西

di_c /qʉː di/ ddi

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_c ▶ Self-classifier for plains, and places. • 量词：坝子、地方（一个） ❶ **[qʉː-tʰuː | qʉː-di hu]** • to separate, each going their separate ways • 分开，每个人去不同的地方 ❶ **[tʰuː-di | mɔː-tʰuː-su]**! • 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 ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Earth (as in: the sky and the earth).
• 地（天地的地） ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di dyː-ze]** • to dig the earth • 挖土 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di hwæː-ze]** • bought some earth • 买了土 ❶ **[qʉː-di qʉː-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）。 ❶ Antonym: **[mɔː]** ❶ ❸ Classifier: **[di_c]** ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) **[di35]**

di₁ /di/ ddiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ 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 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [mɔː-di]** • **NEG** ~: not to hunt • 否定 ~: 不赶 ❶ See also: **[tʰuː-di]**, **[di~di]**

di₁₂ /di/ ddiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To run; to have a runny belly = to have diarrhea. • 拉（肚子） ❶ **[bi-mi-di]** • to have

diarrhea, to have the runs • 拉肚子

di₁~di₁ /di₁di/ ddiddi

VERB ❸ 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） ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di~di-ze]** • ~ **PFV**: has hunted, has tracked • ~ **整体体**: 追了 ❶ **[tʰi-di~di]** • **DUR** ~ ❶ **(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 ~ ❶ Synonym: **[di₁]** ❸ Morphological makeup: **[di₁]**

di₁~gɔːla /di₁gɔːla/ ddiggela

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Earth spirit. • 地菩萨 ❸ Classifier: **[ɣ]**

di₁li /di₁li/ ddili

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ In local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜 ❶ See also: **[di₁li-koːby]** ❸ Classifier: **[qa_c]** (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

di₁li~koːby /di₁li~koːby/ ddili wobbu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Bracken shoots. They were used as famine food. • 蕨菜的萌芽 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di₁li~koːby hwæ]** • to buy bracken shoots • 买蕨菜萌芽 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di₁li~koːby tʰi]** • to sell bracken shoots • 卖蕨菜萌芽 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di₁li~koːby dzu]** • to eat bracken shoots • 吃蕨菜萌芽 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di₁li~koːby dze]** • to cut bracken shoots • 割蕨菜萌芽 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) [di₁li~koːby tɔː]** • to boil bracken shoots • 煮蕨菜嫩芽 ❸ Classifier: **[qa_c]** (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ❸ Morphological makeup: **[di₁li, koːby]**

di₁mæ /di₁mæ/ ddima

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ Downhill, down the slope, towards the bottom. • 下坡的，向下的，往下 ❶ **[di₁koː ɔː-dzo]**, **[gæːtʰæ]**! | **[di₁mæ ɔː-dzo]**, **[kwɔːtʰy]**! • Uphill is the village of **[gæːtʰæ]**! Downhill is the village of **[kwɔːtʰy]**! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 **[gæːtʰæ]** 村! 下面是 **[kwɔːtʰy]** 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) ❶ Antonym: **[di₁ko]**

diłmił /diłmił/ *ddimi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: diłæł; diłmił, Dd: diłæł)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Large plain. • 平坝、大平坝 见
See also: tiłdił-diłmił Classifier: diłc

diłpył | zułtsʰułpył /diłpył | zułtsʰułpył/ *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。

diłqoł /diłqoł/ *ddigho*

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Fields, cultivated lands. • 田地 见
Classifier: diłc Morphological makeup: dił, -qoł

diłqoł-kʰyłmił /diłqoł-kʰyłmił/ *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 见 Classifiers: ʋł, jʰa 1 见 Morphological makeup: diłqoł, kʰyłmił

diłjæł /diłjæł/ *ddilae* (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Plain. • 平地 见 Classifier: diłc

diłkoł /diłkoł/ *ddiwo*

ADVERB Tone: L ▶ Uphill, up the slope, towards the top. • 上坡的, 向上的, 往上 见 diłkoł ʈ -dzoł, | gæłjæł! | diłmæł ʈ -dzoł, | kwɣłzył! • Uphill is the village of gæłjæł! Downhill is the village of kwɣłzył! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæłjæł 村! 下面是 kwɣłzył 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) 见 Antonym: diłmæł

doł1 /doł/ *ddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H ▶ To climb. • 爬, 上去, 上山 见 tsołboł doł • to climb a wall • 爬墙 见 gɣł-doł • to escalate, to climb up • 爬上 见 kwɣł doł • to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains • 爬山 见 toł doł • to ascend a slope, to climb a slope • 爬坡

doł2 /doł/ *ddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H ▶ To mate with; to pair (of animal). • 交配、交尾 见 bołtał | bołmił doł • The pig mates with the sow. • 公猪与母猪交配。

doła /qwułdoł/ *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) 见 (phonological elicitation) tʂʰuł-doł# • this partition/wall • 这堵 (墙壁) 见 tsołboł | qwuł-doł • an earthen wall • 一堵土

墙 见 bołtał | qwuł-doł • 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。)

doł1 /doł/ *ddo*

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

doł2 /doł/ *ddo*

ADJECTIVE Tone: M ▶ Sterile. • 不能生育

doł /doł/ *ddoq*

ADJECTIVE Tone: L ▶ Immature, lacking maturity. • 不成熟、晚熟 见 Usage: archaic 见 jwɣłjił-mił, | ʂeł mɣł-mɣł, | ʂeł doł! | tsʰełjwɣł kʰył, | zoł mɣł-tił, | zoł doł! • 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! 见 Cognates: (Naxi) doł

dołb /doł/ *ddoq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L_b ▶ To see; to come across someone. • 看见, 遇见, 见 见 (phonological elicitation) qwuł-kʰwɣł doł • to see a piece • 看见一块 (东西) 见 (phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł doł • to see things, to see something • 看见东西 见 (phonological elicitation) doł-mɣł-hoł • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定未来/愿望: 不许(看)见 见 (phonological elicitation) bołmił doł (+zeł) • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 看见了母猪 见 See also: doł~doł

dołbæł /dołbæł/ *ddobbae* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Thigh. • 大腿 见 dołbæł | qwuł-hĩł • thigh • 大腿 见 dołbæł | teił-hĩł • calf • 小腿 见 Classifier: ʈyłb

dołbył /dołbył/ *ddobbu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Buttocks. • 屁股 见 Classifier: |włb

dołby#ł /dołbył/ *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: [maṇwaṭ](#) [doḷby](#), [maṇwaṣ](#)  Classifier: [ḷaṭ](#)₆

doɫ~doɭ /doɫdoɭ/ 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**) dʷɪt-də~də-ɿ • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~: 见一见 🌸
Morphological makeup: doꞵ

doᵛky#ᵛ /doᵛkyᵛ/ 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: $|\text{w}|_b$

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。

dyl /**dy-|**/ ddu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𠄎 Tone: H ▶ To dig. • 挖 𠄎 [tɕeɪ dɿ-(-ze-)] • to dig the earth • 挖土

dy] 1 /**q**u+**dy]**/ ddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: L* ▶ Classifier for flocks of cattle;
only used in the singular. • 量词: 人、牲畜 (一群、
一队) ▣ See also: dɿ-^hɿŋ-gi#

$$dy \downarrow 2 \quad /-/\quad dduq$$

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: [dxj-tʰvɿ-gi#](#), [dvj-tsoɿ](#)

dy↓_a **1** /dy/ dduq (Gi: same, Dd: ty↓)

VERB 毒 Tone: L_a ① ► To poison. • 毒害 • 毒化
 毒 [tɕʰuɹ, | hīʈ dɿʈ-mɿ-kɿ]! | [tɕʰuɹ, | hīʈ dɿʈ-kɿ]! •
 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 mush-
 rooms.) • 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。） 毒 [tɕʰuɹ,
 | dɿʈ-mɿ-kɿ]! • 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。） 毒 [tɕʰuɹ, | dɿʈ-mɿ-kɿ]! 2 ② ►
 To hate, to detest. • 讨厌、恨 毒 (phonological elicita-
 tion) leʈ-dɿʈ-zeʈ • ACCOMP ~ PFV has hated • 实施
 ~ 整体体：恨了 毒 [nɿxʈ | tɕʰuɹ dɿʈ | zɰwæʈ]! • I hate
 him/her! • 我很讨厌他！ 毒 [dɿʈ-zoʈ-mɿʈ-tʰaʈ] • to

hate deeply • 讨厌得不行

$$dy_{1a}^2 / dy_{1b}^2 = dduq$$

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ① ► Poisonous. • 有毒 ☐ See also: dɿl 2, dɿl_a 1 ② ► Obnoxious. • 厌恶 ☐ dɿwæ! | dɿ! | tɕʰu- | hɿ-ɬo-to-, | dza-tɕi- kɿ! • This person is obnoxious! (S)he hurts other people! • 这个人非常厌恶, 他伤害其他人!

$$dy_L/d\mu = dy_L/du \cdot du/d\mu$$

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for small groups of people: 3 or more. • 量词: 人 (一些) ❹ (**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#. ❶ **hĩ˥ ɖu˥˥-tɕy˥˥** • a few people, a group of people • 一些人 ❷ **hĩ˥ tɕʰu˥˥-tɕy˥˥** • these people, this group of people • 这些人

dy **1** /dy/ dduq

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Weasel. • 黄鼠狼, 黄喉貂
 𐎗 (phonological elicitation) dy↓ hwæ↓-ze↓ • ...bought
 (a) weasel • 买了黄鼠狼 𐎗 (phonological elicitation)
 dy↓ dzw↓-ze↓ • ...ate a weasel • 吃了黄鼠狼 🌸 Classifier: mi↓_b

dyl2 /**dy**/ dduq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Poison. • 毒 📖 See also: [dy|_a 1](#),
[dy|_a 2](#) 🌸 Classifier: [tʰɿ]ₐ

dv]bi] /dv]bi/ *ddubbi*

ADVERB ❀ Tone: L ▶ Opposite. • 对面

dv|dzi| /dv|dzi|/ dduzzee

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

dy|mi#| /dy|mi|/ ddumi

NOUN 🌀 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female weasel. • 母黄鼠狼
 🗨️ **dy̌|mǐ-dy̌|pʰy̌** • female weasel and male weasel • 母
 黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼 **◇ (tonology)** LM+#H- 🌀 Classi-
 fier: **mǐ|_h**

dv]p^hæ- /dv]p^hæ]/ ddupae

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ➤ The room in the main building of the farm where cereals were kept: the granary. • 仓廩。摩梭语音译: ‘独帕’ 📦 See also: *myɿphæɪ*, *gæɿphæɪ*

🌸 Classifier: *ɭuɿɿ*

dy|p^hy#] /dy|p^hy]/ *ddupu* (La: dy|p^hy|)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+#H ≈ LM ▶ Male weasel. • 公黄鼠狼 𐎛 Classifier: mi|_b

dy|təo| /dy|təo]/ *ddujo*

ADVERB 𐎛 Tone: LM ▶ That way, in that direction. • 那边, 那个方向 𐎛 **dy|təo| fæ|** • that way (using the

Chinese loanword 方 ‘direction’) • 那个方向 (借用汉语的 ‘方’)

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

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

dz

dza /dza/ zza (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ∅)

ADJECTIVE 差 Tone: H ① ► Bad, mean (action), inferior. • 坏、差、下级 (行为……) 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • He really despises me! • 他很瞧不起我! 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • This person has no self-respect! (literally: This person is doing herself harm) • 这个人, 不尊重自己! 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • The weather is bad. • 天气很坏。 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • The weather is getting bad. • 天气变坏了。 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 • poor (work), bad (job; e.g. someone has done a bad job) • (工作) 差 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 Antonym: 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 ② ► Poor (person). • 穷 (人) 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • (He/she) is really poor! • 他很穷! 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • If there is no fleshless preserved pork at home, it appears as if the family is really destitute! 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (se-mantics) from ‘inferior’ plus ‘consider’ • 如果家里没有猪膘, 会显得很穷! 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 | 𑜏𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫! • It’s really a shame / it’s really something to be ashamed of! (Talking about a socially stigmatized situation, such as not having the required food items or pieces of clothing for important ceremonies.) • 真羞耻啊!

dza.lq^hwɿ /dza.lq^hwɿ/ zzakhua (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: dze.lq^hwa/)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Shoe. • 鞋、鞋子 🌸 Classifier:
dzi_{1b} (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a
unit)

dzeɭ /dzeɭ/ zzei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

†dze- /-/ zzei

NOUN 𪛗 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-l-ɿ̥ʃ* [‘wheat straw’, literally ‘wheat bone’) and *dze-l-tɕʰiʃ* [‘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-l-ɿ̥ʃ* [‘wheat straw’ and *dze-l-tɕʰiʃ* [‘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-|wɪ** ‘wheat’ had then been reduced to two syllables, by ellipsis of the syllable **|wɪ**. ▣ See also: **dze-|tɛ^{hi}ɪ#**, **dze-|ʃ#**, **dze-|wɪ**, **dze-|wɪ-ʃ#**

dze /dze/ zzeiq

VERB 剩 Tone: L ▶ To be left over (food or drink). • 剩
下 (饭或饮料) ǰ **dzu˧˥-dze˧˥-ze˧˥!** • There are some
leftovers! / The food has not been eaten up! • 剩了一些
饭! / 剩了一些吃的! ǰ **gx˧˥-dze˧˥+ze˧˥!** • There
are some leftovers! • 有剩下的! ǰ **[tʰu˧˥] dze˧˥-ze˧˥** •
Some of the drink is left over! / (The drink) has not been
drunk up! • 喝剩了、没喝完 ǰ **le˧˥-se˧˥-ze˧˥! | gx˧˥-
mɿ˧˥-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 ǃ **le-|dze|-hu|-ze|** •
(The bird) has flown away. • (鸟) 飞走了。 ǃ **my-|ko-|dze1** • to fly in the sky • 在天空中飞

dze_a 2 /dze/ zzeiq (Gi: same)

VERB 切 Tone: L_a ▶ To cut (with a knife). • 切 (用刀)
 切 le~dze] • **ACCOMP** ~: to cut • 实施~: 切 (用刀)
 See also: dze|~dze]

dze↓_a **3** /qɯ↓ dze↓/ zzei (**Jj**: same)

CLASSIFIER 𐀀 Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for pairs of separable objects: a pair of pots, a pair of bottles... • 量词: 瓶子、锅 (一对) 𐀀 (**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. 𐀀 **[zo˥˩mɿ]** | **[ɖu˥˩-tɕe]** • twins (literally: ‘a pair of children’) • 双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”) 𐀀 **[ɖu˥˩-tɕe]** **[ɖo˥˩-tsu]** **mɿ!** • She has twins! (literally: ‘(she) has a pair of children’) • 双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”) 𐀀 (**phonological elicitation**) **[ɕʰu˥˩-tɕe]** • **DEM** ~: this pair • 指示代词 ~: 这对 𐀀 (**tonology**) H# ≈ H\$ 𐀀

See also: **[dzi˥˩]**

dzeɫ /dzeɫ/ zzeiq (**Gi**, **Jj**: same)

• 花椒 🌸 Classifier: my_a (CLF for small quantities: a

little)

tɕzeɪ /-/ zzeiq

NOUN 蜜蜂 Tone: LM ▶ Bee (root extracted from the disyllabic form /dzeɪmi-t/). • 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: dzeɪmi-t

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

NOUN 蝙蝠 Tone: L# ▶ Bat; used for all species, including the flying squirrel. • 蝙蝠、飞鼠 𐍂 dzeɪbɿɿ-zoɿ | 𐍂 dɿɿ-tɿɿɿ • a baby bat • 一只小蝙蝠 𐍂 dzeɪbɿɿ-pʰɿɿ | 𐍂 dɿɿ-tɿɿɿ • a male bat • 一只公蝙蝠 𐍂 dzeɪbɿɿ-miɿ | 𐍂 dɿɿ-tɿɿɿ • a female bat • 一只母蝙蝠 𐍂 Classifier: miɿɿ

dzeɪboɿ /dzeɪboɿ/ Zzeibbo

NOUN 者波 Tone: M ① ▶ Zzeibbo, a clan name from Yongning. • 者波 (姓)。这个家族有三个家庭。 𐍂 dzeɪboɿ-tɿɿɿ • the /dzeɪboɿ/ clan, the /dzeɪboɿ/ family • 者波家族 𐍂 dzeɪboɿ-tɿɿɿ, | soɿ-tɿɿɿ, | dɿɿ-tɿɿɿ! • There are three families carrying the name Zzeibbo /dzeɪboɿ/, 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: /gɿɿkwɿɿ/ and /mɿɿkwɿɿ/. Latitude: 27.76531, longitude: 100.71124. • 者波 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。村落有两个部分, gɿɿkwɿɿ ‘上村’ 与 mɿɿkwɿɿ ‘下村’。经纬度: 100.71124, 27.76531 𐍂 dɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ, | tɿɿsoɿɿɿɿɿ, | bɿɿtɿɿɿɿɿ, | dɿɿtɿɿɿɿɿ, | dzeɪboɿ • 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。

dzeɪdyɿ /dzeɪdyɿ/ zzeiddu

NOUN 饼 Tone: L# ▶ Cake, bread. • 饼 𐍂 dzeɪdyɿ-pɿɿɿɿɿ • cake of cereals • 粮食饼

dzeɪ~dzeɪ /dzeɪdzeɪ/ zzeizzei (Gi: same)

VERB 切 Tone: H# ▶ To cut (with a knife). Reduplicated form. • 切 (用刀) (重叠形式)。 𐍂 leɿ-tɿɿ-tɿɿ-tɿɿ • ACCOMP ~ RED: to cut • 实施 ~ 重叠: 切 (用刀) 𐍂 ɿɿtɿɿɿɿ dzeɪ~dzeɪ • to cut vegetables • 切菜 𐍂 nɿɿdzuɿ dzeɪ~dzeɪ • to cut tofu • 切豆腐 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪɿɿ 2

dzeɪdzuɿ /dzeɪdzuɿ/ zzeijji (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: dziɿdziɿ)

ADJECTIVE 骄傲 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 𐍂 tɿɿɿɿɿ | hɿɿ-tɿɿɿ | mɿɿ-tɿɿɿ | dzeɪdzuɿ | zɿɿɿɿ! • He despises others! He is very arrogant! • 他看不起别人! 他很骄傲!

dzeɪhiɿ /dzeɪhiɿ/ zzeixie

NOUN 丈人 Tone: M ▶ In-laws. • 丈人 𐍂 njɿɿ-tɿɿ dzeɪhiɿ-kiɿbiɿ! • I'm going to my in-laws' place! / I'm going to visit my in-laws! • 我去我丈人 (那边)! 𐍂 noɿ-tɿɿ dzeɪhiɿ-ɿɿ-toɿ-zeɿ? — leɿ-toɿ-zeɿ! • 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!) 𐍂 noɿ-tɿɿ dzeɪhiɿ-toɿ-ɿɿ-biɿ? • Do you have plans to get married? (Literally: Are you going to enter an ‘in-law’ relationship?) • 你打算结婚吗?

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

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

dzeɪliɿ /dzeɪliɿ/ zzeili

NOUN 甜茶 Tone: H# ▶ Tea with sugar, sweetened tea. • 甜茶 𐍂 Classifier: qʰwɿɿɿɿ (CLF for bowlfuls) 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪ, liɿ

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

NOUN 小麦 Tone: M ▶ Wheat. • 小麦

dzeɪɿɿ-tɿɿɿ /dzeɪɿɿ-tɿɿɿ/ zzeilee'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN 麦秆 Tone: #H ▶ Wheat straw. • 麦秆 𐍂 (phonology) Phonetically: [dzeɪɿɿ-tɿɿɿ]. The third syllable begins with a glottal stop. 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪɿɿ, tɿɿɿ 1

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

NOUN 蜜蜂 Tone: LM ▶ Bee. • 蜜蜂 𐍂 Classifier: miɿɿ

dzeɪmiɿ-bæɿbæɿ /dzeɪmiɿ-bæɿbæɿ/ zzeimi bbaebbae

NOUN 茶绒蒿 Tone: LM-L ▶ *Artemisia subuligata*, 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”。 𐍂 Classifier: bæɿɿ 3 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪmiɿ, bæɿbæɿ 1

dzeɪmiɿ-dzeɿ /dzeɪmiɿ-dzeɿ/ zzeimizzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 蜂蜜 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Honey. • 蜂蜜 𐍂 dzeɪmiɿ-dzeɿ dzuɿ • to eat honey • 吃蜂蜜 𐍂 Classifier: kʰwɿɿɿɿ 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪmiɿ, dzeɿ

dzeɪmiɿ-kʰɿɿ /dzeɪmiɿ-kʰɿɿ/ zzeimiku (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 蜂窝 Tone: LM-L ▶ Beehive, honeycomb. • 蜂窝 𐍂 Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ 𐍂 Morphological makeup: dzeɪmiɿ, kʰɿɿ 1

dzeɪmiɿ-pɕɿɿɿ /dzeɪmiɿ-pɕɿɿɿ/ zzeimipeu'er

NOUN 这个名称是应用于变

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。 ¶ **dzeɫmiɿ-pɿɿ-kʰuɿɿ** • root of Straight ladybell • 沙参根 ❸ Classifier: **qɑɿ** (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ❸ Morphological makeup: **dzeɫmiɿ** 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.

dzeɫpʰɿɿ /dzeɫpʰɿɿ/ zzeipeu

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Sesame candy. • 麻糖 ❸ See also: **mɿɿtʰɑɿ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **dzeɿ**, **pʰɿɿ**

dzeɿɿɿ /dzeɿɿɿ/ zzei'eun (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Wheat straw. • 小麦秆 ❸ Morphological makeup: **ɬdzeɿ**, **ɿɿ** 1

dzeɿɿtɕʰiɿ /dzeɿɿtɕʰiɿ/ zzeiqie

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Wheat beard. • 麦芒

dzeɿɿtɕʰæɿ /dzeɿɿtɕʰæɿ/ zzeizhae

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Stinging organ of a bee. • 蜜蜂的螫针 ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

dzeɿɿtɕʰuɿ /dzeɿɿtɕʰuɿ/ zzeizhi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 ❸ See also: **dɕuɿtɕʰuɿ** ❸ Classifier: **naɿ**

dzeɿɿtɕʰɿɿ /dzeɿɿtɕʰɿɿ/ zzeiche

NOUN ❸ 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。

dzeɿɿ /dzuɿ dzeɿ/ zze

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_b ▶ Classifier for sides. • 量词: 面 ¶ **tɕʰuɿɿ-dzeɿɿ** • this side • 这面 ¶ **dzuɿɿ-dzeɿɿ** • one side • 一面

dzeɿɿ /dzeɿɿ/ zzeq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. • 塌毁, 倒塌, 倒 ¶ **myɿɿ-tɕʰoɿ dzeɿɿ** • to collapse, to topple down • 塌毁, 倒下 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **leɿ-dzeɿɿ-zeɿ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has collapsed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 塌毁了

dziɿ /dziɿ/ zzee (Gi: same, Jj: dzyɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Chisel. • 凿子 ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ** (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier

for tools, **naɿ**, is not used for this noun.)

dziɿ /dzuɿ dziɿ/ zzee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_b ▶ Classifier for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit: e.g. a pair of shoes. • 量词: 鞋 (一双) ¶ **yuuɿ-dzaɿqʰwɿɿ** | **dzuɿɿ-dziɿ** • a pair of leather shoes • 一双皮鞋

dziɿ /dziɿ/ zzeeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To fall, to come (of night); to get (dark). • 来 (晚上来了) ¶ **naɿ** | **leɿ-dziɿ-zeɿ**! • The night has fallen! / It has got dark! • 天黑了! ¶ **naɿ** | **leɿ-dziɿ** | **leɿ-seɿ-zeɿ**! • It has got completely dark! • 天完全黑了!

dziɿ 1 /dziɿ/ zzeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To sit. • 坐 ¶ **thiɿ-dziɿ**! • Sit down! • 坐下! ¶ **hiɿbæɿ tɕʰuɿɿ-qoɿ dziɿ** • The guest sits here. • 客人是坐在这边的。 ¶ (**tɕʰuɿɿ** |) **thiɿ-dziɿ-kʰuɿɿ-seɿ** • (S)he has got seated. • 他坐下了。 ¶ **leɿ-dziɿ~dziɿ** • 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 ¶ **dziɿ-biɿ-niɿgyɿ** • 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……) ¶ **dziɿ-biɿ-niɿ-mɿɿ-gyɿ** • not to get accustomed; to feel awkward • 不习惯 ¶ **nɿɿɿ | tɕʰuɿɿ-qoɿ | dziɿ-biɿ-niɿ-mɿɿ-gyɿ** • 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!

dziɿ 2 /dziɿ/ zzeeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ (Gi) **aɿkoɿ** | **myɿɿkʰyɿ dziɿ-zeɿ**! • 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”) ❸ See also: **dziɿ~dziɿ**

dziɿ 3 /dziɿ/ zzeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ **myɿɿ-tɕʰoɿ dziɿ** • to sink down • 往下掉入、沉下去

dziɿ /dzuɿ dziɿ/ zzee (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for trees, bamboos... • 量词: 树 (一棵), 竹子 (一根) ❸ (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 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#. 𐌂 siꞵdziꞵ | 𐌂 quꞵ-dziꞵ • a tree • 一棵树 𐌂 tꞵꞵꞵ-dziꞵ • that tree • 那棵树

dziꞵ /dziꞵ/ zze

CLASSIFIER 𐌂 Tone: Lꞵ ▶ Classifier for sets of clothing. Also used for prayer flags. • 量词: 衣服 (一套)。也用于经幡 (风马旗)。 𐌂 dziꞵhꞵꞵ | 𐌂 quꞵ-dziꞵ • a full set of dress, a complete dress 𐌂 (phonology) Here, this expression is divided into two tone groups. • 一套衣服 𐌂 dziꞵhꞵꞵ quꞵ-dziꞵ • a full set of dress, a complete dress 𐌂 (phonology) Here, this expression is integrated into a single tone group. • 一套衣服

dziꞵ /dziꞵ/ zzeeq

VERB 𐌂 Tone: MH ▶ To tremble, to shake. • 颤抖、抖动 𐌂 (phonology) Unexpectedly, the word does not have a reduplicated form. 𐌂 njꞵ dziꞵ • the eyelid trembles (literally ‘the eye trembles’) • 眼皮跳 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) njꞵ dziꞵ-zeꞵ • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 𐌂 njꞵ dziꞵ | zꞵꞵꞵ • the eyelid trembles terribly • 眼皮跳得很厉害 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) njꞵ | leꞵ-dziꞵ-zeꞵ • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) njꞵ | mꞵꞵ-dziꞵ • the eyelid does not tremble • 眼皮不跳

dziꞵ~dziꞵ /dziꞵdziꞵ/ zzeezzee

VERB 𐌂 Tone: H# ▶ To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 𐌂 quꞵ-ꞵꞵꞵ | leꞵ-dziꞵ~dziꞵ • the whole village gathered together • 全村都聚集在一起 𐌂 (Gi) hꞵꞵ quꞵ-ꞵꞵ | leꞵ-ꞵꞵꞵ-zeꞵ! leꞵ-dziꞵ~dziꞵ joꞵ! • Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering! • 一个人去世了! 来参加丧礼吧! 𐌂 leꞵ-dziꞵ~dziꞵ tꞵꞵꞵ-zeꞵ • (People) have come together. • 人们走到一起, 汇聚在一起了 𐌂 Morphological makeup: dziꞵꞵ 2

dziꞵdziꞵ /dziꞵdziꞵ/ zzeezzee (Jj: dziꞵdzꞵꞵ)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: M ▶ Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、榲桲 𐌂 dziꞵdziꞵ, | siꞵdziꞵ-myꞵ! • ‘dziꞵdziꞵ’ is the name of a tree! • ‘dziꞵdziꞵ’ 是一种树的名字! 𐌂 Synonym: dzꞵꞵsiꞵ

dziꞵdziꞵ-moꞵ /dziꞵdziꞵmoꞵ/ zzeezzee moq

NOUN 𐌂 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 𐌂 Morphological makeup: dziꞵdziꞵ, moꞵ

dziꞵꞵꞵ /dziꞵꞵꞵ/ zzeeddae

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: M ▶ Location. • 位置、所在地 𐌂 Classifier: kꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ

dziꞵꞵꞵ /dziꞵꞵꞵ/ zzeewo

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: L ▶ Seat, place. • 座位 𐌂 Classifier: kꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ 𐌂 Morphological makeup: dziꞵꞵꞵ 1

dziꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ /dziꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ/ zzeece (Jj: dzꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ)

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

dzoꞵ /dzoꞵ/ zzo (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: #H ▶ Hail. • 冰雹 𐌂 (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. 𐌂 dzoꞵ laꞵ • to hail • 下冰雹 𐌂 dzoꞵ giꞵ-zeꞵ • it is hailing • 下冰雹了

dzoꞵ /dzoꞵ/ zzo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: L ▶ Bridge. • 桥 𐌂 dzoꞵ | quꞵ ꞵꞵꞵ • a bridge • 一辆桥 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) dzoꞵ bæꞵ • to sweep (a/the) bridge • 扫桥 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) njꞵꞵ | dzoꞵ bæꞵ-zoꞵ-hoꞵ. • I have to sweep the bridge. • 我要扫桥了。 𐌂 dzoꞵ gyꞵ • to build (/repair) a bridge • 建一辆桥 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) njꞵꞵ | dzoꞵ gyꞵ-zoꞵ-hoꞵ. • I have to build (/repair) a bridge. • 我必须建 (／修) 一座桥。 𐌂 Classifiers: ꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵꞵ, naꞵꞵꞵ

dzoꞵ /dzoꞵ/ zzoq (Gi: 𐌂)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: LM ▶ Lizard. • 壁虎, 蜥蜴, 四脚蛇 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) dzoꞵ hwæꞵ-zeꞵ • ...bought (a) lizard • 买了壁虎 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) dzoꞵ dzꞵꞵ-zeꞵ • ...ate (a) lizard • 吃了壁虎 𐌂 Classifier: miꞵꞵ

dzoꞵ /dzoꞵ/ zzoq

VERB 𐌂 Tone: MH ▶ To touch, to paw. • 抚摸、触摸 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) mꞵꞵ-dzoꞵ • NEG ~: not to paw • 否定 ~: 不触摸 𐌂 tꞵꞵ-dzoꞵ! • Don’t touch (this)! • 不要碰! 𐌂 tꞵꞵ-dzoꞵ~dzoꞵ! • Stop pawing around! • 不要动来动去! / 不要碰来碰去! 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) leꞵ-dzoꞵ-zeꞵ • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has pawed • 实施 ~ 整体体 𐌂 Synonym: tꞵꞵꞵ~tꞵꞵꞵ

dzoꞵ~dzoꞵ /dzoꞵdzoꞵ/ zzozzo

VERB 𐌂 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 𐌂 hꞵꞵ dzoꞵ~dzoꞵ-hoꞵ-neꞵ-jiꞵ-zoꞵ! • It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...) • 他

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

dzo˥˩ly˥˩ly˥˩ /dzo˥˩ly˥˩ly˥˩/ zzolulu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ㄱ Tone: H# ▶ Hailstone. • 冰雹 ㄱ (**morphemic make-up**) It was not possible to extract a word ˥˩ly˥˩ly˥˩. ㄱ See also: bi˥˩ly˥˩ly˥˩ ㄱ Classifier: ㄱ ㄱ Morphological makeup: dzo˥˩

dzo˥˩mi˥˩ /dzo˥˩mi˥˩/ zzomi

NOUN ㄱ Tone: M ▶ Large vat. • 大桶 ㄱ **dzo˥˩mi˥˩-teæ˥˩jæ˥˩** • 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。 ㄱ Classifier: ㄱ

dzo˥˩mi˥˩# /dzo˥˩mi˥˩/ zzomi

NOUN ㄱ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female lizard. • 母壁虎 ㄱ **dzo˥˩mi˥˩-dzo˥˩ph˥˩y˥˩** • female lizard and male lizard • 母壁虎与公壁虎 ㄱ (**tonology**) -L ㄱ Classifier: mi˥˩

dzo˥˩ph˥˩y˥˩ /dzo˥˩ph˥˩y˥˩/ zzopu (La: dzo˥˩ph˥˩y˥˩#) ㄱ (**tonology**) LM+#H)

NOUN ㄱ Tone: L ▶ Male lizard. • 公壁虎 ㄱ **dzo˥˩ph˥˩y˥˩-dzo˥˩mi˥˩** • male lizard and female lizard • 公壁虎与母壁虎 ㄱ (**tonology**) L+H# ㄱ Classifiers: mi˥˩, ㄱ

dzo˥˩zo˥˩# /dzo˥˩zo˥˩/ zzosso

NOUN ㄱ Tone: #H ▶ Small vat. • 小桶 ㄱ (**morphemic make-up**) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ㄱ Classifier: ㄱ

dzo˥˩zo˥˩# /dzo˥˩zo˥˩/ zzosso

NOUN ㄱ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Baby lizard. • 小壁虎 ㄱ Classifiers: mi˥˩, ㄱ

dzuu˥˩ /dzuu˥˩/ zzi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ㄱ Tone: H ▶ To eat. • 吃 ㄱ (**phonological elicitation**) **le˥˩-dzu˥˩** • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ㄱ (**phonology**) [læ˥˩-dzu˥˩] ㄱ **ha˥˩ dzuu˥˩** • to have a meal; to take some food • 吃饭 ㄱ **njɣ˥˩ | ha˥˩ le˥˩-dzu˥˩-ze˥˩** • I have eaten. / I have had a meal. • 我吃过饭了。 ㄱ **dzuu˥˩-bi˥˩-ze˥˩!** • Let's eat! / It's time to eat! • 要吃饭了! ㄱ **dzuu˥˩ thə˥˩** • It is edible. / I/you/(s)he can eat it. • 可以吃的。 / (我/你/他) 能吃。 ㄱ Comparanda: (Pumi) dzi55

dzuu˥˩-di˥˩ /dzuu˥˩-di˥˩/ zziddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㄱ Tone: MH# ▶ Food, thing to eat. • 吃的 (东西) ㄱ Morphological makeup: dzuu˥˩, -di˥˩

dzuu˥˩-dzo˥˩ /dzuu˥˩-dzo˥˩/ Zzijo

NOUN ㄱ Tone: L# ▶ Zzijo, one of the seven ddabe **da˥˩pɣ˥˩** 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。

dzuu˥˩-th˥˩y˥˩-tsʰo˥˩-th˥˩y˥˩ /dzuu˥˩-th˥˩y˥˩-tsʰo˥˩-th˥˩y˥˩/ Zzitu Cotu

NOUN ㄱ Tone: M ㄱ Synonym: tsʰo˥˩-dzu˥˩ | di˥˩mɣ˥˩dzuu˥˩

dzuu˥˩tsu˥˩ /dzuu˥˩tsu˥˩/ zzizi (Jj: dʒi˥˩tsʰɣ˥˩)

NOUN ㄱ Tone: MH# ▶ A shrub that grows in Yongning. • 永宁的一种灌木 ㄱ Classifier: pʰæ˥˩

dz

dzɤ|_b /dzɤ|/ jjaq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L_b ▶ Good (good action, good decision). • 好 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) mɤ-t-dzɤ • **NEG** ~: bad • 否定 ~: 坏 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) dzɤ|_b-hĩ | • ~ **REL** • ~ 关系从句 / 名词化 ㄟ (no!) dʷæ | | dzɤ|! • You're great! • 你很好! ㄟ le-t-jĩ | | dzɤ| • to do a good job, to work well • (事情) 做得好 ㄟ le-t-dzɤ| jĩ • to do good deeds • 做好事 ㄟ hĩ-t-ko-to |, | dzɤ| jĩ! | dza-t-jĩ-t-mɤ-t-dʷo! | dza-t^ha-t-jĩ! • 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! ㄟ dzɤ|_b-k^hu! • A benediction used on the New Year: "Let there be good (things)!", i.e. "Prosperity!", "All the best for the New Year!" • 新年祝福: "祝一切好! / 万事如意!" ㄟ (proverb) no-t | le-t-jĩ | | dzɤ|, | hĩ-t-nu | do! | | tʂ^hu-t | le-t-jĩ | | mɤ-t-dzɤ|, | hĩ-t-nu | | zɤwɤ! • "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. ❷ (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) !

dzɤ|_bo | /dzɤ|_bo |/ jjabbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Granary. • 粮仓 ㄟ Synonym: gi | 2 ❷ Classifier: |u_b

dzɤ|by | /dzɤ|by |/ jjabbu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: LH ▶ To play. • 玩, 玩耍 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) dzɤ|by |_b-bi | • ~ **FUT.IMM**: is going to play • 要玩耍 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) dzɤ|by |_b-ze | • ~ **PFV**: played • ~ 整体体: 玩耍了 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) le-t-dzɤ|by | +ze | • **AC-COMP** ~ **PFV**: played • 实施 ~ 整体体: 玩耍了 ㄟ t^hi-t-dzɤ|by |, | t^hi-t-dzɤ|by |, | le-t-fy! • They play, they play... they're happy! / (By) playing on and on, they get really happy! (About children playing together) • 他们玩着玩着, 很高兴! (情景: 几个小孩子一起玩)

dzɤ|by |_b-di | /dzɤ|by |_bdi |/ jjabuddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LH- ▶ Toy. • 玩具

dzɤ|by |_b-kɤ-sa |_b-ɤwɤ | /dzɤ|by |_b-kɤ-sa |_b-ɤwɤ |/ Jjabbu Gesawua

NOUN ❶ 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 ㄟ dzɤ|by |_b-kɤ-sa |_b-ɤwɤ |, | hi |_b-kɤwɤ |_b-lo |, | æ |_b-mi-t-ɤwɤ # |, | la |_b-lo-t-ɤwɤ |, | la |_b-ɣwɤ |, | bɤ-t^ho-ɣy |, | ə |_b-la-t-ɤwɤ # |, | gæ |_b-ɬæ |, | q^hæ-t^hɛ |, | t^ho-t^hu # | • 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。 ㄟ See also: kɤ-mi | ❷ Morphological makeup: kɤ-sa |_b, ɤwɤ | 2

dzɤ|ɕjɤ | /dzɤ|ɕjɤ |/ jjaxe (Da: Ø, Jj: dze-t^hæ # | ❷ (syntax) calque of 鞋底)

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

dzɤ|do | /dzɤ|do |/ jjado

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Zhongdian (place name). • 中甸 ㄟ dzɤ|do |_b-bɤ | • the Pumi people of Zhongdian • 中甸普米族 ❷ Comparanda: (Pumi) dzɤ^h55dō22

dzɤ|k^hwɤ | /dzɤ|k^hwɤ |/ jjakua

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Distance. • 距离 ㄟ (Da) no-t | | tʂ^hu-t | ə-t-zæ |_bæ |? | dzɤ|k^hwɤ |_b ə-t-di |? | - dzɤ| | dzɤ|k^hwɤ |_b mɤ-t-di |! | mɤ-t-zæ |_bæ |! • 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!

dzɤ|pi # | /dzɤ|pi |/ jjabbi (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Plenty of. • 多 ❷ (phonology) The tonal category is established on the basis of the behaviour of the word when associated with the existential verb /dzo |_b/. ㄟ dzɤ|pi-t-jĩ | • It's very useful! • 很有用、有很多用处 ㄟ dzɤ|pi-t-dzo |! • (I) have plenty! / (I) have a lot! (possession) • 我有很多! ㄟ dzɤ|pi-t-dzo | • There is plenty / there is a lot. (Refers to existence,

not to possession.) • 有很多。 ¶ **no-l-nu-w | njɤ-l-ki | dzɤlpi-l 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-l-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-l | njɤ-l-ki | dzɤlpi-l 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!”)

dzɤlqʰa] /dzɤlqʰa]/ jjakha

ADVERB * Tone: LH ► Continuously, with full might. • 一直、一个劲地 ¶ **dzɤlqʰa] tɤ]** • to pull with full might • 一个劲地拉 ¶ **dzɤlqʰa] mi]** • to push with full might • 一个劲地推 ¶ **dzɤlqʰa] la]** • to beat with full might • 一个劲地打

dzɤlso] /dzɤlso]/ jjaso

ADJECTIVE * Tone: LH ► Many, a great number of. • 好几 (个) ¶ **dzɤl-so] ni]** • many days; a long time • 好几天 ¶ **dzɤl-so] hã]** • many days; a long time • 好几天 ¶ **dzɤl-so] ju]** • many... • 好几……

dzɤltsʰe] /dzɤltsʰe]/ jjacei

NOUN * Tone: L# ► Palm bark rain cape (Naxi loanword). • 蓑衣 (纳西语借词) ¶ **dzɤltsʰe], | hi-dzi-l ni!]** • 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-dzi-l** * Classifier: **ju]** * Etymology: (Naxi loanword) **ji-ltsʰe]**

dzɤltsʰi#] /dzɤltsʰi]/ 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 (?) བད་སྐྱིད

dzɤltsʰi-l-qju]ma] /dzɤltsʰi-l-qju]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: **dzɤltsʰi#], qju]ma#]** * Etymology: (Tibetan

loanword) Bde skyid (?) Sgrol ma བད་སྐྱིད(?) སྐྱོལ་མ་
dzɤltsʰi-l-mi#] /dzɤltsʰi-l-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的名字。 □ See also: **dzɤltsʰi#]** * Morphological makeup: **dzɤltsʰi#]** * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde s-kyid (?) བད་སྐྱིད

dzɤltsʰi-l-py]tʰu] /dzɤltsʰi-l-py]tʰu]/ 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: **dzɤltsʰi#], py]tʰu]** * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) བད་སྐྱིད(?) བུ་ཁྱིད་པུ་ཕུག་?

dzɤltsʰi-l-tsi]my] /dzɤltsʰi-l-tsi]my]/ jjacezeemu

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: **dzɤltsʰi#]**

dzɤltsʰo-l /dzɤltsʰo]/ jjaco

VERB * Tone: LM ► To dance. • 跳舞 (音译: ‘甲搓’) ¶ **tsʰu-w | dzɤltsʰo-l mɤ-l-dzɤ!]** • (S)he does not dance well! • 他舞跳得不好! ¶ **dzɤltsʰo-l | qu-l-hã-l tsʰo-l** • to dance all evening, to dance a whole night • 跳一整夜舞 ¶ **zi-l-qʰwɤ-l-qu-l-qo-l | dzɤltsʰo-l xɑ-l se]** • to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house • 在新房子举办乔迁宴会 * Morphological makeup: **tsʰo-l**

dzi] 1 /dzi-l/ jjie (Gi: same, Jj: dzi-l)

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Urine. • 尿 ¶ **dzi-l se]** • to urinate, to piss • 撒尿 ¶ **dzi-l-la] | qʰæ-l** • excrements: urine and faeces • 大小便的统称 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **dzi-l 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

dzi] 2 /dzi-l/ jjie (Gi: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Clothes, clothing (monosyllabic form). • 衣服 (单音节) ◆ (**semantics**) The monosyllabic form /dzi-l/ appears in a compound with the noun /na/ ‘the Na’ in the saying /na-l-dzi-l(-dzɔ-l), | sa-l/ ‘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. ¶ **kʰɤ-l-qu-w], | dzi-l qæ-l** • 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! 𐌂 dził qæt-zeł! • (He/she) has changed clothes! • 换衣服了! 𐌂 nał-dził • Na clothing • 摩梭服装 𐌂 hæł-dził • Chinese (Han) clothing • 汉族服装 𐌂
Synonym: dzi-hỹł\$ 𐌂 Classifier: 𐌂

dzi-hỹł\$ /dzi-hỹł/ jjiēhun (Gi: same, Jj: dzi-hỹł, Dd: dzi-hỹł)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: H\$ ▶ Clothes, clothing. • 衣服 𐌂
Classifier: 𐌂 𐌂 Morphological makeup: dził2

dzi-mił /dzi-mił/ jjiēmi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: #H ▶ Female water buffalo. • 母水牛 𐌂 dzi-mił t^hyl-p^hoł • ~ DEM CLF: that female water buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头母水牛 𐌂 dzi-mił-dzi-zoł ≈ dzi-mił-dzi-zoł • female water buffalo and male water buffalo • 母水牛与公水牛 𐌂 (tonology) #H ≈ #H- 𐌂 Classifier: p^hoł_a 𐌂 Comparanda: (Pumi) dzi22gi51

dzi-q^hyl p^hyl | t^hse-q^hyl p^hyl /dzi-q^hyl p^hyl t^hse-q^hyl p^hyl/ Jjiekheubu Zheikheubu

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: M? #H? ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: “Jjiekheubu Zheikheubu”. • 达巴《计枯部/整枯部》经。

dzi-t^hel /dzi-t^hel/ jjiēqie

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: M ▶ Trip. • 旅途 𐌂 dzi-t^hel bił • to travel • 旅游、出差 𐌂 dzi-t^hel gwł • to travel, to make a (long) trip • 旅游、出差 𐌂 dzi-t^hel | d^hul-s^hul gwł-bił • to travel around • 旅游 𐌂 Classifier: s^hul_b (CLF for times)

dzi-wł /dzi-wł/ jjiē'ua (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: L ▶ Stirrup. • 马镫 𐌂 Classifier: dzeł_a3

dzi-zoł /dzi-zoł/ jjiēso

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: #H ▶ Male baby buffalo. • 小水牛 (水牛崽), 一般指公的小水牛 𐌂 dzi-zoł t^hyl-l^hul • ~ DEM CLF: that young water buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只水牛崽 𐌂 Classifier: 𐌂

-dzoł /-/ jjiō

SUFFIX 𐌂 Tone: H ▶ Topic marker. • 主题

-dzoł /-/ jjiō

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

dzoł_b /dzoł/ jjiō (Jj: same)

VERB 𐌂 Tone: M_b ▶ To possess. • 有, 拥有 𐌂 mł-

dzoł-zeł! • I don't have any left! / There isn't any left!

• 我没有! / 没有了! 𐌂 leł-dzoł-zeł! • There is some, now! • 有了! 𐌂 t^hul | ałkoł | d^hul-sał | mł-dzoł! • At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy • 他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷 𐌂 njł | młz^hul-niłmił | nił-kył dzoł! • I have two siblings! • 我有两个兄弟姐妹! 𐌂 dzoł-t^hal! • There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some! • 会有的! 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł dzoł • to have some things • (他) 有东西 𐌂 njł-t^hul, | d^hul-l^hul dzoł! • We only have one (child)! • 我们只有一个 (孩子)! 𐌂 d^hwal | dzoł-nił! • 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) 𐌂 noł | kołdoł | al-dzoł? • Do you have some walnuts? • 你有核桃吗? (问一个家里有没有核桃) 𐌂 mł-dzoł! • NEG ~: No, I/we don't have any! • 否定 ~: 没有! / 我没有! 𐌂 noł | al-dzoł suł? • Do you have any walnuts left? / Do you still have some walnuts? • 你还有核桃吗? 𐌂 dzoł-suł! • Yes, there is some left! • 还有!

dzoł_b /dzoł/ jjiō

VERB 𐌂 Tone: L_b ▶ Existential: there is someone in the toilets, there is someone at home; there are n people in the family. • 存在动词: 有, 存在着。如: 某人在家或家里有几口人 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) mł-dzoł • NEG ~: is not present • 否定 ~: 没有、不在 𐌂 t^hul | ałkoł al-dzoł? • Is (s)he at home? • 他在家吗? 𐌂 t^hul | ałkoł dzoł! • Yes, (s)he is at home! • 在家! 𐌂 t^hul | ałkoł mł-dzoł! • (S)he is not at home! • 他不在家! 𐌂 hīł-t^hul, | al-tsoł mł-nił | hīł F | dzoł, al-gił! • There's all kinds of people, right! • 人吧, 什么人都有, 对吧! 𐌂 (Sister5.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S8)

dzuuł /dzuuł/ jji (Gi: same)

NOUN 𐌂 Tone: M ▶ Moment, time (of a certain event). • ……的时间 𐌂 zoł dzuuł-bił-dzuł • lunch-time • 午饭的时间 𐌂 t^hwł dzuuł-bił-dzuł • dinner-time • 吃晚餐的时间 𐌂 al^hoł bił-dzuł • time to go out; the right time to go outside • 出去的 (合适) 时间 𐌂 leł-zil-bił-dzuł t^hyl-zeł! • It is time to go to sleep! • 睡觉的时间到了!

-dzuuł_a /dzuuł/ jji

SUFFIX 𐌂 Tone: M ▶ EXPERIENTIAL. • ……过

dzɯɹ /dzɯɹ/ *jji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same) **◇** (tonology) M)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ❶ ► Water. • 水 ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **tʰuɹ** • to drink water • 喝水 ❶ **tʰuɹ** | **dzɯɹ** | **tʰuɹ** - **dzoɹ**! • (S)he is drinking water • 他在喝水 ❶ **dzɯɹ** | | **qɯɹ** - **tʰuɹ** | **tʰuɹ** • to drink a little water (literally ‘a drop of water’) • 喝一点水 (直译: ‘一滴水’) ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **kʰuɹ** • to put water • 放水 ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **qæɹ**, **haɹ** | **qæɹ** • 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。 ❶ (Gi) **dzɯɹ** | | **myɹ** - **təoɹ** | **daɹ** • the water flows downwards • 水往下流 ❶ See also: **dzɯɹ** | **mæɹ** ❷ ► River, waterway. • 河流 ❶ **gyɹ** - **dzɯɹ** • 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。 ❶ **gyɹ** - **tiɹ** | **qoɹ** | **zɯɹ** - **biɹ** - **kyɹ**! | **gyɹ** - **dzɯɹ** | **qoɹ** | **zɯɹ** - **biɹ** - **kyɹ**! • 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!’ ❶ (proverb) **gyɹ** - **dzɯɹ** | | **qɯɹ** - **tʰoɹ** | **jiɹ**, | **ʃuɹ** | **loɹ** | | **qɯɹ** - **kaɹ** | **jiɹ** • “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。 ❶ Classifier: **kʰuɹ**

dzɯɹ_a /dzɯɹ/ *jjiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: L_a ► To twist (strings) together (to make a rope). • 搓 (搓绳子) ❶ (phonological elicitation) **leɹ** - **dzɯɹ** - **zeɹ** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has twisted • 实施 ~

整体体: 搓了 ❶ **bæɹ** | **dzɯɹ** • to twist (strings into) a rope • 搓绳子 ❶ **qʰyɹ** | **dzæɹ** | **dzɯɹ** • to twist a string, a small rope • 搓一根小绳子 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **qɯɹ** - **kʰwɹ** | **dzɯɹ** • to twist a little • 搓一下

dzɯɹ /dzɯɹ/ *jjiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: MH ► Many, much. • 多 ❶ **hiɹ** | **dzɯɹ** • There are many people. • 人多。 ❶ **dzɹ** - **hiɹ**, | **leɹ** - **ŋuɹ**! | | **mɹ** - **dzɹ** - **hiɹ**, | **leɹ** - **dzɯɹ**! • 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)

dzɯɹ - **æɹ** | **tsuɹ** /dzɯɹæɹ | *jji aenzi* (Dd: same)

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

dzɯɹ | **dxɹ** - **ɹɹ** /dzɯɹdxɹɹɹ/ *jji dde’er*

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L+H# ► Humid, moist. • 湿 ❶ Synonym: **dzɯɹ** | **txɹ** - **ɹɹ**

dzɯɹ | **dyɹ** /dzɯɹdyɹ/ *jji ddu* (Gi, Jj: **dziɹ** | **dyɹ** **◇** (tonology) M)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ► Earthworm. • 蚯蚓 ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **dyɹ** - **miɹ**, | **əɹ** - **dzoɹ**? • 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? ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **dyɹ** - **pʰyɹ**, | **əɹ** - **dzoɹ**? • 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? ❶ Classifier: **kʰuɹ**

dzɯɹ | **dzeɹ** /dzɯɹdzeɹ/ *jji zzei* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: **dziɹ** | **dzeɹ**, Dd: **dzɯɹ** | **dzeɹ**)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ► Ladle used for people’s food. • 舀汤的勺子 ❶ Classifier: **naɹ**_a

dzɯɹ | **dzeɹ** - **miɹ** # /dzɯɹdzeɹmiɹ/ *jji zzeimi* (Jj: **dziɹ** | **dzeɹ** | **miɹ**)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ► Cicada. • 蝉 ❶ **dzɯɹ** | **dzeɹ** - **miɹ** | **tʰyɹ** - **miɹ**! ≈ **dzɯɹ** | **dzeɹ** - **miɹ** | **tʰyɹ** - **miɹ** # • ~ **DEM CLF**: that cicada • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只蝉 ❶ Classifier: **miɹ**

dzɯɹ | **gɹɹ** | **diɹ** /dzɯɹgɹɹdiɹ/ *jji geddi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: **dziɹ** | **gɹɹ** | **diɹ**)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Carrying pole, shoulder pole. • 扁担 (etymology) Literally: tool for carrying water. Classifier: naɿa Morphological makeup: dzɯɹɟ, ɣɿɿ, -diɿ

dzɯɹɟyɿ /dzɯɹɟyɿ/ jjiɡgu (Gi, Jj: same)

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

dzɯɹɟyɿ /dzɯɹɟyɿ/ jjiɡgu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Large barrel where drinking water is kept; water trough. • 大水桶, 水槽 (Gi) pɿɿ-dzɯɹɟyɿ • same meaning: water trough • 同上: 水槽 Classifier: ɹɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿ/ jjiɰun (Gi: same)

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

dzɯɹɟɿhwæɿtsɯɿ /dzɯɹɟɿhwæɿtsɯɿ/ jjiɰuaezi

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

dzɯɹɟɿɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿɿ/ jjiɰeyi (Jj: dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Wild ox. • 野牛 See also: jɿɿ 1 Classifier: pʰoɿa

dzɯɹɟɿkiɿ /dzɯɹɟɿkiɿ/ jjiɡgi (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: kʰuɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿ/ jjiɡgi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Water's edge. • 水边

dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿyɿ /dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿyɿ/ jjiɡku

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Moss. • 青苔

dzɯɹɟɿliɿ /dzɯɹɟɿliɿ/ jjiɡli

VERB Tone: M ▶ To irrigate. • 灌溉 dzɯɹɟɿliɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV • 灌溉了 dzɯɹɟɿmɿɿ-liɿ-hɿɿlyɿ • dry farmland, dry field: a field that is not irrigated • 旱田: 不灌溉的田 Synonym: dzɯɹɟmæɿ Morphological makeup: dzɯɹɟ, liɿa 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’.

dzɯɹɟɿɹɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɹɿ/ jjiɡlee

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 黍, 小米 dzɯɹɟɿɹɿ-hoɿɿ • millet gruel • 小米粥 See also: dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ, dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿmæɿ /dzɯɹɟɿmæɿ/ jjiɡmae

VERB Tone: L ▶ To water, to irrigate. • 灌溉、浇灌 Synonym: dzɯɹɟɿliɿ Morphological makeup: dzɯɹɟ,

mæɿ

dzɯɹɟɿmiɿ /dzɯɹɟɿmiɿ/ jjiɡmi

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Large river. • 大河 Classifier: kʰuɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿnaɿhæɿɿtʰaɿ /dzɯɹɟɿnaɿhæɿɿtʰaɿ/ jjiɰahaenta (Gi: dzɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ, Da: dzɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ, Jj: dzɿɿnaɿhæɿɿtʰaɿ)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Water-mill. • 水磨 Classifier: pɿɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿ-naɿmiɿ /dzɯɹɟɿnaɿmiɿ/ jjiɰami

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 See also: dzɯɹɟɿ-naɿmiɿ-kɿɿ, dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿ-naɿmiɿ-kɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿnaɿmiɿkɿɿ/ jjiɰamiwo

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 See also: dzɯɹɟɿ-naɿmiɿ, dzɯɹɟɿkɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɰnya (Gi: Ø)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 黍, 小米 dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ, ɹɿɿɿ tɰɿɿ! • Millet is used to make alcohol! • 小米, 用来酿酒! dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ-haɿɿ • cooked millet • 小米饭 See also: dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿ, dzɯɹɟɿɿɿɿɿɿ

dzɯɹɟɿɿ-kɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿkɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɰbe guhin

NOUN Tone: L-L# ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 dzɯɹɟɿɿ-kɿɿɿɿ | tʰiɿɿ-diɿ • there is a spring • 有水泉 Synonym: dzɯɹɟɿɿqʰyɿ, dzɯɹɟɿɿtɿqʰyɿ Morphological makeup: pɿɿɿa

dzɯɹɟɿ-pɿɿmiɿ /dzɯɹɟɿpɿɿmiɿ/ jjiɰbemi

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: miɿɿ Morphological makeup: dzɯɹɟ, pɿɿmiɿ

dzɯɹɟɿɿqʰyɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿqʰyɿ/ jjiɰbekheu

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 Synonym: dzɯɹɟɿɿ-kɿɿɿɿ, dzɯɹɟɿɿtɿqʰyɿ Morphological makeup: pɿɿɿa

dzɯɹɟɿɿtɿqʰyɿ /dzɯɹɟɿɿtɿqʰyɿ/ jjiɰbedukheu

NOUN Tone: L+H# ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 Synonym: dzɯɹɟɿɿqʰyɿ, dzɯɹɟɿɿ-kɿɿɿɿ Morphological makeup: pɿɿɿa

dzɯɿpʰæɿ /dzɯɿpʰæɿ/ *jjiṗae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: dziɿtʰwæɿ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Ice. • 冰 ❷ Classifier: pʰæɿ_a

dzɯɿpʰɿɿ /dzɯɿpʰɿɿ/ *jjiṗu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Bull (male). • 公牛 ❷ See also: ʒɿqoɿ ❸ Synonym: ʃiɿbɿɿ ❹ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a

dzɯɿqʰaɿ /dzɯɿqʰaɿ/ *jjikha*

NOUN ❶ 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。 ❷ **dzɯɿqʰaɿ-bæɿbæɿ** • Selfheal flowers. • 夏枯草花 ❸ Classifier: qaɿ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

dzɯɿqʰæɿ /dzɯɿqʰæɿ/ *jjikhae*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Cold water. • 凉水 ❷ See also: ɖzɔɿ² ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿ, qʰæɿ²

dzɯɿqʰɿɿ /dzɯɿqʰɿɿ/ *jjikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Well. • 井、水井 ❷ **aɿkoɿ** | **dzɯɿqʰɿɿ tʰiɿ-diɿ**. • There is a well at home, in the farm. • 家里有水井。 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ_b ❹ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿ, qʰɿɿ¹

dzɯɿqʰɿɿ /dzɯɿqʰɿɿ/ *jjikheu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ A wild plant of Yongning. • 永宁的一种植物 ❷ **dzɯɿqʰɿɿ-ɿɿɿɿɿ** • the grains of this plant • 这种植物的种子 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ_b

dzɯɿqʰɿɿ /dzɯɿqʰɿɿ/ *jjikheu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Post (made of wood), used to make a fence. • 木制柱子, 用于制作栅栏。 ❷ **dzɯɿqʰɿɿ tʰiɿ-laɿ** • 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

dzɯɿqʰwɿɿ-ɿɿ /dzɯɿqʰwɿɿɿɿ/ *jjikhualu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Marsh, bog, swamp (unsuitable for agriculture). • 沼泽、湿地 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 潮地 ❸ Classifier: kɿ_a² (CLF for tracts of land)

dzɯɿtɿkoɿ /dzɯɿtɿkoɿ/ *jjiwo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Peach. • 桃子

dzɯɿkoɿ /dzɯɿkoɿ/ *jjiwo*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 ❷ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ❸ (Caravans.131, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S131) ❹ See also: dzɯɿ-naɿmiɿ, dzɯɿ-naɿmiɿ-koɿ

dzɯɿkoɿ-æɿ /dzɯɿkoɿæɿ/ *jjiwo'aen* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-M ▶ Quail, rail, *Coturnix*; used when identifying pictures of various species of *Turnix*, *Coturnix*, and *Crex*. • 鹌鹑 ❷ Classifier: miɿ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ, æɿ literally 'wild chicken'

dzɯɿkoɿ-boɿ /dzɯɿkoɿboɿ/ *jjiwobbo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-M ▶ Wild boar. • 野猪 ❷ Synonym: boɿtɿ#ɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b ❹ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ, boɿ literally 'wild pig'

dzɯɿkoɿ-dzeɿ /dzɯɿkoɿdzeɿ/ *jjiwozzei* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-M ▶ Wild pepper. • 野花椒 ❷ (semantics) This expression, obtained through elicitation, is not in common use. ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ, dzeɿ

dzɯɿkoɿ-hwɿɿliɿ /dzɯɿkoɿhwɿɿliɿ/ *jjiwo huali* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-LM ▶ Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temincki*. • 野猫 ❷ Classifier: miɿ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ, hwɿɿliɿ literally: 'wild cat'

dzɯɿkoɿ-tiɿbiɿ /dzɯɿkoɿtiɿbiɿ/ *jjiwo lhibbi*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-LM ▶ Chinese yam (shan-yao). • 山药 ❷ Classifier: ɿɿ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ, tiɿbiɿ

dzɯɿkoɿ-zuɿ /dzɯɿkoɿzuɿ/ *jjiwossi* (Gi: same, Jj: dziɿkɿɿ-zuɿ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Wild herbs. • 野草 ❷ **tɿɿɿɿ | dzɯɿkoɿ-zuɿ niɿ**. • DEM ~ COP • 指示代词 ~ 系动词 ❸ Classifiers: qaɿ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), poɿ_a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❹ Morphological makeup: dzɯɿkoɿ

dzɯɿsiɿ /dzɯɿsiɿ/ *jjiisee* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、榲桲 ❷ Synonym: dziɿdziɿ

dzɯɿsoɿ /dzɯɿsoɿ/ *jjiiso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Wave. • 波浪 ❷ **dzɯɿsoɿ pʰɿɿ** • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪 ❸ Classifier: pʰæɿ_a

dzɯɿʃoɿ /dzɯɿʃoɿ/ *jjiisho*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L+H# ▶ Name of a ritual. • 一项仪式 ❷ **dzɯɿʃoɿ-tsaɿbɿɿ** • 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。

dzɯɿʃwæɿ /dzɯɿʃwæɿ/ *jjiishuae*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ *Lysimachia christinae* Hance, a

medicinal plant • 过路黄 ㄍㄨㄛˋㄌㄨˋㄏㄨㄤˊ ㄉㄗㄨˋɿʂwæɿ-bæɿbæɿ •

Flower of *Lysimachia christinae* Hance. • 过路黄花

dzɯɿɬɣɿɿ] /dzɯɿɬɣɿɿ]/ jjiɿde'er (Gi: same, La: dzɯɿɬɣɿɿ-ɿ]

ADJECTIVE ㄛ Tone: L+H# ► Humid, moist. • 湿

ㄍ dzɯɿɬɣɿɿ] ɣɿɿ-zeɿ • It got wet. • 湿了! ㊦ Syn-

onym: dɿɿɿ, dzɯɿɬɣɿɿ-ɿ]

dzɯɿɿtsʰiɿ /dzɯɿɿtsʰiɿ/ jjiɿceɿ (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㄛ Tone: L ► Boiled water, hot water. • 开水,

热水 ㊦ Synonym: dzɯɿɿ, tsʰiɿɿ 1

dzɯɿɿtsʰiɿɿɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɿɿtsʰiɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɿceɿ teeddi

NOUN ㄛ Tone: L ► Small container for hot water (for 1

person). • 口杯 ㊦ Synonym: dzɯɿɿ, tsʰiɿɿ 1, ɿɿɿɿɿɿ, -diɿ

ㄛ Classifier: ɿɿɿɿɿ

dzɯɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɿɿielakha

NOUN ㄛ Tone: L+H# ► Plum. • 一种梅子

dzɯɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɿɿielakhae

NOUN ㄛ Tone: L+H# ► Buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides* Linn. • 沙棘

dzɯɿɿɿɿɿ /dzɯɿɿɿɿɿ/ jjiɿdeu (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ㄛ Tone: LM ► To be a hunchback, to be a

humpback. • 驼背 (严重的病) ㄍ dzɯɿɿɿɿɿ-zeɿ • ~

PFV • 驼背了 ㊦ See also: dzɯɿɿɿɿɿ

dzɯɿɿtsʰwæɿ#ɿ /dzɯɿɿtsʰwæɿɿ/ jjiɿɿchuae

NOUN ㄛ Tone: #H ► Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*.

• 已碾的小米 ㊦ See also: dzɯɿɿɿɿɿ,

dzɯɿɿɿɿɿɿ

dzɯɿɿɿzoɿ /dzɯɿɿɿzoɿ/ jjiɿso

NOUN ㄛ Tone: L ► Brook, rivulet. • 溪流 ㄛ Classifier:

kʰuɿɿɿ

dzɯɿɿɿzɿɿ /dzɯɿɿɿzɿɿ/ jjiɿru (Dd: same, Jj: dɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ)

VERB ㄛ Tone: L ► To swim. • 游泳 ㄍ dzɯɿɿɿzɿɿ ɿɿ-

biɿ? • Shall we swim? / Are you going to swim? • 要游

泳吗? / 你要游泳吗? ㄛ Morphological makeup:

dzɯɿɿ One would like to be able to isolate the second syl-

lable, which would be the verb 'to swim', with the noun

'water', dzɯɿɿ, as an incorporated object. But it has not

proved possible to separate this syllable from the first.

d

dæɿ /dæɿ/ ddae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Short. • 短

dæɿ_a 1 /dæɿ/ ddaeq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...). • 渡 (坐船渡河……) ❶ **dzuɿ** **dæɿ** • to cross a river • 渡河 ❷ **dzuɿ** **dæɿ**-zeɿ • crossed a river • 渡了河 ❸ **dzuɿ** | **qwuɿ**-kʰuɿ | **dæɿ** ≈ **dzuɿ** | **qwuɿ**-kʰuɿ | **dæɿ** • to cross a river • 渡一条河

dæɿ_a 2 /qwuɿ dæɿ/ ddae (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: zɿ dæɿ)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. • 量词: 路 (段) / 布 (匹) ❶ **zɿ** **miɿ** | **qwuɿ**-**dæɿ** • a section of road, a stretch of road • 一段路 ❷ **niɿ**, **niɿ**-**dæɿ**! • 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。) ❸ **tsʰuɿ**-**dæɿ** • DEM ~: this section • 指示代词 ~: 这段 ❹ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

dæɿ /dæɿ/ ddaeq (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ① ▶ Dust. • 尘土 ❶ **dæɿ** | **qwuɿ**-**tiɿ** **thiɿ**-**diɿ** • there is a layer of dust • 有一层灰 ❷ **dæɿ** **bæɿ** • to sweep the dust • 扫灰 ❸ Classifier: **tiɿ**_a (CLF for layers) ② ▶ Dirt, filth. • 污垢 ❶ (Da) **dæɿ** **huɿ** **suɿ**-**suɿ** • dust is flying everywhere • 尘土飞扬

dæɿ **dzuuɿ** /dæɿ dzuuɿ/ ddaejji (Gi, Dd: same)

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

dæɿ-**dæɿ** /dæɿ dæɿ/ ddaeddae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Horizontal. • 横着 (横躺在路上) ❹ (phonology) Attempts to identify a simplex (monosyllabic) form, repeated over the years (2009, 2014...), have remained fruitless. ❶ **dæɿ**-**dæɿ** | **thiɿ**-**teuɿ** • to lay flat • 横着放

dæɿ-**la**-**so**#ɿ /dæɿ la so#ɿ/ ddaelaso

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **dæɿ**-**la**-**so**-**qæɿ** • to carry out the Ddaelaso ritual • 进行这种仪式 ❷ **dæɿ**-**la**-**so**-**liɿ** • to watch the Ddaelaso ritual • 看这种仪式 ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) 'bras lha gsol འབྲས་ལྷ་གསོལ

dæɿ **miɿ** /dæɿ miɿ/ Ddaemi

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **dæɿ** **miɿ**-**tæɿ** **bxɿ** • a priest from the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的和尚 ❷ **dæɿ** **miɿ**-**suɿ** **pʰiɿ** • the lord of the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的土司 ❸ **dæɿ** **miɿ**-**suɿ** **pʰiɿ**-**ɬɿ** • 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 ❹ Synonym: **dæɿ** **miɿ**-**go**-**ɬɿ** **bxɿ** ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) d-gra med དག་མེད

dæɿ **miɿ**-**ə**-**la**-**ɬɿ** **kwɿ**#ɿ /dæɿ miɿ ə la ɬɿ kwɿ#ɿ/ Ddaemi Alawua

NOUN ❸ 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 ❹ Synonym: **ə**-**la**-**ɬɿ** **kwɿ**#ɿ, **dæɿ** **miɿ**-**kʰiɿ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **dæɿ** **miɿ**, **ə**-**la**-**ɬɿ** **kwɿ**#ɿ

dæɿ **miɿ**-**go**-**ɬɿ** **bxɿ** /dæɿ miɿ go ɬɿ bxɿ/ Ddaemi ggobbe

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Ddaemi ggobbe: the name of the Yongning temple. • 永宁大寺 ❹ Synonym: **dæɿ** **miɿ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **dæɿ** **miɿ**, **go**-**ɬɿ** **bxɿ** ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgra med dgon pa དག་མེད་དགོན་པ་

dæɿ **miɿ**-**kʰiɿ** /dæɿ miɿ kʰiɿ/ Ddaemi ki

NOUN ❸ 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 dæłmiɿ-kʰiɿ “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: əɬlaɿ-kwɿʃɿ, dæłmiɿ-əɬlaɿ-kwɿʃɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: dæłmiɿ, kʰiɿ 1

dælpʰyɿ /dælpʰyɿ/ ddaepu (Dd: same)

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

dæɬsoɿ /dæɬsoɿ/ ddaesho (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ To slide down. • 往下滑 ▣ See also: soɿ 1 ② ▶ Cunning, dishonest. • 滑头 ❸ noɿ | dæɬsoɿ~dæɬsoɿ! • 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!

dæɬsuw#ɿ /dæɬsuw#ɿ/ Ddaeshi

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ dæɬsuw#ɿ, | tsoɿ-suw#ɿ, | bɿɿtɕʰuɿ, | daɿpʰoɿ, | bɿɿɿdziɿ, | dzeɿboɿ • 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: dæɬsuwɿ-kwɿʃɿ

dæɬsuwɿ-kwɿʃɿ /dæɬsuwɿ-kwɿʃɿ/ Ddaeshi wua

NOUN ❸ 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: dæɬsuw#ɿ

dɿɿ /dɿɿ/ dde (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To crawl, to creep. • 爬行，匍匐 ❸ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as dɿɿ~dɿɿ#ɿ. ▣ See also: dɿɿ~dɿɿ#ɿ

dɿɿ_a /dɿɿ/ ddeq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Hot (weather). • 很热 (天气)，阳光强烈 ❸ niɿmiɿ | dɿɿ-zeɿ! • The sun is burning hot, scalding • 太阳很大、很强烈 ❸ (phonological elicitation) dɿɿ-hiɿ! • ~REL • 热的

dɿɿ~dɿɿ#ɿ /dɿɿ~dɿɿ/ ddedde (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To crawl, to creep. • 爬行，匍匐

❸ dɿɿ~dɿɿ-zeɿ! • ~PFV • 整体体：爬一爬了 ❸ tsʰuɿ | dɿɿ~dɿɿ-koɿ-zeɿ! • She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.) • 她会爬了! ❸ Morphological makeup: dɿɿ

dɿɿmiɿ /dɿɿmiɿ/ ddemi (Jj: same, Gi: dɿɿ ❸ (tonology) LM)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Fox. • 狐狸 ❸ dɿɿmiɿ | miɿ niɿ! • It is a female fox! / (This fox) is a female fox! • 是母狐狸! / (这只狐狸) 是母的! ▣ See also: dɿɿmiɿ-zoɿ#ɿ, dɿɿmiɿ-pʰyɿ#ɿ ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a

dɿɿmiɿ-pʰyɿ#ɿ /dɿɿmiɿ-pʰyɿ/ ddemipu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Male fox. • 公狐狸 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: dɿɿmiɿ, -pʰyɿ

dɿɿmiɿ-zoɿ#ɿ /dɿɿmiɿ-zoɿ/ ddemisso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Little fox, baby fox. • 小狐狸 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: dɿɿmiɿ, -zoɿ

dɿoɿ_a /dɿoɿ/ ddeo

VERB ❸ Tone: M intrans ▶ To allow, to permit; also: to order about; to run errands for. • 让，指使、使唤 ❸ poɿ mɿɿ~dɿoɿ! • (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! ❸ tsʰuɿ, | poɿ dɿoɿ! • 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：告诉一个小孩什么东西可以拿，什么不可以拿。) ❸ gɿɿ doɿ mɿɿ~dɿoɿ! • (You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...) • 不许爬上 (桌子……) ❸ laɿ-kʰyɿ, | ziɿqʰwɿɿ tsʰiɿ-mɿɿ~dɿoɿ! | ziɿ-kʰyɿ, | ziɿqʰwɿɿ tsʰiɿ-mɿɿ~dɿoɿ! • (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”, /woɿ/, 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。) ❸ jiɿ mɿɿ~dɿoɿ! • (One) must not do (that)! • 不要做!

dʷaɿ /-/ ddee-

PREPOSITION ❸ Tone: M ▶ DELIMITATIVE. • 进行时态

dʷaɿ_b /dʷaɿ/ ddee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_b ▶ To obtain, to get. • 得到 ❸ leɿ-seɿ leɿ-dʷaɿ-zeɿ! • (I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)! • 找到了! ❸ dʷaɿ-tʰaɿ! • It is possible to obtain it! /

It can be obtained! • 可以得到的! ɿ dʷaɪ-tʰa-tzeɪ! •
 We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to ob-
 tain it! • (我们) 成功地得到了! ɿ tsoɪ-tsoɪ dʷaɪ •
 to obtain something • 得到东西 ɿ tsoɪ-tsoɪ dʷaɪ-tzeɪ •
 • has obtained something • 得到东西了

d̥uᵛ_a /d̥u/ ddeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L_a ▶ Big, large. • 大
 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) mɣɿ-ɖɯɿ • NEG 𐌂: not
 large • 否定 𐌂: 不大 𐌂 (phonological elicitation)
 ɖɯɿ-hĩ/ • 𐌂 REL • 变大了、长大了 𐌂 (phonological
 elicitation) leɿ-ɖɯɿ(-zeɿ) • ACCOMP 𐌂 PFV • 实施 𐌂
 整体体 𐌂 (La, Gi) əɿpɣɿɖɯɿ-gɣɿ • very big • 好大、
 大得很

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

NUMERAL ☼ Tone: LH ▶ One (numeral). • 一 ɬwɪ, | ɲɪl, | soɬ, | zɣɿ, | ɲwɤɿ, | qʰɿɿ, | ʂwɪ, | hɔɿ, | ɣɿɿ, | tsʰeɿ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

q̣u|q̣ẓu- /q̣u|q̣ẓu/ Ddeezhi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name.
• 独知: 一个男性名字 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loan-word) Rdo rje ར་རྟེ

q̥uɭq̥zuɭ-t̥aɭtsʰoɭ /q̥uɭq̥zuɭ-t̥aɭtsʰoɭ/ *Ddeezzhi Lhaco*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM-L ▶ Ddeezzhi Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独知拉搓: 一个女性名字 🌸 Morphological makeup: ḏuḷdzuɿ, ʈatʂʰo# 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Lha mtsho འདོ་རྩེ་ལ་མཚོ།

ɖʷaɭɖʷaɭ-tshʷaɭɭ /ɖʷaɭɖʷaɭ-tshʷaɭɭ/ 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: ᠳᠤᠯᠤᠳᠵᠢᠴᠢᠡᠷ 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Tshe ring རྡོ་རྗེ་འཇམ་དཔལ་འཁོར་ལོ་

q̣uʈ-hɣʈ /q̣uʈhɣʈ/ ddeehee

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ All. • 全部 ɕ dʷat-hxɿ | mɤt-goɿ • to have no ailment at all, to be free from any pain • 一点也没病、没有任何痛苦 ɕ dʷat-hxɿ | mɤt-suɿ • to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to know a thing) • 什么也不知道 ɕ tɕʰuɿ | dʷat-hxɿ hwæɿ • (S)he buys everything / buys the lot • 他全部都买。 / 他什么都买。 🌸 Morphological makeup: dʷat/, hxɿ/

q̣u]hĩ] /q̣u]hĩ/ *ddeehin*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ➤ Important people (including elders).
• 大人、重要的人 (包括长辈) ◆ (morphemic make-up) The order of morphemes (adjective+noun) is the opposite of that found in Naxi /hi/ dɯl/. 🌸 Classifier: vɿ

q̣u_llo#ʔ /q̣u_lloʔ/ ddeelo

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ① ▶ Tradition. • 传统
 𐌆𐌑𐌶𐌴𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | 𐌲𐌰𐌴𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 • to teach a custom • 教授一个传统、一个习俗 𐌆 (Funeral75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S75) 🌸 Classifier: 𐌲𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰
 ② ▶ Good manners. • 礼仪、礼貌 𐌆𐌲𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 | 𐌑𐌶𐌴𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰! • (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

ᑭᓄᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ /ᑭᓄᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ/ *ddeelhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ 1st month. • 正月

q̣u]ma#] /q̣u]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** སྐྱོལ་མ་

du|ma-ʔa|tsho| /du|ma-ʔa|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: ɕu˥˥maʔ, ʈa˥˥tʂʰoʔ 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Lha mtsho སྒོལ་མ་ལ་མཚོ་

q̣u|ma|p̣v|ṭ^hu| /q̣u|ma|p̣v|ṭ^hu|/ *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: **ɖu˥maʃ**, **pɥɿtʰu˥** 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **Sgrol ma Bu khrid** (/Bu phrug ?) སྒོལ་མ་བུ་ཁྲིད་/བུ་ཕུག་ ?

q̣u]mi#] /**q̣u]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. 🗨️ **du** | **mi** | **du** | **zo** | • Female mule and male mule • 母骡子与公骡子 ◆ (**tonology**) LM+#H- 🗨️ See also: **da** | **ji** | **du** | **zo** # 🌸 Classifier: **mi** | **h**

ᑭᓄᓐ-ᓂᓄᓐ /ᑭᓄᓐᓂᓄᓐ/ ddeenya

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ► Continuously, ceaselessly. • 一直、一直不停 ɿ dɯt-njɣt | so/ • to study ceaselessly • 一直不停地学习 ɿ dɯt-njɣt | lo˧ ji˧ • to work ceaselessly • 一直不停地工作 ɿ dɯt-njɣt-zo˧ • often • 经常、常 ɿ (phonological elicitation) dɯt-njɣt hwæ˧; dɯt-njɣt tɕʰit; dɯt-njɣt dzu˧t; dɯt-njɣt dze˧; dɯt-njɣt zɯɣ˧; dɯt-njɣt la˧ • 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) ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | hwæt; ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | tɕʰiɪ; ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | dzuɪ; ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | dze/; ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | zwx/; ɖwɛl-nɪɣl | laʔ • 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)

ɖwɛl-nɪl-ɖwɛl-hǎl /ɖwɛl-nɪl-ɖwɛl-hǎl/ ddeeni ddeehan (Gi: same)

NOUN Tone: #H- ▶ One day and one night. • 一天一夜

ɖwɛl-soɪ /ɖwɛl-soɪ/ ddeeso

NOUN Tone: L_a ▶ Some, a few. • 一些、两三个 ɣ hɪl | ɖwɛl-soɪ kyɪ • a few people • 几个人 ɣ ɖwɛl-soɪ niɪ • a few days • 几天

ɖwɛl-taʔ /ɖwɛl-taʔ/ ddeeda (Gi, Dd: same, Da: ɖwɛl-taʔɪ, Jj: ɖwɛl-taʔ)

PRONOUN Tone: MH# ▶ All; everyone. • 全部、一切, 大家 ɣ ɖwɛl-taʔ=ɣæɪ • 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) Tone: Morphological makeup: ɖwɛl, taʔ_a

ɖwɛl-tæɪ /ɖwɛl-tæɪ/ ddeeda

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

ɖwɛl-zoʔɪ /ɖwɛl-zoʔɪ/ ddeeso

NOUN Tone: LM+#H ▶ Male mule. • 公骡子 (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ɣ ɖwɛl-zoʔɪ-ɖwɛl-miɪ • male mule and female mule • 公骡子与母骡子 (tonology) LM+#H- See also: ɖwɛl-miɪʔ, daɪjiɪ Tone: Classifier: ɭwɛɓ

ɖyɪ /ɖyɪ/ ddeu

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Wing (monosyllabic form; the commonly used form is the disyllable ɖyɪ-qæɪ). • 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 ɖyɪ-qæɪ. Synonym: ɖyɪ-qæɪ Tone: Classifier: dzeɪ_a 3 (CLF for separable pairs) Tone: Comparanda: (Pumi) dō51

ɖyɪ-qæɪ /ɖyɪ-qæɪ/ ddeughae (Jj: ɖyɪ-qyɪ, Dd: duɪ-kæɪ)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Wing. • 翅膀 ɣ kyɪ-naɪ-miɪ-ɖyɪ-qæɪ • eagle wings • 老鹰翅膀 Tone: Classifier: dzeɪ_a 3

(CLF for separable pairs)

ɖwɛɪ1 /ɖwɛɪ/ dduae (Gi: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ① ▶ Pond. • 池塘 ɣ (Gi) ɖwɛɪtoɪ-miɪ • large pond • 大池塘 Tone: Classifier: ɭwɛɓ (CLF for round objects) ② ▶ Pool (artificial). • 水坑

ɖwɛɪ2 /ɖwɛɪ/ dduae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: H ▶ Muddy, turbid. • 浑浊 (水) ɣ dzuɪ ɖwɛɪɣ • turbid water • 浑水的水 ɣ dzuɪ | ɖwɛɪ-zɛɪ! • The water has become turbid. • 水浑浊了。

ɖwɛɪ_a /ɖwɛɪ ɖwɛɪ/ dduae

CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for steps (of stairs). • 量词: 梯级、楼梯 (一节) ɣ (phonological elicitation) ɖwɛɪ-ɖwɛɪ niɪ • It's a step (of stairs). • 是一节 (一节阶梯)。 ɣ (phonological elicitation) tsʰuɪ-ɖwɛɪɣ • this step • 这节阶梯

ɖwɛɪ_a /ɖwɛɪ/ dduaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L_a ▶ To be afraid. • 害怕 ɣ njɣɪ | ɖwɛɪ! • I am afraid! • 我害怕! ɣ njɣɪ | tsʰuɪ-ɣɪ | ɖwɛɪ | zwæɪ! • I am really afraid of this person! • 我很害怕那个人! ɣ leɪ-suɪ ɣiɪ syɪ-qyɪ, | ɖwɛɪ! • 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。) ɣ tsʰuɪ | ɖwɛɪ ɣiɪ-ɣɪ. • 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: ɣiɪ_a 2

ɖwɛɪ1 /ɖwɛɪ/ dduaeq

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To whip. • 鞭打、抽打、加鞭 ɣ mæ-qyɪ-poɪ-nuɪ | ɖwɛɪ • 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) ɣ (Tiger.7, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S7) See also: ɖwɛɪ~ɖwɛɪ

ɖwɛɪ2 /ɖwɛɪ/ dduaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB Tone: MH ▶ Intensive: very, terribly. • 很、极 ɣ tsʰuɪ | ɖwɛɪ | æɪ-myɪ fyɪ! • She likes her elder sister very much! • 她很喜欢她姐姐!

ɖwɛɪ~ɖwɛɪ /ɖwɛɪ ɖwɛɪ/ dduaedduae

VERB Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To whip; to stomp. • 鞭打、抽打、加鞭 ɣ myɪ-bɣɪ ɖwɛɪ~ɖwɛɪ • to stomp one's feet, to stamp one's feet • 跺脚, 踩脚 Tone: Morphological makeup: ɖwɛɪ1

ɖwæɫ-pɣɫɿɿ /ɖwæɫpɣɫɿɿ/ *dduaebelee* (Dd: ɖwæɫpɣɫɿɿ)

NOUN ɹ Tone: H# ► Puddle, pool (natural). • 水潭

ɣ ɖwæɫtʰiɫ-pɣɫɿɿ • there is water in the pool; a puddle

has formed • 有水潭 ɹ Classifier: ɿɿ (CLF for round objects)

dz

dzæᵛ /dzæᵛ/ zzhæe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Mᵛ ▶ To ride (a horse). • 骑马
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ • **ACCOMP**
 ~ **PFV**: has ridden • 实施~整体体: 骑了 ❷ (phonol-
 ogy) [læᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ] ❶ ❷ zwaᵛ dzæᵛ • to ride a horse • 骑
 马 ❶ dzæᵛ-tʰa! • It's possible to ride (it)! / It's OK to
 ride (it)! • 可以骑的!

dzæᵛᵃ /dzæᵛ/ zzhæeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Lᵃ ▶ To melt; to thaw. • 融化 ❶ mɤᵛ
 | leᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ • The grease has melted. • 油融化了。
 ❶ dzwaᵛ pʰæᵛ | leᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ • The ice has melted. • 冰
 融化了。

dzæᵛᵇᵇ /dzæᵛᵇᵇ/ zzhæbbeu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Sorcerer. • 法师 ❶ æᵛpʰyᵛ-
 dzæᵛᵇᵇ • 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 broth-
 ers). • 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。 ❶ æᵛpʰyᵛ-
 dzæᵛᵇᵇ • A respectful term of address for a sorcerer (us-
 ing the kinship term for the mother's brothers). • 对法
 师的尊重称呼, 用对母亲的兄弟的称呼。 ❸ Clas-
 sifier: yᵛ

dzæᵛᵃdzæᵛ /dzæᵛᵃdzæᵛ/ zzhæezzhæ

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#? H\$? ▶ Name of a ritual carried out
 by the ddabe priest: "zzhæezzhæ". • 达巴《章占》经。

dzæᵛᵃqʰæᵛᵃ /dzæᵛᵃqʰæᵛᵃ/ zzhæekhae (Gi, Da: same, Jj:
dzæᵛᵃqʰæᵛᵃ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Mud. • 泥巴 ❶ dzæᵛᵃqʰæᵛᵃzæᵛ(-
 zeᵛ) • There is mud; mud has formed. • 有泥巴了。
 ❶ (Gi) dzæᵛᵃqʰæᵛᵃzæᵛ~zæᵛ • There is mud; mud has
 formed. ❷ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not approve
 this phrasing. • 有泥巴了

dzeᵛ /dzeᵛ/ zzhæi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Money. • 钱 ❷ Synonym:
 dzeᵛᵃkwɤᵛ

dzeᵛᵃguᵛ /dzeᵛᵃguᵛ/ Zzheiggee

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Yongsheng (place name). • 永胜
 (地名) ❶ dzeᵛᵃguᵛᵃ-hæᵛ • Yongsheng Chinese (Han).
 (Yongsheng county is mainly populated by Han people.)
 • 永胜汉族 ❷ (tonology) M ❶ dzeᵛᵃguᵛᵃ-dzoᵛ, | hæᵛ-
 ʂoᵛ-ʂoᵛ! • In Yongsheng, there are lots of Chinese (Han)
 people! • 永胜, 汉族群多! ❷ See also: dzeᵛᵃguᵛᵃ-

toᵛmiᵛ

dzeᵛᵃguᵛᵃ-toᵛmiᵛ /dzeᵛᵃguᵛᵃ-toᵛmiᵛ/ Zzheiggee Domi

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

dzeᵛᵃkwɤᵛ /dzeᵛᵃkwɤᵛ/ zzhæiwua

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Money, wealth. • 钱 ❷ Synonym:
 dzeᵛᵃ ❸ Morphological makeup: dzeᵛᵃ, kwɤᵛ 3

dzɤᵛ /dzɤᵛ/ zzhe (Jj: same, Gi: dzɤᵛ) ❷ (tonology) L, Da:
dzɤᵛᵃ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ❶ ▶ Ladder. • 梯子 ❶ dzɤᵛᵃ doᵛ •
 to climb a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 ❶ dzɤᵛᵃ | gɤᵛᵃ doᵛ •
 to climb up a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 ❸ Classifier: pɤᵛᵃᵇ
 ❷ ▶ Stairs. • 楼梯 ❶ lyᵛᵃmiᵛ-dzɤᵛᵃ (+niᵛ) • stone stairs
 • 石头楼梯

dzɤᵛᵃ 1 /dzɤᵛᵃ/ zzhæq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ❶ ▶ To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick
 (vegetables). • 摘 (果子、蔬菜)、扯 (草) ❶ leᵛ-
 dzɤᵛᵃ-poᵛᵃ-joᵛ! • Pluck some (fruit) and pass them over
 (to us)! • (你) 去给摘 (一些) 过来吧! ❶ yᵛᵃtsʰɤᵛᵃ-
 dzɤᵛᵃ • to pick vegetables • 摘蔬菜 ❶ leᵛ-dzɤᵛᵃ, | myᵛᵃ-
 tsoᵛᵃ kwɤᵛᵃ • to pluck and throw away (weeds) • 扯 (荒
 草), 扔掉 ❷ See also: dzɤᵛᵃ~dzɤᵛᵃ 1 ❷ ▶ To snap, to
 cut (thread); to smash; to destroy (a building). • 拆 (线),
 拔, 捣碎 ❶ ziᵛᵃqʰwɤᵛᵃ dzɤᵛᵃ • to destroy a house • 拆房
 子 ❶ leᵛ-dzɤᵛᵃ | niᵛᵃ-giᵛᵃ gɤᵛᵃ • to tear into two pieces • 拆
 成两半

dzɤᵛᵃ 2 /dzɤᵛᵃ/ zzhæq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To prop open (a tent). • 撑开 (帐
 篷) ❷ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated
 form, as leᵛᵃ-dzɤᵛᵃ~dzɤᵛᵃ. ❷ See also: dzɤᵛᵃ~dzɤᵛᵃ 2

dzɤᵛᵃᵇᵇ /dzɤᵛᵃᵇᵇ/ zzhædduae (Gi: dzɤᵛᵃᵇᵇ) ❷
(tonology) L)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Step of stairs. • 台阶 ❶ lyᵛᵃmiᵛ-
 dzɤᵛᵃᵇᵇ • stone step • 石头台阶 ❸ Classifier: dᵇᵇᵃᵇ
 ❸ Morphological makeup: dᵇᵇᵇᵃᵇ

dzɤᵛᵃ~dzɤᵛᵃ 1 /dzɤᵛᵃᵇᵇ dzɤᵛᵃ/ zzhæzzhe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L+MH# ❶ ▶ To pluck (fruit, weeds), to
 pick (vegetables) (reduplicated form). • 摘 (果子、蔬
 菜)、扯 (草) (重叠形式) ❶ leᵛᵃ-dzɤᵛᵃ~dzɤᵛᵃ • **AC-**
COMP ~ **RED**: has plucked a little, has picked a little • 实
 施~重叠: 拆拆了 ❸ Morphological makeup: dzɤᵛᵃ 1

$d_{\mathbb{Z}^n} \sim d_{\mathbb{Z}^n}^2$ / $d_{\mathbb{Z}^n} d_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$ / zzhezzhe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 咲 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To prop open (a tent) (redu-
plicated form). • 撑开 (帐篷) (重叠形式) 咲 le-
dʒɤ~dʒɤ • ACCOMP ~: has propped open a little • 实
施 ~: 撑开一下 咲 Morphological makeup: dʒɤ12

dzɤɿkɤɿʅ /dzɤɿkɤɿ/ 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。

👤 /dʒɛːkɛr/ = 哲格家族 👤 /dʒɛːkɛr/ = 哲格家族

- 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！

dzɣ-|q^hwɣ-| /dzɣ-|q^hwɣ-|/ zzhekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Cold, flu. • 感冒 ɢ dʒɹ-|q^hwɹ-|
go-| to have a cold; to have a flu • 感冒 ɢ (phonological
elicitation) dʒɹ-|q^hwɹ-| mɹ-|go-| ...has no cold / does
not have a cold • 没感冒 ❹ Classifier: ɣwɿɿ (CLF for
times)

[dzɣ·lq^hwɣ·ltse#] /dzɣ·lq^hwɣ·ltse/ zzhekhuaazhei (**Gi**,

Dd: dza-tq^hwɣ-tʃse-t, Jj: dze-tk^hwɣ-tʃse#t)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Awl. • 锥、锥子 🌸 Classifier: [ɰɰ́] (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, naɿ, is not used for this noun.)

dzo 1 /dzo/ zzho (J: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Major roof beam. • 大梁 🌸 Classifier: dzo₁ (self-classifier)

dzo12 /dzo/ zzho (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Cold (weather). • 冷 (天气……) ❶ See also: q^hæ̃ 2 ❷ Antonym: ts^hi 1

dzoᑭ /dʷɪt dzoᑭ/ zzho

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

dzɔ˥ /ɥw˥ dzɔ˥/ zzhoq

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for songs. • 量词: 歌 (一首) ❷ ꨀə̌thǎ-bǎllǎ | djǔ-dzǒ gwx̌ | • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌

dzo↓_b /dzo/ zzhoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐤀 Tone: L_b ► To crush, to crumble (with the teeth or with a grindstone). • 弄碎 (用牙齿、手磨) 𐤀 [tso-lɿ dzo] • to crush with a grindstone • 用手磨弄碎 𐤀 (phonological elicitation) dɯ-t-k^hwɿ dzo] • to crush a piece (of something) • 弄碎一块 𐤀 (phonological elicitation) dɯ-t-mɿ dzo] • to crush a little (of something) • 弄碎一点 (东西)

dzɛ̃ /dzɛ̃/ zzheu (J: same)

ADJECTIVE ☼ Tone: H ► Moist, wet, damp, humid.

- 湿 𐀓 (phonological elicitation) le~dʒɿ~ze | • **AC-COMP** ~ **PFV**: has become damp, has gone wet • 实施 ~ 整体体: 湿了 𐀓 tʂe~dʒɿ~ze | • The earth is damp! • 土湿了。 ▢ See also: dʒɿ~dʒɿ, si~dʒɿ# | ▢ Synonym: dzɯ~tʂɿ

dzɰ¹ /dzɰ¹/ zzheu

VERB ❸ Tone: M ► Wish, desire, aspiration. • 意愿、愿望、渴望 𐌿𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌿, 𐌳𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰! • “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!” 𐌿𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌿 𐌳𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰 | 𐌿𐌳𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌿! • 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!

dzɰɰ_a /dzɰɰ/ zzheuq (**Gi**: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ► Unpleasant, disgusting, repulsive. • 令人讨厌、令人憎恶。 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **dʒɿ** | -hĩ/ | ~ REL/NMLZ 很讨厌的 ❶ **tsʰu** | -ɣ | | **dʷæ** | | **dʒɿ** | ! • This one is really horrid! • 这个人真的很讨厌! ❷ See also: **ɤæ** | **dʒɿ** |

$d_{z,y} \sim d_{z,y} / d_{z,y} d_{z,y} /$ zzheuzzheuz

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Moist, wet, damp, humid. •
 湿 (重叠形式) 🗨️ **dʒɿ˥˥~dʒɿ˥˥ tsɿ˥˥** • to become wet •
 变得湿湿的, 变湿 📦 Synonym: **dʒɿ˥˥**, **dʒu˥˥tsɿ˥˥** 🌸
 Morphological makeup: **dʒɿ˥˥**

dzɯɿ /dzɯɿ/ zzhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Market. • 集市 (圩场, 街子)
* Classifier: dzu₁_a

dʒuɿ /dʒuɿ dʒuɿ/ *zzhi*

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: H_a ▶ Self-classifier for marketplaces and towns. • 量词: 市场 (一个), 城市 (一个) • **dɛ̃zɯ˧˥ | dɯ˧˥-dɛ̃zɯ˧˥** • a marketplace, a town • 一个市场

dʒuɹa /dʒuɹ dʒuɹ/ zzhiq

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: L_a ➤ Classifier for moments, periods of time. • 量词: 时候、时间

dzau~dzau /dzau-dzau/ zzhizzhi (Dd: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ (一) 会儿 ǎu+
dzu+~dzu+ • a moment • 一会儿 ǎu+~dzu+~dzu+

dzɿʈsiʅ /dzɿʈsiʅ/ zzhuzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ① ▶ Artery. • 动脉 ㊦ See also:

dzɿʅ ❶ ❷ Classifier: kʰuʅᵇ ② ▶ Stem, stalk. • 茎

dzɿʈzɿʈ-dzɿʈmiʃʅ /dzɿʈzɿʈdzɿʈmiʃʅ/ zzhuru zzhumi

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友、伙伴、伴侣

dzwæʅ /dzwæʅ/ zzhuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Small hoe (smaller than /hwæʈpʰæʅ/). • 锄头 ❸ Classifier: naʅᵃ

dzwæʅᵃ /dzwæʅᵃ/ zzhuae (Gi: same, Jj: dzwæʅᵃ)

VERB ❸ Tone: Lᵃ ▶ To quarrel (monosyllabic form). • 吵架 ㊦ Synonym: dzwæʅᵃ-dzwæʅ

dzwæʅ /dzwæʅᵃ/ zzhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). The commonly used form is disyllabic: /dzwæʈmiʃʅ/. • 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 dzwæʈmiʃʅ. ㊦ Synonym: dzwæʈmiʃʅ ❸ Classifier: miʅᵇ

dzwæʅ /dzwæʅᵃ/ zzhuae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To fall down; to release, to drop. • 掉下 ❶ myʅ-təoʃ dzwæʅ • to fall down • 掉下去 ❶ myʅ-təoʃ dzwæʅ-zeʅ • has fallen down • 掉下去了 ❶ hǎeʅ nuʅ | myʅ-tʰæʅ dzwæʅ. • 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)

dzwæʅ-dzwæʅ /dzwæʅdzwæʅ/ zzhuae (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To quarrel. • 吵架 ❶ (Jj) hǐʅ niʅ-kyʅ | dzwæʅ-dzwæʅ-zeʅ! • Two people have started quarrelling! • 两个人开始争吵了! ❸ Morphological makeup: dzwæʅᵃ

dzwæʅhiʅ /dzwæʅhiʅ/ zzhuae (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ Canine tooth, fang. • 獠牙 ❸ Classifier: ʅuʅᵇ ② ▶ Fang. • 动物的牙 (犬牙)

dzwæʅjiʅ /dzwæʅjiʅ/ zzhuae yi

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To rest assured; to have confidence • 放心 ❶ noʃ-nuʅ | dzwæʅjiʅ tsæʅ niʅ! • Rest assured! / Set your mind at rest! • 你放心吧! / 请你放心! ㊦ See also: fæʅciʅ

dzwæʅlaʅ-koʃduʅ /dzwæʅlaʅkoʃduʅ/ zzhuaelawoddee (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ A type of sparrow. • 雀 ❸ Classifier: miʅᵇ

dzwæʅmiʃʅ /dzwæʅmiʃʅ/ zzhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sparrow. • 麻雀 ❸ Classifier: miʅᵇ ❸ Morphological makeup: dzwæʅ

dzwæʅpʰyʃʅ /dzwæʅpʰyʃʅ/ zzhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Male sparrow. • 公麻雀 ❶ (phonological elicitation) dzwæʅpʰyʃʅ tʰyʃʅ-miʃʅ ≈ dzwæʅpʰyʃʅ tʰyʃʅ-miʃʅ# • ~ DEM CLF: that male sparrow • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公麻雀 ❸ Classifier: miʅᵇ ❸ Morphological makeup: dzwæʅ, -pʰyʃʅ

dzwæʅzoʃʅ /dzwæʅzoʃʅ/ zzhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Baby sparrow, little sparrow. • 小麻雀 ❸ Classifiers: yʃʅ, miʅᵇ ❸ Morphological makeup: dzwæʅ, -zoʃʅ

ə

əɿ- /-/ ae-

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Total interrogation. •……吗?
 ❶ **dzuɿ | əɿ-dzoɿ?** — **dzuɿ dzoɿ!** / — **mɿɿ-dzoɿ!** • Is there any water? — Yes, there is some! / — No, there isn't any! • 有水吗? — 有水! / — 没有! ❷ **əɿ-niɿ?** • Is that right? / Is that correct? / ... isn't it? • 对吗? / 对吧?

əɿbaɿ-laɿbaɿ /aɿbaɿlaɿbaɿ/ ebbalabba

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Cactus. •仙人掌 ❶ **əɿbaɿ-laɿbaɿ | dzuɿ-dziɿ** • a cactus plant • 一棵仙人掌 ❸ Classifier: **dziɿ**_b

əɿboɿʃ /əɿboɿ/ abbo (Jj: əɿboɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Father's brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的兄弟 ❶ See also: **əɿboɿ-dzuɿ**, **əɿboɿ-tɕiɿ** ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ**

əɿboɿ-dzuɿ /əɿboɿdzuɿ/ abbo ddeeq

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Father's elder brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的哥哥 ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **əɿboɿʃ**, **dzuɿ**_a

əɿboɿ-tɕiɿ /əɿboɿtɕiɿ/ abbo jieq

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Father's younger brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的弟弟 ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **əɿboɿʃ**, **tɕiɿ**_a

əɿboɿ-tɕoɿliɿ /əɿboɿtɕoɿliɿ/ ebbojoli (Jj: same, Gi: əɿboɿtɕoɿliɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Cricket. •蟋蟀 ❶ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [...tɕiɿliɿ]. ❸ Classifier: **miɿ**_b

əɿbyɿ /əɿbyɿ/ ebbu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 ❶ See also: **byɿ** 3 ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ**_b

əɿbyɿ-kwɿɿ /əɿbyɿkwɿɿ/ Abbuwua

NOUN ❸ 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

əɿejɿ /əɿejɿ/ axe (Da: əɿejɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 ❶ Synonym: **əɿdɔɿ** ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ**

əɿejɿ /əɿejɿ/ Exo

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **əɿejɿ=ɿɿ** • the Exo /əɿejɿ/ clan • **əɿejɿ** 家族 ❶ **əɿejɿ=ɿɿ, |niɿ-zɿɿ, |dzuɿ-ɿɿ!** • There are two families carrying the name Exo; they make up one clan! • 姓 **əɿejɿ** 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

əɿdaɿʃ /aɿdaɿ/ adda (Gi, Da: same, Jj: əɿdaɿʃ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Father. • 父亲 ❶ (semantics) The father can also be referred to as **əɿboɿʃ**, which usually refers to his brothers (the father's brothers), or as **əɿɿɿ**, 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. ❶ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [aɿdaɿ]. ❶ See also: **əɿboɿʃ** ❸ Classifier: **ɿɿ**

əɿdaɿ-əɿmiɿ /aɿdaɿeɿmiɿ/ adda ami

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Father and mother. • 父母 ❶ **əɿdaɿ-əɿmiɿ niɿ-kɿɿ** • the father and mother, as a pair • 父母亲

əɿdaɿ-zoɿ /aɿdaɿzoɿ/ adda sso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Father and son. • 父子

əɿdzeɿ /əɿdzeɿ/ ezzei

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. • 紫草 ❶ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ❶ **əɿdzeɿ-bæɿbæɿ** • gromwell flowers • 紫草花

əɿdzeɿ-njɿɿhɿɿ /əɿdzeɿnjɿɿhɿɿ/ ezzei nyahun

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. • 紫草 ❶ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ❸ Morphological makeup: **əɿdzeɿ**, **njɿɿhɿɿ**

əɿdzɿʃ /əɿdzɿʃ/ essei

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Slowly. • 慢 ❶ **əɿ-dzɿɿjiɿ** • to work slowly, to do slowly • 慢慢做 ❶ **əɿdzɿɿ leɿ-hōɿ!** • Goodbye! (Said by the host to their guest. Literally: "Walk slowly!" = "Take your time on the way!") • 慢走! ❶ (phonological elicitation) **əɿdzɿɿ | leɿ-hōɿ!** • Goodbye! ❶ (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!
 𐎔 ə-t-dzɿ-t le-t-dzi! • Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their
 host. Literally: “Sit quietly!” = “Take it easy!”) • 慢慢坐!
 𐎔 See also: ə-tze-t, ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ

ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ /ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ/ esseissei (Gi: same, La: ə-t-
 ze-t~ze-t, Jj: ə-t-zɿ-t~zɿ)

ADVERB 𐎔 Tone: H# ▶ Slowly. • 慢慢地 𐎔 tɕʰu-t |
 dʷæ-t | ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ jɿ-t-ky! • (S)he works very care-
 fully. (The literal meaning is ‘very slowly’; this is not a crit-
 icism, 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。) 𐎔 (Gi) ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ jɿ-t •
 to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 𐎔 (Jj) ə-t-zɿ-t~zɿ
 jɿ-t • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 𐎔 Synonym:
 ə-tze-t, ə-t-dzɿ-t 𐎔 Morphological makeup: ə-t-dzɿ-t

ə-t-dɔ-t /ə-t-dɔ-t/ addeo (Gi: same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情
 人 (音译: 阿注) 𐎔 Synonym: ə-tjɿ-t 𐎔 Classifier:
 y-t 𐎔 Comparanda: (Pumi) dʷu-35

ə-t /tə-t/ ≈ tə-t/ e

INTERJECTION 𐎔 Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: Come
 on! • 感叹词: 快点! / 来吧! / 加油!
 𐎔 (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28)
 “ə-t!” pi-t, | “no-t | tʰi-t-hi-t-hō-t!” | “te-t!” pi-t, | “no-t
 | tʰi-t-hi-t-hō-t!” | pi-t-zo-t, | to-t-mi-t-pi-t | ba-t-ta-t-su-t |
 tʰi-t-my-t-kʰu-t! • “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-t-go-t /ə-t-go-t/ Eggo

NOUN 𐎔 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 𐎔 ə-t-go-t=ɬ-t •
 the Eggo /ə-t-go-t/ clan • 阿古家族 𐎔 ə-t-go-t | dzɿ-t-tɕʰi-t •
 The person called Jjacee /dzɿ-t-tɕʰi-t/, of the Eggo /ə-t-go-t/
 clan • 阿古家族名叫甲次那个人 𐎔 ə-t-go-t=ɬ-t, | so-t-
 zi-t, | dʷu-t-ɬ-t! • There are three families carrying the name
 Eggo /ə-t-go-t/; they make up one clan! • 姓阿古的, 有
 三家, 形成一个家族!

ə-t-go-t-kwɿ-t /ə-t-go-t-kwɿ-t/ Aggowua

NOUN 𐎔 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 𐎔 ə-t-go-t-kwɿ-t, | kwɿ-t-la-t-bi-t, |
 bæ-t-kwɿ-t, | tʰo-t-tɕʰe-t, | pi-t-tɕʰe-t-di-t, | pɿ-t-dzɿ-t-di-t, |
 kwɿ-t-tɕʰi-t • 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 mem-
 bers, 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) popu-
 lation. • 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-t-go-t-kwɿ-t-tɕʰi-t-lo-t-zo-t | kʰu-t-tɕʰi-t-pʰy-t pɿ-t-mi-t
 /ə-t-go-t-kwɿ-t-tɕʰi-t-lo-t-zo-t kʰu-t-tɕʰi-t-pʰy-t pɿ-t-mi-t/ Aggowua
 Zhilosso Keeyipu Bemí

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: H# | M ▶ Name of a ritual carried out
 by the ddabe priest: “Aggowua Zhilosso Keeyipu Bemí”. •
 达巴《啊公瓦之若/楷移部吧咪》经。

ə-t-gu-t /ə-t-gu-t/ eggee

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: L# ▶ Peppermint. • 薄荷 𐎔 Classifier:
 po-t-a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ə-t-ha-t-ba-t-ta-t /ə-t-ha-t-ba-t-ta-t/ aha bbala (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: L#- ▶ Traditional song. • 民歌
 𐎔 ə-t-ha-t-ba-t-ta-t | dʷu-t-dzɔ-t gwɿ-t • to sing a song • 唱
 一首摩梭歌 𐎔 Classifier: dzɔ-t

ə-t-hi-t /ə-t-hi-t/ ehin

ADVERB 𐎔 Tone: H# ▶ In a moment. • 一会儿、待会
 儿、等一下 𐎔 ə-t-hi-t-nu-t, | li-t-kʰu-t-bi-t! • I will show
 you in a moment! • 待会儿, 我给你看吧!

ə-t-hwɿ-t /ə-t-hwɿ-t/ ehua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Yesterday evening. • 昨晚 𐎔
 (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ə-t-hwɿ-t].
 𐎔 ə-t-hwɿ-t | mɿ-t-kʰy-t • yesterday evening, during the night
 • 昨晚, 夜里

ə-t-hwɿ-t-zo-t-hɿ-t /ə-t-hwɿ-t-zo-t-hɿ-t/ ehua ssohun (Da, Jj:
 same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: -MH# ▶ Newborn baby. • 婴儿 𐎔
 Morphological makeup: ə-t-hwɿ-t, zo-t-hɿ-t Literally ‘child
 [born] last night’, i.e. new-born.

ə-t-jɿ-t /ə-t-jɿ-t/ aye (Jj: 0)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother’s elder sis-
 ter). • 姨母 (比母亲大) 𐎔 (phonology) Phonetic re-

alization is close to [eɬjɿ]. ▣ See also: əɬmiŋ-tɕiŋ, əɬtɕiŋ

▣ Synonym: əɬmiŋ-dʒuŋ ✿ Classifier: ɣɿ

əɬjiŋ\$ /eɬjiŋ/ eyi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: əɬjiŋ)

ADVERB ✿ Tone: H\$ ▶ Last year. • 去年

əɬjiŋ-ʂuŋjiŋ /eɬjiŋ-ʂuŋjiŋ/ eyishei (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: eɬiŋʂeɬ)

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 [eɬiŋʂuŋjiŋ], with a strong degree of coarticulation between the first two syllables. ✿ Morphological makeup: əɬjiŋ\$, ʂuŋjiŋ#

əɬjiŋ-tɕhiŋjiŋ# /eɬjiŋ-tɕhiŋjiŋ/ eyiceeyi

ADVERB ✿ Tone: #H ▶ These years, currently. • 这几年、现在这个时代

əɬkʰuŋ /əɬkʰuŋ/ ekee

NOUN ✿ Tone: L ▶ Turnip, wild cabbage, *Brassica rapa*. • 芜菁、扁萝卜、大头菜、蔓菁 ¶ əɬkʰuŋ=byɿ | kʰuŋtʃuŋ • the root of wild cabbage • 芜菁的根 ¶ (*Agriculture*.74, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S74) ✿ Classifier: ɭuŋ

əɬlaŋ /aɬlaŋ/ 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 /kɿtʰaŋ/ and /laŋtʰaŋmiŋ\$. • 阿拉: 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有三家 ¶ əɬlaŋ=ɿ • the /əɬlaŋ/ clan • 阿拉家族 ¶ əɬlaŋ=ɿ, |soŋ-tɕiŋ, |dʒuŋ-tɕiŋ! • 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!

əɬlaŋ-kwɿŋ# /aɬlaŋ-kwɿŋ/ 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 ¶ dzɿbɿt-kɿtsaŋ-kwɿŋ, |hiŋkwɿŋ-loŋ, |əɬmiŋ-kwɿŋ#, |laŋloŋ-kwɿŋ, |laŋgwɿŋ, |bɿtsʰoŋgyŋ, |əɬlaŋ-kwɿŋ#, |gæŋdʒæŋ, |qʰæŋtɕhiŋ, |tʰoŋtʃuŋ# • 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: dʒæŋmiŋ-əɬlaŋ-kwɿŋ#, dʒæŋmiŋ-kʰiŋ

əɬljɿŋhæŋʂuŋ-moŋ /əɬljɿŋhæŋʂuŋmoŋ/ eliahaenshi moq

NOUN ✿ Tone: L+H#- ▶ Larch waxy cap, *Hygrophorus lucorum* var. *speciosus* (Peck) Krieglŋt (formerly *Hygrophorus lucorum* Kalcŋbr.). 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) Krieglŋt. ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 黄蜡伞

əɬmaŋ /aɬmaŋ/ 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 [aɬmaŋ]. ✿ Classifier: ɣɿ

əɬmiŋ /eɬmiŋ/ 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、姪母、姪子、舅妈、婶母、婶娘、婶子、叔母、姨妈、姨母、姨娘等等。 ◆ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [eɬmiŋ]. ¶ əɬmiŋ=dʒæŋ • ~ 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: ɣɿ, jɿŋa 1

əɬmiŋ-dʒuŋ /eɬmiŋ-dʒuŋ/ 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 [eɬmiŋdʒuŋ]. ▣ Synonym: əɬjɿŋ ✿

Classifier: ɿ

əˈmiːt-myː] /əˈmiːtmyː/ *ami muq*

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

əˈmiːt-tɕiː] /əˈmiːttɕiː/ *amijie*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母 (比母亲小) □ Synonym: əˈtɕiː] ❸ Classifier: ɿ

əˈmiːt-zɛːmiː] /əˈmiːtzeːmiː/ *ami sseimi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Aunt and niece. • 姑母、姨母、伯母、或叔母 (=婶母) 与侄女或外甥女

əˈmiːt-zoː#] /əˈmiːtzoː/ *ami sso* (Da: same, Jj: əˈmiːtzoː#])

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Mother and son. • 母子

əˈmyː] /əˈmyː/ *amu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ əˈmyː]-ɿɕɛː] • ~ 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: əˈmyː] ❸ Classifier: ɿ

əˈmyː] /əˈmyː/ *amu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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: əˈmyː] ❸ Classifier: ɿ

əˈmyːt-giːzɯː] /əˈmyːtgiːzɯː/ *amuggissi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 /ɬəˈmyːt-giːzɯː/, the form that would be expected if the compound were based on the /əˈmyːt/ variant and not on the /əˈmyː/ variant. ❸ Morphological makeup: əˈmyː], giːzɯː]

əˈmyːt-goːmiː] /əˈmyːtgoːmiː/ *amuggomi* (Jj: same, Da: əˈmyːt-guːmiː], Dd: əˈmyːt-guːmiː])

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸

Morphological makeup: əˈmyː], goːmiː]

əˈmyːt-tɕiː] /əˈmyːttɕiː/ *aemujie* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H#- ▶ Very small, diminutive. • 小、细小 ❶ əˈmyːt-tɕiː]-gyː] • very small, diminutive • 小、细小 ❶ əˈmyːt-tɕiː]-hĩː] • very small • 细小的 ❶ əˈmyːt-tɕiː] | dɯːt-kʰwɔː] • a little piece, a little bit • 一小块 ❸ Morphological makeup: tɕiː]a

əˈniː] /əˈniː/ *eni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Yesterday. • 昨天

əˈniːt-mɔː] /əˈniːtmɔː/ *enime* (Da: əˈniːt-mɔː])

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Buddhist nun. • 尼姑 □ See also: tɕɛːbɔː] ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 阿尼? 阿尼妈? (Tibetan loanword) ani? ཨནེ

əˈniːt-tsæːqæː] /əˈniːttsæːqæː/ *enizaeghae* (Da: same, Gi: əˈtsæːkæː], Jj: æˈkæːtswɔː])

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#-L ▶ Little finger. • 小指 ❸ Classifier: ɿ

əˈniːt-tsʰiːtɕiː#] /əˈniːttsʰiːtɕiː/ *eniceeni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ These days. • 近来

əˈpɔːt-dɯː] /əˈpɔːtdɯː/ *Abeddee* (Da: əˈpaːtoː])

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Abeddee: a character from Na mythology who sets the length of life. • 阿包笃 (神名) ❶ (Dog.51, 10.24397/pangloss-0004443#S51) əˈpɔːt-dɯː] piːt-zoː], | əˈjiːt-sɯː]jiː], | əˈpɔːt-dɯː]-ɱɯː] | leːt-tsʰiːtɕiː]niː! | piːt-zoː]. Abeddee bi sso, eyishei; Abeddee nee lecee niq! • The one called Abeddee (/əˈpɔːt-dɯː/), i.e. 'great [deity] Abe (/əˈpɔːt/), 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) ❶ (Dog.2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S28, Dog.2.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S89)

əˈpʰɿt /əˈpʰɿt/ *apeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 [əˈpʰɿt]. ❸ Classifier: ɿ

əˈqoː] /əˈqoː/ *egho*

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Inward. • 往里

əˈkaː /əˈkaː/ 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) ㊦ **əˈkaː-daːpɿ** • ‘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) **əˈkaː-daːpɿ** | **piː**, | **hiːdiː-diːmiː-qoː** | **tʃʰuːneː-tʃiː** | **ɕuːt-ɣːdzoː-kɿ** • 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。

əˈsiː /əˈsiː/ 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: ɣː

əˈsiː-əˈpɿɣɿ /əˈsiː-əˈpɿɣɿ/ asee aɸeu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ɔ)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Ancestors of the third and fourth generations. • 祖宗 (三、四代以前) ㊦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [əˈsiː-əˈpɿɣɿ].

əˈtsoː /əˈtsoː/ eso

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ A short time ago, a moment ago. • 刚才 ㊦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [əˈtsoː].

əˈsuːkɿ /əˈsuːkɿ ≈ əˈsuːkɿ/ osigu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, La: əˈsuːkɿ)

PRONOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ≈ LMH ▶ First person plural, inclusive. • 咱们 ㊦ **əˈsuːkɿ** | **ɕuːt-taː** | **naːniː**! • We are Na, all of us! • 咱们都是摩梭人! ㊦ **əˈsuːkɿ** | **laːniː**! • 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)

əˈʃuːt-niː /əˈʃuːt-niː/ eshini (Gi: əˈʃuːt-niː)

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ The past few days. • 前几天 ㊦ **əˈʃuːt-niː** | **ɕuːt-niː** • One day, some time ago. • 前段

时间的一天

əˈtiː-dziː /əˈtiː-dziː/ Adizze

NOUN ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ The county of Weixi, in Yunnan. • 云南维西

əˈtseː /əˈtseː/ aezei

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: H\$ ▶ Why? • 为什么? ㊦ **tʃʰuː** | **əˈtseː-tʃiː-huː**? • Why is that? / What does that mean? • 为什么呢? / 这是怎么回事? ㊦ Synonym: **əˈtseː-tʃiː**, **əˈtseː-tʃiː**

əˈtseː-tʃiː /əˈtseː-tʃiː/ aezeiyi

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: H\$ ▶ Why? • 为什么? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtseː-tʃiː** | **mxˈt-tʃuː-niː**? • Why? • Why didn’t you come? • 为什么? • 你为什么没有来? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtseː-tʃiː-zoː** | **mxˈt-tʃuː-niː**? • Why didn’t you come? • 你为什么没有来? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtseː-tʃiː** | **mxˈt-dzuː**? • Why don’t you eat? • 你为什么不吃? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtseː-tʃiː** | **mxˈt-dzuː-niː**? • Why don’t you eat? • 你为什么不吃? ㊦ Synonym: **əˈtseː-tʃiː**, **əˈtseː**

əˈtseː-tʃiː /əˈtseː-tʃiː/ aezeiyi

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: M ㊦ (semantics) No difference in meaning has been detected between the two variants **əˈtseː-tʃiː** and **əˈtseː-tʃiː**. ㊦ Synonym: **əˈtseː-tʃiː**

əˈtsoː /əˈtsoː/ aezo (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ What. • 什么 ㊦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [aːtsoː]. ㊦ **əˈtsoː-niː**? • What is it? • 是什么? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtsoː-tʃiː-biː**? • What are you going to do? • 你要做什么? ㊦ **noː** | **əˈtseː-biː**? • contracted form of the previous example: /tsoː/ and the following /tʃiː/ fuse into a single syllable, [tseː]. • 上面例子的缩短格式: /tsoː/ 与 /tʃiː/ 合成一个音节, [tseː]. ㊦ **əˈtsoː doː**, | **əˈtsoː dzuː**! • 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!’ ㊦ **əˈtsoː doː**, | **əˈtsoː-niː**! • 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!’

əˈtsoː-əˈtsoː /əˈtsoː-əˈtsoː/ aezo aezo

PRONOUN ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ What (reduplicated). • 什么 (重叠) ㊦ Morphological makeup: **əˈtsoː**

əˈtsoː-mxˈt-niː /əˈtsoː-mxˈt-niː/ aezo meni

PRONOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ All, all sorts of. • 各种 ㊦ Morphological makeup: **əˈtsoː**, **mxˈt-**, **niː** 3 This expression is made up of /əˈtsoː/ ‘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.

aɪtɕiɪ /eɪtɕiɪ/ *ajie*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母 (比母亲小) ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [eɪtɕiɪ]. ❶ aɪtɕiɪ=ɕæɪ • ~ PL: aunts • 姨母们 ❷ Synonym: aɪmiɪ-tɕiɪ ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ

aɪɣɪ1 /əɪɣɪ/ *evu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Beautiful, pretty. • 美, 好看, 美丽 ❶ ɕɰwæɪ | aɪɣɪ • **INTENSIVE.VERY** ~ • 很好看! ❶ ❷ aɪ-mɣɪ-ɣɪ • **NEG:** ugly • 否定 ~: 丑陋

aɪɣɪ2 /əɪɣɪ/ *avu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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”) ❶ (proverb) (Da) mɣɪ-koɪ | tʰiɪ-dzeɪ, | kɣɪ-naɪ-miɪ | dɰɪ-qoɪ | tɕʰuɪ-dzoɪ, | aɪɣɪ! • “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。” ❶ (proverb) (Da) mɣɪ-koɪ | dzeɪ-hĩɪ-dzoɪ, | kɣɪ-naɪ-miɪ; | dɰɪ-qoɪ | seɪ-dzoɪ, | aɪɣɪ! • “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。” ❶ (proverb) (Da) mɣɪ-koɪ | dzeɪ-hĩɪ-dzoɪ, | kɣɪ-naɪ-miɪ; | dɰɪ-qoɪ | seɪ-dzoɪ, | aɪɣɪ! • “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。” ❶ (proverb) (Da) mɣɪ-koɪ | dzeɪ-hĩɪ-dzoɪ, | dɰɪ-hĩɪ-dzoɪ, | kɣɪ-naɪ-miɪ! | mɣɪ-dɰɪ-qoɪ | dɰɪ-hĩɪ-dzoɪ, | aɪɣɪ! • “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。” ❷ See also: aɪɣɪ-dɰɪ, aɪɣɪ-tɕiɪ ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ

aɪɣɪ-dɰɪ /əɪɣɪ-dɰɪ/ *avu ddeeq* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。) ❷ See also: aɪɣɪ-tɕiɪ ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ ❹ Morphological makeup: aɪɣɪ2, dɰɪɪ

aɪɣɪ-tɕiɪ /əɪɣɪ-tɕiɪ/ *avu jieq* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。) ❷ See also: aɪɣɪ-dɰɪ ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ ❹ Morphological makeup: aɪɣɪ2, tɕiɪɪ

aɪɣɪ-zeɪɣɪ /əɪɣɪ-zeɪɣɪ/ *avu sseivu*

NOUN ❸ 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”)

aɪzeɪ /əɪzeɪ/ *essei* (Jj: aɪzɣɪ-zɣɪ)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H# ◆ (etymology) Reduced form of /əɪ-dzɣɪ/\$ ▶ Slowly. • 慢慢地 ❶ aɪzeɪ leɪ-hōɪ! • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走! ❶ aɪzeɪ leɪ-dziɪ! • Just stay seated! (Polite salutation when leaving someone.) • 慢慢坐! ❷ See also: aɪ-dzɣɪ/\$

aɪzoɪ-kwɣɪ /əɪzoɪ-kwɣɪ/ *Assowua*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ A village close to the Hot Springs. • 温泉乡的一个村落

aɪ=zuɪ /əɪzuɪ/ *ossi*

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee). • 咱们两个 ❷ Synonym: aɪ=zuɪ

aɪ=zuɪ /əɪzuɪ/ *ossi*

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee). • 咱们两个 ❷ Synonym: aɪ=zuɪ

aɪziɪ /eɪziɪ/ *axxi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 [eɪziɪ]. ❶ aɪziɪ | ɰiɪ | soɪ-zoɪ-hoɪ-zeɪ! • 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!”) 𐎓 (Jj) ə̀t̪zɪt̪ lět̪-mǒ-zě • The grandmother has aged, the grandmother is getting old. • 奶奶老了。 𐎓 Classifier: 𐎓 ② ► Elderly woman. • 老女人、老姬 𐎓 Classifier: 𐎓

ə̀t̪zɪt̪-ə̀t̪pʰɿ̌ /ět̪zɪt̪ə̀t̪pʰɿ̌/ axxi apeu

NOUN 𐎓 Tone: MH# ► Elders by two generations:

the grandmother and her brothers. • 奶奶与她的兄弟 𐎓 (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ět̪zɪt̪ə̀t̪pʰɿ̌]. 𐎓 Morphological makeup: ə̀t̪zɪ̌, ə̀t̪pʰɿ̌

ə̀t̪zɪt̪-zɿ̌mǐ /ět̪zɪt̪zɿ̌mǐ/ axxi rumi

NOUN 𐎓 Tone: #H- ► Grandmother and granddaughter. • 奶奶与孙女 𐎓 Morphological makeup: ə̀t̪zɪ̌, zɿ̌mǐ#

ə̀t̪zɿ̌ /ə̀t̪zɿ̌/ eru (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎓 Tone: L# ► Old, used. • 陈旧 𐎓 See also: ʂět̪ zɿ̌

f

fa_la /fa_l/ faq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To ferment. • 发酵 (汉语借词: ‘发’) ❶ tsa_lbx_l | dʒu_l-mɿ_l | tʰi_l-fa_l • to make a little flour ferment, to prepare a little bread dough • 发一点面 ❶ tsa_lbx_l | tʰi_l-fa_l! | pɿ_ljɿ_l | gɿ_l-bi_l! • Make some flour to ferment! We’re going to prepare buns! • 你发一点面吧! 要做馒头! ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 发 (酵)

fa_lta_l /fa_lta_l/ fada (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ le_l-ji_l | le_l-hwɿ_l-ze_l • Developed, flourishing. • 发达 ❶ (phonological elicitation) fa_lta_l-ze_l • ~ PFV • 很发达的了 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 发达

fæ_l /fæ_l/ fae

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Direction. • 方 ❶ dɿ_lteo_l fæ_l • that way • 那个方向 ❶ See also: dɿ_l-tʰy_l-gi_l# ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 方

fæ_llei_l /fæ_llei_l/ faexi

VERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ To rest assured; to have confidence • 放心 ❶ See also: dʒwæ_l-ji_l ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 放心

fy /fy_l/ fu

IDEOPHONE ❸ 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!’、‘嗖!’。 ❶ (Caravans.137, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S137) bæ_l-po_l-ŋu_l | zwæ_l | tʰi_l-tsu_l-tʰu_l-kwɿ_lteu_l-zo_l, | gi_ldzu_l-qo_lmy_l, | fv_l pi_l, | dʒu_l-teo_l | kʰu_l! • When one had tied a horse with a small rope [to the shuttle that slid on the massive rope], above the Yangtze, Whizz!!! we sent it over there! (=the horse was sent over the river on the rope, to reach the other bank) • 当人们用一根小绳子 [把马拴在梭子上, 梭子在巨大的绳子上滑动] 把马拴在长江上面时, “唰!” 人家把它送过去! (马被拴在绳索上越过长江, 到达对岸)。

fy_l1 /fy_l/ fu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Glad, pleased, happy, delighted • 高兴、起劲 ❶ dʒwæ_l | fy_l • **INTENSIVE.VERY** ~: really glad, very happy • 很高兴 ❶ dzɿ_l | fy_l • really glad, very happy • 很高兴 ❶ mɿ_l-fy_l-ji_l • to get angry, to lose one’s temper, to air one’s anger • 生气 ❶ tɕʰu_l

mɿ_l-fy_l-ji_l! • He/she is angry. • 他在生气。 ❶ dʒwæ_l | fy_l-hɿ_l dʒu_l-y_lji_l. • It’s a very agreeable person. • 他是很善良的人。 ❶ (Gi) mɿ_l-fy_l mɿ_l-ji_l! • 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: ‘没有不高兴的事!’、‘不反对!’)

❶ See also: fy_l2fy_l2 /fy_l/ fu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To like. • 喜欢、爱、愿意 ❶ See also: fy_l1

fy_l /dʒu_l fy_l/ fu

CLASSIFIER ❸ 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)。 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 副?

fy_l /fy_l/ fuq

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Neighbours. • 邻居, 村里的人们 ❶ See also: fy_lbi_l

fy_lbi_l /fy_lbi_l/ fubbi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Morphological makeup: fy_l

fy_lkh_lo_l /fy_lkh_lo_l/ Fuko

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Fuko: a village located close to the Yangtze river, on the right bank. Chinese: Fengke. • 奉科 (金沙江边的一个地区)

fy_lʃu_l /fy_lʃu_l/ fushi

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Rheumatism. • 风湿 ❶ fy_lʃu_l go_l • to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism • 有风湿、得风湿 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 风湿

g

gæɫdæɫ /gæɫdæɫ/ *ggeddae* (Jj: same, Gi: gɻɫdæɫ, Da: gɻɫdæɫ)

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Top part of body. • 上半身 □
Antonym: *myɫdæɫ*

gæɫpʰæɫ /gæɫpʰæɫ/ *ggaepae*

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ *tsoɫ~tsoɫ tɕuɫ-diɫ* • 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 **gɻɫpʰæɫ*, by vowel harmony. □ See also: *myɫpʰæɫ*, *dyɫpʰæɫ* Tone Classifier: *tsoɫ* Morphological makeup: *gɻɫ-*

gæɫjæɫ /gæɫjæɫ/ *Ggae'er*

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ *Ggae'er*: the name of a village located about 1,500 meters West of /əɫɫat-ɕwɻɻ#/: 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 ʄ *dzɻɻɫbyɫ-ɕɻɻsaɫ-ɕwɻɻɫ*, | *hiɫɕwɻɻɫ-loɫ* |, | *æɫmiɫ-ɕwɻɻ#ɫ* |, | *ɫaɫloɫ-ɕwɻɻɫ* |, | *ɫaɫɣwɻɻɫ* |, | *ɕɻɻtsʰoɫɣɻɻɫ* |, | *əɫɫat-ɕwɻɻɻɫ* |, | *gæɫjæɫ* |, | *qʰæɫtɕʰiɫ* |, | *tʰoɫɫuɻɻ#ɫ* • 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。

gɻɫ /gɻɫ/ *gge*

NOUN Tone: M ① ▶ Place. • 地方 ʄ *njɻɫ | dɕuɫ-jiɫ (-gɻɫ) biɫ-zoɫ-hoɫ!* • 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! ʄ *zeɫ gɻɫ* • which place • 什么地方 ʄ *tɕʰuɫ-gɻɫ* • this place • 这个地方 ◇ (tonology) M ʄ *tʰɻɫ-gɻɫ* • that place • 那个地方 ◇ (tonology) M ② ▶ Moment. • 时候 ʄ *ɕɕuɫ-tʰiɫmiɫ-qoɫ-gɻɫ tʰɻɫ* • when the seventh month has come, when one is in the seventh month • 七月到了的时候 ʄ *ɕɕuɫ-tʰiɫmiɫ-qoɫ-gɻɫ-dzoɫ* • in the seventh month, during the seventh month • 七月的时候

gɻɫɔ /gɻɫ/ *gge*

VERB Tone: M_b ▶ To lack something (someone lacks a certain ability). • 缺乏 ʄ *mɻɫ-gɻɫ* • NEG ~: not to lack • 否定 ~: 不缺乏

gɻɫ /gɻɫ/ *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: *kʰɻɫ gɻɫ*

gɻɫ- /-/ *gge-*

ADVERB Tone: L ▶ Directional prefix: upward. • 向上、往上 □ See also: *gɻɫ-qoɫ*, *gɻɫ-tʰɻɫqoɫ*, *gɻɫ-tɕʰuɫqoɫ*

gɻɫ_a 1 /gɻɫ/ *ggeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB Tone: L_a ▶ To go out (fire). • 灭, 熄 ʄ *myɫ | leɫ-gɻɫ(-zeɫ)* • The fire has gone out. / The fire went out. • 火灭了。

gɻɫ_a 2 /gɻɫ/ *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 ʄ *hɻɫ-zoɫ*, | *leɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ!* • (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! ʄ *tɕʰuɫ | dɕwæɫ | leɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ!* • (S)he is very satisfied / very happy. • 他很满意! ʄ *noɫ-seɫ*, | *dɕwæɫ | leɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ: | zoɫmyɫ hɻɫ-zoɫ!* • You have grounds for satisfaction: your children are really bright! • 你呢, (应该) 很满意: (你的) 孩子很成功! ʄ *mɻɫ-gɻɫ* • NEG ~: to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant • 否定 ~: 不满意、不甘心、不服气

gɻɫ_a 3 /gɻɫ/ *ggeq* (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a ▶ Startled, amazed, shocked, awestruck; terrified. • 震惊 ʄ (phonological elicitation) *leɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ* • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has been startled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 震惊了 ʄ *noɫ | hɪɫ gɻɫ-kʰuɫ!* • You frighten people! / People are afraid of you! • 你让人害怕!

gɻɫ /gɻɫ/ *ggeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To carry on the shoulder; to carry on a shoulder pole. • 扛, 担 ʄ (phonological elicitation) *tʰiɫ-gɻɫ* • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ʄ (phonological elicitation) *tʰiɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ* • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ʄ (phonological elicitation) *leɫ-gɻɫ-zeɫ* • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has carried on the shoulder • 实施 ~ 整体体: 扛了 ʄ (phonological elicitation) *tsoɫ-tsoɫ gɻɫ* • to

carry something on the shoulder • 扛东西 𐎗 **njɿ(-ŋwɿ)**
| **gɣɿ-bi!** • Let me carry it! • 我来扛吧!

gɣɿbɿ /gɣɿbɿ/ ggebbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎗 Tone: M ① ▶ Shadow. • 影子 𐎗 Classifier: ɿ 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)。 𐎗 **gɣɿbɿ li** • to watch television • 看电视

-gɣɿbi# /gɣɿbi/ ggebbi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION 𐎗 Tone: #H ▶ On top. • 上面 𐎗 **zi-tqʰwɿ-gɿbi** • on the (roof of) the house = on the roof • 在房顶上

gɣɿby /gɣɿby/ ggebbu (Jj: Ø)

VERB 𐎗 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。 𐎗 **gɣɿby-t-ze** • ~ **PFV** • 整体体：溢出来了 𐎗 **gɣɿby-t-ho-t-ze!** • ~ **FUT PFV**: It's going to boil over! • 未来+整体体：要溢出来了！要沸腾了！

gɣɿdzɿ /gɣɿdzɿ/ ggezze

ADVERB 𐎗 Tone: LM ▶ At the top part: inside a room, at a table..., this is the place of honour. • 在上部分，上座 𐎗 **gɣɿdzɿ dzi** • to sit at a place of honour, to sit at the superior part (of a table, a room...) • 坐上座 𐎗 **no | gɣɿdzɿ dzi!** • Please be seated at the place of honour! • 请您坐在上座! 𐎗 See also: **gɣɿ-**

gɣɿla /gɣɿla/ ggela (Gi: same, Da, Dd: ga-ta, Jj: gɿ-ta)

NOUN 𐎗 Tone: M ▶ God, Pusa, Buddha, Bodhisattva. • 神，菩萨，佛 𐎗 (**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 **gɣɿ** yet to be identified. 𐎗 **hæ-t-gɿlla** • Chinese deity • 汉族的神仙 𐎗 **no | hæ-t-gɿlla ni**, | ə-**ni**? • So you're a Chinese deity, are you? (An ironic comment directed at someone who just sits there doing nothing, taking no part in household activities: motionless like the deities of the Chinese pantheon) • 你是汉神灵，对吗？(这是对一个人的讽刺，他只是坐在那里无所事事，不参与家庭活动：像汉族万神殿的神灵一样，一动不动) 𐎗 Classifier: ɿ 𐎗 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **lha** 𐎗

gɣɿla-t-pɿ# /gɣɿla-t-pɿ/ ggelabe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎗 Tone: #H ▶ Image of Buddha. • 佛像 𐎗

Classifier: pɿ

gɣɿla-t-zi /gɣɿla-t-zi/ ggelaxxi

NOUN 𐎗 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) 𐎗 **gɣɿla-t-zi-di** • Room where the ancestors are worshipped (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the **LOCATIVE** /-di/). • 经堂 (与 **gɣɿla-t-zi** 含义相同，但增加了处所格: -di). 𐎗 Classifier: **ɿ** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.)

gɣɿqo /gɣɿqo/ ggegho

NOUN 𐎗 Tone: MH ▶ Higher part of the main room. • 主屋的高处：人吃饭的地方 𐎗 Classifier: **ɿ** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.)

gɣɿ-qo /gɣɿ-qo/ ggegho

ADVERB 𐎗 Tone: L-M ▶ Way up there. • 那上面 (指高处) 𐎗 (**phonology**) The syllable /gɣɿ/ 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: [gɣɿ'-qo], [gɣɿ^h-qo]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣɿ-qo/. 𐎗 See also: **gɣɿ-**, **gɣɿ-tɕʰu-tqo**, **gɣɿ-tʰɿ-tqo**

gɣɿ-qwɿ /gɣɿ-qwɿ/ ggeghua

NOUN 𐎗 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) 𐎗 Classifier: **ɿ** 𐎗 Morphological makeup: **gɣɿ-**, **qwɿ**

gɣɿ-kwɿ /gɣɿ-kwɿ/ ggewua

NOUN 𐎗 Tone: LM ▶ Upper reaches of a river; upstream. • 上游 𐎗 Antonym: **mɿ-kwɿ** 1

gɣɿ-kwɿ# /gɣɿ-kwɿ/ Ggewua

NOUN 𐎗 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。

gɣɿ-tʰɿ-gi# /gɣɿ-tʰɿ-gi/ ggeq tuggi

ADVERB 𐎗 Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) 𐎗 (**phonology**) The syllable /gɣɿ/ 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: [gɤl-tʰɤl-giɫ], [gɤl-tʰɤl-giɫ]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤl-tʰɤl-giɫ/. ▣ See also: gɤl-, gɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ

gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ /gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ/ ggeq tugho

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɤl/ 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: [gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ], [gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ/. ▣ See also: gɤl-, gɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ

gɤl-tsoɫ /gɤl-tsoɫ/ ggejo

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Upward, towards the top. • 向上, 往上 ▣ Antonym: mɤl-tsoɫ

gɤl-tʂɥɛɫ /gɤl-tʂɥɛɫ/ ggezhae (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Top part (of the body=above the waist). • 上半 (身) ▣ Antonym: mɤl-tʂɥɛɫ

gɤl-tʂɥɛɫ-hiɫ /gɤl-tʂɥɛɫ-hiɫ/ ggechaehin

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Ancestors, past generations. • 祖先 ▣ See also: tʂɥɛɫ 2

gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-giɫ /gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-giɫ/ ggeq teeggi

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɤl/ 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: [gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ], [gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ/. ▣ See also: gɤl-, gɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ

gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ /gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ/ ggeq teegho

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɤl/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are ris-

ing, 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: [gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ], [gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤl-tʂɥuɫ-qoɫ/. ▣ See also: gɤl-, gɤl-qoɫ, gɤl-tʰɤl-qoɫ

giɫ 1 /giɫ/ ggi

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To fall (snow, rain), to snow, to rain. • 下 (雨, 雪) ❶ biɫ giɫ. • It snows. • 下雪。 ❶ biɫ giɫ-zeɫ. • It has snowed. / It has begun to snow. • 下雪了。 ❶ hiɫ giɫ. • It rains. • 下雨。 ❶ hiɫ giɫ-zeɫ. • It has rained. / It has begun to rain. / It is raining. • 下雨了。 ❶ tʂɥiɫ-dzoɫ, | hiɫ giɫ-zeɫ, | leɫ-gɤl-zeɫ! • Today, it is raining; that's good! / it's a good thing! (A comment made at the beginning of the rainy season, after a long drought.) • 今天, 下雨了, 真好! (情景: 大旱灾过后, 雨季终于来了, 这对庄稼很好。)

giɫ 2 /giɫ/ ggi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To owe money. • 欠 (钱) ❶ dzeɫ | tʰiɫ-giɫ • to owe money • 欠钱

giɫ_a /dʷɤl giɫ/ ggi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_a ① ▶ A half. • 量词: 一半 ❶ dʷɤl-giɫ • one half • 一半 ❶ (**phonological elicitation**) tʂɥeɫzyɫ-giɫ • fourteen halves (combination elicited to determine the tonal category of the classifier) • 十四个半 (注: 这是为了确定调类而问的短语) ❶ tɤl-tʂɥuɫ | dʷɤl-giɫ • half the time, half the duration • 一半的时间 ② ▶ A side; a direction. • 量词: 一面 (房屋的一面) ❶ dʷɤl-giɫ hōɫ • to go in a certain direction, to go one's way • 往一个方向走、走自己的方向 ❶ dʷɤl-ɤl | dʷɤl-giɫ huɫ • to go each one's separate way; to go each in a different direction • 分开: 每个人去自己的方向

giɫ 1 /giɫ/ ggi (Da, Jj, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Bear. • 大熊 ▣ Synonym: giɫ-naɫmiɫ

giɫ 2 /giɫ/ ggi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Granary (room within the house where grain is stored). • 粮仓 ❶ (**phonological elicitation**) giɫmiɫ • large granary • 大粮仓 ◆ (**tonology**) M ❶ (**phonological elicitation**) giɫzoɫ • small granary • 小粮仓 ❶ njɤɫ | giɫ gyɫ-zoɫ-hoɫ • I shall have to repair the granary! • 我应该修粮仓! ▣ Synonym: dzɤɫboɫ ❸

Classifier: [wɿ]

gi_a /gi/ ggiq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ True, real; really, truly. • 真, 真的 ❶ **mx̣t-gi!** • **NEG** ~: (It) is not true! • 否定 ~: 不是的! / 不是真的! ❶ **əj-gi!** • Right? / Is that true? / It is true, isn't it? • 对吧? / 对吗? ❶ **əj-gi!/? - gi!** • Is that right? — Yes, it is! (One speaker asks for confirmation; the other provides confirmation.) • 对吧? - 对的! ❶ **gi-l-hi! zwx̣** • to speak the truth, to tell the truth • 说实话, 老实说 ❶ **gi! | gu!** • truly, veritably ❶ (**morphemic make-up**) This phrase is a coalescent (contracted) form of /gu-l-jil | gu/. ❶ (**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 ❸ Morphological makeup: gu_a 2, jil 5 This morpheme originates in the coalescence of gu_a 2 and jil 5.

-gi_l /gi/ ggi

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Behind. • 后面, (最)后 ❶ **ət-ma-t-gi! ama ggi** • behind mummy • 妈妈后面 ❶ **la-t-gi! la ggi** • behind the tiger • 老虎后面 ❶ **bo-l-gi! bboq ggi** • behind the pig • 猪后面 ❶ **my-l-gi! muq ggi** • behind the daughter • 女儿后面 ❶ **zwa-t-gi! ruae ggi** • behind the horse • 马后面 ❶ **tṣh-wu-t-gi! | thi-t-təh! teeoggi teejo** • to hide in there (literally 'behind there') • 藏那后面 ❶ **no-t-gi-t-nj̣r! tṣwae!** No ggi nya zhuae! • I follow in your footsteps! / I follow you! / I imitate you! • 我跟你走! / 我都按你说的来走吧! ❶ **du-t-ɣ-t-gi! | du-t-ɣ-t hwae!** 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) ❶ **gi! | du-t-qa! gy-l-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)!") ❶ (Gi) **gi-t-se! ggi sei** • to walk after, to follow after • 在后面走, 在后面跟着

gi_ldzu_l /gi_ldzu_l/ Ggiji

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ The Yangtze river (Yellow Sands river). • 金沙江 ❶ **gi_ldzu_l-k^hi#** • the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边: 奉科, 拉伯... ❶ **gi_ldzu_l-k^hi-t-hi#** • inhabitants of the banks

of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke... • 金沙江边的人: 奉科人, 拉伯人... ❶ **gi_ldzu_l-ḍæ** • to cross the Yangtze river • 过金沙江

gi_lku_l /gi_lku_l/ ggigee (Da, Jj, Dd: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Musk (literally: 'bear's gall'). • 麝香 (直译: 大熊胆)

gi_l-na_lmi_l# /gi_l-na_lmi_l/ gginami (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **gi_l-na_lmi_l-t^hɣ-t-pho** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that bear • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只熊 ❸ Classifier: pho_a ❸ Morphological makeup: gi_l 1 ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwẽ55

gi_l-na_lmi_l-p^hɣ# /gi_l-na_lmi_l-p^hɣ/ gginamipu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ He-bear, male bear. • 公熊 ❶ **gi_l-na_lmi_l-p^hɣ-t^hɣ-t-pho** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that male bear • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公熊 ❸ Classifier: pho_a

gi_l-na_lmi_l-zo# /gi_l-na_lmi_l-zo/ gginamisso (Jj: k^hɣ-t gi_l-na_lmi_l#) ❶ (**morphemic make-up**) calque of 狗熊)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Little bear, bear cub. • 小熊 ❶ **gi_l-na_lmi_l-zo-t^hɣ-t-[wɿ]** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that bear cub • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小熊 ❸ Classifier: [wɿ]

gi_lzu_l# /gi_lzu_l/ ggissi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ **gi_lzu_l-ɬæ** • ~ **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。 ❸ Classifier: ɣ

gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l# /gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l/ ggissi ggomi (Jj: same, Dd: gi_lzu_l-gu_lmi_l)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). • 弟弟妹妹 ❶ Synonym: gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l ❸ Morphological makeup: gi_lzu_l#, go_lmi_l

gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l /gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l/ ggissi ggomi (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). • 弟弟妹妹 ❶ (**phonology**) This is a variant of the #H-tone form. ❶ Synonym: gi_lzu_l-go_lmi_l# ❸ Morphological makeup: gi_lzu_l#, go_lmi_l

go_a /go/ ggoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To suffer; to be sick, to be ill. • 痛,

病 (生病) ǰ njɿɿ | go/! • I am suffering! / It hurts!
 • 我痛! ǰ njɿɿ | go/ | zɥwæ/! • I am suffering a lot! /
 It hurts a lot! • 我好疼! ǰ goɿ-hĩ/ • ~ NMLZ: patient,
 sick person • 病人, 病的 (人) ǰ hĩɿ | goɿ-hĩ/ • sick
 person, person who is ill, patient • 病人 ǰ biłmił | goɿ •
 to have stomach-ache • 肚子疼 ǰ mɿɿ-goɿ laɿ dzɿɿ! •
 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)

gołbxɿ /gołbxɿ/ ggobbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ǰ Tone: L# ▶ Temple, monastery. • 庙, 寺
 ǰ See also: dǣłmił-gołbxɿ ǰ Classifier: [ɥɿɿ (CLF
 for round objects, used as generic CLF.) ǰ Etymology:
 (Tibetan loanword) dgon pa དགོང་པ་ ǰ Comparanda:
 (Pumi) gō55ba22

gołbił /gołbił/ Ggobbi

NOUN ǰ Tone: LM ▶ The city of Lijiang. • 丽江
 ǰ gołbił-dzɥwɿqoɿ • the city of Lijiang • 丽江城

gołboɿ /gołboɿ/ ggubbo (Dd: same)

NOUN ǰ Tone: LH ▶ Livestock. Includes horses, cows,
 buffalos, sheep, goats... • 牲畜, 包括马、牛、水牛、
 绵羊、山羊…… ǰ Classifier: pʰoɿ ǰ Cognates:
 (Lataddi Narua) vubbo

gołlił /gołlił/ ggoli (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ǰ Tone: M ▶ To consult a doctor, to go to the
 doctor. • 看病、就医 ǰ (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). ǰ Morphological makeup: goła, liła

gołlił-dił /gołlił-dił/ ggoli

NOUN ǰ Tone: -L ▶ Dispensary: literally, a place where
 a doctor can be consulted. • 诊所: 字面意思是“看
 病的地方” ǰ Synonym: tǣłsoł ǰ Morphological
 makeup: gołlił, -dił

gołmił /gołmił/ ggomi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ǰ 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。 ǰ gołmił-tǣł
 • ~ 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。 ǰ Classifier: ɥɿ

gō-ndō /gō-ndō/ ggon-ddon

IDEOPHONE ǰ 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!” ǰ (Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-
 0004531#S169) ǰ swɿłljɿɿ-kwɿɿ | tʰił-tʰsæɿ! | si-li-sā-
 lā, si-li-sā-lā, si-li-sā-lā, pił, | gō-ndō, gō-ndō, gō-
 ndō, pił! • 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)

guła 1 /guł/ ggeeɿ

VERB ǰ Tone: L_a ▶ To believe. • 相信 ǰ tʰɿɿ-ɥwɿł
 zɥwɿł-hĩł, | njɿɿ | mɿɿ-guł! • I do not believe what (s)he
 says! • 他说的话, 我不相信!

guła 2 /guł/ ggeeɿ (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ǰ Tone: L_a ▶ True, authentic, veritable.
 • 真, 真的 ǰ (phonological elicitation) mɿɿ-guł •
 NEG ~: not true • 否定 ~: 不是真的 ǰ (phonological
 elicitation) guł-hĩł • ~ NMLZ • 真的 ǰ əł-guł/? • Is
 that true? • 真的吗? ǰ guł wɿɿ-ɥ! • It's really like
 that! / Yes, it is indeed true! • 就是真的啊! / 的确
 是这样啊! ǰ guł-jił? • Really? • 原来是这样吗?
 ǰ guł-jił | guł! • Really! • 真的。/ 原来是这样。
 ǰ (phonology) [gił | guł] ǰ guł ɣɥłdɥł • to believe
 in (something); literally: 'to think (that something is) true'
 • 相信 ǰ guł zɥwɿł • to say the truth • 说实话 ǰ See
 also: gił_a

gułɥwɿł /gułɥwɿł/ ggeelee (Jj: same, Gi: gułɥɥł; lɥłɥł)

VERB ǰ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To rub, to knead (e.g. to
 rub one's hands). • 揉 ǰ (phonological elicitation)
 gułɥwɿł-zeł • ~ PFV: rubbed • ~ 整体体: 揉了
 ǰ (phonological elicitation) leł-gułɥwɿł-zeł • AC-
 COMP ~ PFV: has rubbed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 揉了
 ǰ (phonological elicitation) leł-gułɥwɿł | leł-gułɥwɿł
 • ACCOMP ~, with repetition • 揉一揉

gyɿ1 /gyɿ/ ggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ǰ Tone: #H ▶ Manger. • (马、猪……) 槽
 ǰ See also: bołgyɿ#, zɥwæłgyɿ# ǰ Classifier: [ɥɿɿ

gyɿ2 /gyɿ/ ggu

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ▶ To cross, to get over (a river, a lake...).
• 过 (一条河、一个湖……) ㊦ **dzɯɿ gyɿ** • to cross a river • 过河

gyɿ1 /gyɿ/ *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) **leɿ-gyɿ-zeɿ** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has gone by • 实施 ~ 整体体: 已经过去了 ㊦ **ɖɯɿ-ɭɯɿ gyɿ** • an hour goes by • 一个小时过去了 ㊦ **tsʰeɿ-niɿ gyɿ-zeɿ**! • Ten days have gone by, ten days have elapsed. • 十天过去了! ㊦ **mɿɿ-gyɿ-zeɿ**! • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了! / 不行了! ㊦ **tsʰuɿ-neɿ-jiɿ | gyɿ, tsuɿ mɿ**! • They say that's how it happened! • 据说是这样发生的!

gyɿ2 /gyɿ/ *ggu*

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Good (good heart). • 好 (心好) ㊦ **ɖwæɿ | gyɿ**! • **INTENSIVE** ~: very good • 很好! ㊦ **gyɿ | zɯæɿ**! • ~ **INTENSIVE**: extremely good • 非常好. ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **mɿɿ-gyɿ** • **NEG** ~: not good • 否定 ~: 不好

gyɿ3 /gyɿ/ *ggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ㊦ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Nine. • 九 ㊦ **ɖɯɿ, | niɿ, | soɿ, | zɿɿ, | ɲwɿɿ, | qʰɿɿ, | ʂuɿ, | hōɿ, | gyɿ, | tsʰeɿ** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

gyɿ4 /gyɿ/ *ggu*

VERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ To be; to become (stative verb). • 系动词 (系词): 是、成为、算 ㊦ **tsʰuɿ | noɿ | niɿ-gɿɿ | ʂwæɿ-mɿɿ-gyɿ**! • 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) ㊦ **zæɿ-niɿ | mɿɿ-gyɿ** • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

†gyɿ_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: **gyɿ~gyɿ1**

gyɿ_a1 /gyɿ/ *gguq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To prepare (a meal), to cook. • 做 (饭) ㊦ **haɿ gyɿ** • to cook, to prepare a meal • 做饭 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **leɿ-gyɿ-zeɿ** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has cooked • 实施 ~ 整体体: 做 (饭) 了 ㊦ **njɿɿ | haɿ gyɿ-biɿ**! • Let me do the cooking! / I'm doing the cooking! • 我来做饭吧! ㊦ See also: **gyɿ~gyɿ2**

② ▶ To construct, to build (a house). • 盖、建 (房子) ㊦ **ziɿ-qʰwɿɿ gyɿ** • to build a house • 建房 ③ ▶ To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...). • 修理、做出来 (工具) ㊦ **leɿ-gyɿ | leɿ-tʰɿɿ-zeɿ**! • It's repaired! / It's done! / I have finished doing it! • 修理好了! / 修理出来了!

gyɿ_a2 /gyɿ/ *gguq*

VERB ㊦ Tone: L_a ▶ To set (the sun sets), to decline. • 落下 (太阳落山) ㊦ **niɿ-miɿ gyɿ-seɿ** • after the sun has set, after sunset • 在太阳落山之后, 在太阳落山了以后 ㊦ **niɿ-miɿ | leɿ-gyɿ-zeɿ** • The sun has set. • 太阳落山了。 ㊦ **niɿ-miɿ | mɿɿ-gyɿ-suɿ** • The sun has not set yet. • 太阳还没有落。

gyɿɖɿɿ /gyɿɖɿɿ/ *gguddu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Back. • 脊背 ㊦ Classifier: **ɭɯɿ_b**

gyɿɖɿɿ-gyɿ-miɿ /gyɿɖɿɿgyɿ-miɿ/ *ggudduggumi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Body. A more refined term than **gyɿ-miɿ**. • 身体 ㊦ Classifier: **ɭɯɿ_b** ㊦ Morphological makeup: **gyɿɖɿɿ, gyɿ-miɿ**

gyɿɖzɯɿ /gyɿɖzɯɿ/ *ggujji*

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Angry; afflicted. • 生气 ㊦ (Sister.56, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S56) **gyɿɖzɯɿ | leɿ-huɿ-niɿ tsuɿ** ♦ **mɿɿ** • He angrily left, it's said. • 他生气地回去 (到深山老林)。 ㊦ (Sister3.63, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S63)

gyɿ~gyɿ1 /gyɿgyɿ/ *gguggu*

VERB ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ To tidy up, to sort out (reduplicated form). • 收拾 (重叠形式) ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **tʰiɿ-gyɿ~gyɿ** • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ㊦ **ɖɯɿ-gyɿ~gyɿ-ɭɯɿ** • to clear up a little • 收拾一下 ㊦ **leɿ-gyɿ~gyɿ | tʰiɿ-tsuɿ** • to tidy up and put (everything) into place • 收拾, 摆好 ㊦ Morphological makeup: **†gyɿ_a**

gyɿ~gyɿ2 /gyɿgyɿ/ *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) ㊦ **leɿ-gyɿ~gyɿ** • **ACCOMP** ~: to repair • 实施: 修理 ㊦ Morphological makeup: **gyɿ_a1**

gyɿkyɿ /gyɿkyɿ/ *ggugu*

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ① ▶ Intonation, way of speaking. • 语调 ㊦ **gyɿkyɿ-gyɿliɿ | zɯɿɿ** • to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one's speech with elegance • 说话说得好好听、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)。

gy|tɕi|mi| /gy|tɕi|mi|/ ggulhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 调: L ▶ 9th month. • 九月

gy|ma| /gy|ma|/ Gguma

NOUN 调: M ▶ Gguma, a masculine given name.

• 古玛: 一个男性名字 𑄎 hĩ| | tɕʰu|t-ɣ|, | gy|ma| my|tɕæ|! • This person is called Gguma /gy|ma|/! • 这个人, 名叫 gy|ma|! 调 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ?

gy|ma|t-tsʰu|ɕ| /gy|ma|t-tsʰu|ɕ|/ Gguma Ci'er

NOUN 调: M ▶ Gguma Ci'er, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 𑄎 (Elders3.17, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S17) 调 Morphological makeup: gy|ma|, tɕʰu|ɕ| 调 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ? མཚུ

gy|mi| /gy|mi|/ ggumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 调: M ▶ Body. • 身体 调 Classifier: |u|ɕ 调 Comparanda: (Pumi) gu55mĩ51

gy|pʰæ| /gy|pʰæ|/ ggupae

NOUN 调: L ▶ Thin plank. • 相当薄的木板 调 Classifier: pʰæ|_a

gy|tsu|ɕ| /gy|tsu|ɕ|/ ggusibu (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN 调: H#-L ▶ Shoulderblade, scapula. • 肩胛骨 𑄎 (morphemic make-up) The morphological breakdown is not yet well established. It does not appear to be tɕy|tsu| followed by a monosyllable /tɕy|/: these forms have not been observed to date. There is also currently no argument for a /gy|tsu|ɕ|/ analysis. 调 Classifier: kʰwɣ|_a

gy|tsʰi| /gy|tsʰi|/ ggucee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: gy|tsʰu|)

NUMERAL 调: L# ▶ 90. • 九十

gy|tɕʰu| /gy|tɕʰu|/ gguqi (Dd: same)

VERB 调: MH# ▶ To catch a cold. • 着凉

gwx| /gwx|/ gguaq

VERB 调: L ▶ To stroll. • 逛, 玩, 游 𑄎 æ|tɕæ| gwx|; | qy|ɕ| gwx|; | na|tsʰi| gwx| • “to walk around Mount /æ|tɕæ|/; to walk around Mount /qy|ɕ|/; 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|tɕæ| 山, 绕 qy|ɕ| 山, 绕 na|tsʰi| 山 (做“绕山”仪式, 为了求生子等)

gwx|_a /gwx|/ gguaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 调: L_a ▶ To sing. • 唱、唱歌 𑄎 njɣ| | dɕu|t-ɕɕo| | gwx|t-ze|! • I have sung a song! • 我唱了一首歌! 𑄎 no| | dɕu|t-ɕɕo| gwx|! • Please sing a song! / Go ahead and sing us a song! • 你唱一首吧! 𑄎 dɕu|t-kʰwɣ| gwx| • to sing a song • 唱一下 𑄎 dɕu|t-kʰwɣ| gwx|t-ɕ| • to sing a song • 唱一下 𑄎 (Jj) gwx| | dɕɣ|t-le|! • [You] sing well! • 唱得好! 调 Comparanda: (Pumi) gwæ35

gwx|~gwx| /gwx|gwx|/ gguaggua

VERB 调: L ▶ To stroll, to ramble, to roam. • 逛, 玩, 游 𑄎 le|t-gwx|~gwx| | le|t-tsʰu|t-ze|! • So you are back from a stroll! / You are back from your little walk, eh? • 你已经散步回来了! 𑄎 (phonology) [læ|t-tsʰu|] 𑄎 tɕʰu| | gwx|~gwx|t-hu|t-ze|! • (S)he has gone out for a walk! • 他散步去了!

gwx|ji| /gwx|ji|/ gguaq yi (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB 调: LM ▶ In good order. • 整齐 𑄎 tso|t-tso| | gwx|ji| tʰi|t-təu| • to put things in good order • 把东西摆整齐

Y

yu˧ /yu˧/ hree

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: H ▶ Competent, able. •能干、好 (做事情做得好) ㊦ **mx˧-yu˧** • **NEG** ~: lacking competence, unskilled •否定 ~: 不能干 ㊦ **tsʰu˧-ŋu˧**, | **ba˧la˧** | **hwæ˧** | **yu˧!** • He/she is very good at buying clothes! / He/she has talent for choosing clothes! •他很会买衣服!

yu˧ /yu˧/ hree

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Cloth. •布料 ㊦ **yu˧-dzo˧**, | **yu˧-ni˧**, | **yu˧**, | **ɬu˧t-zɪ˧** | **ni˧-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˧**

yu˧ /yu˧/ hreeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LH ▶ Skin. •皮肤 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **yu˧-dzu˧** • to eat skin •吃皮 ㊦ **yu˧** | **ɬu˧t-su˧** | **pʰy˧** • literally ‘to shed one’s skin once’; meaning: to be worn out and physically hurt (by an exhausting task, such as felling trees high up on the mountains and carrying lumber back to the plain) •直译: ‘脱皮一次’。意思: 疲劳而受伤 (因为做了很辛苦的工作, 如: 在深山老林砍树、扛树干回到坝子) ㊦ Classifier: **tsʰi˧** 1 (CLF pelts / hides (animal skins))

yu˧bo˧ /yu˧bo˧/ hreebbo

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Weft, weft thread, pick. •纬线、纬纱 ㊦ Classifier: **bo˧**

yu˧dzo˧ /yu˧dzo˧/ hreezzo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Loom. •织布机 ㊦ Classifier: **na˧**

yu˧ku˧ /yu˧ku˧/ hreegee (Jj: y˧ky˧)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM+MH# ① ▶ Peel, rind. •皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸 ㊦ **pʰi˧ko˧t-yu˧ku˧** • peel of an apple •苹果皮 ㊦ **jɣ˧jo˧t-yu˧ku˧** • potato peel •洋芋皮 ㊦ Classifier: **kʰwɣ˧** ② ▶ Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). •皮 ㊦ **ʃe˧t-yu˧ku˧** • skin of meat, i.e. skin on a piece of meat •肉皮: 鸡皮、猪肉的皮…… ③ ▶ Eggshell. •蛋壳 ④ ▶ Bran. •麸 ㊦ **dze˧tɬu˧t-yu˧ku˧** • wheat bran •小麦麸

yu˧-na˧mi˧ /yu˧na˧mi˧/ Hreenami (Da: ɣu˧t-na˧mi˧ ≈ ɣy-na˧mi˧)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LH- ▶ Yi (derogatory term: ‘Black skins’). •彝族 (带偏见的说法) ㊦ **yu˧-na˧mi˧-zo˧** • Yi man •彝族男人 ㊦ **yu˧-na˧mi˧-my˧** • Yi woman •彝族女人 ㊦ Classifier: **y˧**

yu˧ni˧ /yu˧ni˧/ hreeni

NOUN ㊦ Tone: MH# ▶ Warp: the set of threads that run parallel to the length of the fabric, arranged longitudinally on a loom during the weaving process. These threads provide the structural foundation for the fabric. (A small bamboo structure hanging from the top of the loom keeps the threads together.) •经纱: 织布过程中的重要组成部分。它是指在织机上纵向排列的一组线, 构成了织物的基本结构。经纱与横向的纬纱交织, 共同形成完整的布料。经纱决定了织物的长度和强度, 是织布的骨架。(织布机上有一个竹子的框, 让线不乱混。) ㊦ Classifier: **dze˧** 3

h

ha] /ha]/ ha (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 米 Tone: #H ▶ Food. • 饭, 米饭 𐌆 ha-ty-ty • ball of cereals • 饭坨坨、饭团 𐌆 ha-dzu • to eat • 吃饭 𐌆 tɕʰu | ha-dzu-dzo! • (S)he is eating! • 他在吃饭!

ha_a /ha/ haq

VERB 米 Tone: L_a ▶ To open (one's eyes). • 睁开 (眼睛) 𐌆 (morphemic make-up) This verb does not lend itself to reduplication. 𐌆 thi-ha • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ 𐌆 njɣ | w | ɣ-ha • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛 𐌆 njɣ | w ha • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛

ha-bɣ] /ha-bɣ]/ habbe

NOUN 米 Tone: H# ▶ Fresh corncob. • 新鲜的玉米棒子 𐌆 qʰa-dze-ha-bɣ • sweetcorn ear • 玉米棒子 米 Classifier: bɣ_a 1

ha-bɣ~bɣ-di] /ha-bɣ~bɣ-di]/ ha bbubbuddi

NOUN 米 Tone: #H- ▶ Rice cooker. Literally: thing to steam rice. • 饭锅。直译: ‘蒸饭的 (工具)’。 米 Morphological makeup: ha], bɣ_a 2, bɣ~bɣ, -di]

ha-bɣ~bɣ-di] /ha-bɣ~bɣ-di]/ ha bbubbuddi (Da: same)

NOUN 米 Tone: #H- ▶ Rice steamer. • 甑 米 Classifier: w_b

ha-gɣ-di] /ha-gɣ-di]/ ha gguddi

NOUN 米 Tone: H#- ▶ Stove. • 炉子、灶头 米 Morphological makeup: ha], gɣ_a 1, -di]

ha-wu#] /ha-wu]/ halee (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ha-lyt)

NOUN 米 Tone: #H ▶ Cereals. • 粮食

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

VERB 米 Tone: H# ▶ To beg. • 讨饭 𐌆 ha-mi-hĩ • ~ REL: beggar, [person] who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 𐌆 (Gi) ha-mi-hĩ hĩ • ~ REL person: beggar, person who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 𐌆 See also: mi_a

ha-na-gɣ] /ha-na-gɣ]/ Hanaggu

NOUN 米 Tone: LM ▶ Hanaggu, one of the seven ddabe da-px 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-tpɣ] /ha-tpɣ]/ habeu

NOUN 米 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) 米 Morphological makeup: ha], pɣ 1

ha-tɕu] /ha-tɕu]/ haeshi

CONJUNCTION 米 Tone: H# ▶ Conjunction borrowed from the Chinese: “still / also...”. In Na, it is often used as a gap-filler. • 还是 米 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 还是

ha-tɕu] /ha-tɕu]/ hashi

NOUN 米 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) 米 Morphological makeup: ha], tɕu 2

ha-tɕæ] /ha-tɕæ]/ hazhae

NOUN 米 Tone: L# ▶ Dry corncob. • 干了的玉米棒子 𐌆 qʰa-dze-ha-tɕæ • dry sweetcorn ear • 干了的玉米棒子 𐌆 See also: ha-bɣ] 米 Classifier: tɕæ_a 米 Morphological makeup: ha], tɕæ_a

ha-t-zwɣ] /ha-t-zwɣ]/ ha rua (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 米 Tone: L# ▶ Hungry; to be hungry. • 饿 米 Morphological makeup: ha], zwɣ

hã 1 /hã/ hanq (Jj: same)

VERB 米 Tone: MH ▶ To put out, to extinguish (e.g. the fire of the stove). • 把火炉灭了 𐌆 my-let-hã • to put out the fire • 灭火

hã 2 /hã/ hanq

VERB 米 Tone: MH ① ▶ To spend the night (at a certain place). • 过夜 𐌆 qu-hã-thi-hã • to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night • 过夜 𐌆 zi-qʰwɣ-qu-wu-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 𐌆 y-dze | thi-hã-ze! • (Look,) the bird has perched / has landed! • (你看,) 鸟栖息了!

hã_a /qu-hã/ han (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for nights. • 量词: 夜 𐌆 qu-hã • one night • 一夜 𐌆 tsʰe-hã • ten nights = ten days • 十夜 (等于十天) 𐌆 qu-hã-la-dzo! • There is only one day left! • 只有一个晚上 了! 𐌆 (Gi) qu-hã-nu | 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)

hǎtmo] /hǎtmo]/ *hanmo*

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Old (person). • 年老 ❶ **hǎt** **tsʰuʈ-ɣʈ** | **hǎtmo]** | **zɰwæ!** • This person is extremely old / extremely advanced in years! • 这个人, 年纪非常大!

hǎtʰa] /hǎtʰa]/ *hanta*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Time, moment. • 时间、时候、时机 ❶ **hǎtʰa]** | **tʰiʈ-tʰɣʈ-zeʈ pʰæʈdi!** | **ɣʈdze** | **kʰɣʈ gɣʈ-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) ❶ **hǎtʰa]** | **mɣʈ-tʰɣʈ-su!** • The time has not yet come! • 时间没到! 时机尚未成熟! ❷ See also: **hǎʈ**

hæʈ /hæʈ/ *Hae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Chinese (Han). • 汉人 ❷ Synonym: **kʰuʈpʰɣʈ** ❸ Classifier: **ɣʈ**

hæʈa /hæʈ/ *haeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To harm, to cause trouble. • 祸害、害 ❶ (etymology) This is not a loanword, according to Mrs. Latami. The surface similarity with Mandarin Chinese seems to be a coincidence. ❶ **hǎt** **hæʈ** • to harm people • 害人 ❶ **hǎt** **hæʈ-kɣʈ** • who can harm people; cruel • 会害人的、残忍、凶狠 ❶ **hǎt** **hæʈ-zo** • terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person • 可怕的人

hæʈ1 /hæʈ/ *haeq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ❶ ▶ Supple, lithe. • 软、柔软 (树枝……) ❶ **hæʈnjæʈ** **-gɣʈ** • soft, lithe, supple • 软、柔软 (树枝……) ❷ ▶ Thin, watery (soup, gruel). • 稀 (粥、汤)

hæʈ2 /hæʈ/ *haeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Lime. • 石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **hwæʈ** • to buy lime • 买石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **tɕʰiʈ** • to sell lime • 卖石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **kiʈ** • to give lime • 给石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **dɣʈ** •

to dig lime • 挖石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **bæʈ** • to sweep lime • 扫石灰 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **hæʈ** **gɣʈ** • to carry lime • 扛石灰

hæʈ-ɕjeʈseʈ /hæʈɕjeʈseʈ/ *Hae xiesei*

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Morphological makeup: **hæʈ**, **ɕjeʈseʈ**

hæʈ-di] /hæʈdi]/ *haeddi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ❶ ▶ (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区, 包括昆明昆明、成都等等 ❷ Synonym: **hæʈ-mɣʈ hæʈ-diʈ** ❷ ▶ 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. ❸ Morphological makeup: **hæʈ**, **-di]**

hæʈ-di]-tæʈbɣʈ /hæʈdi]-tæʈbɣʈ/ *haeddi daebbe* (Gi: **hǎtmiʈ-hǎt** | **tæʈbɣʈ**, Da: **hǎt** **di]-tæʈbɣʈ**)

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). • 比丘、游僧 ❸ Morphological makeup: **hæʈ-di]**, **tæʈbɣʈ**

hæʈ-gwɣʈ /hæʈgwɣʈ/ *Haeggua*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ (Han) Chinese songs. • 汉族民歌 ❶ **tsʰuʈ** | **naʈ-gwɣʈ** F | **kɣʈ!** | **hæʈ-gwɣʈ** F | **kɣʈ!** | **koʈdziʈ-gwɣʈ** F | **kɣʈ-jiʈ!** • 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! ❸ Morphological makeup: **hæʈ**, **gwɣʈ**

hæʈ[uʈ] /hæʈ[uʈ/ *haelee* (Jj: **hæʈlwɣʈ**)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese sorghum. One of its uses is for brewing alcohol. • 高粱 ❷ See also: **kɣʈljɣʈ**

hæʈ-miʈ /hæʈmiʈ/ *Haemi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese woman, Han Chinese woman. • 汉族女人 ❸ Classifier: **ɣʈ** ❸ Morphological makeup: **hæʈ**, **-miʈ**

hæʈ-mɣʈ hæʈ-diʈ /hæʈmɣʈhæʈdiʈ/ *haemu-haeddi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区, 包括昆明昆明、成都

等等 ▣ Synonym: hæʈ-di ✿ Morphological makeup:
hæʈ, myʈdiʈ

hæˈnjæʔ ɔ̯ -gyː /hæˈnjæʔgyː/ *haenjae ggu* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: MH#- ▶ Supple, lithe. • 软、柔
软（树枝……） 🌸 Morphological makeup: hæ11

hæ|seɪ /hæ|seɪ/ haesei

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Agar. • 石花菜、海参 🌸 Ety-
mology: (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: 个 🌸 Morphological makeup: hæʈ, zoʈbæʈ

hæ[-zʷɤ] /hæ[-zʷɤ]/ Haerua

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ The Chinese language. • 汉语 🌸
Morphological makeup: hæʔ, ʔwɿʔ₆

hǣ- /hǣ-/ hae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: /jæ-tʰy-/)

NOUN 风 Tone: M ▶ Wind. • 风 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫 the wind blows • 刮风 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫 the wind has risen, the wind is blowing • 刮风了 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫 • There's going to be some wind again! • 风又要刮起来了! 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫 Classifier: k^hwɿ_a 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫𑜨𑜃𑜫 Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) lhae / shae

hæ|_a /hæ|/ hae (Jj: hɑ|l^hæ|)

VERB 🌸 Tone: M_a ▶ To use the wind to winnow. •
 扬 (粮食) ɿ [hɑ| hǎ̃] • to winnow cereals • 扬粮食
 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tso|~tso|hǎ̃ • to winnow
 things • 扬东西

hǣ /hǣ-/ haen (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hǣ/)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Gold. • 金子 🌸 Classifier: tv_b

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ① ► To cut (with a blade: sward...),
 e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). • 切, 裁
 ㄑㄧ (phonological elicitation) le˧-hǎ˧˥-ze˧˥ • ACCOMP ~
 PFV: has cut • 实施 ~ 整体体: 切了 ㄑㄧ (phonological
 elicitation) tʰa˧˥-hǎ˧˥! • PROH ~ • 禁止式: 别切!
 ㄑㄧ ba˧˥la˧˥ | le˧-hǎ˧˥, | le˧-zy˧˥ • to cut cloth to make
 clothes, and to sew clothes • 裁 (布料来做) 衣服,
 又缝 (衣服) / 先裁布料, 再缝衣服 ㄑㄧ (Sister3.73,
 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S73) ② ► To castrate. •
 阉割

hǣ̃]-baːtla] /hǣ̃]baːtla]/ *haenbbala* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: hæ̃]baːtla])

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L-L# ➤ Silk. • 丝绸 🌸 Classifier: [ʃɿtʰ]
 🌸 Morphological makeup: [hæ̃], [ba]la

hǣ|bæ| /hǣ|bæ|/ haenbbae (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To dance a ritual dance. • 跳大神

hǣ̥|di̥ /hǣ̥|di̥/ haenddi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Ruler. • 🌿 🌸 Classifier: naŋ_a

hǣ|do| /hǣ|do|/ haeddo (Gi: same, Jj: **ǣ|du|**, Dd: hǣ|do|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Threshing ground. • 打场
 🗑️ (phonological elicitation) **hǎ̌|do|bæ|** • to sweep the
 threshing ground • 清扫打场 🌸 Classifier: **|wɿ́**

hǎ-|kʰʏ| /hǎ-|kʰʏ|/ 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, ㄗㄩˋㄌㄨˊ. 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: ㄌㄨˊㄘ

hǣ|kʰo| /hǣ|kʰo|/ haeko (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Princess, young lady of the nobility.
• 小姐、公主 📦 Synonym: hǎi'k'ho-l-mi' 🌸 Classifier:
vɿ

hǣ-|k^ho|-mi- /hǣ-|k^ho|-mi-/ haekomi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Princess, young lady of the nobility.
 • 小姐、公主 📦 Synonym: hǎi^hkʰoɿ 🌸 Classifier: 个
 🌸 Morphological makeup: hǎi^hkʰoɿ, -miɿ

NOUN 🌀 Tone: M ▶ Plait; braid. • 辮子 🌀 Classifier:
kʰwɿ̯h

hǎe-ŋ^hɿʔ\$ /hǎe-ŋ^hɿʔ/ huaekheu

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: H\$ ➤ Late at night, in the middle of night. • 半夜

hǎe|q^hv̥| /hǎe|q^hv̥|/ haenkheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► *Ephedra sinica*. • 草麻黃

hǎ̃]q^hwɤ /hǎ̃]q^hwɤ/ haenkhuə (Jj: hæ]k^hwɤ/)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Lavender. • 薰衣草 (永宁的一种植物) 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ̯

hæ|sɹ| /hæ|sɹ|/ haese (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: lhæ|sɹ|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Magpie. • 喜鹊 🌸 Classifier: mi↓_b
 🌸 Comparanda: (Pumi) ɕjæ22ɥɛ55

hǎe|su|- /hǎe|su|/ 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. ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a ❹ Morphological makeup: hǎ̌tɕuɿ, ɕuɿ₂

hǎ̌tɕuɿ-pǎ̌pʰǎ̌ /hǎ̌tɕuɿpǎ̌pʰǎ̌/ *haenshi baepae*
NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Rack for drying grain. • 粮架 ❹ Classifier: pʰǎ̌_a ❺ Morphological makeup: hǎ̌tɕuɿ-, pǎ̌pʰǎ̌₁

hǎ̌tɕuɿ-pɿɿmiɿ /hǎ̌tɕuɿpɿɿmiɿ/ *haenshi bemi*
NOUN ❸ 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: dzuɿ-pɿɿmiɿ ❹ Classifier: miɿ_b ❺ Morphological makeup: hǎ̌tɕuɿ-, pɿɿmiɿ

hǎ̌tɕuɿ-toɿmiɿ /hǎ̌tɕuɿtoɿmiɿ/ *haenshi domi*
NOUN ❸ 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 ❹ Classifier: naɿ_a ❺ Morphological makeup: hǎ̌tɕuɿ-, toɿmiɿ₁

hǎ̌tɕyɿpɿɿ /hǎ̌tɕyɿpɿɿ/ *haechube*
NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Husband. • 丈夫

hǎ̌tɕɿɿ /hǎ̌tɕɿɿ/ *haenre*
NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Cut marks (such as those left by a saw or axe on wood). • 切割的痕迹 ❹ hǎ̌tɕɿɿ tʰyɿ-kʰwɿɿ • ~ DEM CLF: this trace of cutting • ~ 指示代词量词: 那道割痕 ❺ Classifier: kʰwɿɿ_a

hɿɿ /hɿɿ/ *hee*
NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ All. • 全部 ☐ See also: ɕuɿt-hɿɿ

hɿɿ_a 1 /hɿɿ/ *heq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ❹ (phonological elicitation) tʰiɿ-hɿɿ • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ❺ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-hɿɿ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❻ ɕuɿt-hɿɿ-ɿɿ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 烘干一下 ❷ leɿ-hɿɿ-zeɿ, | leɿ-pɿɿ-zeɿ! • It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry! • 烘干了, (现在) 干了! ❸ (phonological elicitation) ɕuɿt-kʰwɿɿ hɿɿ • to dry something beside the fire • 烘干一个东西

hɿɿ_a 2 /hɿɿ/ *heq* (Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Appropriate, good. • 好 (表扬一个人的行为) ❹ ɕɿwǎɿ | hɿɿ! • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很好! ❺ (phonological elicitation) mɿɿ-hɿɿ • NEG ~: not nice, not suitable • 否定 ~: 不好 ❸ (phonological elicitation) hɿɿ-hiɿ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 好的 ❹ hɿɿ suɿ! • (I'm) still fine! / I'm still in good health! (Answer to the question ‘How are you?’, when acquaintances meet after several years.) • 还好! / 我身体还好! (情景: 认识的人, 几年没有见面, 见面时间最近怎么样。) ❹ ǎ̌miɿ | hɿɿ suɿ! • 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, 见面时间问一下家人最近怎么样。) ☐ See also: hɿɿ-ɕeɿɕeɿ ② ▶ (Of a person:) able, good at a certain technique; successful. • 好 (技巧好), 能干, 出席 ❹ kiɿzoɿ | loɿjiɿ hɿɿ! • Gisso works well / she is good at her work! • 给若干活干的好! ❹ ǎ̌miɿ! | tɕʰuɿ | ǎ̌pʰoɿ huɿ-zoɿ, | leɿ-hɿɿ | leɿ-tɕʰuɿ-zeɿ! • (S)he went away (=left home), was successful, and came back! • 她去了外边了, 出席了, 就回来了! ❹ ǎ̌miɿ! | tɕʰuɿ | leɿ-hɿɿ-zoɿ, | ǎ̌pʰoɿ dzoɿ tsuɿ mɿɿ! • (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。

hɿɿ-hwiɿ *hehui* (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)
VERB ▶ To regret. • 后悔 ◆ (usage) A close Na-language equivalent to express this uneasy feeling is mɿɿ-gyɿ-zeɿ! “It’s not going well! / I’m not OK!” ❹ tɕʰuɿ-neɿ-jiɿ | zɿwɿ mɿɿ-dɿoɿ! | hɿɿ-hwiɿ-zeɿ! | tʰǎ̌tɕɿɿ-tsoɿjiɿ mǎ̌! • 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! ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 后悔

hɿɿ-ɕeɿɕeɿ /hɿɿɕeɿɕeɿ/ *hesheishei*
ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L ▶ In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ❹ hɿɿ-ɕeɿɕeɿ-hiɿ • In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ❹ (La) hɿɿ-ɕeɿ-ɕeɿ-hiɿ • people blooming with health: typically, young people • 既健康的人 (如: 既健康的年轻人) ☐ See also: hɿɿ_a 2

hiɿ /hiɿ/ *xie* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 ❹ hiɿ goɿ • (a)

tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache • 牙疼 □ Synonym:

hi|t^ho| ❸ Classifier: [ɿ|ɿ]

thi| /-/ xie

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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 ❸ 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. ❶ le|hi|-dzo|, |hi|-na|mi|t^hɿ|ni|t^hsu|. • 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. ❷ hi|-na|mi|ne|, |t^hi|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! ❸ (Lake4.126, 10.24397/pangloss-0004661#S126) hi|-na|mi|t^hɿ|ni|t^hsu|ne|ji| |t^hi|hi|-kwɿ|t^hsu|-la|, |lo|sɿ| |pi|-ni|ky|-t^hsu| ❹ my|. • 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 ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Lake (monosyllabic word). • 湖、海 (单音节) ❶ hi| |dɿ|t^hɿ|di|. • there is a lake (there) • 有一片湖 ❷ (phonological elicitation) njɿ|t^hɿ|hi| li|-bi|. • I will go and look at the lake. • 我去看湖. ❸ (phonological elicitation) njɿ|t^hɿ|hi| li|-ze|. • I have looked at the lake. • 我看了湖. ❹ hi| gwɿ|. • to take a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖 ❷ (phonological elicitation) hi| gwɿ|-bi| • to go and take a (boat) trip on the lake • 去 (乘船) 游湖 ❸ (phonological elicitation) hi| gwɿ|-ze|. • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake ◇ (tonology) This example establishes that the tone of hi| gwɿ| is LH, not LM. • (乘船) 游湖了 ❷ (phonological elicitation) hi| gwɿ|-k^hi|. • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖了 ❸ Classifier: [ɿ|ɿ]

hi|2 /hi|/ xieq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Rain. • 雨 ❶ hi| gi|. • it rains • 下雨 ❷ hi| gi|-ze|. • it's raining; it has rained • 下雨了 ❸ Classifier: ɿ|ɿ| (CLF for times)

hi|dzi| /hi|dzi|/ xiejie (Jj: same, Gi: ɔ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Rain cape, rainware made from straw, rush... • 蓑衣 ❶ hi| gi|-ze|, |hi|dzi| t^hi|-my|. • It has begun to rain / it's raining; put on a rain cape. • 下雨了, 披蓑衣 (雨衣) 吧. ❸ Classifier: [ɿ|ɿ]

hi|dzi|-dzɿ|t^hɿ| /hi|dzi|dzɿ|t^hɿ| xiejie jjaeci

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L# ▶ Palm bark rain cape. • 蓑衣 □ Synonym: hi|dzi|, dzɿ|t^hɿ| ❸ Classifier: [ɿ|ɿ] ❸ Morphological makeup: hi|dzi|, dzɿ|t^hɿ|

hi|dzɿ| /hi|dzɿ|/ xiejie (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Charcoal. • 炭 ❸ Classifier: k^hɿ|ɿ|

hi|k^hu| ❶ /hi|k^hu|/ xiekee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Jj: hi|by|ɿ|)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Gum; gingiva. • 牙龈 ❶ hi|k^hu| t^hɿ|ɿ| • to brush one's teeth • 刷牙 ❷ hi|k^hu|t^hɿ| • root of the teeth • 牙根 ◇ (tonology) H# ◇ (syntax) CLF: /dɿ|t^hɿ| / ❶ hi|k^hu| |gɿ|-pɿ|-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 ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Fast. • 快 ❸ Usage: archaic ❶ hi|le| ji|. • to do quickly ◇ (phonology) The form is so reduced that it sounds disyllabic, as if it were simply [hi|le|]. • 快速做 ❷ hi|le| |le|-jo|. • Come quickly! • 快来! ❸ t^hɿ|ɿ| dɿ|ɿ| |hi|le| |ji|-ky|. • (S)he knows how to work really fast! • 他做事很麻利!

hi|-na|mi| ❶ /hi|-na|mi|/ xienami (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L-#H ① ▶ Lake. • 湖 ❶ hi|-na|mi| |dɿ|t^hɿ| dzo|. • There is a lake. • 有一个湖. □ See also: lo|sɿ| |hi|-na|mi| ❸ Classifier: [ɿ|ɿ] 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. ❶ hi|-na|mi|, |dɿ|t^hɿ| zu|-mɿ|-pɿ|. • Lugu Lake never dries up, in an entire lifetime! • 泸沽湖, 从来不干! ❸ Morphological makeup: hi|1

hi|ni|zo| /hi|ni|zo|/ xienisso

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Salamander. • 娃娃鱼 ❸ Classifier: mi|ɿ|

hi|q^ha| /hi|q^ha|/ xiekha

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Torrential rain, cloudburst. • 暴雨 ❶ hi|q^ha| la|(-ze|. • torrential rain is falling • 下暴雨了 ❸ Classifier: ɿ|ɿ| (CLF for times)

hi|q^hwɿ] /hi|q^hwɿ]/ xiekhua (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ 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. ❸ Classifier: [uɿ] ❸ Morphological makeup: hi|, q^hwɿ]a 2

hi|kwɿ]-lo| /hi|kwɿ]-lo|/ Xiewualo

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ dzɿ|by|kɿ|sa|-kwɿ], |hi|kwɿ]-lo|, |æ|mi|-kwɿ#|, |la|-lo|-kwɿ|, |la|ɣwɿ|, |bɿ|ts^ho|ɣy|, |ə|la|-kwɿ#|, |gæ|læ|, |q^hæ|tɕ^hi|, |t^ho|tɕ^hu#| • 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|t^ha] /hi|t^ha]/ xieta (Gi: same)

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

hi|t^ho| /hi|t^ho|/ xieta (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 □ Synonym: hi| ❸ Classifier: [uɿ]

hi|tsu| /hi|tsu|/ xiezi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Incisors, front teeth. • 门牙 ❸ Classifier: [uɿ]

hĩ| /hĩ|/ hin (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ① ▶ Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). • 人 ❸ hĩ| | q^hu|-ɿ| • one person, an individual • 一个人 ❸ hĩ| | ɣ̃| | q^hu|-lo| • a lineage, a family • 一个家族 ❸ Classifier: ɿ| ② ▶ Someone. • 某人 ❸ hĩ|-ŋu| | ɣ̃wɿ|-dzo| p^hæ|-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。) ❸ hĩ|-ŋu| | tɕ^hu|-ɣ̃wɿ|-dzo| p^hæ|-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。) ❸ hĩ|-ŋu| | no| ɣ̃wɿ|-dzo| p^hæ|-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。) ❸ hĩ|-ŋu| | nɣ̃|-ɣ̃wɿ|-dzo| p^hæ|-di|! • Someone must be talking about me! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在我!

(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 ❸ hĩ|-mɿ| hĩ|-di| • other people's home, other people's place (as opposed to one's home place) ◆ (semantics) contrasts with: /õ|mɿ|-õ|di|/ 'one's homeland' • 人家的地方, 人家的故乡、他乡 ❸ (proverb) hĩ|-mɿ| hĩ|-di| | q^ha|-dzɿ|~dzɿ|, |õ|-mɿ| õ|-di| ts^he| mɿ|-ɣy|! • 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! ❸ Classifier: ɿ|

-hĩ| /- / -hin

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

hĩ|1 /hĩ|/ hinq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

hĩ|2 /hĩ|/ hinq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To have to, to be necessary. • 应该 ❸ (phonological elicitation) mɿ|-hĩ| • NEG ~: ...must not • 否定~: 不应该 ❸ no| | ɣ̃i|-hĩ|! • You have to do it! • 你应该做! ❸ ɣ̃i| mɿ|-hĩ| • ... need not be done, does not have to be done • 不应该做 ❸ nɣ̃|-ɣ̃i|-mɿ|-hĩ|-hĩ| | (q^hu|-pi|) ɣ̃i|-ze|! • I have done something I shouldn't have! • 我做了一件不应该做的事! ❸ no| | lo| ɣ̃i|-hĩ|! • You have to work! / You must work! • 你应该工作啊!

hĩ|bæ#| /hĩ|bæ|/ hinbbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Guest, visitor. • 客人 ❸ hĩ|bæ| ɣ̃i| • to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party • 做客 ❸ hĩ|bæ| ts^hu|-ze|! • A guest has arrived! • 客人来了! ❸ Classifier: ɿ|

hĩ|hĩ#| /hĩ|hĩ|/ hinhin

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Strangers, people outside the family. • 外人 □ Antonym: a|ko|-hĩ#| ❸ Classifier: ɿ|

hĩ|-la|-ky|-hĩ| /hĩ|la|ky|hĩ|/ hin laquhin (Jj: mɿ|-zi|zi|)

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Dangerous person; enemy. • 危险的人, 仇人, 敌人 ❸ Morphological makeup: hĩ|, la|1, ky|, -hĩ|

hĩ|mo| /hĩ|mo|/ hinmo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Elderly person. • 老人 ❸ Classifier: ɿ| ❸ Morphological makeup: hĩ|, mo|a 1

hĩ|mo| /hĩ|mo|/ hinmo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ① ▶ Corpse. • 尸体 ❸ hĩ|mo|

close to Yongning on the Sichuan side: not just Yanyuan, but also Yanbian, the town of Xichang...

ho˩dzɯ˩ /ho˩dzɯ˩/ hojji

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH# ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子
❖ (semantics) No semantic difference has been detected between disyllabic ho˩dzɯ˩ and quadrisyllabic ho˩dzɯ˩-tɕɿ˩. ❷ See also: ho˩dzɯ˩-tɕɿ˩

ho˩dzɯ˩ /ho˩dzɯ˩/ hojji (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ 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. ❷ ho˩dzɯ˩-ze˩ • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体: 变穷苦了

ho˩dzɯ˩-tɕɿ˩ /ho˩dzɯ˩-tɕɿ˩/ hojjide'er (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H- ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子 ❷ See also: ho˩dzɯ˩

ho˩ko˩ /ho˩ko˩/ hogo

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Cooking pot for making hotpot; traditionally made of copper, with a hole in the centre. • 火锅 ❷ æ˩-ho˩ko˩ • copper pot for hotpot • 铜火锅 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火锅

ho˩lo˩py˩ /ho˩lo˩py˩/ holobu (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Carrot. • 胡萝卜 ❷ Classifier: [ɬu˩] ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胡萝卜

ho˩mi˩# /ho˩mi˩/ homi

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Hen pheasant, female pheasant. • 母雉 ❷ ho˩mi˩-tɕɿ˩-mi˩ ≈ ho˩mi˩-tɕɿ˩-mi˩# • ~ DEM CLF: that hen pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只母雉 ❸ ho˩mi˩-ho˩pɕɿ˩ ≈ ho˩mi˩-ho˩pɕɿ˩ • female and male pheasant • 母雉与公雉 ❖ (tonology) H# ≈ #H- ❹ Classifier: mi˩

ho˩pɕɿ˩# /ho˩pɕɿ˩/ hopu

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Cock pheasant, male pheasant. • 公雉 ❷ ho˩pɕɿ˩-tɕɿ˩-mi˩ ≈ ho˩pɕɿ˩-tɕɿ˩-mi˩# • ~ DEM CLF: that male pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公雉 ❸ Classifier: mi˩

ho˩to˩sæ˩ /ho˩to˩sæ˩/ hodoshæ (Gi: Ø, Jj: zu˩hɿ˩)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L.L.M ▶ Yew, *Taxus baccata*. • 红豆杉 ❷ (phonological elicitation) ho˩to˩sæ˩=by˩ | bæ˩bæ˩ ni˩! • It's a yew flower! • 是红豆杉花! ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红豆杉

ho˩tɕa˩ /ho˩tɕa˩/ hota

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Brown sugar. • 红糖 ❷ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166) pi˩tɕa˩ | mɕɿ˩-dzo˩! | ho˩tɕa˩-la˩ dzo˩-jni˩ 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! ❷ (Funeral.202, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S202) ❸ See also: sɕa˩tɕa˩-dze˩# | pi˩tɕa˩ ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红糖

ho˩tɕɿ˩ /ho˩tɕɿ˩/ hotu

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Ham. • 火腿 ❷ ho˩tɕɿ˩ gy˩ | hæ˩ ɲu˩ | so˩! • It's from the Chinese (Han) that we learnt to make ham! (The earlier recipe, for sɕe˩tsa˩, was slightly different.) • (怎么) 做火腿, (我们) 是向汉人学的! ❸ See also: sɕe˩tsa˩ ❹ Classifiers: sa˩a˩, [ɬu˩] ❺ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火腿

ho˩tso˩sɕe˩ /ho˩tso˩sɕe˩/ hozoshei

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Workers' or agricultural producers' cooperative. • 合作社 ❷ ho˩tso˩sɕe˩ | dɕu˩-tɕi˩ tɕɕɿ˩ ni˩. • 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. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 合作社

ho˩tɕsu˩ /ho˩tɕsu˩/ hozhi

NOUN ❶ 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 ❷ See also: tɕɕɿ˩-qɕa˩# ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蒿枝

ho˩zo˩# /ho˩zo˩/ hosso

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Baby pheasant, pheasant chick. • 小雉 ❷ ho˩zo˩-tɕɿ˩-[ɬu˩#] • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant chick • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小雉 ❸ Classifier: [ɬu˩]

hõ˩a /hõ˩/ hun

VERB ❶ Tone: M intrans ❶ ▶ To go (imperative). • 走 (离开), 命令式 ❷ no˩ hõ˩! • Go! • 你走吧! ❸ no˩ | le˩-hõ˩! • Go! • 你去吧! 你走吧! ❹ æ˩-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! ❺ æ˩-dzɕɿ˩ | 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! ❶ a˩pɕo˩ hõ˩! • Get out! • 出去! 走开! 滚出去! ❷ See also: bi˩c, hu˩c, kɕi˩ ❸ Imperative. • 命令式 ❹ no˩ | dzɕu˩-hõ˩! • Eat! • 你吃吧!

hōl /hōl/ *honq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hũl)

NUMERAL Tone: MH ▶ Eight. • 八 𐌆 **q̣u**l, | **ni**l, | **so**l, | **zy**l, | **gw**x-l, | **q̣h**yl, | **su**l, | **hō**l, | **gy**l, | **ts**h-e-l • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

hōl-ti-mi#l /hōl-ti-mi-l/ *honlhiml* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ 8th month. • 八月

hōl-ts^{hi}l /hōl-ts^{hi}l/ *honcee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hũl-ts^{hu}l-lu)

NUMERAL Tone: LM+MH# ▶ 80. • 八十

hul /hu-l/ *hon* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H ▶ To wait. • 等候 𐌆 (phonological elicitation) **le**-**hu**l-**ze**l • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has waited • 实施 ~ 整体体: 等了 𐌆 **q̣u**l-**hu**l • **DELIMITATIVE** ~: to wait a while • 进行时态: 等一下 𐌆 **q̣u**l-**hu**l-**q̣**l • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE**: to wait a while / Wait a while! • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 等一下 / 请等一下! 𐌆 **hi**l **hu**l • to wait for someone • 等人 𐌆 (Gi) **nj**x-l | **no**-**zu**l **hu**l-**ni**l! • I shall wait for you! / I will be waiting for you! • 我会等你们的!

hul1 /hu-l/ *huq*

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To miss, to long for, to be nostalgic about • 想念 𐌆 **ə**-**mi**l **hu**l • to miss (one's) mother • 想念母亲

hul2 /hu-l/ *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。) 𐌆 See also: **hu**-**mi**l\$ 𐌆 Synonym: **bq̣**l-**hu**l 𐌆 Classifier: **lu**l_b

hu-**mi**l\$ /hu-mi-l/ *humi* (Gi: same, Da: hu-mi-l, Jj: hu-mi#l)

NOUN Tone: H\$ ▶ Stomach. • 胃 𐌆 Classifier: **lu**l_b

hul_b /q̣u-l hu-l/ *hee*

CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb ▶ A few, some, a little. • 量词: 一点 𐌆 **ts**h-**æ**-**y**u-l **q̣u**l-**hu**l • some medicines, a few medicines • 一些药

hul_c /hu-l/ *hee*

VERB Tone: Mc ▶ To go, past form for the third person. • 去、走 (过去式) 𐌆 (phonological elicitation) **le**-**hu**l-**ze**l • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has gone • 实施 ~ 整体体: 去了 𐌆 (**ki**-**zo**l) | **lo**-**ji**l **hu**l-(-**ze**l)! • Gisso has gone to work! • 给若 (人名) 干活去了! 𐌆 **le**-**hu**l-**hi**l **hi**l • euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'person who has gone' • 委婉语: '走了的人' = 去世了的人 𐌆 **ts**h-**u**l | **ts**h-**i**-**ni**l | **a**-**p**h-o-l | **ə**-**hu**l? ≈ **ts**h-**u**l | **ts**h-**i**-**ni**l | **a**-**p**h-o-l **ə**-**hu**l? • Did he go outside

today? / Did he take a stroll today? • 他今天出去了吗?

𐌆 **a**-**p**h-o-l | **m**x-l-**hu**l! ≈ **a**-**p**h-o-l **m**x-l-**hu**l! • No, he did not go outside! / No, he did not take a stroll! • 他今天没有出去。 𐌆 See also: **bi**l_c, **k**hi_a, **hō**l_a

hỹl /hỹ-l/ *hun* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

thỹl /-/ *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。 𐌆 See also: **hỹ**l-**hỹ**l

hỹl_a 1 /hỹ-l/ *hunq*

ADJECTIVE Tone: La ▶ Red. The monosyllabic form is seldom used: **hỹ**l-**d**z-**æ**-**l** is more common. • 红色的。单音节形容词很少使用: 一般用 **hỹ**l-**d**z-**æ**-**l**。 𐌆 Synonym: **hỹ**l-**d**z-**æ**-**l**

hỹl_a 2 /hỹ-l/ *hunq*

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

hỹ-**dx**-**l**q̣#l /hỹ-dx-lq̣-l/ *hundde'er* (Gi: hỹ-dq̣-l | -gy-l, Jj: hũl-dy-lq̣-gy-l)

ADJECTIVE Tone: #H ▶ Clumsy, incapable. • 笨拙, 经常损坏东西 𐌆 **hỹ**l-**hi**l • ~ **REL** • 笨拙的 𐌆 **hỹ**-**dx**-**l**q̣-l-**hỹ**-**dx**-**l**q̣-l-**zo**l • clumsy person / clumsy boy • 笨手笨脚的 (男) 人 𐌆 (Gi) **hỹ**-**d**q̣-l-**hỹ**-**d**q̣-l-**gy**l • ~ **RED** • ~ 重叠: 笨笨的

hỹl-**d**z-**æ**-**l** /hỹl-dz-æ-l/ *hunzzhae'er* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: hỹl-dz-æ-gy-l)

ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H# ▶ Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 𐌆 **hỹ**l-**d**z-**æ**-**l**q̣-l-**gy**l • intensely red, red all over • 红红的 𐌆 (Gi) **hỹ**l-dz-æ-l-**hỹ**l-dz-æ-l **gy**l • ~ **RED** ◆ (**phonology**) Reduced form of /hỹl-dz-æ-lq̣-l-**hỹ**l-dz-æ-lq̣-l/ ◆ (**tonology**) The first part of the reduplicated expression is higher-pitched than the second one. • ~ 重叠 𐌆 Morphological makeup: **hỹ**l_a 1

hỹlgyj-lo-l /hỹlgyj-lo-l/ *hun'ggulo* (Jj, Dd: same, Da: hōlgyj-lo-l)

NOUN Tone: L-M ▶ North. • 北方 𐌆 **hỹ**lgyj-lo-l-**gi**l • towards the north • 北方向 𐌆 **hỹ**lgyj-lo-l-**gi**l **se**l • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 𐌆 **hỹ**lgyj-lo-l-**gi**l-**dz**x-l **se**l • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 𐌆 See also: **ko**-**dz**l-dil

hỹt~hỹt /hỹt~hỹt/ hunhun

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To stir-fry. • 炒 (肉、菜) ❶ **le-t**
hỹt~hỹt • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ **hỹt~hỹt-ze]** • ~
PFV • 炒了 ❶ **se-t hỹt~hỹt** • to stir-fry some meat • 炒肉
❶ **y|ts^hx-t hỹt~hỹt** • to stir-fry some vegetables • 炒蔬
菜 ❶ **la^htsu^h hỹt~hỹt** • to stir-fry chilli peppers • 炒辣
椒 ❶ **ha-t hỹt~hỹt** • to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some
food • 炒饭 ❸ Morphological makeup: t^hhỹ]

hỹt~hỹt /hỹt~hỹt/ heunheun (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To disturb, to interfere, to hinder,
to obstruct, to impede. • 干扰、妨碍 ❶ (**phonology**)
It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-
reduplicated) form. ❶ **hĩt hỹt~hỹt** • to annoy people ❶
(**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. ❶ (**dialectol-**
ogy) According to consultant Ddeezhi, the most accurate
Chinese translation of the expression would be 欺负人,
‘to humiliate someone’. This remark does not seem fully
justified from a linguistic point of view, but the associ-
ation 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 resent-
ment of a social status that places him or her in an un-
favourable position in relations of authority and power.
Resentment translates into a feeling of humiliation. • 干
扰人家 ❶ (**phonological elicitation**) **mx-t hỹt~hỹt** •
NEG ~: not to annoy • 否定 ~: 不干扰

hỹt~hỹt-dzæ~dzæ /hỹt~hỹt-dzæ~dzæ/ hunhunzz-
haezhae (Da: hỹt~hỹt-dzæ~dzæ)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Intensely red, red all over. •
红红的 ❸ Morphological makeup: hỹ]_a 1

hỹt~na] /hỹt~na] hun'na (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Wild animal. • 野兽
❶ (*Sister*3.87-88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S87) ❸
Classifier: mi]_b ❸ Morphological makeup: hỹ], na]_b

hỹt~t /hỹt~t/ hun'er

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To get busy, to get down to work. •
做事情、忙着做事 ❶ **no-t | le-t hỹt~t mx!** • You get
down to work! • 你做事情吧! ❶ **æ-t|w^hx-m^hy|k^hy|**
hỹt~t zo-t ky] • to have to be busy from morning until
evening, to be constantly busy • 从早得忙到晚

hỹt~sæ1 /hỹt~sæ1/ hunshae

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To hunt. • 打猎、赶走、驱
逐 ❶ (*Sister*5.14, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S14) ❶
Synonym: t^hu^hdi], k^hy|sæ1 ❸ Morphological makeup:
hỹ], sæ]

hwa/fy-t /hwa/fy-t/ hua^hfu

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

hwa]kw^h-t /hwa]kw^h-t/ huagua

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Cucumber. • 黄瓜 ❶ (**phonol-**
ogy) 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 syn-
chronic system used to pronounce Chinese words. If the
word conformed to Na phonotactics, one would have ex-
pected /hwæ/ or /hw^hx/. ❸ Classifier:]u^h ❸ Etymol-
ogy: (Chinese loanword) 黄瓜

hwa.la~hwa.la~hwa.la /hwa.la.hwa.la.hwa.la/ huala-
huala-huala

IDEOPHONE ❸ 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。 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese
loanword) 哗啦

hwæ]_a /hwæ]/ huae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To buy. • 买 ❶ **le-t-hwæ]**
• **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ (**phonological elicit-**
ation) **tso-t~tso-t hwæ]** • to buy things • 买东西
❶ (**phonological elicitation**) **q^hu-t-k^hw^hx hwæ]** • to buy
a piece (of something) • 买一块 ❶ See also: hwæ]_a~hwæ]_a
❶ Antonym: t^hhĩ-t]_b

hwæ]_a 1 /hwæ]/ huae^hq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To close the door (from outside). •
关 (出门, 就关门) ❶ **k^hi-t | t^hi-t-hwæ]!** • Close the
door! • 关门吧! ❶ **se-t|ba^h-t | le-t-wo-t-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) ❶ **k^hi-t-bi-t di-t-hĩ se-t|ba^h** • 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’。 ❶ See also: t^hæ]_a

hwæ]_a 2 /hwæ]/ huae^hq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To suspend, to hang (in a place). •
悬挂、挂在墙上 ❶ **tso-t~tso-t | g^hx-bi-t hwæ]** • to sus-
pend things up high (e.g. on a hook) • 挂东西在上面
❶ (**phonological elicitation**) **tso-t~tso-t hwæ]** • to sus-
pend things • 挂东西 ❶ **se-t | t^hi-t-hwæ]** • to hang meat
(above the hearth, to smoke it) • 挂肉 (在火塘上, 为了

熏肉) 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) tsǒ~tsǒ | tʰi- hwæ̌ • to suspend things • 挂东西 𪛗 sět- hwæ̌- dǐ • 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”。 𪛗 tsǒ~tsǒ- hwæ̌- dǐ • 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……

hwætɕzæ̌ 1 /hwætɕzæ̌/ huaezzhæ (Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Squirrel. • 松鼠, 灰鼠 𪛗 hwætɕzæ̌- pʰy̌ • male squirrel • 公松鼠 𪛗 hwætɕzæ̌- mǐ • female squirrel • 母松鼠 𪛗 Classifier: mǐ_h

hwætɕzæ̌ 2 /hwætɕzæ̌/ huaezzhæ

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Wart. • 瘡子、肉贅 𪛗 hwætɕsæ̌ tʰy̌ • a wart forms • 长瘡子 𪛗 hwætɕsæ̌ | lě- tʰy̌- zě! • A wart has formed! • 长瘡子了! 𪛗 Classifier: mǐ_h

hwæ̌~hwæ̌ /hwæ̌hwæ̌/ huaehuae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𪛗 Tone: H- ▶ To buy (reduplicated form). • 买 (重叠形式) 𪛗 Morphological makeup: hwæ̌_a

hwæ̌pʰæ̌ /hwæ̌pʰæ̌/ huapae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ A piece of cloth. • 一块布 𪛗 Classifier: pʰæ̌_a

hwæ̌pʰæ̌ /hwæ̌pʰæ̌/ huaepae (Da: hwǎpʰæ̌)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: L# ▶ Large hoe. • 大锄 𪛗 In local Chinese dialect: 挖锄 𪛗 hwæ̌pʰæ̌ tʰy̌- nǎ • ~ DEM CLF: that large hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那把大锄 𪛗 Classifier: nǎ_a

hwæ̌pʰæ̌- gy̌- dǐ /hwæ̌pʰæ̌gy̌dǐ/ huapae gguddi (Jj: same, Gi: hwæ̌pʰæ̌- gy̌- dǐ tɕǐtɕǐ)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: L#- ▶ Loom. • 织布机 𪛗 hwæ̌pʰæ̌gy̌dǐ- tɕǐtɕǐ • 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”) 𪛗 Classifier: nǎ_a

hwæ̌qʰæ̌# /hwæ̌qʰæ̌/ huaekhae

NOUN 𪛗 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。 𪛗 Synonym: hwɿ̌lǐ- hwæ̌qʰæ̌#, ɕæ̌- lǒpy̌

hwæťsǔ /hwæťsǔ/ huaezi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Rat. • 老鼠 𪛗 In local Chinese

dialect: 耗子 𪛗 hwæťsǔ- pʰy̌ • male rat • 公老鼠 𪛗 hwæťsǔ- mǐ • female rat • 母老鼠 𪛗 Classifier: mǐ_h 𪛗 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耗子

hwæťsǔ- njɿ̌dǐ /hwæťsǔnjɿ̌dǐ/ huaezi nyaddi

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H#- ▶ Setose thistle. • 大蓟 𪛗 Classifier: dzǐ_h

hwæťsǔ- njɿ̌dǐ- sǐdzǐ /hwæťsǔnjɿ̌dǐsǐdzǐ/

huaezi nyaddi seezzee

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H#- ▶ Burdock. • 牛蒡 𪛗 In local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子

hwɿ̌ 1 /hwɿ̌/ fe (Dd: same)

NOUN 𪛗 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 𪛗 hwɿ̌ | ɕǔ- kʰwɿ̌ • a gift, a financial contribution • 一个红包 𪛗 Classifier: kʰwɿ̌_a

hwɿ̌ 2 /hwɿ̌/ fe

VERB 𪛗 Tone: H ▶ To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally ‘to see [the deceased] out’). • 执绋送丧 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) mɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • NEG ~: not to participate in a funeral ceremony • 否定 ~: 不执绋送丧 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) hɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally ‘to see someone out’). • 执绋送丧。直译: ‘送人’。

hwɿ̌ /hwɿ̌/ fe (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 𪛗 Tone: M ▶ Broad, vast, extensive; big (plain; piece of cloth, vegetable...). • 宽, 辽阔, 宽敞 𪛗 qʰǎ- hwɿ̌- gy̌ • extremely vast • 非常宽敞 𪛗 Synonym: ɕʰwɿ̌- hwɿ̌

hwɿ̌ /hwɿ̌/ feq

VERB 𪛗 Tone: L_a ① ▶ To pack, to tie together into a bundle. • 捆 (捆成捆儿) 𪛗 zǔ- wɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • to make a bundle of hay • 将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草 𪛗 sǐ- wɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • to make a bundle of wood • 将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头 𪛗 hǎ- wɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • to make a bundle of cut cereals • 将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食 𪛗 wɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle • 捆成一包 𪛗 wɿ̌ | tʰǐ- hwɿ̌ • and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle! • 然后, 捆成一包! 𪛗 wɿ̌ | ɕǔ- wɿ̌- hwɿ̌ • 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 𪛗 hɿ̌, | wɿ̌- hwɿ̌- jǐ- nǐgy̌! • 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 ㊟ **hwɿ̌hwɿ̌ji-t-ni-gy-l-ni-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!

hwɿ̌a /hwɿ̌/ huaq (Dd: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: L_a ▶ To hand over, to pass over, to send. • 递过去 ㊟ **hi-t-ki-t | tso-t-tso-t hwɿ̌** • to send some stuff to someone • 给人家寄东西

hwɿ̌1 /hwɿ̌/ huaq (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: MH ▶ To mend, to patch. • 补 ㊟ **le-t-hwɿ̌** • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ㊟ **ba-l-la-hwɿ̌** • to mend clothes • 补衣服

hwɿ̌2 /hwɿ̌/ huaq

NOUN ㊟ Tone: MH ▶ Cat (monosyllable). • 猫 (单音节) ㊟ Classifier: **mi-l** ㊟ Cognates: (Naxi) **hwa-lle-l**

hwɿ̌3 /hwɿ̌/ 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-l, | kʰy-t, | bo-l, | hwɿ̌, | ji-t, | la-t, | tʰo-li-t, | my-t-gy-t, | by-t-zy-t, | zwa-t, | jo-t, | zi-l** • the twelve animals of the duodenary cycle • 十二生肖: 鸡肉、狗、猪、鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴 ㊟ See also: **hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l1, hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l2**

hwɿ̌4 /hwɿ̌/ huaq

NOUN ㊟ Tone: MH ▶ Rust (monosyllable). • 锈 (单音节)

hwɿ̌dzu-l /hwɿ̌dzu-l/ huajji

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Cabin, hut. • 山上过夜的小木房 ㊟ Classifier: **lu-l**

hwɿ̌kæ-t /hwɿ̌kæ-t/ huagae (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: LM ▶ Red birch; its wood is good: it is used to make ards. • 红桦树 ㊟ **hwɿ̌kæ-t-si-t-dzi-l** • Red birch (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the word for ‘tree’, /si-t-dzi-l/). • 红桦树 (与 **hwɿ̌kæ-t** 含义相同, 但增加了 ‘树’ 这个词: **si-t-dzi-l**)。

hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l1 /hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l/ 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 duodenary 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: **hwɿ̌3, kʰy-l**

hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l2 /hwɿ̌-t-kʰy-l/ huaq kuq

ADJECTIVE ㊟ Tone: -H# ▶ Born in the year of the Rat. • 属鼠 ㊟ See also: **hwɿ̌3**

hwɿ̌-li-l /hwɿ̌-li-l/ 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-l** ㊟ Cognates: (Naxi) **hwa-lle-l**

hwɿ̌-li-t-by-l /hwɿ̌-li-t-by-l/ 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。有时会在这一存放一些物品 (例如柳条制品): 烟雾可以起到一定的防虫作用。 ㊟ Synonym: **hwɿ̌-li-t-se-t-di-l** ㊟ Classifier: **ky-l_a2** ㊟ Morphological makeup: **hwɿ̌-li-l, =by-l**

hwɿ̌-li-t-hwæ-t-qʰæ#-l /hwɿ̌-li-t-hwæ-t-qʰæ#-l/ huali huæ-khae

NOUN ㊟ Tone: #H ▶ Scabious. • 山萝卜 ㊟ Synonym: **hwæ-t-qʰæ#-l, sə-t-lo-lpy-l**

hwɿ̌-li-t-se-t-di-l /hwɿ̌-li-t-se-t-di-l/ 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: **ky-l_a2**

hwɿ̌-li-t-su-tmo-l /hwɿ̌-li-t-su-tmo-l/ huali shimo

NOUN ㊟ Tone: H# ▶ Old cat (male or female). • 老猫

(不分公、母) ❸ Classifier: miɿ₆

hwɤlɪt-zoɿ /hwɤlɪtzoɿ/ hualisso

NOUN ❸ 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: /hwɤlmiɿ\$/ , /hwɤlphɿ\$/ .

❸ Classifier: [uɿ₆

hwɤlmiɿ\$ /hwɤlmiɿ/ huami (Da: Ø, Jj: hwɤlmiɿ#)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ She-cat, queen. • 母猫
 ❶ hwɤlmiɿt-hwɤlphɿɿ ≈ hwɤlmiɿt-hwɤlphɿɿ# • she-cat and tom-cat ❖ (tonology) The consultant expresses a preference for the #H- tonal variant. • 母猫与公猫 ❖ (tonology) #H- ≈ H# ❸ Classifier: miɿ₆

hwɤlphɿɿ# /hwɤlphɿɿ/ huapu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Tom-cat, tom. • 公猫
 ❶ hwɤlphɿɿ tɰɿt-miɿ# • ~ DEM CLF: that tom-cat
 • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个公猫 ❶ hwɤlphɿɿt-hwɤlmiɿ • tom-cat and she-cat ❖ (tonology) the variant /tɰɿt-hwɤlphɿɿt-hwɤlmiɿ/ is not acceptable • 公猫与母猫 ❖ (tonology) H# ❸ Classifier: miɿ₆

hwɤlseɿ /hwɤlseɿ/ huasei

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Peanuts. • 花生 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 花生

hwɤlseɿ-qoɿtɿ /hwɤlseɿqoɿtɿ/ huasei ghodu

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L# ▶ Peanuts (same meaning as /hwɤlseɿ/, with addition of the word for 'kernel, pit', /qoɿtɿ/). • 花生仁 (与 hwɤlseɿ 含义相同, 但增

加了‘果核、仁’这个词: qoɿtɿ). ❸ Morphological makeup: hwɤlseɿ, qoɿtɿ

hwɤlɿɿ /hwɤlɿɿ/ huajie

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ hwɤlɿɿ-bæɿbæɿ • curly dock flowers • 土大黄花 ❶ hwɤlɿɿ-koɿbyɿ • sprouts of curly dock • 土大黄的嫩芽 ❸ Classifier: poɿ_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

hwɤlɿɿ /hwɤlɿɿ/ huadei (Jj: same, Gi: hwɤlɿɿ, hwɤlɿɿ, Da: hoɿɿɿ)

VERB ❸ Tone: LH ▶ To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. • 生锈 ❶ hwɤlɿɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV: it has become rusty • 生锈了

hwɤlzoɿ /hwɤlzoɿ/ huasso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Kitten. • 小猫 ❶ hwɤlzoɿ tɰɿt-[uɿ#] • ~ DEM CLF: that kitten • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小猫 ❶ hwɤlzoɿt-hwɤlmiɿ • cats, the cat family: kitten and parents • 猫, 包括小猫、母猫和公猫 ❖ (tonology) H# ❸ Classifier: [uɿ₆

hṵɤl_a /hṵɤl/ huanq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Late. • 迟, 晚 ❶ hṵɤl-hīl • ~ REL/NMLZ 迟的 ❶ tɰɰuɿ zɿt-tɿl hṵɤl! • He/she gets up late! • 他起床起得晚!

ĩ

ĩ /ĩ!/ *in*

INTERJECTION 𐤎 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. ¶ **tsʰu!-ŋu! | “ĩ! ĩ!” | pi!.** • (S)he said “Yes! yes!” • 他说: “是的, 是的!” ¶ ([Agriculture.10](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S10](#))

j

jældzu˧˥ /jældzu˧˥/ yuaezi (Gi: jye˧˥tsu˧˥, Jj: jye˧˥ldzu˧˥)
 ◆ (**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 /jældzu˧˥/) and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj, who pronounces /jye˧˥ldzu˧˥/), while Gisso pronounces /jye˧˥tsu˧˥/, with an unvoiced initial. ◆ (**etymology**) The word is not perceived as a loan by Mrs. Latami. See the recording VOC13.)

NOUN 菜 Tone: M ▶ Vegetable garden. • 菜园 □ Synonym: qʰwæ˧˥|ju˧˥ 菜 Classifier: kɿ˧˥ 2 (CLF for tracts of land) 菜 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 园子

jɿ1 /jɿ˧˥/ ye

ADJECTIVE 菜 Tone: M ▶ Good (only appears in negative construction). • 好 (只出现在否定词后面) 菜 **mx˧˥-jɿ˧˥** • **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)

jɿ2 /jɿ˧˥/ ye (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 菜 Tone: M ▶ Flat. • 平 (土地) 菜 (**phonological elicitation**) **mx˧˥-jɿ˧˥** • **NEG** ~: not flat; uneven • 否定 ~: 不平 □ Synonym: tɿ˧˥

jɿ3 /jɿ˧˥/ ye (Gi, Jj: same, Da: 0)

NOUN 菜 Tone: M ▶ Tobacco, cigarettes. • 烟 菜 **jɿ˧˥** **tʰu˧˥** • to smoke tobacco • 抽烟 菜 Classifier: ko˧˥ 菜 Morphological makeup: It could be an early Chinese loan: 烟. 菜 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 烟? 菜 Comparanda: (Pumi) jæ51

jɿa1 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq

VERB 菜 Tone: L_a ▶ To coil. • 盘、盘绕 (线) 菜 **sa˧˥** **jɿ˧˥** • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 菜 **sa˧˥** | **le˧˥-jɿ˧˥** • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 □ See also: tɕu˧˥|ju˧˥

jɿa2 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq

ADJECTIVE 菜 Tone: L_a ▶ Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mashed. • (煮) 烂 菜 **le˧˥-tɕɿ˧˥** | **le˧˥-jɿ˧˥-ze˧˥** • It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy / it got overdone! • 煮烂了! 菜 **jɿ˧˥-hi˧˥** • ~ **REL/NMLZ** • 烂的

jɿb1 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq

VERB 菜 Tone: L_b ▶ To be listless, to be dejected. • 没精神 菜 **tʰi˧˥-jɿ˧˥-ho˧˥-ze˧˥** • (S)he is getting listless and dispirited! • 他没精神了! 菜 **a˧˥ko˧˥** **ɕy˧˥dɿ˧˥** | **tʰi˧˥-jɿ˧˥-ho˧˥-tsu˧˥** • When one misses home, one gets list-

less and dispirited! • 想家的时候, 没精神! 菜 **a˧˥ko˧˥** **ɕy˧˥dɿ˧˥-zo˧˥** | **tʰi˧˥-jɿ˧˥-ho˧˥** • When one misses home, one gets listless and dispirited! • 想家的时候, 没精神! 菜 **ni˧˥mi˧˥** | **tʰi˧˥-zo˧˥** | **tʰi˧˥-jɿ˧˥-ho˧˥** • When the weather is hot, one gets listless and dispirited! • 天气很热, 没精神! 菜 (**phonological elicitation**) **jɿ˧˥-mx˧˥-jɿ˧˥** • ~ **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 ~

jɿb2 /dɿu˧˥jɿ˧˥/ ye

CLASSIFIER 菜 Tone: L_b ▶ Row: classifier for rows of vegetables. • 量词: 排 (一排菜) 菜 **y˧˥tʰɿ˧˥** | **dɿu˧˥-jɿ˧˥** **tʰi˧˥-pʰo˧˥** • to plant a row of vegetables • 种一排菜

jɿ1 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 菜 Tone: MH ▶ To lick. • 舔 菜 (**phonological elicitation**) **tso˧˥~tso˧˥** **jɿ˧˥** • to lick something • 舔东西 菜 **dzu˧˥-di˧˥jɿ˧˥** • to lick food • 舔食品 菜 **tso˧˥~tso˧˥** **dɿu˧˥-kʰwɿ˧˥jɿ˧˥-ze˧˥** • (S)he has licked something. • 他舔了一个东西. 菜 (Gi) **qʰwɿ˧˥jɿ˧˥** • 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)

jɿ2 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq

NOUN 菜 Tone: MH ▶ A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. • 红萝卜菜: 一种山上的野菜。春天的时候, 菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候, 永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族在高山采下来, 在永宁卖。◆ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 菜 (**proverb**) **jɿ˧˥ dzu˧˥** | **qʰa˧˥-su˧˥~su˧˥** | **jɿ˧˥ tɕɿ˧˥** **ɲy˧˥~ju˧˥~ju˧˥** • “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: **ji˧˥tɕæ˧˥tʰɿ˧˥**

jɿ3 /jɿ˧˥/ yeq

VERB 菜 Tone: MH ▶ To spread, to put on, to smear. • 抹、涂抹 菜 **pʰɿ˧˥** **tɕu˧˥** **jɿ˧˥** • to put on beauty cream or

sunscreens • 抹防晒霜 𐄧 **mx¹jɣ¹** • to apply grease (e.g. to the skin) • 涂抹油 𐄧 (**phonological elicitation**) **t^hi¹-jɣ¹** • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~

jɣ¹_a 1 /dʷa¹jɣ¹/ ye

CLASSIFIER 𐄧 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier used for women, and for some female domestic animals; it does not carry any hint of deprecation, nor does it convey any hint of respect by itself. • 量词: 母性、雌性 (人或动物) (一个 / 一只)

jɣ¹_a 2 /dʷa¹jɣ¹/ ye

CLASSIFIER 𐄧 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for dough balls and teacakes. One dough ball is the quantity of dough that can be prepared with one egg. Tea consumed in the Yongning area in the first half of the 20th century was green tea from a large leaf variety of *Camellia sinensis* (*C. sinensis assamica*) found in the mountains of southern Yunnan; it used to be pressed into ‘teacake’ shape. • 量词: 面 (一团), 茶饼 (一个) 等。 (一团面, 是和了一个鸡蛋的面团的量。) 𐄧 **æ¹ɣ¹-pɣ¹jɣ¹** | **dʷa¹-jɣ¹** • a ball of egg dough • 一个鸡蛋面团 𐄧 **jɣ¹-jɣ¹** • one ball/cake • 一个团 / 并

jɣ¹ɣjo¹-dza¹q^hwɣ¹ /jɣ¹ɣjo¹dza¹q^hwɣ¹/ yexo zzakhua

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: LM-L# ▶ Sandal. • 凉鞋 𐄧 Classifier: **dzi¹** (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

jɣ¹ɣwɣ¹ /jɣ¹ɣwɣ¹/ yeggee (Da: jɣ¹ɣɣ¹)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: L# ▶ Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. • 甜荞 / 荞麦 / 花荞 𐄧 See also: **jɣ¹q^ha¹** 𐄧 Classifier: **kɣ¹_a 2** (CLF for tracts of land: a buckwheat field)

jɣ¹ho¹ /jɣ¹ho¹/ yeho (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: LM ▶ Matches. • 火柴 (洋火) 𐄧 Classifier: **po¹** (CLF for bags) 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋火

jɣ¹ljo¹ /jɣ¹ljo¹/ yeyo (Gi: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Potato. • 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯 𐄧 Classifier: **kɣ¹_a 2** (CLF for tracts of land) 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋芋

jɣ¹ljo¹-bɣ¹ /jɣ¹ljo¹bɣ¹/ yeyobbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Potato grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. • 蛴螬 𐄧 Classifier: **mi¹** 𐄧 Morphological makeup: **jɣ¹ljo¹**, **bɣ¹**

jɣ¹ɣɣ¹ /jɣ¹ɣɣ¹/ Yenge

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: M ▶ The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. • 成都 𐄧 **ho¹di¹-jɣ¹ɣɣ¹** • The city of Chengdu, specifying ‘in Sichuan’ (**ho¹di¹**). • 成都 (这个说法说明:

‘四川 (**ho¹di¹**) 成都’). 𐄧 (**tonology**) M

jɣ¹pæ¹su¹ /jɣ¹pæ¹su¹/ Yebaesi

NOUN 𐄧 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’. 𐄧 **jɣ¹pæ¹su¹-ɣ¹** • ~ **ASSOCIATIVE**: the people of the Yebaesi family • 杨把事家族 𐄧 **jɣ¹pa¹su¹** | **tæ¹su¹** • 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 𐄧 See also: **pæ¹su¹**

jɣ¹pɣ¹ /jɣ¹pɣ¹/ yebe

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: M ▶ Dumb person: person who cannot speak. • 哑巴 𐄧 See also: **my¹bæ¹-mi¹** 𐄧 Synonym: **zo¹bæ¹** 𐄧 Classifier: **ɣ¹** 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 哑巴

jɣ¹po¹ /jɣ¹po¹/ yebo (Jj: same, Da: **dʒɛ¹to¹ɣɣ¹lk^hu¹jɣ¹pu¹**)

VERB 𐄧 Tone: LM ▶ To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博、打赌

jɣ¹p^hi¹-jɣ¹#¹ /jɣ¹p^hi¹jɣ¹/ yepiye (Gi, Da: same, Dd: **∅**) 𐄧 (**semantics**) The speaker uses the phrase **tɣ^hæ¹ɣ¹-na¹**, meaning ‘black medicine’.)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Opium. • 鸦片 𐄧 Morphological makeup: **jɣ¹3** Opium is smoked, like tobacco. In Na, it was borrowed as ‘opium tobacco’. The word for ‘tobacco’, /jɣ¹3/, 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’. 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 鸦片

jɣ¹q^ha¹ /jɣ¹q^ha¹/ yekha

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. • 苦荞 𐄧 See also: **jɣ¹ɣwɣ¹** 𐄧 Classifier: **kɣ¹_a 2** (CLF for tracts of land) 𐄧 Morphological makeup: **q^ha¹**

jɣ¹q^ha¹-pɣ¹jɣ¹-mo¹ /jɣ¹q^ha¹pɣ¹jɣ¹mo¹/ yekhabeye moq

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H- ▶ Cep, penny bun, porcino, *Boletus edulis* (a type of edible fungus); literally “buckwheat bun mushroom”, due to its texture. • 牛肝菌 𐄧 See also:

njoɫkæɫ-tsi/

jɤlthi /jɤlthi/ 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’, /jɤlthi-ŋuɫ | gɤ/, 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: /jɤlthi-kæɫbæ/. 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’. ɟ jɤlthi-kæɫbæ • enamelled plate • 搪瓷盘子 ɟ jɤlthi-pɤɫtaɫ • enamelled bucket • 搪瓷桶 ɟ jɤlthi-ɣɫ • enamelled pot • 搪瓷桶 ɟ (phonological elicitation) jɤlthi-ŋuɫ | gɤ • made in/with enamel • 搪瓷作的 Tone: (Chinese loanword) 洋铁

jɤlthi-kæɫbæ /jɤlthi-kæɫbæ/ yeti hraebbae

NOUN Tone: LM-L ▶ Porcelain plate. • 瓷盘 Classifier: ɭuɫ

jɤtwoɫ /jɤtwoɫ/ ye'uo

VERB Tone: MH# ▶ To regress. • 倒退、退步 ɟ noɫ | jɤtwoɫ | suɫdʒæɫ! • 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)

jɤɫɛɫ /jɤɫɛɫ/ yerei (Gi: ɛɫɛɫ)

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Westerner. • 西方人 (“洋人”) Classifier: ɣɫ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋人

jɤɫɛɫ-hi#ɫ /jɤɫɛɫ-hi#ɫ/ yereihi

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Westerner. • 西方人、老外 (“洋人”) ɟ thɣ-ɣɫ | jɤɫɛɫ-hi#ɫ niɫ! • This person is a Westerner! • 那个 (人) 是老外! / 那个 (人) 是西方人! Classifier: ɣɫ

joɫɫ /joɫɫ/ yo

VERB Tone: H ▶ To use. • 用 ɟ leɫ-joɫ | leɫ-seɫ-zeɫ! • 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

joɫ2 /joɫ/ yo (Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Jade. • 玉石 Classifier: pʰoɫ_a Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 玉 Comparanda: (Pumi) ju35

joɫ /joɫ/ yo (Jj: same)

VERB Tone: M intrans ▶ To come; to come in. • 来 ɟ leɫ-joɫ-zeɫ! • ACCOMP ~ PFV: (s)he has come • 实施 ~ 整体体: 来了! ɟ hiɫ leɫ-joɫ-kyɫ-zeɫ • 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。) ɟ hiɫbæɫ leɫ-joɫ-kyɫ-zeɫ • A guest may come at any time! (Context: as above.) • (随时) 会有客人来的! (情景: 同上。) ɟ joɫ-mɤɫ-biɫ-zeɫ! • (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。)

joɫ /joɫ/ yo (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: joɫ)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Sheep. • 绵羊 ɟ joɫ-yuɫ • sheep skin • 羊皮 ɟ joɫhɣɫ • wool (sheep wool) • 羊毛 Classifier: pʰoɫ_a Comparanda: (Pumi) zɔ55

joɫɫ /ɟuɫ joɫ/ 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#.

joɫ /joɫ/ yoq (Da: same)

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Right (opposite of: left). • 右边 See also: joɫgi

joɫ /joɫ/ yo

NOUN Tone: MH ▶ Oil, grease. • 油。 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 油

joɫdo#ɫ /joɫdoɫ/ 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)
 əłjił-şułjił, | tʰæłbrł ʰałʂeł-dzoł, | jołdoł pył-pił!
 | miłzuł-tʂʰuł | goł, | pił, | jołdoł pył-pił-kył mył!
 • 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。

jołgił /jołgił/ yoggi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ► Right (opposite of left). • 右边
 ¶ jołgiłdzɿł • the side to the right, the right • 右边 ▢
 See also: joł

jołgył /jołgył/ Yoggu

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ► Lijiang. • 丽江 (包括丽江坝
 子) ʰ Comparanda: (Pumi) dʒi22gu55dĩ51

jołgył-nyłlył /jołgył-nyłlył/ Yoggu Ngulu

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ► Yulong snow mountain; literally
 ‘Lijiang’s snow mountain’. • 玉龙雪山

joł-kʰył 1 /jołkʰył/ yoku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ► Year of the Goat. • 羊年 ʰ Morpho-
 logical makeup: joł, kʰył

joł-kʰył 2 /jołkʰył/ yo kuq

ADJECTIVE ʰ Tone: L ► Born in the year of the Goat. •
 属羊

jołloł /jołloł/ yolo

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ► Right (opposite of left). • 右边 ▢
 See also: joł

jołlył#ł /jołlył-ł/ yolu

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ► Prosperity. • 繁荣、景气
 ¶ jołlyłnił! • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a bene-
 diction.) • 财源广进! ¶ jołlył zoł-hoł! • Let there
 be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进!
 ¶ jołlył kył! • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a bene-
 diction.) • 财源广进!

jołmił /jołmił/ yomi (Gi: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ► Ewe. • 母绵羊 ¶ jołmił-połloł

• ewe and ram • 母绵羊与公羊 ʰ Classifier: pʰołₐ

jołmił-kwɿł /jołmiłkwɿł/ Yomiwua

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ► Yomiwua, the second village that
 one crosses when going from /qʰæłtʂʰił/ to /tʂołʂuł#ł/.
 Latitude: 27.74694, longitude: 100.66463. • 有米瓦村。
 经纬度: 100.66463, 27.74694

jołmył#ł /jołmył-ł/ Yomu

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ► Youmi, a hamlet in Labai. • 拉柏
 乡油米村 ¶ jołmył hĩł#ł • People of Youmi. • 油米村
 人 ¶ jołmył hĩł, | nałhĩł-zwɿł kył! • The people of
 the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳
 西语!

jołpył /jołpył/ yobu

NOUN ʰ Tone: LM ≈ LM+MH# ► Oilcloth; tarpaulin. •
 油布 ◈ (tonology) This phrase has two tonal variants:
 LM and LM+MH#. ¶ jołpył • oilcloth (tonal variant) •
 油布 (声调变体) ʰ Classifier: tʂʰiłₐ 1 ʰ Etymology:
 (Chinese loanword) 油布

jołpʰył /jołpʰył/ ≈ jołpʰył-ł/ yopu (La: jołpʰył#ł ◈
 (tonology) #H)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ≈ #H ► Male sheep. • 公绵羊
 ¶ jołpʰył tʰył-mił#ł • ~ DEM CLF: that ram • ~ 指
 示代词 量词: 那头公羊 ▢ See also: połloł ʰ Classi-
 fiers: pʰołₐ, miłₑ

jołʂwæł /jołʂwæł/ yoshuae (Dd: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ► Wether (castrated ram, neutered
 ram). • 阉羊 ʰ Classifier: pʰołₐ

jołzoł#ł /jołzoł-ł/ yosso (Dd: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ► Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◈ (phonology)
 This is a variant of the L-tone form. ▢ See also: jołzoł
 ʰ Classifier: ɭułₑ

jołzoł /jołzoł/ yosso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L ► Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◈ (phonology)
 This word has a variant carrying #H tone. ▢ See also:
 jołzoł#ł ʰ Classifier: ɭułₑ

j

ji1 1 /ji1/ yi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 牛 牛 [ji1-yu1] • ox skin • 牛皮 [ji1-tʰy1-pʰo1] • ~ DEM CLF: that ox skin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头牛 牛 牛 Classifier: pʰo1

ji1 2 /ji1/ yi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 牛 牛 ① ▶ To do, to work. • 做, 工作 [qwa1 | lo1 ji1] • hard-working, who works hard • 勤劳、努力 [qwa1-tsa1 | mɔ1-tji1] • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 [ətso1-mɔ1-tji1 | ji1-bi1-zo1-ho1] • [I/we] will have to take charge of everything / [I/we] will have to do all the work! • 什么都要做! / 我什么都要干 (管)! [tsʰu1-ne1-tji1 | ji1-zo1-ho1-tji1] • This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done! • 应该这样做的! [a1-ko1-tji1] 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) [a1-ko1-le1-tji1 | se1 mɔ1-tʰa1] • Taking care of the household is a neverending task! • 管理家里, 是官不完的 (一直有活) [gɔ1-tji1 mɔ1-tji1] • to be busy on all fronts, to juggle with a variety of tasks • 东忙西忙, 一直非常忙 [ətso1-mɔ1-tji1 | le1-se1 | le1-tji1] • 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) [na1-zwɔ1-tji1] • to speak the Na language, to speak in Na • 讲摩梭语 [tʰu1 | bɔ1-zwɔ1-tji1-dzo1] • She is speaking Pumi! • 她在讲普米语!

ji1 3 /ji1/ yi

VERB 牛 牛 牛 Tone: H ▶ To draw. • 画 (phonological elicitation) mɔ1-tji1 • NEG ~: not to draw • 否定 ~: 不画 (phonological elicitation) tʰa1-tji1 • PROH ~: 禁止式: 别画! [tsa1-ta1-tji1] • to draw a sign • 画一个符号

ji1 4 /ji1/ yi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN 牛 牛 Tone: #H ▶ Earthen jar. • 坛子, 罐子 (陶器) 同义词: ji1-mi1, tʰa1-tsu1 牛 牛 Classifier: [u1]

ji1 5 /ji1/ yi (Jj: same)

VERB 牛 牛 Tone: H ▶ To inform, to tell. • 通知、告诉

(phonological elicitation) le1-tji1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has informed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 通知了 [qʰwæ1-mi1-tji1] • to provide a piece of news, to provide some information • 告诉 (一个) 消息 [njɔ1 | hɪ1-ti1 | qʰwæ1-mi1-tji1-ze1] • I have told people the news. • 我告诉了人家 (那个消息)。

ji1 6 /ji1/ yi

NOUN 牛 牛 Tone: #H ▶ Man, male person. • 男人 牛 牛 Usage: archaic (proverb) mɔ1-mi1 so1-tʰi1-kʰy1, | qʰo1-mo1 gi1 le1-tɔ1! | ji1-tɔ1 | qʰy1-tʰi1-kʰy1, | bɔ1-di1 la1 hɔ1 dɔ1! • “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师哥。

ji1 1 /ji1/ yi

VERB 牛 牛 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 /ji1/ from /jo1/. [la1-tji1-ze1] • A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round! • 老虎来了! [la1 | le1-tji1-ze1] • The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again! • 老虎又来了! [tsʰu1 | ə1-tji1?] • 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] mɔ1-tji1-ze1! • It's going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We're in for trouble! • 不好了! 不行了!

ji1 2 /ji1/ yi

NOUN 牛 牛 Tone: M ▶ One (restricted use: only in association with some classifiers, such as [u1]). • 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 **ji-t-kʰy** ‘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 **zotmy** | **ji-t-lu** sɿ • to take care of a child • 管一个孩子 **zu** | **ji-t-lu** • a pot of alcohol, a small jar of alcohol • 一壶酒 **qʰwɿ** | **ji-t-lu** • a bowl • 一个碗 **See also:** **ji-t-kʰy**, **ji-t-kʰwɿ**

ji-ᵐb /ji-/ yi

CLASSIFIER **Tone:** M_b ▶ Classifier for places. • 量词: 地方 (一个) **qut-ji** • a place, somewhere • 一个地方 **qut-ji dzi** • to live somewhere; to move to somewhere • 住在一个地方, 搬家到一个地方 **qut-ɸ** | **qut-ji hu** • each goes her/his own way (context: explaining that, in many families, people go to live in different cities for professional reasons) • 个去个的地方! / 每个人去不同的地方! (情景: 由于工作原因, 一家的成员经常需要去不同的城市工作。)

ji /ji-/ yiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN **Tone:** LH ▶ Spot, pimple. • 痘痘 **Classifier:** **lu**

ji-t-bɿ /ji-t-bɿ/ yibbu (Dd: same)

NOUN **Tone:** MH# ▶ Cow pen. • 牛圈 **Classifier:** **lu**

ji by /ji by/ yiq bbu (Gi, Da: same)

VERB **Tone:** L ▶ To have lots of pimples. • 出好多痘痘 **(La, Gi, Da)** **ji by** | **ji ty** ~ **ty** • to have lots of pimples **(semantics)** The first part of the expression, //ji by//, means ‘to have pimples’. But the form /ji by/ 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 **tsʰu** | **pʰæ** qʰwɿ | **bi** | **ji by** | **ji ty** ~ **ty**! • (S)he has lots of pimples on the face. • 他脸上出好多痘痘。 **Morphological makeup:** **ji**

ji by /ji by/ yibbu

NOUN **Tone:** L ▶ Bull (male). • 公牛 **no** | **ji by** | **ne** | **ji** - **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:** **zɿ** | **qol** **Classifier:** **pʰo**

ji-di-mil /ji-di-mil/ yiddimi

NOUN **Tone:** L+H# ▶ Heifer. • 小牝牛 (包括黄牛和小母犏牛) **See also:** **zɿ** | **qol**, **zɿ** | **qol** - **zo** **Classifiers:** **lu**, **pʰo**

ji-thɿ /ji-thɿ/ yihun

NOUN **Tone:** MH ▶ Chestnut-coloured ox. • 栗色牛 **See also:** **ji** | **1** **Classifiers:** **pʰo**, **mi**

ji-t-kʰy /ji-t-kʰy/ yiko

PRONOUN **Tone:** H# ▶ Some, a few. • 一些 **hi** | **ji-t-kʰy** • some people, part of the people • 一些人 **Morphological makeup:** **ji** | **2**

ji-t-kʰy | **1** /ji-t-kʰy/ yiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN **Tone:** L# ▶ Year of the Ox. • 牛年 **Morphological makeup:** **ji** | **1**, **kʰy**

ji-t-kʰy | **2** /ji-t-kʰy/ yi kuq

ADJECTIVE **Tone:** L# ▶ Born in the year of the Ox. • 属牛

ji-t-kʰwɿ | **5** /ji-t-kʰwɿ/ yikua

PRONOUN **Tone:** H\$ ▶ A little, some. • 一点 **Morphological makeup:** **ji** | **2**, **kʰwɿ** | **a**

ji-lo# /ji-lo/ yilo

NOUN **Tone:** #H ▶ Attitude towards others. • 态度、对待的态度 **ji-lo** | **dɿ** ~ **!** • (He/she) has a good attitude! • 态度积极 **tsʰu** | **ji-lo** | **dɿ** ~ **!** | **hi** - **ki** | **dɿ** ~ **ji**! • He/she has a good attitude towards people! He/she is kind to people / does some good around him/her! • 他 (对人) 态度好! 对人好 / 做好事! **ji-lo** | **dza**! • (to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated... • 态度不好 **njɿ** - **ɳu** | **ha** | **gy** | **ji-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! **tsʰu** | **ə** - **tso** | **ji-lo** | **ni**? • What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude) • 这是什么态度啊? (批评一个人的态度)

ji-lo /ji-lo/ yilo

NOUN **Tone:** L ▶ Ground floor. • 一楼 **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 一楼

ji-lō-ᵐō-lō /ji-lō-ᵐō-lō/ yilo-wolo

IDEOPHONE **Tone:** 0 ▶ Light, tinkling sound of small bells attached to horse harnesses: ‘Ding-a-ling!’ • 铃声

词：马具上挂着的小铃铛发出轻快、叮当的声音：“丁零当啷！” 𐍪 (Caravans.168, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S168) ɹwæ˩-tɕʰu˩- | tɕʰu˩-qo˩-ŋu˩- | ɬu˩- kɣ˩~kɣ˩, | ɬu˩-kɣ˩~kɣ˩, | ɬi˩-lõ-kõ-lõ, ɬi˩-lõ-kõ-lõ pi˩, | kɣ˩-tɕʰɤ˩-lɥ˩- | tʰi˩-tɕʰæ˩! • 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！

ji˩lɥ˩ /ji˩lɥ˩/ yi luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐍪 Tone: MH# ▶ To plough, to till. • 耕种、耕种
 ◆ (semantics) The word ‘to plough’ contains the noun /ji˩l/ ‘cow/bull’ (which also appears in /ji˩lɥ˩/ ‘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. 𐍪 (phonological elicitation) ɬi˩ ɬu˩-lɥ˩~lɥ˩-ɬi˩ • to plough a little • 耕一耕 𐍪 Morphological makeup: lɥ˩a 3

ji˩mi˩ /ji˩mi˩/ yimi (Jj: ji˩mi˩#)

NOUN 𐍪 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˩tsu˩ 𐍪 Classifier: ɬu˩b 𐍪 Morphological makeup: ji˩ 4

ji˩mi˩ /ji˩mi˩/ yimi

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: L ▶ Cow (female). • 母牛 𐍪 ji˩mi˩-zɣ˩qo˩ • cow and calf • 母牛与小牛
 ◆ (tonology) #H- 𐍪 Classifier: pʰo˩a

ji˩na˩ /ji˩na˩/ yina

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: H# ▶ Black ox. • 黑牛 ☐ See also: ji˩ 1 𐍪 Classifiers: pʰo˩a, mi˩b

ji˩næ˩-se˩ /ji˩næ˩se˩/ Yinaesei

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: L-M ▶ Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. • 云南，昆明…… 𐍪 su˩-tʰi˩- | ji˩næ˩-se˩-qo˩ hu˩-tʰi˩! • The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming! • 土司到昆明去了！ ☐ See also: kʰu˩mi˩ 𐍪 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 云南省

ji˩ŋɣ˩ /ji˩ŋɣ˩/ yi'ŋge (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐍪 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To bend (one's body) back-

wards. • 往后仰 𐍪 ji˩ŋɣ˩ | tʰi˩-dzi˩ • to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one's seat • 坐着往后仰 𐍪 ji˩ŋɣ˩ | ɕe˩~ɕe˩ | le˩-se˩! • Walk upright! / Keep your back straight as you walk! • 走路，直一点！ 𐍪 ji˩ŋɣ˩ | ɕe˩~ɕe˩ | le˩-se˩-ɬi˩! • As above: Walk upright! / Keep your back straight as you walk! • 同上：走路，直一点！ 𐍪 (phonological elicitation) ji˩ŋɣ˩-ze˩ • ~ PFV • 往后仰了

ji˩pʰɥ˩ /ji˩pʰɥ˩/ yipu

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: MH ▶ White ox. • 白牛 ☐ See also: ji˩ 1 𐍪 Classifiers: pʰo˩a, mi˩b

ji˩pʰɥ˩# /ji˩pʰɥ˩/ yipu

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: #H ▶ Male ox, bull. • 公牛 𐍪 ji˩pʰɥ˩-tʰɥ˩-mi˩# • ~ DEM CLF: that bull • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头公牛 𐍪 ji˩pʰɥ˩-tʰɥ˩-ɬu˩# • ~ DEM CLF.animals • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头公牛 𐍪 Classifiers: ɬu˩b, mi˩b

ji˩qɣ˩ /ji˩qɣ˩/ yigheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍪 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 𐍪 Classifier: ɬu˩b

ji˩qʰɥ˩# /ji˩qʰɥ˩/ yikheu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: #H ▶ Ox horn. • 牛角 ☐ See also: qʰɥ˩-tʰɥ˩# 2 𐍪 Classifiers: ɬu˩b, dze˩a 3 𐍪 Morphological makeup: ji˩ 1, qʰɥ˩ 2

ji˩qʰɥ˩ /ji˩qʰɥ˩/ yikheu (Gi: same, Jj: jɣ˩qʰɥ˩)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: L ▶ Sleeve. • 袖子 𐍪 Classifier: ɬu˩b

ji˩-tɕæ˩ /ji˩-tɕæ˩/ yilae

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: H# ▶ Yoke for oxen (this is a compound: ‘ox yoke’). • 牛轭（单行或双行） 𐍪 Classifier: ɬu˩b 𐍪 Morphological makeup: ji˩ 1, tɕæ˩ 2

ji˩-tɕæ˩ /ji˩-tɕæ˩/ yihrae (Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: H# ▶ Yellow cow / beef. • 黄牛 𐍪 Classifiers: pʰo˩a, mi˩b

ji˩-ko˩# /ji˩-ko˩/ yiwo (Dd: same, Jj: ji˩-tɕɥ˩)

ADJECTIVE 𐍪 Tone: #H ▶ Able, capable, able-bodied. • 能干、不缺劳力 𐍪 tɕʰu˩ | ji˩-ko˩-tʰi˩ | ɬu˩-tʰi˩ ni˩ • It's an able, competent person. • 他是一个能干／称职的人。 𐍪 ji˩-ko˩-zo˩# • a competent lad, a capable fellow • 一个能干的男人 𐍪 (phonological elicitation) ji˩-ko˩ ni˩ • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 𐍪 Morphological makeup: ji˩ 3, ko˩ 2

ji˩tsa˩ /ji˩tsa˩/ yisa (Gi: same, Da: jɣ˩tsa˩)

NOUN 𐍪 Tone: M ▶ Umbrella. • 雨伞 ◆ (dialectol-

ogy) Pico **pʰiɪtsʰoɪ**, a friend of Daeshi Daedeu who lives in **lo-gyɪ** (Ninglang), pronounces **jɿɪsaɪ**, ‘foreigners’ umbrella’, similar to **jɿɪhoɪ** “matches” and **jɿɪjoɪ** “potatoes”, the first syllable of which comes from the Chinese 洋 ‘foreign, Western’. * Classifier: **naɪ** * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 雨伞

ji-tseɪ 1 /ji-tseɪ/ yisei

NOUN * Tone: M ► Doctor. • 医生 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 医生

ji-tseɪ 2 /ji-tseɪ/ yisei

ADJECTIVE * Tone: M ► Wild (as opposed to: cultivated; e.g. wild plants, wild animals). • 野生 * **ji-tseɪ-hɪɪ** • ~ **REL/NMLZ** • 野生的 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野生

ji-tsui /ji-tsui/ yisi

NOUN * Tone: H# ► Meaning, sense. • 意思 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 意思

ji-tʂæɪtsʰɿ /ji-tʂæɪtsʰɿ/ 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。彝族从高山上采下来, 在永宁卖。◆ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 □ See also: **jɿɪ2** * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野山菜

ji-tʂui /ji-tʂui/ Yishi

NOUN * Tone: H# ► Yishi, a masculine given name. • 一史: 一个男性名字 * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes ཡེ་ཤེས་

ji-tʂui-tiɪdɔɪ /ji-tʂui-tiɪdɔɪ/ Yishi Diddeo

NOUN * Tone: H#- ► Yishi Diddeo, a masculine given name. • 一史棣啞: 一个男性名字。 * Morphological makeup: **ji-tʂui**, **tiɪdɔɪ** * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes + ? ཡེ་ཤེས་ + ?

ji-tʰoɪ /ji-tʰoɪ/ yito

NOUN * Tone: M ► Cherry. • 樱桃 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 樱桃

jiɪ tʰɿ /jiɪ tʰɿ/ yiq tu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: L ► To have spots, to get pimples. • 出痘痘 * Morphological makeup: **jiɪ**, **tʰɿɪ** 1

ji-tsuɪ /ji-tsuɪ/ yizi

NOUN * Tone: M ► Chair (borrowing). • 椅子 * Classifier: **naɪ** * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 椅子

ji-tɕei 1 /ji-tɕei/ Yijie

NOUN * Tone: M ► Yijie, a feminine given name. • 央金: 一个女性名字

ji-tɕei 2 /ji-tɕei/ 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: **hoɪ** 1 * Classifier: **miɪ** * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野鸡

ji-tɕei-tɕuɪmaɪ /ji-tɕei-tɕuɪmaɪ/ Yijie Ddeema

NOUN * Tone: -L ► Yijie Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 央金独玛: 一个女性名字 * (Elders3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S27) * Morphological makeup: **ji-tɕei** 1, **tɕuɪmaɪ** * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Sgrol ma ཡིད་ཅེས་(?)སྒྲོལ་མ་

ji-tɕei-tɕaɪmyɪ /ji-tɕei-tɕaɪmyɪ/ Yijie Lhamu

NOUN * Tone: -L ► Yijie Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 央金拉姆: 一个女性名字 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to **[ji-tɕei-tɕaɪmyɪ]**, with a simple lateral consonant [l]. * Morphological makeup: **ji-tɕei** 1, **tɕaɪmyɪ** * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Lha mo ཡིད་ཅེས་(?)ལ་མོ་

ji-tɕeiɪ /ji-tɕeiɪ/ yiqie

NOUN * Tone: MH# ► Luck, good luck. • 运气 * **ji-tɕeiɪ dzɿɪ-zoɪ**! • It's a stroke of luck! / That's lucky! / How lucky! • 运气真好! * **ji-tɕeiɪ dzaɪ** • to be out of luck, to be unlucky, to have a stroke of ill fortune • 运气不好 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 运气

jiɪtʂæɪ /jiɪtʂæɪ/ yizhae (Jj: same, Gi: jiɪtʂæɪ, Da: jiɪdʂæɪ)

NOUN * Tone: LM+MH# ► Waist. • 腰 * Classifier: **ɬuɪ**

jiɪtʂɛɪ-miɪ /jiɪtʂɛɪ-miɪ/ yicheimi (Jj, Dd: jiɪtʂɛɪ-miɪ)

NOUN * Tone: H#- ► South. • 南方 * **jiɪtʂɛɪ-miɪ-giɪdzɿɪseɪ** • to walk towards the south • 往南方走

ji-tzo# /ji-tzo#/ yisso

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Calf. • 小牛 * **ji-tzo# tʰɿɪ-ɬuɪ** * ~ **DEM CLF**: that calf • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头小牛 * Classifiers: **pʰoɪ**, **ɬuɪ**

k

kæ¹ /dʒu¹kæ¹/ gae

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Classifier for pens: a pen; more than one (kind of) pen. • 量词: 杆 (用于水笔) ㊟ sy¹pi¹ | dʒu¹-kæ¹ • a pen • 一杆笔、一支笔 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杆

kæ¹tʃe¹ /kæ¹tʃe¹/ gaezhei

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. • 针灸 (汉语借词: ‘干针’) ㊟ In local Chinese dialect: 干针 ㊟ kæ¹tʃe¹ la¹ • to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles • 扎针灸 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 干针

kæ¹tʃu¹ /kæ¹tʃu¹/ gaezhi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sugar cane. • 甘蔗 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 甘蔗

kɻ¹ /kɻ¹/ ge (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Bottle. • 瓶子 ㊟ zʉ¹-kɻ¹ • wine bottle • 酒瓶 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) kɻ¹ | dʒu¹-lʉ¹ hwæ¹-ze¹ • ...bought a bottle • 买了瓶子 ㊟ See also: kɻ¹zo¹ ❸ Classifier: lʉ¹

kɻ¹a /dʒu¹kɻ¹/ ge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Lₐ ▶ A bottle of. • 量词: 瓶 ㊟ zʉ¹ dʒu¹-kɻ¹ • one bottle of wine • 一瓶酒 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) tʃʰu¹-kɻ¹ • DEM ~: this bottle • 指示代词 ~: 这瓶 ㊟ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

kɻ¹b /kɻ¹/ geq

VERB ❸ Tone: L₆ ▶ To saw. • 锯 (木头) ㊟ si¹ | dʒu¹-phæ¹ kɻ¹ • to saw a piece of wood • 锯一块木头

kɻ¹ /kɻ¹/ geq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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。 ㊟ thi¹-kɻ¹ • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ㊟ See also: kɻ¹~kɻ¹

kɻ¹a 1 /dʒu¹kɻ¹/ ge (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MHₐ ▶ Classifier for sticks and rods. • 量词: 棍子、树枝 (一根) ㊟ si¹-kɻ¹ | dʒu¹-kɻ¹ • a branch (of a tree) • 一根树枝

kɻ¹a 2 /dʒu¹kɻ¹/ ge (Gi, Dd: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MHₐ ▶ A tract of land. • 量词: 地 (一片)

kɻ¹dzi¹ /kɻ¹dzi¹/ gezze

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To take a seat, to get seated. • 坐下 (在饭桌) ㊟ a¹so¹-hĩ¹ | kɻ¹dzi¹-ze¹. • The members of the family took their seats / got seated. • 家人入座了。

kɻ¹fy¹ /kɻ¹fy¹/ Gefu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Gefu: the name of a family community (sissi, su¹zu¹). • 高夫家庭社区 (支系, 汉语音译: ‘斯日’).

kɻ¹kɻ¹ /kɻ¹kɻ¹/ gege (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Next to, close to. • 挨着 (坐……) ㊟ (tso¹~tso¹) kɻ¹kɻ¹ | thi¹-tsu¹ • to put in good order • 摆整齐、使均匀, 如: 一排排挨着 ㊟ kɻ¹kɻ¹ | thi¹-se¹ • to walk in a line, one behind the other • 并排走 ㊟ (Tiger2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S75) kɻ¹kɻ¹ | thi¹-dzi¹ • to sit close to one another • 挨着坐 ㊟ kɻ¹kɻ¹ | thi¹-hĩ¹ • to queue, to stand in line one behind the other • 排队, 依次排成一列。

kɻ¹~kɻ¹ /kɻ¹kɻ¹/ gege

VERB ❸ 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。 ㊟ kʰi¹ kɻ¹~kɻ¹ • to knock at the door ㊟ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 敲门 ㊟ njɻ¹-nʉ¹ | no¹ | kɻ¹~kɻ¹-bi¹! • 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) ㊟ tso¹tsu¹ kɻ¹~kɻ¹ (-ze¹ / -bi¹) • to tap the table, to rap on the table • 拍拍桌子 ㊟ gy¹dy¹ kɻ¹~kɻ¹ • to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain) • 敲敲背 ㊟ See also: kɻ¹

kɻ¹ljɻ¹ /kɻ¹ljɻ¹/ gelia

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Chinese sorghum. • 高粱 ㊟ See also: hæ¹lʉ¹ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高粱

kɻ¹lo¹ /kɻ¹lo¹/ gelo (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Branch. • 树枝 ㊟ si¹dzi¹-kɻ¹lo¹ • branch of tree • 树枝 ㊟ si¹-kɻ¹lo¹ • branch of tree • 树枝 ❸ Classifier: kɻ¹a 1

kɻ¹mi¹ /kɻ¹mi¹/ gemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ A large jar; a large bottle. • 大坛子, 大瓶 ❸ Classifier: lʉ¹ ❸ Morphological makeup: kɻ¹, -mi¹

kɻ¹mi¹ /kɻ¹mi¹/ Gemi

NOUN ❸ 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、夏撒瓦。经纬度: 100.69004, 27.79152 ㊟ See also: dzɻ¹by¹-kɻ¹sa¹-

kwɤɿ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高明

kɤtmyɿ /kɤtmyɿ/ *Gemu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ The Gemu mountain (Yongning). • 格母山 ㄍㄣˊㄉㄧˋ-ㄎㄜˊㄇㄩˊ • Mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ㄩㄥˊㄋㄧㄥˊ-ㄍㄜˊㄇㄩˊ • 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) ㄍㄜˊㄇㄩˊ, | ㄞˋʂæɪ, | ㄋㄩㄥˊ-ㄏㄤˊ, | ʂwæɪgɤɿ, | ㄋㄞˋʂi | -təʰɤɿ-ɤɿmiɿ, | ㄑㄩˊ-ㄌㄧˋ-ʂəɪnaɿ • 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-naɿmiɿ /kɤnaɿmiɿ/ *genami* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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. ❸ Classifier: miɿ

kɤtsaɿ\$ /kɤtsaɿ/ *Gesa*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Gesa, a clan name from Yongning. • 格萨 (姓). 这个家族有一个家庭. ㄍㄜˊ-ㄙㄞˋ=ㄗ | • the Gesa /kɤtsaɿ\$/ clan, the Gesa /kɤtsaɿ\$/ family • 格萨家族 ㄍㄜˊ-ㄙㄞˋ=ㄗ, | ㄑㄩˊ-ㄗㄧˋ, | ㄑㄩˊ-ㄗ | • There is one family carrying the name Gesa /kɤtsaɿ\$/, making up one clan! • 姓格萨的, 有一家, 形成一个家族! ㏻ See also: dzɤɿbyɿ-kɤtsaɿ-kwɤɿ

kɤ-tjɤɿljɤɿ# /kɤtjɤɿljɤɿ/ *gedialia* (La: kwɤɿ-tjɤɿljɤɿ#)

NOUN ❸ 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 /kwɤɿ-tjɤɿljɤɿ#/ is fairly common, but when asked about the relative merits of both forms, Mrs. Latami considers it as less good than /kɤ-tjɤɿljɤɿ#. ❸ Classifier: ɿ

kɤtʰaɿ /kɤtʰaɿ/ *Geta*

NOUN ❸ 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 /əɿlaɿ/ and /laɿtʰaɿmiɿ/. • 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. ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ=ㄗ | • the Geta /kɤtʰaɿ/ clan • ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ=ㄗ | ㄋㄧˋ-ㄗㄧˋ, | ㄑㄩˊ-ㄗ | • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make up one clan! • 姓 ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ=ㄗ | 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ=ㄗ, | ㄋㄧˋ-ㄗㄧˋ dzɔɿ, | ㄑㄩˊ-ㄗ | ㄋㄧˋ! | laɿtʰaɿmiɿ=ㄗ, | ʂəɪ-ㄗ | dzɔɿ, ㄑㄩˊ-ㄗ | • 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 ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ=ㄗ | 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! 姓拉他咪的, 有十家, 形成一个家族!

kɤtʂsuɿ /kɤtʂsuɿ/ *gezhi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: HL ▶ To tell. • 讲 ㄊㄞˋ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • Stop talking! / Shut up! / Don't say it! • 别说话了! / 别说! ㄏㄧˋ-ㄎㄧˋ | ㄊㄞˋ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ㄊㄞˋ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! | ㄏㄧˋ | ㄋㄩˊ-ㄊㄞˋ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • Don't talk about it! Don't let people know! • 不要告诉 (人家)! 别让 人家知道! ㄍㄜˊ-ㄊㄞˋ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ㄏㄧˋ-ㄎㄧˋ | ㄎㄜˊ-ㄆㄞˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • to keep something secret; not to tell people • 不跟人家说 (自己做什么事) ㄋㄧˋ-ㄋㄩˊ | ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ-ㄅㄧˋ! • I'm going to (jump in and) say something! • 我要说一点事情! / 我要告诉 (人家)! ㄊʂsuɿ-ʂeɪ, | ㄎㄜˊ-ㄆㄞˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • 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! ㄊʂsuɿ-ʂeɪ, | ㄆㄞˊ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ! • As above. • 同上. ㄊʂsuɿ | ㄆㄞˊ-ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ zoɿ | ㄑㄩˊ-ɤɿ! • 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! ㄋɔɿ | ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ dzɔɿ-ㄋㄧˋ! • You promised! • 你答应了! ㄙɔɿ-daɿ ㄑㄩˊ-ㄋㄧˋ-ㄋㄩˊ, ㄊʂsuɿ ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ dzɔɿ-ㄋㄧˋ! • 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) ㄍ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-kɤtʂsuɿ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ㏻ See also: kɤtʂsuɿ

kɤtʂsuɿ /kɤtʂsuɿ/ *gezhi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ① ▶ Speech. • Advice, instructions. • 话 • 建议、意见、道理 ㄊʂsuɿ | ㄎㄜˊ-ㄊʂsuɿ | dzɤɿ | ㄆㄞˊ-ㄆㄞˊ-ㄙuɿ! • 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) ㄊʂsuɿ

[kɣɿʔsuɿ] | dzɿʔ | mɣɿ-mɣɿ~mɣɿ-suɿ! • She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged two who does not yet speak distinctly or follow conversations) • 她还不会听得懂话! (关于一个不会说话的两岁小孩) Ǯ kɣɿʔsuɿ | jiɿ • well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told) • 听话, 乖 (来形容一个孩子) Ǯ hɿɿ-kɣɿʔsuɿ | jiɿ • 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 Ǯ hɿɿ-kɣɿʔsuɿ | leɿ-jɿɿ • 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 Ǯ hɿɿ-kɣɿʔsuɿ | mɣɿ-jɿɿ • to fail to listen to people's advice • 听不进去别人的意见与建议 ㊦ See also: kɣɿʔsuɿ Ǯ Classifier: kʰwɿʔ_a ③ ▶ Oath. • 誓 Ǯ kɣɿʔsuɿ | jiɿ • 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)。 Ǯ tɕʰuɿ | kɣɿʔsuɿ | jiɿ • (s)he promises • 他答应 Ǯ tɕʰuɿ | kɣɿʔsuɿ | mɣɿ-jɿɿ! • (S)he has not promised! • 他没有答应!

kɣɿʔ#] /kɣɿʔ/ gevu (Jj: same, Gi: kɣɿʔ Ǯ (tonology) M)

NOUN Ǯ Tone: #H ▶ Amulet. • 护符, 护身符 Ǯ noɿ | kɣɿʔ neɿ-jɿɿ-zoɿ! • You are like an amulet to me! • 你像护符一样! Ǯ Classifier: [uɿ]

kɣɿʔwɿʔ#] /kɣɿʔwɿʔ/ ge'ua

NOUN Ǯ Tone: #H ▶ Predestination, predestined affinity. • 缘分、共同命运 Ǯ kɣɿʔwɿʔ-ljɿʔ • to have a predestined affinity; to have a common destiny • 有缘分、有共同命运

kɣɿʔzo#] /kɣɿʔzo/ Gesso

NOUN Ǯ Tone: #H ▶ Gesso, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 Ǯ Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɣɿʔzo#] or the Na given name kiɿzo#] (which are two different names). Ǯ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) སྐལ་བཟང་(?)

kɣɿʔzo] /kɣɿʔzo/ gesso

NOUN Ǯ Tone: L ▶ Small bottle. • 小瓶子 Ǯ Classifier: [uɿ] Ǯ Morphological makeup: kɣɿʔ-, -zo]

kɣɿʔzoɿ-tɕʰuɿ | jiɿ /kɣɿʔzoɿ-tɕʰuɿ | jiɿ/ Gesso Ci'er

NOUN Ǯ Tone: -L ▶ Gesso Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 Ǯ Morphological makeup: kɣɿʔzo#], tɕʰuɿ | jiɿ It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɣɿʔzo#] or the Na given name kiɿzo#] (which are two different names). Ǯ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Tshe ring སྐལ་བཟང་(?) ཅེ་རིང་

kiɿ_a /dʒuɿ kiɿ/ gi

CLASSIFIER Ǯ 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'。 Ǯ dʒuɿ-kɿɿ • together • 一起 (共事) Ǯ dʒuɿ-kɿɿ tʰɿɿ • to arrive together, to arrive at the same time • 同时到达 Ǯ dʒuɿ-jɿɿ-ŋuɿ tɕʰuɿ | dʒuɿ-kɿɿ tʰɿɿ! • Coming from the same place, we arrive together! Ǯ (usage) Example proposed by Mrs. Latami • 从一个地方, 一起到! Ǯ dʒuɿ-kɿɿ dziɿ • to live together • 住在一起

-kiɿ /kiɿ/ gi

SUFFIX Ǯ 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) Ǯ tɕʰuɿ-kɿɿ zɿwɿʔ • to speak to her/him • 给他讲 Ǯ tɕʰuɿ-kɿɿ zɿwɿʔ-biɿ • ... am going to speak to her/him (as above, with IMMEDIATE FUTURE) • 要给他讲 Ǯ ətmaɿ-ŋuɿ | njɿʔ-kɿɿ | naɿ-zɿwɿʔ soɿ! • Ama teaches me the Na language! • 阿妈教我摩梭语! Ǯ noɿ | njɿʔ-kɿɿ soɿ. • You teach me. Ǯ (tonology) The expression ISG-DAT carries an M.M tonal pattern (...njɿʔ-kɿɿ). Such is its regular tonal pattern. • 你教我。

kiɿ_a /kiɿ/ gi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Ǯ Tone: M_a ▶ To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. • 给、传、献给、发 (工资), 嫁给 Ǯ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ kiɿ • to give things • 给东西 Ǯ hɿɿ-kɿɿ kiɿ • 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 Ǯ hɿɿ-kɿɿ | dʒwɿ | tʰɿɿ-kɿɿ • to be generous, to be open-handed • 大方 Ǯ hɿɿ-kɿɿ kiɿ fɿɿ • to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people • 爱送礼, 爱给别人送东西 Ǯ pʰɿʔ-lɿʔ kiɿ (-biɿ) • to offer gifts • 送礼物 Ǯ haɿ kiɿ • to feed, to give food • 喂饭 ㊦ See also: kiɿ~kiɿ

-ki] /ki/ gi

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: L à confirmer ▶ Allative (indicating a direction). • 向格: 向、往 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **bo]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **zæ]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **la]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **jo]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **no]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **zwa]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **tʂæ]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **qɣ]-mi]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **zwa]-zo]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **hwɣ]-li]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **hwɣ]-mi]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **kʰy]-mi]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **da]-ji]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **õ]-dy]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **na]-hĩ]-ki] ts^hu]** ≈ **na]-hĩ]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **bo]-mi]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **bo]-ta]-ki] ts^hu]**, | **hwa]-tsu]-ki] ts^hu]**. • Combinations of the allative and the past form of the verb ‘to come’ (ts^hu]a) with all tonal categories of nouns. • 向格跟 ‘来 (过去式)’ (ts^hu]a) 与不同声调类型的名词结合。 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **no]-| njɣ]-ki] ts^hu]**. • You arrive at my place. • 你到我这里。 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **no]-| njɣ]-ki] ts^hu]**. • As above: You arrive at my place. • 同上: 你到我这里。

ki]a /ki/ giq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To put on (a skirt, trousers...). • 穿上 (裤子、袜子、鞋子) ❶ **ɬi]-q^hwɣ]-| qu]-[ɰ]-ki]** ≈ **ɬi]-q^hwɣ]-| qu]-[ɰ]-tʰi]-ki]** • to put on trousers • 穿上裤子 ❶ **dza]-q^hwɣ]-| qu]-dʒi]-ki]** • to put on a pair of shoes • 穿上一双鞋 ❶ **tʰæ] 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) ❶ **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 ❸ 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) ❶ (phonological elicitation) **tʰi]-ki]~ki]** • **DUR** ~ **RED** • 持续体 ~+重叠 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **tso]-tso]-ki]~ki]** • to give things • 给东西 ❸ Morphological makeup: ki]a

ki]li]-ki]ta] /ki]li]ki]ta]/ gili-gida

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ In a mess. • 乱七八糟

ki]mi] /ki]mi/ gimí

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. • 绿头大苍蝇 ❸ Classifier: mi]b

ki]ta#] /ki]ta]/ gida

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ **æ]-tse]pʰæ] | qu]-ki]ta]** • a bag of bronze coins • 一袋铜币

ki]ti#] /ki]ti/ gidi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Leather belt. • 皮腰带 ❸ Classifier: kʰu]b

ki]zo#] /ki]zo/ Gisso

NOUN ❸ 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’) ❸ Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name **kɣ]-zo#]** or the Na given name **ki]zo#]** (which are two different names). ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) སྐལ་བཟང་(?)

ki]zo]-qu]ma] /ki]zo]-qu]ma]/ Gisso Ddeema

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Gisso Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 给若独玛: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: **ki]zo#]**, **qu]ma#]** It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name **kɣ]-zo#]** or the Na given name **ki]zo#]** (which are two different names). ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Sgrol ma སྐལ་བཟང་(?) སྐྱོལ་མ་

ki]zo]-ta]my] /ki]zo]-ta]my]/ Gisso Lhamu

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Gisso Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 给若拉姆: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: **ki]zo#]**, **ta]my]** It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name **kɣ]-zo#]** or the Na given name **ki]zo#]** (which are two different names). ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Lha mo སྐལ་བཟང་(?) ལྷ་མོ་

ko] /ko/ go

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Hill, small mountain. • 小山 ❸ Classifier: [ɰ]b

ko]a /qu]ko/ go

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. • 量词: 小东西, 例如烟 (一只)

ko]a /ko/ goq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To warm oneself at a fire; to bask

in the sun. • 烤火取暖, 晒太阳 𐄧 **my¹ko¹** • to warm oneself at a fire • 烤火取暖 𐄧 (**phonological elicitation**) **le¹-ko¹-ze¹** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has warmed (him/herself) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 烤火了 𐄧 **ni¹mi¹ko¹** • to bask in the sun • 晒太阳 𐄧 **ni¹mi¹q¹u¹-ko¹-ɿ¹** • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳 𐄧 **ni¹mi¹q¹u¹-ko¹-ko¹-ɿ¹** • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳

ko¹1 /ko¹/ goq

ADVERB 𐄧 Tone: MH ▶ Too much, excessively. • 过于, 太 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko¹2 /ko¹/ goq

VERB 𐄧 Tone: MH ▶ To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). • 过 𐄧 **se¹z¹u¹ko¹** • to celebrate a birthday • 过生日 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko¹dæ#1 /ko¹dæ¹/ goddae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). • 佛像 𐄧 (**semantics**) The disyllabic form is seldom used: the form in common use is trisyllabic ko¹dæ¹-zo¹. 𐄧 **ko¹dæ¹-zo¹** • small statue of Buddha • 小佛像 𐄧 Classifier: [ɰ¹ɿ¹ɿ¹] 𐄧 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sku vdra སུབ་བླ་མ་ (sku 'dra)

ko¹dzo¹ /ko¹dzo¹/ gozzho (Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: L ▶ Flail. • 连枷 𐄧 Classifier: na¹_a

ko¹li#1 /ko¹li¹/ goli (Dd: ∅)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. • 吹火筒, 用来吹火的小管子 𐄧 Synonym: my¹-di¹ 𐄧 Classifier: [ɰ¹ɿ¹ɿ¹]

ko¹ko#1 /ko¹ko¹/ gowo

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. • 山梁 𐄧 **ku¹ko¹-k^hwɿ¹ | q¹u¹-[ɰ¹ɿ¹ɿ¹]** • Same meaning. • 同上: 一个山梁 𐄧 Classifier: k^hwɿ¹_a

ko¹su#1 /ko¹su¹/ gosi

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ▶ Shop. • 商店、小卖部 (汉语借词: ‘公司’) 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 公司

ko¹tso¹ /ko¹tso¹/ gozo

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: L# ▶ Work. • 工作 𐄧 **ko¹tso¹ji¹** • to work • 工作 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 工作

ko¹tsu#1 /ko¹tsu¹/ gozi

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: LM ▶ A sort of dove. • 一种鸽子 𐄧 Synonym: t^ho¹z¹ɿ¹ 𐄧 Classifier: mi¹_b 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 鸽子

kōlō...kōlō /kōlō...kōlō/ gonlon-gonlon

IDEOPHONE 𐄧 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! 𐄧 (Tiger2.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S65)

kōtō...kōtō /kōtō...kōtō/ gondon-gondon

IDEOPHONE 𐄧 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! 𐄧 (Dog2.104, 10.24397/pangloss-0004660#S104)

ku¹te^hi¹ /ku¹te^hi¹/ goqie

VERB 𐄧 Tone: MH# ▶ **dzu¹ mɿ¹-t^ha¹-ze¹** • To reach expiry date, to become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期 (食品过期) 𐄧 **le¹-ku¹te^hi¹-ze¹!** • It has reached expiry date, it has become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期了! 𐄧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过期

ku¹1 /ku¹/ gee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: #H ① ▶ Gallbladder. • 胆 𐄧 Classifier: [ɰ¹ɿ¹ɿ¹] ② ▶ Gall. • 胆汁

ku¹2 /ku¹/ gee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐄧 Tone: H ▶ Tight, tense. • 紧 𐄧 **le¹-tsu¹ | le¹-ku¹-k^hu¹** • to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight • 绑紧 𐄧 (**phonological elicitation**) **le¹-ku¹-ze¹** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has become tense • 实施 ~ 整体体: 紧了

ku¹_b /q¹u¹ku¹/ gee

CLASSIFIER 𐄧 Tone: H_b ▶ Self-classifier for stars. • 量词: 星星 (一个)

ku¹ /ku¹/ gee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄧 Tone: M ▶ Star. • 星星 𐄧 **my¹ko¹ | ku¹** • there are stars in the sky, one can see stars • 天上有星星、天上看得见星星 𐄧 **na¹-t^hɿ¹u¹ | ku¹ mɿ¹-li¹! | di¹mi¹-la¹ li¹!** • The Na do not look at the stars! They only look at the plain (=at the plain of Yongning)! (A comment by the consultant about her lack of knowledge of the names of stars and constellations.) • 摩梭呢, 不看星星, 只看平坝 (=永宁坝子)! (合作人说明为什么她不知道星星、星座的名字: 摩梭人本来对天文不太感兴趣。) 𐄧 Classifiers: [ɰ¹ɿ¹ɿ¹] (**CLF** for round objects), ku¹_b

ku¹_a /ku¹/ geeq

VERB 𐄧 Tone: L_a ▶ To ignore someone who would need help, to leave someone alone with difficulties one could help with. This is a term for which no straightforward Chinese equivalent has been found; it refers to a situation where lack of real attachment to someone shows up in the lack of impulse to go out of one's way and help them. • 不

理需要帮忙的人：知道一个人需要帮助，自己也有能力帮忙，但假装没看见、什么事没有。 𐎧 **hĩɿ-kuɿ** • To ignore someone who would need help. • 不理需要帮忙的人。 𐎧 **hĩɿ-nuɿ | kuɿ-kyɿ**! • 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。） 𐎧 **kuɿ-mɿ-kyɿ**! • (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！ 𐎧 **hĩɿ-nuɿ | kuɿ-tʰaɿ-kʰuɿ**! • 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！ 𐎧 **njɿɿ | noɿ kuɿ-hĩɿ mɿ-niɿ! | njɿɿ | noɿ-kiɿ | dzɿɿ-soɿ-niɿ**! • I am not neglecting you at all! (On the contrary) I am teaching you good things / I am doing my best to teach you! (Context: a student considers himself neglected by a teacher; the teacher realizes that the student is dissatisfied, and provides a clarification.) • 我不是不重视你！（刚好相反：）我是用心教你的／我努力教你最好的！（情景：一名学生认为老师忽视他，老师发现学生不高兴，就说明。）

kuɿ|juɿ /kuɿ|juɿ/ *geelee*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Spirit, impersonated by someone wearing a mask and a suit of clothes. • 神 𐎧 **kuɿ|juɿ | dʒuɿ-dzeɿ** • a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits • 两个（好）神 𐎧 Classifier: **dzeɿ**_a 3

kuɿqʰæɿʃeɿ /kuɿqʰæɿʃeɿ/ *geekhaeshei*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ Comet. • 流星 𐎧 Classifier: **ʃuɿ**_b (CLF for times)

kuɿɿɿ /kuɿɿɿ/ *gee'er* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LM ▶ Two-string violin, erhu. • 胡琴，二胡 𐎧 **kuɿɿɿ | tɿɿ** • to play erhu • 拉二胡 𐎧 Classifier: **naɿ**_a

kuɿtʃʰwɿɿ /kuɿtʃʰwɿɿ/ *geechua*

NOUN 𐎧 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。 𐎧 **kuɿtʃʰwɿɿ | gyɿ** • To prepare a midnight meal. • 准备半夜小餐。

kyɿ /kyɿ/ *gu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Garlic, *Allium sativum*. • 大蒜 𐎧 Classifiers: **juɿ**_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF: a clove of garlic.), **tʃʰwɿɿ**_a (CLF for dented or bumpy objects: a whole head of garlic.) 𐎧 Comparanda: (Pumi) **kə51**

kyɿ_a 1 /kyɿ/ *guq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L_a ▶ To pick up (from the ground), to gather. • 捡起来，拾 𐎧 See also: **kyɿ~kyɿ**

kyɿ_a 2 /kyɿ/ *guq*

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L_a ▶ To go boating, to sit in a boat. • 划船 𐎧 **tʃʰwæɿ | kyɿ** • to go boating • 划船

kyɿ_a 3 /kyɿ/ *guq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L_a ▶ To fish. • 钓鱼 𐎧 **niɿ-zoɿ | kyɿ** (+**huɿ-zeɿ**) • to fish • 钓鱼 𐎧 **niɿ-zoɿ | kyɿ**, | **əɿ-dʒuɿ?** — **dʒuɿ-soɿ | miɿ | dʒuɿ**! • 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！ 𐎧 (Sister3.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S8)

kyɿ /kyɿ/ *guq* (Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ To be able to. • 会、有能力做

-kyɿ /kyɿ/ *guq*

SUFFIX 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ **ABILITIVE**; also indicates future. • 能

kyɿdzɿɿ /kyɿdzɿɿ/ *guxxi*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ Tent. • 帐篷 𐎧 **kyɿdzɿɿ | laɿ** • to put up a tent, to set up a tent • 安装帐篷、搭建帐篷 𐎧 Classifier: **naɿ**_a

kyɿ~kyɿ /kyɿkyɿ/ *gugu* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ To pick up (from the ground), to gather (reduplicated form). • 捡起来，拾（重叠形式） 𐎧 **gɿɿ-kyɿ~kyɿ** • to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 捡起来（地上的东西） 𐎧 **leɿ-kyɿ~kyɿ** • **AC-COMP** ~: to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 实施~: 捡起来（地上的东西） 𐎧 (Gi) **leɿ-koɿ~koɿ | poɿtʃʰuɿɿ, | tʰɿɿɿɿ**. • [This child] has been adopted (literally “has been picked up”) ◆ (**phonology**) Mrs. Latami pronounces /leɿ-kyɿ~kyɿ/. • （这个孩子）是被领养 的。 𐎧 (Gi) **leɿ-koɿ~koɿ | poɿtʃʰuɿɿ zoɿɿmɿɿ** • adopted

child (literally “child that has been picked up”) ◆ (**phonology**) Mrs. Latami pronounces /leɪ-kʏɪ~kʏɪ/. • 被领养的孩子 ❀ Morphological makeup: kʏɪ_A 1

ky|ky| /ky|ky|/ *gugu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Cheekbone. • 颧骨 📦 See also:
 njɤ˧˥ky˧˥ 🌸 Classifier: [ɬɯ˧˥]

ky-lɪ-lɪ /**ky-lɪ-lɪ**/ *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: [量词]

ky|na¹ /ky|na¹/ *guna* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Silk. • 丝绸 ʝ ky|na|
ba|la| • silk garment • 丝绸衣服 🌸 Classifier: tsʰi|_a 1

ky-tɕɿ /ky-tɕɿ/ *gunee*

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Empty. • 空手, 空
 ❶ **bi|koʔ | kʏ|ɲiʔ-kʰuʔ** • to empty (someone's) purse,
 i.e. to take someone's money • (把一个人的) 钱包弄
 空 ❷ **tɕʰuʔ diʔ-huʔ, | mɤʔ-dʒuʔ, | kʏ|ɲiʔ | leʔ-tsʰuʔ!**
 • 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!

kyɿɿpɿɿ /kyɿɿpɿɿ/ *Gubu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#? H\$? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “Gubu”. • 达巴 《佧部》 经。

ky|py| /ky|py|/ Gubu

NOUN 𠫪 Tone: M ▶ Gubu, one of the seven *ddabe* *daɬɣɿ* 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》。

kyʃeɫ\$ /kyʃeɫ/ *gushei* (Gi, Jj: kyʃeɫ# ◊ (tonology)
#H, Dd: kuʃeɫ ◊ (tonology) M)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H\$ ▶ Flea. • 跳蚤  ky̌tɕě | d̪w-
mi | tʰi-tɕʰo-t-dzo-. • There's a flea that's jumping
around! • 有个跳蚤在跳着! 🌸 Classifier: mi_ḷ

kʏ]ta] /kʏ]ta/ *guda*

VERB 🌸 Tone: L ➤ To assemble, to group, to bring together (e.g. after felling trees, putting pieces of timber together). • 集中在一起 (如: 砍木材后, 把木材堆在一起)

ky-tsh^haʔ /ky-tsh^haʔ/ *Guca*

NOUN ❸ 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) ❶ **ky|tsh'a|=ɿ|** \$ • the Guca /**ky|tsh'a|**\$/ clan, the Guca /**ky|tsh'a|**\$/ family • **ky|tsh'a|** \$ 家族 ❶ **ky|tsh'a|=ɿ| pi|-zo|** ! • They were called “the Guca /**ky|tsh'a|**\$/ family”! • 人家把他们称作 “**ky|tsh'a|** \$ 家族” ! ❶ **ɿ|di| tɕy|fy|, | mɿ|ɿw| | ky|tsh'a|** ! • In Yongning, the Prefect [is the authority]; in Muli, the Guca /**ky|tsh'a|**\$/ family [is the authority]! (A saying that describes the situation towards the middle of the 20th century.) • 在永宁, 是知府 (说的算)。在木里, 是 **ky|tsh'a|** \$ 家族 (说的算) ! ❶ **mɿ|ɿw| ky|tsh'a|=ɿ|, | dɿw|-zi|, | dɿw|-ɿ|** ! • The Guca of Muli (the family of the feudal lord), they are just one family; they make up one clan! • 木里 (土司那家) 姓 **ky|tsh'a|** 的, 就有一家, 形成一个家族!

$k\bar{y}-[ts^h\gamma]$ / $k\bar{y}-[ts^h\gamma]$ / *guce*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Garlic sprout. • 蒜苗 🌸 Classifier: tsʰy₁ₐ

ky+tsu1 /ky+tsu1/ *guzhi* (Gi: same, Da: ky+dzu1, Jj: ky+tsu1)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ► (finger)nail, (toe)nail. • 指甲
🌸 Classifier: |wɿ̯_b

kwa|fæ] /kwa|fæ]/ *Guafae*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Name of a hotel. • 官房, 酒店
名称 ㄍㄨㄢ ㄈㄤˊ • 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-tsh^ha- /kwa-tsh^ha-/ *guaca*

NOUN ☼ Tone: M ▶ Coffin. • 棺材  **kwa**-tshɑ́- |
hī-mǒ- | **k**hǔ- | **dí** **ji**! • The coffin is the thing in which
the corpse is put! / The coffin is the thing to put the corpse!
• 棺材，是装尸体的！ / 棺材，是用来装尸体的！
☼ Classifier:  (CLF for round objects, used as generic
CLF.) ☼ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棺材

kwæt /kwæt/ quae

VERB 🌸 Tone: M ➤ To take care of, to take charge of. •

管 回 Synonym: kwɤ˧_a 2 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 管

kwæ˧i˧ /kwæ˧i˧/ guaehi

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). • 关心 ❶ (phonological elicitation) le˧-kwæ˧i˧-ze˧ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has taken care of • 实施 ~ 整体体: 关心了 回 See also: ko˧mæ˧ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 关心

kwæ˧fæ˧ /kwæ˧fæ˧/ guaeae

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Ceiling joist: horizontal structural member, resting on a main beam, and supporting two of the purlins (roof beams, /zy˧lɥ˧/), which themselves carry the rafters, /hæ˧kɥ˧/. • 中等大小的梁 ❸ Classifier: pʰæ˧_a

kwæ˧pæ˧ /kwæ˧pæ˧/ guaeae

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ tɕe˧ tɕ˧-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)。 ❸ Classifier: na˧_a ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刮板

kwæ˧ʂu˧ /kwæ˧ʂu˧/ gueshi

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To spoil (a child). • 惯坏、宠坏 ❶ kwæ˧ʂu˧ | zyæ˧ • to spoil (a child) terribly, to spoil (a child) very much • 宠坏很厉害、宠坏得很 ❶ ʂə˧mi˧ nɥ˧ kwæ˧ʂu˧ kʰu˧-ze˧! • The mother spoiled him/her! • 妈妈给惯坏了! ❶ ʂə˧mi˧ nɥ˧ kwæ˧ʂu˧ kʰu˧-zo˧! • His/her mother made him/her a spoilt child! • 妈妈给惯坏了! ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 惯+?

kwæ˧tsu˧ /kwæ˧tsu˧/ guaezi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sunflower seed. • 葵花瓜籽 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓜子

-kwɤ˧ /-/ gua

CONJUNCTION ❸ Tone: 0 ▶ When. • ……的时候

kwɤ˧_a 1 /kwɤ˧/ graq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To throw away (rubbish). • 扔掉 ❶ my˧-tso˧ kwɤ˧ • to throw away (rubbish) • 扔掉 (垃圾) ❶ (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)。 ❶ (Sister3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S27) «ha˧mi˧-hi˧ | tʰy˧-tʰy˧ F | le˧-di˧, | my˧tso˧ kwɤ˧, | kʰy˧mi˧ F | le˧-di˧ | my˧tso˧ 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˧/ graq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. • 管 ❶ (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. ❶ (phonological elicitation) dɥ˧-kʰwɤ˧ kwɤ˧ • to supervise a bit • 管一些 回 Synonym: kwæ˧

kwɤ˧_a 3 /dɥ˧ kwɤ˧/ gua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ CLASSIFIER for sets of objects woven, threaded, tied or assembled together: a string, a cluster of. • 量词: 串、套 (一组编织、穿线或捆绑在一起的物体) ❶ ky˧ | dɥ˧-kwɤ˧ • a braid of garlic • 一瓣大蒜 ❶ læ˧tsu˧ | dɥ˧-kwɤ˧ • a braid of hot peppers • 一瓣辣椒 ❶ tɕʰu˧-kwɤ˧ • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$) • 指示代词 ~

kwɤ˧lɥ˧ /kwɤ˧lɥ˧/ guallee (Dd: same, Jj: kwɤ˧ly˧)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ① ▶ Jug; jar; pitcher. • 坛子、罐子 (陶器) ❶ (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. ❸ Classifier: lɥ˧_b ② ▶ Treasure, valuable possession. • 宝贝 ❶ tɕʰu˧ | njɤ˧ kwɤ˧lɥ˧ ji˧! • (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 ❸ Tone: M ▶ Teaching, explanation. • 解释, 教导、教诲 ❶ kwɤ˧pɤ˧ dɥ˧-kʰwɤ˧ la˧ • to provide an explanation, to teach something • 解释一个道理、教一件事 ❶ kwɤ˧pɤ˧ dɥ˧-kʰwɤ˧ | tʰi˧-la˧-ɣ˧ • As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something • 同上: 解释一个道理、教一件事 ❶ (Dd) kwɤ˧pɤ˧ la˧ • to teach • 教、解释 ❶ kwɤ˧pɤ˧ la˧ hi˧ • teacher • 教师、老师 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤ˧_a

kwɤ˧to˧ /kwɤ˧to˧/ guado (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. •

颌骨 * Classifier: $\lfloor w \rfloor_b$

-kwɤ-tɕuɪ /kwɤ-tɕuɪ/ *gua ji*

CONJUNCTION 🌸 Tone: H# ➤ After; because, since, as.

• 因为，由于，既然 ¶ (Da) tɕʰu˥˥ | tʰi˥˥-dzi˥˥-kwɿ˥˥-təu˥˥ | dʑu˥˥-kʰwɿ˥˥-zwɿ˥˥-ɿ˥˥: | “sɿ˥˥-sɿ˥˥ | zɰə˥˥!” • 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-tɕuŋ-lɑ

-kwɤ-tɕwɿ-la] /kwɤ-tɕwɿla]/ *gua ji la*

CONJUNCTION 🌸 Tone: H#- ➤ After; because, since, as.

• 因为，由于，既然 ¶ tɕʰu˥˥ | go˥˥-kwɤ˥˥tɕau˥˥-la˥˥, | ha˥˥ mɤ˥˥-dzɯ˥˥. • Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat. ◆ (usage) The /la/ portion cannot be removed: /tɕʰu˥˥ go˥˥-kwɤ˥˥tɕau˥˥, | ha˥˥ mɤ˥˥-dzɯ˥˥/. • 他病了，吃不下饭。 ¶ (Da) tɕʰu˥˥ne˥˥-ɟi˥˥ | pi˥˥-kwɤ˥˥tɕau˥˥-la˥˥, | wɤ˥˥/ | la˥˥ha˥˥ | qɯ˥˥-kʰwɤ˥˥ zɯ˥˥. • 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˥˥tɕau˥˥

kʰ

kʰɿ1 /kʰɿ/ keq (Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To put out (a fire). • 灭 (火)

㊦ my1 | le1-kʰɿ1 • to put out the fire • 灭火 ㊦ See also:

hã1 1

kʰɿ2 /kʰɿ/ keq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ Basket carried on the back. • 背

篋 ㊦ Classifier: kʰɿ1a

kʰɿ1a /ɬu1 kʰɿ/ ke (Jj, Dd: same)

CLASSIFIER ㊦ Tone: MHa ▶ A basket of. • 量词: 筐

kʰɿ1ejɿ1 /kʰɿ1ejɿ1/ kexe

VERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ To spend (money). • 花掉

㊦ kʰɿ1ejɿ1-ze1! • ~ PFV • 花掉了! ㊦ le1-kʰɿ1ejɿ1

| le1-se1-kʰu1 • to spend all the money • 全部都

花完 ㊦ mɿ1-dzo1, | ɬwæ1-mɿ1-zo1! | tʰi1-ɬe1 tʰi1-

kʰɿ1ejɿ1-tsæ1-ɲi1! • 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 accumu-

lated 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。)

kʰɿ1mi1\$ /kʰɿ1mi1/ kemi (Da: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: H\$ ▶ Large basket carried on the back.

• 大背篋 ㊦ Classifier: kʰɿ1a

kʰɿ1nɲɿ1-kʰɿ1nɲɿ1 /kʰɿ1nɲɿ1kʰɿ1nɲɿ1/ kenya kenya

(La: kʰɿ1-nɲɿ1~nɲɿ1, Da: kʰɿ1nɲɿ1-kʰɿ1nɲɿ1)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L-M ▶ Supple (movement). • 柔

软 (动作)

kʰɿ1ɬsu1 /kʰɿ1ɬsu1/ keshi

VERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ To begin. • 开始 ㊦ (Agriculture.4,

10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S4) ㊦ Etymology: (Chi-

nese loanword) 开始

kʰɿ1zo1\$ /kʰɿ1zo1/ kesso (Da: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: H\$ ▶ Small basket carried on the back.

• 小背篋 ㊦ Classifier: kʰɿ1a

kʰi1 /kʰi1/ ki

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ▶ To separate, to take apart (e.g. to

separate fibers of linen to make thread; to split lumber into

planks). • 拆开、分离 (几根线), 划开 (木根成木

板) ㊦ sa1 | le1-kʰi1 • to separate linen fibres (to make

thread) • 拆开粗麻 (为了纺出细麻线) ㊦ gɿ1pʰæ1

kʰi1 • to split (lumber) into planks, to make planks out of

lumber • 划开 (木根) 成木板

kʰi1 /kʰi1/ ki (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Door. • 门 ㊦ a1ɬo1-kʰi1 • door

of the house • 家门 ㊦ Classifier: pɿ1b

kʰi12 /kʰi1/ ki

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Edge (monosyllable). • 边 (单音

节)

kʰi1 /kʰi1/ ki

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ Past form of verb 'to leave', used

in the first and second persons. • 走 (过去式), 用于第

一和第二人称。 ㊦ no1 | tʰi1-ɲi1 | a1pʰo1 | ə1-kʰi1? •

Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today?

• 你今天出去了吗? ㊦ (Dd) no1 | tʰi1-ɲi1 | a1pʰo1

| ə1-kʰi1? • Did you go outside today? / Did you take a

stroll today? • 你今天出去了吗? ㊦ #tʰɿ1w1 | tʰi1-ɲi1

| a1pʰo1 | ə1-kʰi1? • ‡Did he go outside today? / Did he

take a stroll today? (Ungrammatical sentence: this verb

cannot be used in the third person.) • 他今天出去了吗?

(这是病句: 这个动词不能用于第三人称。) ㊦ See

also: bi1, hu1, hõ1a

kʰi1bɿ#1 /kʰi1bɿ1/ kibbe (Da, Jj: same, Gi: kʰi1bɿ1 ◆

(tonology) M)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Threshold. • 门槛 ㊦ Classifier:

[u1b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰi1-bɿ1lɿ1 /kʰi1bɿ1lɿ1/ kibbulu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H- ▶ Hinge. • (门的) 合页 ㊦ Syn-

onym: kʰi1-qʰwɿ1 ㊦ Classifier: [u1b

-kʰi1~kʰi1 /kʰi1kʰi1/ kiki (Gi, Da: same)

POSTPOSITION ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Around, close to, near,

nearby. • 周围、左右、旁边 ㊦ zi1qʰwɿ1-kʰi1-kʰi1

• near the house, in the vicinity of the house • 房子周

围 ㊦ (Gi) nɲɿ1-bɿ1 | kʰi1~kʰi1 • near me, around me ◆

(morphemic make-up) Nominalized use of the postposi-

tion. • 我的周围 ㊦ (Jj) zɿ1mi1-kʰi1~kʰi1 se1 • to walk

on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road • 走在马

路边

kʰi1-mi1 /kʰi1mi1/ kimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Main entrance, main door. • 大门

㊦ Classifier: pɿ1b ㊦ Morphological makeup: kʰi1, -mi1

kʰi1qʰɿ#1 /kʰi1qʰɿ1/ kikheu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Door. • 门口 ㊦ kʰi1qʰɿ1 tʰɿ1-

ɲi1 • to reach the door, to get to the door (context: reach-

ing 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) ǰ a˩ko˧t kʰi˧tqʰy˧t tʰy˧t • to reach the door of the house • 到达家门口 ǰ no˧t | kʰi˧tqʰy˧t le˧t tʰy˧t, | ə˩tso˧t ʒi˧t | mɿ˧t-tsʰu˧t? | a˩ko˧tjo˩! • 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! ǰ njɿ˧t | kʰi˧tqʰy˧t tʰy˧t-ho˧t-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˧t-qʰwɿ˧ /kʰi˧tqʰwɿ˧/ kikhua

NOUN ǰ Tone: L# ▶ Hinge. • 门的合页 𠃑 Synonym: kʰi˧t-by˧tly˧t ǰ Classifier: [wɿ˧t]

kʰi˧t-tɕʰu˧t-mo˩ /kʰi˧t-tɕʰu˧tmo˩/ kiki moq

NOUN ǰ Tone: L#- ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 一种有毒的菌子 𠃑 Synonym: tɕʰæ˩mo˩#, tɕʰæ˩mo˩-kʰi˧t-tɕʰu˧t-mo˩

kʰi˧t-zo˩# /kʰi˧tzo˩/ kisso

NOUN ǰ Tone: #H ▶ Small door, back door. • 小门、后门 ǰ Classifier: pɿ˧t ǰ Morphological makeup: kʰi˧t, -zo˩

kʰo˩ /kʰo˩/ ko (Jj: same)

VERB ǰ 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……) ǰ kʰwæ˩tɕʰæ˩ kʰo˩ • to spread a mat • 铺垫子

kʰo˩ /kʰo˩/ koq

VERB ǰ 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)。ǰ (Benevolence.181) tʰi˧t-kʰo˩-jɔ˩-kɿ˩ • They would put forward their bowls (to ask for more food). • 他们会把碗伸出来 (要更多饭) ǰ njɿ˧t-nɿu˧t qwæ˩, | no˩t-nɿu˧t | tʰi˧t-kʰo˩. • I serve (the food), you present (your bowl). • 我给 (饭), 你把碗伸出来。ǰ no˩t | qʰwɿ˧t | dɿu˧t- [wɿ˧t | zi˩-po˩-jɔ˩], | tʰi˧t-kʰo˩-jɔ˩! • 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˩-tɕʰɿ˩ /kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩/ kobbe

NOUN ǰ 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 ǰ dɕi˩t-tɕʰi˩ le˩t-gwɿ˩ | qo˩ ta˩t-ze˩, | njɿ˧t-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩ dɕɿ˩. ≈ dɕi˩t-tɕʰi˩ le˩t-gwɿ˩ qo˩ ta˩t-ze˩, | njɿ˧t-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩ dɕɿ˩. • 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! ǰ dɕi˩t-tɕʰi˩ le˩t-gwɿ˩ | qo˩ ta˩t-ze˩, | njɿ˧t-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩ 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! ǰ Classifier: [wɿ˧t] (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰo˩-tɕi˩ /kʰo˩-tɕi˩/ kexi

ADJECTIVE ǰ Tone: L# ▶ Unfortunate; it's a pity; it's a shame. • 可惜 ǰ kʰo˩-tɕi˩-ze˩! • It's a pity! It's a shame! • 可惜了! ǰ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 可惜

kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩ /kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩/ kopeu

NOUN ǰ Tone: M ▶ Meadow. • 草坪、草地

kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩-mo˩ /kʰo˩-tɕʰɿ˩mo˩/ kopeu moq

NOUN ǰ 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˩-tɕi˩ /kʰu˩-tɕi˩/ Kumi

NOUN ǰ Tone: L# ▶ Kunming. • 昆明 𠃑 (phonology) The syllable /kʰu/ does not exist in words of the Na stock, only in the pronunciation of Mandarin words. 𠃑 See also: ʒi˩næ˩t-se˩ ǰ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 昆明

kʰu˩ /kʰu˩/ kee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ǰ Tone: L ▶ Thread. • 线 ǰ Classifier: kʰu˩t (CLF for elongated objects)

kʰu˩t /dɿu˩t kʰu˩/ kee (Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ǰ Tone: Lb ▶ 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。 𠃑 (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#. ǰ kʰu˩t | dɿu˩t-kʰu˩ • a thread of string • 一根线 ǰ zu˩t | dɿu˩t-kʰu˩ • a blade of grass • 一根草 ǰ bæ˩t | dɿu˩t-kʰu˩ • a thread of rope • 一条绳子 ǰ kʰu˩t | tɕʰɿ˩t-kʰu˩t • this thread 𠃑 (tonology) The tone pattern is unexpected. • 这根线

kʰu˩1 /kʰu˩1/ keeq (Gi: same)

VERB ǰ 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 ɟ qwɿt- qoɿ | siɿ tʰiɿ-kʰuɿ • to add wood into the fire • 放木头在火中 Ɂ See also: kʰuɿ~kʰuɿ ② ▶ To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). • 让, 使动 ɟ kʰyɿɿmiɿ zuɿ~zuɿ, | leɿ-dʒæɿ-kʰuɿ! | hɿt-zuɿ~zuɿ, | leɿ-ʂæɿ-kʰuɿ! • 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) ɟ leɿ-dzuɿ | leɿ-seɿ-kʰuɿ! • Eat up! / Finish your plate! / Eat it all! • 都吃光吧! / 你给吃光啊! / 都吃了吧! ɟ (phonological elicitation) hwæɿ kʰuɿ ɐɿ-biɿ? | — hwæɿ kʰuɿt-biɿ! • Do you agree to buy? — Yes! • (你) 让买吗? — 让买! Ɂ (tonology) M ɟ (phonological elicitation) tʂʰuɿt-kʰwɿɿ, | (noɿ-nuɿ) nɿɿt | tʰeɿt kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree for me to sell? • (你) 让我卖吗? ɟ (phonological elicitation) tʂʰuɿt-kʰwɿɿ, | noɿ | tʰeɿt kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree for me to sell? • 你让卖吗? Ɂ (tonology) #H ɟ (phonological elicitation) tʂʰuɿt-kʰwɿɿ, | nɿɿt | dzuɿt kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree to eat? • 可以让我吃这口吗? Ɂ (tonology) H ɟ (phonological elicitation) tɕeɿ kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree to write? • (你) 让写吗? Ɂ (tonology) LM ɟ (phonological elicitation) tʰuɿ kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree to drink? • (你) 让喝吗? Ɂ (tonology) L ɟ (phonological elicitation) ɕyɿ kʰuɿt ɐɿ-biɿ? • Do you agree to sew? • (你) 让缝吗? Ɂ (tonology) MH

k^hu12 /k^hu1/ *keeq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB 🌀 Tone: MH ▶ To throw. • 甩、扔 (石头)
 𐀓 (phonological elicitation) le+^hwu+ze | • ACCOMP
 ~ PFV: has thrown • 实施 ~ 整体体: 甩了 𐀓 ly+mi+
^hwu | • to throw a stone • 扔石头

k^hu13 /k^hu1/ *keeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐤮 Tone: MH ► To wear (a bracelet). • 戴 (手鐲)
 𐤮 (phonological elicitation) le-**k^hu**-ze] • ACCOMP
 ~ PFV: has worn • 实施 ~ 整体体: 戴了 𐤮 lo**l**do] **k^hu**]
 to wear a bracelet • 戴手鐲

k^hu+di1 /k^hu+di1/ *keeddi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ Container (general term). • 容
器 🌸 Classifier: ㄅ

k^hu-ɫv# /k^hu-ɫv-/ keeddu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hu-ɫv-)

NOUN ☸ Tone: #H ► Cripple, lame person. • 跛
 𐎧 **kʰuːɖyː-hĩː** • cripple • 跛 𐎧 **kʰuːɖyː-tshoːqʰwɿ**
 • 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: 𐎧
uːɖzuː /kʰuːɖzuː/ keejji (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kʰuːɖzi)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ Leggings, puttee. • 裹腿 🌸
Classifier: dziᵛ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

k^hu]~**k^huʔ** /k^hu]huʔ/ keekee (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ 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) ❸ Morphological makeup: k^huɿ1

k^hu+pi- /k^hu+pi-/ *keebi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To stumble, to trip. • 绊 **njɣt kʰu˥˥pi˥˥ze˥˥!**
• I have stumbled! • 我绊了一跤!

k^hu|pɿ| /k^hu|pɿ|/ keebu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 梭 Tone: L ▶ Shuttle on a weaving loom. • 梭, 梭子 梭 Classifier: ㄅ

$k^h u - p^h u$ / $k^h u - p^h u$ / *Keepu*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Chinese, Han. • 汉族 🌸 Usage: archaic 📦 See also: hæʈ 🌸 Classifier: ɣʈ 🌸 Morphological makeup: pʰɿ_A literal translation: ‘white-foot’

k^hu|su# /k^hu|su|/ *keeshi*

NOUN 光线 Tone: #H ▶ Visible rays (of sunshine); first rays (of sunshine) in the morning. Made up of ‘thread’ and ‘new’. • 光线 (由 ‘线’ 与 ‘新’ 组成, 指雾或烟中能看到的光线) □ See also: **ni¹mi¹-k^hu¹ʃu¹**

光线 Classifier: **k^hu¹** Morphological makeup: **k^hu¹**, **su¹**

k^hu]tv]u] /k^hu]tv]u]/ *keedulee*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L+H# ▶ Leg (of chicken). • 鸡腿
 ǎ̌ʃeɪ-kʰwɪtɥ|ɿ • chicken leg • 鸡腿 ǎ̌doɪbæɪ
 |tɕi-hĩ/ • calf • 小腿 🌸 Classifier: tɥɿ

k^hu-t^ho /k^hu-t^ho/ *keeto*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. • 脚链 [kʰuɿtʰoɿ kʰuɿ] • to put chains (on someone's feet) • 戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上) 🌸 Classifier: **dze** 3

$k^h u | t^h v \#] / k^h u | t^h v | /$ *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
 ㊦ **yuu˥dzɔ˨˩-kʰu˥tʰy˨˩** • Pedal of the loom (same meaning as the main entry, with the word /yuu˥dzɔ˨˩/ ‘loom’ as the determiner of the compound noun). • 织布机的踏板 (与 kʰu˥tʰy˨˩# 含义相同, 但增加了 yuu˥dzɔ˨˩ ‘织布机’ 这个词作为复合词的定语)。* Classifier: dze˨˩a 3

kʰu˥tsu˨˩bæ˨˩ /kʰu˥tsu˨˩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)

kʰu˥tsʰy˨˩ /kʰu˥tsʰy˨˩/ keece (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: MH# ▶ Leg; foot. • 腿, 脚 * Classifier: pʰo˨˩a

kʰu˥tʰu˨˩ /kʰu˥tʰu˨˩/ keedee (Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: L ▶ Root. • 根 ㊦ **si˥dzɪ˨˩-kʰu˥tʰu˨˩** • tree root • 树根 * Classifier: tʰy˨˩b

kʰu˥tʰsæ˨˩ /kʰu˥tʰsæ˨˩/ keezhae (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN * Tone: MH# ▶ Ankle. • 踝关节 * Classifier: tʰsæ˨˩a

kʰu˥tʰsɿ˨˩ /kʰu˥tʰsɿ˨˩/ keezhe

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Chicken feet. • 鸡爪
 ㊦ **kʰu˥tʰsɿ˨˩ tʰy˨˩-lu˨˩#** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪
 ㊦ **kʰu˥tʰsɿ˨˩ tʰy˨˩-tʰy˨˩#** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪 * Classifiers: tʰy˨˩b, lu˨˩b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰu˥tʰu˨˩\$ /kʰu˥tʰu˨˩/ keeri

NOUN * Tone: H\$ ▶ Rice wine (low alcohol). • 黄酒、苏里玛酒 * Classifier: qʰwɿ˨˩a (CLF for bowlfuls)

kʰy˨˩1 /kʰy˨˩/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: H ▶ To harvest grass, to cut grass. • 割 (草) ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **le˨˩-kʰy˨˩-ze˨˩** • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has cut, has harvested • 实施 ~ 整体体: 割了 ㊦ **zu˨˩-kʰy˨˩** • to cut grass • 割草

kʰy˨˩2 /kʰy˨˩/ 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 /zʷæ˨˩/ ‘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.

㊦ **kʰy˨˩-se˨˩ dzu˨˩** • 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。) ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-zu˨˩~zu˨˩** • 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) ㊦ **kʰy˨˩ tʰy˨˩-mi˨˩#** • ~ DEM CLF: that dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那条狗 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-gɿ˨˩jɿ˨˩** • roving dog • 流浪狗 * Classifiers: mi˨˩b, y˨˩, jɿ˨˩a 1

kʰy˨˩3 /kʰy˨˩/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: H ▶ To steal. • 偷 ㊦ **hɿ˨˩-by˨˩ tso˨˩~tso˨˩** **kʰy˨˩** • to steal someone’s stuff, to steal someone else’s property • 偷别人的东西

kʰy˨˩ /kʰy˨˩/ ku

NOUN * Tone: L ▶ Nest (monosyllable). • (鸟) 巢 (单音节) ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **kʰy˨˩ | tʰsʰu˨˩-lu˨˩#** • ~ DEM CLF: this nest • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只鸟巢 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩ gy˨˩** • to build a nest • 筑巢 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **kʰy˨˩ hwæ˨˩-ze˨˩** • bought a nest • 买了筑巢 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) **kʰy˨˩ tʰe˨˩i-ze˨˩ ≈ kʰy˨˩ tʰe˨˩i-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) **kʰy˨˩ jni˨˩** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩ dʒɿ˨˩** • to pluck a nest (from the place where it was built); to crush/destroy a nest • 摘筑巢 ㊦ **tʰsʰu˨˩ | kʰy˨˩ dʒɿ˨˩-ze˨˩** • he plucked a nest (from the place where it was built) • 他摘了筑巢 □ See also: y˨˩dze˨˩-kʰy˨˩ * Classifier: lu˨˩b

kʰy˨˩1 /kʰy˨˩/ kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: MH ① ▶ Year; year of age. • 年、岁 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-ko˨˩\$** • beginning of the year • 年初 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-mæ˨˩** • end of the year • 年尾 ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-mæ˨˩ sʰæ˨˩** • intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so • 闰年 (有 13 个月) ㊦ **kʰy˨˩-mæ˨˩ dʰæ˨˩** • 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˨˩ | ətso˨˩ kʰy˨˩ jni˨˩?** • What is your astrological sign? • 你是属什么的? ㊦ (Da) **kʰy˨˩-lu˨˩** • astrological sign • 生肖

kʰy₁a /dʒu₁kʰy₁/ ku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: MHₐ ► Year; year of age. • 量词: 年、岁 ❷ dʒu₁-kʰy₁ • one year • 一年

kʰy₁-bj₁ /kʰy₁-bj₁/ kubbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH# ► Kennel, doghouse. • 狗窝 ❷ Classifier: [u₁]

kʰy₁-gx₁ /kʰy₁-gx₁/ kugge

NOUN ❶ 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。 ❷ kʰy₁-gx₁-hī₁ • person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome. ◆ (phonology) /hī₁/ 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。 ❸ zi₁hỹ₁, | la₁: | kʰy₁-gx₁! • The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs! ◆ (diachro) /zi₁hỹ₁#₁/ means ‘body hair’ –literally ‘monkey hair’– in today’s language. The use of the disyllabic form /zi₁hỹ₁#₁/ 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! ❹ zi₁, | la₁, | kʰy₁-gx₁! • “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’。 ❺ Morphological makeup: gx₁

kʰy₁-kwæ₁ /kʰy₁-kwæ₁/ kugua

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ► Bitter melon. • 苦瓜 ❷ Classifier: [u₁] ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苦瓜

kʰy₁-kʰx₁ /kʰy₁-kʰx₁/ kuke

NOUN ❶ 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”, 因为是用背破旧的篾筐做成, 挂在农场的墙上。 ❷ æ₁mi₁-kʰy₁-kʰx₁ • Chicken nest. • 鸡窝 ❸ Classifier: [u₁] ❹ Morpholog-

ical makeup: kʰy₁, kʰx₁2

kʰy₁-kʰy₁1 /kʰy₁-kʰy₁/ kuku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ► Year of the Dog. • 狗年 ❷ Morphological makeup: kʰy₁2, kʰy₁

kʰy₁-kʰy₁2 /kʰy₁-kʰy₁/ ku kuq

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Dog. • 属狗 ❷ tsʰu₁ | kʰy₁-kʰy₁. • (S)he was born in the year of the Dog. • 他属狗。

kʰy₁-mæ₁ /kʰy₁-mæ₁/ kumae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ► Robber, bandit. • 强盗 ❷ tsʰu₁ | kʰy₁-mæ₁ ni₁! • He’s a thief! • 他是小偷! ❸ no₁ | kʰy₁-mæ₁-phæ₁-qʰwɿ₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁! • 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 /-ji₁/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /#no₁ | kʰy₁-mæ₁-phæ₁-qʰwɿ₁-ne₁-zo₁/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne₁-zo₁/, if the language continues to be transmitted. • 你有一张贼脸! (控告一个人) ❹ kʰy₁-mæ₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁! | hī₁ tsæ₁-ho₁! • He’s like a bandit! He may rob people! • 他像强盗似的, 会抢人的! ❺ kʰy₁-mæ₁-zi₁ • prison: literally “house for thieves” • 监狱。直译: “贼家” ❻ kʰy₁-mæ₁-ji₁-hī₁, | lo₁-zi₁-by₁-qo₁ tæ₁! • Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison! • 贼, 被关在监狱! ❼ tsʰu₁-y₁-se₁, | kʰy₁-mæ₁-phæ₁-di₁! • 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! ❽ (Da) kʰy₁-mæ₁-ji₁-hī₁ hī₁ • 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 ❹ Classifier: y₁ ❺ Morphological makeup: kʰy₁3

kʰy₁mi₁ /kʰy₁mi₁/ kumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ► Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). • 狗 ❷ kʰy₁mi₁ tsʰu₁-jx₁ • ~ DEM CLF: this dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条狗 ❸ hæ₁, | kʰy₁mi₁-se₁ F dzu₁-ky₁! • 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) ❹ Classifiers: y₁, jx₁a1

kʰy₁mi₁-gx₁ljx₁ /kʰy₁mi₁gx₁ljx₁/ kumi ggelia

NOUN ❶ Tone: L+H- ► Roving dog. • 流浪的狗 ❷

Classifier: ʃa 1 ❸ Morphological makeup: kʰyɿmiɿ

kʰyɿmɿ /kʰyɿmɿ/ kumu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ① ► Female puppy. • 小母狗 ❸

Classifier: ɿ 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。

kʰyɿnaɿ /kʰyɿnaɿ/ kuna

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ► Dog (formal word, used in elevated speech). • 狗（尊敬用语） ❸ Classifier: miɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: kʰyɿ 2, naɿ Presumably from ‘dog’ and ‘black’.

kʰyɿpʰæɿ /kʰyɿpʰæɿ/ kupae

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ► Age. • 年龄 ❸ kʰyɿpʰæɿ tɕiɿ • young • 年轻 ❸ kʰyɿpʰæɿ dʒuɿ • old, elder • 高年龄、老 ❸ kʰyɿpʰæɿ | tɕiɿ-hiɿ • young • 年轻的

kʰyɿ-pʰoɿ /kʰyɿ-pʰoɿ/ kupu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ► Half a year. • 半年 ❸ dʒuɿ-kʰyɿ-kʰyɿ-pʰoɿ • one year and a half • 一年半

kʰyɿpʰyɿ#ɿ /kʰyɿpʰyɿ/ kupu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ► He-dog (elicited form). • 公狗 ❸ (phonological elicitation) kʰyɿpʰyɿ tʂʰuɿ-[u#] • ~ DEM CLF: this he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只公狗 ❸ (phonological elicitation) kʰyɿpʰyɿ tʰyɿ-miɿ • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公狗 ❸ (phonological elicitation) kʰyɿpʰyɿ tʰyɿ-yɿ#ɿ • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公狗 ❸ Classifiers: ɿ, miɿ, [uɿ]

kʰyɿqʰwɿɿ /kʰyɿqʰwɿɿ/ kukhua

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ► Bad year, year when the crops are bad. • 庄稼收成不好的（一）年 ❸ (semantics) Placing this noun in the frame ‘this is ...’ is problematic,

as this yields tʂʰuɿ | kʰyɿ qʰwɿɿ niɿ, the most plausible interpretation of which is ‘this is a dog bowl, this is the dog’s bowl’ (/kʰyɿqʰwɿɿ#ɿ/ means ‘dog’s bowl’). It is not usual to say ‘it’s a bad year’ using the copular verb: instead, the verb tʰyɿ ‘to appear, to take place’ is used (kʰyɿqʰwɿɿ tʰyɿ). ❸ kʰyɿqʰwɿɿ tʰyɿ • the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come • 今年，收成不好。

kʰyɿsuɿsuɿ /kʰyɿsuɿsuɿ/ kusisi (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ In local Chinese dialect: 耗子耳朵 ❸ Classifiers: kʰa 1, dʒiɿ

kʰyɿʂæɿ /kʰyɿʂæɿ/ kushae (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ► To hunt (leading a dog). • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ❸ kʰyɿʂæɿ huɿɿ • (He/she) has gone hunting • 狩猎去了 ❸ Synonym: tɕʰuɿdiɿ, hʂɿʂæɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: kʰyɿ 2, ʂæɿ

kʰyɿʂuɿ /kʰyɿʂuɿ/ kushi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ► To celebrate the New Year. • 过年

kʰyɿtʂɿɿmiɿ /kʰyɿtʂɿɿmiɿ/ kuzemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ► She-dog. • 母狗 ❸ Classifier: ɿ

kʰyɿtʂɿɿ-boɿtʂɿɿ /kʰyɿtʂɿɿ-boɿtʂɿɿ/ kuceebbocee (Jj: ɔ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H- ► Mole shrew. • 鼯鼠 ❸ Classifiers: pʰoɿa, ɿ

kʰyɿtɕɿɿʂ /kʰyɿtɕɿɿʂ/ kuqie

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ► Solution, way out. • 办法 ❸ kʰyɿtɕɿɿ seɿ-zeɿ! | ʂɿɿ-tʰoɿ! • There is nothing we can do anymore! It’s a catastrophe! • 没有办法了! 糟糕了! ❸ kʰyɿtɕɿɿ | mɿɿ-dzoɿ-zeɿ! | ʂɿɿ-tʰoɿ! • There is nothing we can do anymore! It’s a catastrophe! ❸ (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!

kʰyɿzoŋʂ /kʰyɿzoŋʂ/ Kusso

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ kʰyɿzoŋʂɿɿ • the Kusso /kʰyɿzoŋʂ/ clan, the Kusso /kʰyɿzoŋʂ/ family • kʰyɿzoŋʂ家族 ❸ kʰyɿzoŋʂ-tʂɿuɿɿɿ • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Kusso /kʰyɿzoŋʂ/,

and a given name: /tʰu|tʰ#]/ • 一个人的名字: 姓为 kʰy|zo]\$, 名为 tʰu|tʰ#] ǁ kʰy|zo|=ɿ], |ji|-zi], |ɬu|-ɿ]! • There are two families carrying the name Kusso; they make up one clan! • 姓 kʰy|zo]\$, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

kʰy|zo#] /kʰy|zo|/ kusso

NOUN ǁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Puppy, young male dog. • 公狗 ǁ (**phonological elicitation**) kʰy|zo| tʰu|-|u#] • ~ **DEM CLF**: this puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只小狗 ǁ (**phonological elicitation**) kʰy|zo| tʰy|-mi! • ~ **DEM CLF**: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ǁ (**phonological elicitation**) kʰy|zo| tʰy|-y#] • ~ **DEM CLF**: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ǁ Classifiers: y|, mi|, |u| ② ▶ Male dog. • 公狗 ǁ Classifiers: y|, mi|, |u| 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。

kʰy|zo| -bo|zo#] /kʰy|zo|bo|zo|/ Kusso Bbosso

NOUN ǁ 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, 鬼怪就会鄙视这个孩子, 从而不去打扰他。 ǁ Classifier: y|

kʰy|zo|-kʰy|my| /kʰy|zo|kʰy|my|/ kusso kumu

NOUN ǁ Tone: H#- ▶ Puppy and she-dog. • 小狗与母狗 ǁ Morphological makeup: kʰy|zo#], kʰy|my|

kʰwæ|hwæ| kuaehuae

VERB ▶ To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). • 披上 ǁ (Sister.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S55) zæ|su| | ɬu|-|u| | kʰwæ|hwæ| raesi ddeele kuaehuae • (He) wrapped himself in a coarse felt cloak. • (他) 披着一块粗的毡子。 ǁ (Sister.5.44, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S44,,)

kʰwæ|tʰæ#] /kʰwæ|tʰæ|/ kua'e'er (Gi: same, Da: kʰwæ|tʰæ|, Jj: kʰu|tʰæ#], Dd: kʰwɿ|tʰæ#])

NOUN ǁ Tone: #H ▶ Felt; extended use: mat (even if not made of felt), cushion... • 毡子。也用来指席子, 垫子等。 ǁ (**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. ǁ kʰwæ|tʰæ| tʰi|-kʰo| • to spread a mat • 铺席子 ǁ Classifier: tʰi|a 1

kʰwɿ|a /ɬu|kʰwɿ|/ kua (Jj: same, Gi: ɬu|-ɬwæ|)

CLASSIFIER ǁ Tone: H_a ▶ A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. • 量词: 块。一块肉、一口饭 ǁ ɬu|-kʰwɿ|~ɬu|-kʰwɿ| • chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other • 一块一块地 ǁ ɬu|-kʰwɿ| so|, | ɬu|-kʰwɿ| fy|! • Each new word is a new joy! (A comment by the consultant about the investigator's enjoyment of fieldwork. She takes a look at a draft dictionary, and comments that it represents a great deal of work, and that what matters is that the investigator should feel an interest in it, considering each new 'piece' – each addition to the dictionary – as a source of joy.) • 学一点, 就高兴一点! (评说语言调查工作: 合作人看着本词典的初稿, 说: 这是一项很大的工程, 关键的是调查者要有兴趣, 欣赏每个新学的语言信息。) ǁ ɬu|-kʰwɿ| so|, | ɬu|-kʰwɿ| ky|! • Each little thing you learn is a little skill you acquire! (An example proposed by the consultant on the basis of the previous one, putting together a statement which does not require a highly specific context.

Common sense leads all concerned to hope that a student will progress, and that something learnt will be assimilated and become a skill.) • 学到一点东西，就会那一点！
／你学到的每一件小事都是你掌握的一项小技能！

(这是发音合作人在前一个例子的基础上提出的例子，采用了一种更普遍的说法，不需要非常特别的情景：老师和学生一般都会希望学生会进步，所学的东西被吸收，成为一种技能。)

1

laʔ1 /laʔ/ la (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Tiger. • 老虎 ❸ Classifier: pʰoʔ_a

laʔ2 /laʔ/ la

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Too, also, and. • 和、与、跟

❶ **q̣uʔ-kʰyʔ laʔ | soʔ-tiʔ** • one year and three months (context: indicating the age of an infant) • 一岁三个月

❶ **ʃ tʂʰuʔ laʔ | mʁʔ-biʔ, | njʁʔ laʔ | mʁʔ-biʔ!** • (If) (s)he does not go, I'm not going either! • 他不去 (的话), 我也不去!

❶ **ʃ tʂʰuʔ laʔ | mʁʔ-biʔ, | njʁʔ | mʁʔ-biʔ-zeʔ!** • If he doesn't go, I'm not going either! • 他如果不去, 我也不去!

❶ **ʃ tʰuʔ mʁʔ-biʔ-zeʔ-dzoʔ, | njʁʔ laʔ | mʁʔ-biʔ-zeʔ!** • If he doesn't go, I'm not going either! • 他如果不去, 我也不去!

❶ **ʃ hīʔ laʔ | dzʁʔ, | mʁʔ-diʔ laʔ | dzʁʔ!** • 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.)

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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。)

laʔ3 /laʔ/ la

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Only. • 只, 才 ❶ **ʃ tʂʰuʔ laʔ | niʔ-zeʔ-mæʔ!** • That's all! • 就这些了! / 就这些而已! / 就这样!

❶ **ʃ mʁʔ-goʔ laʔ | fyʔ!** • It's only when one has no ailments that one can be happy! (An observation about the health trouble that comes with older years.)

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la12 /la1/ laq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). • 有, 结 (露水) ❶ **qzy1 la1** • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。 ❶ **qzy1 qha1 la1** • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。

la1bi#1 /la1bi/ labbi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Steep slope. • 陡坡、土坡、斜坡 ❶ **la1bi1-tsx1** • steep (literally ‘like a steep slope’) • ‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡 ❶ **la1bi1-tsx1 | zwa1!** • It is really steep! • 陡得很!

la1do#1 /la1do/ laddo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Horse groom. • 马夫 (参加马帮)

la1gy1 /la1gy/ laggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). • 弯 (树…) ❶ **si1dzi1 th1y1-dzi1 | la1-gy1-ze1**. • The tree got crooked. • 树弯了。

la1gy1-la1jni1-1 /la1gy1-la1jni1/ laggulani (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: LM-L ▶ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person’s limbs). • 弯 (路, 植物, 人的四肢) ❸ Morphological makeup: la1gy1

la1hwx1 /la1hwx/ Lahua

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Lahua: a Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la1tha1-di1/. • 草海 (村落名)

la1jx1-ti1 /la1jx1-ti1/ layelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM- ▶ 12th month. • 十二月

la1kx1 /la1kx1/ lage

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Small jar used to preserve wine. • 小坛子, 用来存酒 ❸ Classifier: [w1b

la1-khy1 1 /la1-khy1/ laku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Tiger. • 虎年 ❸ Morphological makeup: la1 1, khy1

la1-khy1 2 /la1-khy1/ la kuq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Tiger. • 属虎

la1~la1 1 /la1la1/ lala

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Flaccid, flabby. • 松弛 ❶ (Sister.106, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S106) **hi1 | ts1hu1-ne1-ji1 | lo1 la1~la1 | le1-jo1**. *Hin tee niq yi loq lala leyo*. • People come empty handed, like this! • 人是这样胳膊松松 (=空手) 过来的!

la1~la1 2 /la1la1/ lala (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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)。 ❶ **le1-la1~la1** • **ACCOMP** ~ **RED** • 实施 ~ 重叠 ❶ **tsa1bx1-thi1-khu1, | thi1-la1~la1!** • Put some toasted flour (tsampa) [in the butter tea], and stir! • 在酥油茶中放入一些烤面粉 (糌粑), 搅拌均匀! ❶ (phonological elicitation) **la1~la1-ze1** • ~ **RED PFV** • ~ 重叠 整体体 ❶ See also: ts1wa1~ts1wa1

la1~la1 /la1la1/ lala (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. • 打架、吵架 ❶ **la1la1-hi1 | ts1hu1-tei1** • those people who are fighting • 打架的这些 (人) ❶ See also: la1 1

la1lo1-kwx1 /la1lo1-kwx1/ Lalowua

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **dz1x1by1-kx1sa1-kwx1, | hi1kwx1-lo1, | æ1mi1-kwx1#, | la1lo1-kwx1, | la1jwx1, | bx1ts1ho1-gy1, | æ1la1-kwx1#, | gæ1jæ1, | qhæ1tæ1hi1, | tho1tu1#** • 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。

la1ta1 1 /la1ta1/ lalha

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ❶ **la1ta1 | qu1-tæi1** • some others, a few others • 其它一些 ❶ **la1ta1 | ts1hu1-tei1, la1ta1 ts1hu1-tei1** • those other, those few others, the few that remained • 其它的那些 ❶ **la1ta1 | qu1-ko1 ni1!** • It’s something different! / That’s a different matter! • 是另一回事! / 是另一码事! ❶ **la1ta1 | qu1-tæi1 ni1!** • Those are other people! / It’s another set of people! • 那是另一组 (人)! ❶ See also: la1ta1 2

la1ta1 2 /la1ta1/ lalha

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ❶ **la1ta1 hi1** • other people • 其它人 ❶ **qu1-bæ1 | le1-se1, | qu1-**

bæ1ji1 • When one has finished one task, one moves on to another! • 做完一件事情，就轮到另一个! 𐎧 **qut-bæ1 | le1-se1, | wɣ1 | la-tʰa1 | qut-bæ1ji1**! • 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-tʰa1** 1

la-tʰa13 /la-tʰa1/ lalha

CONJUNCTION 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ Apart from, aside of, other than. • 这以外 𐎧 **tsa1bx1 mɣ1-phɣ1qut1 | la-tʰa1, | ə1tso1-mɣ1-ni1 | phɣ1qut1**! • 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-tʰma1 /la-tʰma1/ lama

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Lama. • 喇嘛 𐎧 **hæ1-la1ma1** • Chinese lama • 汉族喇嘛 𐎧 Classifier: ɣ1 𐎧 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **bla ma** བླ་མ་ 𐎧 Comparanda: (Pumi) **la55ma51**

la1ma1 /la1ma1/ Lama

NOUN 𐎧 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་. 𐎧 **la1ma1=ɣ1\$** • the Lama /la1ma1/ clan, the Lama /la1ma1/ family • 拉玛家族 𐎧 **la1ma1-gɣ1ma1** • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Lama /la1ma1/, and a given name: /gɣ1ma1/ • 一个人的名字：姓为拉玛，名为 gɣ1ma1 𐎧 **la1ma1=ɣ1, | zɣ1-tɕi1, | qut1-tɕi1**! • 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-tʰmiŋ /la-tʰmi1/ lami

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Female tiger. • 母老虎 𐎧 **la-tʰmi1 tʰɣ1-mi1 ≈ la-tʰmi1 tʰɣ1-mi1#** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that female tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只老虎 𐎧 Classifiers: **pho1a, mi1b**

la-tʰɣwɣ1 /la-tʰɣwɣ1/ Langua

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 **dzɣ1bɣ1-**

ky1sa1-kwɣ1, | hi1kwɣ1-lo1, | æ1mi1-kwɣ1#, | la1lo1-kwɣ1, | la1ɣwɣ1, | bx1tsʰo1-gɣ1, | ə1la1-kwɣ1#, | gæ1ɬæ1, | qʰæ1tɕi1, | tʰo1tɕu1# • 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。

la1pe1 /la1pe1/ Labei

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: L# ▶ The village of Labai. • 拉伯 𐍻 See also: **phɣ1dzo1** 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拉伯

la1phɣ1# /la1phɣ1/ lapu

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Male tiger. • 公老虎 𐎧 **la1phɣ1 tʰɣ1-tɕu1#** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that male tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公老虎 𐎧 Classifiers: **pho1a, tɕu1b**

la1ta1 /la1ta1/ lada (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎧 Tone: LM ▶ Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). • 歪，偏 (帽子戴得歪)

la-tʰa1-di1 /la-tʰa1-di1/ Lataddi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ Lataddi: the entire Na area around Lugu Lake, including Zuosuo (currently Lugu 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 𐎧 **ti1ki1, | ni1se1, | ta1dzi1, | mɣ1qʰwæ1, | la-tʰa1-di1** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazze, Mukhuæ, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-tʰa1-di1/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 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-miŋ\$ /la-tʰa-mi1/ Latami (Da: la-tʰa-mi1#)

NOUN 𐎧 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 /ky1tʰa1/ and /ə1la1/. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪、拉它米。 𐎧 **la-tʰa-mi1=ɣ1\$** • the Latami /la-tʰa-mi1\$/ clan, the Latami /la-tʰa-mi1\$/ family • 拉他咪家族 𐎧 **la-tʰa-mi1=ɣ1, | tsʰe1-tɕi1, | qut1-tɕi1**!

• 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˩˥=ɣ˩-ɲu˩˥ • ~ ASSOCIATIVE + AGENT • ~ + 联想复数 + 施动者 ㊟ (Da) ʰla˩tʰa˩mi˩˥=ɣ˩ • 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˩˥-tʰæ˩ʃu˩t-ʰa˩mɤ˩˥ /la˩tʰa˩mi˩˥tʰæ˩ʃu˩t-ʰa˩mɤ˩˥/ 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˩mɤ˩˥]. ㊟ Morphological makeup: la˩tʰa˩mi˩˥\$, tʰæ˩ʃu˩t, ʰa˩mɤ˩˥\$ ㊟ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) * Bkra shis Lha mo བར་ཤིས་ལ་མོ་

la˩tʃɤ˩˥ /la˩tʃɤ˩˥/ lazhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Candle. • 蜡烛 ㊟ See also: ti˩ ㊟ Classifier: kʰa˩ 1 ㊟ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蜡烛

la˩zo˩#˥ /la˩zo˩˥/ lasso

NOUN ㊟ Tone: #H ▶ Baby tiger, child of tiger. • 小老虎 ㊟ la˩zo˩˥ tʰɤ˩˥-ɲu˩#˥ • ~ DEM CLF: that baby tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小老虎 ㊟ Classifier: ɲu˩˥

-la˩t /la˩t/ 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…… ㊟ ɣ˩u˩ma˩t | -la˩t... • Concerning (my granddaughter) ɣ˩u˩ma˩t, ... • 关于独玛呢, ... ㊟ la˩mɤ˩˥ | -la˩t... • Concerning la˩mɤ˩˥ [a given name], ... • 关于拉姆呢, ... ㊟ ti˩dɔ˩˥ | -la˩t... • Concerning Diddeo ti˩dɔ˩˥ [a given name], ... • 关于棣啞 ti˩dɔ˩˥ [人的名字] 呢, ...

la˩dæ˩qæ˩˥ /la˩dæ˩qæ˩˥/ laeddaeghae (Da, Dd: same, Gi: la˩dæ˩kæ˩˥, Jj: la˩da˩kæ˩˥by˩˥)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: H# ▶ Armpit. • 腋下 ㊟ In local Chinese dialect: 膈肢窝 ㊟ (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: ɲu˩˥

la˩pʰæ˩˥-la˩dɰi˩˥ /la˩pʰæ˩˥la˩dɰi˩˥/ 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: ko˩pʰɤ˩˥-ko˩dɤ˩˥ɲu˩˥

la˩kæ˩˥\$ /la˩kæ˩˥/ laehrae (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: la˩kæ˩#˥)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: H\$ ▶ Raven. • 乌鸦 ㊟ la˩kæ˩˥ tʃʰu˩˥-mi˩˥ | pʰɤ˩˥-ɲi˩˥! • This raven is a male! • 这只乌鸦是公的! ㊟ la˩kæ˩˥ tʃʰu˩˥-mi˩˥ | mi˩˥-ɲi˩˥! • This raven is a female! • 这只乌鸦是母的! ㊟ Classifier: mi˩˥

la˩kæ˩˥-mi˩˥\$ /la˩kæ˩˥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˩˥

la˩kæ˩˥-pʰɤ˩˥#˥ /la˩kæ˩˥pʰɤ˩˥/ 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) ㊟ la˩kæ˩˥-pʰɤ˩˥ tʰɤ˩˥-mi˩˥\$ • ~ DEM CLF: that male raven • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公乌鸦 ㊟ Classifier: mi˩˥

la˩tsu˩˥ /la˩tsu˩˥/ laezi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: H# ▶ Chilli peppers. • 辣椒 (汉语借词: ‘辣子’) ㊟ In local Chinese dialect: 辣子 ㊟ la˩tsu˩˥ hɤ˩˥-hɤ˩˥ • to fry chilli peppers • 炒辣椒 ㊟ Classifier: ɲu˩˥ ㊟ 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 ㊟ dzɤ˩˥ le˩! • Well done! / Great! • 好了! / 太好了!

le˩t-hã˩˥ /le˩t-hã˩˥/ 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) ❸ Morphological makeup: le-t, hã12

le-t-q^hwæ] /le-t-q^hwæ]/ Le Khuaeq

NOUN ❸ 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’。 ❸ Morphological makeup: le-t, q^hwæ]a

le-t-ta1 /le-ta1/ leda

CONJUNCTION ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Up to, all the way to; even. • 到……为止、一直到……、连……

le-t-ti] /le-ti]/ Le Deiq

NOUN ❸ 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’。 ❸ Morphological makeup: le-t, ti]a

le-t-wo1 /le-two1/ le’uo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Again, over again, once over again; back. • 再、又、重新, ……回去 ❸ le-t-wo1 jo1 • to come back • 回 ❸ le-t-wo1 le-t-gy1 • to do over again • 重新做, 从头开始 ❸ le-t-wo1 | le-t-gy1~gy1 • to build anew, to make anew, to rebuild • 重新做、重新建 ❸ le-t-wo1 le-t-tso1 zwx1 • to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat ceaselessly • 重复讲说过的话 ❸ le-t-wo1 bi1 • to go back • 回去

le-t-wo1 t^ho1 tso1 1 /le-two1 t^ho1 tso1/ le’uo tojo

VERB ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ To turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ❸ See also: le-t-wo1 t^ho1 tso1 2 ❸ Morphological makeup: wo1

le-t-wo1 t^ho1 tso1 2 /le-two1 t^ho1 tso1/ le’uo tojo

ADVERB ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ Then, afterwards. • 后来 (原意: 翻篇) ❸ See also: le-t-wo1 t^ho1 tso1 1

le-t-zwx1 /le-tzwx1/ leruaq (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ To answer. • 回答 ❸ no1-nyu1 | le-t-my1 do1, | ə1 ma1-t-nyu1 | le-t-zwx1-ji1 mæ1! • You ask, and I answer! ❸ (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! ❸ Morphological makeup: le-t, zwx1b

li1a /li1/ li (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ① ▶ To look at. • 看

❸ (phonological elicitation) t^hi1-li1-dzo1 • DUR ~ PROG: is watching • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在看 ❸ (phonological elicitation) tso1~tso1 li1 • to look at things • 看东西 ❸ no1 li1-tshu1-ze1! • 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 ❸ a1ko1 li1 • to manage the household, to look after the house; to keep watch over the house • 管家、管家里的事情, 看守家 ③ ▶ To visit, to go and see (someone). • 访问 ❸ p^hæ1 tsei1-zo1-nyu1 | my1 zo1 li1 • 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)

li1 /li1/ liq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Tea. • 茶 ❸ li1 tæ1-t-bi1! • 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。) ❸ li1 t^hu1-bi1! • Let’s drink tea! / We’re going to drink tea! • 喝茶吧! ❸ Classifier: q^hwx1a (CLF for bowlfuls)

li1pi1 /li1pi1/ libi (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. • 已经泡了太久的茶叶 ❸ Classifier: k^hwx1a

li1ph1p1 /li1ph1p1/ lipeu

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ nyw1-thã1-li1ph1p1 • lichen tea from the Nguahan nyw1-thã1 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)

li1q^ha1 /li1q^ha1/ likha

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ See also: si1k^hu1-[u1by1] ❸ Classifier: q^hwx1a (CLF for bowlfuls) ❸ Morphological makeup: li1, q^ha1

li1zy1 /li1zy1/ liru

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Tenderloins. • 里脊肉 ❸ Classifier: qa1c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

lje]fe1 /lje]fe1/ liafei

NOUN 凉粉 Tone: LM ▶ Mungo bean jelly. • 凉粉

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 凉粉

ljɤ́a /dʷaɬljɤ́/ lia

CLASSIFIER 凉粉 Tone: L_a ▶ Self-classifier for lives, for destinies. • 量词: 命、命运 凉粉 [tɕʰuɬ-ljɤ́] • **DEM** ~: this life • 指示代词 ~: 这个命 (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

ljɤ́1 /ljɤ́/ liaq

NOUN 梁 Tone: LH ▶ Beam. • 梁 Classifier: pʰǽa

ljɤ́2 /ljɤ́/ liaq

NOUN 凉粉 Tone: LM?LH? ▶ Life, existence, destiny, fate. • 命、生命、命运 凉粉 [noɬ | ljɤ́ tɕʰuɬ-ljɤ́-dzo], | qʰǽ | zʷǽ! • You really have a happy lot! • 你命好! 凉粉 [hɪ́t-ljɤ́] • human existence, the human lot • 人命、人类的命运 Classifier: ljɤ́a

ljɤ́miɬ /ljɤ́miɬ/ liami (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: leɬmiɬ, Da: lɤ́miɬ)

NOUN 大梁 Tone: LH ▶ Major (supporting) beam. • 大梁 Classifier: pʰǽa

ljɤ́miɬ-tǽqoɬ /ljɤ́miɬ-tǽqoɬ/ liami daegho

NOUN 大梁装饰 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: pʰǽa

ljɤ́ɕuɬ /ljɤ́ɕuɬ/ liashi

NOUN 粮食 Tone: L ▶ Cereals. • 粮食 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 粮食

loɬ /loɬ/ lo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 事情 Tone: M ① ▶ Work, occupation, task. • 事情 凉粉 [loɬ dzoɬ] • to be busy, to have work to do • 忙, 有活要干 凉粉 [njɤ́ | loɬ mɤ́t-dzoɬ] • I am not busy. / I have some free time. • 我不忙。 凉粉 [ɔ́ loɬ, ɔ́ ɕeɬ] • 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: loɬ ② ▶ Usefulness. • 用处 凉粉 [loɬ mɤ́t-dzoɬ] • 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)

loɬb /dʷaɬloɬ/ lo

CLASSIFIER 事情 Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for tasks and occupations. • 量词: 事情 (一件)、活 (一个)

loɬ1 /loɬ/ loq

VERB 过 Tone: L ▶ To cross (a mountain pass). • 过 (垭口) 凉粉 [myɬ-tǽoɬ loɬ] • to go down (after crossing a mountain pass) • 往下过去 (过了垭口以后)

loɬ2 /loɬ/ loq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 山谷 Tone: L ▶ Mountain valley. • 山谷 凉粉 (phonological elicitation) loɬ-qoɬ • in the valley • 山谷里 Classifier: loɬb

loɬb /dʷaɬloɬ/ lo

CLASSIFIER 山谷 Tone: L_b ▶ Self-classifier for valleys. • 量词: 谷 (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. 凉粉 [hɪ́t-ɕɪ́ | dʷaɬ-loɬ] • 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') 凉粉 [siɬdziɬ | dʷaɬ-loɬ] • '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')

loɬ /loɬ/ loq

NOUN 大拇指 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)。

loɬ1 /loɬ/ loq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 厚 Tone: MH ▶ Thick. • 厚 凉粉 [tɕʰuɬ | loɬ-pǽt-tǽ-gyɬ] • It's really thick! • 很厚啊! 凉粉 Antonym: biɬ2

loɬ2 /loɬ/ loq (Gi: same)

VERB 拱手作揖 Tone: MH ▶ To join hands in an indication of submission. • 拱手作揖 凉粉 See also: tɕʰɤ́-tɕʰɤ́ loɬ

loɬbǽ /loɬbǽ/ lobbae

NOUN 索道 Tone: MH# ▶ Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. • 索桥, 溜索 Classifier: kʰuɬb

loɬbyɬ /loɬbyɬ/ lobbe (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 手掌 Tone: L ▶ Palm of the hand. • 手掌 Classifier: luɬb

loɬbyɬ-luɬ /loɬbyɬ-luɬ/ lobbulee (Dd: loɬbyɬ-luɬ)

NOUN 肘 Tone: LM-L ▶ Elbow. • 肘 凉粉 See also: loɬtʰuɬ Classifier: luɬb

loɬbyɬ-tɕʰuɬ /loɬbyɬ-tɕʰuɬ/ lobbuchi (Dd: same, Gi: loɬbyɬ-tɕʰuɬ, Jj: loɬbyɬ-tɕʰuɬ)

NOUN 象 Tone: L#- ▶ Elephant. • 象、大象 Classifier: pʰoɬa, ɣɬ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) glang

chen 𑍎𑍇𑍂𑍇𑍂 𑍎 Comparanda: (Pumi) lō555buu22tə^{hi}22
≈ lō555bo55tə^{hi}53

loɰdy#ɿ /loɰdyɿ/ 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: ɣɿ

loɰdziɿ /dɰuɿ loɰdziɿ/ lozzee (Gi: same, Da: ∅)

CLASSIFIER 𑍎 Tone: L ▶ A handful (using both hands).
• 量词: 捧 (用两只手)

loɰdzoɿ /loɰdzoɿ/ lojjo (Gi, Jj: same, Da: loɰdzoɿ)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: LH ▶ Bracelet. • 手镯 𑍆 ɣɿɿ-loɰdzoɿ (+ɿiɿ) • silver bracelet • 银手镯 𑍆 hæɿ-loɰdzoɿ (+ɿiɿ) • gold bracelet • 金手镯 𑍆 joɿ-loɰdzoɿ • jade bracelet • 玉手镯 𑍆 loɰdzoɿ k^{hu}ɿ • to wear a bracelet • 戴手镯 𑍎 Classifier: p^{ho}ɿ_a

loɰdɰuɿ /loɰdɰuɿ/ loddee (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 𑍎 Tone: LM ▶ Generous. • 大方 𑍎 Morphological makeup: dɰuɿ_a Literal translation: ‘(having a) large hand’.

loɰdɰɰɿ /loɰdɰɰɿ/ 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 𑍆 loɰdɰɰɿ tɰ^{hu}ɿ-naɿ • ~ DEM CLF: this weeding hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这把三齿耙 𑍎 Classifier: naɿ_a

loɰfyɿ /loɰfyɿ/ lofu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ▶ Easy. • 容易, 容易做 𑍆 loɰfyɿ | zɰwæɿ • very easy • 很容易 𑍆 Antonym: loɰthaɿ

loɰgyɿ /loɰgyɿ/ Luggu

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: L# ▶ Ninglang. • 宁蒗 𑍆 loɰgyɿ-diɿmiɿ • the Ninglang plain • 宁蒗坝子

loɰ-gyɿɰdyɿ /loɰgyɿɰdyɿ/ logguddu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: L- ▶ Back of the hand. • 手背 𑍆 (morph) Literally “the back of the hand”. 𑍎 Classifiers: k^{hu}wɰɿ_a, ɿuɿ_b

loɰthaɿ /loɰthaɿ/ loha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𑍎 Tone: M ▶ Difficult, hard to do. • 难做 𑍆 jiɿ loɰthaɿ • difficult to do • 难做 𑍆 jiɿ loɰthaɿ | zɰwæɿ • extremely difficult to do • 非常难做 𑍆 mɰɰ-loɰthaɿ! • NEG ~: (it is) not difficult! • 否定 ~: 不难。 𑍆 Antonym: loɰfyɿ

loɰjɰɿ /loɰjɰɿ/ loye

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: LM ▶ Silver coin, silver yuan. • 银元 𑍆 loɰjɰɿ | dɰuɿ-p^hæɿ • one silver coin • 一块银元

loɰjiɿ /loɰjiɿ/ loyi

VERB 𑍎 Tone: M ▶ To work. • 劳动、工作 𑍆 loɰjiɿ zɰɿ jiɿ • 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: loɰ, jiɿ 1

loɰjiɿ-hɿɿ hɿɿɿ /loɰjiɿhɿɿhɿɿ/ lo yihin (Gi: same, Jj: loɰjiɿ hɿɿɿ)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: #H ▶ Worker (in the fields or elsewhere). • 劳动人民, 农民 𑍆 (phonology) Phonetically close to [loɰjiɿ:hɿɿ] or [loɰjiɿhɿɿ], the relativizer /-hɿɿ/ being coalescent. The same applies to other agent names built using this /-hɿɿ/+/hɿɿ/ sequence. 𑍎 Classifier: ɣɿ 𑍎 Morphological makeup: loɰjiɿ, -hɿɿ, hɿɿ

loɰk^hwaɿ /loɰk^hwaɿ/ lokua

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: LM ▶ Basket, carried on the back. • 大背篓 𑍆 Synonym: k^hɰɰ-miɿɿ 𑍎 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 箩筐

loɰloɰ /loɰloɰ/ Lolo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: M ▶ Yi (ethnic group). • 彝族 𑍎 Classifier: ɣɿ

loɰmæɿ /loɰmæɿ/ Lomae

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: L ▶ Lomae: the village of Qiansuo. • 前所 𑍆 See also: kɰwɰɰ-zɰɰɿ

loɰmiɿ /loɰmiɿ/ lomi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: loɰmiɿ)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: LM ▶ Thumb. • 大拇指 𑍎 Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

loɰmiɿ-qaɿ /loɰmiɿqaɿ/ 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 acupuncture point on the Large Intestine meridian. Stimulating the Hegu point is considered to alleviate pain, especially headaches and toothaches. • 虎口 𑍎 Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

loɰnaɿ-byɿ /loɰnaɿbyɿ/ lonabbu

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: H# ▶ Prison. • 监狱 𑍆 loɰnaɿ-byɿ-qaɿ tæɿ • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在监狱里 𑍆 Synonym: loɰziɿ-byɿ, tɰɰɰ-jɰɰ

loɰniɿ /loɰniɿ/ loni (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: H# ▶ Finger. • 手指 𑍎 Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

loɰniɿ | dɰuɿ-lɰuɿ /loɰniɿdɰuɿlɰuɿ/ loni ddeele

NOUN 𑍎 Tone: H# | M ▶ Index finger. • 食指

loŋni | ni-tɕu /loŋniŋi-tɕu/ *loni nilee* (Gi: Ø)

NOUN Tone: H# | M ▶ Middle finger. • 中指

loŋni | so-tɕu /loŋniŋso-tɕu/ *loni solee*

NOUN Tone: H# | M ▶ Ring finger, fourth finger. • 第四根手指

loŋpy /loŋpy/ *lobu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Ring. • 戒指 ɟɟy-
loŋpy • silver ring • 银戒指 ɟɟhæ-*loŋpy* • gold ring
• 金戒指 ɟɟjo-tɕu • jade ring 𠂇 (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 𠂇 Classifier: ɟɟu

loŋqo 1 /loŋqo/ *logho*

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Copper pot for cooking cereals
(nowadays, almost exclusively rice) and soup. • 煮饭或煮
汤的铝锅。在过去，铝锅一般是铜做的。 ɟɟloŋqo,
| ha-tɕu-di! • The copper pot is for cooking cereals!
• 铝锅，是煮饭用的（东西）！ ɟɟloŋqo: | ha-
tɕu-di! | æ-tɕu, | dzu-*kʰu*-di! | tɕʰɣ-ho, | dzu-
tɕu-di! • The cooking pot (/loŋqo/) is for cooking ce-
reals! The copper pot (/æ-tɕu/) is for putting water! The
boiler (/tɕʰɣ-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.)
• 铝锅，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） ɟɟæ-*loŋqo* • Copper cereal pot • 铜饭
锅 𠂇 (phonological elicitation) loŋqo-tɕu-ɟɟu • ~ POSS •
~ 属式：铜饭锅的 𠂇 Classifier: ɟɟu 𠂇 Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 铝锅

loŋqo 2 /dɟu loŋqo/ *logho*

CLASSIFIER 𠂇 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）

loŋqʰy /loŋqʰy/ *lokheu* (Jj: same)

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: L ▶ Gully; ravine; valley. • 山沟 𠂇
Classifier: loŋ

loŋqʰwɣ /loŋqʰwɣ/ *lokhu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: LM ① ▶ Arm. • 胳膊
𠂇 (phonological elicitation) loŋqʰwɣ-*li* • to look
at (the) arm • 看胳膊 𠂇 Classifier: pʰo_a ② ▶ Hand.
• 手 𠂇 loŋqʰwɣ-tɕʰæ • to wash one's hands • 洗手

loŋqʰwɣ-tɕʰu-tɕi /loŋqʰwɣ-tɕʰu-tɕi/ *lokhuakeexxi*

NOUN 𠂇 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）

loŋkwæ# /loŋkwæ/ *lowae*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Left-handed person. • 左撇
子 𠂇 (Gi) tɕʰu-*loŋkwæ*-*gɣ*-tɕʰy! • He's left-handed!
• 他是左撇子！

loŋsu /loŋsu/ *losi*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: M ▶ Teacher. • 老师 𠂇 Classifier: ɟɟ
𠂇 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 老师

loŋsy /loŋsy/ *Loshu*

NOUN 𠂇 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
𠂇 Comparanda: (Pumi) lu55ci22

loŋsy | hi-na-mi# /loŋsyhi-na-mi/ *Loshu xienami*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: L# | L- ▶ Lugu Lake. • 泸沽湖 𠂇
(semantics) Lugu Lake can also be referred to simply as
“the Lake”, /hi-na-mi#/. 𠂇 (morphemic make-up)
The expression consists of the simple succession of the
place name loŋsy and the common noun ‘lake’. There
is no tonal change. 𠂇 Morphological makeup: loŋsy,
hi-na-mi#

loŋta-t-loŋtsi# /loŋta-loŋtsi/ *loda lojie*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: #H ▶ Streamer of scriptures. • 经幡、
风马旗（挂在山上） 𠂇 loŋta-t-loŋtsi | le-ta! • 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） 𠂇 loŋta-
loŋtsi | tʰi-t-hwæ • to hang a streamer of scriptures •
挂一个经幡 𠂇 loŋta-t-loŋtsi | tʰi-tɕʰæ • to set up a
streamer of scriptures • 固定一个经幡 𠂇 loŋta-t-loŋtsi-
pɣ# • a streamer of scriptures • 一个经幡 𠂇 See also:
na-tɕʰōt-ō-di-pɣ 𠂇 Classifiers: pɣ_b, pʰæ_a 𠂇 Ety-
mology: (Tibetan loanword) *rlung rta* རྒྱལ་རྩ་

loŋtʰo /loŋtʰo/ *loto*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: LM ▶ Handcuffs, chains to tie a crimi-
nal's hands. • 手铐 𠂇 loŋtʰo-kʰu ≈ loŋtʰo-kʰu • to
put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands) •
戴上手铐 𠂇 Classifier: dze_a 3

loŋtsʰu-sa /loŋtsʰu-sa/ *locisa* (Jj: same)

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: LH- ▶ Meat of the front legs of cattle. •
牲畜前腿的肉

loŋty /loŋty/ *lodeu*

NOUN 𠂇 Tone: LM ▶ Fist. • 拳 𠂇 (phonological elici-

tation) lo|tɿ|=bɿ| ɣu/ • “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: tɿ|_b

loꞤtʰuꞤ /loꞤtʰuꞤ/ lotee (Jj: same)

NOUN 𐤎 Tone: LM ▶ Elbow. 𐤎 See also: lo|by|
 |u| 𐤎 Classifier: tʏ|_b

lo|t͡sæ¹ /lo|t͡sæ¹/ lozhae (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Wrist. • 手腕 (词源: 手的关节) 🌸 Classifier: tɕæ̌_a 🌸 Morphological makeup: tɕæ̌₁3

lo-zi]-by] /lo-zi]by]/ loxxibbu

NOUN 监狱 Tone: H#- ► Prison. • 监狱 𐎛𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵 **loʔzi-byj-**
qoʔ 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵 • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在
监狱里 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵 Synonym: 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎵

lyl /lyl/ lu (Gi: same)

VERB 䄀 Tone: H ▶ To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠
(线……)、裹 (毡子……) ㊦ See also: qoɿɿ

lyl 1 /**lyl**/ lu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Field. • 田地 🌸 Classifier: **kyɿ**_a 2
(**CLF** for tracts of land)

ly 2 /ly/ lu

TON Tone: M ▶ Stone (monosyllable). • 石 **ly|**
ɬæ|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: **ly|mi|**

ly **l**_a **1** /**ly**/ *luq* (**Gi**, **Jj**: same)

VERB ☼ Tone: L_a ► To bark (a dog barks). • 狗吠
 ☞ **k^hy|mi| ly|** • the dog barks • 狗吠 ☞ **k^hy| ly|-dzo|**
 • the dog is barking • 狗在叫 ☐ See also: **ly|~ly|**

lv_l_a 2 /lv_l/ luq

VERB 🌀 Tone: L_a ▶ To roll, to coil (fabric). • 把布卷起来 🗨️ (phonological elicitation) **dʊw˦-kʰwɿ˥ | lɿ˧** • to coil something • 卷一块 (东西) 📖 See also: **lɿ˧~lɿ˧**

lv **l**_a **3** /**lv**/ *luq* (**Gi**, **Jj**: same)

VERB 𪛗 Tone: L_a ▶ To plough, to till. • 耕种
 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) le-ɬ-ly-zeɬ • ACCOMP ~
 PFV: has ploughed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 耕种了
 𪛗 dʒi-ɬmi-ɬ lyɬ • to plough with a water buffalo • 用水
 牛耕田 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) dʒi-ɬmi-ɬ ly-zeɬ
 • ploughed with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田了 𪛗 See
 also: jiɬ lyɬ

lyl_a 4 /lyl/ luq (Dd: same)

VERB Tone: L_a ► To suffice, to be enough. • 足够

ǰ əɭ-lɿʔ? • Is it enough? Is it sufficient? • 够了吗? ǰ əɭ-lɿ-zeʔ? • As above. • 同上 ǰ leɪ-lɿ-zeʔ! • Yes, it is enough! • 够了!

ly1 /ly1/ luq (Jj, Dd: $\emptyset$)

NOUN  Tone: MH  Maggot. •  蛆

luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐀄 Tone: MH ▶ To herd. • 放牧 𐀄 go|bo|ly| •
to graze cattle, to herd cattle • 放牧牲畜 𐀄 zɥwæ|ly| •
to graze horses, to herd horses • 放马 𐀄 ji|ly| • to graze
cows, to herd cows • 放牛 𐀄 bo|ly| • to herd pigs • 放
猪 𐀄 tsʰu|ly| • to graze goats, to herd goats • 放山羊
𐀄 dzi-mi|ly| • to graze water buffalos, to herd water buf-
falos • 放水牛

ly12 /ly1/ luq

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ① ► To escape, to flee. • 逃跑, 逃掉 ㄍㄌㄞˊㄌㄩˊ, | huɿˊ-zɛ! • They've escaped, and they're off! • 他们逃走了, 现在又不见了! ㄍㄌㄞˊㄌㄩˊ, | ㄍㄌㄞˊㄗㄞˊ! • 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) ㄍ (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 ㄍㄌㄞˊㄌㄩˊ, | mɿˊ-tɕoɿˊ d͡ʒwæˊ-zɛ! • 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!

ly|by| /ly|by|/ *lubbu*

侗  Tone: M ▶ Vegetable bed (in a vegetable garden). • 菜畦  Synonym: 𑜁𑜧𑜨𑜫𑜩𑜨-𑜁𑜧𑜨𑜫𑜩𑜨  Classifier: 𑜁𑜧𑜨𑜫𑜩𑜨 2

ly|ci|t|tsw|na|ha| /ly|ci|t|tsw|na|ha|/ *Luxi Zhinaha*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M-ML ▶ Luxi Zhinaha, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, pʰy˥˥zo˥˥-pʰy˥˥ty˥˥ly˥˥ ly˥˥leɪ˥˥t͡swa˥˥na˥˥ha˥˥ (one of the seven *ddabe* da˥˥t͡pɿ˥˥ 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: pʰy˥˥zo˥˥-pʰy˥˥ty˥˥ly˥˥

ly|dzɯʌ̃ /ly|dzɯʌ̃/ lujji

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Stone chips, little slabs of stone. •
零碎的石头块 📦 See also: ly|miɬ-dzuɬdzuɬ 🌸 Clas-
sifier: tɕswɔɬ_a 2 (CLF for handfuls)

lytɣuɔtɣuɔt /lytɣuɔtɣuɔt/ luhreehree

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L? L+#H? ➤ Name of a ritual carried

out by the *ddabe* priest: “*luhreehree*”. • 达巴《鲁俄俄》经。

ly|ji| /ly|ji|/ *luyi*

VERB Tone: LM ▶ To record sound. • 录音 𐌶 **ha|le|t-dzu|t-se|**, | **ly|ji|t-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! 𐌶 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 录音

ly|t-ly| /ly|t-ly|/ *lulu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H# ▶ To bark (a dog barks) (reduplicated form). • 狗吠 (重叠形式) 𐌶 **du|t-ly|t-ly|t-ly|** • **DE-LIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 叫一叫 𐌶 Morphological makeup: ly|_a 1

ly|t-ly| /ly|t-ly|/ *lulu*

VERB Tone: M? H#? ▶ To roll, to coil (fabric) (reduplicated form). • 把布卷起来 (重叠形式) 𐌶 (**phonological elicitation**) **le|t-ly|t-ly|** • **ACCOMP** ~ **RED** • 实施 ~ 重叠: 卷一卷 𐌶 (**phonological elicitation**) **tso|t-tso| ly|t-ly|** • to coil things • 卷东西 𐌶 Morphological makeup: ly|_a 2

ly|t-ly| /ly|t-ly|/ *lulu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L+MH ▶ To move. • 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动) 𐌶 (**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. 𐌶 **ly|t-ly|t-ze|** • ~ **PFV** • 动了 𐌶 **thi|t-ly|t-ly|(-ze|)** • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ 𐌶 **thi|t-ly|t-ly| | se|** • to walk askance, to walk askew: e.g. a lame person walks with difficulty • 歪着走、扭着走、例如: 残疾人走路有困难 𐌶 **kʰu|t-tsʰ| ly|t-ly|** • to move one's leg around • 活动一下 (自己的) 腿 𐌶 **du|t-hx| mʰ|t-ly|t-ly|** • lazy, who doesn't lift a finger, doesn't take care of anything • 懒, 一动不动, 什么也不管

ly|mi| /ly|mi|/ *lumi* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ly|t-ly|)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Stone. • 石头 𐌶 (**proverb**) **kʰy|pʰæ|tɕi|**, | **ly|mi| dzu|t-bi| | ɣy|t-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。) 𐌶 Classifier: ly|_b

ly|mi|t-bo#| /ly|mi|t-bo|/ *lumibbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Stone wall. • 石墙 𐌶 See also: **tɕo|lbo|** 𐌶 Classifier: ly|_b (**CLF** for round objects, used

as generic **CLF**.)

ly|mi|t-dzu|t-dzu| /ly|mi|t-dzu|t-dzu|/ *lumijiji* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: -L# ▶ Little slabs of stone, stone chips. • 零碎的石块 𐌶 See also: **ly|t-dzu|** 𐌶 Classifier: kʰwʰ|_a

ly|pʰy| 1 /ly|pʰy|/ *lu puq* (Dd: same, Gi: ci|pʰy| 𐌶 (**usage**) The speaker knows the term **ly|pʰy|**, but prefers the term **ci|pʰy|**, Jj: ci|da|)

VERB Tone: L# ▶ To open up new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land. • 开荒 𐌶 **ly|pʰy| hu|** • [(S)he] has gone to open up new land. • 他开荒去了。 𐌶 **ly|pʰy| bi|t-so|t-ni|** • It's necessary to go and open up new land for cultivation. / We're going to have to open up new land for cultivation. • 应该去开荒了。 𐌶 Morphological makeup: ly| 1 The origin of the disyllable has not been established yet: the second syllable does not appear to be **pʰy|3** ‘to turn over’, 翻。

ly|pʰy| 2 /ly|pʰy|/ *lupu*

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Paddy field. • 水田 𐌶 See also: **ci|t-ly|t-my|di|** 𐌶 Classifier: pʰy|_a

ly|qæ#| /ly|qæ|/ *lughae* (Da, Dd: ly|qæ|)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Limit, boundary between fields belonging to different families. It is typically materialized by a small dike. • 地界: 不同家庭田地之间的界限 𐌶 Classifier: ly|_b (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.)

ly|tsu| /ly|tsu|/ *Lusi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ly|t-sy|)

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Lisu (ethnic group). • 傈僳族 𐌶 **ly|tsu|**, | **hwæ|tsu|t-ɕe| dzu|!** • 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”。) 𐌶 Classifier: y|

ly|tsu| /ly|tsu|/ *luzi* (Da: ∅)

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Oven. • 炉子 𐌶 Classifier: na|_a 𐌶 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 炉子

ly|tɕʰu| /ly|tɕʰu|/ *Luqi*

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ The village of Fengke (close to the Yangtze river): this is the former name of the area in

Chinese. • 六区, 今奉科乡 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

ly|tɕʰu|~hĩ#] /ly|tɕʰu|~hĩ#] Luqihin

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM+#H ▶ The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fuko). • 奉科的人 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

lwæ|pʰɿ| /lwæ|pʰɿ|/ luapeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Ashes. • 灰 ㊦ (Gi, La) lwæ|pʰɿ|~ni|ɣɿ| • grey; literally: “like ashes” • 灰色的 (直译: “像白灰”) ㊦ no| lwæ|pʰɿ|~dzɿ|~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: lwɿ/, pʰɿ|_a Confirmed etymology (morphemic composition): ‘white ashes’. The first syllable underwent a vowel change, from lwɿ to lwæ.

lwɿ/ /lwɿ/ / luaq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LH ▶ Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. • 灰, 灰烬 (包括草木灰等等) ㊦ lwɿ|~pʰæ|di| • like ashes; gray-coloured • 像灰烬, 灰色 ㊦ Classifier: tɕwɿ|_a 2 (CLF for handfuls) ㊦ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɸʷΛ51



ᄃᄃ /ᄃᄃ/ lhaq

VERB 𐤮 Tone: MH ① ► To soar, to spring forth. • 升起、涌出、崛起 𐤮 **my|tɕi | gɣ|tɕa|ze** | Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ② ► To surpass, to outclass, to outperform. • 超越、胜过、超过 𐤮 **ti|dɔ̃|ɳu | sɣ|dɣ|, | ɛ|ma| | a|pʰo|~hi | le|tɕa!** • In Dideo's opinion, Ama surpasses all others / she is head and shoulders above the rest! • 在棣哪的眼里，阿妈比其他人更胜一筹！

𑜋𑜰𑜫𑜪𑜫𑜰𑜫\$ /𑜋𑜰𑜫𑜪𑜫𑜰𑜫/ *Lhamu*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H\$ ▶ Lhamu, a feminine given name.

- 拉姆: 一个女性名字 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loan-word) **Lha mo** ལ་མོ

$\text{[ʔa+pʁ]} \rightarrow \text{[ʔa+pʁ]}$ *lhabe*

ADVERB 🌀 Tone: L# ▶ A lot, hard. • 多、使劲
 ㄅㄢˊ ㄆㄣˊ ㄐㄧˊ • to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner • 使劲工作、使劲干 ㄅㄢˊ ㄆㄣˊ | ㄑㄨˊ ㄊ-ㄎㄨㄛˊ ㄐㄧˊ • to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done • 使劲工作一下 ㄅㄢˊ ㄆㄣˊ | ㄑㄨˊ ㄊ-ㄎㄨㄛˊ ㄙㄛˊ • to study hard, to make headway in one's studies • 努力学习一下

ʈa˦sa˦ /ʈa˦sa˦/ *Lhasa*

NOUN 🌀 Tone: M ▶ Lhasa. • 拉萨 🌀 Comparanda:
(Pumi) ɬa55sa51 ≈ la55sa51

ʔa-ʔa /ʔa-ʔa/ lhada

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ➤ Jerkin, leather vest. • 皮革背心
🌸 Usage: archaic 🌸 Classifier: [ɿʈ]

ʈaʈsʰo# / ʈaʈsʰo/ *Lhaco*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Lhaco, a feminine given name. •
拉搓: 一个女性名字 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loan-
word) **Lha mtsho** ལྷ་མཚོ་

ʈa˥˥zi˥˥ /ʈa˥˥zi˥˥/ *lhassee*

NOUN 画家 Tone: H# ▶ Painter. • 画家 ɿ ts^huɿ-t-y, |
tə-tziŋji! • (S)he is a painter! / (S)he can paint! • 他是
画家!

ɬi /ɬi-/ lhi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 咲 Tone: H ▶ To rest, to relax. • 休息, 松懈
[le-tɕi] • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

𐌲𐌹𐌳𐌰 /**q**u**𐌲𐌹𐌳𐌰**/ *lhi* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: M_b ▶ Month. • 量词: 月

fi] 1 /fi/ 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) **fi]-se]**

(-ze]) • ~ 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)

$$\Phi_i]_2 \ / \Phi_i- / \ l h i q$$

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Roebuck, hornless river deer. • 獐
子 🌸 Classifiers: p^{ho}l_a, mi_l_b

𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌰 /dʷat 𐌺i/ 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#. ☞ **ts^he-ɬi-ɬi**

• 10 spans, 10 armspreads • 十度

❖i1 /❖i1/ lhiq (Ji: li1)

VERB 𐀓 Tone: MH ▶ To dry in the sun. • 晒干 𐀓 le-
pɔtʰi-ɬi • to put in the sun to dry • 晒干

ʔi|bi| /ʔi|bi|/ *lhibbi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: ʔi|bi|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Turnip; radish. • 萝卜 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ̥h

ɬi|bo#1 /ɬi|bo|/ *lhibbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: #H ▶ Deaf person. • 聋子 ǃ **li|bo|**
hĩ| • deaf person • 耳朵聋的人 🌀 Classifier: **v|**

ḫi-bv- /ḫi-bv-/ *Lhibbu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Bai (ethnic group). • 白族 🌸
Classifier: 个

ʔi|bɤ| | dzɤ|tsʰi|si#| /ʔi|bɤ|dzɤ|tsʰi|si|/ *lhibbu jjaacee-*
see

NOUN 🌀 Tone: L# | LM+#H ▶ Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, *Ailanthus chinensis*. • 香椿、香椿树

ʔi-bv-t-mi#7 /ʔi-bv-t-mi-t/ *Lhibbumi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Bai woman. • 白族女人 🌸 Classifier: 个

ʔi-bɣʌ-zo#ʔ /ʔi-bɣʌ-zoʔ/ Lhibbusso

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Bai man. 🌸 Classifier: v-

ʔi-di /ʔi-di/ *Lhiddi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Yongning (place name). • 永宁
(地名) ❹ See also: [ti˥di˥-di˥mi˥](#)

ʔi-di-di-mi /ʔi-di-di-mi/ *Lhiddi ddimi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L#- ➡ Yongning plain (place name). •
永宁坝子 (地名) 🌸 Morphological makeup: ti di l

di˥mi˥

ʰi˥di˥-hĩ˥ /ʰi˥di˥hĩ˥/ *Lhiddihin* (Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ 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, 这个词指的是摩梭人) ʰ Classifier: ɿ˥

ʰi˥dzɿ˥ /ʰi˥dzɿ˥/ *Lhijji* (Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L# ▶ The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. • 永宁坝子的河流 ʰ Classifier: kʰu˥ɿ˥

ʰi˥gy˥# /ʰi˥gy˥/ *lhiggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ▶ Middle part; (in) the centre. • 中部, 中间 ʰ ʰi˥gy˥-dzi˥ • to sit in the centre • 坐在中间

ʰi˥hĩ˥#1 /ʰi˥hĩ˥/ *lhihin*

NOUN ʰ 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)

ʰi˥hĩ˥#2 /ʰi˥hĩ˥/ *Lhihin*

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ▶ Inhabitant of Yongning; Na person. • 永宁的人 ʰ ʰi˥hĩ˥-zo˥# • man from Yongning, Na man • 永宁男人、永宁摩梭男人 ʰ ʰi˥hĩ˥-zo˥-ji˥! • He's a man from Yongning / a Na man! • 他是永宁男人! / 他是永宁摩梭男人!

ʰi˥ki˥ /ʰi˥ki˥/ *lhigi*

NOUN ʰ 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” ʰ Morphological makeup: ʰi˥qʰwɿ˥, ki˥a

ʰi˥ki˥# /ʰi˥ki˥/ *Lhigi*

NOUN ʰ 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 ʰ ʰi˥ki˥, | ni˥se˥, | ta˥dzi˥, | my˥qʰwɿ˥, | 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, Mukhuæ, 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)

ʰi˥mi˥1 /ʰi˥mi˥/ *lhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ① ▶ Moon (disyllable). • 月亮 (双音节) ʰ Classifier: lɿ˥ ② ▶ Month (disyllable). • 月 (双音节) ʰ ʰi˥mi˥-dɿ˥-gi˥ • half a month • 半个月 ʰ ʰi˥mi˥-le˥-gy˥ • the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’ • 下半月份

ʰi˥mi˥2 /ʰi˥mi˥/ *lhimi*

NOUN ʰ Tone: M ▶ Female roebuck. • 母獐子 ʰ Classifier: ɿ˥

ʰi˥mi˥-da˥dzɿ˥# /ʰi˥mi˥-da˥dzɿ˥/ *lhimiddazzi*

NOUN ʰ Tone: #H ▶ Lunar eclipse. • 月蚀 ʰ ʰi˥mi˥-da˥dzɿ˥-ji˥! • 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!’) ʰ ʰi˥mi˥-da˥dzɿ˥-tʰɿ˥ • there is a lunar eclipse • 有月蚀 ʰ ʰi˥mi˥-da˥dzɿ˥-tʰɿ˥: | 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 ʰ Classifier: ɿ˥u˥ (CLF for times)

ʰi˥hɿ˥ /ʰi˥hɿ˥/ *lhinae*

NOUN ʰ Tone: L# ▶ Menses; period. • 月经 ʰ (etymology) The first syllable, /ʰi˥/, is clearly the morpheme for ‘moon’ (not attested in monosyllabic form in the present state of the language). ʰ ʰi˥hɿ˥-ze˥ • She is having her menses. • 她来了月经。 ʰ ʰi˥hɿ˥-go˥ • to have painful menses • 来了月经, 疼 ʰ Classifier: ʰi˥

ʰi˥gy˥ /ʰi˥gy˥/ *lhingu*

NOUN ʰ Tone: H# ▶ Waist of the trousers. • 裤子的上部分: 腰部 ʰ ʰi˥gy˥-dɿ˥-gy˥ • one trousers waist • 一个裤子腰部 ʰ Classifier: gy˥a 2

ʰi˥pæ˥ /ʰi˥pæ˥/ *lhibae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʰi˥pæ˥)

NOUN ʰ Tone: H# ▶ Earring. • 耳环 ʰ gy˥-ʰi˥pæ˥ (+ji˥) • silver earring • 银耳环 ʰ hæ˥-ʰi˥pæ˥ (+ji˥) • gold earring • 金耳环 ʰ jo˥-ʰi˥pæ˥ (+ji˥) • jade earring • 玉耳环 ʰ na˥hĩ˥, | jo˥-ʰi˥pæ˥-dzo˥-ky˥! • jade earring • 玉耳环 ʰ Classifiers: lɿ˥, dze˥a 3

ʰi˥pi˥ /ʰi˥pi˥/ *lhibi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ʰ Tone: L# ▶ Ear. • 耳朵 ʰ ʰi˥pi˥-qʰɿ˥dzɿ˥ • hole in the ear (to put earrings) • 耳垂的洞 (来访问耳) ʰ Classifier: pʰo˥a

ʰi˥py˥lɿ˥ /ʰi˥py˥lɿ˥/ *lhibulu* (Jj: ʰi˥py˥lɿ˥)

NOUN ʰ Tone: H# ▶ Ear tumour, pathological excres-

cence of the ear. • 耳朵瘤 ❁ Classifier: $\lfloor w \rfloor_b$

ʔi+p^hy# /ʔi+p^hy/ *lhipu*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. • 公獐子 ɕʰi˥pʰɤ˥tʰɤ˥l-mi˨# ≈ ɕʰi˥pʰɤ˥tʰɤ˥l-mi˨
• ~ DEM CLF: that male roebuck • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公獐子 🌸 Classifiers: ɤ˥l, [ɬu˥b, mi˨b

ʎi-ɕʰæ# / ʎi-ɕʰæ/ *lhikhae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Earwax. • 耳垢 🌸 Classifier: k^hwɿ̌a 🌸 Morphological makeup: q^hæ̌4

ɬi-q^hy# /ɬi-q^hy-/ *lhikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Auditory canal. • 耳孔 ǝ̌tshuɿ
|tɿtɿqʰɿ| |dʷɿtɿpɿ| tʰaɿ! • 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: ǝ̌wɿ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

ʈi|q^hwɣ| /ʈi|q^hwɣ|/ lhikhua (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʈi-ʈq^hwɣ|)

NOUN * Tone: L ▶ Trousers. • 裤子 * Classifier:
|wɿ_b

ʔi]ka] /ʔi]ka]/ lhihra

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L ► Infuriated, in a rage (connotation: attitude of a violent and overbearing person). • 大发雷霆 🗨️ **ti1ka1ji1** • to abandon oneself to one's rage • 大发雷霆 🗨️ (Sister.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S88)

ʔi|tʰu|mæ| /ʔi|tʰu|mæ|/ *lhideemae* (Gi: ʔi|tʰy|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）

𐌀 (Da) u↑=ɿ, | kʰy̯|mi | tʂʰu↓-jɿ | ɬu↑-njɿ↑-zo | | ʃi|tʃu↓mæ | dzi | dzo |. • Us (=in our family), this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room. **◆ (phonology)** Phonetically: [ʔu↑=ɿ]. • 咱们家这只狗经常呆在主屋火塘下面的地方。 🌸 Classifier: kʰwɿ↓_a

$$\text{[hi-ty]} \text{ / [hi-ty]} \text{ / } lhideu$$

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Asiatic plantain, *Plantago asiatica*. Also know as Chinese plantain, obako. • 车前草 🌸
Classifier: poŋ_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ʔi|zo| /ʔi|zo|/ *lhisso*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Baby roebuck. • 小獐子 🌸 Classifier: ㄅ

ʔi-zɣɿ-dzi /ʔi-zɣɿdzi/ *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: [vɪdʒoʊ#1](#)

$$lll / lll! / lhhh$$

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.

ʈo /ʈo-/ lho (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Rib. • 肋骨 🎵 **bo˥to˥** • pork rib
• 猪肋骨 🌸 Classifier: [wɿ˥]

ɬoɬ /ɬoɬ/ lhoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ Deep (water). • 深 (水深)
 ▣ Antonym: bi¹₂

ʈoꞑkʌꞑ /ʈoꞑkʌꞑ/ lhoge

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Rib. • 肋骨 Ɂ njɿ | no | ʈo.kɿ |
| le | q'hæt | k'wɿ | 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: ʈo.kɿ | ʈo | ni | 🌸 Classifier: kɿ |_a 1

↳[kɣ]-↳[ɲi] /↳[kɣ]↳[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: ʈɔŋni/. 📦 See also: ʈɔŋkɻ]

ʈo-|k^hv̥| /ʈo-|k^hv̥|/ lhoku (Dd: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: M ▶ Hip. • 胯 📦 Synonym:
 ʈɔ̌ʈsʰeɪmæʔ 🌀 Classifier: [wɿʈ]

↳ *lhobe*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Callus. • 茧子 ◇ (tonology)
MH ㄅㄣˊ ㄉㄜˋ ㄗㄞˊ ㄗㄟˊ! • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus!
• 起了水泡! ㄅㄠˊ ㄉㄜˋ ㄗㄞˊ ㄗㄟˊ! • (I/you/(s)he) got
a callus! • 起了茧子! ㄅㄠˊ ㄉㄜˋ | ㄌㄝˊ ㄉㄜˋ ㄗㄞˊ ㄗㄟˊ! • (I/y-
ou/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了茧子! ㄅㄠˊ ㄉㄜˋ | ㄑㄩㄚˊ
| ㄑㄞˊ ㄗㄟˊ! • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了一
个茧子! ㄅㄠˊ ㄉㄜˋ ㄗㄞˊ ㄗㄟˊ! • (I/you/(s)he) got
a callus! • 起了茧子! ㄅㄠˊ ㄉㄜˋ ㄗㄞˊ ㄗㄛˊ! • 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) 𐎔 toɥpɥ], woɥ-kɥɥ-kɥɥ-gɥɥ! • A callus is (something) hard! • 茧子, 是应棒棒的! 𐎔 Synonym: suɥɥɥ 𐎔 Classifier: ɥɥɥ

toɥpɥ] /toɥpɥ]/ lhobu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: H# ▶ Kowtow. • 跪下磕头 (叩头) 𐎔 toɥpɥ] tiɥ • to kowtow • 跪下磕头 𐎔 toɥpɥ] | leɥ-tiɥ • to kowtow • 跪下磕头 𐎔 See also: toɥ

toɥtaɥ /toɥtaɥ/ lhoda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PREPOSITION 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ On the side of, beside. • 旁边 𐎔 toɥtaɥ ɥɥ • to turn to the side • 向侧面转 𐎔 ɥoɥqʰwɥɥ | toɥtaɥ | goɥ • 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

toɥtaɥ-toɥniɥ /toɥtaɥ-toɥniɥ/ lhoda lhoni (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB 𐎔 Tone: -L ▶ In the vicinity, in the surroundings. • 周围, 附近 𐎔 (semantics) The first part of this disyllabic expression, /toɥtaɥ/, can be used on its own, meaning 'beside'. On the other hand, the second part cannot be used on its own. 𐎔 See also: toɥtaɥ

toɥtsʰeɥmæɥ /toɥtsʰeɥmæɥ/ lhoceimae (Dd: same, Da: toɥtsʰeɥmæɥ)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: L+H# ▶ Hip. • 胯 𐎔 Usage: archaic 𐎔 Synonym: toɥkʰɥɥ 𐎔 Classifier: ɥɥɥ

ɥɥ /jɥɥ/ ye (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Flat. • 平 𐎔 Synonym: jɥɥ 2

ɥɥ 1 /ɥɥ/ lhuq (Gi: ɥɥɥ, Jj: ɥɥɥ)

VERB 𐎔 Tone: L_a ▶ To hold in the mouth; to let melt in the mouth. • 含在嘴里、在嘴巴里溶化 𐎔 tsoɥ-tsoɥ ɥɥ • 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)

ɥɥ 2 /ɥɥ/ lhuq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: L_a ▶ Warm. • 温暖, 暖和 𐎔 dzɥɥ | ɥɥ • nice and warm • 温暖 𐎔 dɥwæɥ | ɥɥ • **INTENSIVE.VERY** ~ • 很暖和 𐎔 ɥɥ-hiɥ • ~ **REL/NMLZ** • 温暖的

ɥɥ 3 /ɥɥ/ lhuq (Jj: same, Gi: ɥɥɥ 𐎔 (tonology) L)

VERB 𐎔 Tone: L_a ▶ To warm up (food). • 热饭 𐎔 haɥ ɥɥ • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 𐎔 haɥ | leɥ-ɥɥ • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 𐎔 haɥ | dɥwɥ-ɥɥ-ɥɥ-ɥɥ • to warm up food a little • 饭热一热 𐎔 Morphological makeup: ɥɥ 2

ɥɥ /ɥɥ/ lhuq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: MH ① ▶ Brains. • 脑子、脑髓 𐎔 Classifier: ɥɥɥ ② ▶ Marrow. • 骨髓

ɥɥɥɥ# /ɥɥɥɥ#/ lhuggu

NOUN 𐎔 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 𐎔 ɥsuɥ-niɥ gɥɥ, | ɥɥɥɥ | dɥwɥ-suɥ kiɥ. • 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。

ɥɥɥmiɥmæɥdɥɥmiɥ# /ɥɥɥmiɥmæɥdɥɥmiɥ#/ lhumimaed-dumi (Gi: Ø, Jj: niɥmiɥmæɥdɥɥ#)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: #H ▶ Praying mantis. • 螳螂 𐎔 ɥɥɥmiɥmæɥdɥɥmiɥ tʰɥɥ-miɥ ≈ ɥɥɥmiɥmæɥdɥɥmiɥ tʰɥɥ-miɥ# • ~ **DEM CLF**: that praying mantis • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只螳螂 𐎔 Classifier: miɥɥ

ɥɥɥpʰæɥ /ɥɥɥpʰæɥ/ lhupae (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: L ▶ Nice and warm. • 温暖、温暖舒适、暖和 𐎔 ɥɥɥpʰæɥ-ɥɥɥ-gɥɥ • Same meaning: nice and warm. • 同样: 温暖舒适

m

ma-lby-dzu-zɿ /ma-lby-dzu-zɿ/ 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|dza|/ mazza (Da, Jj: Ø)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Ink (solid). • 墨 📦 (**semantics**)
 This word competes with a recent Chinese borrowing,
 whose pronunciations oscillate between **miɿʃyɿ**, **miɿʃweɿ**
 and **miɿʃoɿ**. 📦 Synonym: **miɿʃyɿ** 🌸 Classifier: q^hwɿʃ_a
 (**CLF** for bowlfuls)

ma₁ŋu[#] /ma₁ŋu₁/ *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: [maṅṡut-doṽyṽ](#), [doṽyṽ#ṽ](#) ☸ Classifier: [ṽutṽ](#)

ma_ŋwa-t-doɓvɪ /ma_ŋwa-t-doɓvɪ/ *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: [maŋnu#](#), [dojby#](#) 🌀 Classifier: [\[uɿ\]](#)

maŋɣat-qʰoŋlo /maŋɣatqʰoŋlo/ manee kholo

NOUN 🌀 Tone: LM+#H- ➡ Prayer wheel. • 转经筒 📦
In local Chinese dialect: 祈祷转经 🌀 Classifier: [ʋɿɓ]
🌀 Morphological makeup: ma|ŋɿuʃ|, qʰo|to|

ma-tsaʔ /ma-tsaʔ/ maza

NOUN ❷ Tone: H# ▶ Origin, distant cause, remote cause. • 来历、发源地、深层原因 / 来源、来龙去脉、脉络 ɿ **ma˧˥tsa˧˥** | **t͡ɕʰu˧˥+qo˧˥ le˧˥-tsʰu˧˥-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) ! ɿ **ma˧˥tsa˧˥** | **t͡ɕʰu˧˥-kʰwɿ˧˥** • ~ **DEM** **CLF**: this cause, this origin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这个来历 ❷ Classifier: **kʰwɿ˧˥** _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˥˩-tʂʰæ˥˩ywu˥˩ | le˥˩-tʰu˥˩, | le˥˩-qʰwɿ˥˩-t-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 咲 Tone: M ▶ To be free to, to have time to.
 (有) 空 咲 **njɣ | mɣ-t-mæ-t**. • I do not have the time;
 I am busy • 我忙、我没有空 咲 **njɣ | mæ-t-mɣ-t-ho**.
 • I won't have the time. • 我不会有时间。 咲 **bi | mɣ-t-
 mæ-t-ze-t**! • 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。)

mæt² /mæt/ mae

VERB 𪛗 Tone: M ▶ To manage (to do something). •
能够 (做)、(做) 成功 𪛗 (proverb) **ɕu˥˥-hĩ˥˥ q̥a˥˥
mæ˥˥~mæ˥˥! | tɕi˥˥-hĩ˥˥ le˥˥-mɤ˥˥~mæ˥˥! •** “Adults can man-
age 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！ 𪛗 (proverb) **ɕu˥˥-hĩ˥˥, |
q̥a˥˥a˥˥ mæ˥˥~mæ˥˥! | tɕi˥˥-hĩ˥˥, | 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-l_a /**mæ**-/ *mae* (Jj: same)

VERB 𪛗 Tone: M_a ① ► To clutch, to catch hold of. •
钩住 (东西) 𪛗 tʰiː-mæːl-zɛː • **DUR** ~ **PFV** • 钩住了
𪛗 nɲxː dɯxː | tʰiː-mɯːl-mæː! • 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

mæɹ /mæɹ/ mæɹq

VERB 🌀 Tone: L ▶ To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). • 灌溉 📖 **dzuw** | **le-mæ** | • **ACCOMP** ~: to water, to irrigate • 浇灌 📖
 Synonym: **dzuw** | **mæ** |

mæ̀a 1 /dʷɿt mæ̀/ *mae* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: L_a ▶ Monetary unit: yuan. • 量词: 钱 (一元、一块钱) 米 tsʰuɿ-mæ̀ • DEM ~: this yuan • 指示代词 ~: 这块钱 米 (tonology) H# ≈ H\$ 米 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 元, MC *ngjwon (Baxter 2000)

mæ̀a 2 /dʷɿt mæ̀/ *mae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 米 Tone: L_a ▶ 10,000. • 万 (数词充当量词) 米 dʷɿt-mæ̀ • 10,000 • 一万 米 tsʰeɿ-tyɿ mæ̀ • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万, 等于一亿 米 dʷɿt-eiɿ mæ̀ • one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million • 一百万 米 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 萬, MC *mjɔnH (Baxter 2000)

mæ̀a 3 /mæ̀/ *maeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 米 Tone: L_a ▶ To aim at; to point at. • 瞄准, 指 米 tʰiɿ-mæ̀-zeɿ, | qʰæɿ-biɿ-zeɿ. • [(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot. • 瞄准了, 要开枪了。 米 loɿɿɿ mæ̀ • to point at with the finger • 用手指出 米 (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ-tsoɿ mæ̀ • to point at things • 指东西

mæ̀ /mæ̀/ *maeq*

VERB 米 Tone: MH ① ▶ To close (the mouth, the eyes). • 闭 (嘴) 米 ɿi-toɿ | tʰiɿ-mæ̀ • to close the mouth • 闭嘴 米 njɿɿ | ɿiɿ | tʰiɿ-mæ̀ • to close the eyes • 闭眼 米 See also: mæ̀~mæ̀ ② ▶ To purse (one's lips). • 抿 (嘴巴)

mæ̀dʒoɿ /mæ̀dʒoɿ/ *maezzho* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mæ̀dʒyɿ)

NOUN 米 Tone: LH ▶ Whip. • 鞭子 米 zʷæɿ-mæ̀dʒoɿ • horse whip • 马鞭 米 Classifier: kʰuɿ

mæ̀koɿ /mæ̀koɿ/ *maego* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 米 Tone: LH ▶ Harness. • 挽具 米 zʷæɿ-mæ̀koɿ • horse harness • 马挽具 米 Classifier: ɿuɿ

-mæ̀mæ̀ /mæ̀mæ̀/ *maemae*

POSTPOSITION 米 Tone: H# ▶ At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. • ……末/底 米 ɿi-tʰiɿ-miɿ-mæ̀mæ̀, | qʰaɿ-dzeɿ tyɿ! • 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! 米 gyɿ-tʰiɿ-miɿ-mæ̀mæ̀ • towards the end of the ninth month • 九月底

mæ̀~mæ̀ /mæ̀mæ̀/ *maemae*

VERB 米 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To close (the mouth) (reduplicated form). • 闭 (嘴) (重叠形式) 米 ?? ɿi-toɿ | tʰiɿ-mæ̀~mæ̀ • to close the mouth 米 (history) In

2008, the phrase /ɿi-toɿ tʰiɿ-mæ̀~mæ̀/ was rejected by Mrs. Latami: on retrospect, she did not consider this wording as appropriate. • 闭嘴 米 Morphological makeup: mæ̀

mæ̀tqoɿ /mæ̀tqoɿ/ *maegheu*

ADVERB 米 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 米 (TraderAndHisSon.40, 10.24397/pangloss-0004633#S40)

-mæ̀tqoɿ /mæ̀tqoɿ/ *maegho*

POSTPOSITION 米 Tone: L# ▶ Below, behind. • 下面, 后面 米 See also: mæ̀tqoɿ

mæ̀tqyɿ /mæ̀tqyɿ/ *maegheu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mæ̀tkoɿ)

NOUN 米 Tone: L# ▶ Tail. • 尾巴 米 ɿiɿ-tʰiɿ-mæ̀tqyɿ • cow's tail • 牛尾巴 米 Classifier: ɿuɿ

mæ̀tʃæ̀ /mæ̀tʃæ̀/ *mae'er* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN 米 Tone: L# ▶ Vegetable oil. • 植物油 米 (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. 米 Classifier: kɿɿ

mæ̀tʃɿ /mæ̀tʃɿ/ *mae'eun* (Dd: same)

NOUN 米 Tone: #H ▶ Coccyx. • 尾椎骨 米 In local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨 米 (semantics) Literally: "bone of the tail". 米 Classifier: ɿuɿ

mæ̀tʃæ̀ /mæ̀tʃæ̀/ *maeshae*

NOUN 米 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. • 褌、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的褌, 成年男人也穿 米 Synonym: baɿɿɿ-mæ̀tʃæ̀, ʃæ̀tsuɿ, baɿɿɿ-ʃæ̀tsuɿ 米 Classifier: ɿuɿ

mæ̀tsuɿ /mæ̀tsuɿ/ *maezi* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 米 Tone: LM ▶ Pockmarked person. • 麻子 米 (La, Jj) tsʰuɿ | pʰæɿ-qʰwɿɿ | mæ̀tsuɿ! • His face is pockmarked. • 他的脸上长满了麻子。 米 mæ̀tsuɿ tsɿɿ • to get pockmarked • 长麻子 米 (La, Jj) tsʰuɿ | pʰæɿ-qʰwɿɿ | mæ̀tsuɿ tsɿɿ! • His face has become pockmarked. • 他的脸上长了麻子。 米 Classifier: ɿɿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻子

mɿt- /mɿt/ *me-* (Jj: same)

PREFIX 米 Tone: M ▶ Negation. • 否定: 不, 没

mɿ /mɿ/ *me* (Jj: same, Gi: mɿɿ 米 (tonology) M)

NOUN 米 Tone: L ▶ Animal fat. • 动物油 米 mɿɿ dzuɿ • to eat animal fat • 吃猪油 米 njɿɿ | mɿɿ mɿɿ dzuɿ! ≈ njɿɿ | mɿɿ | mɿɿ dzuɿ! • I don't eat animal fat! (One of the investigator's peculiarities) • 我不吃猪油!

niɬ-zeɬ! • 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 ɥ mɤt-niɬ-niɬ-hiɬ-laɬ niɬ-zeɬ! • It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary! • 这非常特别! ɥ tʂʰuɬ | mɤt-niɬ-niɬ-hiɬ | dʒuɬ-yɬ niɬ! • (S)he is someone really exceptional! • 这是很厉害的一个! 人!

mɤt-nɣt-nɣt /mɤt-nɣt-nɣt/ meneuneu

ADVERB ɥ 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

mɤt-phɬɬ /mɤt-phɬɬ/ mepeu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mæɬ-phɬɬ)

NOUN ɥ Tone: M ► Butter. • 酥油 ɥ Classifiers: [uɬɬ, kʰwɤɬ]_a

mɤt-thaɬ /mɤt-thaɬ/ meta

NOUN ɥ Tone: LM ► Sesame candy. • 麻糖 ɥ See also: dzeɬ-phɬɬ ɥ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻糖

mɤt-tʂʰɤɬ /mɤt-tʂʰɤɬ/ mache

NOUN ɥ Tone: M ► Cart. • 马车 ɥ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 马车

miɬ /miɬ/ mi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ɥ Tone: M ► Wound, injury. • 伤口 ɥ miɬ dʒuɬ-kʰwɤɬ | tʰɤɬ-zeɬ! • (She/he) got hurt! • 出伤口了! ɥ Classifier: kʰwɤɬ_a ɥ Comparanda: (Pumi) mɤ51

-miɬ /-/ -mi

SUFFIX ɥ Tone: L ① ► Feminine suffix. • 阴性后缀 ② ► Augmentative suffix. • 指大词

miɬ_a /miɬ/ miq

VERB ɥ Tone: L_a ► To ask for. • 请求、要, 讨饭 ɥ haɬ miɬ • to beg (literally: 'to ask for food') • 讨饭 ɥ haɬ miɬ-hiɬ • beggar (literally: '(person) who asks for food') ɥ (syntax) This phrase is not haɬ miɬ hiɬ 'person who asks for food', but haɬ miɬ-hiɬ: '(person) who asks for food'. Phonetically, the morpheme -hiɬ is greatly reduced, particularly with regard to its initial consonant, whereas the noun, hiɬ, has a clear and distinct initial fricative. • 讨饭的 (人), 乞丐 ɥ haɬ | dʒuɬ-miɬ~miɬ-ɬɬ • to beg a little, to ask around for some food • 讨点饭 ɥ Comparanda: (Pumi) mi35

miɬ_b /dʒuɬ miɬ/ mi (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ɥ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for small animals. • 量词: 小动物 (一只) ɥ (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#. ɥ (phonological elicitation) tʂʰuɬ-miɬ • this animal • 这只

miɬ /miɬ/ miq

NOUN ɥ Tone: LM ► Female (animal). • 母的 (动物) ɥ tʂʰuɬ, | miɬ! • It's a female! • 是母的! ɥ tʂʰuɬ, | miɬ niɬ! • It's a female! • 是母的! ɥ Classifier: yɬ

miɬ /miɬ/ miq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ɥ Tone: MH ► To push. • 推、拥挤 ɥ (phonological elicitation) leɬ-miɬ-zeɬ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pushed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 推开了 ɥ (phonological elicitation) leɬ-miɬ • ACCOMP ~ • 推 ɥ (phonological elicitation) tʰiɬ-miɬ • DUR ~ • 推 ɥ (phonological elicitation) tsoɬ-tsoɬ miɬ • to push something • 推开一个东西 ɥ dʒuɬ-tsoɬ miɬ, | tʂʰuɬ-tsoɬ miɬ • 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 ɥ See also: miɬ~miɬ ɥ Antonym: tʂɤɬ_a

miɬhwaɬ /miɬhwaɬ/ mihua

NOUN ɥ Tone: LM ► Cotton. • 棉花 ɥ miɬhwaɬ-baɬlaɬ • cotton clothes • 棉布衣服 ɥ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棉花

miɬkʰwɤɬ#ɬ /miɬkʰwɤɬ/ mikua (Gi: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ɥ Tone: #H ① ► Wound. • 伤口 ɥ Classifier: kʰwɤɬ_a ② ► Ulcer. • 疮

miɬiɬ /miɬiɬ/ milhi (Gi: same, Jj: miɬiɬɬ, Dd: miɬiɬ) ɥ

(phonology) Traces of friction are still perceptible in a careful realization, which indicates that the old form was miɬiɬ, with initial /tʰ/. But this initial now seems close to being confused with /l/. In compound expressions, [liɬ] is clearly heard rather than [tiɬ]. For example: [laɬhɤɬ-miɬiɬ].)

NOUN ɥ Tone: L ► Large bamboo. • 大竹子 ɥ miɬiɬ-bæɬtsoɬ • bamboo broom • 竹扫帚 ɥ miɬiɬ-tʂæɬdoɬ • bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back) • 竹桶, 用来背水 ɥ miɬiɬ-kʰɤɬ • bamboo basket • 竹篮子 ɥ Classifier: dziɬ_b

miɬiɬ-koɬbyɬ /miɬiɬkoɬbyɬ/ milhiwobbu (Gi: same, Jj: miɬiɬ-ɤɬbyɬ)

NOUN ɥ Tone: L+H# ► Bamboo shoot. • 竹笋 ɥ Classifier: kʰɤɬ_a 1 ɥ Morphological makeup: miɬiɬ, koɬbyɬ

mi˥toʃl /mi˥toʃl/ *milo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mi˥toʃl)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Prayer. • 祈祷 ❶ **mi˥toʃl la˥** • to pray • 祈祷 ❷ See also: to˥ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˥a ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) mi55t̪ɔ51

mi˥mi˥ /mi˥mi˥/ *mimi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Kernel (of a seed). • 核, 仁 ❸ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 米米

mi˥~mi˥ /mi˥mi˥/ *mimi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To push and squeeze (reduplicated form of 'to push'). • 推、拥挤 (重叠形式) ❶ **hi˥ mi˥~mi˥** • to shove someone • 推人、推搡某人 ❶ **mi˥~mi˥~ɿ˥** • ~ INCEPTIVE • ~ 发端 ❶ **ɕu˥~tso˥ mi˥**, | **tʂʰu˥~tso˥ 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 ❸ Morphological makeup: mi˥

mi˥mo˥ /mi˥mo˥/ *mimo* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Small sifter. • 小筛子 ❸ Classifier: na˥a

mi˥pæ˥ /mi˥pæ˥/ *mibae* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ Classifier: na˥a

mi˥pɿ˥ /mi˥pɿ˥/ *mibe* (Gi: mi˥pɿ˥ ❸ (tonology) M, Da, Jj: ❸)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Scar. • 疤 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˥a

mi˥pi˥ /mi˥pi˥/ *mibi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Militiaman. • 民兵 ❸ Classifier: ɿ˥ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 民兵

mi˥pʰɿ˥ /mi˥pʰɿ˥/ *mipu* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ni˥pʰɿ˥)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Nettle. • 荨麻 ❸ Classifier: dzi˥b

mi˥so˥

❷ See also: mi˥sɿ˥

mi˥sɿ˥ /mi˥sɿ˥/ *moshui* (Da: ❸, Jj, La: mi˥sɿ˥, La: mi˥so˥)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Ink (solid). • 墨水 (借词) ❸ (phonology) The pronunciation of this loan from Chinese varies between mi˥sɿ˥, mi˥sɿ˥, and mi˥so˥. The forms ...sɿ˥ and ...so˥ correspond to syllables attested in the phonotactics of early attested Na words, which amounts to integrating this borrowed form into Na phonology. The form ...sɿ˥ makes use of a syllable that is not attested in Na vocabulary, and thereby amounts to singling out the

term as a borrowing. ❷ Synonym: ma˥dza˥ ❸ Classifier: qʰwɿ˥a (CLF for bowlfuls) ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 墨水

mi˥sɿ˥

❷ See also: mi˥sɿ˥

mi˥tʰɿ˥ /mi˥tʰɿ˥/ *mitu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Walking-stick. • 拐棍 ❸ Classifiers: kʰɿ˥a 1, na˥a

mi˥zu˥ /mi˥zu˥/ *missi* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ❶ ▶ Woman. • 女人。 ❸ Classifier: ɿ˥ ❶ ▶ 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: ❸)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Noodles. • 面条 ❸ (phonology) The syllable **mje** is only found in some Chinese loanwords. Its realizations oscillate between [jæ], [je] and [jɿ]. The solution adopted is to add a /je/ rhyme to the inventory, specifically for recent Chinese loans. ❶ **mje˥ | dzu˥~bi˥! ~ mje˥ dzu˥~bi˥! ~ mje˥ dzu˥~bi˥!** • Let's eat noodles! ❸ (tonology) This phrase has three tonal variants. • 吃面吧! ❶ **mje˥ | ɕu˥~qʰwɿ˥ tɕɿ˥** • to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles • 煮一碗面 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **mje˥ hwæ˥~bi˥** • (we) will buy noodles • 要买面 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 面

mo˥a /ɕu˥ mo˥/ *mo* (Dd: ❸)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_a ▶ One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. • 量词: 地 (一亩地) ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 亩

mo˥ /mo˥/ *mo* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Greedy, covetous. Applies to food, but also to alcohol, tobacco... • 贪心不足, 贪吃、贪喝酒、贪抽烟 ❶ **ha˥ mo˥** • as above: greedy; refers specifically to food • 贪吃 ❶ **ha˥ mo˥ | zɿ˥wæ˥** • extremely greedy for food • 很贪吃 ❶ **mɿ˥~ha˥ mo˥!** • NEG ~: not greedy ❸ (syntax) Negating the phrase is achieved with negation preceding the entire phrase. • 否定 ~: 不贪吃 ❶ **#ha˥ | mɿ˥~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 /ɕu˥ mo˥/ *mo*

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for corpses. • 量

词：尸体

mo] /-/ mo

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❸ Tone: L ▶ Final particle indicating invitation or suggestion to do something. • 句尾助词：请…… ❶ **no]** | **q̣u-ɬi-w-ɬi** **mo]**! • Please drink a little! / Do have a sip! • 请你喝一点! ❷ Cognates: (Naxi) **my]**

mo]a 1 /mo]/ moq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: La ▶ Old. • 年老 ❶ **mo]** **hĩ]** • old person • 老人 ❶ **si]** **mo]** • old wood; old tree • 老树、老木头 ❶ **le-ɬ-mo]-ze]** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: (he/she) has become old / has aged. • 实施 ~ 整体体 ❶ **le-ɬ-mo]-hĩ]** • Old person, person who has become old • 老了的人 ❶ **hĩ]** **mo]-hĩ]** • person ~ **REL**: elderly person ❷ (**syntax**) There exist two constructions: adjectival **hĩ]** **mo]-hĩ]** and lexicalized **hĩ]** **mo]**. • 老人、老的人 ❶ (**proverb**) **hĩ]** **mo]**, | **ð-ɬi-ɬi fɿ]** | **z̥wæ-ɬ mo]**, | **to]** **do]** **q̣wæ]**! • 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) ❶ (**proverb**) **ly-ɬ mo]** **F** | **d̥z̥u-ɬ** | **le-ɬ-q̣y-ɬ**; | **si]** **mo]** **F** | **le-ɬ-dze-ɬ-ky-ɬ**! | **no]** **F** | **ə-ɬse-ɬ** | **le-ɬ-s̥u-ɬ-m̥x-ɬ-t̥h̥a-ɬ** | **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 ❸ Tone: La ▶ To die. • 死、去世 ❶ **m̥x-ɬ-mo]-su-ɬ**! • (She/he/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! ❷ See also: **si]** **mo]**

mo] /mo]/ moq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Mushroom. • 菌子、蘑菇 ❷ See also: **mo]**a ❸ Classifiers: **ɬu-ɬb**, **mo]**a

mo]a /q̣u-ɬ mo]/ mo

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MHa ▶ Self-classifier for mushrooms. • 量词：蘑菇 (一只) ❷ See also: **mo]**

mo]d̥zy] /mo]d̥zy]/ mozzhu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. • 羊肚菌 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 羊菌 ❶ **s̥u-ɬ-ɬi-mi-ɬ**, | **mo]d̥zy]**! • The seventh month

is the season of morels! • 七月份，是羊肚菌的季节! ❶ (**proverb**) **s̥u-ɬ-ɬi-mi-ɬ** | **mo]d̥zy]-ne-ɬ-ɬi-ɬ-ɬo]**! • '[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. ❷ (**phonology**) The syllable /-ɬi-ɬ/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /**s̥u-ɬ-ɬi-mi-ɬ** | **mo]d̥zy]-ne-ɬ-ɬo]**/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne-ɬ-ɬo]/, 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 ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Owl. • 猫头鹰 ❸ Classifier: **mi-ɬb**

mo]jo]mi-ɬ-ph̥y] /mo]jo]mi-ɬ-ph̥y]/ moyomipu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Male owl. • 公猫头鹰 ❸ Classifier: **mi-ɬb**

mo]jo]mi-ɬ-ɬo] /mo]jo]mi-ɬ-ɬo]/ moyomisso

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Baby owl, owlet. • 小的猫头鹰 ❸ Classifier: **ɬu-ɬb**

mo]k̥x] /mo]k̥x]/ moge

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ❷ See also: **mo]k̥x]-bæ-ɬbæ]**

mo]k̥x]-bæ-ɬbæ] /mo]k̥x]-bæ-ɬbæ]/ moge bbaebbae

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Azalea flowers. • 杜鹃花 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ❸ Morphological makeup: **mo]k̥x]**, **bæ-ɬbæ]** 1

mo]ky#] /mo]ky]/ mogu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **mo]ky]**, | **si-ɬdzi-ɬ-mo]**! • /mo]ky#]/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees! • **mo]ky#]**, 指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子! ❸ Classifier: **ɬu-ɬb** ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蘑菇

mo]kwæ-ɬ /mo]kwæ-ɬ/ mogua

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 📦 Synonym:
myʔqoɿ 🌸 Classifier: [wɿʔb] 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese
loanword) 木瓜

mo+ta] /mo+ta]/ *molha* (Gi: same, Da: **mo+na]**, Jj: **ma+ta]**)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Slander. • 诬蔑、坏话
 𪛗 [mo˥˩˥ ɬa˥˩ ɬ ɰwɿ] • to slander, to speak ill of others • 说
 人的坏话 𪛗 [mo˥˩˥ ɬa˥˩ ɬ kʰɿ ɰwɿ] • bag of slander • 谗
 囊

mo+mo /mo+mo/ momo

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Steamed bun. • 馒头、包子
 🗨 **mo-mo** | **le-by** • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 🌸 Clas-
 sifier: **lu** 🌸 Comparanda: (Pumi) **mu22mu51**

mo-na^l 1 /mo-na^l/ mona (Dd: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Gossip. • 闲话 𐎗mo˦na˥|zɿwɿ˨
• to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 𐎗tsʰu˧t̚|dɯ˧t̚ni˥|mo˦na˥|zɿwɿ˨-dzo!
• (S)he gossips all day! • 他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo-na^l2 /mo-na^l/ mona

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Chopped straw. • 剥成粉的秸秆 🗣️ **[my˥˩.zu˥˩-mo˥˩.na˥˩]** • chopped oat straw • 剥成粉的燕麦秸秆 🌸 Classifier: **kʰʌŋ˥˩_a**

mo-naʃ-ɕi-mi /mo-naʃɕi-mi/ mona xiemi

NOUN ☀ Tone: H#- ► mɤt-dzɤt-hĩ| zɤwɤt, | kæt mɤt-zi| zɤwɤt • Gossip, slander. • 闲话、碎言碎语、八卦、坏话 ☿ **moˈnaŋ-eiˌmi| zɤwɤt** • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ☿ **hĩt | tɕʰuɐt-ɣt, | moˈnaŋ-eiˌmi| | dʒuɐt-ɣt ni!** • He's a gossip, he talks badly of other people • 他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话 ☀ Morphological makeup: **moˈnaŋ** 1, **eiˌmi**

mo-tq^hwɿ /mo-tq^hwɿ/ 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: ㄅ

mo-lq^hwɿ /mo-lq^hwɿ/ mokhua

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). • 胃口好, 或: 贪吃

mol_ɹ# /mol_ɹ/ mo'er

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Black mushroom, ‘wood ear’
(an edible fungus). • 木耳 🌸 Classifier: [wɿ̌] 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木耳

mo|zo#| /mo|zo|/ *mosso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Soldier. • 士兵 🗨 mo|zo|

ji+hu+ji! • He went to the army! / He joined the army!
/ He became a soldier! • 当兵去了! ✿ Classifier: y

myl1 /myl/ *mu* (Da: same, Gi: myl ◆ (tonology) M)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Sky. • 天 𑍑 myɿ tʰyɿ(-zeɿ)

• the day is bright, the sky is clear • 天晴，天色亮 𐎗𐎛𐎧𐎫𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠, | 𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠! • Today, the weather is fair! / The weather is fine today! • 今天天气好! 𐎗𐎛 (proverb) 𐎧𐎫𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠 𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠, | 𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠 | 𐎥𐎺𐎠! • “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。 𐎗𐎛 (Reward.36, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S36, Reward.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S62) 𐎧𐎛 Antonym: 𐎥𐎺𐎠/ 𐎧𐎛 Classifier: 𐎧𐎛𐎧𐎛 Comparanda: (Pumi) 𐎢𐎺𐎠𐎥𐎺𐎠

myɿ2 /myɿ/ mu (Da, Jj: same, Gi: myɿ ◆ (tonology) M)

NOUN ㄣ Tone: #H ▶ Fire. 火 ㄎㄨㄛˊ • **myl** | **kʰu** | • to light a fire, to do a fire ㄉㄩㄣˊ (tonology) The tone pattern is regular: /**myl**/ + /**kʰu**1/, H+MH, yields M.L. 点火 ㄉㄧㄢˋ 火 ㄎㄨㄛˊ • **q** | **u** | -**æ** | **kʰu** | • to light a fire, to do a fire 点一个火 ㄉㄧㄢˋ 一 ㄅㄛ 火 ㄎㄨㄛˊ • **myl** | **tsʰu** | • to light a fire 点一个火 ㄉㄧㄢˋ 一 ㄅㄛ 火 ㄎㄨㄛˊ ㄣ Classifier: ㄣ 3 ㄣ Comparanda: (Pumi) **m** ㄤ 35

my^l3 /my^l/ mu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 𐤀 Tone: H ① ► To hear. • 懂, 听见 𐤁 **njɣ** | **le** | **my** | **ze** | • I have heard • 我听见了 ② ► To understand. • 懂 𐤁 **njɣ** | **le** | **my** | **ze** | • I have understood • 我懂了 𐤀 Comparanda: (Pumi) mæ35

my- /**my-**/ *mu-*

PREFIX 𐀀 Tone: M ▶ Aspect-mood: the event is about to take place: the event is imminent. • 即将、快要、马上会、立即 𐀀 **th̥y-| my-| se-|** • (S)he will soon be walking! • 他很快就会走路了! 𐀀 **th̥i-| my-| dzu-|** • **DUR IMMINENCE** to_eat • 持续体 即将吃 𐀀 **t̥shu-| | my-| dzu-| kwɿ-| t̥au-|** • Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl! • 你吃完吧! 𐀀 **th̥i-| my-| dzu-| kwɿ-| t̥au-|** • Same as previous example, with the **DURATIVE** • 同上 𐀀 (Da) **t̥shu-| my-| su-| bi-| ni-| gy-| | njɿ-| | gy-| dzu-| | zwa-|** • (S)he is going to die. I am devastated! • 他要死了! 我很伤心! 𐀀 (Da) **hi-| t̥shu-| y-| th̥i-| my-| su-| kwɿ-| t̥au-| la-|**... • as this person is going to die soon... • 因为这个人快要去世..... 𐀀 (phonological elicitation) (Da) **my-| dzu-| bi-| ze-|** • [We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now! ◆ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not ap-

prove this phrasing. • 马上就要吃了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myɿ-hwæɿ • about to buy • 即将买 ¶ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myɿ-tsʰiɿ • about to sell • 即将卖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tseuɿ-laɿ... • since (she/he) is about to eat... • 因为马上就要吃…… ¶ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myɿ-laɿ-kwɿ-tseuɿ-laɿ... • since (she/he) is about to strike... • 因为要打……

myɿ1 /myɿ/ mu

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ▶ Name (given name or family name). • 姓名, 名字, 名称 ¶ aɿsoɿ-byɿ | myɿ (+niɿ) • This is the family name! / This is my family name! • 这是家里的姓! / 这是我家的姓! ¶ njɿɿ | myɿ dʒuɿ-kʰwɿɿ | seɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ! • I have to go and get a name (from the monks at the monastery) (for a newborn child) • 我得去 (向大寺里的和尚) 求一个名字 (给刚出生的孩子起名) ¶ noɿ=ɿ | ziɿdyɿ | əɿtsoɿ myɿ-tsʰæɿ? — njɿɿ=ɿ | laɿtʰaɿmiɿ=ɿ | myɿ-tsʰæɿ! • 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! ¶ ziɿdyɿ-myɿ • family name • 姓 ◆ (tonology) M ¶ laɿtʰaɿmiɿ=ɿ-dzoɿ | ziɿdyɿ-myɿniɿ! • ‘Latami’ is our family name! • 拉他咪, 是我们家的姓! ¶ (proverb) hɿɿ sʒuɿ dʒuɿ-myɿ | hɿɿ qæɿ tsʰeɿ-myɿ! • “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) mæ̃55

myɿ2 /myɿ/ mu

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ¶ Tone: M ▶ Affirmative final particle. • 句尾助词, 表示肯定: “嘛” ¶ (Healing.66, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S66) huɿmiɿ goɿ ɿ -niɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ | zoɿnoɿ-niɿ-piɿ | zoɿnoɿ | huɿmiɿ-tsʰæɿ-yuɿ tʰuɿ | leɿ-qʰwɿɿ-zeɿ-mæɿ! • 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!

myɿa /myɿ/ mu (Gi: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: Ma ▶ To put on (a shirt, a jacket). • 穿 (衣服、上衣) ¶ baɿlaɿ myɿ • to put on a shirt/jacket • 穿衣服 ¶ baɿlaɿ | tʰiɿ-myɿ • to put on a shirt/jacket • 穿衣服 ¶ dʒiɿhɿɿ myɿ • to put on clothes • 穿衣服 □ See also: kiɿa

myɿa1 /myɿ/ muq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: La ▶ To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). • 吹 (灰, 乐器) ¶ byɿqʰyɿ myɿ • to blow a conch shell • 吹法螺 ¶ jiɿ-qʰyɿ myɿ • to blow a horn • 吹号角 □ See also: myɿt-myɿ

myɿa2 /myɿ/ muq

VERB ¶ Tone: La ▶ To wash away, to sweep away (of water), to carry away (of water): a strong current swept a swimmer away. • 冲 (走)

myɿa3 /myɿ/ muq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ¶ Tone: La ① ▶ Ripe. • 熟、成熟 (植物、水果) ¶ myɿ-hɿɿ • ~ REL • 熟的 ② ▶ Cooked, well-cooked, done. • 熟 (食物)

myɿa4 /myɿ/ muq

VERB ¶ Tone: La ▶ To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). • 燃烧

myɿ /myɿ/ muq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: LH ▶ Daughter. • 女儿 ¶ Classifier: yɿ

myɿbæɿ /myɿbæɿ/ mubbae

NOUN ¶ Tone: LM ▶ Fool, idiot (female). • 傻女人、笨女人 □ See also: zoɿbæɿ □ Synonym: myɿbæɿ-miɿ ¶ Classifier: yɿ

myɿbæɿ-miɿ /myɿbæɿ-miɿ/ mubbaemi

NOUN ¶ Tone: L-L# ▶ Fool, idiot (female). • 傻女人、笨女人 □ See also: zoɿbæɿ ¶ Classifier: yɿ ¶ Morphological makeup: myɿbæɿ, -miɿ

myɫɬɬɬ /myɫɬɬɬ/ *mubbe* (Gi, Da, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Sole of the foot. • 脚底
 ❶ **myɫɬɬɬ-ɬʰæɫqoɫ** • same meaning: sole of the foot •
 同上: 脚底 ❷ See also: loɫɬɬɬ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɬɬa

myɫɬɬɬɬɬ /myɫɬɬɬɬɬ/ *mubburu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Dragon. • 龙 ❶ (phonology)
 Phonetic realization is close to [mɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ]. ❷ See also:
 ɬɬɬɬɬɬ ❸ Classifier: miɫɬɬ

myɫɬɬɬɬ /myɫɬɬɬɬ/ *muxie* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Spark. • 火花 ❶ **myɫɬɬɬɬ | gɬɬɬ-ɬaɫ-zeɫ** • Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ❷ Classifier: æɫɬa 3

myɫɬɬɬɬ /myɫɬɬɬɬ/ *muxie*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Rainbow (simplified form of *myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ*). • 彩虹 (*myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ* 的简化形式) ❷ Synonym: *myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ* ❸ Classifier: kʰwɬɬ

myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ /myɫɬɬɬɬdzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ/ *muxiejjitee* (Jj:

same, Gi: *niɫmiɫ dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ* ❶ (semantics) This phrase means ‘the sun drinks water’. The speaker knows the form *myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ*, but does not use it. A variant *niɫmiɫ | dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ* is attested., Da: *myɫ-hiɫ | dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ*)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#-L ▶ Rainbow. • 彩虹 ❶ (syntax) The word can have nominal behaviour: it can be associated with a **NUMERICAL+CLASSIFIER** expression, /*ɬuɫ-kʰwɬɬ*/. It can also have predicative behaviour, as it can receive a **PERFECTIVE** suffix, /-*zeɫɬɬ*/. ❷ (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 /*myɫɬɬɬɬ*/ has no identifiable meaning. ❸ **myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ | ɬuɫ-kʰwɬɬ** • a rainbow ❶ (syntax) This example illustrates the nominal use of the word. • 一道彩虹 ❶ **myɫɬɬɬɬ-dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ-zeɫ**. • ~ **PFV**: a rainbow has formed, there is a rainbow ❶ (syntax) This example illustrates the predicative use of the word. • ~ 整体体: 有了一道彩虹 ❶ (Da) *myɫ-hiɫ | dzɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ, | hiɫ giɫ hoɫ diɫ mæɫ*. • 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)。 ❸

Classifier: kʰwɬɬ ❸ Morphological makeup: *myɫɬɬɬɬ* 2

myɫdiɫ /myɫdiɫ/ *muddi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ❶ ▶ Field. • 田地 ❸ Classifier: kʰɬa 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ❷ ▶ The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). • 天下 ❸ Morphological makeup: *myɫ* 1, *diɫ*

myɫdoɫ /myɫdoɫ/ *muddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To ask. • 问 ❶ **leɫ-myɫdoɫ** • **AC-COMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ **myɫdoɫ-zeɫ** • **PFV** ~ • 问了 ❶ **æɫtsoɫ myɫdoɫ-biɫ?** • 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?”) ❶ **myɫdoɫ zoɫ-niɫ mæɫ!** • 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。)

myɫdzeɫ /myɫdzeɫ/ *muzzei* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Barley, *Hordeum vulgare* L. • 大麦 ❸ Classifier: kʰɬa 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

myɫdzeɫ-tɕʰiɫ /myɫdzeɫtɕʰiɫ/ *muzzeiqie*

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley beard. • 青稞芒

myɫdzɬɬ /myɫdzɬɬ/ *muzze*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). • 下面部分 ❶ **myɫdzɬɬ dziɫ** • to be seated in the bottom part (of the room) • 坐在 (房间的) 下面部分 ❶ **noɫ | myɫdzɬɬ dziɫ!** • Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)! • 你到下面去坐! ❶ (Housebuilding.109, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S109)

myɫdæɫ /myɫdæɫ/ *muddae* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: *mæɫdæɫ*)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Bottom part of body. • 下半身

☐ Antonym: gæ̌tɕæ̌

mɤ̌tɕuɿ /mɤ̌tɕuɿ/ *Muddee*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Muddee mountain (Yongning). • 木地箐 / 木底箐 (一座山与山上的村落) ❶ **mɤ̌tɕuɿ-qǒtɕǎ** • The pass of Mount Muddee (Mudiqing), in Yongning • 木地箐垭口 ❶ (Housebuilding2.357, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S357)

mɤ̌tɕuɿ /mɤ̌tɕuɿ/ *muddee*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Eldest daughter. • 大女儿 ❶ **zǒtɕuɿ-mɤ̌tɕuɿ** • eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings) • 大儿子与大女儿

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕɣ̌ /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕɣ̌/ *muggege* (Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ Descendants. • 下一代、后裔、后人 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕɣ̌ hĩ̌** • Descendants, people belonging to the line of descent • 后裔 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕɣ̌ hĩ̌-tɕæ̌** • Descendants, people belonging to the line of descent • 后裔

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕlǎ /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕlǎ/ *muggela* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Sky spirit. • 天官菩萨 ❸ Classifier: ɣ̌tɕ

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ/ *muggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Clap of thunder. • 雷、雷声 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ | ɣ̌tɕ-zě** • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ | tɕuɿ-tɕuɿ ɣ̌tɕ** • There is a clap of thunder. • 打雷了。 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ lǎ** • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了 ❸ Classifier: tɕuɿ ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) ŋõ51

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕdɤ̌ /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕdɤ̌/ *mugguddu* (Gi, Dd: mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕdɤ̌)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Instep, top part of the foot. • 脚背 ❸ Classifier: tɕuɿ

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕkʰɤ̌1 /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕkʰɤ̌/ *mugguku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Year of the Dragon. Literally ‘Year of Thunder’. The Na term for ‘dragon’, /bɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ/, 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 bɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ，用于指中国的蛇年。 ❸ Morphological makeup: mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕ, kʰɤ̌

mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕkʰɤ̌2 /mɤ̌tɕɣ̌tɕkʰɤ̌/ *muggu kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Born in the year of the Dragon. • 属龙

mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌ /mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌/ *muku* (Gi: same, Da: mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌, Jj: mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌#l)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Smoke. • 烟 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌ lɤ̌** •

there is a lot of smoke • 烟很多 ❸ Classifier: æ̌ 3

mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌ /mɤ̌tɕkʰɤ̌/ *muku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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: mɤ̌tsiɿ-nɣ̌tɕ, nɣ̌tɕlětɕɣ̌#l

mɤ̌lǒtɕjǐ /mɤ̌lǒtɕjǐ/ *Muloyi*

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ (Mountains.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S2) æ̌tɕæ̌-tɕzǒ | tʰiɿ, | qɤ̌-tɕtɕ-kǒ-tɕȟwɿ | hĩ̌ | tɕuɿ-tɕǐ-tɕtɕ-dzǒ, | mɤ̌lǒtɕjǐ mɤ̌tɕæ̌-tɕkɤ̌-tɕsuɿ ɔ̌ - mɤ̌! • 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”!

mɤ̌tɕuɿ /mɤ̌tɕuɿ/ *Mulee* (Gi: muɿ-tɕuɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Muli county. • 木里

mɤ̌tɕhǐ /mɤ̌tɕhǐ/ *mulhi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Second daughter; literally “middle daughter”. • 二女儿

mɤ̌tɕmæ̌ /mɤ̌tɕmæ̌/ *mumae*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Adopted daughter. • 领养的女孩、养女、义女。 ❶ **mɤ̌tɕmæ̌ sě** • to adopt a daughter • 收养义女 ❶ **zǒtɕmæ̌-mɤ̌tɕmæ̌ sě** • to adopt children • 收养孩子

mɤ̌tɕmiɿ /mɤ̌tɕmiɿ/ *mumi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Woman. • 女人 ❶ (proverb) **mɤ̌tɕmiɿ sǒtɕtɕǐ-kʰɤ̌, | qʰǒtɕmǒ gǐ lě-tɕɣ̌! | ɕǐ-tɕæ̌ | qʰɤ̌tɕtɕǐ-kʰɤ̌, | bɣ̌tɕdǐ lǎ ȟɣ̌ tɕzæ̌!** • “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) ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ

myɿmiɿ-mæɿɿɿ /myɿmiɿmæɿɿɿ/ mumi maeddeu
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).
 ☐ Synonym: myɿmiɿ-mæɿɿɿ-miɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿɿ

myɿmiɿ-mæɿɿɿ-miɿ /myɿmiɿmæɿɿɿmiɿ/ mumi maeddeumi
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).
 ☐ Synonym: myɿmiɿ-mæɿɿɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿmiɿ-mæɿɿɿ, miɿ

myɿ~myɿ /myɿmyɿ/ mumu (Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn)(reduplicated form). • 吹 (灰, 乐器) (重叠形式) ¶ myɿ~myɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体: 吹一吹了 ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿɿ 1

myɿ~myɿ /myɿmyɿ/ mumu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Clear (speech). • 清楚 (话, 事情) ¶ zwɿ~myɿ~myɿ • to speak clearly; clear speech • 讲清楚 ¶ leɿ~myɿ~myɿ-kʰuɿ • to clarify, to explain • 弄明白、讲清楚 ¶ mɿ~myɿ~myɿ, | leɿ~myɿ~myɿ-kʰuɿ! • What we don't understand, we need to clarify! • 不明白的事情, 必须弄个水落石出! ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿɿ 3 reduplicated from 'to understand'

myɿ~myɿ-diɿ /myɿmyɿdiɿ/ mu muddi (Jj: Ø)
NOUN ❸ Tone: H#- ▶ Bellows. • 风箱 ☐ Synonym: koɿliɿ ❸ Classifier: [ɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿɿ 2, myɿɿ 1, -diɿ Roselle Dobbs proposes to analyze this form as: fire-to.blow-NMLZ, “thing to blow on the fire”.

myɿɿniɿ /myɿɿniɿ/ muni (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Toe. • 脚趾 ❸ Classifier: [ɿɿɿ

myɿɿpʰæɿ /myɿɿpʰæɿ/ mupae
NOUN ❸ 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: gæɿpʰæɿ, dɿɿpʰæɿ ❸ Classifier: [ɿɿɿ

myɿɿpʰæɿ /myɿɿpʰæɿ/ mupae (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To forget. • 忘记、落下 ¶ myɿɿpʰæɿ-zeɿ • (I) forgot! • 忘记了 ¶ leɿ~myɿɿpʰæɿ(-zeɿ) • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has forgotten • 实施 ~ 整体体: 忘记了 ¶ æɿtsoɿ-laɿ ɿɿɿɿɿ, | mɿ~doɿ! | tsoɿ~tsoɿ myɿɿpʰæɿ! • 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 ¶ æɿtsoɿ-laɿ ɿɿɿɿɿ F | mɿ~doɿ! | tsoɿ~tsoɿ F myɿɿpʰæɿ! • 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

myɿɿqoɿ /myɿɿqoɿ/ mugho
NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 ☐ Synonym: moɿkwæɿ ❸ Classifier: [ɿɿɿ ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu55qa22

myɿɿqoɿ-dzuɿ /myɿɿqoɿdzuɿ/ mughojji
NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ Classifier: kɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿɿqoɿ, dzuɿ

myɿɿqʰwæɿ /myɿɿqʰwæɿ/ Mukhuæ
NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Mukhuæ: the name of a Na village at the northern edge of the Lake. Latitude: 27.75156, longitude: 100.81327 • 木垮: 村落名, 在泸沽湖北端。经纬度: 100.81327, 27.75156 ¶ ɿɿɿɿɿ, | ɿɿɿɿɿ, | taɿɿɿɿ, | myɿɿqʰwæɿ, | laɿɿɿɿɿ-diɿ • 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, Dazze, Mukhuæ, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /laɿɿɿɿɿ-diɿ/, 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)

myɿɿkoɿ /myɿɿkoɿ/ muwo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: myɿɿkoɿ)
NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Heavens, sky. • 天空 ❸ Classifier: [ɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: myɿɿ 1, -ko

myɿɿkwɿɿ 1 /myɿɿkwɿɿ/ muwua
NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Lower reaches of a river; down-

stream. • 下游 ▢ Antonym: gɣ|kwx|

my|kwx|2 /my|kwx|/ Muwua

NOUN Tone: LM ► The name of a village. • 下村, 比如者波下村 (永宁的一个村落)

my|si| /my|si|/ musee (Da: Ø, Dd: my|su|)

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ► Morning. • 早晨

my|si|~njɣ| /my|si|~njɣ|/ musse nya (Da: my|su|~njɣ|)

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: njɣ|le|gɣ|, my|kɣ|

my|ta#| /my|ta|/ muda

NOUN Tone: LM+H# ► Fame, reputation. • 名声、名气 ǃ my|ta|~ji| • to praise • 为其扬名、让人出名、认可、给好名声。 ǃ hĩ|~ɲu| | my|ta| F | ji|~le|~hu|~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。 ǃ no|~su|~ky| | lo|~ji| | hɣ|, | hĩ|~ɲu| | my|ta|~ji|~ky|. • 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。”)

my|ty| /my|ty|/ mudu

NOUN Tone: L ► Only daughter. • 独生女 ǃ my|ty| | dʒu|~ɣ| dzo|! • (She) has an only daughter! • 她有一个独生女! ǃ my|ty| | dʒu|~ɣ|~la| dzo|! • (She) just has an only daughter! • 她只有一个独生女!

my|thi| /my|thi|/ muti

NOUN Tone: L ► Intelligent. • 聪明 ǃ tʂʰu| | my|thi| | zʷæ|! • ‡She is very intelligent! • 她很聪明! ǃ Morphological makeup: my|, thi|

my|tɰɣ| /my|tɰɣ|/ mutu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: MH# ► Torch. • 火把 ǃ Classifiers: qa|c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), tɰɣ|b

my|tsu| /my|tsu|/ muzi (Jj: same, Gi, Da: my|tsu|)

NOUN Tone: MH# ► Beard. • 胡子 ǃ my|tsu|~zi| • to have a beard • 有胡子 ǃ Classifier: kʰwɣ|a

my|tʂi#| /my|tʂi|/ mucee (Da: my|tʂʰu|, Jj: my|tʂʰɣ|)

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) ǃ my|tʂʰi|~qo| • during the dry season • 旱季的时候 ▢ Synonym: tʂʰi| ǃ Classifier: tʂʰi|a 1

my|tʂo| /my|tʂo|/ muco (Gi, Jj: same, Da: my|tʂʰo|)

NOUN Tone: L ► Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. • 含很多树脂的木头, 用来引火 ǃ Classifier: kɣ|a 1

my|tʂei| /my|tʂei|/ mujie

NOUN Tone: LH ► Youngest daughter. • 最小的女儿

my|~tʂo| /my|~tʂo|/ mujo (Dd: same ◊ (phonology)

Phonetically, [m], an entirely nasal syllable. In this context, it is sometimes close to [mi]. Phonologically, it is /my/.)

ADVERB Tone: LM ► Downward. • 向下, 往下 ǃ my|~tʂo|~kwɣ| • to throw down • 往下扔 ǃ my|~tʂo|~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: gɣ|~tʂo|

my|tʰæ#| /my|tʰæ|/ mutae (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: mæ|tʰæ|)

ADVERB Tone: #H ► Under. • 下面 ǃ tʂʰu| | my|tʰæ|~la| li|! | gɣ|bi| mɣ|~li|! • He only looks down, he never glances up! (About someone who constantly sits at his desk, and complains about headaches and a sore neck: the speaker points out that it may be due to a bad posture while at work.) • 他老低头是往下看, 不往上看! (情景: 有人经常脖子疼、头疼, 阿妈提出, 这应该跟工作姿势不对有关: 那个人一直坐在办公桌前, 低着头)

my|tʰu| /my|tʰu|/ mutee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mu|tʰu|)

NOUN Tone: M ► Heel. • 脚跟 ǃ Classifier: kʰwɣ|a

my|tʂæ| /my|tʂæ|/ 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 ǃ (tʂʰu| |) ə|tso| my|tʂæ|? • What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she) called? • 他叫什么名字? ǃ njɣ| | ... my|tʂæ| • My name is... • 我名字叫…… ▢ See also: my| 1

my|tʂæ| /my|tʂæ|/ muzhae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ► Bottom part of body, lower part (of the body=below the waist). • 下半身 ▢ Synonym: my|dʒæ| ▢ Antonym: gɣ|tʂæ|, gæ|dʒæ|

myɬsɔl-tɪl-bɔl /myɬsɔlɪlɔl/ muzhodibbeu (Jj: ɔ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ A water insect (remains to be identified). • 一种水生昆虫 (尚待确认)。

myɬsɤ 1 /myɬsɤ/ muzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H# ① ▶ Creased. • 皱 (衣服)
② ▶ Wrinkled. • (脸) 有皱纹 ❶ toɬkɤ | myɬsɤ-zeɪ. • (His/her) forehead became wrinkled. • 他的前额有了皱纹。 ❶ toɬkɤ | leɪ-myɬsɤ • (His/her) forehead is wrinkled. • 他的前额有皱纹。 ❶ (Gi) æɬseɪ | leɪ-myɬsɤ • The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrinkled”) • 皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”) ❶ See also: myɬsɤ 2 ③ ▶ Withered. • 谢 (花谢了) ❶ bæɬbæɪ | leɪ-myɬsɤ-zeɪ • The flower has withered. • 花谢了。

myɬsɤ 2 /myɬsɤ/ muzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Wrinkle. • 皱纹 ❶ See also: myɬsɤ 1 ❸ Classifier: kʰuɪ

myɬsɤ /myɬsɤ/ muzhu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: myɬdzuɪ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Mortar. • 臼 ❸ Classifier: naɬa

myɬsɤ-nyɪmiɪ /myɬsɤnyɪmiɪ/ muzhunumi (Gi:

same, Da: myɬdzuɪnyɪmiɪ, Jj: ɔ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Small pestle. • 杵 ❸ Classifier: naɬa ❸ Morphological makeup: myɬsɤ, nyɪmiɪ

myɬsɤɣ /myɬsɤɣ/ muche (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Chin. • 下巴 ❸ Classifiers: kʰwɤɣ, ɬuɪ

myɬzoɪ /myɬzoɪ/ musso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Young lady. • 姑娘 ❶ myɬzoɪ=ɬæɪ • young ladies • 姑娘们 ❸ Classifiers: ɬuɪ, ɣɪ

myɬzoɪ-əɪmiɪ /myɬzoɪəɪmiɪ/ musso ami (La: myɬzoɪ-əɪmiɪ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ A young lady and her mother. • 姑娘与母亲

myɬzuɪ 1 /myɬzuɪ/ mussi

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ tsʰuɪ | naɬdziɪ=byɪ | myɬzuɪ ɲiɪ ‘this is Najjie’s brother’. ❸ Usage: archaic ❶ tsʰuɪ | naɬdziɪ=byɪ | myɬzuɪ-ɲiɪ-hɪɪ ❶ niɪ! • He is Najjie naɬdziɪ’s brother! • 他是 naɬdziɪ 的兄弟! ❶ noɪ | myɬzuɪ-ɲiɪ-hɪɪ | əɪ-

dzoɪ? • Do you have brothers? • 你有兄弟吗? ❶ ❶ #noɪ

| myɬzuɪ | əɪ-dzoɪ? • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: “Do you have brothers?” • 病句: 不能这样问 “你有兄弟吗?” ❶ ❶ tsʰuɪ | naɬdziɪ=byɪ | myɬzuɪ ɲiɪ. • 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”。 ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ

myɬzuɪ 2 /myɬzuɪ/ mussi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Oats. • 燕麦 ❶ See also: myɬzuɪ-niɪmiɪ ❸ Classifier: kʰɤa 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

myɬzuɪ-niɪmiɪ /myɬzuɪniɪmiɪ/ mussinimi (Jj: same,

Da: ɔ, Dd: myɬzuɪ-nyɪmiɪ)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ Morphological makeup: myɬzuɪ 1, niɪmiɪ

myɬzeɪ 1 /myɬzeɪ/ murei (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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) ❶ myɬzeɪ-qoɪ • during the rainy season • 雨季的时候 ❶ (Gi) myɬzeɪ-qoɪ ɲuɪ, | hiɪ giɪ! • 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。)

myɬzeɪɣ /myɬzeɪ/ murei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Gun; firelock. • 枪, 明火枪 ❶ (Jj) hæɪ-myɬzeɪɣ • (Han) Chinese gun • 汉枪, 汉族的枪 ❶ (Jj) koɬdzuɪ-myɬzeɪɣ • Tibetan gun • 藏枪, 藏族的枪 ❸ Classifier: kʰuɪ

myɬzeɪ-tsʰæɪɣuɪɣ /myɬzeɪtsʰæɪɣuɪɣ/ murei chaehree (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Gunpowder. • 火药 ❸ Classifier: poɪɣ (CLF for bags)

myɬzɤ /myɬzɤ/ mure

NOUN ❸ 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

naɿ /naɿ/ na

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Important, serious (e.g. a wound). • 严重, 重要 ㊟ **mxɿ-naɿ** • **NEG** ~: not serious • 否定 ~: 不严重

naɿ_a /ɬuɿ naɿ/ na (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for tools. • 量词: 工具 (一把) ㊟ **(phonological elicitation) ɬuɿ-naɿ dzoɿ** • there is one (tool) • 有一把 (工具)

naɿ_b /naɿ/ naq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ Black, dark. Replaced in current usage by **næɿ-qhæɿ** [tʂʰeɿ]. • 黑, 暗 (颜色, 天色)。日常语言中采用 **næɿ-qhæɿ** [tʂʰeɿ]。 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation) naɿ-hĩɿ** / ~ **REL** • 黑的 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation) mxɿ-naɿ** • **NEG** ~: not dark • 否定 ~: 不黑 ㊟ Synonym: **næɿ-qhæɿ** [tʂʰeɿ]

naɿ /naɿ/ Naq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Endonym: Na. • 自称: 摩梭族 ㊟ **naɿ-myɿ naɿ-diɿ** • Na territory • 摩梭人地区 ㊟ **əɿjiɿ-ʂuɿjiɿ**, | **naɿzoɿ-taɿmyɿ-ŋuɿ** | **dzoɿ-niɿ-tsuɿ**! • 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! ❸ Classifier: ɣɿ

naɿ /naɿ/ naq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To tremble. • 发抖, 颤抖 ㊟ See also: **naɿ~naɿ**

naɿbaɿ-kaɿɿuɿ /naɿbaɿkaɿɿuɿ/ Nabbahralee

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+H ▶ Name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ㊟ (Mountains.102, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S102)

naɿdziɿ /naɿdziɿ/ nazzee (Da: Ø, Jj: naɿdzuɿ)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Dark (at twilight, dusk). • 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗) ㊟ **naɿdziɿ-zeɿ**! • It has got dark! Twilight has come! • 天变暗了! / 黄昏到了! ㊟ **naɿdziɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ**! • It's going to get dark! • (天) 要变暗了!

naɿdziɿ#ɿ /naɿdziɿ/ Najjie

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Najjie, a feminine given name. • 娜金: 一个女性名字 (还音译位 ‘娜吉’) ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **Rnam rgyal** རྣམ་རྒྱལ་

naɿ-gwɿɿ /naɿgwɿɿ/ Naggua

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Na songs. • 摩梭民歌 ㊟ **tʂʰuɿ** |

naɿ-gwɿɿ F | **kyɿ!** | **hæɿ-gwɿɿ F** | **kyɿ!** | **soɿdziɿ-gwɿɿ F** | **kyɿ-jiɿ!** • 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! ❸ Morphological makeup: **naɿ**, **gwɿɿ**_a

naɿhĩɿ#ɿ /naɿhĩɿ/ Nahin (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+H ▶ Naxi (ethnic group). • 纳西族 ㊟ **naɿhĩɿ-miɿ-jiɿ!** • (Yes,) she is a Naxi woman! • 她是纳西族女人! ㊟ **naɿhĩɿ-baɿlaɿ** • the Naxi costume, Naxi garments • 纳西族服装 ㊟ **naɿhĩɿ-tʰæɿɿɿɿ** • Naxi books • 纳西族的书 ❸ Classifier: ɣɿ

naɿhĩɿ-zwɿɿ /naɿhĩɿzwɿɿ/ Nahinrua

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ The Naxi language. • 纳西语 ㊟ **naɿhĩɿ-zwɿɿ soɿ** • to study the Naxi language • 学纳西语 ㊟ “**bæɿliɿ**”, | **naɿhĩɿ-zwɿɿ-jiɿ!** • “**bæɿliɿ**” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “**bæɿliɿ**” [纳西语词语: ‘甜茶’], 是纳西语! ㊟ **joɿmyɿ hĩɿ**, | **naɿhĩɿ-zwɿɿ kyɿ!** • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语! ❸ Morphological makeup: **naɿhĩɿ**, **zwɿɿ**_b

naɿkwɿɿ /naɿkwɿɿ/ nagua

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Pumpkin; cushaw. Recently introduced to Yongning, where only small gourds were found in the past: **teiɿkwɿɿ**, used when preparing pigswill. • 南瓜 (最近才传入到永宁)。 ㊟ See also: **teiɿkwɿɿ** ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ** ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 南瓜

naɿmiɿ#ɿ /naɿmiɿ/ nami

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. • 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦 ㊟ **naɿmiɿ-tʰɿɿ!** • Hardship has come! • 现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困! ㊟ **(proverb) ðɿ-naɿmiɿ, ðɿ ʂeɿ!** • 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。 ❸

Classifier: k^hwɿ|_ana|mi#] /na|mi|/ *Nami***NOUN** ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人 回

Synonym: na|my|

na|my| /na|my|/ *Namu***NOUN** ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人

❶ na|zo|-na|my| • Na men and women; the Na (Mosuo) • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人, 摩梭人 回 Synonym: na|mi#]

na|my|-na|dzi|dzi| /na|my|na|dzi|dzi|/ *namu naz-zeezee* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H# ▶ All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). • 很暗 (天变得很暗)

na|-na| /na|na|/ *nana*

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Secretly. • 偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里 ❶ na|-na| | le|-li| le|-do| • to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout • 偷偷地看见 ❶ na|-na| se| • to walk furtively • 贼头贼脑地走 ❸ Morphological makeup: na|_b Probably a reduplicated form of ‘black, dark’

na|-na| /na|na|/ *nana* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To tremble (reduplicated form). • 发抖, 颤抖 (重叠形式) ❶ (phonological elicitation) na|-na|-ze| • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体: 发抖了 ❶ (phonological elicitation) le|-na|-na| • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ lo|q^hwɿ| | na|-na| • the hand trembles • 手抖 ❸ Morphological makeup: na|

na|py|-q^hwɿ| /na|py|q^hwɿ|/ *nabukhua* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM- ▶ Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). • 皇帝 ❶ t^hɿw| | na|py|-q^hwɿ|-ni|gy|! • He's got an emperor's looks! / He thinks he's the emperor! (Mocking someone who thinks he or she can impose his/her decisions to everyone, who thinks (s)he is a great leader.) • 他摆出做皇帝的样子! / 他以为他是皇帝吧! (嘲笑一个自以为是的人) ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) nã22pu55q^hʌ35

na|t^hi|py| /na|t^hi|py|/ *Natibu*

NOUN ❸ 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|ts^hi| /na|ts^hi|/ *Nacee***NOUN** ❸ Tone: L ▶ Nacee, the name of a mountain. Lat-

itude: 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 ❶ kɿ|-my|, | æ|sæ|, | ɣwɿ|-hã|, | sɰæ|-gy#|, | na|ts^hi| | -tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi#|, | qɿ|-tɿ|-t^hɛ^hæ|-na| • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。 回 See also: na|ts^hi| | -tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi#|

na|ts^hi| | -tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi#| /na|ts^hi| | tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi|/ *Nacee-Qebemi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L-#H ▶ Name of a mountain: Nacee-Qebemi. • 一座山的名字: 纳慈巧吧咪 ❶ kɿ|-my|, | æ|sæ|, | ɣwɿ|-hã|, | sɰæ|-gy#|, | na|ts^hi| | -tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi#|, | qɿ|-tɿ|-t^hɛ^hæ|-na| • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。 ❸ Morphological makeup: na|ts^hi|, tɛ^hɿ|-pɿ|-mi#|

na|t^hɔ̃|-tɔ̃|di|-pɿ| /na|t^hɔ̃|-tɔ̃|di|pɿ|/ *nachon onddibe*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Streamer of scriptures, attached to pillars within the house. • 经幡、风马旗 (挂在家里的柱子上) 回 See also: lo|-ta|-lo|-tɛi#| ❸ Classifier: p^hæ|_a

na|zo#| /na|zo|/ *Nasso*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Na man. • 摩梭男人 ❶ na|zo|-na|my| • Na men and women; the Mosuo • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人, 摩梭人

na|-zɰɿ| /na|zɰɿ|/ *Narua*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Autonym of the language: the Na language. • 本语言: 摩梭语 (纳语)

næ|-q^hæ|t^hɛ| /næ|q^hæ|t^hɛ|/ *nakhaechei* (Da: na|-q^hæ|t^hɛ|, Jj: na|-q^hæ|t^hɛ| (+gy|))

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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. ❶ næ|-q^hæ|t^hɛ|-hi| • ~ REL • 黑的

☐ Antonym: pʰɿɿ-tɕæɭɿ ☼ Morphological makeup: naɿ

-ne /-/ niq

SUFFIX ☼ Tone: 0? ▶ Like, as if. • 像 ☹ (Da) **noɿ-nɿɿ-hwæɫ-neɿ-jiɿ | zoɿ!** • as if you were buying • 就像你来买一样! ☹ (Da) **noɿ-nɿɿ-laɿ | -neɿ-jiɿ | zoɿ!** • as if you were striking • 就像你来打一样! ☹ **noɿ-nɿɿ-piɿ-neɿ-jiɿ | zoɿ!** • as if you decided • 就像你来说一样! ☹ **tsʰuɿ-neɿ-jiɿ** • thus, in this way • 这样 ☹ **tʰɿɿ-kʰɿɿ-neɿ-jiɿ-zoɿ** • like that year • 像那一年一样、就像那年 ☹ **tʰɿɿ-tʰiɿ-neɿ-jiɿ-zoɿ** • like that month • 像那个 month 一样、就像那个 month ☹ **tʰɿɿ-hǎɿ-neɿ-jiɿ-zoɿ** • like that evening • 像那天晚上一样、就像那个晚上 ☹ **tʰɿɿ-suɿ-neɿ-jiɿ-zoɿ** • like that time • 像那次一样、就像那次 ☹ (Da) **tʰɿɿ-niɿ-neɿ-jiɿ-zoɿ** • like that day ◆ (phonology) Il y a contraction phonétique de /neɿ-jiɿ/, 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

niɿ /niɿ/ ni

NOUN ☼ Tone: #H ▶ Amaranth. • 苋米 ☼ Classifier: poɿ_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

niɿ-fyɿ /niɿ-fyɿ/ 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) ☹ **jɿɿ-ɿɿ-niɿ-fyɿ** • 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: luɿ_b

niɿ-gyɿ /niɿ-gyɿ/ niq ggu

ADVERB ☼ Tone: MH# ▶ To be like, to seem like. • 如、像 ☹ **zuɿ-tʰɿɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • like grass, i.e. vivid green • 像草, 等于绿色 ☹ **æɿ-qæɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured) • 像鹦鹉, 等于青色 ☹ **lwæɿ-pʰɿɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured ◆ (phonology) A modified form of /lwæɿ-pʰɿɿ niɿ-gyɿ/. It is currently /lwæɿ-pʰɿɿ niɿ-gyɿ/ that is most common, even though the word 'ash', outside this expression, retains its /lwɿɿ/ form. • 灰色 ☹ **suɿ-pɿɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • like a urinary bladder, in the shape of a bladder • 像膀胱 ☹ (nyɿ-miɿ |) qɿɿ-ɿɿ

niɿ-gyɿ • (their heart is) like one, as one • 一条心, 想得一致 ☹ **dziɿ-biɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to • 习惯 (一个环境) ☹ **liɿ tʰuɿ-biɿ niɿ-gyɿ** • to have a habit of drinking tea, to be a tea-drinker • 习惯喝茶、有喝茶的习惯 ☹ **tsʰuɿ | suɿ-biɿ niɿ-gyɿ!** • 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!

niɿ-miɿ#ɿ /niɿ-miɿ/ nimi

NOUN ☼ Tone: #H ▶ Sisters (term used by men, i.e. by brothers). • 姐妹 (年长或年幼); 兄弟用语 ☹ **tsʰuɿ | tʰæɿ-suɿ-byɿ | niɿ-miɿ niɿ** • She is /tʰæɿ-suɿ/'s sister. • 她是达石的姐姐 (或妹妹) ☹ **noɿ | niɿ-miɿ | əɿ-dzoɿ/?** • Do you have sisters? ◆ (syntax) It is not possible to add /jiɿ/+/-hɿɿ/ to this expression, unlike in the question "Do you have any brothers?" • 你有姐妹吗? ☐ See also: myɿ-zuɿ-niɿ-miɿ ☼ Classifier: ɿɿ

njæɿ-bæɿ /njæɿ-bæɿ/ nyabbae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɿɿ-bæɿ)

NOUN ☼ Tone: H# ▶ Tear. • 眼泪 ☼ Classifier: tʰɿɿ_a ☼ Morphological makeup: njɿɿ

njæɿ-pʰɿɿ /njæɿ-pʰɿɿ/ nyapeu

NOUN ☼ Tone: LM ▶ White of the eye. • 白眼球 ☼ Classifier: luɿ_b ☼ Morphological makeup: njɿɿ

njæɿ-qyɿ /njæɿ-qyɿ/ nyagheu (Jj: same)

VERB ☼ Tone: H#- ▶ To look away from. • 看别的方向 (蔑视态度) ☹ **hɿɿ njæɿ-qyɿ** • 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) **myɿ-njæɿ-qyɿ** • NEG ~: not to turn away • 否定 ~: 不看别的方向 ☼ Morphological makeup: njɿɿ

njæɿ-qwæɿ /njæɿ-qwæɿ/ nyaghuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ☼ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Blind. • 眼睛瞎了 ☹ **tsʰuɿ | njæɿ-qwæɿ-zeɿ** • (S)he went blind. • 他眼睛瞎了。 ☹ **tsʰuɿ | njæɿ-qwæɿ niɿ** • (S)he is blind. • 他是瞎子。 ☼ Classifier: ɿɿ

njæɿ-qwæɿ-hɿɿ /njæɿ-qwæɿ-hɿɿ/ nyaghuae hin

NOUN ☼ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Blind person. • 瞎子 ☐ See also: njæɿ-qwæɿ-miɿ#ɿ, njæɿ-qwæɿ-zoɿ#ɿ ☼ Classifier: ɿɿ ☼ Morphological makeup: njæɿ-qwæɿ, hɿɿ

njæɿ-qwæɿ-miɿ#ɿ /njæɿ-qwæɿ-miɿ/ nyaghuae mi

NOUN ☼ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Blind woman. • 眼睛瞎了的 女人 ☐ See also: njæɿ-qwæɿ-hɿɿ#ɿ, njæɿ-qwæɿ-zoɿ#ɿ ☼ Classifier: ɿɿ ☼ Morphological makeup: njæɿ-qwæɿ, -

miɿ

njæɭqwæɫ-zoʃɿ /njæɭqwæɫzoɫ/ nyaghuaesso

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Blind man. • 眼睛瞎了的男人 ㊦ See also: njæɭqwæɫ hĩʃɿ, njæɭqwæɫ-miʃɿ ❸ Classifier: ɥɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: njæɭqwæɫ, -zoɿ

njæɭqhæʃɿ /njæɭqhæɿ/ nyakhae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Eye sand, gum in the eyes, rheum. • 眼屎 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤɿɿ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤɿ

njæɫ-suɿkɿɿ /njæɫsuɿkɿɿ/ nyasigu (Jj: njɤɿ-suɿkɿɿ)

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ First person plural pronoun, exclusive. • 我们 ❧ (phonology) The first syllable shows some variation between [njɤɿ] and [njæɿ]. The njɤɿ form (/njɤɿ-suɿkɿɿ/) initially appeared to be the correct one, then it emerged from discussions with Mrs. Latami that /njæɿ-suɿkɿɿ/ was more common and should be recorded as the current standard. ❸ njæɿ-suɿkɿɿ | mɤɿ-suɿɿ! • We (exclusive) don't know! • 我们不知道! ❸ tɕʰwɤɿ-suɿkɿɿ, | njæɿ-suɿkɿɿ=bɤɿ | mɤɿ-suɿɿ! • 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: njɤɿ=ɿɿ, njɤɿ=ɿɿ, njɤɿ-suɿkɿɿ

njæɿtsuɿ /njæɿtsuɿ/ nyazi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ① ▶ Eyebrow. • 眉毛 ❸ njæɿtsuɿ-dɕæɿ • eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between 'eyebrow' and 'eyelashes') • 眉毛 ❸ njæɿtsuɿ | mɤɿ-tsoɿ kʰwɤɿɿ • to knit the brows (literally "to lower the brows") • 皱眉毛 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤɿɿ_a ② ▶ Eyelashes. • 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛 ❸ njæɿtsuɿ-sæɿ • Eyelash (this wording removes the ambiguity of the term njæɿtsuɿ, which can mean 'eyebrow' as well as 'eyelash') • 睫毛 (这一措辞消除了该词的歧义, 因为 njæɿtsuɿ 既可以指 '眉毛', 也可以指 '睫毛')。 ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤɿ

njæɿ=zuɿ /njæɿzuɿ/ nyassi

PRONOUN ❸ 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 ❸ aɿkoɿ(-hĩɿ) | njæɿ=zuɿ hoɿ-dzoɿ! • (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!

njɤɿ /njɤɿ/ nya (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ 1st singular pronoun, ISG. • 我 ❸ njɤɿ niɿ! • 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!”) ❸ njɤɿ=ɿɿ, | njɤɿ | hĩɿ niɿ! • My family, that is my people! • 我们, 就是我的人! ❸ (Da) njɤɿ hĩɿ • my family, my people, my clan ❧ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 我的人、我家人、我的家族 ❸ (phonological elicitation) njɤɿ noɿ laɿ! • I strike you • 我打你

njɤɿɿ /njɤɿ/ nyaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ To stir, to blend. • 搅拌、翻拌 ❸ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-njɤɿ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stirred • 实施 ~ 整体体: 搅拌了 ❸ leɿ-njɤɿ~njɤɿ • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠: 搅拌搅拌 ❸ haɿ njɤɿ! • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ❸ haɿ | leɿ-njɤɿ • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ❸ haɿ | dɕwɤɿ-njɤɿ~njɤɿ-ɿɿ • rice ~ DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: to stir the rice a bit, to do a bit of stirring • 把米搅拌搅拌 ❸ dɕwɤɿ-ɥɿ tʰiɿ-njɤɿ • 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。) ❸ qʰaɿdzeɿ-haɿ njɤɿ • to stir polenta (corn flour) • 搅拌玉米粥

njɤɿ /njɤɿ/ nyaq

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Eye (monosyllable). • 眼睛 (单音节) ❸ Classifier: ɿɿɿ_b

njɤɿ1 /njɤɿ/ nyaq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To glue (two objects together). • 粘 ❸ leɿ-njɤɿ-zeɿ! • ACCOMP ~ PFV: It's glued! • 实施 ~ 整体体: 粘在一起了! ❸ tsoɿ~tsoɿ leɿ-dɕɤɿɿ, | leɿ-njɤɿ! • When something (e.g. a book) is torn, (we) glue it together! • 东西撕破了, 粘在一起 (就好了) ❸ tʰiɿ-njɤɿ~njɤɿ • DUR ~ RED: to glue • 持续体 ~ 重叠: 粘一粘 ㊦ See also: njɤɿ2, njɤɿ~njɤɿ

njɤɿ2 /njɤɿ/ nyaq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Sticky. • 黏 (胶, 树脂) ㊦ See also: njɤɿ1

njɤɿ3 /njɤɿ/ nyaq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Early. • 早 ㊦ See also: njɤɿlaɿ

njɤɿbiɿ /njɤɿbiɿ/ nyabbi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɤɿbiɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Eyelid (top eyelid). • 上眼皮 ❸ Classifiers: ɿɿɿ_b, pʰoɿ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤɿ

njɤɿ-diɿ /njɤɿdiɿ/ nyaddi (Jj: same, Gi, Da: njɤɿ~njɤɿ-diɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Glue. • 胶 ㊦ Synonym: njɤɿ~njɤɿ-diɿ ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤɿɿ_a ❸ Morphological

makeup: njɤ¹ 1, -di

njɤ-l-gɤ-lal /njɤ-l-gɤ-lal/ *nyaggela* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L-L# ▶ Eyeball. • 眼珠 ❷ Classifier: [ɥɥ] ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ/

njɤ-lhɤ /njɤ-lhɤ/ *nyahun*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ A plant used as fodder for the pigs. • 灰条菜、灰灰菜: 喂猪的牧草 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 ❸ Classifiers: qal_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), k^hɤ_a

njɤ-lkɤ /njɤ-lkɤ/ *nyagu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Cheekbone. • 颧骨 ❷ See also: kɤlkɤ ❸ Classifiers: [ɥɥ], k^hwɤ_a

njɤ-lkɤ-njɤ-lts^hɤ /njɤ-lkɤ-njɤ-lts^hɤ/ *nyagu nyace*

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L#- ▶ Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). • 美丽、面貌美 ❷ (phonology) It has not proved feasible to extract a disyllabic component /tɤ-lts^hɤ/ that could be used on its own. It is not attested outside this four-syllable expression. ❸ ɤ¹mi¹! | mɤ¹zo¹ | tɤ^hu¹-[ɥɥ] | njɤ-lkɤ-njɤ-lts^hɤ! | dɤwæ¹ | ɤ¹ɤ¹! • Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty! • 啊呀, 这个少女真美丽! 很漂亮! ❹ njɤ-lkɤ-njɤ-lts^hɤ | zɤwæ¹ • extremely beautiful • 非常美 ❺ Morphological makeup: njɤ-lkɤ, njɤ/, ts^hɤ_a

njɤ-lk^hi# /njɤ-lk^hi/ *nyaki* (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Bottom eyelid. • 下眼皮 ❷ Classifier: k^hwɤ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ/

njɤ-lal /njɤ-lal/ *nyala* (Jj: same, Gi: njɤ-lal)

ADVERB ❶ Tone: H# ▶ Early. • 早、黎明的时候 ❷ njɤ-lal | gɤ-l-ti • to rise early • 起得早 ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ¹ 3

njɤ-lel-gɤ# /njɤ-lel-gɤ/ *nyaleggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ 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. ❷ (phonology) The morphemic structure of this word is perceived by Mrs. Latami as 'the day is flowing, going by': 'day', /ɤl/, 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). ❸ ɤ¹mi¹-

njɤ-lel-gɤ • daytime • 白天 ❷ See also: mɤ¹si¹-njɤ¹, mɤ¹lk^hɤ¹

njɤ-lɥ /njɤ-lɥ/ *nyalee* (Gi: same, Da, Jj: njɤ-lɥ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Eye. • 眼睛 ❷ Classifier: [ɥɥ] ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ/ ❹ Comparanda: (Pumi) nɤɤ51

njɤ-lmɤ /njɤ-lmɤ/ *nyamu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: H# ▶ A plant used as fodder for the pigs, *Chenopodium album*. • 灰条菜、灰灰菜: 喂猪的牧草 ❷ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 ❸ Classifier: qal_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

njɤ-lmɤ-mi /njɤ-lmɤ-mi/ *nyamumi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: H#-L ▶ Camel. • 骆驼 ❷ njɤ-lmɤ-mi-zo • baby camel • 小骆驼 ❸ njɤ-lmɤ-mi-p^hɤ • male camel • 公骆驼 ❹ Classifier: mi_b ❺ Comparanda: (Pumi) njɤ55mĩ55dzei22g^wɤ22

njɤ-lmɤ-lq^hɤ /njɤ-lmɤ-lq^hɤ/ *Njamukhae*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: "Njamukhae". • 达巴《年目楷》经。

njɤ-lna /njɤ-lna/ *nyana*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ A dark patch on the skin close to the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑 ❷ njɤ-lna zo • man with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的男人. ❸ hĩ¹ njɤ-lna • person with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的人. ❹ ɤ¹mi¹-njɤ-lna • Cow with a black patch around the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的牛. ❺ Classifier: [ɥɥ] ❻ Morphological makeup: njɤ/, na_b

njɤ-l-njɤ /njɤ-l-njɤ/ *nyanya*

VERB ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To glue (two objects together) (reduplicated form). • 粘 (重叠形式) ❷ t^hi¹-njɤ-l-njɤ • DUR ~: to glue • 持续体 ~: 粘一粘 ❸ See also: njɤ-l-njɤ-di¹ ❹ Morphological makeup: njɤ¹ 1

njɤ-l-njɤ-di¹ /njɤ-l-njɤ-di¹/ *nyanyaddi*

VERB ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Glue; literally: stuff to glue (things together). • 胶水 ❷ Synonym: qæ¹ 2, njɤ-l-di¹ ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ¹ 1, njɤ-l-njɤ, -di¹

njɤ-lq^hwɤ /njɤ-lq^hwɤ/ *nyakheu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Orbit; eye socket. • 眼眶 ❷ Classifier: [ɥɥ] ❸ Morphological makeup: njɤ/

njɤ-t=ɤl /njɤ-t=ɤl/ *nyalae*

PRONOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ First person plural, exclusive. • 我们 ❷ Synonym: njɤ-t-swɤlkɤ, njɤ-t=ɤl

njɿ=ɿ] /njɿ=ɿ]/ nyalae

PRONOUN * Tone: LH ▶ First person plural, exclusive.

• 我们 □ Synonym: njæ+suɿky]

njɿ+suɿky] /njɿ+suɿky]/ nyasigu

PRONOUN * Tone: -L ♦ (**phonology**) Variant of [njæ+suɿky]. □ See also: njæ+suɿky]

njɿ-tse+~tse] /njɿ+tsɛ+tsɛ]/ 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)

njɿ+tsɿɿ] /njɿ+tsɿɿ]/ 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: njɿ¹2 From njɿ¹1 to glue', njɿ¹2 'sticky'. The seeds of this plant attach themselves very effectively to furs and fabrics.

njɿ+tsɿɿ] /njɿ+tsɿɿ]/ 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+my] • 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 ¶ my+dze+~njo+ (+ni)] • ear of barley • 大麦穗 ¶ ts+hi+zi+~ha+~njo+ (+ni)] • ear of highland barley • 青稞穗 ♦ (**tonology**) H# ¶ dze+~[w+~ha+~njo] • ear of wheat • 小麦穗

njo+ /njo+]/ nyoq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ny], Dd: nju+)

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Milk. • 奶汁 ¶ njo+ ki+ • to breast-feed (literally 'to give milk') • 给 (喂) 奶 ¶ njo+ t+hu+ • to drink milk • 喝奶 □ Synonym: nɛ+

njo+bi] /njo+bi]/ nyobbi (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: ny+bi])

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Breast. • 乳房 ¶ ji+~njo+bi] • cow's breast • 牛的奶头 ¶ (Gi) njo+bi+~zo+q+hw+ • nipple, teat • 乳头 * Classifier: [w+_b

njo+bi+li] /njo+bi+li]/ nyobbili (Gi: nju+bi+li], Jj: ny+bi+li])

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Lips. • 嘴唇 * Classifier: [w+_b

njo+ka+~tɛi+ /njo+ka+~tɛi+]/ nyogaegie

NOUN * Tone: LM-LH ▶ Cep, *Boletus edulis*. • 牛肝菌 □ See also: jɿ+q+ha+~pɿ+jɿ+~mo] * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牛肝菌

njo+px+ly] /njo+px+ly]/ nyobelu (Dd: same, Jj: ni+px+ly])

NOUN * Tone: L+H# ▶ Udder. • 牛的奶头 * Classifier: [w+_b

no] /no+]/ no (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN * Tone: L ▶ Second person singular pronoun. • 你 ¶ no+ni+ • It's you! • 是你!no+_a /no+]/ noq**VERB** * Tone: L_a ▶ To add, to blend in, to mix. • 掺 ¶ nɛ+ | ts+~bɿ+~qo+ t+hi+~no] • to mix grilled flour with milk, to add milk to grilled flour • 在糌粑里掺奶、糌粑里掺奶 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) le+~no] • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ ha+~qo+ | ts+~ɿ+~t+hi+~no]: ha+~qo+ | ts+~ɿ+~t+hi+~k+hu+ • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to add picked vegetables to the food.' • 关于这个动词的说明: '饭里面掺泡菜, 就是说: 在饭里面放泡菜.' ¶ ha+~qo+ | ts+~ɿ+~t+hi+~no]: ts+~ɿ+~t+hi+~la+ | ha+ | d+u+~t+~h+o+ dzu+ • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to eat picked vegetables and food/rice together.' • 关于这个动词的说明: '饭里面掺泡菜, 就是说: 把泡菜和饭一起吃.'

-no+ /no+]/ noq

DISCOURSE PARTICLE * Tone: MH ▶ Contrastive topic. • 主题: 对于、关于 ¶ q+~do+ | -no+ • As for lumber, ... • 关于木材, ... ¶ zi+~q+hw+ | -no+ • As for the main room, ... • 关于主屋, ...

no+by+ /no+by+]/ Nobbu

NOUN * Tone: LM ▶ Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 诺布: 一个男性名字 * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu འུ་བུ་

no+by+~ts+hu+~ɿ+ /no+by+~ts+hu+~ɿ+]/ 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+by+~ts+hu+~ɿ+ * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu Tshe ring འུ་བུ་ཤེ་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.

no¹no¹-dzu¹ma¹ /no¹no¹-dzu¹ma¹/ Nono Ddeema

NOUN * Tone: -L ► Nono Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 ◆ (etymology) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Nono', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found. * Morphological makeup: no¹no¹, dzu¹ma¹ # * Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? + Sgrol ma ? + སྒོལ་མ་

no¹qo¹ /no¹qo¹/ nogho

ADVERB * Tone: LH ► In, inside; at (to arrive at a place). • 在 (某个地方) ¶ a¹ko¹ | no¹qo¹ | le¹-ts^hu¹-ze!¹ • (We/you) have arrived at home! / (We/you) are come home! • 到家了! ¶ zi¹dy¹ | no¹qo¹ • inside the house, at the house • 在家 / 在屋子里面 ¶ hi¹di¹ | no¹qo¹ | le¹-ts^hu¹-ze!¹ • (We've) reached Yongning! / We're in Yongning now! • 到永宁了! * Morphological makeup: -qo¹

no¹-ɿ¹ /no¹-ɿ¹/ nolae

PRONOUN * Tone: L# ► Second person plural. • 你们 □ See also: no¹-su¹ky¹

no¹-su¹ky¹ /no¹-su¹ky¹/ nosigu (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN * Tone: -L ► Second-person plural pronoun. • 你们 ¶ no¹-su¹-ky¹ | mɿ¹-su¹! • You (plural) don't know (about this)! • 你们不知道! ¶ njɿ¹ | no¹-su¹-ky¹ | mɿ¹-su¹! • I don't know you! / I am not familiar with your situation/business! • 我不认识你们! / 我不熟悉你们! ¶ njɿ¹ | no¹-su¹-ky¹ | la¹ • I strike you (PL) • 我打你们 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njɿ¹ | no¹-su¹-ky¹ | la¹-bi!¹ • I am going to strike you (PL) • 我要打你们了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) no¹-su¹-ky¹ | la¹-bi¹ • you are going to strike • 你们要打了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no¹-su¹-ky¹ | su¹! • you know, you are aware (of this) • 你们知道 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no¹-su¹-ky¹ | le¹-li¹ • you are looking • 你们在看 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no¹-su¹-ky¹ | li¹-bi¹! • you are going to look • 你们去看吧!

no¹-zu¹ /no¹-zu¹/ 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: no¹-zu¹

no¹-zu¹ /no¹-zu¹/ nossi

PRONOUN * Tone: LM+MH# ► Dual second person pronoun: you two. • 你们俩 ◆ (tonology) This word has two tonal variants: LM+MH# and L#. □ Synonym: no¹-zu¹

ny¹l¹ /ny¹-l¹/ nu

VERB * Tone: H ► To chase after, to pursue. • 追赶 ¶ le¹-ny¹ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ tsɿ¹ny¹ • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ le¹-tsɿ¹ny¹ • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ le¹-tsɿ¹ny¹ | le¹-hu¹ • He went to chase after • 追赶去了

ny¹l¹2 /ny¹-l¹/ nu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: H ► To bury. • 埋

ny¹ldze¹ /ny¹ldze¹/ 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

ny¹ldzu¹ /ny¹ldzu¹/ nujji (Jj, Dd: same, La: ny¹ldzu¹)

NOUN * Tone: LH ► Tofu, bean curd. • 豆腐 ¶ ny¹ldzu¹ | dzu¹-ɿ¹ nɿ¹ • 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: ɿ¹ * Comparanda: (Pumi) n¹u22dzi35

ny¹lho¹#¹ /ny¹lho¹/ nuho (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ny¹lhu¹#¹ ◆ (tonology) L+#H)

NOUN * Tone: LM+#H ► Long-boiled soft beancurd. • 豆花 * Classifier: ɿ¹

ny¹lhɿ¹ /ny¹lhɿ¹/ nuhun (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: L# ► Bean; string bean, kidney bean. • 豆子, 四季豆, 花腰豆 * Classifier: ɿ¹ * Comparanda: (Pumi) n¹u51

ny¹lhɿ¹-bi¹bi¹ /ny¹lhɿ¹bi¹bi¹/ 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: k^hɿ¹la

ny¹l¹u¹ /ny¹l¹u¹/ nulee (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN * Tone: LM ► Soy beans, soya beans. • 黄豆 * Classifier: wɿ¹

ny¹l¹u¹-tə^hi¹ /ny¹l¹u¹-tə^hi¹/ nuleeje

NOUN * Tone: LM ► Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠秕, 来喂牛 □ Synonym: ny¹l¹u¹-tə^hi¹ * Classifier: k^hɿ¹la

nyɿmiɿ /nyɿmiɿ/ numi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ❶ ► Heart. • 心脏 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ • in sympathy, in unison • 情投意合 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • to study patiently / to teach patiently • 耐心地学习 / 耐心地教 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • to remember, to keep in mind • 记住、记得 (直译: ‘心里存着’、‘心里有’) ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • to make an effort to remember, to carry in mind • 记住 (直译: ‘放在心里’) ❷ ► State of mind. • 心情 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • 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

nyɿmiɿ-dzaɿ /nyɿmiɿdzaɿ/ numi zza

ADJECTIVE ❶ 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”。 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • This person is bad / has a bad heart! (literally “(his/her) heart is bad”) • 这个人很坏! (直译: “心坏”) ❷ See also: nyɿmiɿ-dɕuɿ, nyɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ, dzaɿ

nyɿmiɿ-dɕuɿ /nyɿmiɿdɕuɿ/ numi ddeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L ► Courageous, brave. Literal meaning: “(who has a) large heart”. • 勇敢、有勇气的 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • This person has courage! (literally “...(his/her) heart is large”). • 这个人很勇敢! (直译: “心大”) ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • (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! ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • How brave (s)he is! • 他多么勇敢! ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • (proverb) ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • 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, 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。) ❷ Antonym: nyɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ, dɕuɿ

nyɿmiɿ-kiɿkiɿ /nyɿmiɿkiɿkiɿ/ numi gigi

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L-L# ► With similar mood, similar frame of mind. • 心意相通 ❷ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ, kiɿ

nyɿmiɿ-qaɿ /nyɿmiɿqaɿ/ numi ghaq

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L ► Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 ❷ Synonym: nyɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ

nyɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ /nyɿmiɿtɕiɿ/ numi jieq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ 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”)。 ㄍㄨㄣˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | ㄒㄩㄣˊ • This person lacks courage! • 这个人, 胆小! ❷ Antonym: nyɿmiɿ-dɕuɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ, tɕiɿ

nyɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ /nyɿmiɿtɕiɿ/ numi teiq

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L ► Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 ❷ Synonym: nyɿmiɿ-qaɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: nyɿmiɿ, tɕiɿ

nyɿpɿɿ /nyɿpɿɿ/ nube

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ► Broad beans; lima beans. • 蚕豆

nyɿpiɿ /nyɿpiɿ/ nubi

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ► Soybean dregs. Used as pig fodder. • 豆粕

nyɿtyɿ /nyɿtyɿ/ nudu

NOUN ❶ Tone: H# ► Nosebag. • (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子 ❷ Classifier: ㄍㄨㄣˊ

nyɿtsaɿ /nyɿtsaɿ/ nuza (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ► Coarse chaff of beans. • 粗的豆糠 ❷ Classifier: ㄍㄨㄣˊ (CLF for small quantities: a little)

nyɿtɕhiʃɿ /nyɿtɕhiʃɿ/ nujie (Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+#H ► Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠秕, 来喂牛 ❷ Synonym: nyɿɿtɕhiʃɿ ❸ Classifier: ㄍㄨㄣˊ

n

næ̌ /næ̌/ *nae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To hide, to conceal oneself. • 躲藏

☞ **tʰi-t-næ̌** • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~

næ̌ /næ̌/ *nae*

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Milk. • 奶汁 ☐ Synonym: **njǒ**

næ̌ /næ̌/ *naeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ① ▶ To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten. • 按 (用手)、压扁、挤压 ☞ **my̌-tsǒ-næ̌** • to push down, to press down • 往下按 ☐ See also: **næ̌~næ̌** 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。☞ **hĩ̌-kʰy̌, | hĩ̌-næ̌** • to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour) • 偷和迫 (描述专制统治者的行为)

næ̌~næ̌ /næ̌næ̌/ *naenae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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) ☞ **lě-t-næ̌~næ̌** • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❸ Morphological makeup: **næ̌**

næ̌-t-jæ̌ /næ̌tjæ̌/ *nae'er*

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Second person plural. • 你们家、你们家的人 ☐ See also: **næ̌-t-ǰ, nǒ-t-ǰ**

næ̌-t-ǰ /næ̌tǰ/ *naelae*

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Second person plural. This is a variant of /nǒ-t-ǰ/; the form /nǒ-t-ǰ/ is considered more correct. • 联想复数: 你们。这是 **nǒ-t-ǰ** 的一个变体。nǒ-t-ǰ 被认为是更标准的。☐ See also: **næ̌-t-ǰ, nǒ-t-ǰ**

-nyu /-/ *nee*

CONJUNCTION ❸ Tone: 0? ▶ Or. • 或者、还是 ☞ **gw̌-ǰǐ | bǐ-t-nyǔ | m̌x̌-t-bǐ?** • 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? ☞ **hwæ̌-t-nyǔ | m̌x̌-t-hwæ̌?** • Do (you/we) buy it or not? • 买不买?

nyǔ /nyǔ/ *nee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Few. • 少 ☞ **hĩ̌-nyǔ** • people are few / there are few people • 好的, 不多! 不好的, 就很多了! ☞ (phonological elicitation) **tsǒ-t-tsǒ | nyǔ-zě** • there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased • 东西 (变) 少了 ☞ **džx̌-ǰ-hĩ̌, | lě-t-nyǔ! | m̌x̌-t-džx̌-ǰ-hĩ̌, | lě-t-džw̌!** • 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)

-nyǔ /nyǔ/ *nee*

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: M ▶ Ablative, agent, and topic marker. • 离格 (从格), 施动者, 主题。接近汉语的‘由’

nyǔ /nyǔ/ *neeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To wring, to tighten, to clamp. • 拧 ☞ (phonological elicitation) **lě-t-nyǔ-t-zě** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拧了 ☞ **xǒ-t-qǎ | tʰw̌-t-ľw̌ | lě-t-nyǔ-t-qǎ-l-jǒ!** • Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass) • (你) 拧一下盖子吧!

nyǔ-ťeǐ /nyǔťeǐ/ *nuxie* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: **nǐ-ťeǐ** ❖ (morphemic make-up)) The variant **nǐ-ťeǐ** lexicalizes a tendency towards regressive vowel harmony, favoured in this instance by the expressive value of the vowel **ǐ** to suggest the smallness readily associated with ‘cute, pretty’.

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Lovely, cute, pretty. • 可爱

nyǔ-ťgǒ /nyǔťgǒ/ *niggo* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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’. ☞ **nǒ-ť | tʰw̌-t-kǐ | ďwæ̌ | nyǔ-ťgǒ!** • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。☞ **nǒ-ť | tʰw̌-t-kǐ | ďwæ̌ | nyǔ-ťgǒ-ǰǐ!** • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。

nyǔ-ťzǐ /nyǔťzǐ/ *neexxi*

VERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ **lě-t-m̌y̌-ľp̌hæ̌ | m̌x̌-ť-ťǎ.** • To remember, to commit to memory. • 记住 ☞ (Benevolence.236, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S236) ☐ See also: **sy̌-ťďy̌**

ny̌ /ny̌/ *neu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ① ▶ To sniff. • 闻嗅 ② ▶ To hear, to get to know (good news...). • 听到 (消息)、风闻 ☞ **m̌x̌-ť-ny̌** • **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! ☞ **nǒ-ť-ə̌-ťsǒ-ny̌?** • Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know? • 你听到了什

么消息呢?

nyɿ /nyɿ/ neuq (ɿj: same)

NOUN 𦵑 Tone: LM ► Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. • 蛀虫 ◆ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɿɿ̃]. ◆ (**tonology**) #H

𦵑 (**phonological elicitation**) nyɿ ɿɿ̃-zeɿ • ... 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 𦵑 Classifier: miɿ̃

n

ni1 /ni1/ ni (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To listen. • 听 ㄊㄩㄣˊ • **DUR** • 持续体 ~ ㄊㄩㄣˊ (phonological elicitation) **tso1-tso1-ni1** • to listen to things • 听东西 ㄊㄩㄣˊ (phonological elicitation) **le1-ni1-ze1** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has listened • 实施 ~ 整体体: 听了 ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) sɔ̃22ni55

ni12 /ni1/ ni (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To borrow from someone. • 向别人借 ㄏㄩㄣˊ | **tso1-tso1-ni1** • to borrow things from someone • 向别人借东西

ni13 /ni1/ ni (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To lose, to be defeated. • 败、输 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **le1-ni1-ze1**! • He failed! • 他失败了!

ni1b /ɬu1ni1/ ni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Hb ▶ Day. • 日、天 ㄊㄩㄣˊ • one day • 一天

ni1 /ni1/ ni (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Full, satiated. • 饱 ㄊㄩㄣˊ • **le1-ni1-ze1** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: is satiated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 饱了 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **le1-ni1-ze1**? • Are you full (or would you like another bowl of rice)? • (你) 饱了没有? ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **ha1-ni1-ze1**. • I am full. / I am satiated. • 吃饱了。 / 吃饱饭了。 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **le1-ni1-ze1**! • I am full. / I am satiated. • 我饱了。 ㄊㄩㄣˊ Antonym: ㄆㄩㄣˊ, **ha1-ɬu1**

ni1a /ni1/ nee (Jj: same, Gi: ni1)

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To need. • 需要 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **no1** | **ə1-ni1**? | **mɔ1-ni1**! • Do you want (some)? — No! • 你要吗? — 不要! ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **ə1-ni1-su1**? • You want some more rice? • 还要一点饭吗? ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **«mɔ1-ni1! mɔ1-ni1!»** | **so1-qh1wɔ1 dzu1**! • You say “No thanks, I’m fine!” and then you eat three big bowls, hey? (A phrase used to joke about people who make a fuss, pretending not to want food, and who, when you insist enough or simply put the food in their hands, show an extraordinary appetite.) • (你说) “不，谢谢”，然后吃了三大盘! (这是一个笑话，说的是有些人一惊小怪，假装不想吃东西，但当坚持让他吃或干脆把食物放到他手里时，他们就会表现出超乎寻常的食欲。)

-ni1 /ni1/ niq

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❸ 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) ❸ Mor-

phological makeup: **ni1a3**

ni1 /ni1/ niq

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). • 夹、夹持 ㄊㄩㄣˊ (phonological elicitation) **ɬu1-ni1-ni1-ɬ1** • to press a little ❖ (tonology) Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the verb’s tone is La. Its reduplication yields the same pattern (M.M.H.L.) as for the verb ‘to sweep’: /ɬu1-bæ1-bæ1-ɬ1/. An Lb tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb ‘to speak’: /ɬu1-ɬwɔ1-ɬwɔ1-ɬ1/. • 夹一点 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **la1da1qæ1-bi1-ni1** • to hold tightly under the armpit • 夹紧腋下

ni12 /ni1/ niq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Who. • 谁 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **ni1-ni1**? • Who is that? • 是谁? ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **no1** | **ni1-ni1**? • Who are you? • 你是谁? ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **ts1h1w1** | **ni1-ni1**? • Who is this person? • 他是谁? ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **no1** | **ni1** ❖ -**ki1** | **bi1-bi1**, | **ɬu1-bæ1** | **la1-ni1**! • No matter where you go, it’s the same everywhere! • 无论你去谁 (家), 都一样! ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **no1** | **ni1-ki1** | **bi1-bi1**, | **ɬu1-bæ1** | **la1-ni1**! • As previous example, with a different division into tone groups • 同上, 声调段界不同

ni1a1 /ni1/ niq

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). • 捻、缠线 ㄊㄩㄣˊ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **sa1-ni1** • to twine hemp (to make thread) • 捻麻 ㄊㄩㄣˊ (Agriculture.82, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S82) ㄊㄩㄣˊ See also: **ni1-ni1**

ni1a2 /ni1/ niq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To break (tool), to be broken. • 设备坏了 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **le1-ni1-ze1** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: it’s broken! • 实施 ~ 整体体: 坏了! / 破了! ㄊㄩㄣˊ (phonological elicitation) **tso1-tso1-ni1** • to break things • 东西坏了

ni1a3 /ni1/ niq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ Copula. • 系动词 (系词): 是 ㄊㄩㄣˊ | **mæ1**! • 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!”) ㄊㄩㄣˊ (phonological elicitation) **le1-ni1-ze1** • **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

ni/ /ni/ *ni* (Gi, Da, Jj: ni/)

NUMERAL Tone: LH ▶ Two. • 二 𑎎𑎢𑎣, | ni/, | so/, | zɣ/, | ɣwɣ/, | qʰɣ/, | ʂu/, | hō/, | gɣ/, | tsʰe/ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ni.bɣ/ /ni.bɣ/ *nibbeu* (Jj: same, Gi: njɣ.bɣ/, Da: nju.bɣ-ʂe.ʂa/)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Grasshopper, cricket. • 蟋蟀 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: mi/

ni.bɣ-ʂe.ʂa/ /ni.bɣ-ʂe.ʂa/ *nibbeusheisa* (Gi: Ø)

NOUN Tone: -LM ▶ Dragonfly. • 蜻蜓 𑎎𑎢𑎣 (proverb) **ni.bɣ-ʂe.ʂa/**, | ʂe/ mɣ-zi/! | pʰi-li/-dɣ/qa/, sɣ- mɣ-zi/! • Dragonflies have no flesh! Butterfly wings have no blood! • 蜻蜓没有肉! 蝴蝶翅膀没有血! 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: mi/

ni.tɣ/ /ni.tɣ/ *nibbu*

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Speech. • 话 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | dɣ- kʰwɣ/ • a word, a short tract of speech • 一些话

ni.di/ /ni.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 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Synonym: tsʰi-tji/

ni.dzu#/ /ni.dzu/ *nijji* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Penis. • 男生殖器 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: lu/

ni.gɣ#/ /ni.gɣ/ *nigge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Nose; snout. • 鼻子 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: lu/

ni.gɣ-bæ/ /ni.gɣ-bæ/ *niggebae* (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。 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: kʰu/

ni.gɣ-dzu/ /ni.gɣ-dzu/ *niggejji* (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ni.gɣ-dzi/)

NOUN Tone: -MH ▶ Nasal mucus, snivel. • 鼻涕 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: tʰɣ/

ni.ti-mi/ /ni.ti-mi/ *ni/hi/* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Second month. • 二月

ni.ma#/ /ni.ma/ *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 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nyi ma ཉམ་མ་

ni-mi/ /ni-mi/ *nimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: M ① ▶ Sun. • 太阳 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ/ • the sun rises • 太阳出来、日出 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: lu/ ② ▶ Day; daytime; time. • 日、时间

ni-mi-da-dzu#/ /ni-mi-da-dzu/ *nimiddazzi*

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Solar eclipse. • 日蚀 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ/ • there is a solar eclipse • 有日蚀 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ/ | ni/! • Yes, it's a solar eclipse! • 是的, 是日蚀! 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: ʂu/ (CLF for times)

ni-mi-gɣ/ /ni-mi-gɣ/ *nimi ggu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: -L ▶ West: “[the direction where] the sun sets”. • 西方 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | gɣ- gi/-dɣ/ se/ • to walk towards the west • 往西边走

ni-mi-kʰu-ʂu/ /ni-mi-kʰu-ʂu/ *nimi keeshi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Rays (of sunshine). • 太阳的光芒、太阳的光线 𑎎𑎢𑎣 (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. 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | gɣ- pɣ/, | ni-mi-kʰu-ʂu/! • The sun is coming up, and there are rays of sunshine! • 太阳出来了, 有一缕阳光! 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ- 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) 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: kʰu/ 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Morphological makeup: ni-mi, kʰu-ʂu#/

ni-mi-tʰɣ#/ /ni-mi-tʰɣ/ *nimi tu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ East, orient. • 东方 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ- gi/ • the direction of the east • 东方方向 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ- gi/ | se/ • to walk towards the east • 向东面走 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ- gi/ | dzo/ • to live in the East, to live in the Orient. (Context: the consultant imagines that I am in Europe, thinking of her, saying: ‘She lives in the Orient’.) • 住在东方 (合作人想象我在欧洲, 想着她说: ‘她住在东方’.)

ni-mi-tʰæ-ʂu/ /ni-mi-tʰæ-ʂu/ *nimidaeshi*

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Sunflower. • 葵花 𑎎𑎢𑎣 Classifier: dzi/

ni-na/ /ni-na/ *nina* (Gi: Ø, Jj: ni-na-bæ/)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Cane; rattan. • 藤子

ni~ni/ /ni~ni/ *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) 𑎎𑎢𑎣 | tʰɣ- ni~ni/-ɣ/ • DELIMI-

TATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 捻一捻 𐎛

Morphological makeup: ni˧a 1

ni˧ŋwɔ˧ /ni˧ŋwɔ˧/ ningua

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: L# ▶ Auspicious day. • 吉利日 𐎛 [ni˧ŋwɔ˧] hǎ˧tʰa˧ • An auspicious time, an auspicious period (/hǎ˧tʰa˧/: ‘time, moment’). • 吉利时机 (hǎ˧tʰa˧: ‘时间、时候、时机’) 𐎛 [ni˧ŋwɔ˧] hǎ˧tʰa˧ | dʷa˧-ni˧ • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天 𐎛 [ni˧ŋwɔ˧] | dʷa˧-ni˧ • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天

ni˧pʰɿ˧ /ni˧pʰɿ˧/ nipeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: L# ▶ Frost. • 霜 𐎛 [ni˧pʰɿ˧] la˧-ze˧ • there is some frost • 有霜

ni˧pʰɿ˧ /ni˧pʰɿ˧/ nipu

NOUN 𐎛 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。 𐎛 [ni˧pʰɿ˧] bǎ˧l bǎ˧l, | mɯ˧-dzo˧! • There is no such thing as nipu flowers! • 这种植物, 没有花! / 这种植物的花, 是不存在的!

ni˧qʰɿ˧ /ni˧qʰɿ˧/ nikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ Nostril. • 鼻孔 𐎛 Classifier: [ɯ˧tʰɿ˧]

ni˧ɿ˧ /ni˧ɿ˧/ ni'er

PRONOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Strangers. • 陌生人

ni˧se˧ /ni˧se˧/ Nisei

NOUN 𐎛 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 𐎛 [ni˧se˧], | na˧-la˧-tʰa˧! • 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! 𐎛 [ɿ˧ki˧], | ni˧se˧, | ta˧-dzi˧, | mɯ˧-qʰwǎ˧, | 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, Dazze, Mukhuai, 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)

ni˧to˧ /ni˧to˧/ nido (Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎛 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 𐎛 Classifier: kʰwɔ˧a

ni˧to˧ tʰwǎ˧ /ni˧to˧ tʰwǎ˧/ nido chuae

ADJECTIVE 𐎛 Tone: L# ▶ Talkative (literally ‘quick-mouthed’). • 多嘴、拉不断扯不断 (直译: “嘴快”) 𐎛 Morphological makeup: ni˧to˧, tʰwǎ˧a

ni˧tʰo˧# /ni˧tʰo˧#/ nito

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: #H ▶ Rumours. • 谣言 𐎛 In local Chinese dialect: 口嘴 𐎛 [hǐ˧-tʰo˧] | le˧-tʰu˧ • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四 𐎛 [hǐ˧-tʰo˧] dʷa˧ • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四

ni˧tʰsi˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧/ nizee (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ 20. • 二十

ni˧tʰsi˧ dʷa˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ dʷa˧/ nizeeddee (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: -MH# ▶ 21. • 二十一

ni˧tʰsi˧ gy˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ gy˧/ nizeeggu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ 29. • 二十九

ni˧tʰsi˧ hō˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ hō˧/ nizeehon (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: -MH# ▶ 28. • 二十八

ni˧tʰsi˧ ni˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ ni˧/ nizeeni (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: -MH# ▶ 22. • 二十二

ni˧tʰsi˧ ŋwɔ˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ ŋwɔ˧/ nizeengua (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ 25. • 二十五

ni˧tʰsi˧ qʰɿ˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ qʰɿ˧/ nizeekheu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: -MH# ▶ 26. • 二十六

ni˧tʰsi˧ so˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ so˧/ nizeeso (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: -L ▶ 23. • 二十三

ni˧tʰsi˧ ʂu˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ ʂu˧/ nizeeshi (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ 27. • 二十七

ni˧tʰsi˧ zy˧ /ni˧tʰsi˧ zy˧/ nizeeru (Jj: same)

NUMERAL 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ 24. • 二十四

ni˧tsuɯ˧ /ni˧tsuɯ˧/ Nizi (La: njo˧tsuɯ˧, La: mjo˧tsuɯ˧,

Gi: nju˧tsuɯ˧, Jj: nju˧tsuɯ˧, Dd: mju˧tsuɯ˧)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 𐎛 Synonym: tso˧tɕɯ˧# 𐎛 Classifier: ɣ˧

ni˧˥-tɕʰæ˧˥-zɪ˧˥ /ni˧˥tɕʰæ˧˥zi˧˥/ nizhaexxi

NOUN ㊦ Tone: MH# ▶ The building inside the farm where the bedrooms are located, and a living-room (downstairs in the centre). Literally ‘the two-floor building’, as this is the only building that has rooms on two floors. • 二层房: 农场里面的一栋楼, 正对着农场大门 ㊦ ni˧˥-tɕʰæ˧˥-zɪ˧˥-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: [wɿ˧˥]

ni˧˥tɕʰe˧˥ /ni˧˥tɕʰe˧˥/ nizhei

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Door bar. • 门闩 ㊦ ni˧˥tɕʰe˧˥ tʰi˧˥-kʰu˧˥, | tʰi˧˥-tɕʰe˧˥! • Put on the door bar, to lock (the main

door)! • 放门闩, (好好) 锁 (门) !

ni˧˥ze˧˥-hæ˧˥ze˧˥ /ni˧˥ze˧˥hæ˧˥ze˧˥/ nissei haenssei (Dd: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ▶ Swift. • 雨燕 ㊦ Classifier: mi˧˥

ni˧˥zo#˧˥ /ni˧˥zo˧˥/ nisso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Fish. • 鱼 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) ni˧˥zo˧˥ tʰɣ˧˥-mi˧˥# ≈ ni˧˥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 ㊦ ni˧˥zo˧˥-ta˧˥pɿ˧˥ • dried fish • 干鱼 ㊦ Classifier: mi˧˥

ŋ

ŋæ˥ji˥ /ŋæ˥ji˥/ ngaeyi

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Easy and comfortable, at ease. Borrowing from Southwestern Mandarin. • 安逸 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 安逸

ŋɤ˥ŋɤ˥ /ŋɤ˥ŋɤ˥/ ngenge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Palate. • 上腭 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ŋy˥ /ŋy˥/ ngu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ Silver; money. • 银子 ② ▶ Money. • 钱 ❸ ŋy˥hæ˥ • money, wealth; literally ‘silver and gold’ • 金钱、钱财、财富。直译: ‘银子与金子’

ŋy˥a 1 /ŋy˥a/ nguq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To cry, to weep. • 哭 ❸ See also: ŋy˥t-ŋy˥

ŋy˥a 2 /dʰw˥t ŋy˥a/ ngu

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: La ▶ Classifier for waists. • 量词: 腰部 ❸ tʰæ˥ŋy˥a / dʰw˥t-ŋy˥a • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部

ŋy˥t-ŋy˥ /ŋy˥t-ŋy˥/ ngungu (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To cry, to weep (reduplicated form). • 哭 (重叠形式) ❸ tʰi˥t-ŋy˥t-ŋy˥ • DUR ~ • 哭一场 ❸ Morphological makeup: ŋy˥a 1

ŋwæ˥qʰy˥ /ŋwæ˥qʰy˥/ nguakheu

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Oven to make tiles. • 烧瓦的烤炉 ❸ ŋwæ˥qʰy˥ sʰw˥t-zɪ˥ • ‘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 ❸ æ˥la˥t-kwɤ˥t / ŋwæ˥qʰy˥ / tʰe˥tɪ˥t zɪ˥ • ‘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 ❸ Classifier: [ɬu˥t]

ŋwɤ˥ /ŋwɤ˥/ ngua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❸ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Five. • 五 ❸ dʰw˥t, |ɲi˥t, |so˥t, |zɪ˥t, |ŋwɤ˥t, |qʰy˥t, |sʰw˥t, |hɔ˥t, |gɪ˥t, |tʰe˥t • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ŋwɤ˥ /ŋwɤ˥/ nguaq (Jj: same, Da: ∅)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To sting, to pierce. • 刺痛

❸ tʰe˥t-ŋwɤ˥t-ze˥ • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • (他) 被刺扎疼了。 ❸ tʰe˥t-ŋwɤ˥t-ze˥! • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • (他) 被刺扎疼了。

ŋwɤ˥hã˥ /ŋwɤ˥hã˥/ Nguahan

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ kɤ˥tɪ˥t, |æ˥tʰæ˥t, |ŋwɤ˥hã˥, |sʰwæ˥gɪ˥t, |na˥tʰi˥t | -tʰe˥tɪ˥tɪ˥t, |qɪ˥t-tʰe˥tɪ˥t • 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˥tɪ˥t /ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t/ nguaye

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ ŋwɤ˥pʰæ˥t bɪ˥t-di˥t, |ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t! • Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 ❸ See also: æ˥bɪ˥t ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦+?

ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t-tse˥pʰæ˥ /ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t-tse˥pʰæ˥/ ngualee zeipae

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H- ▶ Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 ❸ Synonym: æ˥tse˥t-pʰæ˥t ❸ Classifier: [ɬu˥t]

ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥tɪ˥t /ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥tɪ˥t/ ngualhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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˥tɪ˥t /ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t/ ngualhu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ (Dd)ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t-ko˥tlo˥t go˥t. • to feel pain inside the knee • 膝盖疼。 ❸ (Gi)ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t go˥t • to feel pain at the knee • 膝盖疼。 ❸ See also: ŋwɤ˥tɪ˥t ❸ Classifier: [ɬu˥t]

ŋwɤ˥pʰæ˥t /ŋwɤ˥pʰæ˥t/ nguapae (Gi: same, Da: ŋwæ˥tʰæ˥t, Jj: ŋwæ˥tʰæ˥t)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Tile (roof tile). • 瓦 ❸ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ŋwæ˥tʰæ˥t], due to a strong tendency towards regressive vowel harmony. ❸ Classifier: pʰæ˥t ❸ Morphological makeup: pʰæ˥t ❸ This word is composed of Chinese ‘tile’ plus the Na clas-

sifier for flat objects. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword)

瓦

ŋwɤtqoɭ /ŋwɤtqoɭ/ nguagho (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Knee. • 膝盖 ㊦ See also:

ŋwɤtɕɣɭ ❸ Classifier: ㄌᵛᵇ

ŋwɤtɕtsʰiɭ /ŋwɤtɕtsʰiɭ/ nguacee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❸ Tone: L# ▶ 50. • 五十

ŋwɤtɕswæɭ /ŋwɤtɕswæɭ/ nguazhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Tile and brick: characterization of the main materials used for Chinese-style house construction. • 瓦与砖 ❸ Classifiers: ㄌᵛᵇ, pʰæɭₐ ❸ 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：‘啊呀嘛！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!** *z̥wæʔ-nuʔ | dzuʔ-poʔ-huʔ-zeʔ!* • 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.) • 啊呀嘛！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。）

ō

ō 1 /ō/ on

IDEOPHONE 𐎛 Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of a tiger growling: Grr, Grrrowl • 形声词：老虎吼着的声音：呜呜／呕吼！ 𐎛 (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8)

ō 2 /ō!/ a

INTERJECTION 𐎛 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, ō!, and the morpheme 'yes', /ĩ/, of which ō! is probably an expressive deformation. A spectrum of realizations appears to extend from [ĩ] (uncommon) to [ō] (back vowel), via nuances that are close to [ē]. 𐎛 See also: ĩ

ōɿ /ōɿ/ onq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: ∅)

PRONOUN 𐎛 Tone: MH ▶ (one)self. • 自己 𐎛 ōɿ-αɿkoɿ • one's house • 自己家 𐎛 ōɿ-dzuɿ, ōɿ tʰuɿ! • 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。) 𐎛 ōɿ-seɿ, ōɿ tʰæɿ! • 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。) 𐎛 ōɿ-myɿ ōɿ-diɿ • birth place ◆ (semantics) This phrase contrasts with /hĩt-myɿ hĩɿ-diɿ/ "other people's lands / foreign lands". • 出生的地方、老家、故乡 𐎛 (proverb) hĩt-myɿ hĩɿ-diɿ | qʰaɿ-dzɿɿ-dzɿɿ, | ōɿ-myɿ ōɿ-diɿ tsʰeɿ mɿɿ-gyɿ! • "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! 𐎛 ōɿ-əɿmyɿ ≈ ōɿ-əɿmyɿ ≈ ōɿ-əɿmyɿ • 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) 𐎛 ōɿ-əɿyɿ ≈ ōɿ-əɿyɿ • one's own "maternal uncle" (mother's brother) ◆ (tonology) This phrase has two tonal variants. • 自家母亲的兄弟 (“舅舅”) 𐎛 (proverb) ōɿ-zɿɿmiɿ, ōɿɿniɿ! • One's path, that is one's identity / one's destiny! • 自己的道路，就是自己! 𐎛 (proverb) ōɿ-zɿɿmiɿ, ōɿseɿ-biɿ! • The path you choose is your destiny! • 每个人创造自己的命运! 𐎛 See also: ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ

ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ /ōɿbyɿōɿ/ onq bbu onq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɿɿt ōɿ-buɿ-ɿɿ, Dd: njɿɿt ōɿ-byɿ-ɿɿ)

PRONOUN 𐎛 Tone: H# ▶ (One)self, one's own. • 自己 𐎛 ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿɿɿ | suɿ-kyɿ! • 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! 𐎛 (phonological elicitation) ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ +N • one's own N • 自己的 (+名词) 𐎛 (phonological elicitation) ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ zɿwæɿ • one's own horse ◆ (tonology) This and the following examples illustrate the neutralization of all tones (to L) after the expression /ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ/. • 自己的马 𐎛 ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿɿɿ • one's own cow • 自己的牛 𐎛 ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿɿɿ • one's own field • 自己的田地 𐎛 ōɿ-byɿ-ōɿ dzeɿ • one's own money • 自己的钱 𐎛 Morphological makeup: ōɿ, =byɿ

ōɿdɿɿɿ /ōɿdɿɿɿ/ ondde'er

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: M ▶ Foundation, fundamentals; fundamentally. • 根本 𐎛 (Da) ōɿdɿɿɿ-ɿɿɿɿ, | hĩt tsʰuɿɿ-ɿɿ | tsʰuɿɿneɿ gyɿɿ -ɿɿɿ! • So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners) ◆ (phonology) Phonetically, /ōɿdɿɿɿ-ɿɿɿɿ/ gets reduced, resembling [ōɿdɿɿɿɿɿ]. • 他原来是这样做事的! / 他原来这么不懂事!

ōɿdyɿ /ōɿdyɿ/ onddu (Jj: same, Gi: ũɿdyɿ ◆ (tonology) MH#, Da: ōɿdyɿ)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Wolf. • 狼 𐎛 Classifier: miɿɿ

ōɿdyɿ-kʰyɿmiɿ /ōɿdyɿkʰyɿmiɿ/ onddu kumi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+#H- ▶ Wolfhound. • 狼狗 𐎛 Classifier: miɿɿ

ōɿdyɿ-miɿ /ōɿdyɿmiɿ/ onddumi

NOUN 𐎛 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Female wolf. • 母狼 𐎛 Classifier: miɿɿ

ōḷdyt-p^hy#ḷ /ōḷdyt^hyḷ/ *onddupu***NOUN** ㊮ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Male wolf. • 公狼 ㊮ Classifier: miḷ_bōḷdyt-zo#ḷ /ōḷdytzoḷ/ *ondeusso***NOUN** ㊮ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Little wolf. • 小狼ōḷt^hyḷjiḷ /ōḷt^hyḷjiḷ/ *on teeni***NOUN** ㊮ Tone: M ▶ That day (long ago). • (早以前的) 那天ōḷtṣwɤḷ /ōḷtṣwɤḷ/ *onzhua* (Gi, Jj: same)**NOUN** ㊮ Tone: M ▶ Mosquito. • 蚊子 𐌶 ṱōḷtṣwɤḷleḷt^hyḷ-zeḷ! • Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (=into the room, into the mosquito net...) • 有一只蚊子! 𐌶 ṣuḷt^hiḷmiḷ, | ṱōḷtṣwɤḷ! • In the seventhmonth, there are lots of mosquitoes! • 七月份, 蚊子多! / 七月份, 是蚊子多的一个月! ㊮ Classifier: miḷ_bōḷtṣwɤḷ-kyḷdzuuḷ /ōḷtṣwɤḷkyḷdzuuḷ/ *onzhua guxxi* (Gi, Da: same)**NOUN** ㊮ Tone: -MH# ▶ Mosquito net. • 蚊帐 ㊮ Classifier: ḷuḷ_bōḷtṣ^huḷneḷjiḷ /ōḷtṣ^huḷneḷjiḷ/ *on tee niq yi***ADVERB** ㊮ Tone: H# ▶ In that way. • 那样 𐌶 (phonology) This very common expression is phonetically simplified. By dint of phonetic erosion, its last three syllables resemble a simple disyllabic form: [tṣ^huḷniḷ]. Nevertheless, it remains decomposable for the main consultant.

p

pa /pa/ ba

IDEOPHONE ❸ 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!” ❶ (BuriedAlive3.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S65) ❷ tsʰu˧˥ne˧˥-ji˧˥ | my˧˥tso˧˥ dʒɿ˧˥ ɔ̃ -kwɿ˧˥tɕu˧˥-la˧˥ | tʰi˧˥, | æ˧˥ɰ˧˥-tʂʰu˧˥, | pa˧˥ pi˧˥, | gɿ˧˥-pʰi˧˥ le˧˥-tsʰu˧˥-ji˧˥-tsu˧˥ ɔ̃ -my˧˥! • As he grabbed her again like this [squeezing her chest], well... it made her spit out the egg, plop! • 他又拉了一下, 这时候鸡蛋就被吐出来了: “啵!”

pa˧˥tsu˧˥ /pa˧˥tsu˧˥/ bazi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ tʂe˧˥ tsa˧˥~tsa˧˥-di˧˥, | tʂe˧˥ zɰ˧˥~zɰ˧˥-di˧˥ • Harrow. • 耙 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耙子

pa˧˥tɕɿ˧˥ /pa˧˥tɕɿ˧˥/ baja

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Plantain. • 芭蕉 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芭蕉

pæ˧˥1 /pæ˧˥/ bae

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To move house. • 搬 (家) ❶ (semantics) Mrs. Latami does not perceive this word as a loanword. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 搬

pæ˧˥a /ɬu˧˥ pæ˧˥/ bae

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for packs (herds) (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... • 量词: 马、军人…… (一队)

pæ˧˥a /pæ˧˥/ baeq

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To lay (the table). • 摆桌子、供应饭菜 ❶ (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. ❷ ha˧˥ tʰi˧˥-pæ˧˥ tsæ˧˥-ji˧˥-ze˧˥! | ha˧˥ dzu˧˥-bi˧˥-ze˧˥! • The table is set / everything is ready! Let's eat! • 饭摆好了! 吃饭了!

pæ˧˥1 /pæ˧˥/ baeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To work, to cultivate (land). • 种 (地) ❷ ly˧˥ tʰi˧˥-pæ˧˥ • To cultivate land, to work a field. ❶ (usage) Equivalent in Na: bæ˧˥dzu˧˥ ty˧˥, 'sowing the seeds'. • 种地 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办

pæ˧˥12 /pæ˧˥/ baeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To exceed; to let slip. • 超过, 错过 ❷ pæ˧˥ ɔ̃ -kʰu˧˥-pi˧˥, | mɿ˧˥-tsɿ˧˥! • 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! ❷ pæ˧˥1 | -tʰa˧˥-kʰu˧˥ • Don't let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we) mustn't miss this opportunity! ❶ (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 /tʰæ˧˥mi˧˥-ɲu˧˥/ 'really, actually' to something resembling [tʰæ˧˥]. The first syllable is always realized with a rising melody, whereas one would expect an M.H.L tonal pattern (/pæ˧˥ tʰa˧˥-kʰu˧˥/), 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˧˥ tʰa˧˥-kʰu˧˥/, is understandable but not idiomatic. • 不要错过 (机会)! ❷ le˧˥-pæ˧˥-ze˧˥! • It's too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by! • 错过了!

pæ˧˥hɰɿ˧˥ /pæ˧˥hɰɿ˧˥/ baefe

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH.M ▶ Solution, method. • 办法 ❷ tsʰu˧˥ | pæ˧˥hɰɿ˧˥ | ɕjɿ˧˥ yu˧˥ (+ | zɰwæ˧˥)! • He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations! • 他很会想办法的! ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˧˥a ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办法

pæ˧˥kʰwɿ#1 /pæ˧˥kʰwɿ˧˥/ baekua

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Silver coin of the imperial times. • 民国之前的银币 ❷ æ˧˥mi˧˥! | pæ˧˥kʰwɿ˧˥ so˧˥-tɕu˧˥ 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˧kʰwɿ˨
d̪wɛt˦[wɿ]#; pæ˧kʰwɿ˨ni˦t˦[wɿ]#; pæ˧kʰwɿ˨so˦t˦[wɿ]#
• 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˧kʰwɿ˨so˦t˦[wɿ]ni˦t˦/. • 一块银币，两块银币，三
块银币 ¶ pæ˧kʰwɿ˨d̪wɛt˦ki˦ta˦ • a bag of silver coins
(to be interred in a secret place) • 一包银币（埋在地里，
为了藏） ☼ Classifier: [wɿ]ᵇ

pæ-**li** /pæ-**li**/ baeli

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Chinese chestnut. • 板栗
 ɤ [pæ̌ːliː-siːdʒi] • chestnut tree • 板栗树 ɤ [pæ̌ːliː-
 dʒi] • chestnut tree • 板栗树 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese
 loanword) 板栗

pæ|p^hæ| 1 /pæ|p^hæ|/ 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: p^hæ'la

pæ]p^hæ¹ 2 /pæ]p^hæ¹/ Baepae

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword)
Spen pa? སེཔ་པ་?

pæ-ɭæ]-tʂʰo] /pæ-ɭæ]tʂʰo]/ Bae'ercho

NOUN 𠫪 Tone: L#- ► Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. • 红桥 𠫪 **no˧ | pæ˧tɕʰə˧ | tɕʰo˧ | hĩ˧-ne˧-jĩ˧-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-tsɯːt /pæ-tsɯːt/ 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: qwæɪkoʃ, qwæɪ 🌀 Classifier: [ɰɿ] 🌀 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板凳

peɫseɫ /peɫseɫ/ beishei

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Itself, per se. • 本身 🌸 Etymol-

ogy: (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.

¶ **pe̞tɕai̯-hĩʃ** • Pekinese, person from Beijing • 北京人

✿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 北京

†pʌʔ /-/ 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', /pɣʰse/ (with the head, /se/, 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', /pɣʰmi/, has the same tone (L) as /zɰwɰmi/ '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) naʰhi | pɣʰse dzuː; | pɣʰyu | ʰaʰta | myː | pɣʰmæː, | bæʰsoː jiː • “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: pɣʰmi

pʌ 1 /pʌ-/ be (Da: ∅)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ① ► Drawing, painting. • 画
 ㊦ **px̣ | d̪w̥ | pʰæ | la** • to make a painting, to paint a
 painting • 作画, 画一幅画 ㊦ Classifiers: **px̣**_ᵇ, **pʰæ**_ᵇ
 ② ► Photo, photography. • 相片, 照片 ㊦ **px̣ | la** • to
 take pictures • 拍照片 ㊦ **px̣ | d̪w̥ | pʰæ | la** əᵇ-bi? •
 Shall we take a picture? • 拍一张照片吧? ㊦ Classifier:
pʰæ_ᵇ

pxl² /pxl/ be

VERB 🌸 Tone: H ▶ To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up.
 • 蜷曲、蜷缩 ǰ æ̃ | tɕʰwɪ | mi | si | dzi | tʰæ̃ | qo | | tʰi | t-
 pɤ | -dzo ! • The hen has huddled up under a tree! • 那
 只鸡，在树下蜷缩着！ ǰ (Da) tɕʰwɪ | qo | dɥwɪ | pɤ |
 ejɤ | -ɣ ! • Come and lay here (for a rest)! ♦ (dialectol-
 ogy) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 过来
 这边躺一下！

hoʼ~hoʼ-gyʼ • soft • 柔软 ʃ ʁoʼqʰwɹʼ | pxʼ-hoʼ~hoʼ-gyʼ-hĩʼ | tʰyʼ-t-kʰwɹʼ • the place where the head is soft = the fontanel • 头上软软的那块 = 囟门 ʃ ʁoʼqʰwɹʼ | pxʼ-hoʼ~hoʼ-gyʼ-hĩʼ | tʰyʼ-t-kʰwɹʼ, | dzoʼ mɹʼ-t-qoʼ! • The fontanel should not be touched! • 囟门，不要碰!

pxljxʼ /pxljxʼ/ beye (Gi: same)

NOUN ʃ 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) ʃ Classifier: jxʼa 2 ② ▶ Bread, cake (typically round and flat). • 饼 ʃ liʼ-pxʼljxʼ | dʒuʼ-t-luʼ • a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake) • 一块茶饼 ʃ ɛiʼtʂʰwæʼ-t-pxʼljxʼ • rice cake • 米饼 ʃ dzeʼ-t-luʼ-pxʼljxʼ • wheat cake, wheat bread • 小麦饼 ʃ qʰaʼ-dzeʼ-t-pxʼljxʼ • sweetcorn cake • 玉米饼 ʃ tʂʰiʼ-tziʼ-t-pxʼljxʼ • highland barley cake • 青稞饼 ʃ jxʼ-tguʼ-t-pxʼljxʼ • buckwheat cake • 甜荞饼 ʃ jxʼ-tqʰaʼ-t-pxʼljxʼ • bitter buckwheat cake • 苦荞饼 ʃ Classifier: jxʼ 2

pxljxʼ-bɣʼ-diʼ /pxljxʼ-bɣʼdiʼ/ beye bbuddi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: LM+H#- ▶ Steamer used for bread (buns). • 用来蒸面团 (馒头等等) 的蒸笼 ʃ Classifier: luʼb

pxllyʼ 1 /pxllyʼ/ belu

NOUN ʃ Tone: LM ▶ Nape of neck. • 项背、项、脖颈儿 ʃ See also: æʼtsuʼ-l-pxʼllyʼ ʃ Classifier: luʼb

pxllyʼ 2 /pxllyʼ/ belu

NOUN ʃ 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。 ʃ aʼʁoʼ-t-toʼ-taʼ | pxʼllyʼ ʃ ʂæʼ (+huʼ) • 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) ʃ tʂʰuʼ | pxʼ-luʼ-t-qoʼ dʒiʼ-huʼ-zeʼ! • 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! ʃ pxʼ-luʼ | dʒuʼ-t-kʰwɹʼ ʃ ʂæʼ | tʰiʼ-t-kiʼ-t-zoʼ-t-hoʼ! • 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!

pxʼmiʼ /pxʼmiʼ/ bemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ʃ Tone: L ▶ Frog. • 青蛙 ʃ pxʼmiʼ-pxʼlpʰyʼ • female frog and male frog • 母青蛙与公青蛙 ʃ See also: hǎʼ-tʂuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ, dʒuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ ʃ Classifier: miʼb ʃ Comparanda: (Pumi) pʰ55di51

pxʼmiʼ-jiʼlpʰyʼ /pxʼmiʼjiʼlpʰyʼ/ bemi yipu

NOUN ʃ 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。纳西族人吃这种动物 (摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物)。直译: ‘公牛蛙’。 ʃ See also: hǎʼ-tʂuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ, dʒuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ ʃ Synonym: pxʼmiʼ-jiʼlpʰyʼ-miʼ ʃ Classifier: miʼb ʃ Morphological makeup: pxʼmiʼ, jiʼlpʰyʼ#

pxʼmiʼ-jiʼlpʰyʼ-miʼ /pxʼmiʼjiʼlpʰyʼ-miʼ/ bemi yipumi

NOUN ʃ 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。纳西族人吃这种动物 (摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物)。直译: ‘公牛蛙’。 ʃ See also: hǎʼ-tʂuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ, dʒuʼ-l-pxʼmiʼ ʃ Synonym: pxʼmiʼ-jiʼlpʰyʼ ʃ Classifier: miʼb ʃ Morphological makeup: pxʼmiʼ, jiʼlpʰyʼ#, -miʼ

pxʼ-t-pxʼ /pxʼ-t-pxʼ/ bebe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To carry on one’s back. • 背 (水、柴、孩子……) ʃ tʰiʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • DUR ~ • 背一背 ʃ qʰæʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry manure • 背肥料 ʃ kʰæʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry a dorsal basket • 背背篓 ʃ zuʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry grass • 背草 ʃ tsoʼ-t-tsoʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry things • 背东西 ʃ njxʼ-t-quʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ (+biʼ)! • I’ll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)! • 我来背! ʃ dʒuʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry water (on one’s back) • 背水 ʃ zoʼ-t-myʼ-t-pxʼ-t-pxʼ • to carry a child on the back • 背孩子 ʃ Morphological makeup: tʰpxʼ-t

pxʼlpʰyʼ /pxʼlpʰyʼ/ bepu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Male frog. • 公青蛙 ㊦ Classifier: mi_l

pɣ̌|ti#] /pɣ̌|ti/ *bedi* (Da: same, Gi: pɣ̌|ti] ㊦ (tonology) L, Jj: pɣ̌|ti])

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Stool, small bench. • 凳子 ㊦ See also: qwæ|ko#], qwæ| ㊦ Classifier: [u_l

pɣ̌|to] /pɣ̌|to/ *bedo*

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Even. • 连 ㊦ ts̺hɯ| | li] pɣ̌|to] | t̺hɯ| -ji! • 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) ㊦ ts̺hɯ| | pɣ̌|jɣ̌| pɣ̌|to] | dzɯ| -ji! • She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child) • 她连面包都吃! ㊦ hæ|, | k̺hɣ̌|mi] -se] pɣ̌|to] dzɯ| -ky! • The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture.) • 汉族连狗肉都吃! (注: 摩梭人不吃狗肉) ㊦ (phonological elicitation) bo] pɣ̌|to]; la| pɣ̌|to]; mɣ̌| pɣ̌|to]; zɣwæ| pɣ̌|to]; ʔi|mi| pɣ̌|to]; ni|mi| pɣ̌|to]; hwɣ̌|li| pɣ̌|to]; hwɣ̌|mi| pɣ̌|to]; k̺hɣ̌|mi] pɣ̌|to]; ʔo|dzɪ| pɣ̌|to]; ʔi|ts̺æ| pɣ̌|to]; na|hɪ| pɣ̌|to]; bo|mi| pɣ̌|to]; bo|ʔa| pɣ̌|to]; ʔæ|tɣ̌| pɣ̌|to] • combinations with nouns of the various tone categories • 与不同声调类的名词结合

pɣ̌|ty] /pɣ̌|ty/ *bedu*

NOUN ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ Wickerwork basket. • 篮子、竹篮 ㊦ dɣ̌|ɣ̌|sɯ| -pɣ̌|ty] • small basket where chopsticks are kept • 筷子篮 ㊦ ni|ts̺æ| -pɣ̌|ty] • 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。 ㊦ pɣ̌|ty] ky] ə| -bi]? • Shall we go mushroom-picking? • 去捡蘑菇吗?

pɣ̌|t̺hi] /pɣ̌|t̺hi/ *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 ㊦ pɣ̌|t̺hi] = ɣ̌| • the Beti /pɣ̌|t̺hi/ clan, the Beti /pɣ̌|t̺hi/ family • pɣ̌|t̺hi] 家族 ㊦ pɣ̌|t̺hi] = ɣ̌|, | ni| -zi], | dɣ̌| -ɣ̌|! • There are two families carrying the name Beti; they make up one clan! • 姓 pɣ̌|t̺hi] 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

pɣ̌|tɕɯ| /pɣ̌|tɕɯ/ *beji* (Dd: pɣ̌|tɕɯ|)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ㊦ See also: pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -ko|dɣ̌|, pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -pɣ̌|mi], ʔo|dɣ̌| ㊦ Classifier: mi_l

pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -pɣ̌|mi] /pɣ̌|tɕɯ|pɣ̌|mi/ *beji bemi* (Gi: same, Da: pɣ̌|tɕi], Jj: ʔ)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM+#H- ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ㊦ See also: pɣ̌|tɕɯ|, pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -ko|dɣ̌|, ʔo|dɣ̌| ㊦ Classifier: mi_l

pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -ko|dɣ̌| /pɣ̌|tɕɯ|ko|dɣ̌|/ *beji woddee*

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM-MH# ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ㊦ See also: pɣ̌|tɕɯ| -pɣ̌|mi], pɣ̌|tɕɯ|, ʔo|dɣ̌| ㊦ Classifier: mi_l

pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] /pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ/ *bechuae* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: pæ|ts̺hɯæ])

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Flat, flat-shaped, flattened. • (鼻子) 扁、被压扁、凹下去 ㊦ (phonology) The word is characterized by strong vowel harmony, making the vowel of the first syllable sound like [a] or [æ]. ㊦ ni|tɣ̌| pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] • flat nose • 扁鼻子 ㊦ le| -pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] -ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has been flattened, has become flat • 实施 ~ 整体体: 被压扁了 ㊦ ts̺hɯ| -ɣ̌| le| -t̺hi| -zo], | dɣ̌| -qo| | t̺hi| -pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] -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! ㊦ ts̺hɯ| -ɣ̌| le| -t̺hi| -zo], | dɣ̌| -qo| | t̺hi| -pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] -dzo]! • 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| -pɣ̌|ts̺hɯæ] • flat(-faced) Chinese woman (derogatory comment on noses that are not high enough by local standards) ㊦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [hæ|mi| -pa|ts̺hɯæ]]. • (脸、鼻子) 扁的汉族女人 (带偏见的称呼) ㊦ (tonology) H#

pɣ̌|ɣ̌| /pɣ̌|ɣ̌/ *beru* (Gi, Da: pa|ɣ̌|)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM-L ▶ Mattress. • 褥子 (汉语借词: ‘被褥’) ㊦ In local Chinese dialect: 被褥 ㊦ Classifier: ts̺hi] 1 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 被褥

pi/ /pi/ *bi* (Da: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ▶ To say. • 说 ㊦ t̺hɰ| -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| -ni]? • What did you say? (Call for repetition) • (你刚才) 说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

pi/ /pi/ *biq*

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LH ▶ Brush for writing or painting (Chinese borrowing). • 笔 ㊦ t̺hæ|ɣ̌| 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_{1a} /ɕwɪ pi/ *bi* (Gi: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH_a ► A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral 'one'. • 量词: 少 ◆ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ❶ ɕwɪ-pi₁ • a little • 一点 ❷ qhæ₁-pi₁ • a little manure • 一点粪肥 ❸ nyɪ₁-pi₁ • a little money • 一点钱 ❹ nyɪ₁ | ɕwɪ-pi₁ • a little money • 一点钱 ❺ lwɜ₁ | ɕwɪ pi₁ • a little ashes • 一点灰 ❻ tsʰuɪ | dʒɛ₁ ɕwɪ-pi₁ dzo₁! • He has a little money! / He is rather affluent! • 他有一些钱!

pi₁ly# | /pi₁ly/ *bilu*

NOUN ❸ 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) ❶ pi₁ly₁ | hɪ₁ | dzuɪ-mɜ₁-ky₁! • Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains! • 酒糟, 人不能吃!

pi₁ma₁ /pi₁ma₁/ *Bima*

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ► Bima, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 缤妈: 男女通用名 ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma བད་མ་

pi₁ma₁-ta₁my₁ /pi₁ma₁-ta₁my₁/ *Bima Lhamu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ► Bima Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 缤妈拉姆: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: pi₁ma₁, ta₁my₁ ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mo བད་མ་ལ་མོ་

pi₁ma₁-ta₁tsʰo₁ /pi₁ma₁-ta₁tsʰo₁/ *Bima Lhaco*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ► Bima Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 缤妈拉搓: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: pi₁ma₁, ta₁tsʰo₁# | ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mtsho བད་མ་ལ་མཚོ་

pi₁my₁\$ /pi₁my₁/ *bimu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ► Set phrase, idiom, adage. • 固定短语、成语、俗语、格言。

pi₁my₁ | /pi₁my₁/ *bimu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ► *Fritillaria cirrhosa*. • 贝母 ❸ Classifier: [wɪ₁] ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 贝母

pi₁ɿ₁ /pi₁ɿ₁/ *bi'er* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: pi₁ɿ₁)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ► Double chin; flesh under the chin. • 双下巴 ❸ Classifier: [wɪ₁]

pi₁ti# | /pi₁ti/ *bidi*

NOUN ❸ 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 白银 form. On the other hand, Mrs. Latami does not see

this word as a loan. ❸ Classifier: [wɪ₁]

pi₁th_a /pi₁th_a/ *beita*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ► White sugar. • 白糖 ❶ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166) pi₁th_a | mɜ₁-dzo₁! | ho₁th_a-la₁ | dzo₁-ji₁ mæ₁! • [In the old days] there was no white sugar! There was only brown sugar! (Sugar came in the form of sugar loaves.) • (过去) 没有白糖, 只有红糖! ❶ See also: dze₁, ho₁th_a ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 白糖

pi₁tsʰe₁-di₁ /pi₁tsʰe₁-di₁/ *Biceiddi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ► A village close to the Hot Springs. • 比其地村: 温泉乡的一个村落 ❶ a₁go₁-ɜwɜ₁, | ɜwɜ₁-la₁-bi₁, | bæ₁ɜwɜ₁, | tʰo₁tsʰe₁# | pi₁tsʰe₁-di₁, | pɜ₁-dzɜ₁-di₁, | ɜwɜ₁-ty₁ • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了2010年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ❶ pi₁tsʰe₁: bɜ₁! • /pi₁tsʰe₁/ is a Pumi village! • pi₁tsʰe₁ 是一个普米族村落!

pjɜ₁ /pjɜ₁/ *bia*

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ► Square. • 方形的 ❶ ta₁-pjɜ₁-pjɜ₁ (-zo₁) • (of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness • (脸、物品) 太方, 不圆滑

po₁ /po₁/ *bo* (Jj: same)

VERB ► To pack. • 包 (量词) ❶ le₁-po₁ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po_{1a} /ɕwɪ po₁/ *bo*

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ► Classifier for plants with a stalk; also used for pieces of clothing. • 量词: 有根的植物, 衣服 (一棵, 一件)

po_{1b} /ɕwɪ po₁/ *bo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). • 量词: 包 ◆ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language,

this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#. This word's status as a borrowing (perceived as such) may explain fluctuation: it is occasionally treated as belonging in the L_a category. ☀ Etymology: (Chinese loanword)

包

po1 /po1/ boq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ① ► To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). • 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送 ㄑㄧˋㄒㄩㄢˋ ㄆㄛˋ ㄉㄛˋ • to bring a letter/a message • 带来一封信 / 一个消息 ㄉㄞˋ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ ʰi˥˩~po˥˩ • to bring something • 带来一个东西 ㄉㄞˋ (phonological elicitation) ɦi˥˩ ɬu˥˩~ɣ˥˩ | tso˥˩~tso˥˩ ɬu˥˩~kʰwɿ˥˩ | ʰi˥˩~po˥˩ • someone brings something • 有一个人带一样东西过来 ㄘㄞˋ ㄕㄞˋ ㄒㄩㄢˋ ㄆㄛˋ • 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 ㄘㄞˋ | zo˥˩~mɿ˥˩ po˥˩. • She is pregnant. • 她怀孕了。 ㄘㄞˋ po˥˩ (+ze˥˩) • to carry a child, i.e. to be pregnant • 怀孕

po-ɖzɯ# /po-ɖzɯ-/ bozzhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Craftsman. • 工匠 ǃ po˥˩d͡zɯ˥˩
 ji˥˩-hĩ˥˩ hĩ˥˩ • person who works as a craftsman • 当工匠
 的人 ǃ po˥˩d͡zɯ˥˩ji˥˩ hĩ˥˩ • person who works as a crafts-
 man • 当工匠的人 ǃ pa˥˩tswa˥˩, | po˥˩d͡zɯ˥˩-ŋwa˥˩ | gɣʌ!
 • The harrow used to be made by the craftsman! • 耙由
 工匠制作! 🌸 Classifier: ɣ˥˩ 🌸 Comparanda: (Pumi)
 pu55dzi51

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-ŋlo-ŋ /poŋloŋ/ *bolo* (Jj: same, Gi: pu-ŋ[uʃ], 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 ǵ po˥˩po˥˩la˥˩ • to play
(foot)ball • 打球 ǵ (Gi) po˥˩po˥˩la˥˩ • to play (foot)ball •
打球 🌸 Classifier: ㄌㄨˋ

po|po|ts^hʌ /po|po|ts^hʌ/ boboce

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ Cabbage. • 圓白菜 📐 In local Chinese dialect: 包包菜 🌸 Classifier: 𐌚𐌗𐌛 🌸 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_ɭʷa /po_ɭʷa/ *boshi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ University doctor, Ph.D. • 句尾助
词: 啵 🗨️ **po˩sw̩so˩** • 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˥˥ | tɕʰu˥˥ zu˥˥ | ɕe˥˥ la˥˥ | ha˥˥ | le˥˥-dzu˥˥-se˥˥-dzo˥˥, | by˥˥ny˥˥-zo˥˥ | tʰi˥˥, | lo˥˥-qo˥˥-dzo˥˥, | pō˥˥! pō˥˥ pi˥˥, | tʰi˥˥-q̥wæ˥˥ ɔ˥˥ -dzo˥˥-pi˥˥-tsu˥˥ ɔ˥˥ -mɤ˥˥, | la˥˥-mæ˥˥q̥y˥˥-tɕʰu˥˥]-ŋu˥˥!** • Just as the two of them had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the smell of the meat was still wafting through the air, well, in the valley, violent blows were heard in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping [the ground]! / Just as they had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the delicious smell lingered in the air, violent blows resounded in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping the ground! • **就在她们俩刚吃完肉和谷物，烤肉的香味还在空气中飘荡的时候，山谷里传来了老虎尾巴扫过地面的声音：轰！轰！** ♪ (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8, BuriedAlive3.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S75, Funeral.156, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S156) ▣ See also: **bō**

pɥ¹ /pɥ/ beu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 干 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。 干 le-t-pɿt-ze-t • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has become dry, has dried 干 (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ljæ-t-pɿt-ze-t]. • 实施 ~ 整体体: 干了 干 le-t-pɿt le-t-zwæ-t-ze-t • It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry 干 (phonology) Phonetic realization

nǎt_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

pɔ̌tswɔ̌t-pɔ̌lmi] /pɔ̌tswɔ̌t-pɔ̌lmi]/ beuzi beumi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H- ▶ Combs. • 梳子 (总称)

❸ Morphological makeup: pɔ̌tswɔ̌t, pɔ̌lmi]

pɔ̌tʰswɔ̌t /pɔ̌tʰswɔ̌t/ beuzhi (Jj: pɔ̌tʰswɔ̌t, Dd: zɔ̌t~zɔ̌t)

VERB ❸ Tone: HL ▶ To press, to squeeze. • 挤、挤压

❸ njɔ̌t~nɔ̌t | pɔ̌tʰswɔ̌t~bi:] • I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it! • 我来压吧! ❸ le~pɔ̌tʰswɔ̌t • **ACCOMP** ~

• 实施 ~

pɔ̌t /pɔ̌t/ bu

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To mend. • 补 ❸ ba:]la] pɔ̌t~pɔ̌t

• to mend clothes (the Na verb is: /hwɔ̌t/) • 补补衣服

☐ Synonym: hwɔ̌t 1 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 补

pɔ̌t /pɔ̌t/ bu

VERB ❸ Tone: M_c ▶ To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual),

to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). • 祭 ❸ kʰɔ̌t

pɔ̌t • to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New

Year • 做过年的祭礼 ❸ tʰi:]ni:] | kʰɔ̌t pɔ̌t~tso:]~ni:]

• Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year! • 今天就要过年了!

pɔ̌t /pɔ̌t/ buq

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To go by, to flow (of time). • 过、过

去 (时间过去、日子过去) ❸ ni:]mi:] pɔ̌t • time goes

by; literally: the day goes by • 时间过去。直译: (一)

天 (慢慢) 过 (去) ❸ ni:]mi:] | le~pɔ̌t~ze:] • time has

gone by, the day has gone by • 时间过去了, (一) 天过

去了 ❸ (proverb) dzɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t qʰwɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t, | bi:]mi:]

sɔ̌t~qʰwɔ̌t~ɔ̌t; | dzɔ̌t~zɔ̌t qʰwɔ̌t~zɔ̌t, | ni:]mi:] sɔ̌t~

pɔ̌t~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! 说好吃坏, (都) 能让一天 (轻松) 过去!” (这个谚语, 说闲聊的好。)

❸ (proverb) dzɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t qʰwɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t, | bi:]mi:] sɔ̌t; | dzɔ̌t~zɔ̌t qʰwɔ̌t~zɔ̌t, | ni:]mi:] sɔ̌t~

pɔ̌t~di:] • Variant of the above proverb. ❸ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [dzɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t qʰwɔ̌t~dzɔ̌t].

• 上述谚语的变体

pɔ̌t_a /qɔ̌t pɔ̌t/ bu

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for steps, for

strides. • 量词: 步 ❸ qɔ̌t~pɔ̌t~qɔ̌t~pɔ̌t • step by step,

slowly, carefully • 步步一步一步地 ☐ Synonym: tʰɔ̌t_a

❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 步

pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t/ bulee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To roll (a stone rolls down a slope).

• 滚动 (石头滚动) ❸ pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t~ze:] • ~ PFV • 滚动了

❸ le~pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❸ gɔ̌t~pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t, |

mɔ̌t~pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t • to roll in all directions (literally: rolling up,

rolling down) • 滚来滚去

pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~lɔ̌t/ bulee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Button. • 扣子 ❸ Classifier:

lɔ̌t

pɔ̌t~qʰwɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~qʰwɔ̌t/ bukhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Shuttle on a weaving loom (tra-

ditional shuttle made of wood). • 梭, 梭子 (传统的,

木头做的) ❸ yu:]dɔ̌t~by:] | pɔ̌t~qʰwɔ̌t • the shuttle

of the loom • 织布机的梭子 ☐ See also: kʰu:]pɔ̌t ❸

Classifier: lɔ̌t

pɔ̌t~ɬɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~ɬɔ̌t/ bu'er (Jj: same, Gi: Ø, Da: pʰɔ̌t~ɬɔ̌t)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Tibetan wool fabric. • 氍毹 ☐

See also: pʰɔ̌t~lɔ̌t ❸ Classifier: tʰi:] 1

pɔ̌t~sɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~sɔ̌t/ bushi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Amber. • 琥珀 ❸ Classifier:

lɔ̌t

pɔ̌t~tʰuɔ̌t /pɔ̌t~tʰuɔ̌t/ Butee

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Butee, a feminine given name. •

布尺: 一个女性名字 ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loan-

word) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) འཇམ་མཐོན་པུ་ཁྱིད་

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。 ㊟ **p^he! ha~ha!** • No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei, haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呸! (表示唾弃的感叹词)。如: 表示对方认为很严重的事情, 其实没什么大不了的, 会说‘呸! 哈哈’。 ㊟ Synonym: **p^he.ha~ha**

p^he.ha~ha /p^he! haha!/ peihaha

INTERJECTION ㊟ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei, haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 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: **p^he**

p^hx1 /p^hx1/ peq

NOUN ㊟ Tone: LM ▶ Jackal, hyena. • 豺 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) **p^hx1 hwæ1-ze1** • ...bought (a/the) jackal • 买了豺 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) **p^hx1 dzu1-ze1** • ...ate jackal • 吃了豺 ㊟ Classifier: **mi1b**

p^hx1-bx1 /p^hx1-bx1/ pebbe (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: M ▶ Gift, present (typical gifts are tobacco, tea leaf, candies, and wine; one does not usually offer clothes, apart from specific ritual occasions). • 礼物 ㊟ **p^hx1-bx1 po1-ts^hu1** • to bring gifts • 带礼物 ㊟ **ts^hu1 | tæ1s^hu1 ki1-hi1 p^hx1-bx1 ŋi1** • This is a gift from Daeshi! • 这是达石给的礼物! ㊟ **ts^hu1 | tæ1s^hu1 t^hi1-ki1-hi1 p^hx1-bx1 ŋi1** • This is a gift from Dashi! / Here is a gift for you from Dashi! • 这是达石送你的礼物! ㊟ Classifier: **k^hwɿ1a**

p^hx1-fy1 /p^hx1-fy1/ 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] ([p^ho1fy1]), suggests, however, that it could be a loan, still imperfectly integrated into the vowel system. ㊟ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 壶?

p^hx1-mi1 /p^hx1-mi1/ pemi

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Female jackal. • 母豺 ㊟ Classifier: **mi1b**

p^hx1-p^hy#1 /p^hx1-p^hy1/ pepu

NOUN ㊟ Tone: #H ▶ Male jackal. • 公豺 ㊟ Synonym: **p^hx1-p^hy1** ㊟ Classifier: **mi1b** ㊟ Morphological makeup: **p^hx1, p^hy1 1**

p^hx1-p^hy1 /p^hx1-p^hy1/ pepu

NOUN ㊟ Tone: M ▶ Male jackal. • 公豺 ㊟ Synonym: **p^hx1-p^hy#1** ㊟ Classifier: **mi1b** ㊟ Morphological makeup: **p^hx1, p^hy1 1**

p^hx1-so1~so1 /p^hx1-so1so1/ pesosos

ADJECTIVE ▶ Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). • 松 (土) ㊟ **tsɛ1 | p^hx1-so1~so1-gy1** • the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened • 土是松的

p^hx1-zo1 /p^hx1-zo1/ pesso

NOUN ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Baby jackal. • 豺崽子 ㊟ Classifier: **lɿ1b**

p^hi1 /p^hi1/ pi

INTERJECTION ㊟ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: Pooh! • 感叹词: 呸! 呸! 咳! ㊟ **p^hi1 | mɿ1-zɿ1 | zɿwæ1!** • Pooh! How filthy! • 咳, 特别脏!

p^hi1 /p^hi1/ pi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊟ Tone: M ▶ Linen cloth. • 麻布, 亚麻布 ㊟ **p^hi1 da1** • to weave linen • 织麻布 ㊟ Classifier: **k^hwɿ1a** ㊟ Comparanda: (Pumi) **p^hi35**

p^hi1b /p^hi1/ pi

VERB ㊟ Tone: Mb ▶ To winnow with a sieve (a round piece of wickerwork): the grain is shaken, and the wind carries the chaff away. • 簸 ㊟ **ha1 p^hi1** • to winnow cereals • 簸粮食 ㊟ **le1-p^hi1(-ze1)** • **ACCOMP** ~ (PFV) • 簸了 ㊟ See also: **p^hi1~p^hi1**

p^hi1 /p^hi1/ piq

ADJECTIVE ㊟ Tone: L ▶ Flat. • 平 ㊟ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 平

p^hi1 /p^hi1/ piq (Gi: same)

VERB ㊟ Tone: MH ▶ To vomit. • 呕吐 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) **le1-p^hi1-ze1** • **ACCOMP** ~ PFV: has vomited • 实施 ~ 整体体: 呕吐了

pʰilhæɭ /pʰilhæɭ/ pihæe

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 tɕæɭhæɭ。☐ Synonym: jɿɿɕjoɿ-dzaɿqʰwɿɿ Tone Classifier: dziɿɿ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) Tone Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 皮鞋

pʰilkoɿ /pʰilkoɿ/ pigo (Jj: pʰiŋɿkoɿ)

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Apple. • 苹果 Tone Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ Tone Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苹果

pʰiɿkʰɿɿ1 /pʰiɿkʰɿɿ/ piku

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Clamshell. • 贝壳

pʰiɿkʰɿɿ2 /pʰiɿkʰɿɿ/ piku

NOUN Tone: M ▶ dɕæɭ tɕɰwɿɿ-diɿ • Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. • 畚箕 Tone Classifier: naɿɿa

pʰiɿliɿ /pʰiɿliɿ/ pili (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Butterfly. • 蝴蝶 Tone Classifier: miɿɿb

pʰiɿmoɿ1 /pʰiɿmoɿ/ pimo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Winnowing fan. • 簸箕 (用来簸粮食等) ☐ See also: pʰiɿmoɿ2 Tone Classifier: naɿɿa

pʰiɿmoɿ2 /pʰiɿmoɿ/ pimo

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Snare to catch birds. • 抓鸟的圈套 Tone ɿɿɿɿ dzeɿ qoɿ-diɿ, | pʰiɿmoɿ! • The thing to catch birds is called “snare”! • 抓鸟的东西, (叫做) 圈套! ☐ See also: pʰiɿmoɿ1

pʰiɿ~pʰiɿ /pʰiɿpʰiɿ/ 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 Tone Morphological makeup: pʰiɿɿb

pʰiɿɿtʰaɿ /pʰiɿɿtʰaɿ/ pita (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Tinder, touchwood. • 火草 ☐ See also: tseɿbæɿ Tone Classifier: poɿɿa (CLF for plants with a stalk)

pʰiɿtsʰoɿ#ɿ /pʰiɿtsʰoɿ/ Pico

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Pico, a masculine given name. • 品初: 一个男性名字 Tone Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phon tshogs ཐུན་ཚོགས་

pʰiɿtsʰoɿ-dɰɿɿdɰɿɿ /pʰiɿtsʰoɿ-dɰɿɿdɰɿɿ/ Pico Ddeezzhi

NOUN Tone: -L ▶ Pico Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 品初独知: 一个男性名字 Tone Morphological makeup: pʰiɿtsʰoɿ#, dɰɿɿdɰɿɿ Tone Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phon tshogs Rdo rje ཐུན་ཚོགས་རྡོ་རྗེ་

pʰiɿtsæɿ /pʰiɿtsæɿ/ pizhae

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Felt cape. • 披毡 ☐ Synonym: zæɿsuɿ Tone Classifier: ɿɿɿɿ Tone Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 披毡

pʰoɿ /pʰoɿ/ po (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

VERB Tone: H ▶ To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up. • 披上 (不系扣子) Tone (phonological elicitation) mɿɿɿ-pʰoɿ • NEG ~: not to drape oneself • 否定 ~: 不披 Tone baɿɿɿaɿ qɑɿ-pʰoɿ • to put on a shirt without buttoning up • 披上衣服 (不系扣子)

pʰoɿɿ /pʰoɿɿ/ po (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: Mb ▶ To open (e.g. a door). • 打开 (例如: 开门) Tone gɿɿɿ-pʰoɿ (-zeɿ) • to open up • 打开 Tone kʰiɿɿ pʰoɿ • to open the door • 开门 Tone kʰiɿɿmiɿ leɿ-pʰoɿ • to open the main door • 打开大门 Tone (phonological elicitation) tsoɿɿ~tsoɿɿ pʰoɿ • to open something • 打开东西

pʰoɿɿa /pʰoɿɿ/ poq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: La ▶ To flee, to rush away, to escape. • 逃, 逃跑, 逃掉 Tone leɿɿ-pʰoɿ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has fled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 逃跑了 Tone leɿɿ-pʰoɿ-huɿɿ-zeɿ! ≈ leɿɿ-pʰoɿ | huɿɿ-zeɿ • (She/he) has escaped! • (他) 逃跑了!

pʰoɿɿ /pʰoɿɿ/ poq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To sow (seeds), to scatter (seeds). • 撒 (撒种子)、播撒 (种子) Tone qæɿɿ pʰoɿɿ • to scatter seeds • 撒种子 Tone bæɿɿ pʰoɿɿ-zoɿɿ-hoɿɿ-zeɿ! • It's going to be time to sow crops! • 该播撒种子了!

pʰoɿɿa /dɰɿɿ pʰoɿɿ/ 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……)

pʰoɿɿlaɿ /pʰoɿɿlaɿ/ pola

VERB Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To wage war. • 战争、打仗 Tone mɿɿɿɿ-pʰoɿɿlaɿ • NEG ~: not to wage war • 否定 ~: 不 打仗 Tone pʰoɿɿlaɿ | dɰɿɿɿ-kʰɿɿɿ • a year of war, a year during which there was war • 打仗的一年

pʰɿɿɿ /pʰɿɿɿ/ peuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: La ▶ White. • 白色 (脸、衣服) Tone pʰɿɿɿ-hiɿɿ • ~ REL • 白的

pʰɿɿɿ /pʰɿɿɿ/ 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. ɟ zoɬmɬ | t^hiɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ • children multiply, many children are born; other meaning • 孩子多了（多子多福）

p^hɬɬɬɬ /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ peushi

NOUN ɬ Tone: M ▶ Beauty cream; now used to refer to sunscreen (sunblock). • 美容膏。也来指防晒霜 ɟ p^hɬɬɬɬ jɬɬɬ • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏，抹防晒霜 ɟ p^hɬɬɬɬ laɬɬ • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏，抹防晒霜

p^hɬɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬɬɬɬ /p^hɬɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬɬɬɬ/ peujæ'er (Gi: p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬ ◆ (phonology) The syllable /ɬɬɬ/ is coalescent with the preceding syllable, reducing the expression from three syllables to two: /p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬ (+gɬɬɬ)/. The syllable /ɬɬɬ/ is lost, even in slow speech, when the speaker pronounces syllable by syllable., Da: p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ

ADJECTIVE ɬ Tone: L+H# ▶ Very white. • 很白（脸、衣服、头发） ɟ p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ-gɬɬɬɬ • very white • 很白 ɟ p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ-gɬɬɬɬ • 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 ɟ p^hæɬq^hwɬɬɬ | p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ-gɬɬɬɬ • the face is very white • 脸很白 ɬ Morphological makeup: p^hɬɬɬɬ

-p^hɬɬɬɬ /-/ -pu

SUFFIX ɬ Tone: H ▶ Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀

p^hɬɬɬɬ 1 /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ pu

NOUN ɬ Tone: M ▶ Male. • 公的 ɟ tɬɬɬɬɬɬ | p^hɬɬɬɬɬɬɬɬ
• It's a male! • 这（只动物）是公的！ ɟ tɬɬɬɬɬɬ | p^hɬɬɬɬɬ
• It's a male! • 这（只动物）是公的！ ɬ Classifier: ɬɬ

p^hɬɬɬɬ 2 /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ pu

NOUN ɬ Tone: M ▶ Price. • 价格

p^hɬɬɬɬ_a /ɬɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ/ pu

CLASSIFIER ɬ 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#. ɟ lɬɬɬ | ɬɬɬɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ • a field • 一块田

p^hɬɬɬɬ_b /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ɬ Tone: L_b ▶ To move around. • 摇动、翻滚 ɟ boɬ | t^hiɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ-dzoɬ • The pig is moving around (restlessly). • 猪在翻滚 ɟ (phonological elicitation) boɬ-ɬɬɬɬ | p^hɬɬɬɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ (+dzoɬ). • The pig is moving around (restlessly). ◆ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 猪在翻滚

p^hɬɬɬɬ 1 /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ puq

VERB ɬ Tone: MH ▶ To boil, to cook in water. • 煮（鸡蛋、洋芋……） ɟ jɬɬɬɬɬɬ F | p^hɬɬɬɬɬ | æɬɬɬɬ F | p^hɬɬɬɬɬ • Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled! • 洋芋，是（可以）煮的！鸡蛋，是（可以）煮的！ ɟ æɬɬɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to cook eggs in water • 煮鸡蛋 ɟ jɬɬɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to boil potatoes • 煮洋芋 ɟ leɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ | leɬ-mɬɬɬ-zeɬɬ • It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked • 煮熟了！

p^hɬɬɬɬ 2 /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ puq

VERB ɬ Tone: MH ▶ To pour, to spill. • 倒（酒……），倒出来 ɟ zɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to pour alcohol, to serve alcohol • 倒酒 ɟ dzɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage) • 倒水 ɟ liɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to serve tea • 倒茶 ɟ mɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to pour out, to spill on the floor • 往外倒 ɟ (Gi) dɬɬɬ | mɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap) • 倒垃圾 ɟ dzɬɬɬsoɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪

p^hɬɬɬɬ 3 /p^hɬɬɬɬ/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ɬ Tone: MH ▶ To turn over (when lying down). • 翻身、翻来翻去 ɟ leɬ-woɬ tɬɬɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ • to turn over (when lying down) • 翻身 ɟ ɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬ tɬɬɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ, | tɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬ tɬɬɬ-p^hɬɬɬɬ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去 ɟ mɬɬɬ-tɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ, | gɬɬ-tɬɬɬ p^hɬɬɬɬ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻

来翻去

pʰyɿ 4 /pʰyɿ/ puq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To take off (clothes). • 脱 (衣服) ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) pʰu35

pʰyɿdzɔɿ#ɿ /pʰyɿdzɔɿ/ Pujjo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ The village of Labai. • 拉伯 ❸ (phonological elicitation) pʰyɿdzɔɿdziɿ • to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai • 在拉伯住

pʰyɿdzɔɿ-hĩɿ#ɿ /pʰyɿdzɔɿ-hĩɿ/ Pujjohin

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. • 拉伯的人

pʰyɿdɿwɿ /pʰyɿdɿwɿ/ puddee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Expensive. • 贵 ❸ pʰyɿdɿwɿjiɿ • to care for, to give great attention to ❸ (syntax) The verb in this expression is 'to do'. • 关心 ❸ hĩɿ pʰyɿdɿwɿ-kyɿ! • 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) ❸ Antonym: pʰyɿzɔɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: pʰyɿ2, dɿwɿa

pʰyɿdɿwɿjiɿ /pʰyɿdɿwɿjiɿ/ puddee yi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To care for, to value, to give great attention to. • 关心 ❸ hĩɿ pʰyɿdɿwɿ-kyɿ! • 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) ❸ Morphological makeup: pʰyɿdɿwɿ, jiɿ2

pʰyɿkɿɿ /pʰyɿkɿɿ/ puge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Blanket. • 被子 ❸ Classifier: [ɿwɿb]

pʰyɿ[ɿwɿ#ɿ /pʰyɿ[ɿwɿ/ pulee (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Tibetan wool fabric. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 氍氍。 (这在永宁并不常见。) ❸ See also: pɿɿɿɿ ❸ Classifier: [ɿwɿb]

pʰyɿ[ɿwɿ-tʰæɿqʰwɿɿ /pʰyɿ[ɿwɿ-tʰæɿqʰwɿɿ/ pulee taekhwa (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 羊毛裙子 ❸ Classifier: [ɿwɿb]

pʰyɿsaɿ /pʰyɿsaɿ/ pusa

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Pusa. • 菩萨 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菩萨

pʰyɿtyɿ /pʰyɿtyɿ/ pudu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Male water buffalo. • 公水牛 ❸ dziɿmiɿ-pʰyɿtyɿ • same meaning: male water buffalo •

同上: 公水牛 ❸ dziɿmiɿ-tʰɿwɿ-pʰoɿ dzɔɿ, [pʰyɿtyɿ] niɿ! • This buffalo is a male! • 这头水牛是公的 / 是公水牛! ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿa

pʰyɿtʰɿeɿ /pʰyɿtʰɿeɿ/ pucheɿ

VERB ❸ Tone: HL ▶ To distinguish. • 分开、区分、区别开来 ❸ leɿ-pʰyɿtʰɿeɿ • to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms) • 分开、区分、区别开来 ❸ (phonological elicitation) dɿwɿ-pʰyɿtʰɿeɿ=ɿɿ • DE-LIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 试着区分 ❸ mɿɿ-pʰyɿtʰɿeɿ • not to distinguish, not to make any difference (e.g. between different species of mushrooms) • 不分开, 不分, 不区分

pʰyɿzɔɿ-pʰyɿtyɿɿɿ /pʰyɿzɔɿ-pʰyɿtyɿɿɿ/ Pusso Pudulu

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Pusso Pudulu, one of the two family communities in the "Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha" epic, pʰyɿzɔɿ-pʰyɿtyɿɿɿ lɿɿɿ-tʰɿwɿnaɿhaɿ (one of the seven ddabe daɿpɿɿ 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。 ❸ See also: lɿɿɿ-tʰɿwɿnaɿhaɿ

pʰyɿzɔɿ-pʰyɿtyɿɿɿ | lɿɿɿ-tʰɿwɿnaɿhaɿ /lɿɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ/ Pussopudulu Luxizhinaha

NOUN ❸ 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。)

pʰyɿzɔɿ /pʰyɿzɔɿ/ puro (Jj: same, Gi: pʰyɿzɿɿ)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Cheap. • 便宜 ❸ Antonym: pʰyɿdɿwɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: pʰyɿ2, zɔɿa2

q

qa_a /qa/ ghaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). • 盖、覆盖 𐌺 le⁺-qa⁺-ze⁺ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has covered • 实施 ~ 整体体: 盖了 𐌺 t^hi⁺-qa⁺-ze⁺ • **DUR** ~ **PFV** • 持续体 ~ 整体体 𐌺 d^hu⁺-k^hwɔ⁺ | t^hi⁺-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) 𐌺 hɛ⁺-q^hɣ⁺ | t^hi⁺-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)! 𐌺 (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_c /q^hu⁺ qa/ gha

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_c ① ▶ Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... • 量词: 抱 𐌺 t^hɕ^hu⁺-qa⁺ • this armful • 这一抱 𐌺 (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 𐌺 dze⁺-[u⁺ d^hu⁺-qa⁺] • a bundle of corn (cut cereals) • 一垛小麦 (收割时, 将十束绑在一起成一垛)

qa¹ /qa¹/ ghaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To help. • 帮助 𐌺 t^hi⁺-qa¹ • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ 𐌺 See also: qa⁺-qa¹2

-qa¹1 /qa¹/ gha

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Dative (to); comitative (with). • 给、对 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) no⁺-qa¹ | t^hi⁺-qa¹ • to help you • 帮助你, 给你帮助 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) no⁺-qa¹ bi⁺ • to go with you • 跟你去 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) no⁺-qa¹ tɛ^ho¹ • to accompany you • 跟你, 跟你一起

-qa¹2 /qa¹/ gha

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: MH ▶ topic marker: as for... This morpheme is systematically accompanied by international focalization of the preceding word. • 关于……, 至于…… 𐌺 le⁺-ny⁺ F -qa¹ • In fact, he knew (all about it)! • 因为他好像知道 (那件事) 的! 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) le⁺-t^hsæ¹ F -qa¹ • As for the installation / concerning the process of installing... • 关于安装, 那件事…… 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) le⁺-bi⁺ F -qa¹ • as for going... • 关于去

…… 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) le⁺-dzi⁺ F -qa¹... • as for sitting... • 关于坐…… 𐌺 (BuriedAlive2.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S39) t^hɕ^hu⁺ | t^hi⁺-ny⁺ 𐌺 -qa¹ • as for her burial... • 至于她的葬礼……

qa⁺-qa¹1 /qa⁺qa¹/ ghagha

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L+MH ▶ Together. • 一起 𐌺 qa⁺-qa¹ | dzu⁺-bi⁺! • Let's have dinner together! (Context: only one person is at home; two guests come round; since there are only three people in total, it would be awkward to have separate meals for the guests and hosts, as is usually the case; it is therefore decided to have dinner together.) • 一起吃吧! (情景: 家里只有一个人。来了两个客人。按常规, 客人和家人要分开吃: 客人先吃, 再开饭给家里的人们。但由于人那么少, 就决定一起吃。) 𐌺 See also: qa¹

qa⁺-qa¹2 /qa⁺qa¹/ ghagha (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To help (reduplicated form). • 帮助 (重叠形式): 帮帮忙 𐌺 h⁺i⁺ qa⁺-qa¹ • to help people; to go and work at someone else's place (e.g. during the harvest) • 帮人, 到别人家去工作 (例如收庄稼的时候) 𐌺 njɔ⁺ no⁺ qa⁺-qa¹ • I help you • 我帮你 ❸ Morphological makeup: qa¹

qæ¹1 /qæ¹/ ghae (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). • 搬 𐌺 In local Chinese dialect: 盘 𐌺 le⁺-qæ¹ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ 𐌺 tso⁺-tso⁺ | le⁺-qæ¹-qæ¹ • to move things around • 搬搬东西

qæ¹2 /qæ¹/ ghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To change. • 换 𐌺 le⁺-qæ¹-ze⁺ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has changed, has exchanged • 实施 ~ 整体体: 换了 𐌺 d^hzi⁺-h⁺ɣ⁺ qæ¹ • to change clothes • 换衣服 𐌺 ba⁺la⁺ | t^hi⁺-qæ¹ • to change clothes • 换衣服 𐌺 See also: qæ¹-qæ¹#

qæ¹3 /qæ¹/ ghae (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To sculpt. • 雕 𐌺 (phonological elicitation) le⁺-qæ¹-ze⁺ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has sculpted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 雕了 𐌺 bæ⁺l bæ⁺ qæ¹ • to sculpt a flower • 雕花

qæ_a /qæ/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To coax (a child). • 哄 (孩子) 𐌺 zo⁺ qæ⁺ • to coax a child • 哄孩子 𐌺 See also: qæ⁺-qæ¹#

qæ_l /qæ/ ghaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ To cheat, to deceive. • 欺骗 ❶ **hĩt** **qæ_l-ky_l** • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ❶ **hĩt qæ_l | zwa_l** • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ❶ **hĩt qæ_l mɿ_l-dɔ_l!** • 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) ❶ **qæ_l-mɿ_l-dɔ_l!** • 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) ❶ **(phonological elicitation) mɿ_l-qæ_l** • **NEG** ~: not to cheat • **否定** ~: 不骗 ❶ **hĩt qæ_l-tso_l~tso_l!** • 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)

qæ_l 1 /qæ/ ghaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Oil; cooking oil. • 油, 食用油

qæ_l 2 /qæ/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Glue. • 胶 ❶ **Synonym: njɿ_l-di_l, njɿ_l~njɿ_l-di_l** ❸ **Classifier: k^hwɿ_l**

qæ_l 1 /qæ/ ghaeq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. • 燃烧, 如: 烧尸体 (进行火葬时) ❶ **my_l qæ_l-ze_l** • the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught ❶ **(dialectology)** Consultant Jj pronounces /my_l kæ_l ze_l/, /my_l kæ_l ni_l/ • 火烧着了 / 着火了 ❶ **my_l le_l-qæ_l** • the fire is burning • 火在烧 ❶ **my_l | le_l-qæ_l-ze_l** • a fire has caught • 着火了 ❶ **my_l qæ_l-ɿ_l** • the fire is burning • 火在烧 / 火烧着了 ❶ **my_l qæ_l-ɿ_l k^hu_l ≈ my_l qæ_l-[u_l] k^hu_l** • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson • (有人) 放火 ❶ **(Dd) my_l qæ_l-ly_l k^hu_l** • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson ❶ **(dialectology)** Pronunciation as ...-ly_l... is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami. • (有人) 放火 ❶ **my_l qæ_l-ɿ_l-hu_l** • a fire has started • (有人) 放火了!

qæ_l 2 /qæ/ ghaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To suffer, to have pain. • 疼 ❶ **bi_l-mi_l qæ_l** • to have a stomach-ache • 肚子疼 ❶ **to_l-k^hy_l qæ_l** • the waist hurts, the lower back hurts • 腰疼 ❶ **ko_l-q^hwɿ_l qæ_l** • to have a headache • 头疼

qæ_ldo_l /qæ_ldo_l ghaeddo (Gi: qæ_ldo_l)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Timber, lumber. • 木材、木

料 ❶ **zi_l-mi_l-qæ_ldo_l** • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 ❶ **zi_l-q^hwɿ_l-qæ_ldo_l#_l** • lumber for the construction of a building • 建房子的木材 ❶ **Synonym: qæ_lɿ_l, si_l[u_l#_l]** ❸ **Classifier: k^hɿ_l 1**

qæ_ldzɿ_l /qæ_ldzɿ_l Ghaezzi

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ **qæ_ldzɿ_l=ɿ_l** • the Ghaezzi /qæ_ldzɿ_l/ clan, the Ghaezzi /qæ_ldzɿ_l/ family • qæ_ldzɿ_l 家族 ❶ **qæ_ldzɿ_l | -ts^hu_l-ɿ_l** • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Ghaezzi /qæ_ldzɿ_l/, and a given name: /ts^hu_l-ɿ_l/ ❶ **(tonology)** The name is not treated as one tone group, but as two tone groups: /qæ_ldzɿ_l | -ts^hu_l-ɿ_l/. If it consisted of only one tone group, the last two syllables would have their tones lowered to L: /t_lqæ_ldzɿ_l-ts^hu_l-ɿ_l/. • 一个人的名字: 姓为 qæ_ldzɿ_l, 名为 ts^hu_l-ɿ_l ❶ **qæ_ldzɿ_l=ɿ_l, |ni_l-zi_l, |ɿ_lu_l-ɿ_l!** • There are two families carrying the name Ghaezzi; they make up one clan! • 姓 qæ_ldzɿ_l 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

qæ_l~qæ_l /qæ_lqæ_l ghaeghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To coax (a child) (reduplicated form). • 哄 (孩子) (重叠形式) ❶ **le_l-qæ_l~qæ_l | le_l-zi_l-k^hu_l** • to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep • 哄睡着 ❸ **Morphological makeup: qæ_l 1_a**

qæ_l~qæ_l#_l /qæ_lqæ_l/ ghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To exchange (an object for another). (Reduplicated form of 'to change'.) • 交换 (重叠形式) ❶ **qæ_l~qæ_l-ɿ_l** • ~ **INCEPTIVE** • ~ 发端 ❶ **qæ_l~qæ_l-ɿ_l-ze_l** • ~ **INCEPTIVE PFV** • ~ 发端 整体体 ❶ **(phonological elicitation) tso_l~tso_l qæ_l~qæ_l** • to exchange things • 交换东西 ❶ **le_l-qæ_l~qæ_l** • **AC-COMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ **le_l-qæ_l~qæ_l-ze_l** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV** • 实施 ~ 整体体 ❸ **Morphological makeup: qæ_l 2**

qæ_lɿ_l /qæ_lɿ_l ghae'er (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ❶ **Synonym: qæ_ldo_l** ❸ **Classifier: k^hɿ_l 1**

qi_lqi_l /qi_lqi_l ghighi

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Originally, to begin with. • 原来、一开始

qo_l 1 /qo_l/ ghu (Gi: same, Jj: kɿ_l)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To kneel down. • 跪下

qo_l 2 /qo_l/ gho (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To love. • 爱, 关心
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **mxɿ-qoɿ** • **NEG** ~: not to love • 否定 ~: 不爱 ❶ **zoɿmyɿzoɿ qoɿ** • to love (one's) children • 爱孩子 ❶ **ðɿ-hɿɿ qoɿ** • to love one's family • 爱自己家人

-qoɿ /qoɿ/ *gho* (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: M ▶ In, inside. • 里 ❶ (Gi) **ɑɿkoɿ=byɿ | qɿwɿɿ-qoɿ-ŋuɿ | dzuɿ-biɿ!** • 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!) ❶ See also: **qoɿloɿ**

qoɿ /qoɿ/ *ghoq*

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To put away, to preserve (e.g. to put leftovers in a box so flies won't land on it). • 放、储存

qoɿhoɿ /qoɿhoɿ/ *ghoho*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Round wicker or bamboo box used to carry gifts. • 礼盒 ❶ (ComingOfAge2.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S15) **leɿ-biɿ-dzoɿ, | tɿyɿ-niɿ-dzoɿ, | qoɿhoɿ pɿɿ~pɿɿ-zoɿ-kyɿ-zeɿ** ♦ **mæɿ!** • 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! ❶ (Funeral.108, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S108) **jiɿkɿyɿ-dzoɿ, | qoɿhoɿ tɿiɿ-poɿ! | qoɿhoɿ | jiɿ-luɿ-poɿ! | dzeɿ poɿ-biɿ-kyɿ mæɿ!** • 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。 ❶ (Funeral.252, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S252, Sister.105, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S105) ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

qoɿloɿ /qoɿloɿ/ *gholo* (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Inside, within. • 里面

-qoɿloɿ /qoɿloɿ/ *gholo* (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: L# ▶ In. • 里面 ❶ **tsɿɿuɿ | ɑɿkoɿ-qoɿloɿ dzoɿ** • (S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside. • 他在家。 ❶ See also: **qoɿloɿ**

qoɿloɿsɿyɿ /qoɿloɿsɿyɿ/ *gholosu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Well-behaved. • 乖、听话

qoɿlyɿ /qoɿlyɿ/ *gholu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: HL ▶ To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠 (线……)、裹 (毡子……) ❶ (phonological elicitation) **leɿ-qoɿ-lyɿ** • to wrap, to coil • 裹起来 ❶ **kɿɿuɿ**

qoɿ-lyɿ • to wind a thread • 缠线 ❶ See also: **lyɿ**

qoɿpɿɿ /qoɿpɿɿ/ *ghopeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Thirsty. • 渴 ❶ (semantics) Literal translation: “dry-mouthed / the mouth is dry”.

❶ (phonological elicitation) **qoɿpɿɿ-zeɿ** • ~ **PFV**: thirsty • ~ 整体体: 渴了 ❶ **qoɿpɿɿ mxɿ-tɿɿ-zeɿ** • terribly thirsty • 渴得不行 ❶ See also: **pɿɿ** 1

qoɿpyɿ /qoɿpyɿ/ *ghobu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Cuckoo. • 布谷鸟 ❶ **qoɿpyɿ-ɿwæɿ | dɿuɿ-niɿ** • Qingming Festival; literally: ‘the day when the cuckoo sings’ • 清明节。直译: “布谷鸟叫的那天” ❸ Classifier: **miɿ** ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) **qu55pu22**

qoɿpyɿ-zwæɿdqzæɿ /qoɿpyɿzwæɿdqzæɿ/ *ghoburuaezhae*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. • 松鸦

qoɿqaɿ /qoɿqaɿ/ *ghogha* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Mountain pass. • 垭口 ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

qoɿsoɿ-miɿ /qoɿsoɿmiɿ/ *ghosomi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Peacock. • 孔雀

qoɿtaɿ /qoɿtaɿ/ *ghoda*

VERB ❸ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To stop, to come to a halt. • 停下来、停止 ❶ **leɿ-seɿ, | dɿuɿ-diɿ tɿyɿ, | qoɿtaɿ-zeɿ!** • We walked; (when) we arrived at a (certain) place, we stopped! • 走路到一个地方就停下来了! ❶ **leɿ-gwɿɿ, | qoɿtaɿ-zeɿ.** • (We) had a stroll, (then) we stopped. • 散步 (一会), 后来停下来了。 ❶ **leɿ-soɿ, | qoɿtaɿ-zeɿ.** • (S)he has got seated. • 学习了 (一会), 后来停止了。

qoɿtyɿ /qoɿtyɿ/ *ghodu* (Gi, Jj: same, La: **qoɿtyɿ**)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ≈ LM ▶ Kernel, fruit stone, pit. • 果核 ❶ **dziɿɿkoɿ-qoɿtyɿ** • peach kernel • 桃子果核 ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

qoɿtyɿ-lyɿ /qoɿtyɿlyɿ/ *ghodulu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Ball, lump. • 团 ❶ **liɿ-qoɿtyɿ-lyɿ** • tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 沱茶 ❶ **liɿ-qoɿtyɿ-lyɿ | dɿuɿ-qɿwɿɿ tɿɿɿ** • to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 煮一碗沱茶 ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

qyɿ /qyɿ/ *gheuq*

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To wash (something) along (of water); to be carried (by water) (heavy objects, e.g. rocks are carried by a stream; the verb cannot be used for light objects, such as leaves). • 冲走 ❶ **leɿ-qyɿ | leɿ-poɿ-tsɿɿuɿ**

• to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place • 冲到某个地方 𐎧 **ly+mi+|+i+dzɯ+|+nyu+|** | **qy/**. • The stones are carried (down into the plain) by (the strong current of) the river of Yongning. • 石头被永宁河水冲 (到坝子) 𐎧 **dzɯ+|+nyu+|** | **le+qy+|** | **le+po+|+tsʰu+|+hī+|** | **ly+mi+|** • stones carried over (to this place) by the stream • 水流冲下来的石头

qy/ /qy/ *gheuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LH ▶ Handle. • 把手 𐎧 (proverb) **tso+|+bi+|+dzɔ+|**, | **qy+|+ɬ+|** | **tsæ+|** | **hī+|+bi+|+dzɔ+|**, **my+|+ɬ+|** | **tsæ+|**! • “Objects are grabbed by their handles; people are grabbed by their names!” This proverbial expression highlights the role played by a person’s name when one wants to call them. For someone you don’t know, you’re reduced to interjections, which are much less focused and less effective. ♦ (semantics) This proverbial expression gets some of its flavour from a play on words: the verb ‘to seize’, **tsæ+|**, is homophonous with the second syllable of the disyllabic word **my+|+tsæ+|**, which means ‘name’ (synonymous with the monosyllable **my+|** ‘name’ which appears in the proverb). • “物以把手抓，人以名字抓”、“东西，是用把手把的！人，是用名字把的！”这句谚语强调了，当你想打招呼给时，名字起多么重要的作用。对于不认识的人，就只能靠插话了（‘喂，喂，你好……’），而这类插话的效果远不如人名。 𐎧 Classifier: **kʰwɣ+|**_a

qy/ /qy/ *gheuq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ To frighten. • 吓 (吓唬) 𐎧 **hī+|** | **qy+|** • to frighten people • 吓人 𐎧 **no+|** | **hī+|** | **qy+|+zo+|**! • You frighten people! • 你吓人! 𐎧 **tsʰu+|+nyu+|** | **hī+|** | **qy+|+zo+|**! • He frightens people! • 他吓人! 𐎧 **tsʰu+|** | **njæ+|** | **qy+|+tsʰu+|**! • He frightens people! • 他吓人! 𐎧 **njɣ+|+nyu+|** | **tsʰu+|** | **qy+|+bi+|**! • I am going to frighten her/him! • 我要吓唬他一下! 𐎧 **tʰa+|+qy+|**! • **PROH** ~ • 禁止式: 别吓唬 (人家) !

qy+dzɪ+| /qy+dzɪ+|/ *gheuzzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 **qy+dzɪ+|+ly+|+ly+|**, | **dzɯ+|+mɣ+|+dɔ+|**! • One must not eat the seeds of Masson’s pine! (It is poisonous) • 马松树的果子，不要吃! (有毒) 𐎧 Classifiers: **dzɪ+|**_b, **ji+|**_b

qy+ɬ+| /qy+ɬ+|/ *Gheu’er*

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 **qy+ɬ+|+ko+|+qʰwɣ+|** • the top of the Gheu’er /qy+ɬ+|/ mountain • 古尔山山的山顶

qy+ɬ+|+tsʰæ+|+na+| /qy+ɬ+|+tsʰæ+|+na+|/ *Gheu’er-Chaena*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Gheu’er-Chaena, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字: 古尔川纳 𐎧 **kɣ+|+my+|**, | **æ+|+sæ+|**, | **ɣwɣ+|+hã+|**, | **ʃwæ+|+gy+|**, | **na+|+tsʰi+|** | **-tɕʰɣ+|+pɣ+|+mi+|**, | **qy+ɬ+|+tsʰæ+|+na+|** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu’er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。 𐎧 Morphological makeup: **qy+ɬ+|**_a, **tsʰæ+|+na+|**₂

qy+tsɪ+| /qy+tsɪ+|/ *gheujie*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰

qy+tsæ+| /qy+tsæ+|/ *gheuzhae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: **qy+tsæ+|**)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ① ▶ Throat. • 喉咙 𐎧 Classifier: **[w+|**_b ② ▶ Voice. • 声音 𐎧 **tsʰu+|** | **qy+tsæ+|+dzɣ+|**! • (S)he has a beautiful voice. • 他嗓子好。 𐎧 **tsʰu+|** | **qy+tsæ+|** | **qʰwæ+|** | **dzɣ+|**! • (S)he has a really beautiful voice. • 他嗓子很好。

qwæ+| /qwæ+|/ *ghuae*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. • 主屋里面的长凳: 客人和老人坐的地方 □ See also: **qwæ+|+mi+|** □ Synonym: **qwæ+|+ko+|** 𐎧 Classifiers: **[w+|**_b, **na+|**_a

qwæ+| /qwæ+|/ *ghuae*

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LH ▶ Jaw (monosyllable). • 嘴巴 (单音节) □ See also: **qwæ+|+pi+|** □ Synonym: **qwæ+|+dzæ+|** 𐎧 Classifier: **[w+|**_b

qwæ+|1 /qwæ+|/ *ghuae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: MH ① ▶ To dig. • 挖 (土) 𐎧 **ty+|+qʰy+|** | **qwæ+|** • to dig a hole • 挖洞 𐎧 **tsɛ+|** | **qwæ+|** • to dig out the soil • 挖土 𐎧 **qʰæ+|+lo+|** | **qwæ+|** • to dig a ditch • 挖水沟 𐎧 **jɣ+|+jo+|** | **qwæ+|** • to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes • 挖洋芋 ② ▶ To scoop (water). • 舀 (水) 𐎧 **dzɯ+|** | **qwæ+|** • to scoop water • 舀水

qwæ+|2 /qwæ+|/ *ghuae* (Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ To engrave. • 雕刻 𐎧 **bæ+|+bæ+|**

qwaɛɫ • to engrave a flower • 刻花 ㊶ See also:
qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ¹²

qwaɛɫdzæɫ /qwaɛɫdzæɫ/ ghuaezzae (Gi: kwaɛɫtʂæɫ,
Dd: kwɿɫdzæɫ)

NOUN ㊶ Tone: L ▶ Jaw; mouth. • 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口
㊶ qwaɛɫdzæɫ-qoɫ-nuɫ | tʰæɫ • to masticate, to gnaw •
咬在嘴里 ㊶ See also: qwaɛɫpiɫ ㊶ Classifier: luɫ

qwaɛɫloɫ /qwaɛɫloɫ/ ghuaelo

NOUN ▶ Passageway, small lane, small path. • 过道、小
道 ㊶ qwaɛɫloɫ-qoɫ | gɿɫ-tsoɫ leɫ-joɫ • to come by the
small lane • 抄小道 ㊶ Classifier: loɫ

qwaɛɫmæɫ#ɫ /qwaɛɫmæɫ/ ghuaemæ

NOUN ㊶ 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 ㊶ qwaɛɫmæɫ-qoɫ • In the middle part of the main
room. • 在主屋的中庭 ㊶ qwaɛɫmæɫ, | myɫkʰuɫ-diɫ
mæɫqoɫ! • 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) ! ㊶ tɕiɫ-hiɫ | dzoɫ, |
qwaɛɫmæɫ dziɫ! • 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! ㊶ Classifier: kʰwɿɫ_a

qwaɛɫmiɫ#ɫ /qwaɛɫmiɫ/ ghuaemi

NOUN ㊶ Tone: #H ▶ Big bench, large bench. • 大长
凳, 大的长凳 ㊶ See also: qwaɛɫkoɫ#, qwaɛɫ ㊶ Classi-
fier: naɫ_a

qwaɛɫpiɫ /qwaɛɫpiɫ/ ghuaɸi (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: koɫpiɫ, Da:
kwɿɫpiɫ)

NOUN ㊶ Tone: L ▶ Mouth. • 嘴巴 ㊶ qwaɛɫpiɫ-
qoɫloɫ • inside the mouth ㊶ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami
prefers the formulation qwaɛɫdzæɫ-qoɫloɫ. • 嘴巴里
㊶ (Gi) koɫpiɫ-koloɫ • inside the mouth • 嘴巴里 ㊶
See also: qwaɛɫdzæɫ ㊶ Classifier: luɫ

qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ¹ /qwaɛɫqwaɛɫ/ ghuaeghuæ (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To scratch. • 搔痒 ㊶ (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. ㊶ (phonological elicitation) leɫ-qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ-
zeɫ • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ㊶ gyɫdyɫ
qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ • to scratch one's back • 搔背

qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ² /qwaɛɫqwaɛɫ/ ghuaeghuæ (Jj: same)

VERB ㊶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To engrave (reduplicated
form). • 雕刻 (重叠形式) ㊶ bæɫbæɫ qwaɛɫ~qwaɛɫ
• to engrave flowers • 刻一朵花 ㊶ Morphological

makeup: qwaɛɫ²

qwaɛɫkoɫ#ɫ /qwaɛɫkoɫ/ ghuaewo

NOUN ㊶ 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 ㊶ “qwaɛɫkoɫ dziɫ, |
qwaɛɫkoɫ dziɫ!” | piɫ. • “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”。 ㊶ Synonym: qwaɛɫ ㊶ Clas-
sifier: luɫ

qwaɛɫseɫ#ɫ /qwaɛɫseɫ/ ghuaeshei (Jj: same)

NOUN ㊶ Tone: #H ▶ Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭
虫 ㊶ Synonym: qwaɛɫseɫlaɫbɿɫ ㊶ Classifier: miɫ

qwaɛɫseɫlaɫbɿɫ /qwaɛɫseɫlaɫbɿɫ/ ghuaesheilabbeu

NOUN ㊶ Tone: H# ▶ Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭
虫 ㊶ Synonym: qwaɛɫseɫ#ɫ ㊶ Classifier: miɫ ㊶ Mor-
phological makeup: qwaɛɫseɫ#ɫ

qwaɛɫɿɫɿɫ /qwaɛɫɿɫɿɫ/ ghuaeshu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Bit (of a bridle). • 马嚼子
㊶ zwaɛɫ-qwaɛɫɿɫɿɫ • bit of a horse's bridle • 马嚼子 ㊶
Classifier: naɫ_a ㊶ Comparanda: (Pumi) kwæ35

qwaɛɫzoɫ~zoɫ /qwaɛɫzoɫzoɫ/ ghuaessosso

NOUN ㊶ 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)。 ㊶ Classifier: pɿɫ

qwxɿɫ /qwxɿɫ/ ghua

NOUN ㊶ Tone: M ▶ Fire pit. • 火塘 ㊶ qwxɿɫ, | myɫ
kʰuɫ-diɫ! • The fire pit is the place where one puts fire /
where one does a fire! • 火塘, 就是升火的地方! ㊶
Classifier: luɫ ㊶ Comparanda: (Pumi) qwa55

qwxɿɫ_a /qwxɿɫ/ ghua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ㊶ Tone: M_a ▶ To accuse, to denounce. • 告状
㊶ mxɿɫ-qwxɿɫ • NEG ~: not to accuse • 否定 ~: 不告
状 ㊶ hiɫ qwxɿɫ • to accuse someone, to denounce some-
one • 告一个人 ㊶ njɿɫ-nuɫ | qwxɿɫ-biɫ! • I am going
to denounce/accuse • 我要告状! ㊶ noɫ | leɫ-qwxɿɫ-
hōɫ! • Go and denounce (him/her)! • 你去告状吧!
㊶ suɫpʰiɫ-kiɫ qwxɿɫ • to report to the lord • 向土司控
诉 ㊶ See also: qwxɿɫ~qwxɿɫ

qwxɿɫ_a /qwxɿɫ/ ghuaq

VERB ㊶ Tone: L_a ▶ To grow. • 生长、长 ㊶ gɿɫ-
qwxɿɫ • to grow • 长大, 生长 ㊶ tʂʰuɫ | gɿɫ-qwxɿɫ-
zeɫ! • (S)he has grown up! / (S)he has grown a lot!
(About a child) • 他长大了! (关于一个小孩)
㊶ (phonological elicitation) tʰiɫ-qwxɿɫ-dzoɫ • DUR ~
PROG: it is growing. • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在长

𐎧 (Lake3.29, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S29)

qwxɿɿwɿ /qwxɿɿwɿ/ ghualee

NOUN 𐎧 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。

𐎧 qwxɿɿwɿ-pʰɿɿbɿ • 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。

qwxɿ~qwxɿ /qwxɿqwxɿ/ ghuaaghua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: H- ▶ To accuse, to denounce (reduplicated form). • 告状（重叠形式） 𐎧 Morphological makeup: qwxɿ_a

q^h

q^haɭ /q^haɭ/ *kha* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: H ▶ Bitter. • 苦

q^ha- /q^ha/ *kha* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ► Very, extremely. • 多么、非常 𐌊 **q^ha-t-
d̥wɪ-t-hĩ** • extremely big • 非常大 𐌊 **q^ha-t-d̥wɪ-t-gy** • ex-
tremely large; how large! • 非常大 𐌊 **q^ha-t-ʃwæt-gy** •
extremely tall; how tall! • 很高、非常高 𐌊 **q^ha-t-ʃwæt-
mi-tzo** • extremely tall • 很高 𐌊 **q^ha-t-d̥wɪ-t-mi-tzo** •
extremely big • 很大 𐌆 See also: **q^ha-t** 1

q^ha-1 /q^ha-/ *kha* (Gi: same)

PRONOUN Tone: M ► How many (small number).

- 几、多少 ǃ hĩ | qʰa-t-kyʼ? • how many people? • 几个人? ǃ bælbæ | qʰa-t-bæʼ? • how many flowers? • 几朵花? ǃ qʰa-t-ziʼ? • how many families? • 几家? ǃ ha | qʰa-t-tɕʰiʼ? • how many meals? • 几顿饭? ǃ qʰa-t-niʼ? • how many days? • 几天? ǃ qʰa-t-kʰyʼ gyʼ-t-zeʼ? • How old are you / is (s)he? • 几岁了? ǃ qʰa-t-kʰyʼ? • how many years? • 几年? ǃ qʰa-t-kʰwɿʼ? • how many pieces? • 几块? ǃ qʰa-t-naʼ? • how many (tools...)? • 几把? ǃ suʼtɕʰi | qʰa-t-naʼ dzoʼ? • How many knives are there? • 有几把刀? ǃ qʰa-t-kʰuʼ • how many (long objects) • 几条 ǃ qʰa-t-kʰuʼ dzoʼ? • How many (long objects) are there? • 有几条? ǃ qʰa-t-mæʼ dzoʼ? • How much money do (you) have? • 有几块 (钱)? ǃ siʼtɕzi | qʰa-t-dziʼ? • how many trees? • 几棵树? ǃ siʼkɿʼ | qʰa-t-kɿʼ? • how many branches? • 几枝树枝? ǃ qʰa-t-kʰɿʼ? • how many baskets? • 几筐? □ See also: qʰa-t 2

q^ha-2 /q^ha-/ *kha* (Gi: same)

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: M ▶ A few; several; some. • 几 (如:
十几个) ㄐㄣˊ ㄖ ㄗ ㄏ ㄟ ㄉ ㄞ ㄅ ㄛ ㄘ ㄜ ㄥ
• ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)
• 十几个、十来个 ㄐㄣˊ ㄖ ㄗ ㄏ ㄟ ㄉ ㄞ ㄅ ㄛ ㄘ ㄜ ㄥ
• ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and
twenty) • 十几个、十来个 ㄐㄣˊ ㄖ ㄗ ㄏ ㄟ ㄉ ㄞ ㄅ ㄛ ㄘ ㄜ ㄥ
• eighty-something years of age • 八十多岁 ㄕ ㄨ ㄤ ㄒ ㄚ ㄇ ㄨ ㄛ ㄩ ㄝ
• 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: q̣haɪ 1

q^haɫdzeɫ /q^haɫdzeɫ/ *khazzei* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌻 Tone: M ▶ Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. •
玉米、包谷 🗑️ **[q^haɪdzeɪk^huɿfɯ]** • the roots of the

sweetcorn plant • 玉米的根 ɟ qʰa˥dze˥ qʰæ˩ • to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn • 采玉米: 折断玉米棒子 ɟ qʰa˥dze˥ dʒɿ˩ • to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn • 采玉米 ɟ qʰa˥dze˥ tsa˩ bɿ˩ | dʒu˥ mɿ˩ • a little sweetcorn flour • 一点玉米粉 ɟ qʰa˥dze˥ ha˥ bɿ˩, | qʰa˥dze˥ ha˥ [ju˥ #, | qʰa˥dze˥ tsa˩ bɿ˩ • 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 ɹ Classifier: kʷ˥ a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ɹ Comparanda: (Pumi) qʰæ22dzi55

q^ha+dze+hwæ]-di] /q^ha+dze+hwæ]di]/ *khazzei*
huaeddi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: -L ▶ Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: 'the place to hang sweetcorn'. • 粮架的横梁 🌸 Classifier: 条 ¹

q^ha+dze+ly /q^ha+dze+ly/ *khazzeilu* (**Gi:** same, **Jj:** q^ha+dze+my+di)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Maize field. • 包谷田、玉米田
🌸 Classifier: p^{hy}v|_a

q^haɭjɣɿ / q^haɭjɣɿ/ khaye (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: q^hɣɿjɿ/)
PRONOUN 𐀄 Tone: L ► How many. • 多少 𐀄 **q^haɭjɿ**
thiɿ-kiɿ? • How much does it cost? • 要给多少? = 多
 少钱? 𐀄 **q^haɭjɿ** **niɿ**? • How much do (you) need? •
 要多少? 𐀄 **dʒeɪ** | **q^haɭjɿ** **niɿ**? • How much money
 does it cost? • 要多少钱?

q^ha_ne] /q^ha_ne/ *khani* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN 怎么 Tone: L ▶ How. 怎么样 ǵ q^ha|ne|
ji|? • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做? ǵ q^ha|ne|
|ji|-bi|? • What are we going to do? • 怎么办?
ǵ q^ha|ne|ji|-tso|-ni|? • how must one do / how is it
done? • 要怎么做? ǵ q^ha|ne|gy|/? • how to do / how
is it done? • 怎么做? ǵ q^ha|ne|gy|-ho|-ze|? • What
happened? • 怎么样了? 发展到什么程度?

q^ha-ta- /q^ha-ta-/ *khada* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

PRONOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ When. • 什么时候
 ❶ q̣h̥a-ta-tɿ bi-ʔ • When will you go? • 你什么时候去?
 ❷ q̣h̥a-ta-tɿ gv-ze-ʔ • What time is it? • 几点了?

q^ha-[t^shʁ-~t^shʁ] / q^ha-[t^shʁ|t^shʁ] / *khacheche* (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ☸ Tone: H# ► Completely dry. • 充分干燥 ☞ [qʰa˥˥t͡ɕʰɿ˥˥t͡ɕʰɿ˥˥-gɿ˥˥] • completely dry • 充分干燥 ☞ [le˥˥-pɿ˥˥-zo˥˥, | qʰa˥˥t͡ɕʰɿ˥˥t͡ɕʰɿ˥˥-gɿ˥˥-ze˥˥] • Now it is dry: completely dry! • 现在，干了：全干了！

q^hæ̌1 /q^hæ̌/ khae (Gi, Jj: q^hæ̌1)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To gnaw, to nibble. • 啃 (啃骨头)

☞ (phonological elicitation) lět-q^hæ̌-zě • ACCOMP

~ PFV: has gnawed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 啃了 ☞ šæ̌ǰǰ

q^hæ̌ • to gnaw a bone • 啃骨头 ☐ See also: q^hæ̌t~q^hæ̌#̌

☐ Synonym: ťhæ̌~ťhæ̌12

q^hæ̌2 /q^hæ̌/ khae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Cold (water). • 冷 (水)

☞ q^hæ̌ť ějæ̌-ǰæ̌ ǧy̌ • very cold • 冷得很, 太冷 ☐

See also: džǔǰq^hæ̌ǰ

q^hæ̌3 /q^hæ̌/ khae (Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Trench (monosyllable). • 水沟 (单音节) ❸ Classifier: k^hǔǰb̌ (CLF for elongated objects)

q^hæ̌4 /q^hæ̌/ khae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ① ▶ Excrement, dung, droppings.

• 屎、垃圾、肥料 ☞ q^hæ̌ť ďjǔt-p̌x̌ť šě1 • to defecate •

拉一泡屎 ☞ q^hæ̌ť ǩy̌ • to pick up dung • 捡 (马……)

屎 ☞ q^hæ̌ť p̌ǐ ǩy̌ • to pick up a little dung (to fertilize

the fields) • 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ☞ q^hæ̌ť ďjǔt-p̌ǐ ǩy̌

• as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

• 同上: 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ☞ q^hæ̌ť žw̌x̌1 • to tell

lies (literally: 'to speak shit') • 撒谎、说谎 (直译: '说

(出) 屎') ☐ See also: q^hæ̌ť p̌x̌ť#̌, b̌ǰǰ-q^hæ̌ǰ, b̌ǰǰqǒǰ-

b̌ǰǰq^hæ̌ǰ, b̌ǰǰqǒǰ-q^hæ̌ǰ ❸ Classifier: p̌x̌ťǎ ② ▶ Flatu-

lence, fart. • 屁 ☞ q^hæ̌ť k^hǔǰ • to fart • 放屁 ☞ q^hæ̌ť |

ďjǔt-p̌x̌ť k^hǔǰ • to fart, to make a fart • 放一个屁 ❸

Classifier: p̌x̌ťǎ ③ ▶ Refuse, garbage. • 垃圾

q^hæ̌ /q^hæ̌/ khaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To flick, to flip. • 弹 (弹脸)

☞ tǒǩx̌ť q^hæ̌ • 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。)

☞ tǒǩx̌ť lět-q^hæ̌1 • Same as above. • 同上。

☞ q^hæ̌ďǐ • A flick. (This phrase by itself is hardly in-

telligible: the usual phrase is tǒǩx̌ť-q^hæ̌ďǐ.) • 弹额头

(这个短语本身很难理解: 通常的短语是 tǒǩx̌ť-

q^hæ̌ďǐ)。

☞ tǒǩx̌ť-q^hæ̌ďǐ • A flick to the forehead.

• 弹额头 ☐ See also: tǒǩx̌ť-q^hæ̌ďǐ | b̌æ̌ǰb̌æ̌/

q^hæ̌a1 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ True, authentic • 真 ☞ q^hæ̌-

ȟǐľ, | lět-žw̌x̌ǰ! | m̌x̌ť-q^hæ̌ǰ-ȟǐľ, | ťȟǎť-žw̌x̌ǰ! • Tell the

truth, don't say things that aren't true! / Say what is true

(what is in accordance with the truth); don't say things

that aren't true (=do not tell lies)! • 说真话, 不说假话!

/ 要说真话 (符合真理的话); 不要说假话 (=不要撒谎) !

q^hæ̌a2 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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

☞ ȟǐľ | ěǰ-q^hæ̌/? • How are you? • 你好吗? / 一

切好吗? ☞ ňǰx̌ť | m̌x̌ť-q^hæ̌ǰ. • I don't feel well. • 我

不舒服。 ☞ (phonological elicitation) lět-q^hæ̌ǰ-zě •

ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become happy • 实施 ~ 整体体:

幸福了 ☐ See also: q^hæ̌ťæ̌1 ② ▶ Light, easy (work).

• 轻松 ☞ q^hæ̌ǰ-ȟǐľ • ~ REL • 轻松的 ☞ lǒť q^hæ̌ǰ • to

work in a quiet, relaxed manner • 轻松工作 ☞ ďzěťǩȟx̌ľ,

| q^hæ̌ť~q^hæ̌ǰ m̌x̌ǰ-ǩy̌ǰ! • Commoners could never really

be relaxed! (About feudal society, in which the lord's au-

thority could at any time manifest itself in an order given

to the commoners, his subjects.) • 百姓, 一直不能轻

松! (在封建社会中, 土司的权威随时有可能体

现在对平民 (即他的臣民) 下达的命令中。)

q^hæ̌a3 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To crack, to snap off. • 折断

☞ q^hæ̌ťďzěť q^hæ̌ǰ • to harvest sweet corn (literally: to

snap off ears of sweet corn) • 采玉米 ☞ q^hæ̌ťďzěť | lět-

q^hæ̌ǰ-zě • The sweetcorn has been harvested. • 玉米收

好了。 ☞ (phonological elicitation) q^hæ̌ťďzěť | ďjǔt-

q^hæ̌ť~q^hæ̌ǰ-ǰ • to harvest some sweet corn ◆ (tonol-

ogy) Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the

verb's tone is L_a. Its reduplication yields the same pattern

(M.M.H.L) as for the verb 'to sweep': /ďjǔt-b̌æ̌ť~b̌æ̌ǰ-ǰ/.

An L_b tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb

'to speak': /ďjǔt-žw̌x̌ǰ~žw̌x̌ǰ-ǰ/. • 去采些玉米

q^hæ̌1 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To come out (moon, sun). • 出

来 (月亮, 太阳) ☞ (phonological elicitation) ťȟǐť-

q^hæ̌ǰ-zě • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ☐ Syn-

onym: ťȟy̌ťǎ1

q^hæ̌12 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq (Gi, Jj, Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ① ▶ To break (a stick breaks). •

断, 破 (棍子, 竹竿) ☞ lět-q^hæ̌ǰ-zě • ACCOMP ~

PFV: has broken ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is

close to [ľæ̌ť-q^hæ̌ǰ-zě]. • 实施 ~ 整体体: 断了 ☞ sǐť-

q^hæ̌ǰ • to break wood • 砸木头 ② ▶ To pull down, to

dismantle. • 拆 ☞ zǐť-q^hæ̌ǰ-w̌x̌ǰ q^hæ̌ǰ • to demolish a house

• 拆房子

q^hæ̌13 /q^hæ̌/ khaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. • 分东西、(大家)平分东西 𐍂 (Sister5.37, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S37) le1-q^hæ1 | le1-po1-tshu1, ɔ dzo1 | t^hi1, | wɣ1 | t^hshu1-y1-t-ki1-dzo1, | tɕi1-k^hwɣ1 | t^hi1-ki1 t^hy1 | ni1-ho1-ze1 wɣ1, | ə1-gi1! • When it came to sharing, they thought they'd give that person (=the older brother) a little piece (=a low morsel), didn't they! • 分饭的时候, 他们觉得应该给那个人(什么都不算的)一小块(肉), 不是吗?

q^hæ14 /q^hæ1/ khaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To shoot (with a gun). • 开枪 𐍂 le1-q^hæ1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has shot • 实施 ~ 整体体: 开枪了 𐍂 mɤ1tɕe1 q^hæ1(-ze1) • to shoot with a gun • 开枪

q^hæ15 /q^hæ1/ khaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ 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) 𐍂 (phonological elicitation) le1-q^hæ1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has burnt, has gone brown • 实施 ~ 整体体: 变黑了, 糊了 𐍂 mɤ1t | le1-q^hæ1-ze1 • The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black! • 油焦了! 𐍂 ha1 | le1-q^hæ1-ze1 • The rice has burned / is overcooked. • 饭糊了。 𐍂 y1tshɤ1 | hɤ1~hɤ1 F | le1-q^hæ1-ze1! • The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying! • 菜都炒糊了! 𐍂 ɕe1 | hɤ1~hɤ1 F | le1-q^hæ1-ze1! • The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying! • 肉都炒焦了!

q^hæ1bæ1 /q^hæ1bæ1/ khaebbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. • 调羹 ❸ Classifier: na1a

q^hæ1k^hwɣ1#1 /q^hæ1k^hwɣ1/ khaekua

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). • 小水坝, 来堵塞田地里的水渠 𐍂 q^hæ1k^hwɣ1 dɤ1-t-ju1 • a small dam • 一个小水坝 ❸ Classifier: ju1b

q^hæ1lo1 /q^hæ1lo1/ khaelo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Small gully, small trench. • 小水渠 𐍂 q^hæ1lo1 qwæ1 • to dig a small trench • 挖一个小水渠 𐍂 See also: q^hæ1zo1#1 ❸ Classifiers: k^hu1b, lo1b

q^hæ1mi1 /q^hæ1mi1/ khaemi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Large trench, canal. • 大水渠 ❸

Classifier: k^hu1b (CLF for elongated objects)

q^hæ1mo1 /q^hæ1mo1/ khaemo

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 有毒的一种菌子 ❸ Classifiers: mo1a, ju1b

q^hæ1pɣ1#1 /q^hæ1pɣ1/ khaebe

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Excrements, dung, dropping. • 屎 𐍂 q^hæ1pɣ1 | dɤ1-t-pɣ1 ɕe1 • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 𐍂 q^hæ1pɣ1 t^hi1-ɕe1 • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 ❸ Classifier: pɣ1a ❸ Morphological makeup: q^hæ14, pɣ1a

q^hæ1~q^hæ1#1 /q^hæ1q^hæ1/ khaekhae

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To gnaw, to nibble. • 啃 (啃骨头) 𐍂 (phonological elicitation) le1-q^hæ1~q^hæ1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has nibbled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 啃了 𐍂 Synonym: t^hæ1~t^hæ12 ❸ Morphological makeup: q^hæ11

q^hæ1ty1 /q^hæ1ty1/ khaedu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Anus. • 肛门 ❸ Classifier: ju1b

q^hæ1tɕi1 /q^hæ1tɕi1/ Khaeqie

NOUN ❸ 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 𐍂 t^hshu1 | q^hæ1tɕi1 hɤ1 ni1! • (S)he is from the village of Khaeqie! • 他是开基村人! 𐍂 dzɣ1by1-t-kɣ1sa1-ɣwɣ1, | hi1ɣwɣ1-lo1, | æ1mi1-ɣwɣ1#, | la1lo1-ɣwɣ1, | la1ŋwɣ1, | bɣ1tsho1gy1, | ə1la1-ɣwɣ1#, | gæ1jæ1, | q^hæ1tɕi1, | t^ho1tɤ1#1 • 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。

q^hæ1tɕi1-ti1dzɤ1 /q^hæ1tɕi1-ti1dzɤ1/ Khaeqie Lhijji

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L# ▶ Khaeqie Lhijji, the river which runs through the plain of Yongning. • 开基大河: 永宁坝的河流

q^hæ1tæ1 /q^hæ1tæ1/ khaedae (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Quiet, at peace. • 安静 𐍂 q^hæ1tæ1 | t^hi1-dzi1 • to sit quietly, free from toil and care • 安静地坐着 𐍂 q^hæ1tæ1 | t^hi1-ji1 • to work quietly • 安静地工作 𐍂 See also: q^hæ1a2 ❸ Morphological makeup: q^hæ1a2

q^hæ1tæ1jæ1 /q^hæ1tæ1jæ1/ khaedae'er (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: q^hæ1twæ1)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Quiet, peaceful. • 安宁

¶ q^hæɫtæɿjæɿ | dɿwɿ-dziɿ-ɿɿ • to sit quietly for a while • 安静地坐一会 ¶ q^hæɫtæɿjæɿ-gyɿ • peacefully • 安宁地 ¶ tɕ^hwɿɿ | tɕ^huɿɿ-tɕ^hiɿɿ | q^hæɫtæɿjæɿ dzuɿɿ! • The evening meal is a meal that one enjoys peacefully! (Explanation: unlike lunch, which is eaten quickly before going back to work, the evening meal is taken in a relaxed setting, enjoying more abundant food than at lunch, and quietly transitioning into rest time.) • 晚餐这顿，吃得很安静！（说明：中午饭，吃得快然后继续干活。晚餐，吃得很安静，慢慢吃多一点，慢慢进入晚上休息时间。） ✱ Morphological makeup: q^hæɿa 2

q^hæɿzo#ɿ /q^hæɿzoɿ/ khaesso

NOUN ✱ Tone: #H ▶ Small trench, small canal. • 小水渠 □ See also: q^hæɿloɿ ✱ Classifier: k^huɿɿb (CLF for elongated objects)

q^hoɿa /q^hoɿ/ kho

VERB ✱ Tone: M_a ▶ To pile up (e.g. stones). • 堆起来 ¶ lɿɿmiɿ t^hiɿɿ-q^hoɿ • to pile up stones • 石头堆起来

q^hoɿb /q^hoɿ/ khoq

VERB ✱ Tone: L_b ▶ To invite, to treat. • 邀请、请 ¶ hɿɿɿ q^hoɿ • to invite someone • 邀请人 ¶ hɿɿɿbæɿ q^hoɿ • to invite a guest • 邀请客人 ¶ hɿɿɿbæɿ | q^hoɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ • We should invite guests! • 需要请一下客人! ¶ hɿɿɿbæɿ q^hoɿ-diɿ • Euphemism for ‘rat poison’. This phrase is intended not to attract the mice’s attention to these preparations. • ‘待客的东西’（老鼠药的委婉语。如果说出来要买老鼠药，老鼠会知道，就不会吃的。） ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hoɿ-mɿɿɿ-q^hoɿ • to invite or not • 请不请 ¶ q^hoɿ-mɿɿɿ-hoɿ • ...will not invite • 不请了 / 不要请了 □ See also: q^hoɿ~q^hoɿ

q^hoɿ1 /q^hoɿ/ khoq (Gi: same, Jj: q^hɿɿɿ)

VERB ✱ Tone: MH ▶ To peck. • 啄 ¶ haɿ q^hoɿ(-zeɿ) • to peck cereals • 啄粮食 ¶ haɿ q^hoɿ~q^hoɿ (-dzɿ) • to peck cereals • 啄粮食 ¶ æɿɿ-nuɿɿ | haɿ q^hoɿ • the chicken is pecking cereals • 鸡在啄粮食

q^hoɿ2 /q^hoɿ/ khoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✱ Tone: MH ▶ To kill; to slaughter (an animal). • 杀，宰牲畜 ¶ boɿ q^hoɿ • to slaughter a pig • 杀猪 ¶ boɿ q^hoɿ-zeɿ • ... slaughtered a pig • 杀了猪 ¶ boɿ | leɿ-q^hoɿ-zeɿ • the pig has been slaughtered • 杀了猪 ¶ æɿɿ q^hoɿ • to kill a chicken • 杀鸡 ¶ jɿɿ q^hoɿ • to kill a cow • 杀牛

q^hoɿɿɿ /q^hoɿɿɿ/ khoddu (Gi: same, Jj: q^hɿɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ✱ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Mace, large hammer, sledgehammer. Typically: a wooden sledghammer 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。 ¶ seɿ-q^hoɿɿɿ • iron hammer • 铁锤子 ✱ Classifier: lɿɿɿb

q^hoɿloɿ /q^hoɿloɿ/ kholo

NOUN ✱ Tone: M ▶ Wheel. • 轮子 ¶ mɿɿɿ-tɕ^hɿɿɿ-q^hoɿloɿ • cartwheel • 马车轮 ✱ Classifier: lɿɿɿb

q^hoɿmoɿ /q^hoɿmoɿ/ khomo

NOUN ✱ Tone: H# ▶ Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). • 老牛（不产奶了） ✱ Classifier: p^hoɿa

q^hoɿmyɿ /q^hoɿmyɿ/ khumu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✱ Tone: L ▶ Straw hat. • 斗笠 ✱ Classifier: lɿɿɿb

q^hoɿ~q^hoɿ /q^hoɿq^hoɿ/ khokho

VERB ✱ Tone: H- ▶ To invite, to treat (reduplicated form). • 邀请、请（重叠形式） ¶ (phonological elicitation) dɿwɿ-q^hoɿ~q^hoɿ-ɿɿ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：请一下 ✱ Morphological makeup: q^hoɿb

q^hoɿɿɿ /q^hoɿɿɿ/ khodu (Gi: same, Jj: q^hɿɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ✱ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Tree stump. • 树墩、树桩 ✱ Classifier: lɿɿɿb

q^hɿɿ /q^hɿɿ/ kheu

NOUN ✱ Tone: #H ▶ Noise, sound. • 声音 ¶ tɕ^huɿɿ | æɿtsoɿ q^hɿɿ jɿɿ? • What is this sound? • 这是什么声音? ¶ q^hɿɿ-t^hɿɿ • A person of authority marks their presence with a cough: “Hem, hem!” Literally “making a noise”. Context: when people (children) are bickering, making a mess, or any other action that attracts vigilance, a person in authority (mistress of the house, elder, etc.) indicates his or her presence by making his or her voice heard with a cough. This signal indicates that the authority figure is present, and that their intervention is imminent. • 有权威的人用咳嗽声表示他的存在：“咳咳！”字面意思是“出声”，接近于汉语的“出面”。语境：当有人（小孩）在争吵、捣乱或其它任何会引起警惕的举动时，有权威的人（女主人、长辈等）会用咳嗽来让人知道自己在场，干预迫在眉睫。 ✱ Classifier: k^hwɿɿa

q^hɿɿa /dɿwɿ q^hɿɿ/ kheu

CLASSIFIER ✱ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for hamlets / small villages. • 量词：村落 ¶ ŋwɿɿ-q^hɿɿɿ | tɕ^heɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ • Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /æɿɿɿɿɿ-wɿɿɿɿ/) • 五个村落，十二个家庭！（描写阿拉瓦村的情况）

q^hy1 /q^hy1/ *kheu* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ❶ ▶ Hole. • 洞 ❷ Classifier: [ɬɯɬɯ] ❷ ▶ Burrow. • 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝 ❸ [dʒɹɹ-q^hy1] • fox burrow • 狐狸的窝 ❹ (tonology) M ❸ [sɯæɪ-q^hy1] • otter's burrow • 水獭的窝 ❹ (tonology) M

q^hy2 /q^hy2/ *kheu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Horn. • 特角 ❸ [tʂʰæɪ-q^hy2] • stag horn • 鹿角 ❹ See also: [jɪɪ-q^hy2], [q^hy2-tʰy2] ❷ ❸ Classifiers: [ɬɯɬɯ], [dʒɹɹ] ❸ 3

q^hy1 /q^hy1/ *kheuq* (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To huddle up, to curl up. • 蜷缩 ❸ [niɪ-q^hy1 | tʰiɪ-dʒiɪ] • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs • 坐着身体缩成一团 ❸ (Dd) [niɪ-q^hy1-jɪɪ | tʰiɪ-dʒiɪ] • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs ❹ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 坐着身体缩成一团

q^hy12 /q^hy12/ *kheuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❶ Tone: MH ▶ Six. • 六 ❸ [dʒɹɹ, | niɪ, | soɪ, | zɹɹ, | ɲwɹɹ, | q^hy1, | sɯɪ, | hɔɪ, | gɹɹ, | tʂʰeɪ] • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

q^hy1dʒɹɹ /q^hy1dʒɹɹ/ *kheujji* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: q^hy1dʒiɪ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: H\$ ▶ Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). • 窟窿 ❸ [hwæɪ-tʂɹɹ-q^hy1dʒɹɹ] • mousehole • 耗子洞 ❸ [q^hy1dʒɹɹ tʂɹɹ (-zeɪ)] • to bore a hole • 挖一个洞 ❸ Classifier: [ɬɯɬɯ]

q^hy1dʒɹɹ /q^hy1dʒɹɹ/ *kheuddee*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Respect (for an elder), mingled with affectionate attachment. Found exclusively in the phrase 'to have respect and attachment to someone', [q^hy1dʒɹɹ p^hy1]. • 尊敬 (与关心)。只出现在 '尊敬与关心' 这个说法里面: [q^hy1dʒɹɹ p^hy1]。 ❸ [q^hy1dʒɹɹ p^hy1] • to respect an elder, also with a feeling of attachment and readiness to care for the person • 尊敬与关心 (长辈的人), 重视 (如: 孩子重视母亲与长辈)

q^hy1dʒɹɹ /q^hy1dʒɹɹ/ *kheuzzhae* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ String; small rope. • 小绳子, 细的绳子 ❸ [q^hy1dʒɹɹ [tʂʰɹɹ-k^hɹɹ] • ~ DEM CLF: this string • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条细的绳子 ❸ Classifier: [k^hɹɹ]

q^hy1-tʰiɪmiɪ /q^hy1-tʰiɪmiɪ/ *kheulhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ 6th month. • 六月

q^hy1-q^hy1 /q^hy1q^hy1/ *kheukheu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To fold (clothes). • 折叠、裹起来 ❸ [q^hy1-q^hy1-zeɪ] • ~ PFV • 折起来了 ❸ [leɪ-

q^hy1-q^hy1] • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

q^hy1-tʰy2 /q^hy1-tʰy2/ *kheutu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Horn. • (牛) 角 ❸ (phonological elicitation) [q^hy1-tʰy2 | dʒɹɹ-ɬɹɹ] • a horn • 一个角 ❸ (phonological elicitation) [q^hy1-tʰy2 | niɪ] • It's a horn. • 是 (牛) 角。 ❹ See also: [q^hy1-tʰy2] ❷ ❸ Classifier: [ɬɯɬɯ]

q^hy1-tʰy2 /q^hy1-tʰy2/ *kheutu*

CLASSIFIER ❶ 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。 ❸ [dʒɹɹ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [niɪ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [soɪ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [zɹɹ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [ɲwɹɹ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [q^hy1-q^hy1-tʰy2], [sɯɪ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [hɔɪ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [gɹɹ-q^hy1-tʰy2], [tʂʰeɪ-q^hy1-tʰy2] • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十 ❹ See also: [q^hy1-tʰy2] ❶

q^hy1tʂʰiɪ /q^hy1tʂʰiɪ/ *kheucee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: q^hy1tʂʰɹɹ)

NUMERAL ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ 60. • 六十

q^hwæɪ /q^hwæɪ/ *khuae* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ❶ ▶ Letter. • 信 ❸ [q^hwæɪ poɪ] • to carry a letter (physically) • 传一封信 ❹ Synonym: [q^hwæɪ-miɪ] ❸ Classifier: [k^hwɹɹ] ❷ ▶ Message, word (monosyllable). • 信息、话 ❸ [q^hwæɪ | dʒɹɹ-k^hwɹɹ] • to tell something, to deliver a piece of information • 说一个话, 说出一个信息 ❸ [q^hwæɪ hwɹɹ] • to convey a message • 带信息、传信息 ❸ [daɪpɹɹ-q^hwæɪ] • the tales of the /daɪpɹɹ/ priests ❹ (tonology) #H • 达巴的故事、达巴的知识 ❸ (Da) [q^hwæɪ k^hwɹɹ] • to be in touch (with someone) • 互相通信息、有联系 (两个人互相通信息) ❸ Classifier: [k^hwɹɹ]

q^hwæɪ /q^hwæɪ/ *khuae* (Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: L_a ▶ To block. For example: blocking the passage of livestock by building a hedge along the edge of a field. • 挡住。例如: 在田地边缘修建篱笆, 阻止牲畜通过。 ❹ See also: [q^hwæɪ~q^hwæɪ]

q^hwæɪ1 /q^hwæɪ1/ *khuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). • 弄碎 ❸ (phonological elicitation) [leɪ-q^hwæɪ1] • ACCOMP ~ ❹ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læɪ-q^hwæɪ1]. • 实施 ~ ❸ [soɪ-doɪ q^hwæɪ1] • to crack walnuts • 敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开) ❸ [siɪ-q^hwæɪ1] see *khuae* q • To split wood. • 劈木头

q^hwæ¹2 /q^hwæ¹/ khuaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To slap. • 掴、打
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-q^hwæ¹-ze¹ • **ACCOMP**
 ~ **PFV**: has slapped • 实施 ~ 整体体: 掴了 ❶ zu¹-tɕ¹
 q^hwæ¹ • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 打嘴巴
 ❶ zu¹-tɕ¹ | dɿ¹-[wɿ¹ | t^hi¹-q^hwæ¹-bi¹! • I'm going to
 slap your cheek! (Said by an adult to a child) • 我要打嘴
 巴了! (对孩子说)

q^hwæ¹_a /dɿ¹ q^hwæ¹/ khuae

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for filaments of
 hemp before spinning. • 量词: 丝, 如纺之前的麻丝
 (一根)

q^hwæ¹ky¹ /q^hwæ¹ky¹/ khuaege

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ q^hwæ¹ky¹-dzi¹ • same meaning as the main
 entry, with addition of the **CLASSIFIER** for trees, /dzi_b/.
 • 同上 (与 q^hwæ¹ky¹ 含义相同, 但增加了树的
 量词: dzi_b)。 ❶ q^hwæ¹ky¹ | t^hi¹-dzɿ¹ ≈ q^hwæ¹ky¹
 t^hi¹-dzɿ¹ • 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)。
 ❶ q^hwæ¹ky¹ t^hi¹-gɿ¹ • 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)。
 ❸ Classifiers: dzi_b, lo_b

q^hwæ¹ky¹#¹ /q^hwæ¹ky¹#¹/ khuaekua

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Gossip, idle chatter. • 闲
 话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦 ❶ dɿ¹-zu¹
 q^hwæ¹ky¹-tsɿ¹-ky¹! • 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)
 ❶ dɿ¹-zu¹ q^hwæ¹ky¹-tsɿ¹-ji¹! • This is a story that
 will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能会触动你的
 神经! ❶ dɿ¹-zu¹ q^hwæ¹ky¹-tsɿ¹-ni¹! • This is a
 story that will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能
 会触动你的神经! ❸ Morphological makeup: q^hwæ¹,
 ky¹_a

q^hwæ¹ɿ_a /q^hwæ¹ɿ_a/ khuaelee (Gi, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Vegetable garden. • 菜园 ❶ Syn-
 onym: jæ¹dzɿ¹ ❸ Classifier: ky¹_a 2 (CLF for tracts of
 land)

q^hwæ¹mi¹#¹ /q^hwæ¹mi¹/ khuaemi (Gi: same, Jj:
ky¹wæ¹mi¹)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Message, information (extended
 meaning: letter). • 口信, 信息 ❶ q^hwæ¹mi¹-ji¹ • to
 carry a message • 带一个口信 ❶ Synonym: q^hwæ¹ ❸
 Classifier: ky¹_a

q^hwæ¹-q^hwæ¹ /q^hwæ¹q^hwæ¹/ khuaekhuae (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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) ❶ t^hi¹-q^hwæ¹-q^hwæ¹ • **DUR** ~ • 持续
 体 ~: 挡一挡 ❸ Morphological makeup: q^hwæ¹_a

q^hwæ¹-q^hwæ¹ /q^hwæ¹q^hwæ¹/ khuaekhuae

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Fence, made of bamboo or of
 thorny shrub branches. • 篱笆 ❸ Classifier: ky¹_a 1 ❸
 Morphological makeup: q^hwæ¹_a

q^hwæ¹ɿ_a /q^hwæ¹ɿ_a/ khuaedee (Gi, Da: same, Jj:
ky¹wa¹ɿ_a, Dd: ky¹wa¹ɿ_a)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Scarf, kerchief. • 头帕 ❸ Classi-
 fier: by¹_a ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa55ɿ55

q^hwɿ¹ /q^hwɿ¹/ khua

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Tracks (left by an animal); spoor. •
 痕迹 ❸ Classifier: pho¹_a

q^hwɿ¹_a /q^hwɿ¹/ khua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To heal (wound, disease, broken
 bone...). • 治好 (骨折、病) ❶ ts^hu¹ | ə¹-q^hwɿ¹? —
 le¹-q^hwɿ¹-ze¹! • Has it healed? — Yes, it has healed! • 治
 好了吗? — 治好了! ❶ le¹-q^hwɿ¹-ni¹! • It is healed!
 / It has healed! • 治好了!

q^hwɿ¹_a 1 /q^hwɿ¹/ khuaq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Intelligent. • 聪明
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) q^hwɿ¹-hɿ¹ • ~ **REL/NMLZ**
 • 聪明的 ❶ q^hwɿ¹-le¹! • (You are/(s)he is) clever! (A
 comment when someone says/does something clever) •
 很聪明! / 太聪明了! ❶ dɿ¹wæ¹ | q^hwɿ¹! • **INTEN-**
SIVE.VERY ~ • 很聪明!

q^hwɿ¹_a 2 /q^hwɿ¹/ khuaq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Bad. • 坏 ❶ ky¹ | q^hwɿ¹-
 hɿ¹ • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • (收
 成) 不好的一年 ❶ ky¹ | q^hwɿ¹-hɿ¹ • a bad dog (that
 bites people) • 恶狗 ❶ ky¹ q^hwɿ¹ • a bad year (a year
 when crops are not good) • (收成) 不好的一年 ❶ ky¹-
 q^hwɿ¹ • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ❶ ts^hi¹-ji¹,
 | ky¹q^hwɿ¹-t^hɿ¹! • This year is a bad year! (=a year when
 crops are not good) • 今年, 年景不好! (收成不好)
 ❶ ts^hu¹ | ny¹mi¹ | dɿ¹wæ¹ | q^hwɿ¹! • He has a really bad

heart! / He is a really bad man! • 他心很坏! ☐ See also:

q^hwɿ-jɿ ☼ Cognates: (Naxi) k^hwaŋ

q^hwɿ1 /q^hwɿ/ khuaq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: MH ▶ Bowl. • 碗 ☐ See also: q^hwɿ_a

☼ Classifier: [ɿ] ☼ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa35

q^hwɿ2 /q^hwɿ/ khuaq

NOUN ☼ Tone: MH ▶ Tale, story, yarn. • 故事

☼ ǣ-ǣ-q^hwɿ • tale, folk tale • 老故事 ☼ Classifier: k^hwɿ_a

q^hwɿ_a /q^hwɿ_a/ khua

CLASSIFIER ☼ Tone: MH_a ▶ A bowl(ful) of. • 量词:

碗 ☐ See also: q^hwɿ1

q^hwɿ-bi /q^hwɿ-bi/ khuabbi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L# ① ▶ Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog).

• 马蹄 ☼ ɿwæ-q^hwɿ-bi# • horse hoof • 马蹄、(马、狗……的) 脚 ◆ (tonology) H# ☼ k^hɿ-q^hwɿ-bi#

• dog's foot • 狗脚 ◆ (tonology) L+H# ☼ Classifiers: bi_c (self-classifier for animal hooves and footprints), t^hɿ_a

② ▶ Track, trail, spoor, footprints. • 脚的痕迹、行径

q^hwɿ-dɿ /q^hwɿ-dɿ/ khuaddee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hwa-dɿ)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L ▶ Relatives, members of the family. •

亲戚 ☼ ǣ-zu | q^hwɿ-dɿ | ɿɿ • We two belong to the same family. • 咱们两个是一家人。 ☼ q^hwɿ-dɿ |

ɿɿdze • 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

☼ ǣ-zu | q^hwɿ-dɿ | ɿɿdze | ɿɿ • We two belong to the same extended family circle. • 咱们两个是亲戚朋友们,

算一家人。 ☼ q^hwɿ-dɿ | 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) ☼ q^hwɿ-dɿ | ɿɿ-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: ɿ

q^hwɿ-jɿ /q^hwɿ-jɿ/ khuaqyi

VERB ☼ Tone: L ① ▶ To damage. • 损坏东西

☼ ɿɿwɿ-ɿwɿ | nɿɿ-bɿ | tso-tso | le-q^hwɿ-jɿ-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

☼ hɿ-q^hwɿ-jɿ • to annoy people • 干扰人家、麻烦人

☼ ɿɿwɿ | to-to-mi | hɿ-q^hwɿ-jɿ • (S)he purposely annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose!

• 他故意麻烦人! ③ ▶ To waste. • 浪费 ☼ ɿwæ | q^hwɿ-jɿ • It's a big waste! / It's such a waste! • 很浪费!

☼ le-q^hwɿ-jɿ | le-se-k^hu: | ɿɿwɿ ne-jɿ | t^hɿ-jɿ • Wasting and depleting all reserves: one should not act like that! • 浪费、消耗 (所有储备): 不要这么干!

q^hwɿ-mi /q^hwɿ-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-

q^hwɿ-mi • large wooden bowl • 大木碗 ☐ See also:

q^hwɿ-pɿ

q^hwɿ-pɿ /q^hwɿ-pɿ/ khuabe

NOUN ☼ Tone: H\$ ▶ Large bowl. • 大碗 ☐ See also:

q^hwɿ-mi

q^hwɿ-se /q^hwɿ-se/ khuashei (Jj: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L# ▶ Horseshoe. • 马蹄铁 ☼ ɿwæ-

q^hwɿ-se (+ɿ) • horseshoe ◆ (tonology) The tonal

pattern is regular. • 马蹄铁 ☼ Classifiers: na_a, p^ho_a

q^hwɿ-to /q^hwɿ-to/ khuado (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L# ▶ Shoulder. • 肩膀 ☼ hɿ ɿɿwɿ-

ɿ | q^hwɿ-to | ɿwɿ-pi | ɿwæ-hɿ-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: q^hwɿ-to ☼ Classifier: [ɿ]

q^hwɿ-t^hɿ /q^hwɿ-t^hɿ/ khuatu

NOUN ☼ Tone: H\$ ☐ See also: q^hwɿ-t^hɿ

q^hwɿ-t^hɿ /q^hwɿ-t^hɿ/ khuatu (La: q^hwɿ-t^hɿ)

NOUN ☼ Tone: #H ▶ Bamboo basket to carry water (on

back). • 竹篓 ☼ Classifier: [ɿ]

q^hwɿ-t^hɿ /q^hwɿ-t^hɿ/ khuacee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd:

q^hwɿ-t^hɿ)

NOUN ☼ Tone: L# ▶ Shoulder. • 肩膀 ☼ q^hwɿ-t^hɿ-

ko | hwæ-phæ | ɿwɿ-na-t^hɿ ɿɿ • to carry a hoe on the shoulder • 肩上扛一把锄头 ☐ Synonym:

q^hwɿ-to ☼ Classifier: [ɿ]

q^hwɿ-zo /q^hwɿ-zo/ khuasso

NOUN ☼ Tone: H\$ ▶ Small bowl. • 小碗

ɿ

=ɿæ] /ɿæ/ lae

CLITIC ❸ Tone: L ▶ Plural. • 多数 ɿ tsʰuɿ-ɿæɿ\$ • these things, this sort of things • 这类的东西, ……之类

ɿæɿ_a /ɿæ/ laeq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Flat. • 平 ɿ ɿæɿ-hĩɿ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 平的

ɿæɿ/1 /ɿæ/ laeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Seed. • 种子 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b (CLF for round objects)

ɿæɿ/2 /ɿæ/ laeq (Jj: ɿwæɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Yoke (for one or two animals). • 牛轭 (单行或双行) ɿ ɿæɿ tsʰuɿ-ɿuɿ ≈ ɿæɿ tsʰuɿ-ɿuɿ • ~ DEM CLF: this yoke ❖ (tonology) This phrase has two tonal variants. • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这个牛轭 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

ɿæɿtiɿæɿ /ɿæɿtiɿæɿ/ laedilae (Gi: læɿtiɿæɿ, Dd: 0)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. • 瘪瘪 ɿ ɿæɿtiɿæɿ gyɿ • shrivelled, flat, shrunken • 瘪瘪的 ❸ Morphological makeup: ɿæɿ_a

ɿɿɿ /ɿɿɿ/ ererer

IDEOPHONE ❸ 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。 ❸ (BuriedAlive3.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S62) ɿuɿ-tsuɿ pʰyɿ-dzoɿ, |“ɿɿɿ” piɿ-tsuɿ ɿ-myɿ. “əɿmiɿ! | tsʰuɿ-ɿɿ... | əɿmiɿ! | tʰaɿ-niɿ əɿ-huɿ?” | tsʰuɿ | ɿwæɿ ɿiɿ-niɿ-tsuɿ ɿ-myɿ. • 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?”

ɿwæɿ /ɿwæɿ/ luae (Jj: same, Gi: lwæɿ, Da, Dd: lwæɿ)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ① ▶ To cry (man, and animals: cat, cow, horse, donkey, chicken, lion, wolf...); to call out. • 喊、吼、叫 (人、猫、牛、猪、羊、狼、驴、狮子、老虎、豺狼……) ɿ (phonological elicitation) mɿɿ-ɿwæɿ • NEG ~: not to cry • 否定 ~: 不叫 ɿ hĩɿ ɿwæɿ-dzoɿ • Someone is shouting • 有人在叫。 ɿ ɿwæɿ ɿwæɿ-dzoɿ! • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ɿ æɿ ɿwæɿ • the chicken is cackling • 鸡在叫 ɿ ɿuɿ-ɿwæɿ-ɿɿ • to call out • 叫一声 ɿ hwɿɿliɿ ɿwæɿ-dzoɿ • the cat is calling/crying • 猫在叫 ɿ ɿwæɿpʰæɿdiɿ | tʰiɿ-ɿwæɿ-dzoɿ • the donkey is braying • 驴在叫 ɿ (Gi) ɿwæɿ | tʰiɿ-ɿwæɿ-dzoɿ • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ❑ See also: ɿwæɿ~ɿwæɿ# ② ▶ To invite, to call over. • 请、叫 (来) ɿ ɿuɿ-ɿwæɿ-ɿɿ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE: to invite, to call over ❖ (semantics) This example is a homophone of the one given for sense 1, in which it means “to call, to call out (to someone)”. • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 请来一下 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tʰaɿ-ɿwæɿ! • PROH ~ • 禁止式: 不要请! ɿ ɿwæɿ-mɿɿ-biɿ! • (We)’re not inviting (him/her)! • 不请他! ɿ ɿwæɿ mɿɿ-zoɿ! • (We/you) shouldn’t invite (him/her)! • 不要请他! ɿ ɿuɿ-ɿwæɿ əɿ-biɿ? • Shall (we) invite (him/her)? • 请不请他?

ɿwæɿ_b /ɿuɿ ɿwæɿ/ luae

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_b ▶ Classifier for places. • 量词: 地方 (一处) ɿ (Da) tʰyɿ-ɿwæɿ-qoɿ | mɿɿ-tʰyɿ-suɿ! • ...has never been to those places • 还没到这些地方

ɿwæɿ~ɿwæɿ# /ɿwæɿ ɿwæɿ/ luaeluae

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To cry (man, and animals); to call out (reduplicated form). • 喊、吼、叫 (人、动物) (重叠形式) ❸ Morphological makeup: ɿwæɿ

١

ɹ / ɹ̥ / *er*

NOUN 𠃎 Tone: L ▶ Side, direction. • 面 (一个四方形物品的四面) 𠃎 [zyt-ɿ] • the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house) 𠃎 (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) 𠃎 See also: 𠃎

=t /t/ -er

CLITIC 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Associative plural. • 联想复数: 一家人、一族人、一辈人…… • [ts^huɛt-zɿ=ɿ] • this household; the people of this family ♦ (**syntax**) In the generation following that of the main speaker, the expression tends to simplify to [ts^huɛt-zɿ]. • 这家的人

-ɹ / ɹ / -er

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: L ▶ INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). • 发端

ɹɹ /ɹ/ *erq* (Gi: same, Dd: ɹɹ)

VERB 𐀄 Tone: L_b ▶ To face, to turn toward. • 对着 𐀄 (semantics) This word is very probably of the same family as /ɬ/ ‘side’, as in 𐀄𐀆𐀆𐀆 ‘four directions, four sides’. 𐀄 (phonological elicitation) mɣ𐀆𐀆 • NEG 𐀄: not to turn • 否定 𐀄: 不对着 𐀄 (phonological elicitation) 𐀄𐀆𐀆𐀆𐀆𐀆 • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED • 进行时态 ~ 重叠 𐀄 𐀆𐀆𐀆𐀆𐀆? • In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to? • (我要) 往哪边转? 𐀄 no | tɕʰuɰtɕo | 𐀆𐀆! • Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction! 𐀄 (dialectology) This example is Mrs. Latami’s reformulation of an example provided by Daeshi Daedeu: /ɰno | tɕʰuɰtɕo | lɣ𐀆𐀆/. • 你往这里转／往这里看! 𐀄 ɣ𐀆𐀆𐀆 mɣ𐀆𐀆, | ɛtso | 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: 

𐌿𐌺𐌸 / 𐌿𐌺𐌸/ *erbbe*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ The truth; the facts. • 实情, 真理 📖 njɣ-ɲuɪ | ɸɪɣɪ | zɯɣ-bi! • I am going to tell the truth! • 我要把实情说出来! 🌸 Classifier: [kʰwɣ]ₐ

$\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Q}} \setminus \{0\} \cong \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{Q}} \setminus \{0\} / \sim$

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ The horse walking in second position in a caravan. • 马帮中的第二匹马

ʃ|q^hʏ| /ʃ|q^hʏ|/ erkheu (Jj: same, Da: ʃ|; ɤwɤ|q^hʏ|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Warm springs. • 温泉 🅡 ʤɥᵃⁿɥɪ-
dzuu • warm spring water (not drinkable) • 温泉水 (不可饮用) 🌸 Classifier: [wɪɿ]

ɹ|ta| /ɹ|ta|/ erda (Jj: same, Dd: æ|tæ|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Lymph nodes, glands. • 淋巴结
🌸 Classifier: |wɿ|_h

ɹ̥ʈʂʰe# / ɹ̥ʈʂʰe/ 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་

ɟ|tɕ^he|-dɯ|ma| /ɟ|tɕ^he|-dɯ|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: ʤʰtɕʰeʈ, dʋɿmaʈ 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Sgrol ma རིན་ཆེན་སྒྲོལ་མ

ɿ|tɕʰe|-tsʰu|ɿ| / ɿ|tɕʰe|-tsʰu|ɿ|/ 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: ɿtʂʰeʰ, tʂʰuɿtʂʰ 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Tshe ring རིན་ཆེན་ཙེ་རིན་

1

1 /ʔɛ/ eun (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ① ▶ Bone. • 骨头 ʔɛ-hwɛ | ʔɛ-hæ-zo! • Her bones are soft (=not very solid)! • 她的骨头软! (不是很结实) ʔɛ | le-wo-kʰwɛ • 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: kʰa 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 ʔɛ-hwɛ | ʔɛ | ʔɛ-mxʰ-kʰɛ! • (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, 虽然是一家的成员, 但不属于家族。) ʔɛ | ʔɛ-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: ʔɛ

2 /ʔɛ/ eun (Da: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: H ▶ Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. • 困难、贫穷 ʔɛ-le-ʔɛ-ze! • [(S)he] is really poor/helpless! • (他) 真的很穷苦! ʔɛ (phonological elicitation) le-ʔɛ-bi • ACCOMP ~ FUT_IMM • 实施 ~ 近将来 ʔɛ (phonological elicitation) mxʰ-ʔɛ • NEG ~: not to be in dire straits • 否定 ~: 不困难 ʔɛ (proverb) le-ʔɛ-zo, | ʔɛ-la bi-mxʰ-dzu! • “Sure, we’re in poverty/we’re hungry, but not to the point where bones are bare!” Play on words on ‘poor, destitute’ and ‘bone’, which are homophonous. The proverb is used to relativize people’s perceived degree of misfortune. • 很困难, 也还没有到饿死的程度啊!

／再困难, 也还没饿死! (直译: “再困难, 也没有露出骨头!” 这个成语, 来安慰认为自己太可怜的人。) ʔɛ-ʔɛ • to complain • 诉苦、抱怨 ʔɛ-ʔɛ da-ʔɛ-ʔɛ • to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate • 诉苦、讲自己的不幸 ʔɛ-hwɛ | ma-da-qʰwɛ, | ʔɛ-ʔɛ da-ʔɛ-ʔɛ! • 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! ʔɛ le-ʔɛ | le-ʔɛ-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!

ʔɛ / ʔɛ ʔɛ ≈ ʔɛ ʔɛ / eun (La: ʔɛ, La: ʔɛ)

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 ʔɛ la-tʰa-mi-ʔɛ | ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • The Latami make up one clan / one lineage! • 姓拉他咪, 都算同母亲血统的亲戚! ʔɛ ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • All the members of a household belong to the same lineage! • 一家里面的人, 都属于同一根‘骨头’ (家族)。 ʔɛ | ʔɛ • 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 ʔɛ (phonological elicitation) ʔɛ | ʔɛ • one clan • 一个家族 ʔɛ (phonological elicitation) ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◆ (tonology) This realization illustrates M_b, one of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H\$, and tone #H. • 是一个家族。 ʔɛ (phonological elicitation) ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◆ (tonology) This realization matches two (H\$ and #H) of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H\$, and tone #H. • 是一个家族。 ʔɛ ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • one clan • 一个家族 ʔɛ njæ-t-swɛkʰɛ, | ʔɛ-ʔɛ ʔɛ-ʔɛ ni! • We belong to the same clan! / We are part of the same clan! • 我们属于同一个家族!

ʔɛ-hæ / ʔɛ-hæ / eunhæ (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ʔɛ-hæ)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Cartilage. • 软骨 Classifier: ʔɛ, kʰa 1

ʔɛ-kʰ / ʔɛ-kʰ / eunge

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Backbone. • 脊椎骨 □ Synonym: su-tʰ-mi# Classifier: kʰa 1

ʃ̥|ko] /ʃ̥|ko]/ eungo (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ʃ̥ Tone: L# ▶ Shinbone, tibia. • 胫骨
 ʃ̥ (proverb) hĩ-t-dza-t | d͡ʒe-t tʰa-t-ji̯, | ʃ̥|ko] mi̯ tʰa-t-
 tʰy̯. • 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！” ʃ̥ Classifier: kʷa̯ 1

ʃ̥|mi̯ /ʃ̥|mi̯/ eunmi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ʃ̥ Tone: M ▶ Tree trunk. • 树干 ʃ̥ si̯-dzi̯-
 ʃ̥|mi̯ • tree trunk • 树干 ʃ̥ Classifier: kʷa̯ 1

ʃ̥|t͡sæ] /ʃ̥|t͡sæ]/ eunzhae (Gi: same, Da: d͡ʒæ̯)

NOUN ʃ̥ Tone: L# ▶ Ankle, joint (between the foot and
 the leg, the arm and the hand...). • 关节部位, 关节 □
 See also: t͡sæ̯ 3 ʃ̥ Classifier: t͡sæ̯a

ʃ̥|t͡swæ] /ʃ̥|t͡swæ]/ eunzhuae

NOUN ʃ̥ Tone: L# ▶ Sambucus, *Toricellia angulata*
Oliv. • 接骨丹 ʃ̥ ʃ̥|t͡swæ]-si̯ • same meaning: Sambu-
 cus, *Toricellia angulata Oliv.*, with addition of the mor-
 pheme for ‘wood’. • 同上: 接骨丹 (加上 ‘木’ 这个
 语素)。

K

kaŋ1 /kaŋ/ hra

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To invite, to call over. • 请 回 See also: kaŋseŋ

kaŋ2 /kaŋ/ hra (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To win, to succeed. • 赢 ❶ leŋ-kaŋ-zeŋ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has won • 实施 ~ 整体体: 赢了

kaŋ3 /kaŋ/ hra (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: kɿ#ŋ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Strength. • 力气 ❶ noŋ-ŋ | hĩŋ-teŋ-wuŋ kaŋ ziŋ! • to have strength • Your family/clan is powerful! • 有力量 • 你们家族很强大! ❶ kaŋ tɰŋ-ŋ (+zeŋ) • to exert oneself, to make efforts • 尽力 回 See also: kaŋ ziŋ

kaŋ1 /kaŋ/ hra

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Good (of good quality). • 好 (质量好, 品质好, 脾气好) ❶ mɿŋ-kaŋ-hĩŋ seŋ • bad meat, meat of poor quality • 不好的肉 (质量不好) ❶ kaŋ-hĩŋ seŋ • good meat, meat of good quality • 好的肉 (质量好) ❶ mɿŋ-kaŋ-hĩŋ seŋ-kɰŋ kiŋ • to give a piece of bad meat ❶ (semantics) This example was inspired by the narrative “The Sister’s wedding”. • 给一块不好的肉 ❶ phĩŋkoŋ | mɿŋ-kaŋ-zeŋ! • 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)

kaŋ2 /kaŋ/ hra

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To salute respectfully. • 致敬 ❶ (semantics) This morpheme is perceived as different from ‘strength’, /kaŋ3/. ❸ Usage: archaic ❶ kaŋ-zeŋ! • 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)

kaŋb /kaŋ/ hra (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Mb ▶ To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond, to cross. • 跨 (跨过小沟) ❶ (phonological elicitation) leŋ-kaŋ-zeŋ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stridden over • 实施 ~ 整体体: 跨过了 ❶ kɰŋ-iŋ-miŋ | leŋ-kaŋ • to cross the main door (into the farm) (striding over the threshold) • 过大门 (过门槛) ❶ (phonological elicitation) kɰŋ-iŋ-miŋ kaŋ-zeŋ • crossed the main door • 过了大门

kaŋdziŋ /kaŋdziŋ/ hræzee (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Poplar. • 杨树 ❶ kaŋdziŋ-siŋ • poplar wood • 杨木 ❸ Classifier: dziŋb

kaŋŋw#ŋ /kaŋŋw#ŋ/ hrælee

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Cairn: a human-made pile of stones, used as trail marker. The stones of the cairn are not engraved. • 石堆 ❶ qoŋqoŋ-kaŋŋw#ŋ • mountain pass cairn: a cairn at a mountain pass • 垭口石堆: 垭口上的石堆 ❶ “dzɿŋ-zwɿŋ qɰŋwɿŋ-zwɿŋ, |ŋiŋbɰŋ tɰw#ŋ kɰŋw#ŋ, kaŋŋw#ŋ | noŋ leŋ-poŋ!” • 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!” ❸ Classifier: ŋw#ŋ

kaŋmiŋ /kaŋmiŋ/ hræmi (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LH ▶ To apologize. • 道歉 ❶ (tonology) Assuming that the second syllable is the verb /miŋa/ ‘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. ❶ kaŋmiŋ-zeŋ! • Thank you! • 谢谢! ❶ kaŋmiŋ-zeŋ | æŋsæŋ! • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢! (礼貌说法)

kaŋpɰŋ /kaŋpɰŋ/ hræbu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Chest. • 胸脯、胸膛 ❸ Classifier: tɰŋb

kaŋpɰŋ-ŋ#ŋ /kaŋpɰŋ-ŋ#ŋ/ hræbu'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Clavicle; collarbone. • 锁骨 ❸ Classifier: phæŋa ❸ Morphological makeup: kaŋpɰŋ, ŋ#ŋ 1 Literal translation: ‘bone of the breast’.

kaŋphɰŋ#ŋ /kaŋphɰŋ#ŋ/ hræpu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. • 工资, 工钱 ❸ Classifier: kɰŋwɿŋa ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) hã55pɰŋu51

kaŋseŋ /kaŋseŋ/ hræshei

VERB ❸ Tone: H.L ▶ To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. • 请来 (和尚、医生……) ❶ tɰŋbɰŋ-kaŋ-seŋ • to ask a monk to come over • 请和尚到家来 ❶ tɰŋbɰŋ-ŋw#ŋ kiŋ-hĩŋ | leŋ-kaŋ-seŋ | leŋ-poŋ-joŋ • to call the doctor • 请医生来 ❶ tɰŋbɰŋ-ŋw#ŋ kiŋ-hĩŋ |

ɬu˥-ka˥-se˥-ɬi˥ hõ˥ • to and fetch a doctor • 请医生来
 ɰ (phonological elicitation) nj˥-ɲu˥ | no˥ ka˥-se˥ •
 I invite you to come over • 我请你来 ɰ m˥-ka˥-se˥ •
 NEG ~: not to invite, not to call over • 否定 ~: 不请 𠃑
 See also: ka˥ 1

ka˥ zi˥ /ka˥zi˥/ hra xxi (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: k˥zi˥)

ADJECTIVE ɰ Tone: M ▶ Strong, who has strength. •
 强、有力气、有力量 𠃑 (morphemic make-up) The ex-
 pression 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 ob-
 ject+verb, or as a partially lexicalized expression with adjecti-
 val function. The latter choice is adopted here, without
 ruling out other possible analyses. ɰ no˥ɬi˥ | hĩ˥tsʰu˥
 ka˥ zi˥! • Your family/clan is powerful! • 你们家族很强大!
 ɰ Morphological makeup: ka˥ 3, zi˥

ka˥-zw˥x˥ /ka˥zw˥x˥/ hrarua

VERB ɰ Tone: MH# ▶ To browbeat; to take advantage
 of; to pick on. • 欺负 ɰ tsʰu˥-ɣi˥ | hĩ˥-ki˥ ka˥-zw˥x˥-
 ji˥! • (s)he is picking on someone • 他欺负人、他对人
 发脾气 ɰ ka˥ zw˥x˥-ɬi˥ • ~ INCEPTIVE: to start humili-
 ating (someone) • ~ 发端 ɰ no˥ | ka˥ zw˥x˥-tʰa˥-ɬi˥! ≈
 ka˥ zw˥x˥ | tʰa˥-ɬi˥! • Don't browbeat people! • 你不要
 欺负人!

kæ˥ /kæ˥/ hrae (Jj: k˥-ɣi˥-ɣi˥)

NOUN ɰ 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)。 𠃑 See also: k˥-ɲɰ˥ ɰ Classifier: [u˥b]

kæ˥ /kæ˥/ hrae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ɰ Tone: M ▶ Rich. • 富 𠃑 Antonym:
 dza˥

kæ˥a 1 /kæ˥/ hraeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ɰ 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) ɰ (phonological elicitation) le˥-kæ˥-ze˥
 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has dissolved • 实施 ~ 整体体: 溶
 化了 ɰ (phonological elicitation) ɬu˥-kʰw˥x˥ kæ˥ •
 a lump (of earth) melts • 一块 (土) 散开 ɰ tse˥ɬɰ˥ |
 le˥-kæ˥-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) 𠃑
 See also: k˥-kæ˥

kæ˥a 2 /kæ˥/ hraeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ɰ Tone: L_a ▶ Drunk. • 醉 𠃑 Synonym:

zɰ˥kæ˥

kæ˥a 3 /kæ˥/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE ɰ Tone: L_a ▶ Appropriate; auspicious. •
 合适, 吉利 ɰ k˥ m˥-zi˥ • not propitious / not
 favourable • 不吉利、不合适, 乱 ɰ k˥ m˥-zi˥, |
 ji˥ m˥-tʰa˥! • It is not appropriate / the situation is not
 propitious; it must not be done! (A phrase to caution oth-
 ers against doing something) • 不吉利 / 不合适 (的事
 情), 不能做! (警告) ɰ k˥ m˥-zi˥, | ji˥-m˥-
 ɬo˥! • 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) ɰ k˥ m˥-zi˥, | zɰ˥x˥ m˥-ɬo˥! •
 One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others
 against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适 (的话), 不
 要说! (警告) ɰ k˥ m˥-zi˥, | zɰ˥x˥ m˥-tʰa˥! •
 One must not talk nonsense! / Be careful what you say! (A
 phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative)
 • 不合适 (的话), 不能说! (警告) ɰ k˥-m˥-
 zi˥, | tei˥-m˥-ɬo˥! • (You) must not transcribe the bad
 ones! / You must not transcribe the messy ones! (Con-
 text: 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。) ɰ tsʰu˥ | lo˥ |
 k˥-m˥-zi˥ ji˥! • He does a bad job of it! / He makes
 a mess of his work! • 他工作做得乱七八糟! ɰ hĩ˥
 ɬu˥-ɣi˥ | k˥-m˥-zi˥-hĩ˥ zɰ˥x˥! • Someone is talking
 nonsense! • 有人在乱说话!

kæ˥ /kæ˥/ hraeq

NOUN ɰ Tone: LH ▶ Sap. • 树液

kæ˥ /kæ˥/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE ɰ Tone: MH ▶ Nauseous, disgusting. • 不
 好吃, 恶心

kæ˥bæ˥ /kæ˥bæ˥/ hraebbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ɰ Tone: M ▶ Dish, plate. • 盘子 ɰ k˥bæ˥-
 tsʰe˥-ɲi˥ [u˥, | qʰw˥x˥pɰ˥ hõ˥-[u˥: | ɬu˥-tso˥! •
 “Twelve plates, eight large bowls [of food]: [these make

up] one service!” (About the successive services during a meal, see the entry for [sɔlɔ].) • “十二个盘子，八个大碗：（这些，就能算是）一个饭轮！” * Classifier: [wɔ]

kælbæ] /dʒuɪt kælbæ]/ hraebbae

CLASSIFIER * Tone: L ▶ Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. • 量词：盘 ¶ dʒuɪt-kælbæ], | nɪt-kælbæ], | sɔl-kælbæ], | zɣɪt-kælbæ], | ɲwɣɪt-kælbæ], | qʰɣɪt-kælbæ], | ʂwɪt-kælbæ], | hɔt-kælbæ], | gɣɪt-kælbæ], | tsʰeɪ-kælbæ] • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒuɪt-ɣɪt dʒuɪt-kælbæ] • 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）

kældzɯ] /kældzɯ]/ hraeji

ADJECTIVE * Tone: L ▶ Beautiful. • 美丽 ¶ mɣɪt-tʰɑɪ | mɣɪt-kældzɯ] • not too beautiful, not very beautiful • 不怎么好看

kældzɯɪ /kældzɯɪ]/ hraezɰu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ɰældzɣɪt)

ADJECTIVE * Tone: LM ▶ Ugly. • 丑陋 * Morphological makeup: dzɯɪa

kæɪɬwɪ /kæɪɬwɪ]/ hraelee

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Fetters (wooden fetters, around the neck); yoke. • 枷锁（木头做的） ¶ kæɪɬwɪ | dʒuɪt-ɬwɪ kʰwɪ • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上一个枷锁（在一个人的脖子上） ¶ kæɪɬwɪ kʰwɪ • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上枷锁（在一个人的脖子上） * Classifier: [wɔ]

kæɪ mɣɪt-zɪɪ

□ See also: kæɪa 3

kæɪmiɪ /kæɪmiɪ]/ hraemi (Da: same, Gi: ɰæɪmiɪ, Jj: kæɪmiɪ#)

NOUN * Tone: M ▶ Sword. • 剑 * Classifier: naɪa

kæɪɲɣɪ /kæɪɲɣɪ]/ hraengu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Silver-embellished collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread). • 银衣领 * Classifier: [wɔ] * Morphological makeup: kæɪ, ɲɣɪ

kæɪɬɰ /kæɪɬɰ]/ hrae'er

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: kæɪɬɰɪ * Classifier: [wɔ]

kæɪt-kæɪ /kæɪt-kæɪ]/ 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) leɪt-kæɪt-kæɪ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) leɪt-kæɪt-kæɪ-zeɪ • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ (phonological elicitation) leɪt-kæɪt-kæɪ-biɪ • ACCOMP ~ IMM.FUT • 实施 ~ 近将来 * Morphological makeup: kæɪa 1

kæɪtaɪ /kæɪtaɪ]/ hraeda (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: L# ▶ Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests. • 肩隆 ¶ jiɪt-kæɪtaɪ • ox's withers • 牛肩隆 ¶ kæɪtaɪ tʰɣɪɪ-wɪ • ~ DEM CLF: that ox's withers • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只肩隆 * Classifier: [wɔ]

kæɪtsɯɪ /kæɪtsɯɪ]/ hraezi

VERB * Tone: M ▶ To hang oneself. • 上吊自杀、缢 ¶ kæɪtsɯɪ leɪt-ʂwɪɪ (+zeɪ) • to die by hanging oneself • 上吊自杀、缢 * Morphological makeup: tsɯɪ 1

kæɪɬɰɪ /kæɪɬɰɪ]/ hraedeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: kæɪɬɰɪ * Classifier: [wɔ]

kæɪzoɪ /kæɪzoɪ]/ hraesso

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Short sword. • 短剑

kæɪziɪ /kæɪziɪ]/ hraexxi

VERB * Tone: M ▶ To mind something; to take into account; to take into consideration; to care about. • 考虑 ¶ hɪɪ | qʰɑɪt-kɣɪt dzɔɪ | mɣɪt-kæɪziɪ, | nɲɣɪt-ɲwɪ qʰæɪ! • 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） ¶ noɪ | mɣɪt-kæɪziɪ! • 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！

kæɪziɪ /kæɪziɪ]/ hraexxi

ADJECTIVE * Tone: L ▶ Bright, brilliant, splendid (for instance: a radiant face). • 亮堂堂，好看，美丽 ¶ kæɪziɪ-zoɪ! • (It's/you're) dazzling! • 亮堂堂，好看！ ¶ pʰæɪqʰwɣɪ | dzɣɪ, | kæɪziɪ-zoɪ! • (Her/your) face is pretty, it is splendid! • 脸好看，亮堂堂！

-kO /-/ wo

POSTPOSITION * Tone: O? ▶ On, on top of. • 上面

ko˩ /ko˩/ wo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ① ▶ Head (monosyllable). • 头 (单音节) ❸ Classifier: [wɿ˩] ② ▶ Beginning. • 开头 ❸ [hi˩-ko˩#] • the beginning of the month, the first days of the month • 月初 ❸ [kʰy˩-ko˩\$] • the beginning of the year • 年初 ❸ [ɲi˩-ko˩] • the beginning of the day • 天初

ko˩1 /ko˩/ wo (Gi: same, Jj: kɿ˩)

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To lay eggs. • 下蛋 ❸ [æ˩kɿ˩] ko˩ • to lay eggs • 下蛋 ❸ [æ˩kɿ˩ ko˩-ze˩]! • (The hen) has laid eggs! • (母鸡) 下蛋了! ❸ [æ˩mi˩ | æ˩kɿ˩ ko˩-ze˩]! • The hen has laid eggs! • 母鸡下蛋了! ❸ [æ˩mi˩ | tʰi˩-ko˩-dzo˩]! • The hen is laying eggs! • 母鸡在下蛋!

ko˩2 /ko˩/ wu

VERB ❸ Tone: M intrans ▶ To be able to, to manage to. • 能……、有能力做 ❸ [njɿ˩ | tɕi˩-mɿ˩-ko˩]! • I can't write! / I am not able to write! (Said by someone who has not learnt to write) • 我写不出来! / 我不会写! ❸ [njɿ˩ | tɕi˩-ko˩]! • I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write! • 我会写! / 我写得出来! ❸ [njɿ˩ | ji˩-mɿ˩-ko˩]! • I can't! / I am not able to! • 我不会!

ko˩ /ko˩/ woq

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ❸ [mɿ˩-tɕo˩ ko˩] • to sink • 掉入

ko˩b 1 /ko˩/ woq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. • 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子) ❸ [swɿ˩tɿ˩ ko˩-ze˩]! • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子! ❸ (phonological elicitation) ko˩-mɿ˩-ho˩ • ~ **NEG DESIDERATIVE** • ~ 否定未来/愿望: 不会出 (茧子)

ko˩b 2 /qɿ˩ ko˩/ wo

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ A sort of. • 量词: 种 ❸ (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#. ❸ [qɿ˩-ko˩] • one type (of clothing, food...) • 一种 (衣服、食物……) ❸ [tʰwɿ˩-ko˩] • this type (of clothing, food...) • 这种 (衣服、食物……)

ko˩ /ko˩/ woq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Needle. • 针 ❸ See also: [tɕe˩] 2, ko˩ti˩, ko˩tsʰi˩ ❸ Synonym: ko˩by˩# ❸ Classifier: [wɿ˩]

ko˩bɿ˩ /ko˩bɿ˩/ wobbeu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: o˩pɿ˩)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Bald (literally “the head (has) scarce (hair)”). • 头秃、头发很少 ❸ ko˩bɿ˩ hi˩ • bald person • 头发少的人 ❸ ko˩bɿ˩ zo˩ • Man who has scarce hair. • 头发少的男人 ❸ [tʰwɿ˩ | ko˩bɿ˩-ze˩] • He lost his hair, he went bald • 他秃头了, 他头发掉了 ❸ Morphological makeup: ko˩, bɿ˩a 2

ko˩by˩ /ko˩by˩/ wobbu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sprout, bud. • 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子 ❸ tʰo˩-ko˩by˩ • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ❸ (tonology) H# ❸ [tʰo˩sɿ˩-ko˩by˩] ≈ tʰo˩sɿ˩-ko˩by˩ • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ❸ (tonology) L+#H- ❸ (La) kɿ˩-ko˩by˩ guwobbu • Garlic bud, small garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). • 蒜苗头 ❸ (tonology) H# ❸ (syntax) CLF : kɿ˩ ❸ (La) si˩-ko˩by˩ • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ❸ (tonology) H# ❸ (La) si˩dzɿ˩-ko˩by˩ • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ❸ [tɕɿ˩qʰa˩-ko˩by˩]# • Mugwort sprout. • 青蒿萌芽 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˩a

ko˩by˩# /ko˩by˩/ wobbu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Needle. • 针 ❸ See also: ko˩ti˩, ko˩tsʰi˩ ❸ Classifier: [wɿ˩] ❸ Morphological makeup: ko˩

ko˩da˩ /ko˩da˩/ wodda (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ① ▶ In front of (spatial meaning). • 前面 ❸ Antonym: ko˩tʰo˩ ② ▶ Before (temporal meaning). • 之前 ❸ [swɿ˩-kʰy˩-ko˩da˩] • seven years ago • 七年前 ❸ ko˩da˩ | qɿ˩-so˩ ni˩ • the past few days • 前几天

ko˩di˩ /ko˩di˩/ woddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Mad person. • 疯子 ❸ Classifier: ɿ˩

ko˩do˩1 /ko˩do˩/ woddo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Walnut. • 核桃 ❸ ko˩do˩ qʰwæ˩ • to crack walnuts • 开核桃 ❸ ko˩do˩ zɿ˩wæ˩ • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃 ❸ Classifier: [wɿ˩]

ko˩do˩2 /ko˩do˩/ woddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Interests. • 利息 ❸ ko˩do˩ kʰwɿ˩ • 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)。 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˩a

koɫdziɫ /koɫdziɫ/ wozzee

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To come together, to gather (people gather together). • 聚集, 聚集在一起 (人们聚集在一起)。 ❶ leɫ-koɫdziɫ (+zeɫ) • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ❷ hɪɫ | tʰiɫ-koɫdziɫ tsʰuɫ (-zeɫ) • People have come together. • 人们聚集在一起。 ❸ Synonym: dziɫ_a 2

koɫdziɫ /koɫdziɫ/ Wozzee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Tibetan. • 藏族 ❸ Classifier: ɣɫ

koɫdziɫ-diɫ /koɫdziɫdiɫ/ Wozzeeddi

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ❶ ▶ Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). • 西藏 ❷ ▶ North (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). • 北方 (直译: '藏族地区') ❸ (**usage**) The Na hardly use the four cardinal points. (Observation made during the first vocabulary surveys, and confirmed in 2012.)

koɫdziɫ-gwɔɫ /koɫdziɫgwɔɫ/ Wozzeeggua

NOUN ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ Tibetan songs. • 藏族民歌 ❶ tsʰuɫ | naɫ-gwɔɫ F | kɣɫ! | hæɫ-gwɔɫ F | kɣɫ! | koɫdziɫ-gwɔɫ F | kɣɫ-jiɫ! • 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! ❸ Morphological makeup: koɫdziɫ, gwɔɫ_a

koɫdziɫ-tʰæɫjæɫ /koɫdziɫtʰæɫjæɫ/ Wozzee tae'er (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ 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) ❸ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. ❸ Classifier: pʰæɫ_a

koɫdzuɫ /koɫdzuɫ/ woji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Bridle; halter. • 马笼头 ❶ zɰwæɫ-koɫdzuɫ (tsʰuɫ | zɰwæɫ-koɫdzuɫ niɫ) • horse's halter • 马笼头 ❸ Classifiers: naɫ_a, pɣɫ_b

koɫɰuɫ /koɫɰuɫ/ woddee (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ❸ See also: pɣɫɰuɫ-koɫɰuɫ, pɣɫɰuɫ-pɣɫmiɫ, pɣɫɰuɫ ❸ Morphological makeup: koɫ, ɰuɫ_a

koɫɰuɫ-soɫ /koɫɰuɫsoɫ/ woddeeso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ In three days. • 大后天 ❶ koɫɰuɫ-soɫ | ɰuɫ-jiɫ • in three days • 大后天

koɫgɣɫ /koɫgɣɫ/ woggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Pillow. • 枕头 ❸ Classifier: ɭuɫ_b

koɫhiɫ /koɫhiɫ/ woxie (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Molars and premolars. • 白齿+后白齿 ❸ Classifier: ɭuɫ_b

koɫhɣɫ /koɫhɣɫ/ wohun (Gi: same, Da: kuɫhɣɫ, Jj: kuɫhɣɫ, Dd: ũɫhɣɫ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Hair (of the head). • 头发 ❸ (**tonology**) Several words containing the root meaning 'head' do not conform to the tonal regularities that emerge in the rest of the system. ❸ Classifier: kʰuɫ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: koɫ, hɣɫ

koɫjɣɫ /koɫjɣɫ/ Woye

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ koɫjɣɫ hɪɫ • the inhabitants of Eya, the people of Eya • 俄亚居民, 俄亚的人 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 俄亚

koɫjiɫ /koɫjiɫ/ woyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ The year after next. The usual expression is the quadrisyllabic expression koɫjiɫ | ɰuɫ-kʰɣɫ. • 后年。通常用四音节的表达式: koɫjiɫ | ɰuɫ-kʰɣɫ. ❶ koɫjiɫ | ɰuɫ-kʰɣɫ • the year after next • 后年 ❷ koɫjiɫ | ɰuɫ-kʰɣɫ • the year after next • 后年 ❸ koɫniɫ-jiɫ | ɰuɫ-kʰɣɫ • the year in three years' time (the year after next after next) • 大后天, 三年以后

koɫkɣɫ /koɫkɣɫ/ woge

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. Together with /koɫniɫ/, it makes up a set. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。 ❶ koɫkɣɫ, | tɣɫɣɫ-niɫgɣɫ niɫ-zeɫ mæɫ! • The braided yarn headdress is like a hat! • 编织头饰就像一顶帽子! ❸ Classifier: kɣɫ

koɫkʰɣɫ /koɫkʰɣɫ/ woku

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandalwood. • 香木 ❸ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 ❸ See also: tseɫdiɫ ❸ Synonym: koɫkʰɣɫ-siɫ

koɫkʰɣɫ-siɫ /koɫkʰɣɫsiɫ/ wokusee

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandalwood. Same meaning as /koɫkʰɣɫ/, with addition of the word for 'wood', /siɫ/. • 香木 (与 koɫkʰɣɫ 含义相同, 但增加了 '木' 这个名词: siɫ). ❸ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 ❸ See also: tseɫdiɫ ❸ Synonym: koɫkʰɣɫ ❸ Morphological makeup: koɫkʰɣɫ, siɫ

koɫlyɫ /koɫlyɫ/ wolu (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ zɰɫmiɫ | leɫ-ʂeɫ mɣɫ-ɰuɫ! • To lose one's way, to become lost. • 迷路 ❶ leɫ-koɫlyɫ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~

koʰi] /koʰi]/ wolhi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. • 大粗针, 用来缝琵琶肉 𪛗 koʰi], |bo|tʂʰæ|zy|di|ni|. • The large needle is used to sew pipa meat. • 大针, 是用来缝琵琶肉的。 𪛗 Antonym: koʰtsʰi] 𪛗 Classifier: |u|ᵇ 𪛗 Morphological makeup: koʰ

koʰmæ| /koʰmæ|/ womaē (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

VERB 𪛗 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) 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) koʰmæ|-ze| • ~ PFV • 管好了 𪛗 hĩ| koʰmæ| • to take care of people • 照顾人 𪛗 no| |njx| koʰmæ|! • 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) 𪛗 (Gi, La) tʂʰu| |dʷæ| |hĩ| koʰmæ|-ky|! • She is great at taking care of people! (A comment about the lady of the house) • 她很会管家! (对女主人的表扬) 𪛗 ɔ̃|-by| -ɔ̃| koʰmæ| • 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。 𪛗 See also: kwæ|ɕi|

koʰmi| /koʰmi|/ womi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: M ▶ King; high official; chief. • 国王、大臣、头领 𪛗 koʰmi|ji|-hĩ| hĩ| • person who has a role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人 𪛗 koʰmi|ji| hĩ| • person who has a role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人 𪛗 kʰy|mæ|-koʰmi| • head of (a band of) robbers • 土匪的头领 𪛗 (tonology) M 𪛗 Classifier: y|

koʰni| /koʰni|/ woni

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. It makes up a set with /koʰkx|/. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。与 koʰkx| 一起形成一套。 𪛗 Classifier: bo|ᵇ

koʰpy| /koʰpy|/ wobu

VERB 𪛗 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) 𪛗 tʰi|-koʰpy| • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ 𪛗 hĩ| koʰpy| • to come across people • 遇见人 ② ▶ To inter-

cept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. • 拦截、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)。 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) le|-koʰpy|-ze| • ACCOMP ~ PFV: have collided, have run into each other • 实施 ~ 整体体: 碰撞了

koʰpʰx|-koʰdy| |ju| /koʰpʰx|koʰdy|y|/ wope woddulu

NOUN 𪛗 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 𪛗 See also: læ|pʰæ|-læ|dzi|

koʰqa| /koʰqa|/ wogha (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: H# ▶ Lid. • 锅盖、盖子 𪛗 y|- koʰqa| • saucepan lid • 锅盖子 𪛗 Classifier: |u|ᵇ 𪛗 Morphological makeup: qa|ᵃ

koʰqʰwɿ| /koʰqʰwɿ|/ wokhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: L# ① ▶ Head. • 头, 上面部分 𪛗 koʰqʰwɿ|dzi| • to sit in a place of honour • 坐在贵宾的位置上 𪛗 ɔ̃|-koʰqʰwɿ| • one's own head • 自己的头 𪛗 ɔ̃|-koʰqʰwɿ|la| • to hit one's own head (context: a child hits its own head rhythmically with a stick) • 打自己的头 (情景: 一个小孩用小棍子敲打自己的头) 𪛗 Classifier: |u|ᵇ ② ▶ Top part, upper part. • 上面部分 𪛗 Morphological makeup: koʰ

ko...ko /ko|...ko|/ wo-wo

IDEOPHONE 𪛗 Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the sound of thunder: Kaboom! • 形声词: 打雷的声音: 轰隆! 𪛗 (Mountains.86, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S86) my|gy| |“ko...ko!” |pi|, |le|-gy| |le|-tsʰu|! • Thunder starts rumbling: Kaboom! • 开始打雷: 轰隆!

koʰso| /koʰso|/ woso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB 𪛗 Tone: L# ▶ The day after tomorrow. • 后天 𪛗 koʰso| |dʷa|-ji| • the day after tomorrow • 后天

koʰɿy| /koʰɿy|/ woshu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𪛗 Tone: M ▶ To guide, to show the way. • 带头、带路 𪛗 zɿ|mi| koʰɿy| • to show the way • 带路 𪛗 dʷa|-zi|-ŋu| |koʰɿy| • 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。 𪛗 koʰɿy|-ze|

• ~ PFV • 带了路 𐍂 njɣʰ=ɬ-ŋu | ko'tsɣ! • We are showing the way! / We are setting an example for others! (Context: for agricultural activities, one household started first, and the others followed suit.) • 是我们带头的! (其他家庭是跟着我们来的!) (情景: 农业活动, 如: 收庄稼, 是一个家庭先开始的, 然后其他家庭也跟着来。)

-ko'to] /ko'to]/ wodo

POSTPOSITION 𐍂 Tone: L# ① ▶ On top of. • ……之上 𐍂 qo|qa|-ko'to] • at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass • 垭口上 𐍂 ko'tqʰwɣ|-ko'to] • on the head, on top of the head • 头上 𐍂 zi'tqʰwɣ|-ko'to] • on the house; e.g. there is a bird's nest on the top of the house • 房子上面: 例如: 有鸟窝在房顶上 ② ▶ While, at the time that, during the time that. • ……的时候 𐍂 ha'dzu|-ko'to], | tsʰu|-ŋu | mɣʰ-fɣʰ-ji-t. • During the meal, he felt displeased/he got angry. • 吃饭的时候, 他不高兴了/生气了。 ③ ▶ To, at, towards. • 向、往 ④ ▶ Compared to. • 跟……相比

ko'tʰo] /ko'tʰo]/ woto

ADVERB 𐍂 Tone: L# ▶ At the back of (spatial meaning). After (temporal meaning). • 后面, 之后 𐍂 su|-kʰɣ|-ko'tʰo] • seven years later • 七年后 𐍂 ko'tʰo] | dʰu|-so|ɲi | • the next few days • 后几天 𐍂 Antonym: ko'tda]

-ko'tʰo] /ko'tʰo]/ woto (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

POSTPOSITION 𐍂 Tone: L# ▶ Behind; since. • 后面, 自从 𐍂 zi|-ko'tʰo] • behind the house • 家后院 𐍂 zi'tqʰwɣ|-ko'tʰo] • behind the house • 家后院

ko'tsʰe|-ko#] /ko'tsʰe|-ko#]/ woceiwo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍂 Tone: #H ▶ Top (e.g. mountain top). • 顶上, 如: 山顶 𐍂 kwɣʰ=by | ko'tsʰe|-ko# • the top of the mountain, the mountain top • 山的顶, 山顶 𐍂 ko'tqʰwɣ|-ko'tsʰe] • the top of the head • 头顶

ko'tshi1 /ko'tshi1]/ wocee

NOUN 𐍂 Tone: MH# ▶ ba|la| hwɣʰ-di | • Small needle, used to sew clothes. • 小针, 缝衣服用的 𐍂 See also: ko'tby#], ko'thi | 𐍂 Classifier: [u]b 𐍂 Morphological makeup: ko't, tshi1a

ko'teʰɣ#] /ko'teʰɣ#]/ woqe (Da, Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ko'teʰɣʰ~teʰɣʰ)

ADJECTIVE 𐍂 Tone: #H ▶ Sharp, pointed. • 尖 𐍂 (Gi) ko'teʰɣʰ~teʰɣʰ-gɣʰ | sharp • 尖

ko'tɣʰ|tɣʰ] /ko'tɣʰ|tɣʰ]/ Wodeudeu (Da: o'tɣʰ|tɣʰ)

NOUN 𐍂 Tone: H# ▶ Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed

heads”, “messy heads”). • 彝族 (带偏见的说法: “乱糟糟的头发”) 𐍂 Classifier: ɣʰ 𐍂 Morphological makeup: ko't, tɣʰ]

ko'tɕe] /ko'tɕe]/ wozhei (Da: Ø, Jj: ku'tɕɣ], Dd: ku'tɕu]

NOUN 𐍂 Tone: L# ① ▶ Decorations (in semi-precious materials: agate, amber, pearls, etc.) attached to the head-dress. • 头饰上的装饰 (半宝石材料: 玛瑙、琥珀、珍珠等)。 𐍂 Classifier: kwɣʰ]a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together) ② ▶ Dandruff. • 头皮 𐍂 (Dd) ko'tɕe] | dʰwæ | tʰi | di | • (She/he) has a lot of dandruff! • 他长了很多癣! 𐍂 Classifier: pʰæ1a

ko'tzi1 /ko'tzi1]/ woxxi

ADVERB 𐍂 Tone: MH# ▶ As from..., starting... • 从……开始 𐍂 dʰu|-tʰi | mi |-ko'tzi1 • from the first month • 一月份开始 𐍂 tsʰi | ɲi |-ko'tzi1 • as from today • 今天开始 𐍂 tsʰi | ɲi | dʰu |-kʰɣʰ |-ko'tzi1 • from this year on, as from this year • 今年开始 𐍂 gɣʰ | tʰi | mi |-ko'tzi1 • as from the 9th month, starting from the 9th month • 九月份开始 𐍂 ze | tʰæ | tʰi |-ko'tzi1 • as from the 11th month, starting from the 11th month • 十一月份开始

ko'tzy] /ko'tzy]/ woru

VERB 𐍂 Tone: H.L ▶ Bless and protect. • 保佑 𐍂 (phonological elicitation) mɣʰ |-ko'tzy] • NEG ~: not to bless • 否定 ~: 不保佑 𐍂 gɣʰ | la | dʰu |-ko'tzy] -ɬ! • May the gods bless (you/us)! • 菩萨保佑!

ky]1 /ky]/ weu

NOUN 𐍂 Tone: #H ▶ Field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*: a foetid plant with round flat pods. • 苣荬 𐍂 kyʰ=by | ba | bæ | • field penny-cress flowers • 苣荬花 𐍂 kyʰ-bæ | bæ | • field penny-cress flowers • 苣荬花 𐍂 Classifier: po'ta (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ky]2 /ky]/ weu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ky/)

VERB 𐍂 Tone: H ▶ To swallow. • 吞, 咽 𐍂 le |-ky] • ACCOMP ~ ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization: close to [læky]. • 实施 ~

kyʰ /kyʰ]/ weuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐍂 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。 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) kɤʈ dzuʈ-zeʃ • ...ate the crane • 吃了黑颈鹤 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) kɤʈ hwæʈ-zeʃ • ...bought (a/the) crane • 买了黑颈鹤 𐎧 Synonym: kɤʈ-naʈmiʃ 𐎧 Classifier: miʃ

kɤʈmiʃ /kɤʈmiʃ/ weumi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: H\$ ▶ Female crane. • 母鹤 𐎧 Classifier: miʃ

kɤʈ-naʈmiʃ /kɤʈnaʈmiʃ/ weunami (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 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。 𐎧 Synonym: kɤʈ 𐎧 Classifier: miʃ 𐎧 Morphological makeup: kɤʈ

kɤʈpʰɤʃ /kɤʈpʰɤʃ/ weupu

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Male crane. • 公鹤 𐎧 kɤʈpʰɤʃ-kɤʈmiʃ • male crane and female crane • 公鹤与母鹤 𐎧 (tonology) #H 𐎧 Classifier: miʃ

kɤʈzoʃ /kɤʈzoʃ/ weusso

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Baby crane. • 小鹤 𐎧 Classifier: ʈuʃ

kɤʈwæʃ /kɤʈwæʃ/ wae

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Left (monosyllable). • 左边 (单音节)

kɤʈwæʈgiʃ /kɤʈwæʈgiʃ/ waeggi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Left side, left. • 左边

kɤʈwæʈgiʈdzɤʃ /kɤʈwæʈgiʈdzɤʃ/ waeggizze (Gi, Jj: same, Da: wæʃ)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Left, left side, left direction. • 左、左边

kɤʈwæʈloʃ /kɤʈwæʈloʃ/ waelo

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Left side, left direction. • 左边, 左手

kɤʈwæʈtsuʃ /kɤʈwæʈtsuʃ/ waezi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Socks. • 袜子 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 袜子

kɤʈwæʈʃheʃ /kɤʈwæʈʃheʃ/ waechei (Gi: wæʈʃheʃ)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L# ▶ To accomplish, to complete. • 完成 𐎧 leʈ-kɤʈwæʈʃheʃ-zeʃ! • It's complete! / It's finished! • 完成了! 𐎧 Synonym: seʃa, ʃheʃ 1 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 完成

kɤʈwɤʃ 1 /kɤʈwɤʃ/ wua (Gi, Da: same, La: kɔʃ)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Mountain. • 山 𐎧 kɤʈwɤʃ-ʃwæʃ • high mountain 𐎧 (phonology) tone: M, not #H • 高山 𐎧 Classifier: ʈuʃ (CLF for round objects) 𐎧 Comparanda: (Pumi) wu51

kɤʈwɤʃ 2 /kɤʈwɤʃ/ wua (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: wɤʃ)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Village, hamlet. • 村寨, 村落 𐎧 (Dd) ɖuʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ mɤʈ-ʈiʃ: | ʃheʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ... | ʃheʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ... • 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。 𐎧 Classifier: kɤʈwɤʃa 2

kɤʈwɤʃ 3 /kɤʈwɤʃ/ wua

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Money. • 钱 𐎧 ɖzeʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ • money • 钱 𐎧 (tonology) M 𐎧 Synonym: ɖzeʈkɤʈwɤʃ

kɤʈwɤʃ 4 /kɤʈwɤʃ/ wua

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ Net. • 网 𐎧 kɤʈwɤʃ | ɖuʈ-naʈ • a net • 一个网 𐎧 Classifier: naʈa 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 网

kɤʈwɤʃa 1 /kɤʈwɤʃ/ wua (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: Ma ▶ To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. • 堆 (例如: 堆积泥土) 𐎧 ɖuʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ ʈiʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ • to make a heap, to heap together • 堆在一起 𐎧 tsoʈ~tsoʈ | ɣɤʃ-kɤʈwɤʃ ʈyʃ • to pile up objects • 东西堆起来 𐎧 ɖuʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ-ʈyʃ • 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) 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) tsoʈ~tsoʈ kɤʈwɤʃ • to pile up things • 东西堆在一起 𐎧 See also: kɤʈwɤʃa 2

kɤʈwɤʃa 2 /ɖuʈkɤʈwɤʃ/ wua (Gi: same, Da: wɤʃ)

CLASSIFIER 𐎧 Tone: Ma ▶ A heap (e.g. of grains, of cut wood); literally: 'a mountain of'. • 量词: 堆 (一堆粮食、一堆柴……) 𐎧 ɖuʈ-kɤʈwɤʃ ʈiʈ-tɕuʃ • to arrange into a heap • 收拾成一堆

ʈkɤʈwɤʃa /-/ wuaq (Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: La ▶ To negotiate (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 商量。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 𐎧 See also: kɤʈwɤʃ-kɤʈwɤʃ 𐎧 Comparanda: (Pumi) wɔ22wɔ35

kɤʈwɤʃʈaʈ-biʃ /kɤʈwɤʃʈaʈbiʃ/ Wualabbi

NOUN 𐎧 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 ◻ əlgoʔlɛwɣl, | ɛwɣllabi, | bæɛɛwɣl, | tʰotsʰeʃ, | pitsʰeidi, | pɣdzɣdi, | ɛwɣtyl •

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: tselmilɛdzɯkoɭ

ɬwɔt-qot /ɬwɔtqot/ *wuagho* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: wɔtku)

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: kwɣɣ² - qoɭ

kwɔ̃ɣ|qʰɣ| /kwɔ̃ɣ|qʰɣ|/ *wuakheu* (Da: same, Dd: ∅ )
(**morphemic make-up**) For consultant Ddeezzhi, the disyllable is incomplete, and the term is necessarily trisyllabic: **kwɔ̃ɣ|qʰɣ|dzɯ#**.)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ➤ Cave, cavern. • 山洞 📦 (**phonology**) The phonetic realization of the first syllable is close to [ʷæ]. 📦 See also: ɤwɤ˥qʰɤ˥dʒuʊʔ 🌸 Classifier: [ɬu˥] 🌸 Morphological makeup: ɤwɤ˥1, qʰɤ˥1

kwɤ-q^hɤ-dzu#1 /kwɤ-q^hɤ-dzu/ wuakheuji

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Cave, cavern. • 山洞 📖 See also:
 ƛwɣɿqʰɣɿ 🌸 Classifier: [ɿ] 🌸 Morphological makeup:
 ƛwɣɿ1, qʰɣɿ1, dzɿ1

kwɔ́kwɔ́ /kwɔ́kwɔ́/ wuawo (Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Hillside. • 山坡 🗣️ **kʰwɔ̌˥˩.kǒ˥˩**
dʒɿ˥˩˥by˥˩˥.əɿ˥˩˥-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: **kʰwɔ̌˥˩˥.ɿ˥˩˥** 2

$\text{bwɔ} \sim \text{bwɔ} \mid / \text{bwɔ} \mid \text{bwɔ} \mid /$ wuawua

VERB ❸ 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. ♪ **dwt-kwx-t-kwx-t-ɿ** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：商量商量 ▣ See also: **t-kwx-t**

kwɛ-tɔ /kwɛ-tɔ/ Wuadu

NOUN 𐤀 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 𐤀 **kwɔɪ-tɥ-t-kwɔɪ** • same meaning • 同上 𐤀 **əʔgo-t-kwɔɪ**, | **kwɔɪ-la**|-bi|, | **bæ-tkwɔɪ** |, | **tʰo-tʂʰe#** |, | **pi-tʂʰe**|-di|, | **pɔ-dzɔ**|-di|, | **kwɔɪ-tɥ** | • 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。 𐤀 **kwɔɪ-tɥ-t**: | **bɔ**#! • Wuadu /**kwɔɪ-tɥ-t**/ is a Pumi village! • 瓦都村是一个普米族村落!

bwɔ-zy# /bwɔ-zy/ 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) ꞑwxꞑzyꞑ! | jxꞑqꞑaꞑ dꝼxꝼ; | hwꝼliꝼlꝼiꝼ-haꝼ mꝼxꝼ-dꝼzoꝼ! • 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) ꞑwxꞑzyꝼ, | jxꝼqꝼaꝼdꝼxꝼ, | hwꝼliꝼlꝼiꝼ| haꝼ mꝼxꝼ-dꝼzoꝼ! • as above • 同上 🗨 diꝼkoꝼ◊-dꝼzoꝼ, | gæꝼtꝼæꝼ! | diꝼmæꝼ◊-dꝼzoꝼ, | ꞑwxꝼzyꝼ! • Uphill is the village of gæꝼtꝼæꝼ! Downhill is the village of ꞑwxꝼzyꝼ! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæꝼtꝼæꝼ 村! 下面是 ꞑwxꝼzyꝼ 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) ☐ Synonym: loꝼmæꝼ

ɸwɤ-|z̥y-|lo|mæ] /ɸwɤ-|z̥y-|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, re-

sulting 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: kwɤt̪zyt̪, loɭmæɭ ☼ Morphological makeup: kwɤt̪zyt̪, loɭmæɭ

S

sa|1 /sa|/ sa (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ① ▶ Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. •亚麻 Classifier: q^hwæ|_a (CLF for filaments of hemp before spinning.) ② ▶ Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. • 火麻、

胡麻

sa|2 /dʷa|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 ɬni|+sa| and so on. ɟ dʷa|+sa| | mɣ|+ji| • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 ɟ dʷa|+sa| | mɣ|+dzo|! • There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one’s wishes.) • 一样也没有! /没什么东西! (请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法: 请客人原谅菜不够丰盛) □ See also: so|2

sa| /sa|/ saq

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To take down, to unhook. • 拿下 ɟ le|+sa|+thi|+ki| • to take down and give (to someone) • 拿下来, 送给人家 ɟ gɣ|+tso|+hwæ|, |my|+tso|+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) ɟ si|+kɣ|+po|+nyu| | le|+sa| • to unhook with a stick, to take down with a stick • 用棍子脱钩

sa|_a /dʷa|sa|/ sa

CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. • 量词: 腊猪脚 (烟熏腊猪蹄子) (一只) ɟ se|+sa| | dʷa|+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: tʂ^hɣ|

sa|mi| /sa|mi|/ sami (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sa|mi| ◆ (tonology) L+MH#)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. • 大麻 ɟ sa|mi|+mæ|+jæ|, |dzɯ|+kɣ|! • Cannabis oil is edible! • 大麻油, 是可以吃的! Classifier: kɣ|_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

sa|phɣ| /sa|phɣ|/ sapeu

NOUN Tone: MH# ▶ Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. • 麻线 ɟ sa|phɣ|+sa|+jɣ| • linen thread • 麻线 Classifier: |w|_b

sa|tʂhi| /sa|tʂhi|/ sacee (Dd: sa|tʂhi|)

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|tʂhɣ| /sa|tʂhɣ|/ sacu

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Vinegar; sour vinegar. • 酸醋 □ See also: tʂhɣ| Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸醋

sa|tʂɯ| /sa|tʂɯ|/ saji (Da, Jj: sa|tʂɯ|)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Female sexual organ, vagina (taboo word). • 女性性器官, 阴道 (禁忌词)。 Classifier: |w|_b

sa| | -zo|+by|+li| /sa|zo|by|li|/ sa ssobbuli (Da: sa|zo|by|+li|)

NOUN Tone: M|L.H.L ▶ The universe, the entire world. • 宇宙、天地、全世界 □ See also: zo|+by|+li| Morphological makeup: zo|+by|+li|

sæ|tʂhɣ| /sæ|tʂhɣ|/ saece

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 □ Synonym: tʂæ|+jæ| Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸菜

se|1 /se|/ sei

VERB Tone: H ▶ To walk. • 走、走路 ɟ (phonological elicitation) le|+se|+ze| • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has walked • 实施 ~ 整体体: 走了 ɟ se|+ho|+ze|! • [The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk! • (婴儿) 很快就学会走路了! ɟ zɣ|mi|+go| | 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 ɟ no| se|, |ti|+di| fy|! | njɣ| se|, |jo|+gy| fy|! • You like Yongning; I like Lijiang! • 你啊, 喜欢永宁。我呢, 喜欢丽江。 ɟ no| se|, |dʷæ| | le|+gɣ|+ze|: |zo|+my| hɣ|+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! 𑄎 **koɿdaɿseɿ** • formerly, previously, in the past • 昔、以前、曾经

seɿ /seɿ/ *sei* (Jj: same)

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: M ▶ Himalayan goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), blue sheep. • 岩羊 𑄎 Classifier: **pʰoɿa**

-seɿ /seɿ/ *seiq* (Jj: same)

SUFFIX 𑄎 Tone: L ▶ Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. • 完成体 𑄎 **seɿzeɿ!** • It's finished! / It's completed! • 完了! 𑄎 **noɿ | tʰiɿ-dziɿ-kʰuɿ-seɿ-dzoɿ, | dzuɿ-tʰiɿ dʒuɿ-qʰwɿ pʰyɿ | tʰiɿ-kiɿ!** • 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。

seɿa /seɿ/ *seiq* (Jj: same)

VERB 𑄎 Tone: La ▶ To finish, to complete. • 完成 𑄎 **leɿ-jiɿ | leɿ-seɿ-zeɿ!** • It's done and finished! / (I) have finished (the job)! • 做完了! / 完成了! 𑄎 **leɿ-seɿ-seɿ-zeɿ!** • It's finished, it's completed! / It's now over and done with! • 完成了! 𑄎 (phonological elicitation) **mɿɿ-seɿ** • **NEG** ~: It's not finished! • 否定 ~: 没有完! 𑄎 **seɿ / ɔ -dzoɿ, | seɿ-mɿɿ-tʰaɿ! | dzɿ / ɔ -dzoɿ, | dzɿ-kʰuɿ-tʰaɿ!** *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) 𑄎 **əɿ-dzɿ-tʰdzɿ | tʰiɿ-seɿ-kʰuɿ!** • 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。) 𑄎 (*Agriculture.3, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S3*) 𑄎 Synonym: **tʰɿyɿ** 1

seɿ-dzæɿjæɿ /seɿdzæɿjæɿ/ *seijjae'er*

VERB 𑄎 Tone: -L ▶ To annoy, to make trouble. • 烦人 𑄎 **mɿɿ-seɿ-dzæɿjæɿ gyɿ!** • (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! 𑄎 **noɿ | seɿ-dzæɿjæɿ-gyɿ!** • You're annoying people! You're annoying everyone! • 你在麻烦大家 / 你很烦人!

seɿgi#ɿ /seɿgiɿ/ *Seiggi*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: #H ▶ The Tibetan name of the mountain /**kyɿɿmyɿ**/ (Chinese name: Gemu). • 格姆山的藏语名称 𑄎 Synonym: **seɿgiɿ-kyɿɿmyɿ, kyɿɿmyɿ**

seɿgiɿ-kyɿɿmyɿ /seɿgiɿkyɿɿmyɿ/ *Seiggi Gemu*

NOUN 𑄎 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)。 𑄎 Synonym: **seɿgi#ɿ, kyɿɿmyɿ** 𑄎 Morphological makeup: **seɿgi#ɿ, kyɿɿmyɿ**

seɿkʰuɿ /seɿkʰuɿ/ *seikee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: L# ▶ Satin. • 缎子 𑄎 **seɿkʰuɿ-koɿniɿ** • satin headdress • 缎子发带 𑄎 Classifier: **kʰuɿb**

seɿmi#ɿ /seɿmiɿ/ *seimi*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: #H ▶ Female goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), female blue sheep. • 母岩羊 𑄎 Classifier: **miɿb**

seɿna#ɿ /seɿnaɿ/ *seina* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𑄎 Tone: #H ▶ Stingy, miserly. • 吝啬 𑄎 **tʰɿɿuɿ | seɿnaɿ-hɿɿ dʒuɿ-yɿniɿ!** • It's a stingy person! • 他是一个吝啬的人! 𑄎 **tʰɿɿuɿ | əɿ-seɿnaɿ? -seɿnaɿ | zyæɿ!** • Is he stingy? — Oh yes, very much so! • 他吝啬吗? — 非常吝啬!

seɿpʰɿɿ /seɿpʰɿɿ/ *seipe*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: M ▶ Fuss. • 大惊小怪, 麻烦 𑄎 **seɿpʰɿɿjiɿ** • to make a big fuss about something • 小事大作 𑄎 Classifier: **kʰwɿɿa**

seɿpʰyɿ#ɿ /seɿpʰyɿ/ *seipu*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: #H ▶ Male goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), male blue sheep. • 公岩羊 𑄎 Classifier: **miɿb**

seɿɿsuɿ /seɿɿsuɿ/ *seishi*

VERB 𑄎 Tone: L# ▶ To waste (from Chinese 损失 'to lose; loss'). • 浪费 𑄎 **dʒwæɿ | seɿɿsuɿ!** • It's a waste! • 很浪费! / 太浪费了! 𑄎 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 损失

seɿtʰoɿ /seɿtʰoɿ/ *seito*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: L ▶ Tenon. • 榫头 𑄎 **seɿtʰoɿ | dʒuɿ-luɿ** • a tenon • 一个榫头 𑄎 Classifier: **luɿb** 𑄎 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 榫头

seɿzo#ɿ /seɿzoɿ/ *seisso*

NOUN 𑄎 Tone: #H ▶ Baby goral, baby blue sheep. • 小

岩羊 * Classifier: ɿɿɿ

seɿzuɿ /seɿzuɿ/ sheri

NOUN * Tone: L# ▶ Birthday. • 生日 ɿ seɿzuɿ koɿ • to celebrate a birthday • 过生日 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 生日

sɿɿ /sɿɿ/ se (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Blood. • 血 * Classifier: ɿɿɿ

sɿɿ /sɿɿ/ seq (Da: same, Gi: sɿɿ, Jj: ∅)

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Mole; pigmented naevus. • 黑痣 * Classifier: ɿɿɿ

sɿɿdiɿ /sɿɿdiɿ/ seddi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN * Tone: L ▶ Saw. • 锯 ɿ sɿɿdiɿ | ɿɿɿ-hɿɿ | ɿɿɿ-naɿ • a large saw • 一把大锯 ɿ sɿɿdiɿ | ɿɿɿ-hɿɿ | ɿɿɿ-naɿ • a medium-sized saw • 中间大小的锯子 ɿ sɿɿdiɿ | ɿɿɿ-hɿɿ | ɿɿɿ-naɿ • a small saw • 一把小锯 □ See also: ɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ * Classifier: naɿɿ * Comparanda: (Pumi) sɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ

sɿɿɿɿɿmiɿ /seɿɿɿɿmiɿ/ seigguami (Dd: seɿɿɿ)

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. ɿ seɿɿɿɿmiɿ-pʰvɿ • male vulture • 公雕 ◆ (tonology) L+H#-L ɿ seɿɿɿɿmiɿ-zoɿ • baby vulture • 小雕 ◆ (tonology) L+H#-L ɿ seɿɿɿɿmiɿ-tʰɿɿɿɿ, | miɿ niɿ! • This vulture is a female! • 这只雕是母的! * Classifier: miɿɿ

sɿɿɿɿɿ /sɿɿɿɿɿ/ selee

NOUN * Tone: L# ▶ Pear. • 梨子 * Classifiers: kʰɿɿɿɿ, ɿɿɿ

sɿɿɿsɿɿ /sɿɿsɿɿ/ sese (Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE * Tone: MH# ▶ Pleasant (circumstances). • 开心、欢乐的开心、舒畅 ɿ siɿɿɿɿ-tʰɿɿɿɿɿɿ dɿiɿ, | sɿɿsɿɿ | ɿɿɿɿɿ! • Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant! • 在树下坐着, 感到很舒畅! ɿ tʰɿɿɿɿɿɿ | ɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ gɿɿɿɿ-dzoɿ, | sɿɿsɿɿ | ɿɿɿɿɿ! • He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant! • 他唱了一会, 真舒畅!

sɿɿɿtʰoɿ /sɿɿtʰoɿ/ seto

NOUN * Tone: MH# ▶ A type of pine. • 一种松树 ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 阔松 ɿ sɿɿtʰoɿ-dɿiɿ • same meaning: a type of pine (word composed with addition of classifier for trees) • 同上: 一种松树 ɿ sɿɿtʰoɿ-siɿ • the wood of this type of pine tree • 这种松树的木头

* Classifier: dɿiɿɿ

sɿɿɿtsiɿ /sɿɿtsiɿ/ sezee (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: sɿɿtsuɿ)

NOUN * Tone: H# ▶ Vein. • 血管 * Classifier: kʰɿɿɿɿ

siɿ /siɿ/ see (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: suɿtʰaɿ)

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Wood. • 木头 * Classifier: kɿɿɿɿ 1

siɿɿ /siɿ/ see (Jj: sɿɿ, Dd: suɿtsuɿ)

VERB * Tone: M_a ▶ To choose, to select. • 挑选 ɿ leɿ-siɿ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has chosen • 实施 ~ 整体: 选了 ɿ noɿ-siɿ-biɿ! • You choose! / Go ahead and choose! • 你要选! ɿ njɿɿɿɿɿ siɿ-biɿ! • I choose! / Let me choose! • 是我来选! ɿ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ siɿ • to choose things • 选东西 ɿ dɿɿɿ-hɿɿ | siɿ • to choose good ones • 挑好的 □ See also: siɿ~siɿ

siɿ /siɿ/ seeq (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: suɿ)

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Liver. • 肝 * Classifier: ɿɿɿ

siɿ1 /siɿ/ 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 ɿ moɿ-siɿ • to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...) • 刮菌子 (刮掉污垢) ɿ myɿtsuɿ-siɿ • to shave (one's) beard • 刮胡子 ɿ koɿqʰwɿɿ siɿ • to shave one's head • 剃头 ɿ koɿqʰwɿɿ siɿ-diɿ • 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

siɿ2 /siɿ/ seeq

VERB * Tone: MH ▶ To murder, to kill (a human being). • 杀 (人) ɿ hɿɿ siɿ • to kill someone • 杀人

siɿɿɿɿ /siɿɿɿɿ/ seebbu

NOUN * Tone: M ▶ Evil spirit. • 魔鬼 ◆ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. □ Synonym: siɿɿɿɿ-miɿɿ * Classifier: ɿɿ

siɿɿɿɿ-miɿɿ /siɿɿɿɿ-miɿ/ seebbumi (Dd: same, Gi: sɿɿɿɿ-miɿ, Jj: suɿɿɿɿ-miɿ)

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Evil spirit (female). • 妖精 * Classifier: ɿɿ * Morphological makeup: siɿɿɿɿ, -miɿ

siɿɿɿɿ-zoɿɿ /siɿɿɿɿ-zoɿ/ seebbusso

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Evil spirit (masculine). • 鬼 * Classifier: ɿɿ

siɿɿiɿ /siɿiɿ/ seexi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN * Tone: MH# ▶ Forest. • 森林 * Classifier:

pʰæɿ

siɬdziɿ /siɬdziɿ/ seezzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Tree. • 树 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • Tree trunk (a periphrase literally meaning ‘body of the tree’) • 树干 (短语, 字面意思为: 树身) ❸ Classifiers: dziɿ, jiɿ

siɬdziɿ-myɿtsuɿ /siɬdziɿmyɿtsuɿ/ seezzee muzi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #L- ▶ Radicle, rootlet, small root. • 胚根 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: siɬdziɿ, myɿtsuɿ

siɬdzuɿ /siɬdzuɿ/ seejji (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Kindling. • 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿɿ

siɬdzɿɿ /siɬdzɿɿ/ seezzheu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Green wood, freshly cut wood. • 新伐材、生材、湿材 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ Antonym: siɬmoɿ ❸ Classifier: kʰɿɿ 1 ❸ Morphological makeup: siɿ, dzɿɿ

siɿguɿ /siɿguɿ/ seiggi (Jj: suɿguɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Lion. • 狮子 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ See also: suɿtsuɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿ ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) seng ge སེང་གེ

siɿguɿ-miɿ /siɿguɿmiɿ/ seiggimi

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Lioness. • 母狮 ❸ Classifier: miɿ

siɿguɿ-pʰɿɿ /siɿguɿpʰɿɿ/ seiggipu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Male lion. • 公狮子 ❸ Classifier: miɿ

siɿguɿ-tsʰoɿ /siɿguɿtsʰoɿ/ seiggico

NOUN ❸ 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。

siɿguɿ-zoɿ /siɿguɿzoɿ/ seiggiiso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Lion cub. • 小狮子 ❸ Classifiers: ɿɿɿ, miɿ

siɿkʰɿ /siɿkʰɿ/ seege (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Branch; rod, stick. • 树枝、小树枝、棍子 ❸ Classifier: kʰɿɿ 1

siɿkwæɿ /siɿkwæɿ/ siquae

VERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Straw (for drinking liquids). • 吸管 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ (Gi) siɿkwæɿ-qoɿ-ɿɿɿ | tʰuɿ • to drink with a

straw • 用吸管喝 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 吸管

siɿkwɿɿ /siɿkwɿɿ/ seegua

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. • 木头框架, 如: 房子的木头框架 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • a house's carpentry, a house's wooden structure • 房子的木头框架 ❸ Classifier: kwɿɿ 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

siɿkʰuɿɿ /siɿkʰuɿɿ/ seekee

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ An unidentified plant; local name: 根三香. • 色疙瘩 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ In local Chinese dialect: 根三香 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • the flower of this plant • 色疙瘩花 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ See also: siɿkʰuɿɿ-ɿɿɿ

siɿkʰuɿɿ-ɿɿɿ /siɿkʰuɿɿ-ɿɿɿ/ seekeeleebbu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. • 白芍药 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ See also: siɿkʰuɿɿ ❸ Classifier: kʰɿɿ 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

si-li-sǎ-lǎ /si-li-sǎ-lǎ/ xieli-sala

IDEOPHONE ❸ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of small bells: ‘jingle-jingle!’ • 形声词: 小铃铛发出的声音: “叮铃铃!” ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ (Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S169) ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ | tʰiɿ-tʰɿɿ | si-li-sǎ-lǎ, si-li-sǎ-lǎ, si-li-sǎ-lǎ, piɿ, | gō-ndō, gō-ndō, gō-ndō, piɿ! • 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)

siɿɿɿ /siɿɿɿ/ seelee

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • lumber for the construction of a building • 建房子的木材 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ • siɿɿɿ-ziɿqʰwɿɿ • Lumber house, log house: house made of wood. (Na houses used to be made of lumber.) • 木房 ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ (tonology) H# ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ Synonym: qæɿɿ, qæɿdoɿ ❸ Classifier: kʰɿɿ 1

siɿmoɿ /siɿmoɿ/ seemo

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Dead wood. • 枯木、老干柴 (直译: 死了的木头) ㄅㄛˋ ㄗㄣˋ ㄗㄣˋ Antonym: siɿdzɿɿɿ ❸ Classifier: kʰɿɿ 1 ❸ Morphological makeup: siɿ, moɿ 2

si+naʔ /si+naʔ/ *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 **ɛi** means ‘wood’ in other languages of the region. 🌸 Classifier: p^hæ₁

si|q^ha| /si|q^ha/| seekha

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Plum tree, prune tree. • 梅子
 ʃi˥˩qʰa˥˩-dzu˥˩ • a liquid prepared from plums, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas) • 用梅子做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地买来的。

si-~~ɣ~~æ-~~b~~æ /si-ɣæ-~~b~~æ/ seehraebbae (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ㄣˊ Tone: -H# ▶ Wooden plate. • 木盘子 ㄇㄨˋ ㄆㄢˊ ㄓ
Classifier: ㄅㄛˊ

si+ko#7 /si+ko+7/ seewo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Fruit tree. • 果树 ❸ Classifier:
dzi|_b

si·ko·si·[u#] /si·ko·si·[u]/ seewoseelee (Gi, Da: same,
Jj: sa·ky·sa·[u#], Dd: si·ku·sa·[u])

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Fruit. • 水果 🗣 (phonological elicitation) si+ko+si+|wɿ+ni| ~ COP • 是水果。 🌸
Classifier: |wɿ+_b

sɪl-sæ^hq^hvɿ /sɪlsæ^hq^hvɿ/ *seesaekheu* (Gi: Ø, Jj: suw-
sæ^hq^hvɿ)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H- ➤ Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula* var. *szechuanica*). • 四川桦树, 白桦树

si~si /si+si/ seese (Dd: su+su)

VERB ❶ Tone: H- ▶ To choose, to select (reduplicated form). ❷ 挑选 (重叠形式) ❸ ㄍㄌㄣˊˊㄣˊˊ ❹ ACCOMP ~ ❺ 实施 ~ ❻ ㄊㄣˊˊㄣˊˊㄣˊˊㄣˊˊ ❽ to choose things ❾ 选选东西 ❿ ㄍㄌㄣˊˊㄣˊˊ | ㄌㄣˊˊㄉㄜㄨˊˊ! • 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。) ❶ Morphological makeup: si₁

si|si /si|si/ sisi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: su|su|)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Raw. • 生 (不熟) 📖

si|si]# • raw meat • 生肉 ▣ See also: tɕe| si|si]

[-t^hy#] /si[-t^hy-]/ *seetu*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ A piece of furniture of the main room, which constitutes the symbolic dwelling of ancestors, and serves as an altar; on the New Year, some candles are lighted on it. • 供桌: 主屋里面的一个家具, 是祖先的象征性住所。 [zi˨˩dy˨˩-nɿ˨˩lmi˨˩, | si˨˩tʰy˨˩! • The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors! • 屋子的中心, 就是祖先的供桌!

si|ts^hɣ] /si|ts^hɣ]/ seece (Gi: same, Jj: suu|ts^hɣ], Dd: ts^hɣ|ts^hɣ])

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ① ▶ Leaf. • 叶子 [si^hdzɿ]-[si^htsʰy] • tree leaf • 树叶 🌸 Classifier: tsʰy_a ② ▶ Cock's comb. • 鸡冠 [æ̃ʂwæʔ-si^htsʰy] • comb of (a) cock • 公鸡冠

so⁷1 /so⁷/ 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) soɫ qæɫ • to burn an offering • 烧献给神 (食物, ……)

👤 (La) soɫ | tʰiɫ-qæɫ, | soɫdzeɫ tʰiɫ-kʰuɫ • to burn an offering containing a special blend of ingredients

• 烧蜂蜜献给神 🌸 Classifier: æɫ_a 3

soɪ **2** /dʒuːt soɪ/ so

CLASSIFIER ㄗ 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 ㄗni+so and so on. ㄗdu+↑so | mv+dzo! • There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one’s wishes.) • 一样也没有! / 没什么东西! (请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法: 请客人原谅菜不够丰盛) ▢ See also: sa2

so_{1a} /dʒu₁ so₁/ so

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for mornings. •
量词: 早晨 (一个) 🗣 *m̥y̌˥˥.si˥˥-nǰ˥˥ | ɖw̥˥˥-so˥˥, |*
nǰ˥˥-le˥˥-gy̌˥˥ | ɖw̥˥˥-ni˥˥, | m̥y̌˥˥-kʰy̌˥˥ | ɖw̥˥˥-hã˥˥! • One
morning; one day; [or] one night! (A sentence that sum-
marizes the three ways to count days: a day can be referred
to as “one morning”, “one day”, or “one night”). • 一个
早晨, 一个白天, (或者说) 一个晚上! (这句

话，总结数日子的三个方式：‘一天’，可以说成‘一个早晨’、‘一个白天’、或‘一个晚上’。）

☞ **t̪h̪y-t̪-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-l-q̪h̪y-l̪t̪h̪y/ (the classifier is /q̪h̪y-t̪h̪y#/). ☞ **q̪u-l̪**, **|ji-l̪**, **|so-l̪**, **|zy-l̪**, **|ɲwɣ-l̪**, **|q̪h̪y-l̪**, **|s̪u-l̪**, **|h̪ɔ-l̪**, **|gy-l̪**, **|ts̪h̪e-l̪** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

so_a 1 /so/ soq (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ☞ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. • 香 (吃得香, 气味香)

so_a 2 /so/ soq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ☞ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To study. • 学习 ☞ **t̪h̪æ-l̪jæ** **so** • to study (books) • 读书、学习 ☞ **so |mɣ-l̪-se-l̪** • There’s no end of it! / One is never done with studying! (A comment about the linguist’s endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.) • 学不完! (关于语言学家的的工作: 做不完, 不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。) ☞ **q̪u-l̪-so-t̪-so-l̪-l̪** • to study a little • 学一学 ☞ **le-t̪-so-l̪-ɲu-l̪**, **|ky-l̪ji-l̪-mæ-l̪** • 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 ☞ **t̪h̪y-t̪-t̪a-t̪-so-l̪** • Don’t follow his example! / Don’t do like him! • 别学他! / 别做得像他一样! ③ ▶ To teach. • 教 ☞ **t̪h̪æ-l̪jæ** **so** • to teach • 教书 ☞ **ɲjɣ-l̪-ɲu-l̪ |no-l̪ so-t̪-bi-l̪** • I’m going to teach you! / Let me teach you! • 我来教你! ☞ **ts̪h̪u-l̪=by-l̪ dzy-l̪**, **|li-l̪ t̪h̪i-l̪** | **ts̪h̪u-l̪**, **|t̪h̪æ-l̪jæ** **so-l̪** • 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) swā51

so /so/ soq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☞ Tone: MH ① ▶ Breath. • (一口) 气 ☞ Classifier: **k̪h̪u-l̪** (CLF for elongated objects) ② ▶ Vapour. • 蒸汽 ☞ **so-l̪ t̪h̪y-l̪-ze-l̪** • Vapour is coming out. • 热气冒出来了。

so-t̪dze# /so-t̪dze/ 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-l̪bæ-l̪**, **|xo-l̪k̪h̪y-l̪**, **|mɣ-l̪p̪h̪-l̪**, **|ɲæ-l̪**, **|tsa-l̪bɣ-l̪**, **|dze-l̪mi-l̪-dze-l̪** • list of ingredients of the offering to the gods: flowers, sandalwood, butter, milk, flour and honey • 配料: 花、香木、酥油、奶、面粉、蜂蜜。 ☞ Classifier: **æ-l̪**_a 3

so-t̪dzu# /so-t̪dzu/ sojji

NOUN ☞ Tone: #H ▶ Crevice, pit. • 深坑 ☞ Classifier: **|u-l̪**_b

so-t̪hā /so-t̪hā/ sohan (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ☞ Tone: L# ▶ Tomorrow evening. • 明晚 ☞ **so-t̪hā-l̪** | **-q̪u-l̪hā-l̪** • tomorrow evening • 明天晚上

so-t̪hwɣ /so-t̪hwɣ/ sohua (Jj, Dd: ∅)

ADVERB ☞ Tone: L# ▶ Afterwards; later; from now on. • 后来、以后, 从此以后

so-t̪jɣ /so-t̪jɣ/ soye

NOUN ☞ Tone: L# ▶ Principles, teachings. • 道德原则、道德准则 ☞ **so-t̪jɣ-l̪ dzɣ-l̪** • 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-t̪=ɣ-l̪ | a-l̪xo-l̪ so-t̪jɣ-l̪ dzɣ-l̪!” | **pi-l̪-ky-l̪** • “You have good principles in your family,” he said. • 他说: “你的家庭有很好的原则。” ☞ **ts̪h̪u-l̪=ɣ-l̪**, **|so-t̪jɣ-l̪ |mɣ-l̪ dzɣ-l̪** • 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-t̪ji-l̪ /so-t̪ji/ soyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ☞ Tone: H\$ ▶ Next year. • 明年 ☞ (phonological elicitation) **so-t̪ji-l̪=by-l̪** • poss. of next year, next year’s • 属式: 名年的

so-t̪lo-l̪ /so-t̪lo/ solo

NOUN ☞ Tone: M ▶ Influence, example (in education). • 影响, 榜样 ☞ **so-t̪lo-l̪ dza-l̪** | **mɣ-l̪-dzɣ-l̪-h̪-l̪** | **q̪u-l̪-zil̪ji-l̪** • 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-t̪lo-l̪ mɣ-l̪-dzɣ-l̪** • His/her example/influence is not good. • (他对别人的) 影响不好。 ☞ **so-t̪lo-l̪ dzɣ-l̪** • good influence; good example; good education • 好榜样、好例子、好教育

so-t̪-t̪i-t̪mi-t̪ /so-t̪-t̪i-t̪mi-t̪/ solhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☞ Tone: M ▶ Third month. • 三月

soɬɲiɭ /soɬɲiɭ/ soni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ► Tomorrow. • 明天、第二天

soɬqæɭ /soɬqæɭ/ 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: soɭ1, qæɭ1

soɭ~soɭ /soɭsoɭ/ 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. ㊦ leɬ-soɭ~soɭ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 揉来揉去

soɬtsʰiɭ /soɬtsʰiɭ/ socee

VERB ㊦ Tone: H# ► To breathe. • 呼吸 ㊦ soɬtsʰiɭ | zɥwæɭ • to breathe heavily, to pant • 喘气 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) mɣɬ-soɬtsʰiɭ • **NEG** ~: not to pant • 否定 ~: 不喘气 ㊦ soɬtsʰiɭ-soɬhæɭ-ɬɬɬ • to sigh • 叹息

soɬtsʰiɭ /soɬtsʰiɭ/ socee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ㊦ Tone: M ► 30. • 三十

soɬtsʰiɭɲiɭ /soɬtsʰiɭɲiɭ/ soceeni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ► The 30th day of the month. • 三十号

suɭ1 /suɭ1/ si (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ► To whet. • 磨 (刀) ㊦ dɥwɬ-suɭ~suɭ-ɬɬɬ • to whet a little • 磨一磨 ㊦ suɭɬɬiɭ suɭɬɬɬ • to whet a knife • 磨刀

suɭ2 /suɭ1/ si (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ► To know. • 知道 ㊦ mɣɬ-suɭ • **NEG** ~: not to know • 否定 ~: 不知道

-suɭ /suɭ1/ see

SUFFIX ㊦ Tone: M ► First, at first, in the first place; any more (in “not anymore”). • 首先、先 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) nɲɣɬ tɕʰuɬ-suɭ | dzuɬ-biɬ! • Let me eat this one first! / I’ll eat this one first! • 我要先吃这个! ㊦ nɲɣɬ | tɕʰuɬ-suɭ | liɬ-biɬ! • 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) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | hwæɬ-biɬ! • Let’s buy this one first! • 先买这个吧! ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | tɕʰiɬ-biɬ! • Let’s sell this one first! • 先卖这个吧! ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | dzuɬ-biɬ! • Let’s eat this one first! • 先吃这个吧! ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | ziɬ-biɬ • Let’s pick up this one first! • 先拿这个吧! ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | tʰuɬ-biɬ • Let’s drink this one first! • 先喝这个吧! ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰuɬ suɭ | laɬ-biɬ • Let’s beat this one first! • 先打这个吧! ㊦ tɥɬtɥɬ suɭ | tʰiɬ-tsʰiɭ! • 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) ㊦ noɬ | leɬ-suɭ gɥɬ-gɥɬ! • 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！”）
 𐎧 (Gi) kʰyɿmiɿ-haɿ | tʰaɿ-suɿ-kiɿ! • 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! 𐎧 haɿ-suɿ | tʰiɿ-tɛɿ! • First, let's cook the rice / let's start the rice cooker! • 先煮饭!

suɿ_a /suɿ/ si (Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: M_a ① ▶ To string (beads). • 串 (珠) 𐎧 suɿɿɿ | suɿɿ • to string beads • 串珠 𐎧 leɿ-suɿ-seɿ-zeɿ • (I) have finished stringing (beads) • 串完了! 𐎧 kʰuɿ-suɿ • to thread (the needle), to thread the thread (through the needle) • 穿 (针) 引线, 将线穿过 (针眼) 𐎧 ɿoɿ suɿ • to thread the needle, to thread the thread through the needle • 穿针引线, 将线穿过针眼 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ suɿ • to string things • 串东西 ② ▶ To put on (a skirt). • 穿 (裙子) 𐎧 tʰæɿqʰwɿɿ suɿ • to put on a skirt • 穿裙子

suɿ_a /suɿ/ siq (Dd: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L_a ▶ To live, to be alive. • 活 𐎧 tʰɿɿ-suɿ-dzoɿ! • (S)he is alive! • 他活着! 𐎧 tʰɿɿ-suɿ | mɿɿ-suɿ! | tʰiɿ-suɿ-dzoɿ! • It's not dead! It's alive! (About a plant or animal that looked dead) • 它没死, 还活着! (一个植物、动物)

suɿbyɿtʰyɿ (suɿpyɿtʰyɿ?) /suɿbyɿtʰyɿ/ Sibbutu

NOUN 𐎧 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)

suɿgyɿ# /suɿgyɿ/ siggu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø, Dd: siɿgyɿ) ◆ (semantics) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /siɿ/ 'wood', through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood).

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ Box, case. • 箱子, 柜子 𐎧 Classifier: ɿuɿ

suɿkʰuɿ /suɿkʰuɿ/ sikee

NOUN 𐎧 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。 𐎧 suɿkʰuɿ hɿɿ: | dɿɿ-ziɿ. • 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。 𐎧 See also: tʰoɿkʰuɿ

suɿljɿɿ /suɿljɿɿ/ silia

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic. • 塑料 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料

suɿljɿɿtʰoɿ /suɿljɿɿtʰoɿ/ siliato

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic jerrican; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶 𐎧 Classifier: ɿuɿ 𐎧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料桶

suɿmɿɿ /suɿmɿɿ/ sime

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: L# ▶ Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. • 紫苏 𐎧 suɿmɿɿ, | tʰiɿ-diɿ | tɿɿ-kyɿ! • 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! 𐎧 suɿmɿɿ-dzeɿ • candy containing purple perilla seeds • 含紫苏的糖果 𐎧 suɿmɿɿ-mæɿɿɿ • purple perilla oil • 紫苏油

suɿpɿɿ /suɿpɿɿ/ sibeu (Dd: same, Gi: dɿɿt-suɿpyɿ, Da: suɿpyɿ)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: L# ▶ Urinary bladder. • 膀胱 𐎧 Classifier: kɿɿ

suɿpɿɿ /suɿpɿɿ/ 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 𐎧 suɿpɿɿ qʰwæɿ-zeɿ! • A blister has formed! / A raised spot has formed! • 起了水泡! 𐎧 Classifier: ɿuɿ

suɿpɿɿ-niŋgɿ /suɿpɿɿniŋgɿ/ sibeu niq ggu (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎧 Tone: L#- ▶ Swollen: literally: 'like a blad-

der'. • 膀胱

suɿpɿ-suɿnaɿ /suɿpɿsuɿnaɿ/ *sibusina* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ Caterpillar. • 毛虫 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

suɿpʰiɿ /suɿpʰiɿ/ *sipi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❸ 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” ❶ **ɕæɿmiɿ-suɿpʰiɿ** • the noblemen at the monastery • 大寺贵族 ❶ **suɿpʰiɿ hɿɿ** • the nobleman's subjects, the nobleman's people • 贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ

suɿpʰiɿ-zoɿ /suɿpʰiɿzoɿ/ *sipisso* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Young man of the nobility. • 少爷 ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ ❸ Morphological makeup: suɿpʰiɿ, zoɿ

suɿɿæɿ /suɿɿæɿ/ *silae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: siɿɿæɿ ❶ (semantics) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /siɿ/ 'wood', through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood).)
NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Table. • 桌子 ❶ See also: ɿsoɿtsuɿ ❸ Classifier: pɿɿ_b

suɿɿɿ /suɿɿɿ/ *si'er* (Dd: same, Jj: suɿɿɿɿ)
NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Bead, pearl. • 珠, 珠子, 珍珠 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

suɿɿɿ /suɿɿɿ/ *si'er*
NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Whetting-stone. • 磨刀石 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

suɿɿɿɿ /suɿɿɿɿ/ *see'eun*
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Tree trunk. • 树干 ❶ **siɿɿɿɿ tʰɿɿ-dziɿ**, | **suɿɿɿɿ dzɿɿ**! • This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...)
 • 这是棵好树! (可以用做木料) ❸ Classifier: loɿ

suɿɿɿmiɿ /suɿɿɿmiɿ/ *si'eunmi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Backbone. • 脊椎骨 ❶ See also: ɿɿkɿɿ ❸ Classifier: dziɿ_b

suɿɿ~suɿ /suɿɿsuɿ/ *sisi* (Jj: same)
VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To string (beads). • 串 (珠) ❶ **suɿɿɿ suɿɿ~suɿ** • to string beads • 串珠 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **leɿ-suɿ~suɿ** • to string (beads) • 串 (珠) ❸ Morphological makeup: suɿɿ_a

suɿɿɿɿ /suɿɿɿɿ/ *seeti* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Knife. • 刀 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a

suɿɿɿɿ-kʰuɿɿziɿ /suɿɿɿɿkʰuɿɿziɿ/ *seeti keexxi* (Jj: same, Gi: suɿɿɿɿ-koɿqɑɿ, Da: suɿɿɿɿ-kʰuɿɿdzɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+#H- ▶ Knife sheath. • 刀鞘 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: suɿɿɿɿ, kʰuɿɿ 1

suɿɿtsuɿ /suɿɿtsuɿ/ *shizi*
NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Lion. • 狮子 ❶ See also: siɿguɿ ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 狮子

suɿɿtsuɿ /suɿɿtsuɿ/ *sizi*
NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Camphor • 樟 ❶ **suɿɿtsuɿ-dziɿ** • camphor tree: a large evergreen tree • 樟树 ❶ **æɿ ɕeɿ-qoɿ**, | **suɿɿtsuɿ kʰuɿ**! • 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!

suɿɿɿɿ /suɿɿɿɿ/ *sideu*
NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Callus. • 茧子 ❶ **hɿɿ tɕʰuɿɿ-ɿɿ=byɿ | myɿɿniɿ**, | **suɿɿɿɿ koɿ**! • This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus! • 这个人的拇指有茧子! ❶ **suɿɿɿɿ | mɿɿ-koɿ-zeɿ**! • The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore! • 没有茧子了! ❶ **suɿɿɿɿ koɿ-zeɿ**! • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子! ❶ **suɿɿɿɿ dzoɿ-zeɿ**! • A callus has formed! • 有了茧子! ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

suɿɿɿɿwæɿ /suɿɿɿɿwæɿ/ *Sichuae*
NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Sichuan. • 四川 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 四川

suɿɿzuɿ /suɿɿzuɿ/ *sissi* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❸ 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。傅懋勳 (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'。 ❶ **suɿɿzuɿ dɿuɿ-loɿ** • one family community • 一个支系, 一条线 ❶ **suɿɿzuɿ dɿuɿ-kwɿɿ** • one family community • 一个支系, 一条线 ❶ **suɿɿzuɿ əɿ-dzoɿ**? • Is there a (complete) family community? / Is the family large? (Question asked as part of discussions preliminary to marriage: Will the bride have a large family around her, be surrounded

atives (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_l, kwɣ_ɣ |_a 2

S

ʂaɫʰaɫ-dze#ɿ /ʂaɫʰaɫdzeɿ/ shatazzei

NOUN ʂ 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: hoɫʰaɿ ʂ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砂糖

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ʂ Tone: M ① ▶ Long. • 长 ʂ qʰaɫ-ʂæɿ-gyɿ • extremely long • 非常长 ʂ leɿ-tɿɿ-ɿ-ʂæɿ (+kʰuɿ) • to lengthen • 拉长 ▢ See also: zæɿʂæɿ ② ▶ Distant, far. • 远

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shaeq

VERB ʂ Tone: L ▶ To lead along (by hand, halter...). • 牵 (牵着牛) ʂ kʰyɿ-ʂæɿ • to lead a dog; to hunt • 遛狗, 狩猎 ʂ kʰyɿ-ʂæɿ huɿ • gone hunting, out hunting • 狩猎去了 ▢ See also: ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ʂ Tone: MH ① ▶ To tie into bundles. • 捆成一包 ʂ leɿ-ʂæɿ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ʂ haɿ-ʂæɿ • to tie freshly cut rice into bundles • 刚收割的稻子, 捆成捆 ② ▶ To wrap, to pack. • 包 ʂ ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ • ~ RED: to wrap, to pack • ~ 重叠: 包一包 ʂ (phonological elicitation) ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ-zeɿ • RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ʂ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ • to wrap things • 包一包东西

ʂæɿ_a /ɬuɿʂæɿ/ shae (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ʂ Tone: MH_a ▶ A sheaf of cut rice or other crop (the amount cut at one go with a sickle and immediately tied together with one sprig). • 量词: 捆 ʂ zuɿ | ɬuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of grass • 一捆草 ʂ ɕiɿ | ɬuɿ | ɬuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of rice • 一捆稻谷

ʂæɿdæ#ɿ /ʂæɿdæɿ/ shaeddae

NOUN ʂ Tone: #H ▶ Difference in length. • 长度区别 ʂ ʂæɿdæɿ diɿ, | mɿɿ-dzɿɿ! • 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) ʂ ʂæɿdæɿ | mɿɿ-diɿ! • There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example) • 没有长度区别, 都一样齐! (等于是好的建房木料) (情景: 同上) ʂ Classifier: kʰwɿɿ_a

ʂæɿhæɿ /ʂæɿhæɿ/ Shaehae

NOUN ʂ Tone: H# ▶ Shanghai. • 上海 ʂ ʂæɿhæɿ-hiɿ • person from Shanghai • 上海人 ʂ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 上海

ʂæɿ-ljɿɿ /ʂæɿljɿɿ/ shaelia

VERB ʂ Tone: H.L ▶ To discuss. • 商量 ʂ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商量

ʂæɿ-loɿpyɿ /ʂæɿloɿpyɿ/ shaelobu

NOUN ʂ Tone: -L ▶ Scabious. • 山萝卜 ▢ See also: hwɿɿliɿ-hwæɿqʰæ#ɿ ʂ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 山萝卜

ʂæɿpʰiɿ /ʂæɿpʰiɿ/ shaepi

NOUN ʂ Tone: M ▶ Commodity, goods, merchandise. • 商品 ʂ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商品

ʂæɿɿɿ /ʂæɿɿɿ/ shae'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ʂ Tone: L ▶ Bone. • 骨头 ʂ Classifier: kɿɿ_a 1 ʂ Morphological makeup: ɿɿ 1

ʂæɿkwɿɿ /ʂæɿkwɿɿ/ Shaewua

NOUN ʂ 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。 ʂ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) saɿwɿɿ

ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ /ʂæɿʂæɿ/ shaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ʂ Tone: LM+MH# ① ▶ To wrap, to pack (reduplicated form). • 包一包 (‘包’的重叠形式) ʂ (phonological elicitation) ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体 ʂ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ • to wrap things • 包一包东西 ② ▶ To bandage a wound, to dress a wound. • 包扎 (伤口) ʂ miɿ-tʰyɿ, | leɿ-ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ! • 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! ʂ Morphological makeup: ʂæɿ

ʂæʈtsuɿ /ʂæʈtsuɿ/ shaezi

NOUN ❶ 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. • 褌、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的褌, 成年男人也穿 ❷ Synonym: baʈlaʈ-ʂæʈtsuɿ, mæʈʂæʈ, baʈlaʈ-mæʈʂæʈ ❸ Classifier: [ʈuʈ]ₐ ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

ʂeʈ1 /ʂeʈ/ shei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Meat, flesh. • 肉, 肌肉 ❷ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʂi51

ʂeʈ2 /ʂeʈ/ shei

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 ❷ Synonym: ʂeʈdoʈ

ʂeʈₐ /ʂeʈ/ shei (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: Mₐ ▶ To look for, to search for; to procure, to get, to fetch. • 寻找 ❷ le-ʂeʈ le-ʈuɿ-zeʈ! • (I) looked for something, and I found it! • (我) 找了……就找到了! / 找到了! ❸ hīʈ ʈuɿ-ʈeʈ ❹ 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) ❺ hīʈ ʂeʈ • to take a wife, to marry a wife • 娶媳妇 ❻ (phonological elicitation) tsoʈ-tsoʈ ʂeʈ • to look for things • 找东西 ❷ loʈ mɿʈ-dzoʈ, | loʈ ʂeʈ! • [(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: ‘to look for work when there isn’t any’.) ❸ (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! ❹ le-ʂeʈ tʰiʈ-təuʈ • 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……)

ʂeʈ /ʂeʈ/ shei

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Iron (monosyllable). • 铁 (单音节)

ʂeʈᵇ /ʂeʈ/ sheiq

VERB ❶ Tone: Lᵇ ▶ To urinate. • 小便, 尿, 屙尿, 解溲, 拉 (屎) ❷ (tonology) The tone of the verb is inferred from the tone pattern of the form ‘to urinate’. ❸ (syntax) No reduplicated form has been found for this verb. ❹ dʒiʈ ʂeʈ! • to urinate • 屙尿 ❺ qʰæʈ ʂeʈ! • to defecate • 拉屎 ❶ le-ʂeʈ-zeʈ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has urinated

/ defecated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 尿了 ❷ (phonological elicitation) ʈuɿ-tʰɿʈ ʂeʈ! • to urinate a drop ❸ (tonology) This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category of the verb: Lₐ or Lᵇ. • 尿一滴尿

ʂeʈbæʈ /ʂeʈbæʈ/ sheibbae (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Necklace; chain. • 项圈、项链, 锁链 ❷ nyʈ-ʂeʈbæʈ • silver necklace • 银项链 ❸ hæʈ-ʂeʈbæʈ • gold necklace • 金项链 ❹ ʂeʈmoʈ-ʂeʈbæʈ, | kʰyʈmiʈ pʰæʈ! • The iron necklace is used to tie the dog! • 铁链, 是用来拴狗的! ❺ kʰiʈ-ʂeʈbæʈ, | ʂeʈmoʈ poʈ-nyʈ | gyʈ! • The door’s chain (the chain used to lock the door) is made of iron! • 门锁链, 是铁做的! ❶ Classifier: kʰuʈᵇ

ʂeʈbɿʈ /ʂeʈbɿʈ/ sheibbeu (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. • 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里

ʂeʈdiʈ /ʂeʈdiʈ/ sheiddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Fat (person). • 胖 ❷ ʂeʈdiʈ-zeʈ! • (He/she) has put on weight! • 胖了! ❸ Morphological makeup: ʂeʈ1

ʂeʈdoʈ /ʂeʈdoʈ/ sheiddo

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH# ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 ❷ Synonym: ʂeʈ2 ❸ Morphological makeup: ʂeʈ2, doʈ

ʂeʈdzoʈ /ʂeʈdzoʈ/ sheizzo

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Cooking table: a wooden piece of furniture on which one places the chopping board. • 放案板的家具 ❶ Classifier: pɿʈᵇ

ʂeʈkʰuʈ /ʂeʈkʰuʈ/ sheikee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Tripod. • 三脚架 ❶ Classifier: naʈₐ

ʂeʈlaʈ /ʂeʈlaʈ/ shei laq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʂuʈ muʈ laʈ iʈ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ To forge. • 打铁

ʂeʈ-laʈ hīʈ /ʂeʈ-laʈ hīʈ/ shei lahin (Gi: same, Da: ʂuʈ muʈ laʈ iʈ hīʈ, Jj: ʂeʈ-laʈ puʈ dʒuʈ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L+H# ▶ Blacksmith. • 铁匠 ❷ ʂeʈ-laʈ hīʈ hīʈ • blacksmith • 铁匠 ❶ Classifier: ʈiʈ

ʂeʈmɿʈ /ʂeʈmɿʈ/ sheime (Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH# ▶ Fat meat. • 肥肉 ❷ (proverb) ʂeʈmɿʈ mɿʈ-dzuʈ-hīʈ, | mɿʈkoʈ dzeʈ biʈ | biʈ. • “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。

sełmił /sełmił/ sheimi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Louse. • 虱子 ❷ Classifier: mił_b

sełmoł /sełmoł/ sheimo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Iron (disyllable). • 铁 (双音节)

❖ (usage) The disyllable sełmoł is more commonly used than the monosyllable seł. □ See also: seł

sełmoł /sełmoł/ sheimo

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Pine mushroom, matsu-take, *Tricholoma matsutake*. • 松茸 ❷ Classifier: luł_b
❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) sa55

sełnał /sełnał/ sheina (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Lean meat. • 瘦肉 ❷ (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: sełmɔł ❸ Morphological makeup: seł 1, nał_b

sełnił /sełnił/ sheini (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Fire tongs. • 火钳 ❷ Classifier: nał_a

sełpɔł /sełpɔł/ sheibeu

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Cured meat; bacon. • 干肉、肉干、肉脯

sełqɔł /sełqɔł/ sheikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Iron nail; nail. • 铁钉, 钉子
❷ sełqɔł lał • to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail • 钉钉子 ❸ Classifier: luł_b ❹ Morphological makeup: seł

sełsał /sełsał/ sheisa

NOUN ❶ 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: hołtɔł ❷ Classifier: sał_a

sełseł /sełseł/ sheishei (Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: M ▶ To catch a cold. • 着凉
❷ (phonological elicitation) sełseł-zeł • ~ PFV • 着凉了

sełsɔł /sełsɔł/ sheisheu (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Nit, egg of louse. • 虱子 ❷ Classifier: luł_b

sełtseł /sełtseł/ sheizhei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Cotton fabric, cloth. • 棉布, 布料 ❷ Classifier: phæł_a

sełzeł /sełzeł/ sheirei

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Preserved pork meat. • 腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。 ❷ Classifier: zeł_a

sełzył /sełzył/ shei ru

NOUN ❶ Tone: H# ▶ Old meat, meat that is not fresh • 陈肉、不新鲜的肉 □ See also: əłzył

seł~seł /seł~seł/ sheq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: L_a ▶ To tear, to rip. • 撕 (纸……)
❷ tsoł~tsoł seł • to tear things • 撕东西 □ See also: seł~seł

sełdoł /sełdoł/ sheddo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Ashamed, embarrassed. • 害羞 ❷ sełdoł mɔł-suł! • [(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame • 不知羞耻! ② ▶ Modest, demure, discreet, polite. • 娴静、礼貌 ❸ tsɔł~tsɔł | sełdoł-zoł! • (S)he is very modest/discreet! • 他/她很娴静/很持重! ❹ tsɔł~tsɔł | sełdoł jił! • (S)he is very modest/discreet/polite! ❺ (semantics) The expression sełdoł jił 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!

sełjnił /sełjnił/ sheni

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Advice, suggestion, recommendation. • 建议、意见 ❷ (tonology) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in association with the verb ‘to take’: /sełjnił ził/. ❸ sełjnił ził • to ask for advice / to ask for counsel • 请求意见, 求教 ❹ noł | hɪł-kił | sełjnił mɔł-ził-zoł! • 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! ❺ əłtsełjił-zoł | sełjnił ził-tsoł-nił? • Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice? • 你为什么还要问 (他的) 意见! ❻ Classifier: khwɔł_a

sełjɔł /sełjɔł/ shenge (Jj: sełjɔł, Dd: siłjɔł)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+H ▶ Gong. • 锣 ❷ sełjɔł lał • to play the gong • 打锣 ❸ Classifier: luł_b

seł~seł /seł~seł/ sheshe (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: H# ▶ To tear, to rip (reduplicated form). • 撕 (纸……) (重叠形式) ❷ tsoł~tsoł seł~seł (+zeł) • to tear things • 撕东西 ❸ leł-seł~seł+zeł • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 撕了 ❹ Morphological makeup: seł_a

so /so/ sho

INTERJECTION ㊦ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection to get pigs to move forward. • 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！ ㊦ **so~bx!**!
• interjection to get pigs to move forward • 赶猪用的叹词

sol /sol/ sho

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ① ▶ To reap, to gather in. • 收割 ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) le~sol~ze!** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has reaped • 实施 ~ 整体体：收割了 ㊦ **qwu~k^hy | qwu~su | | g^x~sol~ze!** • We have one harvest (of rice) every year! • 每年收一次稻谷！ ㊦ **bæ | sol dzu~ze!** • Harvest time has come! • 收获的时间到了！ ㊦ **bæ | sol~zo~ho~ze!** • Harvest time has come! • 该收庄稼了！ ㊦ (*Agriculture.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S6*) ▢ See also: **sol~so#** ② ▶ To gather, to collect, to bring together. • 收集

sol_a /sol/ shoq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L_a ▶ Clean; clear (water). • 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水） ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) sol~hī!** • ~ **NMLZ** • 干净的 ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) m^x~sol** • **NEG** ~: not clean • 否定 ~: 不干净、脏 ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) t^shu~ | sol~hī | jī!** • This is clean. • 这是干净的。 ㊦ **dzu~sol** • clean water, clear water • 清水、干净的水

sol¹ /sol/ ddaesho (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To slip, to slide. • 滑，光滑（路……） ㊦ **my~tso~sol** • to slide down, to slip to the floor • 滑下、滑倒 ㊦ **t^shu~ | le~sol, | t^hit~twæ~ze!** • (S)he slipped and fell down • 他滑了一跤 ▢ See also: **sol²**, **sol~sol**, **sol~sol**

sol² /sol/ shoq (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ Slippery. • 光滑（路……）
▢ See also: **sol¹**

sol^{li} /sol^{li}/ sholi

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Irrigation works. • 水利 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水利

sol^{px}-la | /sol^{px}-la | Shobela

NOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: “Shobela”. • 达巴《硕吧啦》经。

sol^{qæ} /sol^{qæ}/ shoghae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Very clean. • 很干净 ㊦ **sol^{qæ} | -gy |** • very clean • 很干净 ㊦ **a | ko | | le~gy~gy | | sol^{qæ} | -gy |** • to put the house in order, that it be very clean • 家收拾得干干净净

sol^{qot}-t^ha | /sol^{qot}-t^ha | shoghota

NOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ▶ Fruit candy, fruit-flavoured candy. • 水果糖 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水果糖

sol^{so} /sol^{so}/ shosho (Gi: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ To prepare. • 准备 ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) le~sol~so!** • **ACCOMP** ~ • 准备了

-sol~so | /-/ shosho

SUFFIX ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ In association with a **N**, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. • 形容词化：……乎乎 ㊦ **m^x~sol~so!** • full of grease, greasy, slippery with grease ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: L • 油乎乎、油腻腻、滑腻 ㊦ **dze~sol~so!** • full of sugar, sugary all over ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 甜乎乎 ㊦ **jī~to~ | qwu~ | dze~sol~so!** • (her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar • 他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的 ㊦ **si~sol~so!** • full of wood, replete with wood, entirely made of wood ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 有很多木头，如：来形容一个新建的木头房子：面面都是新鲜木头，给人的感觉是“木头呼呼” ㊦ **se~sol~so!** • full of meat, replete with meat, with lots of meat (e.g. a dish contains lots of meat, not just a few small chippings drowned in vegetables) ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 肉乎乎：比如一个菜含有很多肉，而不是一点点肉淹在一大堆蔬菜里面。 ㊦ **hī~sol~so!** • full of people, densely populated (for instance, the city of Lijiang in the 2020s is full of people, compared with the sparsely populated Yongning plain of the past century) ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 人多多，人很多（如：2020年代的丽江市中心，人很多，与上世纪的永宁坝大不同） ㊦ **t^sh~tsu~sol~so!** • full of cars • “车子乎乎”：车子很多，车水马龙（2020年代的丽江，小区里面到处有停车） ㊦ **(my~ko | |) tsu~sol~so!** • (The sky is) full of clouds • (天上) 云乎乎、多云 ㊦ **kw~sol~so!** • full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: M • “山乎乎”：到处都是山 ㊦ **q^h~sol~so!** • full of holes ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: M • “洞乎乎”，有很多洞的 ㊦ **(phonological elicitation) t^y~sol~so!** • full of brains, with lots of brains ㊦ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: MH • 脑髓乎乎、有很多脑髓（如：一道菜，里面都是脑髓） ㊦ (Gi) **y^lts^h~sol~so!** • It's full of vegetables / it's packed with vegetables! (A comment about pigswill: it contains a lot of vegetables.) • 蔬菜多多！（关于猪食：里面有很

多蔬菜，如南瓜、西葫芦、草等等)

ʂoʈ~ʂo#] /ʂoʈʂoʈ/ shosho

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To gather, to collect, to bring together (reduplicated form). • 收集 (重叠形式) ʂ leʈ~ʂoʈ~ʂoʈ • **ACCOMP** ~: to gather a bit, to do a bit of gathering • 收集收集 ʂ ʂoʈ~ʂoʈ~zoʈ~hoʈ~zeʈ • We are going to have to gather (things). • 该收集一些了。 ❸ Morphological makeup: ʂoʈ]

ʂoʈ~ʂoʈ /ʂoʈʂoʈ/ shosho (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To slip, to slide (reduplicated form). • 滑, 光滑 (路……) (重叠形式) ❸ Morphological makeup: ʂoʈ1

ʂɿ1 /ʂɿ1/ sheuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Full. • 满 ʂ leʈ~ʂɿ~zeʈ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: is filled, has been filled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 满了

ʂɿ2 /ʂɿ1/ sheuq (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To twist, to wring. • 拧 (拧毛巾) ʂ (phonological elicitation) leʈ~ʂɿ~zeʈ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拧了 ʂ dzi~hɿ~ʂɿ • to wring out clothes • 拧衣服

ʂɿɿɿ /ʂɿɿɿ/ sheuggu (Da, Jj: same, Gi: suɿɿɿ, Dd: ʂuɿɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ zuʈ hǎ~di • Sickle. • 镰刀 ❸ Classifier: naʈa

ʂuʈ1 /ʂuʈ1/ shi (Da: same, Gi, Jj: ʂɿʈ)

NUMERAL ❸ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Seven. • 七 ʂ ɿuʈ, | niʈ, | soʈ, | zɿʈ, | ɿwɿʈ, | qʰɿʈ, | ʂuʈ, | hǒʈ, | gɿʈ, | tsʰeʈ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ʂuʈ2 /ʂuʈ1/ shi (Da: same)

VERB ❸ 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。 ʂ (phonological elicitation) tʰiʈ~ʂuʈ~dzoʈ • **DUR** ~ **PROG**: it is stretched. • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在伸展着 ʂ baʈ~laʈ~kʰuʈ~tsʰɿʈ~tʰiʈ~ʂuʈ~dzoʈ. • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网伸展着。 ʂ bæʈ | ɿuʈ~kʰuʈ | tʰiʈ~ʂuʈ~dzoʈ • a rope/string is stretched • 一条绳子伸展着

ʂuʈa1 /ʂuʈ1/ shi

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To leak. • 漏 ❸ (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. ʂ tʰiʈ~ʂuʈ~ʂuʈ~(zeʈ) • it is leaking • 漏了! ʂ mɿʈ~ʂuʈ~ʂuʈ! | mɿʈ~ziʈ! • It does not leak; it does not flow out! • 没漏, 没

流出去!

ʂuʈa2 /ʂuʈ1/ shi (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To die. • 死 ʂ leʈ~ʂuʈ~hoʈ~zeʈ • It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal) • 快要死了! (病了的植物、动物) ʂ mɿʈ~ʂuʈ~suʈ! • (He/she/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! ʂ noʈ | leʈ~ʂuʈ~biʈ~tsæʈ~jiʈ~zeʈ! • Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation) • 你去死吧! ʂ ʂuʈ~zeʈ! | ʂuʈ~zeʈ! • 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。) ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) si35

ʂuʈb /ɿuʈ ʂuʈ/ shi (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Lb ▶ Times (repeating an action: doing something n times). • 量词: 次数 ❸ (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#.

ʂuʈ1 /ʂuʈ1/ shiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To peel (with a knife). • 削 (用刀) ʂ ɿuʈ ʂuʈ1 • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ʂ ɿuʈ ʂuʈ1 zeʈ • peeled off the skin • 削皮了 ʂ ɿuʈ kuʈ ʂuʈ1 • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ❸ (syntax) ɿuʈ kuʈ1 + ʂuʈ1 ʂ ɿɿ~joʈ ɿuʈ ʂuʈ1 • to peel potatoes • 削洋芋皮 ʂ (Gi) tsoʈ~tsoʈ ɿuʈ ʂuʈ1 • to peel things • 削东西

ʂuʈ12 /ʂuʈ1/ shiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ New, fresh. • 新 ʂ ʂuʈ~hǐʈ~jiʈ! • It's new! • 是新的! ʂ ʂeʈ ʂuʈ • fresh meat • 新鲜的肉

ʂuʈdzi /ʂuʈdzi/ shijie

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Shroud, burial suit. • 寿衣 ʂ ʂuʈdzi ɿɿ1 • to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud • 缝寿衣 ❸ Morphological makeup: ʂuʈa2, dzi2

ʂuʈji# /ʂuʈji/ shiyi (Gi: same, Da: ʂuʈji, Jj: ʂuʈji | ɿuʈ~kʰɿʈ)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Two years ago. • 前年 ʂ ʂuʈji | ɿuʈ~kʰɿʈ • two years ago • 前年 ʂ ʂuʈ~ɿuʈ~

jiɹ | ɹuɹ-kʰyɹ • two years ago • 前年 ʃ ʃuɹ-jiɹ-jiɹ • three years ago • 三年前 ʃ ʃuɹ-jiɹ-jiɹ | ɹuɹ-kʰyɹ • three years ago • 三年前

ʃuɹ-kwæɹjæɹ /ʃuɹkwæɹjæɹ/ shiguæ'er (Da: same, Gi: ʃuɹkwæɹ/gyɹ, Jj: ʃuɹkuɹjæɹgyɹ, Dd: ʃuɹkwæɹjæɹ) **ADJECTIVE** ʃ Tone: L+H# ▶ Yellow. • 黄 ʃ ʃuɹ-kwæɹjæɹ-gyɹ • yellow • 黄 (的) ʃ ʃuɹ-kwæɹjæɹ-hiɹ gyɹ-zeɹ • [the book] has turned yellow! • [书] 变黄了! ʃ (Gi) ʃuɹkwæɹ | ʃuɹkwæɹ | gyɹ • very yellow • 深黄

ʃuɹ-tiɹmiɹ /ʃuɹtiɹmiɹ/ shilhimi (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ʃuɹ-tiɹmiɹ) **NOUN** ʃ Tone: M ▶ 7th month. • 七月

ʃuɹ-jiɹ /ʃuɹjiɹ/ shini (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ʃuɹjiɹ) **ADVERB** ʃ Tone: H# ▶ The day before yesterday. • 前天 ʃ ʃuɹ-jiɹ | -ɹuɹ-jiɹ • the day before yesterday • 前天

ʃuɹ-ʃuɹ-dziɹ /ʃuɹ-ʃuɹdziɹ/ shishizze **NOUN** ʃ Tone: -L ▶ Root of Anhwei Barberry (*Berberis anhweiensis* Abrendt), a plant used in Chinese medicine. • 安徽刺黄柏、黄柏、刺黄柏、三颗针 (一种中药) ʃ Classifier: dziɹ

ʃuɹ-txɹɹɹ /ʃuɹ-txɹɹɹ/ shide'er (La: ʃuɹ-txɹɹɹ) **ADJECTIVE** ʃ Tone: #H ▶ Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). • 平滑 ʃ ʃuɹ-txɹɹɹ-zoɹ • very smooth • 很平滑 ʃ ʃuɹ-txɹɹɹ gyɹ-zeɹ • (it) was made nice and smooth • 弄得平滑了

ʃuɹ-tseɹ /ʃuɹtseɹ/ shizeɹ **ADVERB** ʃ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Indeed, really, honestly • 实在 ʃ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 实在

ʃuɹ-tsuɹ1 /ʃuɹtsuɹ/ shizi (Jj: same) **NOUN** ʃ 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” ʃ ʃuɹ-tsuɹ | ɹuɹ-naɹ | tʰiɹ-pɹɹ~pɹɹ • to carry a pistol • 带手枪 ʃ Classifiers: naɹa, naɹa ʃ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 十字: 十字架手枪

ʃuɹ-tsuɹ2 /ʃuɹtsuɹ/ shizi **NOUN** ʃ Tone: LM ▶ Persimmon. • 柿子 ʃ ʃuɹ-tsuɹ | ɹuɹ-soɹ-ɹuɹ hwæɹ-biɹ! • Let's buy a few persimmons! • 买一些柿子吧! ʃ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 柿子

ʃuɹ-tshɹiɹ /ʃuɹtshɹiɹ/ shicee (Da, Jj: same) **NUMERAL** ʃ Tone: L# ▶ 70. • 七十

ʃyɹ /ʃyɹ/ shu

NOUN ʃ Tone: #H ▶ Dice. • 骰子 ʃ ʃyɹ | zɹɹ-ɹuɹ • four dice (dice came in sets of four) • 四个骰子 ʃ See also: ʃyɹ-kʰuɹ ʃ Classifier: ɹuɹ

ʃyɹɹ /ʃyɹɹ/ shu (Gi, Jj: same) **VERB** ʃ Tone: Mɹ ① ▶ To look after, to take care of (children). • 带 (孩子……) ʃ zoɹ-myɹ | ɹuɹ-ɹuɹ ʃyɹɹ • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带个孩子 ʃ zoɹ-myɹ ʃyɹɹ • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带孩子 ʃ leɹ-ʃyɹ tʰiɹ-kʰuɹ | tʰæɹjæɹ soɹ • 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) ʃ tæɹ-ʃuɹ | ɹzɹɹ ʃyɹ-poɹ-biɹ-hoɹ! • 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) ʃ tæɹ-ʃuɹ | ɹzɹɹ ʃyɹ-biɹ-hoɹ! • 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)

ʃyɹɹɹ /ʃyɹɹɹ/ shuddu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same) **VERB** ʃ Tone: M ① ▶ To think. • 想 ʃ æɹtsoɹ ʃyɹɹɹ? • What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind? • 在想什么? ʃ njɹɹ | ɹuɹ bæɹ ʃyɹɹɹ • I'm thinking about something. • 我在想一件事情. ʃ ʃyɹɹɹ tʰyɹ • to understand • 明白, 想起 ʃ njɹɹ | ʃyɹɹɹ tʰyɹ • I understand. • 我明白. ʃ tʃʰuɹ | leɹ-ʃyɹɹɹ | leɹ-tʰyɹ-zeɹ • He has understood. • 他明白了. ʃ tʃʰuɹ | ɹwæɹ | ʃyɹɹɹ kyɹ! • He's really smart! / He's really resourceful! • 他真的很聪明 / 他真的很足智多谋! ʃ tʃʰuɹ | ɹwæɹ | leɹ-ʃyɹɹɹ tʰyɹ-kyɹ! • 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 ʃ njɹɹ | leɹ-ʃyɹɹɹ | leɹ-tʰyɹ-zeɹ! • I remember! I recollect! • 我想起了! ʃ tʃʰuɹ | leɹ-ʃyɹɹɹ-leɹ-tʰyɹ-zeɹ • 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 ʃ ʃyɹɹɹ tʰyɹ • 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 ʃ ʃyɹɹɹ tʰyɹ | zɹwæɹ • to be full of nostalgia • 特别想念 ʃ njɹɹ | noɹ ʃyɹɹɹ • I miss you! • 我想你! ʃ ʃyɹɹɹ qʰwɹɹ tʰyɹ • to have a fit of nostalgia • 想念 ʃ ʃyɹɹɹ-zoɹ, | tʰiɹ! • 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) sɿ˧dɿ˧ mɤ˨˩-zo! • There's no need
to worry / feel unhappy • 不用发愁！ ④ ▶ Volitive: to
want, to wish. • 想、意志

ʃʏ-[kʰu] /ʃʏ-[kʰu]/ *shukee*

VERB ❷ Tone: L# ❶ ▶ To cast dice. • 擲骰子 ❷
 ❷ ▶ To bet (meaning extended from the original meaning, ‘to throw the dice’). • 賭博、下注、玩钱的游戏 (由原义‘擲骰子’引申而来)。 ❷ sy˧˥˩ |
 -jɿ˧˥˩ po˧˥˩ • to bet • 賭博 ❷ Morphological makeup: sy˧˥˩ |
 kʰu˧˥˩ 2

ʃʊ|njɤ /ʃʊ|njɤ/ shunya (Ji: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ▶ Tree knot (tree bur; burl). • 树瘤
[sy˥njɿ̯˦˧˥ | ni˨˩] • ~ COP • 是树瘤。 🌸 Classifier: [wɿ̯˦˧]

ʃy+pi /ʃy+pi/ shuibi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Pen (writing implement). • 自来
水笔 (书写工具) 🌸 Classifier: kəɿ 🌸 Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 水笔

ʃv-ʃvʹ /ʃv-ʃvʹ/ shushu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʃv-ʃvʹ)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: MH# ▶ Paper. • 纸 ǃ ɣʏʏ | ɖwʏ-
pʰæʔ • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ǃ (Gi) ɣʏʏ | ɖwʏ-
pʰæʔ • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 🌀 Classifier: pʰæʔ_a

ʃwa~ʃwa~ʃwa /ʃwa.ʃwa.ʃwa/ shua-shua-shua

IDEOPHONE 𩇛 Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of rain. • 形声词：下雨的声音 ㊦ See also: tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ

ʃwæt̚ 1 /ʃwæt̚/ shuae (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: M ▶ Otter. • 水獭 📦 In local Chinese
dialect: 水獭猫 📖 [ɕwæt̚˥˩-yu˥˩] • otter skin • 水獭皮 🌀
Classifier: ㄩ˥˩

ʃwæ-2 /ʃwæ-/ shuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Tall. • 高 ǵy˥mi˥ ʃwæt˥
• tall; literally ‘with a tall body’ • 高、身材高 ǵh˥a˥-
ʃwæt˥-ǵy˥ • very tall • 非常高 ǵ (La) tʃh˥u˥ | ə˥pɾ˥ |
ʃwæt˥-ǵy˥! • (S)he is extremely tall! • 他非常高! ǵ (Gi)
tʃh˥u˥ | a˥pa˥ | ʃwæt˥-ʃwæt˥-ǵy˥! • (S)he is extremely
tall! ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not use this
phrasing. • 他非常高! ǵ (phonological elicitation)
tʃh˥u˥ | le˥-ʃwæt˥-ze˥! • It has grown tall! • 变高了!

ʃwæt_a /ʃwæt/ shuae

VERB 𪛗 Tone: M_a ▶ To stir (monosyllable). • 搅拌 𪛗
(**semantics**) This verb is generally employed in reduplicated form: /le-ɕwæɪ~ɕwæɪ/. 𪛗 (**phonological elicitation**) le-ɕwæɪ • **ACCOMP** ~ 实施 𪛗 (**phonological elicitation**) mɿ-ɕwæɪ • **NEG** ~: not to stir • 否定 ~: 不搅拌 𪛗 (**phonological elicitation**) tsoɪ~tsoɪ ɕwæɪ

- to stir things • 搅拌东西 See also: [ɥwæɭ~ɥwæɭ](#)

ʃwæɹ_a /ʃwæɹ/ shuaeq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

VERB 🌸 Tone: L_a ▶ To cure (food) with smoke, to smoke (food or objects). • 熏 (食物、木头等等) ǃ **ɕeɪ̯ɕwǎw** • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ǃ **niːtsoːɕwǎw** • to smoke fish • 熏鱼 ǃ **siːɕwǎw** • 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) ǃ See also: **taːnqɿ**

ʃwæ/ /ʃwæ/ shuaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𦵏 Tone: LH ► Wedge. • 楔子 𪛗 [ɕwæ] laʔ
• to strike a wedge • 打一个楔子 𪛗 [ɕwæ] laʔ-zɛʔ •
struck a wedge • 打了一个楔子 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) [ɕwæ] hwæʔ-zɛʔ • ...bought a wedge • 买了楔子 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) [ɕwæ] tʰɿʔ-[ju] ≈ [ɕwæ] tʰɿʔ-[ju] • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ~ 指示代词量词: 那个楔子 𪛗 (phonological elicitation) [ɕwæ] tʰɿʔ-kʰwɿʔ • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ~ 指示代词量词: 那个楔子 𪛗 (Gi) [ɕwæ] kʰuʔ • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 𪛗 (La) [ɕwæ] kʰuʔ • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 𪛗 hwæʔ[pʰæ] tʰɿʔ-naʔ, | [ɕwæ] kʰuʔ-zoʔ-hoʔ! • 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)。 𦵏 Classifiers: kʰwɿʔ_a, |uʔ_b

ʃwæ1 /ʃwæ1/ shuaeq

VERB 𐀔 Tone: MH ► To defecate. •拉 (屎) 𐀔 q'hæ-
 swæ: • to defecate 𐀔 (tonology) The tonal pattern is
 regular. •拉屎

ʃwæ-|bæ| /ʃwæ-|bæ|/ shuaebbae (Da, Jj: ʃwæ-|bæ|)

NOUN 茶 Tone: L# ▶ Camellia flower. • 映山红 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 山茶花 ʃ̺swæʔbæʅ bæʅ • The camellia flowers are in bloom. • 山茶花开了. ʃ̺soʔtɕiʔmiʔ, | ʃ̺swæʔbæʅ bæʅ! • Camellia flowers bloom in the third month! • 山茶花是在三月份开花的! ʃ̺ʃ̺swæʔbæʅ-siʅ • camellia tree • 山茶树 ◻ See also: ʃ̺swæʔsiʅʃ̺

ʃwæ-|gʏ#| /ʃwæ-|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) 𐎗𐎫𐎲𐎶𐎵, | æ̌ʂæ̌, | ɲwɤ̌hã̌, | ʂwæ̌gy̌#̌, | nǎtsʰǐ | -tɛ̌hɤ̌pɤ̌mǐ#, | qy̌ɿ̌-ťʂhæ̌nǎ • 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。

ɕwæŋgy̌] /ɕwæŋgy̌/ shuaeggu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. • 柜子 ㊦ Classifier: [uŋ]

ɕwæŋpɤŋtʰeŋ] /ɕwæŋpɤŋtʰeŋ/ shuaebetɛi

NOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ▶ Twins. • 双胞胎 ㊦ (phonology) In Na, a periphrase can be used: /niŋ-[uŋ dzoŋ]/ “there are two (children)”. ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 双胞胎

ɕwæŋtɕæŋ] /ɕwæŋtɕæŋ/ shuae'er

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Lamé 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。 ㊦ tɕʰuŋ | ɕwæŋtɕæŋ-hĩŋ dʒuŋ-yŋ niŋ! • He is lame in the legs! • 他腿瘸了! ㊦ doŋbyŋ-tɕwæŋtɕæŋ | seŋ-mɤŋ-hĩŋ! • He is lame in the legs, he can't walk! • 他腿

瘸了，不能走路!

ɕwæŋsiŋ#] /ɕwæŋsiŋ/ shuaesee

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Camellia tree. • 山茶树 ㊦ See also: ɕwæŋbæŋ]

ɕwæŋ~ɕwæŋ] /ɕwæŋɕwæŋ/ shuaeshuae

VERB ㊦ Tone: H- ▶ To stir (reduplicated form). • 搅拌 (重叠形式) ㊦ leŋ-ɕwæŋ~ɕwæŋ • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ㊦ leŋ-qʰæŋ-hoŋ-zeŋ | dʒuŋ-ɕwæŋ~ɕwæŋ-ɕ! • 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: ɕwæŋ

ɕwæŋtsuŋ] /ɕwæŋtsuŋ/ shuaezi (Gi, Da: Ø)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ Brush. • 刷子 ㊦ Classifier: naŋ • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刷子

ɕwɤŋljɤŋ-kwɤŋ] /ɕwɤŋljɤŋ-kwɤŋ/ shualiaqua

NOUN ㊦ Tone: -L ▶ Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. • 挂在马胸前的铃铛 ㊦ Classifier: kwɤŋ]a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

t

taɿ /taɿ/ da

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Reliable, trustworthy. • 可靠
 ❶ **ljɿ-taɿ** (| zɥæ/) • very reliable • 很靠谱 ❷ **ljɿ-taɿ-zoɿ** • very reliable • 很靠谱 ❸ **ljɿ mɿ-taɿ** (| zɥæ/) • not reliable at all • 不靠谱 ❹ **noɿ | ljɿ mɿ-taɿ-hɿ | dɥɿ-yɿ niɿ!** • You are an irresponsible person! / You are not a reliable person! • 你是不靠谱的人! ❺ **noɿ | ətsoɿ jiɿ-ɿ | ljɿ mɿ-taɿ!** • Whatever you do, you are not reliable! • 你做什么都不地道! 你做什么都不靠谱! ❻ **noɿ | ətsoɿ jiɿ-ɿ | ljɿ-taɿ-zoɿ!** • 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!

taɿa /taɿ/ da

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ❶ **kwɿ-kɥɿ tɥɿ-taɿ** • to warm up (food...) beside a fire • 放在火炉旁边热一下 (饭)

taɿa /dɥɿ taɿ/ da

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: La ▶ Classifier for sums of money. • 量词: 钱 (一笔) ❶ **dʒeɿ | dɥɿ-taɿ** • a (big) sum of money • 一笔钱

taɿ /taɿ/ daq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To give way, to fall behind. • 退后 ❶ **koɿtɥoɿ taɿ** • to give way, to fall behind • 往后退 ❷ **noɿ | leɿ-taɿ! | hɿbæɿ tɥɿ-dziɿ-kɥɿ!** • You move over! Give the guest a seat! • 你让一下! 给客人座位!

taɿa /dɥɿ taɿ/ da (Gi: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MHa ▶ All; the whole...; everyone. • 量词: 全部、一切, 大家 ❶ **(usage)** Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ❷ See also: dɥɿ-taɿ

taɿdyɿ /taɿdyɿ/ daddu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Pocket. • 口袋、衣袋、兜子 ❶ **njɿ | taɿdyɿ-qoɿ | tsɥeɿmæɿ-taɿkɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ❷ **njɿ | taɿdyɿ-qoɿ | tsɥeɿmæɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ❸ Classifier: **ɿuɿ**

taɿdziɿ /taɿdziɿ/ Dazzee

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Dazzee, a Na village down below Nisei, upward from Lataddi (/laɿtɥaɿ-diɿ/). Latitude: 27.74424, longitude: 100.79787 • 大祖 (达祖): 村落名 (2024 年: 四川省凉山彝族自治州盐源县泸沽湖镇大祖)。经纬度: 100.79787, 27.74424 ❶ **hiɿkiɿ**,

| niɿseɿ, **| taɿdziɿ**, **| mɿɿqɥæɿ**, **| laɿtɥaɿ-diɿ** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuæ, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /laɿtɥaɿ-diɿ/, 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)

taɿdzɿɿ /taɿdzɿɿ/ Dajja

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **Dar rgyes** ? དར་རྒྱེས་ ?

taɿdʒoɿdziɿ /taɿdʒoɿdziɿ/ dazhoozee

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Small prayer flag. • 小经幡 ❸ Classifier: **dziɿ**

taɿfyɿ /taɿfyɿ/ dafu

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH.LH ▶ Excrement. • 大粪 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大粪

taɿgɿɿ /taɿgɿɿ/ dagge (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Gaunt, emaciated. • 瘦弱、枯瘦 ❷ Synonym: **tæɿpɿɿ**

taɿhoɿ /taɿhoɿ/ daho

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Together. • 一起 ❶ **dɥɿ-tɥɿ-taɿhoɿ kɥɿɿ** • The whole village went together. • 全村一起去了。 ❷ **taɿhoɿ jiɿ** • to work together • 一起工作 ❸ **taɿhoɿ tsɥoɿ** • to dance together • 一起跳舞 ❷ Synonym: **tɥɿwæɿ-tɥɿwæɿ**

taɿhwɿɿ /taɿhwɿɿ/ dahua

VERB ❸ Tone: L ❶ ▶ 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、陪奩) ❶ **ətsoɿ taɿhwɿɿ-jiɿ? | ət-suɿkɿɿ (-dzoɿ), | dɥɿ-liɿ-ɿ-biɿ!** • 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) ㄅ ti˥tsu˥ | qʰa˥-|ɰu˥ ta˥hɰɿ? — ti˥tsu˥ | ɲi˥-|ɰu˥ ta˥hɰɿ! • 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) ㄅ hɿ˥-ki˥ | dʑu˥-kʰwɿ˥ ta˥hɰɿ-zo˥-ji˥! • We shall have to make a present to people! / It's going to be an occasion to make a present to people! (For instance, when a child goes through the “Coming of age” rite.) • 应该给人家送礼了! (例如, 人家为孩子进行成年礼时, 要送礼。) ㄅ zo˥-mɿ˥-ki˥, | ta˥hɰɿ˥ mɿ˥-kɿ˥! • 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) ㄅ ɰu˥-| ta˥hɰɿ˥ • to offer alcohol as a present • 送酒(作为礼物) ㄅ li˥ | ta˥hɰɿ˥ • to offer tea as a present • 送茶(作为礼物) ㄅ dze˥-| ta˥hɰɿ˥ • to offer sweets as a present • 送糖(作为礼物) ㄅ Morphological makeup: This is probably a Chinese borrowing from the same stratum as ‘method’, 办法, whose syllable 法 is borrowed as /hɰɿ/, a syllable that is segmentally identical to that of the second syllable in 打发, namely 发. ㄅ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打发

-ta.kɿ /-/ dage

SUFFIX ㄅ Tone: ? ▶ Alone, only. • 只、才 ㄅ ɔ˥-| ta˥kɿ˥, | ɰwɿ˥ mɿ˥-ko˥! • On one's own, it's really hard to talk! (Reflection about a recording: the speaker was struggling to put together a coherent narrative with the linguist as sole listener.) • 自己一个人, 说不出话来! / 一个人说话, 很难讲下去! (描述一个发音合作人在录音时的困难: 如果只有半懂不懂的调查者在听, 很难流利地讲话。) ㄅ ɲjɿ˥-| ta˥kɿ˥ • me alone / me, on my own • 我一个人 ㄅ no˥-| ta˥kɿ˥ • you alone / you, on your own • 你一个人 ㄅ tɕʰu˥-| ta˥kɿ˥ • he alone / he, on his own • 他一个人 ㄅ tɕʰu˥-| ɐ˥ɲi˥-| ta˥kɿ˥ | le˥-| ti˥! • Her mother only got a day off yesterday (=today, she is back to work)! (Context: talking about a child whose mother is absent, as she is at work.) • 她母亲昨天那天才有假期! (情景: 谈一个孩子的母亲, 说她前一天才能休息, 而当天在上班。) ㄅ a˥ko˥, | hɿ˥ dʑu˥-ɣ˥-| ta˥kɿ˥ dzo˥! • There is only one person at home! • 只有一个人在家!

ta.kɿ˥ /ta.kɿ˥/ dage (Jj: same)

VERB ㄅ Tone: LM ▶ To tease (by gestures). • 逗弄(动作)

ta.ko˥ /ta.ko˥/ dago

VERB ㄅ Tone: M ▶ To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. • 打工 ㄅ ta˥-ko˥ hu˥-ze˥! • (S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money! • (他) 打工去了! ㄅ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打工

ta.ko˥ /ta.ko˥/ dago (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ㄅ Tone: L# ▶ To delay, to hold up. • 耽误 ㄅ hɿ˥-| ta˥-ko˥ • to delay people • 耽误人家 ㄅ tɕʰu˥-| hɿ˥-| ta˥-ko˥ | ɰwæ˥! • (S)he delays people a lot! • 他耽误大家很多! ㄅ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耽搁

ta.li˥ /ta.li˥/ Dali

NOUN ㄅ Tone: LH ▶ Dali (city name). • 大理 ㄅ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大理

ta.mo˥ /ta.mo˥/ damo (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: ta.mɿ˥)

VERB ㄅ Tone: H.L ▶ To wilt, to wither (flower...). • 萎、萎蔫 ㄅ le˥-| ta˥-mo˥-ze˥! • It has wilted! • 萎蔫了!

ta.mɿ˥ /ta.mɿ˥/ damu

VERB ㄅ Tone: L ▶ Proverb. • 谚语 ㄅ æ˥-| ɰæ˥-| ta˥-mɿ˥ • same meaning: proverb (literally ‘proverb of yore’) • 同上: 谚语(直译: ‘从前的老话’) ㄅ (Gi) æ˥-| ɰæ˥-| ta˥-mɿ˥ • proverb; traditional story • 谚语、传统故事

ta.na˥ /ta.na˥/ dana

VERB ㄅ Tone: M ▶ To cure (meat etc) with smoke. • 熏 ㄅ ɰe˥-| ta˥-na˥ • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ㄅ ɰe˥-| ta˥-na˥-ze˥ • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ㄅ See also: ɰwæ˥_a

ta.na˥ /ta.na˥/ dana (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ㄅ Tone: L# ▶ Crossbow. • 弩弓 ㄅ Classifiers: pɿ˥_b, na˥_a ㄅ Comparanda: (Pumi) ta22næ35

ta.pi˥ 1 /ta.pi˥/ dabi

ADJECTIVE ㄅ Tone: M ▶ Identical to, like, to the likeness of. • 如、像、像……那样 ㄅ no˥-| bi˥-| ta˥-pi˥, ... • like you; following your example • 像你 ㄅ ɲjɿ˥-| bi˥-| ta˥-pi˥... • like me; following my example • 像我 ㄅ no˥-| ɰ-| by˥, | ɲjɿ˥-| ɰ-| by˥, | ta˥-pi˥! • Yours and ours are built on the same pattern / are identical! (Context: discussing the farms of the village: they are all built on the same model, in the same way, and thus identical.) • 你家的(房子), 我家的(房子), 都是一样的! (如: 一个村子里的房子, 都是按同一个模式建设的。) ㄅ no˥-| ɰw˥-| gy˥, | ɲjɿ˥-| ɰw˥-| gy˥, | 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! ㄅ tɕʰu˥-| bi˥-| | ta˥-pi˥, | ɲjɿ˥-| ɰw˥-| 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! • 我要盖跟这房子一样的房子! 𐍧 **no˧=ɿ ɲɿɿ=ɿ, | ta˧pi˧˥ mɿ˧-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 𐍧 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’) 𐍧 In local Chinese dialect: 打比 𐍧 (**phonological elicitation**) **ta˧pi˧˥-ze˧** • ~ **PFV** 打比方了 𐍧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

ta˧pi˧˥3 /ta˧pi˧˥/ dabi

NOUN 𐍧 Tone: M ▶ Example, analog. • 比喻 (汉语借词: ‘打比方’, 当地汉语方言 ‘打比’) 𐍧 In local Chinese dialect: 打比 𐍧 **ta˧pi˧˥ɲi˧-ze˧ mæ˧!** • I only say this as an example! • 只是比方而已! 𐍧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

ta˧pʰi˧ /ta˧pʰi˧/ dapi

NOUN 𐍧 Tone: L# ▶ Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. • 艾、艾蒿 𐍧 Classifier: **dzi˧**

ta˧qa~ta˧qa~ta˧qa /ta˧qa.ta˧qa.ta˧qa/ dagha-dagha-dagha

IDEOPHONE 𐍧 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!” 𐍧 ([Housebuilding2.64](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S64](#)) **po˧tɕɯ˧ mɿ˧-tɕɯ˧-hĩ˧ | ɕwɿ˧-se˧, | ta˧qa~ta˧qa~ta˧qa pi˧, | ɕwɿ˧-da˧~da˧-ɿ, | wɿ˧ | ɕwɿ˧-so˧ F | lo˧ mɿ˧-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 𐍧 Tone: L+H# ▶ Crosslegged (bodily posture). • 盘腿 (而坐) 𐍧 **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 𐍧 Tone: M ▶ Serious, reliable, careful; clear (to see clearly). • 严肃认真、细心、细致, (看得) 清楚、清晰 𐍧 **mɿ˧-ta˧~ta˧** • **NEG** ~: sloppy, not careful • 否定 ~: 邋遢、草率、潦草 𐍧 **hĩ˧ tɕʰu˧-tɿ, | ta˧~ta˧!** • (S)he works carefully! • 他很认真! 𐍧 See also: **ta˧~ta˧2**

ta˧~ta˧2 /ta˧ta˧/ dada

ADVERB 𐍧 Tone: M ▶ Exactly (right), just (right). • 刚 (好)、正 (好) 𐍧 **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) 𐍧 **le˧-li˧ ta˧~ta˧** • to see clearly • 看清楚 𐍧 **lo˧ji˧ mɿ˧-ta˧~ta˧** • to do sloppy work • 工作草率 𐍧 See also: **ta˧~ta˧1**

tæ˧ /tæ˧/ dae

VERB 𐍧 Tone: MH ▶ To run out of: e.g. the food supplies run out. • 断 (断货的断) 𐍧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 断

tæ˧pɿ /tæ˧pɿ/ daebau (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

ADJECTIVE 𐍧 Tone: L# ① ▶ Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. • 晒干的 (水果、蔬菜……) 𐍧 **ɿtɕʰɿ-tæ˧pɿ** • dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun • 晒干的蔬菜 𐍧 **ɕe˧-tæ˧pɿ** • dry meat, meat dried in the sun • 晒干的肉 𐍧 **ɿtɕʰɿ | le˧-tæ˧pɿ kʰu˧** • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干) 𐍧 **ɿtɕʰɿ | tæ˧pɿ gy˧** • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干) 𐍧 See also: **ta˧gy˧** ② ▶ Skinny, thin (person). • 瘦 (人很瘦)

tæ˧tɕæ˧ /tæ˧tɕæ˧/ dae'er (Gi: same, Da: **tæ˧tɕæ˧**, Jj: **tæ˧tɕɿ**)

NOUN 𐍧 Tone: L# ▶ Oesophagus; Adam's apple. • 喉管、喉结 𐍧 Classifier: **ɿu˧**

te /te/ dei

INTERJECTION 𐍧 Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: Well done! • 感叹词: 恭喜! 佩服! 𐍧 ([ComingOfAge2.92](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S92](#)) **te! | no˧ | ɕwæ˧-ze˧!** • Excellent! You are great! • 恭喜! 你很利害! 𐍧 ([ComingOfAge2.28](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28](#))

te˧a /ɕwɿ˧ te˧/ dei

CLASSIFIER 𐍧 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for generations. • 量词: 代 𐍧 **tɕʰu˧-tɿ** • this generation • 这代 𐍧 See also: **tɕʰæ˧2** 𐍧 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 代

ti˧ /ti˧/ di

NOUN 𐍧 Tone: L ▶ Candle. • 蜡烛 𐍧 **ti˧ | ɕwɿ˧-ɿu˧ tʰi˧-tɕɿ** • to light a candle • 点一个蜡烛 𐍧 See also: **la˧tɕɿ** 𐍧 Classifier: **ɿu˧**

ti˥ /ti˥/ di

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To become mature, to become an adult. • 成熟 (人成熟) ɿ hĩ˥ tʰɿ˥-ɿ˥, | gɿ˥-ti˥-ze˥! • This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature! • 这个人, 成熟了! / 是大人了! ɿ hĩ˥ tʰɿ˥-ɿ˥, | mɿ˥-ti˥-su˥! • This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet! • 这个人, 还不成熟! ɿ zo˥mɿ˥ | gɿ˥-ti˥, | lo˥ ha˥! • For a child to grow/to become an adult is no easy business! (Refers to difficulty both for the child and for the family) • 孩子长成熟 (的过程), 还是挺难的!

ti˥a /ti˥a/ diq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ 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……) ɿ læ˥tsu˥ | ti˥ • to pound hot peppers • 捣辣椒 ɿ tsʰo˥ | ko˥ | ti˥ • to pound cardamom • 捣草果 ɿ dze˥ | ti˥ • to pound Szechuan pepper • 捣花椒 ɿ tso˥ | bo˥ | ti˥ • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒土墙 ② ▶ To hit, to strike lightly. • 拍打 ɿ (phonological elicitation) hĩ˥ | ti˥ • to slap someone, to hit someone mildly • 拍打人 ɿ hĩ˥ | dʰu˥-ɿ˥ | ti˥-ze˥ • (She/he) has slapped someone. • (他) 拍打了某人。 ɿ (La, Gi) xo˥ | qʰwɿ˥ | 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 ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). • 决定 (汉语借词: ‘定’) ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 定

ti˥a /dʰu˥ | ti˥/ di

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). • 量词: 层 (一层灰、一层木板……) ɿ dzu˥ | na˥ | mi˥ | gɿ˥ | ti˥ | qo˥ | tʰɿ˥ • 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˥dɔ˥ /ti˥dɔ˥/ Diddeo

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Diddeo, a masculine given name. For writing it in Chinese characters: since 棣 and 啍 are

not among the most commonly used characters, the simpler and more common characters 定珠 are sometimes used. • 棣啍: 一个男性名字。由于‘棣’、‘啍’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. ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?

ti˥pʰo˥ /ti˥pʰo˥/ dipo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Ceiling. • 天花板 ❸ Classifier: pʰæ˥a

ti˥tje˥ /ti˥tje˥/ didia

VERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ To treat, to handle (someone in a certain way). • 对待 ❖ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ti˥tje˥]. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 对待

ti˥tsu˥ /ti˥tsu˥/ dizi (Da, Dd: same, Gi: ti˥tsu˥)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). • 竹箱 ❸ Classifier: | u˥

ti˥tsʰo˥ /ti˥tsʰo˥/ dico (Gi: ti˥tsu˥)

NOUN ❸ 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 ɿ ti˥tsʰo˥ | zy˥ • to sew corduroy • 缝灯芯绒 ɿ ti˥tsʰo˥ | zy˥ | ba˥ | la˥ • corduroy garment • 灯芯绒衣服

ti˥tsæ˥ /ti˥tsæ˥/ dizhae

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Group leader (for instance: leader of a group of militiamen). • 队长 (如: 民宾队长) ❸ Classifier: ɿ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 队长

ti˥tsʰu˥ /ti˥tsʰu˥/ dichi

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Hammer. • 铁锤 ❸ Classifier: | u˥ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 铁锤

tje˥fæ˥ /tje˥fæ˥/ diafae

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Electric rice cooker. • 电饭锅 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电饭

tje˥-tje˥-tje˥ /tje˥-tje˥-tje˥/ die-die-die

INTERJECTION ❸ 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。

tjɿ˥hwa˥ /tjɿ˥hwa˥/ diahua (La: tje˥hwa˥)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Telephone. • 电话

¶ **tjɤ˥˥hwa˥˥tɕi˥˥** ≈ **tje˥˥hwa˥˥tɕi˥˥** • to pick up the 'phone, to answer the 'phone; note that the verb here is also a loan-word • 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) ❸ Classifier: [ɥɔ˥˥] ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电话

tjɤ˥˥no˥˥ /tjɤ˥˥no˥˥/ *diannao*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Computer. • 电脑 ¶ **ooo!** **tjɤ˥˥no˥˥-qo˥˥** | **dzu˥˥** | **hu˥˥-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……) ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电脑

tjɤ˥˥po˥˥ /tjɤ˥˥po˥˥/ *diabo*

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Fort; pillbox; blockhouse for military use. • 碉堡 ❹ Classifier: [ɥɔ˥˥] ❺ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 碉堡

tjɤ˥˥su˥˥ /tjɤ˥˥su˥˥/ *diashi* (*La*: **tjɤ˥˥su˥˥**, **tjɤ˥˥su˥˥**, **tje˥˥su˥˥**, **tje˥˥su˥˥**, **tje˥˥su˥˥**)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH.M ▶ Television. • 电视 ¶ **tjɤ˥˥su˥˥li˥˥** • to watch television • 看电视 ¶ **tjɤ˥˥su˥˥-qo˥˥** • on television • 电视上 ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电视

to˥˥ /qɥ˥˥to˥˥/ *do*

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_a ▶ An armful of. • 量词: 抱 ¶ **q˥˥ɥ˥˥dʒæ˥˥** | **qɥ˥˥to˥˥** • an armful of string (i.e. a huge quantity of string; see the narrative *TraderAndHisSon*) • 一抱绳子

to˥˥ 1 /to˥˥/ *doq* (*Gi*, *Jj*: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To wrestle. • 摔跤 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le˥˥to˥˥-ze˥˥** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has wrestled • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ **dʒæ˥˥-dʒæ˥˥to˥˥** • to wrestle • 摔跤

to˥˥ 2 /to˥˥/ *doq*

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To lie down. • 躺下 ¶ **thi˥˥to˥˥-ɕjɤ˥˥** • to lie down and rest • 躺着休息 ¶ **tʂɥ˥˥-qo˥˥** **qɥ˥˥to˥˥** **ɕjɤ˥˥-ɕjɤ˥˥**! • Come and lay here (for a rest)! • 过来这边躺一下!

to˥˥ 3 /to˥˥/ *doq*

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. • 有亲属关系 ¶ **q˥˥wɤ˥˥dʒu˥˥** | **le˥˥to˥˥-ze˥˥** • We have acquired a family tie! (through adop-

tion, marriage...) • 我们成了亲戚! (通过领养、婚姻……) ¶ (*BuriedAlive*2.152, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S152) **q˥˥wɤ˥˥dʒu˥˥** | **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! ¶ (*BuriedAlive*3.111, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S111) ❹ See also: **to˥˥to˥˥**

to˥˥ /to˥˥/ *doq* (*Da*: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Mountain slope, hillside. • 山坡, 岗 ¶ **to˥˥do˥˥** • to climb a hillside • 爬山坡 ¶ **kwɤ˥˥to˥˥** • mountain slope • 山坡 ❹ Classifier: [ɥɔ˥˥] (**CLF** for round objects)

to˥˥bɤ˥˥ /to˥˥bɤ˥˥/ *dobbe* (*Dd*: same, *Jj*: **ku˥˥bɤ˥˥**)

ADJECTIVE ❸ 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˥˥ /qɥ˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥/ *dobbi* (*Gi*, *Da*: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L ▶ Self-classifier for bottles. • 量词: 瓶 ¶ **qɥ˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **so˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **zy˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **q˥˥ɥ˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **su˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **gy˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥**, **tʂɥ˥˥to˥˥bi˥˥** • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十 ❹ See also: **to˥˥bi˥˥**

to˥˥bi˥˥ /to˥˥bi˥˥/ *dobbi* (*Gi*, *Da*: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Bottle. • 瓶子 ❹ See also: **to˥˥bi˥˥** ❺ Classifier: [ɥɔ˥˥]

to˥˥by˥˥di˥˥ /to˥˥by˥˥di˥˥/ *Dobbuddi*

NOUN ❸ 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˥˥by˥˥di˥˥ tɕɥ˥˥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。)

toʼji˧ /toʼji˧/ doyi

NOUN ❸ 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20世纪20年代非常流行，“拍个抖音”成为“拍短视频”的流行说法。 ❶ toʼji˧ pʰæ˧ • to shoot a short video, to make a video to post on the Douyin platform • “拍个抖音”：拍短视频

toʼkx̣ʰ# /toʼkx̣ʰ/ doge (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ① ▶ Forehead. • 额头 ❷ Classifier: ʈʰɿ˧ ② ▶ Luck, good fortune. • 运气 ❸ toʼkx̣ʰ dzɿ˧ • to be lucky; to have a good karma • 好运气，运气好 ❹ njɿ˧ | tʰi˧ | toʼkx̣ʰ dzɿ˧ (+ | zɰæ˧) • This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me! • 我今年运气好!

toʼkx̣ʰ-qʰæ˧ | di˧ | bæ˧ | bæ˧ /toʼkx̣ʰ-qʰæ˧ | di˧ | bæ˧ | bæ˧/ doge khaeddi bbaebbae (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L | L ▶ Plant with long filaments. • 永宁的一种植物 ❸ Classifier: bæ˧ 3

toʼkʰɿ˧ | mi˧ /toʼkʰɿ˧ | mi˧/ dokumi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Male dog. • 公狗 ❸ Classifiers: mi˧, pʰo˧

toʼmi˧ 1 /toʼmi˧/ domi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Pillar. • 柱子 ❶ hæ˧ | sɰi˧ | toʼmi˧ • 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 ❸ Classifier: ʈʰɿ˧

toʼmi˧ 2 /toʼmi˧/ domi

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Large slope. • 大山坡

toʼpi˧ /dɰi˧ toʼpi˧/ dobi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for times: n times as many / as much as... • 量词：倍（多几倍、少几倍等等） ❶ dɰi˧ | toʼpi˧, ni˧ | toʼpi˧, so˧ | toʼpi˧, zɰi˧ | toʼpi˧, qʰɿ˧ | toʼpi˧, sɰi˧ | toʼpi˧, gy˧ | toʼpi˧, tʰe˧ | toʼpi˧ • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数

词结合，一至十

toʼpy˧ /toʼpy˧/ dobu

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ To begin with, at first, in the first place. • 最初 ❶ so˧ | da˧ | toʼpy˧ | so˧, | dɰi˧ | pi˧ | hɰi˧ |! | gu˧ | ji˧ | gu˧ | dzo˧ | dɰi˧ | pi˧ | le˧ | tʰɰwæ˧ | ze˧ |! | dɰi˧ | pi˧ | le˧ | ky˧ | dzo˧, | le˧ | tʰɰwæ˧ | 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！ ❷ Ety-mology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) tō22pu51

toʼqa˧ /toʼqa˧/ dogha

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Kid (baby goat, young goat). • 羔羊 ❶ Synonym: tʰu˧ | toʼqa˧ ❷ Classifier: ʈʰɿ˧

toʼqo˧ /toʼqo˧/ dogho

VERB ❸ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To turn upside down. • 倒过来、倒放倒置 ❶ toʼqo˧ | tɰi˧ • to put upside down • 倒过来放 ❷ njɿ˧ | nɰi˧ | toʼqo˧ | bi˧ |! • I am going to turn (this object) upside down! • 我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！ ❸ toʼqo˧ | ze˧ | • ~ PFV • 倒过来了 ❹ le˧ | toʼqo˧ | • ACCOMP ~: to turn upside down (e.g. a glass) • 倒过来

toʼqo˧ | ly˧ /toʼqo˧ | ly˧/ dogholu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ku˧ | ty˧ | ly˧, Dd: ku˧ | ty˧ | ly˧)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Round in shape. • 圆形（球很圆） ❶ toʼqo˧ | ly˧ | gy˧ • round in shape • 圆形 ❷ Antonym: zɰi˧ | ly˧

toʼto˧ /toʼto˧/ dodo

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. • 有亲属关系 ❶ le˧ | to˧ | to˧ | • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❷ Morphological makeup: to˧ 3

toʼto˧ | to˧ /toʼto˧ | to˧/ dodo (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_b ▶ To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. • 抱小孩子、搂，互相拥抱 ❶ zo˧ | my˧ | to˧ | to˧ • to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child • 抱小孩子

toʼtoʼmi˧ /toʼtoʼmi˧/ dodomi

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM+H# ① ▶ Carefully. • 认真地 ❶ njɿ˧ | nɰi˧ | toʼtoʼmi˧ | zɰi˧ | bi˧ |! • I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step! • 我要认真地讲！ ❷ toʼtoʼmi˧ | so˧ • to study with great care • 认真地学习 ② ▶ Intentionally, purposely, on purpose. • 故意地

toɬɬɬ /toɬɬɬ/ dodeu (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L ▶ Short (of person). • 矮

❶ toɬɬɬ~ɬɬɬ • same meaning: of short stature • 矮

toɬzoɬ /toɬzoɬ/ dosso

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Small slope. • 小山坡

tō /tohō/ don

IDEOPHONE ❸ 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！ ❶ (Caravans.94, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S94) əɬjiɬ-suɬjiɬ, | əɬmiɬ=ɬæɬ-dzoɬ | ɬiɬ, | saɬ, | hæɬqʰɬɬ-dzoɬ, | jiɬkʰɬɬ, | ziɬ leɬ-ɬɬɬ, leɬ-ɬɬɬ, | to-hō! piɬ, | wɬɬ | saɬ leɬ-ɬiɬ, | leɬ-ɬiɬ! • 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，嘭！这会把她们惊醒；然后她们又开始纺，一直纺下去！

tōɬkwɬɬ /tōɬkwɬɬ/ dogua

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Wax gourd, white gourd, winter melon, *Benincasa hispida*. • 冬瓜 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 冬瓜

tyɬɬɬ /tyɬɬɬ/ du (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To plant, to bed out (rice). • 耕种、插秧 ❶ ɬiɬ tyɬɬ • to bed out rice • 插秧 ❶ leɬ-tyɬ-zeɬ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has bedded out (rice) • 实施 ~ 整体体：插秧了 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leɬ-tyɬ~tyɬ-zeɬ • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体：插秧了 ❶ bæɬdzɬɬ | tyɬ-biɬ-zoɬ-hoɬ! • It's going to be time to plant crops! • 要种庄稼了！

tyɬɬɬ 1 /ɬuɬ tyɬɬ/ du (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ 1,000. • 千 (数词充当量词) ❶ ɬuɬ-tyɬɬ • one thousand • 一千 ❶ ɬuɬ-tyɬ tyɬɬ • one thousand thousands = one million • 一千千，等于一百万 ❶ tsʰeɬ-tyɬ mæɬ • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万，等于一亿

tyɬɬɬ 2 /ɬuɬ tyɬɬ/ du (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ 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

tyɬ 1 /tyɬ/ duq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. • 搀扶、撑住、稳住

tyɬ 2 /tyɬ/ duq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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。 ❶ tsʰæɬɬuɬ | ɬiɬ-tyɬ • to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person • 喂药 ❶ ɬiɬ-dzuɬ-kʰuɬ, | ɬiɬ-tyɬ ɬiɬ-zeɬ mæɬ! • 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！

tyɬɬɬ /tyɬɬɬ/ duxie (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Centipede. • 蜈蚣 ❸ Classifier: miɬ

tyɬɬuɬ /tyɬɬuɬ/ dulee (Da: ɬɬɬ, Dd: ɬɬɬ) (phonology) The two syllables are coalescent in Ddeez-zhi's speech, as if the word consisted of a single syllable.)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Classifier: ɬuɬ

tyɬpoɬ /tyɬpoɬ/ dubo

VERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 赌博

tyɬqʰɬɬ /tyɬqʰɬɬ/ dukheu

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. • 临时坟墓 ❸ Classifier: ɬuɬ

tyɬtyɬ /tyɬtyɬ/ dudu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Hat. • 帽子 ❸ Classifier: ɬuɬ

tyɬtyɬ /tyɬtyɬ/ dudu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ Upright. • 直，笔直的 (如：站直) ② ▶ Upright, righteous, honest. • 耿直

tyɬtsʰuɬ /tyɬtsʰuɬ/ duci (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ① ▶ Time. • 时间 ❶ (Gi) njɬɬ | tyɬtsʰuɬ mɬɬ-dzoɬ. • 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。 ❶ (Gi) njɬɬ | tyɬtsʰuɬ dzoɬ. • 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 **¶ tyʈtsʰu˧ | dʒu˧-ju˧** • one hour • 一个小时 **¶ tyʈtsʰu˧ dʒu˧-ju˧ gy˧-ze˧!** • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 **¶ tyʈtsʰu˧ dʒu˧-ju˧ le˧-hu˧-ze˧**. • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 **¶ (Gi) tyʈtsʰu˧ qʰa˧-ju˧?** • What time

is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点点了? **¶ (La) tyʈtsʰu˧ qʰa˧-ju˧ dzo˧-su˧?** • What time is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点点了? **¶** Classifier: **ju˧** **¶** Comparanda: (Pumi) **tʰi22tsʰi51**

tyʈtsʰu˧li˧-di˧ /tyʈtsʰu˧li˧-di˧/ *duci liddi* (Jj, Dd: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN **¶** Tone: L# ► Clock; literally: ‘thing for seeing the time’. • 钟、手表 **¶** Morphological makeup: **tyʈtsʰu˧, li˧_a, -di˧**

tʰ

tʰaɫ- /tʰaɫ/ ta

PREFIX ❸ Tone: M ▶ Prohibitive. • 禁止式: 不要、别 ❶ tʰaɫ-ɫaɫ~ɫaɫ-zeɫ! • Stop quarrelling! • 别吵架了!

tʰaɫ /tʰaɫ/ taq

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Water buffalo (monosyllabic form, extracted from disyllables such as tʰaɫmiɫ#ɫ ‘female buffalo’). • 水牛 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɫ_a

tʰaɫ1 /tʰaɫ/ taq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Sharp, keen. • 锋利

tʰaɫ2 /tʰaɫ/ taq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To be possible, to be allowed: **PERMISSIVE**. • 可以, 允许 ❶ mɻɫ-tʰaɫ | mɻɫ-zɻɫ! | nɻɫ | dzuɫ-biɫniɫ-mɻɫ-gɻɫ! • It's not that good! I don't like to eat that! ❷ (syntax) The construction /mɻɫ-tʰaɫ | mɻɫ-V/ means ‘not very’, ‘……不怎么……’. • 不怎么好吃! 我不喜欢吃! ❶ (Mushrooms.12, 10.24397/pangloss-0005662#S12) əɫɫɻɫhæɫsɻɫ-moɫ-tʰuɫ-dzoɫ, | hɪɫ | mɻɫ-tʰaɫ | dɻɫ-mɻɫ-kyɫ! • 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! ❶ mɻɫ-dzeɫ-tsaɫbɻɫ, mɻɫ-tʰaɫ | mɻɫ-zɻɫ! • Barley flour is not too tasty! / Barley flour does not taste very good! • 大麦粉, 不怎么好吃! ❶ mɻɫ-tʰaɫ | mɻɫ-soɫ! • It is not too good (to the taste)! • 不怎么香!

tʰaɫloɫ /tʰaɫloɫ/ Talo

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ The name given to the Yongning plain by the Tibetans. • 永宁的藏语名称 ❶ tʰaɫloɫ-goɫbɻɫ • the temple of Thar Lam • 永宁大寺 ❶ tʰaɫloɫ-seɫgiɫ kɻɫmɻɫ • mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ❶ tʰaɫloɫ-hɪɫ#ɫ • the people of Yongning, the Na (Mosuo) • 永宁人, 永宁的人 (摩梭人) ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) thar lam ཐར་ལམ

tʰaɫmiɫ#ɫ /tʰaɫmiɫ/ tami

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female water buffalo. • 母水牛 ❶ dziɫmiɫ-tʰaɫmiɫ • same meaning: female water buffalo • 母水牛 ❶ dziɫmiɫ tʰuɫ-pʰoɫ dzoɫ, | tʰaɫmiɫniɫ! • This buffalo is a female! • 这头水牛是母的! ❸ Classifier: pʰoɫ_a

tʰaɫ-niɫ-niɫ-gɻɫ /tʰaɫniɫniɫgɻɫ/ tani niq ggu

ADVERB ❸ Tone: -H.L- ▶ Similar to. • 类似, 相近 ❶ tʰaɫ-niɫ-niɫ-gɻɫ, | dɻɫ-bæɫ tsɻɫ! • (These objects)

are alike; they're the same! • (这两样东西) 是相似的; 它们是一样的!

tʰaɫpʰɻɫ#ɫ /tʰaɫpʰɻɫ/ tapu

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Male water buffalo. • 公水牛 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɫ_a

tʰaɫtʰaɫ /tʰaɫtʰaɫ/ tata

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ tʰaɫtʰaɫ | dɻɫ-kʰwɻɫ • a good spot (for picking a certain kind of wild plant) • 一个好地方 (适合采摘某种野菜) ❶ nɻɫ | tʰaɫtʰaɫ | dɻɫ-kʰwɻɫ suɫ • (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) ❸ Classifier: kʰwɻɫ_a

tʰaɫɻɫ /tʰaɫɻɫ/ tawu

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Classifier: ɫuɫ_b ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 堂屋

tʰaɫzoɫ#ɫ /tʰaɫzoɫ/ tasso

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Baby water buffalo. • 小水牛 ❸ Classifier: miɫ_b

tʰaɫ-zwæɫmiɫ /tʰaɫzwæɫmiɫ/ taruaemi

NOUN ❸ Tone: L-M ▶ Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal). • 驴子 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɫ_a

tʰæɫɫæɫ /tʰæɫɫæɫ/ tæ'er (Gi, Da, Jj: tʰæɫɫɫ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Book. • 书 ❷ (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. ❸ Classifier: pɻɫ_b

tʰæɫkwæɫ /tʰæɫkwæɫ/ taewae

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Taiwan. • 台湾 ❶ tʰæɫkwæɫ-hɪɫ#ɫ • Taiwanese, person from Taiwan • 台湾人 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 台湾

tʰæɫtsuɫ /tʰæɫtsuɫ/ taezi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Jar. • 坛子 ❷ Synonym: jiɫ₄ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 坛子

thi /thi/ ti

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: M ▶ Able; capable; competent; clever. • 能干 ❷ **INTENSIVE.VERY** ~ • 很能干 ❸ **myl** thi thyl-y/ • that clever woman • 那个聪明女人 ❹ **myl** thyl-y/, | thi | zwæ/! • That woman is very clever. • 那个女人很聪明。 ❺ **zo**-thi • clever man • 聪明男人 ❻ **tsu** | mxt-thi! • (S)he is not clever! • 他不聪明! ❼ **tsu** | zo-thi! • He is clever! • 他很聪明! ❽ See also: zo-thi ❾ Antonym: bæ

thi- /thi/ ti-

PREFIX ❶ Tone: M ▶ Durative (**DUR**). • 持续体 ❷ **thi**-dzul-dzo! • **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。) ❸ **thi**-mxt-ni • otherwise, or else • 否则、要不然

thi_a /thi/ tiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: L_a ▶ To plane (wood flat). • 刨 ❷ (phonological elicitation) **tso**~**tso** thi(-ze) • to plane things • 刨东西 ❸ (phonological elicitation) **le**-thi-ze • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has planed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刨了 ❹ (phonological elicitation) **tso**~**tso** | le-thi(-ze) • to plane things • 刨东西 ❺ **pæ**phæ-thi • to plane a plank • 刨木板

thi₁ /thi/ tiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LH ▶ Plane. • 刨 ❷ (phonology) Phonetically, the vowel is somewhat diphthongized, getting close to [thje]. ❸ Classifier: na_a

thi₂ /thi/ tiq

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❶ Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Discourse particle: so, then, and then. • 然后

thi_{mi} /thi_{mi}/ timi

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Large plane. • 大刨 ❷ Classifier: na_a

thi_{ts}ho /thi_{ts}ho/ Ticho

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Tengchong, a city in Sichuan • 腾冲

thi_{zo} /thi_{zo}/ tisso

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Small plane. • 小刨 ❷ Classifier: na_a

tho_a /qul^htho/ to

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for solutions. • 量词: 办法, 解决的方法 (一个) ❷ **ə**-tso^h tho^h dzo^h-ky? • What can we do about it? / What can be

done about it? • 有什么办法? ❸ **ə**-tso^h tho^h dzo^h-ky? | qul^h-k^hwxt^h ji^h-q! • 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 ❶ Tone: L_a ▶ To lean (on). • 靠 ❷ **thi**-tho^h • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ❸ (phonological elicitation) **thi**-tho^h | **thi**-dzi • to sit with one's back propped against (something) • 靠着座 ❹ (phonological elicitation) **thi**-tho^h-q! • **DUR** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 持续体 ~ 发端 ❺ (phonological elicitation) **qul**-tho^h-q! • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ❻ (F22) **k^hi** bi | **th**a^h-tho^h! Ki bbi ta toq. • Do not lean against the door! • 不要靠着门!

tho^h /qul^htho/ to

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: MH ▶ Classifier for sets: a complete set, e.g. a full dress (an entire set of clothing). • 量词: 套 ❷ **dzi**-thyl | **qul**-tho^h • a full set of dress, a complete dress • 一套衣服 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 套

tho^hlei /tho^hlei/ toxi

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Messenger. • 通信员 ❷ Classifier: yl ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 通信

tho^hlei^h /tho^hlei^h/ toxi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH# ▶ Forest of conifers. • 松树林 ❷ **tho**-lei^h-tselgi, | mo^h thi^h-di^h-ky! • In the midst of conifer forests, there are mushrooms! • 松树林中间, 会有蘑菇! ❸ Classifier: phæ_a

tho^hdzi /tho^hdzi/ tozzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Pine tree. • 松树 ❷ **tho**-si# • pine wood • 松木 ❸ Classifier: dzi_b

tho^hdzi^h-hwæ^htsu^h /tho^hdzi^hhwæ^htsu^h/ tozzeehuaezi

NOUN ❶ Tone: L#- ▶ Hedgehog. Literally: pine tree mouse. • 刺猬

tho^hfy /tho^hfy/ tofu

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Bandit, brigand. • 土匪 ❷ (phonology) The word is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as a Chinese loan, suggesting that it is now well integrated. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 土匪

tho^hla-tsei /tho^hla-tsei/ tolaji

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Tractor. • 拖拉机 ❷ **bo**mi^h-tho^hla-tsei • 'sow-tractor': a small tractor (the first type that was introduced into Yongning) • '母猪拖拉机': 小型拖拉机 ❸ Classifier: na_a ❹ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拖拉机

tʰo-liɿ /tʰo-liɿ/ *tolɿ* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Rabbit. • 兔子 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

tʰo-liɿ-kʰyɿ1 /tʰo-liɿkʰyɿ/ *toliku* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tʰo-liɿkʰyɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Rabbit. • 兔年 ❸ Morphological makeup: tʰo-liɿ, kʰyɿ

tʰo-liɿ-kʰyɿ2 /tʰo-liɿkʰyɿ/ *tolikuq*

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Rabbit. • 属兔

tʰo-liɿ-miɿ /tʰo-liɿmiɿ/ *tolimi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Doe hare, jill. • 母兔 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

tʰo-liɿ-pʰyɿ#ɿ /tʰo-liɿpʰyɿ/ *tolipu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Male rabbit. • 公兔 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

tʰo-liɿ-zo#ɿ /tʰo-liɿzoɿ/ *tolisso*

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Baby rabbit. • 小兔 ❸ Classifier: luɿ_b

tʰoɿloɿ /tʰoɿloɿ/ *tolo*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ The horse walking in front in a caravan. • 头马: 马帮里走在最前面的那匹马

tʰoɿ-moɿ /tʰoɿmoɿ/ *tomo*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ “Pine-tree mushroom”: an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. • “松树菌”: 一种菌子

tʰoɿpʰyɿ-tɕʰyɿ /tʰoɿpʰyɿtɕʰyɿ/ *topuqe* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Gun; firelock; rifle. • 枪, 明火枪 ❸ (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. ❸ Classifiers: naɿ_a, kʰuɿ_b ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loan-word)?

tʰoɿ-ɿæɿ /tʰoɿ-ɿæɿ/ *tolae*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Pine-nut kernel. • 松子 ❸ Classifier: tɕwɿ_a 2 (CLF for handfuls)

tʰoɿ-kæɿ /tʰoɿkæɿ/ *tohrae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ See also: tʰoɿdɿɿ ❸ Classifier: tʰyɿ_a ❸ Morphological makeup: kæɿ

tʰoɿ-syɿ /tʰoɿsyɿ/ *toshu*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Pine needles. • 树针 ❸ Classifier: qaɿ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

tʰoɿtsʰe#ɿ /tʰoɿtsʰeɿ/ *Tocei*

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ (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’. ❸ aɿgoɿ-kwɿɿ, | kwɿɿ-laɿ-biɿ, | bæɿkwɿɿ, | tʰoɿtsʰe#ɿ, | piɿtsʰeɿ-diɿ, | pɿɿdzɿɿ-diɿ, | kwɿɿtyɿɿ • 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。 ❸ tʰoɿtsʰeɿ: | bɿɿ! • Tocei /tʰoɿtsʰeɿ/ is a Pumi village! • 拖其村是一个普米族村落! ❸ Synonym: tʰoɿtsʰeɿ-kwɿɿ#ɿ

tʰoɿtsʰeɿ-kwɿɿ#ɿ /tʰoɿtsʰeɿkwɿɿ/ *Toceiwua*

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Synonym: tʰoɿtsʰe#ɿ

tʰoɿ-tɕoɿ /tʰoɿtɕoɿ/ *tojo*

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Backward, to the back. • 往后 ❸ tʰoɿ-tɕoɿ liɿ • to look back • 往后看 ❸ tʰoɿ-tɕoɿ dɿuɿ-liɿ-tɕɿ • to glance backward • 往后看一眼

tʰoɿ-tɕuɿ /tʰoɿtɕuɿ/ *tojie* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ tʰoɿ-tɕuɿ nɿæɿ • to make unbaked bricks • 制坯 ❸ Classifier: luɿ_b

tʰoɿ-tɿu#ɿ /tʰoɿ-tɿuɿ/ *Todee*

NOUN ❸ 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 𐀄 dzɹ˥˩|bɣ˥˩-kɹ˥˩|sa˥˩-kwɹ˥˩, |hi˥˩kwɹ˥˩-lo˥˩, |æ˥˩mi˥˩-kwɹ˥˩#, |la˥˩lo˥˩-kwɹ˥˩, |la˥˩gɹ˥˩, |bɹ˥˩tsʰo˥˩-gɹ˥˩, |ə˥˩la˥˩-kwɹ˥˩#, |gæ˥˩læ˥˩, |qʰæ˥˩tɕʰi˥˩, |tʰo˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩# • 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˥˩zy˨˩˦ /tʰo˥˩zy˨˩˦/ toru (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 𐀄 Tone: H# ▶ Pigeon. • 鸽子 𐀄 tʰo˥˩zy˨˩˦-mi˥˩ • female pigeon • 母鸽子 𐀄 (tonology) H#- 𐀄 (syntax) CLF: /ɕu˥˩-mi˥˩/ 𐀄 tʰo˥˩zy˨˩˦-pʰy˨˩˦ • male pigeon • 公鸽子 𐀄 (tonology) H#- 𐀄 (syntax) CLF: /ɕu˥˩-mi˥˩/ 𐀄 tʰo˥˩zy˨˩˦-zo˥˩ • baby pigeon • 小鸽子 𐀄 (tonology) H#- 𐀄 Classifier: mi˥˩

-tʰy˨˩˦ /tʰy˨˩˦/ tee

SUFFIX 𐀄 Tone: #H ▶ Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. • 主题 (指示. 远指) 𐀄 See also: tʰy˨˩˦ 1, tʰy˨˩˦ 2

tʰy˨˩˦ 1 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu (Gi, Da: tʰu˨˩˦, Dd: tʰu˨˩˦)

PRONOUN 𐀄 Tone: #H ▶ That; distal demonstrative. • 那指示. 远指 𐀄 tʰy˨˩˦-ji˥˩! • It's that one! / That's the one! • 是那个! 𐀄 tʰy˨˩˦-y#˥˩ • that one • 那个 𐀄 See also: tʰy˨˩˦ 2, -tʰy˨˩˦

tʰy˨˩˦ 2 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tee (Gi, Da: tʰu˨˩˦, Jj: tʰu˨˩˦, Dd: tʰu˨˩˦)

PRONOUN 𐀄 Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular. • 他 𐀄 tʰy˨˩˦-ɕ˥˩ • his family, his household, his clan, his kin • 他家、他家人、他的人 𐀄 See also: tʰy˨˩˦ 1, -tʰy˨˩˦

-tʰy˨˩˦ 1 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu

POSTPOSITION 𐀄 Tone: M ▶ Temporal postposition: up to, up until. • 到……为止

-tʰy˨˩˦ 2 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu

SUFFIX 𐀄 Tone: M ▶ To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb 'to come out'. • ……成 𐀄 lo˥˩-ji˥˩-mɹ˥˩-tʰy˨˩˦ • 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)

tʰy˨˩˦ a 1 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 𐀄 Tone: M_a ① ▶ To come out, to emerge. • 出

来 𐀄 a˥˩pʰo˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow • 出来, 如: 动物从地洞里爬出来 𐀄 ji˥˩-mi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • the sun comes out • 太阳出来 ② ▶ To rise (wind). • 刮 (风) ③ ▶ To bud, to sprout (a tree sprouts). • 发芽、抽芽 𐀄 si˥˩-dzi˥˩ | ɕo˥˩-bɣ˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • the tree buds • 树抽芽 𐀄 si˥˩-dzi˥˩-ɕo˥˩ bɣ˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • the tree buds come out • 树芽抽 ④ ▶ To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). • 出现 𐀄 mi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • to get wounded • 受伤 𐀄 ɕu˥˩-tʰy˨˩˦ mi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦-ze˥˩! • someone has got wounded! • 有人受伤了!

tʰy˨˩˦ a 2 /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu

VERB 𐀄 Tone: M_a ▶ To create; to found. • 建立、创造、制造出来 𐀄 zi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • to found a new home • 分家、建立新家 𐀄 tʰu˨˩˦ | zi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦-ze˥˩! • (S)he founded a new home! • 他建了新家! 𐀄 tʰu˨˩˦ | zi˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦-bi˥˩! • (S)he is going to found a new home! • 他要建个新家! 𐀄 lo˥˩ mɹ˥˩-dzo˥˩, | lo˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦! • [(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。) 𐀄 no˥˩ | lo˥˩ mɹ˥˩-dzo˥˩, | lo˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦-ji˥˩! • 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。)

tʰy˨˩˦ b /tʰy˨˩˦/ tu (Dd: same)

VERB 𐀄 Tone: M_b ▶ To lend. • 借给人 𐀄 tso˥˩-tso˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦ • to lend something • 借东西 (给人)

tʰy˨˩˦ b /ɕu˥˩ tʰy˨˩˦/ tu

CLASSIFIER 𐀄 Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for sets of tens. The term used to refer to sets of eight. The word remains in use, but its meaning has shifted towards the meaning of 'sets of ten', following the generalized use of decimal numeration. • 量词: 一套 (有十个)。更早的意思是八个。 𐀄 (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#. 𐎧 qʰwɿ/ | dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ • a set of ten bowls • 一套十个碗 𐎧 dʰzɿ-sɿuɿ | dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ • a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks • 一套十 (双) 筷子

tʰyɿ 1 /tʰyɿ/ tuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: MH ▶ To step on, to tread on, to trample. • 踩 𐎧 dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ | tʰiɿ-tʰyɿ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 𐎧 kʰuɿ-tsʰɿ | tʰyɿ-tsʰuɿ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 𐎧 kʰuɿ-tsʰɿ | tʰaɿ-tʰyɿ! ≈ kʰuɿ-tsʰɿ | tʰaɿ-tʰyɿ! • Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something! • 别踢! 𐎧 njɿ | kʰuɿ-tsʰɿ | tʰaɿ-tʰyɿ! • Do not tread on my foot! • 别踩我的脚! 𐎧 See also: tʰyɿ~tʰyɿ, tʰyɿ_a

tʰyɿ 2 /tʰyɿ/ tuq

VERB 𐎧 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) 𐎧 ɛtsoɿ mɿɿ | njɿ | njɿ-ŋuɿ | gɿ-tʰyɿ biɿ! • I'm footing the bill for everything! 𐎧 (tonology) The observed tonal pattern in gɿ-tʰyɿ biɿ 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 zoɿ~zoɿ biɿ 'to swing'. • 全部由我来负担! 𐎧 Cognates: (Naxi) (haɿ) tʰyɿ?

tʰyɿ_a /dʰuɿ tʰyɿ/ tu (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 𐎧 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for steps (in walking). • 量词: 步 𐎧 dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ~dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ • step by step,

one step after the other • 一步一步 𐎧 dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ, | dʰuɿ-tʰyɿ • 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 𐎧 See also: tʰyɿ 1

tʰyɿ-giɿ /tʰyɿ-giɿ/ teeɡgi

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ In that direction. • 那边

tʰyɿ-neɿ-jiɿ /tʰyɿ-neɿ-jiɿ/ tee niq yi

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ In that way. • 那样

tʰyɿ-ɲiɿ# /tʰyɿ-ɲiɿ/ teeni

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ That day. • 那天

tʰyɿ-qoɿ /tʰyɿ-qoɿ/ tugho

PRONOUN 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ There; that place. • 那里、那个地方

tʰyɿ-seɿ /tʰyɿ-seɿ/ tusee

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Numerous. • 多 𐎧 mɿɿ-koɿ=ɿɿ-dzoɿ, | ɿɿ | tʰyɿ-seɿ | tʰyɿ-jɿɿ dzoɿ! • 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! 𐎧 ɿɿ-diɿ-diɿ-miɿ, | tʰyɿ-seɿ, | hɿɿ | tʰuɿ-jɿɿ dzoɿ! • 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)。

tʰyɿ-seɿ-gɿɿ /tʰyɿ-seɿ-gɿɿ/ tee seiq gge

ADVERB 𐎧 Tone: -L ▶ Henceforth. • 今后、从此、此后

tʰyɿ-suɿ-kyɿ /tʰyɿ-suɿ-kyɿ/ teesigu

PRONOUN 𐎧 Tone: -L ▶ Third-person plural pronoun. • 他们

tʰyɿ~tʰyɿ /tʰyɿ~tʰyɿ/ tutu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To step on, to tread on, to trample (reduplicated form). • 踩 (重叠形式) 𐎧 kʰuɿ-tsʰɿ | tʰyɿ~tʰyɿ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 𐎧 Morphological makeup: tʰyɿ 1

ts

tsa˩ /tsa˩/ za (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: M ▶ Busy. • 忙 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ • **INTENSIVE.VERY** ~: very busy • 很忙 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | zwa˩ • extremely busy • 非常忙 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dzo˩ | tsa˩ | zwa˩! • 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 ❶ 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˩. ㄇㄨㄤˊ | njɿ˩ | ju˩ | tsa˩ | dzo˩! • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼! □ See also: tsa˩~tsa˩, tsu˩pɰɿ

tsa˩1 /tsa˩/ zaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To kick, to smash (clods of earth). • 打碎 (坷拉), 踢 (一脚) ㄇㄨㄤˊ | le˩ | tsa˩ | ze˩ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV** • 实施 ~ 整体体 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tse˩ | tsa˩ • to smash clods of earth, after ploughing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe) • 打碎土坷拉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dzu˩ | tsa˩ | tɰi˩ | tsa˩ • to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other • 踢了又踢

tsa˩2 /tsa˩/ zaq

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To lay (up or down), to place. • 放置、放下 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tse˩ | 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) ㄇㄨㄤˊ | zy˩ | gy˩ | tsa˩ • to row a boat, to row • 划船 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ | hu˩ | tsa˩ | ɰi˩ • to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour • 用力地划船、一直划船

tsa˩bɰɿ /tsa˩bɰɿ/ zabbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ 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. ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dze˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • sweetcorn flour • 玉米粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dze˩ | ju˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • wheat flour • 小麦面 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | ly˩ | mi˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • stone powder, powdered stone • 石头粉、被磨成粉的石头 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tɰi˩ | zi˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ •

highland barley flour • 青稞面粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | zu˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • oatmeal flour • 燕麦面粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | (phonological elicitation) jɰ˩ | jo˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • potato flour (elicited combination) • 洋芋面粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | ny˩ | ju˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • soy flour • 黄豆面粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | læ˩ | tsu˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • chilli powder • 辣椒粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tɰhæ˩ | yu˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • 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。 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | (phonological elicitation) ɰæ˩ | ɰi˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • bone powder • 骨头粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | jɰ˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | jɰ˩ | ɰi˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dze˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • Szechuan pepper powder • 花椒粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | dze˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • powdered sugar, granulated sugar • 砂糖 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ | mɰɿ • 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) ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ | gy˩ • to cook tsamba (grilled flour) • 炒糌粑, 制作糌粑 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ | tɰɰɰɰ | kɰu˩ • to grind into powder, to turn into powder • 磨成粉 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | (Gi) bo˩ | ha˩ | tsa˩ | bɰɿ • 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# ❶ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rtsam pa རྩམ་པ་

tsa˩~tsa˩ /tsa˩tsa˩/ zaza (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)

VERB ❶ 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。 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | njɿ˩ | ju˩ | tsa˩ | tsa˩ | dzo˩! • **RED**: (S)he is winking! • 重叠: 他在眨眨眼! ㄇㄨㄤˊ | (phonological elicitation) mɰɰɰɰ | tsa˩ | tsa˩ • **NEG** ~ **RED**: not to wink • 否定 ~ 重叠: 不眨眼 □ See also: tsu˩pɰɿ ❶ Morphological makeup: tsa˩

tsa˩tɰi˩ /tsa˩tɰi˩/ zajie

NOUN ❶ Tone: L ▶ Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. • 杂菌 ❶ Classifiers: [ju˩]b, mo˩a ❶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杂菌

tsa˩zɔ˩ /tsa˩zɔ˩/ zaro (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Diligent, conscientious. • 勤快 ㄇㄨㄤˊ | tsa˩ | zɔ˩ | njɿ˩ | zɔ˩ | zo˩! | dɰɰɰɰ | y˩ | ni˩! •

(S)he is diligent and hard-working. (S)he is a good person.

• 他勤奋努力，是个好人！

-tsæɿ_a /tsæɿ/ zae

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: M ▶ Causative. • 使动：让 ㊂ **thiɿ-dzuɿ-kʰuɿ-tseɿ-niɿ!** • (We) have to get her to eat! (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal) ❹ (**syntax**) One cannot say **thiɿ-dzuɿ-tseɿ**. ❺ (**syntax**) 不能说 **thiɿ-dzuɿ-tseɿ**. • 必须让她吃！ (情景：一个小女孩拒绝吃饭，家人就说这句。) ㊂ **thiɿ-zwɿ-kʰuɿ-tseɿ-niɿ!** • (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) ❸ Cognates: (Naxi) **tsɿɿ**

tsæɿqæɿ /tsæɿqæɿ/ zaeghae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ① ▶ Hook. • 钩子 ❸ Classifiers: naɿ_a, **luɿ_b** ② ▶ Firing pin (of a gun). • 撞针

tseɿ_a 1 /tseɿ/ zeiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To chase after; to pursue. • 追赶 ㊂ **hiɿ tseɿ** • to chase after someone • 追赶某人

tseɿ_a 2 /tseɿ/ zeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To float. • 漂浮 (浮在水上) ㊂ **gɿ-tseɿ** • as above: to float • 同上: 漂浮 (浮在水上) ㊂ (**phonological elicitation**) **ɬuɿ-tseɿ-tseɿ-ɬ** • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **RED INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 重叠发端 ㊂ **dzuɿkoɿ | thiɿ-tseɿ (-dzoɿ)** • to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream) • 让木头漂到下游 ㊂ **dzuɿkoɿ tseɿ** • as above: to float down from the mountain • 同上: 让木头漂到下游

tseɿ_a 3 /tseɿ/ zeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To lock. • 锁门 ㊂ **hiɿ tseɿ** • to lock the door • 锁门 ㊂ **hiɿ tseɿ-zeɿ** • locked the door • 锁门了 ㊂ **hiɿ thiɿ-tseɿ** • to lock the door • 锁门

tseɿ /tseɿ/ zeiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Lock. • 锁 ㊂ **æɿtseɿ** • bronze lock ❹ (**tonology**) The tone of this phrase is as expected on the basis of synchronically productive tone rules for compound nouns. • 铜锁 ㊂ **brɿmiɿ-ʂeɿ tseɿ** • cupronickel lock (lock made of copper-nickel alloy) • 白铜锁 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a

tseɿbæɿ /tseɿbæɿ/ zeibbae (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Tinder. • 火绒 ❹ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [tsæɿbæɿ]. ❶ See also: **phɿɿthɿɿ** ❸ Classifier: **kʰuɿ_b**

tseɿboɿ /tseɿboɿ/ zeibbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Small bell. • 铃铛 ❸ Classifier:

luɿ_b

tseɿdiɿ /tseɿdiɿ/ zeiddi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 檀香木、檀香、檀木 ㊂ **tseɿdiɿ-siɿ** • Sandalwood, sandlewood (adding the noun for 'wood'). • 檀香木、檀香、檀木

tseɿkʰoɿ /tseɿkʰoɿ/ zeiko (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). • 佛龕 ❸ Classifier: **luɿ_b**

tseɿlyɿ /tseɿlyɿ/ zeilu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Flint. • 燧石 ❸ Classifier: **luɿ_b**

tseɿmiɿ /tseɿmiɿ/ zeimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: tsɿɿmiɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Lighter. • 火镰 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a

tseɿmiɿ-dzuɿkoɿ /tseɿmiɿdzuɿkoɿ/ Zeimi Jjiwo

NOUN ❸ 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 ❶ Synonym: **kwɿɿlaɿ-biɿ**

tseɿphæɿ /tseɿphæɿ/ zeipae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Coins of the imperial times. • 民国之前的货币 ㊂ **æɿ-tseɿphæɿ** • bronze coins of the imperial times • 民国之前的铜币 ❸ Classifier: **phæɿ_a**

tseɿqwæɿ /tseɿqwæɿ/ zeighuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Key. • 钥匙 ❸ Classifiers: **luɿ_b**, naɿ_a

tseɿtaɿ /tseɿtaɿ/ zeida (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Scissors. • 剪刀 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) **tsi22ta35**

tseɿtʂɿɿ /tseɿtʂɿɿ/ zeichu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 ㊂ (Sister.20, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S20) ❶ See also: **tseɿtʂɿɿ-kʰɿɿ**

tseɿtʂɿɿ-kʰɿɿ /tseɿtʂɿɿkʰɿɿ/ zeichu ku

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 ㊂ **tseɿtʂɿɿ-kʰɿɿ! | myɿ-tseɿ seɿ!** • Come down, you damn dog! • 你这坏狗，下去！ ❶ See also: **tseɿtʂɿɿ**

tsɿɿ 1 /tsɿɿ/ ze (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M intrans ▶ To become, tu turn into; to be. • 形成，变成 ㊂ **suɿpɿɿ-suɿnaɿ-tʂɿɿ | æɿdzɿɿ-dzɿɿ-zoɿ | phɿɿliɿ tsɿɿ-niɿ-kɿɿ-tsuɿ** ❹ -myɿ!

• The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly, doesn't it! • 毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶, 不是吗? 𐎔 **qɯ-tɕæ-tɕɿ-tɕɿ**! • It's not the same • 有区别、不一样 𐎔 (Lake3.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S15, Lake3.57, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S57)

tsɿ2 /tsɿ/ ze (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Suitable, correct. • 对, 合适, 成 𐎔 **(le-t)tsɿ-ze!**! • It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been made good! • 好了! / 弄好了! / 成! 𐎔 **ə-tɕɿ? - tɕɿ-tɕi!**! • 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) 𐎔 **tsɿ-tɕi!**! • That's fine! • 好的! 𐎔 **ə-tɕi-by-t | ə-tɕɿ?** • Are yesterday's recordings OK? / Did yesterday's recordings go well? 𐎔 (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? 𐎔 **no-t | mɿ-tɕi-tɕɿ!**! • It wouldn't be right for you not to go! • 你如果不去, 就不对! = 你不能不去! 𐎔 **tɕɿ-w-t | qɯ-tɕi-t | mɿ-tɕɿ!**! • He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong with him! • 他有一点不对劲吧! 𐎔 **tsɿ-tɕɿ-tɕi-tɕi-ze!**! • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了! / 不行了! 𐎔 **hɿ-tɕɯ-t | le-t-so-t | tsɿ!**! • 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! 𐎔 **hɿ-tɕɯ-t | le-t-so-t | tsɿ-tɕɿ!**! • 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! 𐎔 **mɿ-tɕɿ-ze-t | tɕɿ-tɕɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tso-t | mɿ-tɕi-tɕi!**! • 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, **mɿ-tɕɿ-ze-t**, 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, **mɿ-tɕɿ-ze-t**, 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。) 𐎔 See also: **hɿ-tɕi**

tsɿ3 /tsɿ/ ze (Da: 𐎔)

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Fine (powder). • 细 (粉状) 𐎔 **tsa-tɕɿ-tɕɿ**! • fine flour • 细粮

tsɿ4 /tsɿ/ ze

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: M ▶ Greedy. • 嘴馋 𐎔 See also: **tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi**

tsɿ-tɕi /tsɿ-tɕi/ zeddee (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ▶ To give birth (cattle). • 生崽子 (牛类) 𐎔 **tsɿ-tɕi-ze-t**! • ~ PFV • 生崽子了 𐎔 **(dzi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-ze-t)**! • (the water buffalo) has given birth. • 水牛生崽子了。

tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-hɿ /tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-hɿ/ zeddee me-guhin

NOUN 𐎔 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。 𐎔 Classifiers: **miɿ, phoɿ**

tsɿ-phɿ-tɕi-tɕi /tsɿ-phɿ-tɕi-tɕi/ zepuzeli

VERB 𐎔 Tone: LM+#H- ① ▶ To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. • 东翻西滚 𐎔 **tɕɿ-w-t | tsɿ-phɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi!**! • (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

tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi /tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi/ zewo ceewo

ADJECTIVE 𐎔 Tone: H# ▶ Greedy. • 馋 𐎔 **tsɿ-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi**! • to be greedy • 馋 𐎔 See also: **tsɿ4**

tsɿ-tɕi zexxi (Dd: same)

VERB ▶ To be pregnant. • 怀孕

tsi /tsi/ zee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎔 Tone: #H ▶ Crack. • 裂缝、缝隙 𐎔 **tsi-qɿ-wæ-tɕi!**! (<tsi-tɕi-qɿ-wæ-tɕi!) • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! 𐎔 **tsi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi!**! • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! 𐎔 See also: **tsi-tɕi-tɕi** 𐎔 Classifier: **phæɿ**

tsiɿ /tsi/ zee (Jj: gɿ-tɕi)

VERB 𐎔 Tone: Mɿ ▶ To set up, to install. • 安装 𐎔 **tso-t-tso-t tsi**! • to set up something • 安装东西 𐎔 **tso-t-tso-t | gɿ-tsi-tɕi-tɕi!**! • to set up something • 安装东西 𐎔 **gɿ-tsi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi-tɕi!**! • to set up (vertically) • 立起来

tsi_a /tsi/ zeeq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To boil, to bring to a boil. • 烧开了! ❶ **dzɯ** | **le**-**tsi**-**t^hv**-**ze**! • The water is boiling! • 水开了! ❶ **dzɯ** | **tsi**-**t^hv**-**ze**! • The water is boiling! • 水开了! ❶ **mɤ**-**tsi**-**t^hv**-**su**! • It is not boiling yet! • 还没有烧开! ❶ **ɖu**-**tsi**-**t^hv**-**ɖ**-**k^hu**! • to leave to boil for a while • 煮一会儿 ❶ **ɖu**-**tsi**-**tsi**-**ɖ**-**k^hu**! • to boil a while • 煮一会儿

tsi^hgi^h /tsi^hgi/ zeeqgi (Dd: same, Gi: tsu^hgi^h ❶ (tonology) M, Jj: tsu^hgi^h)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Crack, fissure. • 缝隙, 例如: 墙上的 ❶ **tsi**-**gi** | **ɖu**-**k^hwɤ**! • a fissure • 一个缝隙 ❶ **tsi**-**gi** | **ɖu**-**k^hwɤ**-**t^hi**-**di**! • there is a fissure • 有一个缝隙 ❸ Classifiers: [ɬu_b, k^hwɤ]_a

tsi_al_a /tsi_al_a/ zeelee

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ A species of small bird. • 一种小鸟 ❸ Classifier: mi_b

tsi_al_a=by_a | -q^hæ_abæ_a /tsi_al_aby_aq^hæ_abæ_a/ zeelee
bbu khaebbae

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H#|L ▶ Trailing plant. • 蔓草

-tso /-/ zo

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: ? ▶ Nominalizer. • 名物化 ❶ (semantics) Mrs. Latami's intuition is that this morpheme is the same as that found in reduplicated form in /tso_a~tso_a/ 'thing'. ❶ **bæ**-**ʂo**-**tso**-**t^hi**-**t^hv**-**ho**-**ze**! • The crop is going to reach maturity! • 庄稼快要熟了! ❶ **t^hu**-**tso** • Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with /t^hu_a-di/ 'drink'. • 喝的东西 ❶ **v**-**dzɯ**, | **t^hu**-**tso** | **ni**! • Soup is liquid / is something that one drinks! / Soup counts among liquids! • 汤, 是喝的东西! / 汤是来喝的! / 汤, 算是属于饮料类的! ❶ **dzɤ**-**by**-**tso** • distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from /dzɤ_a-by_a-di/ 'toy', which refers specifically to objects • 娱乐、游戏 ❶ **ji**-**tso** | **mɤ**-**ʂv**-**ɖy**, | **dzɤ**-**by**-**tso**-**la** | **ʂv**-**ɖy**! • (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! ❶ **ty**-**tso** • thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /ty_a-di/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /ty_a-di/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /ty_a-tso/ rather than /ty_a-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: ty_a-di, 可是那个与 '可

以种的地、农业土地' ty_a-di 同音, 于是用 ty_a-tso 来表示 '农作物' 而不用 ty_a-di. ❶ (tonology) #H

-tso_a /tso/ zo

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ VOLITIVE. • 意志 ❶ (tonology) The lexical tone, M_a, is brought out by examining the behaviour of this suffix after verbs of different tonal classes. ❶ **dzɤ**-**by**-**tso**-**ni** | **mæ**! • Let's go and play! • 玩一玩吧! ❶ **ə**-**tso**-**ty**-**tso**-**ni**? • What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant? • 要种什么东西? ❶ **ə**-**tso**-**ji**-**bi**-**tso**-**ni**? • What do you plan to do now? • 要做什么了?

tso_a /tso/ zoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To build a wall, a bridge... • 砌(墙)、建(桥梁) ❶ **dzɤ** | **tso**! • to build stairs • 修一座楼梯 ❶ **dzɔ** | **tso**! • to build a bridge • 修一座桥 ❶ **zɤ**-**mi** | **tso**! • to build a road • 修一条路 ❶ **q^hæ**-**lo**-**tso**! • to dig a ditch, to make a ditch • 挖水沟、修一条水沟 ❶ (phonological elicitation) **ɖu**-**tso**-**tso**-**ɖ**! • to build something • 修东西

tso_c /ɖu_a | tso/ zo

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_c ▶ Classifier for rooms. • 量词: 间(房间, 分隔间, 包间) ❶ **t^hu**-**tso**! • this room • 这间 ❶ (phonology) /t^hu_a-tso/

tso_a-k^hwɤ_a /tso_a-k^hwɤ_a/ zokua (Jj: 0)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Bag (of fabric or leather). • 袋子 ❸ Classifier: [ɬu_b]

tso_a-lo_a-my_a | tso_a /tso_a-lo_a-my_a | tso_a/ zolomuzo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: 0)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ Tool; thing, object. • 东西, 工具 ❶ See also: ə_a-tso_a, -tso, tso_a~tso_a ❸ Classifiers: na_a, [ɬu_b]

tso_a-q^hwɤ_a /tso_a-q^hwɤ_a/ zoghua

NOUN ❸ 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. ❸ Classifier: [ɬu_b]

tso_aq^hv_al_a /tso_aq^hv_al_a/ zokheu'er

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Porch, enclosed porch, vestibule: a narrow area between the door and the courtyard, covered by the roof (and hence sheltered from rain), and, in some houses, shut off from the courtyard by a wall with one door

approximately in the middle. This porch is the area that one reaches when crossing the threshold, coming out from the main room. In the main consultant's house, where the porch is not enclosed, it is exposed to sunshine until the afternoon, and tasks such as chopping vegetables are carried out sitting in this area. • 玄关、门厅 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɿ˥˩_a

tso˥˩~tso#˥ /tso˥˩tso˥˩/ zozo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Thing, thingummy, stuff. • 东西 ❶ tso˥˩~tso˥˩-zo˥˩~zo˥˩-my˥˩~my˥˩ • thingummy, stuff • 各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ hwæ˥˩ • to buy things • 买东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ tɕʰi˥˩(-ze˥˩) • to sell things • 卖东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ dzu˥˩(-ze˥˩) • to eat things • 吃东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ dze˥˩ • to cut things • 切东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ tʰu˥˩ • to drink things • 喝东西 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tso˥˩~tso˥˩ la˥˩ • to beat things • 打东西 ❶ See also: ɬtso˥˩, -tso, tso˥˩lo˥˩-my˥˩tso˥˩ ❸ Classifiers: na˥˩_a, lu˥˩_b

tso˥˩~tso˥˩ /tso˥˩tso˥˩/ zozo

VERB ❸ 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˥˩tɕɿ˥˩ /tso˥˩tɕɿ˥˩/ zoja

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ religion • 宗教 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 宗教

tsu˥˩1 /tsu˥˩/ zi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To tie (with a rope). • 绑、捆、栓 ❶ dʒi˥˩mi˥˩ tʰi˥˩-tsu˥˩ • to tie a water buffalo • 栓水牛 ❶ (phonological elicitation) mɿ˥˩-tsu˥˩ • NEG ~: not to tie • 否定 ~: 不绑 ❶ (phonological elicitation) le˥˩-tsu˥˩-ze˥˩ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tied • 实施 ~ 整体体: 绑了 ❶ See also: tsu˥˩~tsu˥˩#, kɕɐ˥˩tsu˥˩

tsu˥˩2 /tsu˥˩/ zi

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. • 打捞 ❶ ha˥˩ tʰy˥˩-mɿ˥˩ | gɿ˥˩-tsu˥˩-tɕʰi˥˩! • 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)

tsu˥˩1 /tsu˥˩/ zi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Letter, Chinese character. • 字 ❸

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 字

tsu˥˩1 /tsu˥˩/ zi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To filter. • 过滤 ❶ (phonological elicitation) dʒu˥˩-tʰɿ˥˩ tsu˥˩ • To filter a drop. • 过滤一滴

tsu˥˩_a /tsu˥˩/ ziq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To block up. • 堵塞、塞住洞口 ❶ See also: tsu˥˩~tsu˥˩

tsu˥˩1 /tsu˥˩/ ziq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To call, to give the name of... • 叫、叫做 ❶ tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩-nɿ˥˩ | no˥˩-ki˥˩ | jɿ˥˩-ze˥˩ ni˥˩-tsu˥˩ • /tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩/ calls you “foreigner”! • 达石把你叫作“老外”! ❶ tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩ ni˥˩-tsu˥˩. • His name is /tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩/. / He is called /tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩/. • 他名字叫达石。 ❶ tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩. • His name is /tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩/. / He is called /tɕʰɐ˥˩tsu˥˩/. • 他名字叫达石。

tsu˥˩12 /tsu˥˩/ ziq

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❸ 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.

tsu˥˩pʰɿ˥˩ /tsu˥˩pʰɿ˥˩/ zipe (Dd: same, Jj: tsu˥˩pʰa˥˩)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ To blink. • 眨眼 ❶ (phonological elicitation) mɿ˥˩-tsu˥˩pʰɿ˥˩ • NEG ~: not to blink • 否定 ~: 不眨眼 ❶ njɿ˥˩lu˥˩ tsu˥˩pʰɿ˥˩ • 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。 ❶ tɕʰɐ˥˩ | njɿ˥˩lu˥˩ tsu˥˩pʰɿ˥˩-dzo˥˩! • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼! ❶ Synonym: tsa˥˩~tsa˥˩

tsu˥˩~tsu˥˩ /tsu˥˩tsu˥˩/ zizi (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ To block up (reduplicated form). •

堵塞、塞住洞口（重叠形式） 𐎧 dʑuʈ-tsuɯʈ~tsuɯʈ-ʈʂʊɯʈ]

• DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 𐎧

Morphological makeup: tsuɯʈ_a

tsuɯʈ~tsuɯ#ʈ] /tsuɯʈtsuɯʈ-/ zizi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ To tie (with a rope) (reduplicated form). • 绑、捆、栓（重叠形式） 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) leʈ-tsuɯʈ~tsuɯʈ • ACCOMP ~ 𐎧 (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læʈ-tsuɯʈtsuɯʈ]. •

实施 ~ 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) tʰiʈ-tsuɯʈ~tsuɯʈ

• DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ 𐎧 Morphological makeup: tsuɯʈ 1

tsuɯʈʂʊɯʈ] /tsuɯʈʂʊɯʈ-/ zizhi

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L# ▶ leʈ-kwɣʈ~kwɣʈ] • To organize. •

组织 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) leʈ-tsuɯʈʂʊɯʈ] • AC-

COMP ~: to organize • 实施 ~: 组织了 𐎧 Etymology:

(Chinese loanword) 组织

tsʰ

tsʰa˧boʃ˧ /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˧ji˧ • to do the tasks involved in the pause: unbridling the horses, cooking... • 管停留的事情: 管马, 准备饭

tsʰa˧ky˧ /tsʰa˧ky˧/ cagu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Warehouse, storehouse. • 仓库 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 仓库

tsʰa˧pʰa˧lla˧ /tsʰa˧pʰa˧lla˧/ capala

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L+H# ▶ Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. • 苞谷叶 (玉米穗子的叶子) ㊦ (**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˧lla˧/ and not /tʰtsʰɤ˧pʰa˧lla˧/. 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˧lla˧ • Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. • 苞谷叶 (玉米穗子的叶子)

tsʰa˧tɛɣ˧ /tsʰa˧tɛɣ˧/ 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。其它两种为苕根与红萝卜菜 (一种山上的野菜)。 ㊦ (FoodShortage.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004558#S88) ㊦ tsʰa˧tɛɣ˧pi˧ | ly˧t-qo˧t gɣ˧t | tsʰu˧tne˧tji˧ | gɣ˧zi˧hɿ˧ | dʷa˧t-ko˧ dzo˧-ky˧! • 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˧pʰɿ˧ /tsʰæ˧pʰɿ˧/ cepeu

NOUN ㊦ Tone: MH# ▶ Chinese cabbage. This is a calque from the Chinese 'white vegetable', using the Chi-

nese word for 'vegetable' in association with the Na word for 'white'. • 白菜 (借汉语 '白菜' 的第二个音节来充当这个名词的第一个音节: 按摩梭语句法, 形容词在名词后面, 跟汉语相反) ㊦ See also: ㊦ tsʰɤ˧pʰɿ˧ ㊦ 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 /qʰɤ˧tʰɤ˧/ 'horn' (used as classifier). ㊦ dʷa˧, | ni˧, | so˧, | zɿ˧, | ɲwɣ˧, | qʰɤ˧, | ʂu˧, | hɔ˧, | gɤ˧, | tsʰe˧ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

tsʰe˧b 1 /dʷa˧tsʰe˧/ cei

CLASSIFIER ㊦ Tone: Lb ▶ 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 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#.

tsʰe˧b 2 /dʷa˧tsʰe˧/ cei (Da: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ㊦ Tone: Lb ▶ 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˧qal˧ • Jiaze Pass. • 加泽垭口 ㊦ See also: tɛæ˧tsʰe˧

tsʰe˧do˧ /tsʰe˧do˧/ ceiddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: MH# | L ▶ The beginning of the month. • 月初 ㊦ tsʰe˧do˧t-dʷa˧tɿ˧# ≈ tsʰe˧do˧t-dʷa˧tɿ˧ • the 1st day of the month • 初一 ㊦ tsʰe˧do˧tɿ˧tɿ˧# ≈ tsʰe˧do˧tɿ˧tɿ˧ • the second day of the month • 初二 ㊦ tsʰe˧do˧t-sol˧tɿ˧ • 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˧t-ɲwɣ˧tɿ˧ • the 5th day of the month • 初五 ㊦ tsʰe˧do˧t-hɔ˧tɿ˧ • the 8th day of the month •

初八 ɿ tsʰeɭdoɿ | -tsʰeɭni/ • the 10th day of the month
 • 初十 ɿ tsʰeɭdoɿ | -tsʰeɭdʷɿni/ • the 11th day of the month
 • 十一日

tsʰeɭdʷɿ /tsʰeɭdʷɿ/ ceiddee (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 11. • 十一

tsʰeɭgyɿ /tsʰeɭgyɿ/ ceiggu (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 19. • 十九

tsʰeɭhōɿ /tsʰeɭhōɿ/ ceihon (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 18. • 十八

tsʰeɭhɿɿ /tsʰeɭhɿɿ/ ceihun (Gi, Jj: tsʰɤɿhɿɿ)

NOUN ɿ Tone: MH# ▶ Chinese evergreen. • 万年青
 ɿ tsʰeɭhɿɿ-dziɿ • Chinese evergreen tree • 万年青树
 ɿ tsʰeɭhɿɿ-bæɿbæɿ • flowers of Chinese evergreen • 万年青花
 ɿ Classifier: dziɿ

tsʰeɭjɤɿmiɿ /tsʰeɭjɤɿmiɿ/ ceiyemi

NOUN ɿ Tone: H# ▶ Marsh, bog, swamp. • 沼泽
 ɿ tsʰeɭjɤɿmiɿ-qoɿ, | tʰæɿteɿɿɿ | tʰiɿ-diɿ! • In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs! • 沼泽里, 只长野草!
 ɿ Classifier: pʰæɿa

tsʰeɭkʰɿɿ /tsʰeɭkʰɿɿ/ ceiku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ɿ Tone: M ▶ To hiccup. • 打嗝
 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tsʰeɭkʰɿɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV: hiccuped
 • ~ 整体体: 打嗝了 ɿ tsʰeɭkʰɿɿ, | mɤɿ-tʰɿɿɿ | zɰwæɿ! • A fit of hiccup is something very unpleasant!
 打嗝, 很难受!

tsʰeɭliɿ-taɿɿmyɿ /tsʰeɭliɿ-taɿɿmyɿ/ Ceili Lhamu

NOUN ɿ Tone: M ▶ Ceili Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 慈琳拉姆: 一个女性名字 ɿ (phonology)
 Phonetic realization is close to [tsʰeɭliɿ-taɿɿmyɿ], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ɿ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?+ Lha mo ? + 𑄧𑄨𑄰

tsʰeɭ-tiɿmiɿ /tsʰeɭtiɿmiɿ/ ceilhimi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ɿ Tone: M ▶ 10th month. • 十月

tsʰeɭniɿ /tsʰeɭniɿ/ ceini (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 12. • 十二

tsʰeɭɿwɤɿ /tsʰeɭɿwɤɿ/ ceingua (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 15. • 十五

tsʰeɭɿwɤɿniɿ /tsʰeɭɿwɤɿniɿ/ ceinguani (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ɿ Tone: L ▶ The 15th day of the month. • 十五号

tsʰeɭqʰaɿ /tsʰeɭqʰaɿ/ ceikha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ɿ Tone: M ▶ Too salty. • 太咸
 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tsʰeɭqʰaɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV: (became) too salty
 • ~ 整体体: 太咸了 ɿ Antonym:

tsʰeɭsoɿ ɿ Morphological makeup: tsʰeɿ, qʰaɿ

tsʰeɭqʰɿɿ /tsʰeɭqʰɿɿ/ ceikheu (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 16. • 十六

tsʰeɭqʰɿɿniɿ /tsʰeɭqʰɿɿniɿ/ ceikheuni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ɿ Tone: L ▶ The 16th day of the month. • 十六号
 ɿ (Gi) tsʰeɭdoɿ | tsʰeɭqʰɿɿniɿ • Same meaning: the 16th day of the month. • 同上: 十六号

tsʰeɭsoɿ /tsʰeɭsoɿ/ ceiso (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ɿ Tone: MH# ▶ Salty (pleasantly salty). • 咸 (好吃的咸味) ɿ Antonym: tsʰeɭqʰaɿ

tsʰeɭsoɿ /tsʰeɭsoɿ/ ceiso (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 13. • 十三

tsʰeɭsɰɿ /tsʰeɭsɰɿ/ ceishi (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰeɭsɤɿɿ)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: M ▶ 17. • 十七

tsʰeɭtʰaɿkʰuɿ /tsʰeɭtʰaɿkʰuɿ/ Ceitakee

NOUN ɿ Tone: L# ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: “Ceitakee”. • 达巴《测塔克》经。

tsʰeɭtʰɤɿɿ /tsʰeɭtʰɤɿɿ/ ceitu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ɿ Tone: #H ① ▶ Smallpox. • 天花
 ɿ tsʰeɭtʰɤɿɿ | bæɿbæɿ bæɿ-zeɿ • Smallpox has broken out. • 天花/麻疹犯了。 ɿ Classifier: sɰɿɿ (CLF for times) ② ▶ Measles. • 麻疹, 疹子 ɿ (proverb) gyɿ-tʰɤɿɿ mɤɿ-gyɿ, | tsʰeɭ mɤɿ-tʰɤɿɿ, | hɿɿ tʰɤɿɿ-mɤɿ-kɤɿ!
 • 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!

tsʰeɭtʰsæɿ /tsʰeɭtʰsæɿ/ ceizhae

NOUN ɿ Tone: M ▶ Village head, small-ranking official. • 村长 ɿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 村长

tsʰeɭzyɿ /tsʰeɭzyɿ/ ceiru (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ɿ Tone: L ▶ 14. • 十四

tsʰɤɿɿa /tsʰɤɿɿ/ ceq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ɿ Tone: La ▶ To plait, to weave (hair, thread). • 编 (头发, 线) ɿ koɿqʰwɤɿ tsʰɤɿɿ • to weave the hair
 • 编辫子 ɿ hæɿpɤɿ leɿ-tʰɤɿɿ • to plait hair • 梳一条辫子 ɿ See also: tsʰɤɿɿ-tʰɤɿɿ

tsʰɤɿɿ1 /tsʰɤɿɿ/ ceq

VERB ɿ Tone: MH ▶ To milk. • 挤奶 ɿ jiɿmiɿ tsʰɤɿɿ
 • to milk a cow • 挤奶牛 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ-tsoɿ tsʰɤɿɿ + zeɿ • to milk things • 挤出东西
 ɿ jiɿ-byɿ | ŋæɿ tsʰɤɿɿ • to milk a cow • 挤牛奶

tsʰɤɿɿ2 /tsʰɤɿɿ/ ceq

VERB ɿ Tone: MH ▶ To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). • 摩擦 ɿ mæɿkoɿ | tʰɤɿɿɿɿ | mɤɿɿ

tsɿ1, | le1-tsʰɿ1-ze1! • This harness is not (set) right, it rubbed (against the horse's skin). • 挽具系得不对, 摩擦了 (马的皮)。

tsʰɿ13 /tsʰɿ1/ ceq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To give back, to return. • 还 (东西)

tsʰɿ1a /dʑu1 tsʰɿ1/ 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) ㊦ bae1bae1 | dʑu1-tsʰɿ1 • a flower • 一朵花

tsʰɿ1ji1 /tsʰɿ1ji1/ ceyi

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Financial resources, riches. • 财源。 ㊦ (Housebuilding2.300, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S300) jo1ly1 ky1-pi1! | jo1ly1 ky1, | pi1-dzo1, | zo1no1, | hæ1zwx1-pi1, | tsʰɿ1ji1-tsʰu1 | dʑwæ1 | le1-dzo1-ky1 pi1-zo1, ɔ̃ ə1-gi1! • 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

tsʰɿ1~tsʰɿ1 /tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1/ cece (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: H# ▶ To plait, to weave (hair, thread) (reduplicated form). • 编 (头发, 线) (重叠形式) ㊦ dʑu1-tsʰɿ1~tsʰɿ1-ɿ1 • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ㊦ Morphological makeup: tsʰɿ1a

tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1 cece

☐ See also: lo12

tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1 lo1 /tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1 lo1/ cece loq (Gi: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH# ▶ To join hands in an indication of submission, of respect. • 拱手作揖 ㊦ (semantics) It has not been possible to analyze the expression /tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1/: to establish what it might mean outside its association with this verb. ㊦ tsʰɿ1tsʰɿ1 | le1-lo1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has joined hands in an indication of submission • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拱手作揖了 ㊦ Morphological makeup: lo12

tsʰi1 /tsʰi1/ cee (Gi: Ø, Da: tsʰu1)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Dry season (winter and spring: from the 9th lunar month to the 2nd lunar month). • 旱季 (冬至至春天: 农历九月到来年二月)

tsʰi1a /dʑu1 tsʰi1/ 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) ㊦ dʑu1-tsʰi1 • one pelt • 一张动物皮 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) dʑu1-tsʰi1ji1 • It's a pelt. • 这是一张 (动物皮)

tsʰi1a2 /dʑu1 tsʰi1/ cee

CLASSIFIER ㊦ Tone: Ha ▶ Classifier for seasons. • 量词: 季节

tsʰi11 /tsʰi1/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Hot; scalding. • 热, 烫 ㊦ tsʰi1-zo1 | mɿ1-tʰa1! • The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot! • 热得受不了! ☐ See also: tsʰi12 ☐ Antonym: dʑo12

tsʰi12 /tsʰi1/ cee

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Bright. • 明亮 ㊦ ni1mi1 tsʰi1 • the sun shines, the sunlight is strong • 太阳很晒 ㊦ hi1mi1 tsʰi1 • the moon shines, the moonlight is strong • 月亮很亮、月光很明亮 ☐ See also: tsʰi11

tsʰi1a /tsʰi1/ cee (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: Ma ▶ Spicy. • 辣 ㊦ tsʰu1 | tsʰi1-hi1ji1! • It's spicy! • 这是辣的!

tsʰi1b /tsʰi1/ cee

VERB ㊦ Tone: Mb ▶ To wear (a hat). • 戴帽子 ㊦ ty1ty1 tsʰi1 • to put on a hat • 戴上帽子

tsʰi1 /dʑu1 tsʰi1/ ciq

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for roofs. • 量词: 房顶

tsʰi1a /tsʰi1/ ceeq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsʰɿ1)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: La ▶ Fine, thin. • 细 (树、体型细小) ㊦ (phonological elicitation) tsʰi1-hi1 • ~ NMLZ • 细的 ㊦ qʰa1-tsʰi1-gy1 • very thin • 非常细 ㊦ dzɿ1 | tsʰi1-njæ1-ɿæ1 | -gy1! • It is really thin! • 真细! ㊦ (Jj) tsʰɿ1 njul ɿæ1 gy1 • It is really thin! • 真细!

tsʰi11 /tsʰi1/ ceeq (Dd: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To construct a house, to build a house. • 盖, 建 (房子) ㊦ zi1qʰwx1 tsʰi1 • to build a house • 建房子 ☐ Synonym: gy1a 1

tsʰi12 /tsʰi1/ ceeq (Gi: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To squat. • 蹲 ㊦ (syntax) The word is generally used in its reduplicated form: /tsʰi1~tsʰi1/. ☐ See also: tsʰi1~tsʰi1

tsʰi13 /tsʰi1/ ceeq

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ Sick, ill. • 病 ㊦ Usage: archaic ㊦ mɿ1-go1 mɿ1-tsʰi1-ɿ1 • to be in good health: not sick, not suffering • 健康: 不病、不痛

tsʰi˧4 /tsʰi˧4/ ciq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: tsʰu˧4)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). • 剪成片 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tʰa˧˥-tsʰi˧4! • PROH ~ • 禁止式 ~ ❶ dʒi˧˥hɤ˧˥tsʰi˧4 • to cut clothes to pieces • 把衣服剪成片

tsʰi˧˥by˧4 /tsʰi˧˥by˧4/ ceebbu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Muggy, sultry, oppressively hot. • 闷热

tsʰi˧˥ji˧4\$ Ceeyi

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ The township of Cuiyu, to the South-South-West of Lugu lake. • 翠玉傈僳族普米族自治县 ❶ tsʰi˧˥ji˧4-lo˧˥qʰy˧4 • the Cuiyu gully • 翠玉山沟 ❶ See also: ni˧˥di˧4 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 翠玉

tsʰi˧˥ji˧4# /tsʰi˧˥ji˧4/ ceeyi (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsʰu˧˥ji˧4)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ This year. • 今年 ❶ tsʰi˧˥ji˧4-se˧4, | ... • Until this year, ... • 到了今年, ……

tsʰi˧˥mɤ˧˥tʰy˧4 /tsʰi˧˥mɤ˧˥tʰy˧4/ ceemutu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Dancing demon. • 跳着的鬼

tsʰi˧˥jni˧4# /tsʰi˧˥jni˧4/ ceeni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Today. • 今天 ❶ tsʰi˧˥jni˧4-ko˧˥da˧4 • before today; previously • 今天之前

tsʰi˧˥qʰæ˧4 /tsʰi˧˥qʰæ˧4/ ceekhae

ADVERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Now, currently, these days. • 现在, 这段时间 ❶ tsʰi˧˥qʰæ˧4 | dzo˧4, | le˧˥-qʰæ˧4-ze˧4. • 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。

tsʰi˧˥si˧4-dzɤ˧˥py˧4 /tsʰi˧˥si˧4dzɤ˧˥py˧4/ ceesejjabu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ The world of spirits, the world of the dead. • 神灵的世界、死人的世界

tsʰi˧˥ti˧4# /tsʰi˧˥ti˧4/ Ceedi

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字

tsʰi˧˥ty˧4 /tsʰi˧˥ty˧4/ ceedu (Da: Ø, Jj: tsʰu˧˥ty˧4)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Bone marrow. • 骨髓 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤ˧˥a

tsʰi˧˥tsʰi˧4 /tsʰi˧˥tsʰi˧4/ ceecee (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰu˧˥tsʰy˧4)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Peas, garden peas. • 豌豆 ❸ Classifier: kʰa˧˥2 (CLF for tracts of land)

tsʰi˧˥~tsʰi˧4 /tsʰi˧˥tsʰi˧4/ ceecee (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To squat (reduplicated form). • 蹲 (重叠形式) ❶ le˧˥-tsʰi˧˥~tsʰi˧4 | tʰi˧˥-dzi˧4

• to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ❶ (La, 23) gɤ˧˥-tʰi˧˥~tsʰi˧4 | tʰi˧˥-dzi˧4 • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ❸ Morphological makeup: tsʰi˧42

tsʰi˧˥zi˧4# /tsʰi˧˥zi˧4/ ceessee (Jj: tsʰy˧˥zy˧4#)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum* Hook. f. • 青稞 ❶ tsʰi˧˥zi˧4 | na˧˥-hĩ˧4 • black barley • 黑青稞 ❶ tsʰi˧˥zi˧4 | pʰɤ˧˥-hĩ˧4 • white barley • 白青稞 ❸ Classifier: kʰa˧˥2 (CLF for tracts of land)

tsʰi˧˥zi˧4-ʃ# /tsʰi˧˥zi˧4ʃ#/ ceessee'eun (Jj: tsʰy˧˥zy˧4-ʃ#)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley straw. • 青稞杆 ❸ Classifier: kʰa˧˥1

tsʰo˧4 /tsʰo˧4/ co

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Complete, all in readiness. • 齐全 ❶ ətso˧˥-mɤ˧˥-ni˧4, | tʰi˧˥-tʰo˧4-ze˧4! • All is in readiness! Everything is now ready! (Context: preparation for a feast, a meal...) • 什么都准备得很齐全! ❶ mɤ˧˥-tʰo˧4-su˧4! | wɤ˧4 | ni˧˥-bæ˧4 hwæ˧4-zo˧4-ho˧4! • [Decoration] is not complete yet! [I] still need to purchase a few items! (Context: visitors admire a newly refurbished apartment in town; the landlord answers their compliments by saying 'The work is not finished yet!') • 还不算齐全! / 还没有装饰齐全! (情景: 朋友们表扬新装修的丽江房子, 主人谦虚回答: '还不算齐全!') ❶ tʰi˧˥-tʰo˧4-kʰu˧4 • DUR ~ CAUS: to complete, to bring to complete readiness • 持续体 ~ 使动: 完成、弄齐全

tsʰo˧4b /tsʰo˧4/ co (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Mb ① ▶ To jump. • 跳 ❶ bæ˧4-tʰo˧4 • to skip rope • 跳绳 ❶ See also: tsʰo˧4~tsʰo˧4, dzɤ˧˥tsʰo˧4 ② ▶ To dance. • 跳舞 (音译: '甲搓')

tsʰo˧4 /tsʰo˧4/ co

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Human beings; the human species. • 人类

tsʰo˧4 /tsʰo˧4/ coq

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Respect, attention, esteem. • 重视、关心、恭敬 ❶ (phonology) The tone of the monosyllable is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /tsʰo˧4ji˧4/ 'to hold... in high esteem'. ❶ tsʰu˧˥-ŋu˧4 | nɤ˧˥-ki˧4 | dʒwæ˧4 | tsʰo˧4ji˧4! • He/she treats me with great respect/attention. • 他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。

tsʰo˧˥dzɯ˧˥ | di˧˥mɤ˧˥dzɯ˧˥ /tsʰo˧˥dzɯ˧˥ | di˧˥mɤ˧˥dzɯ˧˥/ Cozzi Ddimezzi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M | L ▶ Cozzi Ddimezzi, one of the seven ddabe da˧˥pɤ˧˥ classic epics, also known as Zzitu Cotu. This

is the Na (Mosuo) people's cosmogony, a narrative about the beginnings of the world and of human peoples. This classic has neither an oral recitation ceremony of its own nor a fixed time for recitation. The *ddabe* ritual practitioners will select some passages to recite orally in each ceremony, using both chanting and recitation: chanting for some parts to be emphasized, and oral recitation as the backbone to the narrative. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 拉他咪王勇解释：达巴口诵经典《搓孜地玛孜经》，也称《孜图搓图》或《搓德鲁若》。这是摩梭人的创世纪史诗，反映了摩梭先民对蒙昧洪荒年代、人类形成之初的想象。这部经典没有专门的口诵仪式和固定的念诵时间。但是，达巴在每个仪式中都要选部分章节来口诵。达巴可以采取演唱和念诵两种方式：演唱选取的是精妙的部分，口诵则是完整的叙述。 ▢ Synonym: dzu˥˩tʰɿ˨˩˦-tʰo˥˩tʰɿ˨˩˦

tsʰo˥˩d̪u˨˩˦ /tsʰo˥˩d̪u˨˩˦/ *coddee*

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Group dance. • 集体舞
 ¶ tsʰo˥˩d̪u˨˩˦ tsʰo˥˩ • to perform a group dance • 跳一个集体舞

tsʰo˥˩d̪wæ˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩d̪wæ˥˩/ *codduae* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ly˥˩mi˥˩d̪zɿ˥˩d̪wæ˥˩)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Stone step. • 石头台阶 Classifier: d̪wæ˥˩_a

tsʰo˥˩d̪zɿ˥˩ hwɿ˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩d̪zɿ˥˩ hwɿ˥˩/ *Cozzhife*

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “Cozzhife”. • 达巴《搓之阔》经。

tsʰo˥˩tjo˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩tjo˥˩/ *coyo*

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Medicinal herb. • 草药
 ¶ (Healing.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S89) si˥˩kʰu˥˩-t̪ɿ˥˩by˥˩ pi˥˩-zo˥˩, | zo˥˩no˥˩-dzo˥˩, | tsʰo˥˩tjo˥˩ my˥˩t̪sæ˥˩-ni˥˩ mæ˥˩, ɔ̃ 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: t̪ɿ˥˩t̪ɿ˥˩ 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)
 ¶ t̪sʰu˥˩ | 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 /t̪sʰo˥˩mɿ˥˩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 [t̪sʰeŋ˥˩kɔ˥˩]). Morphological makeup: The meaning of the Tibetan word is ‘merchant’. Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) *tshong pa* མཚོང་པ་

tsʰo˥˩pi˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩pi˥˩/ *cobia*

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Soap (variant of tsʰo˥˩pjɿ˥˩). • 肥皂 (tsʰo˥˩pjɿ˥˩ 的变体)。 ▢ See also: læ˥˩pʰæ˥˩-læ˥˩d̪zi˥˩, ɔ̃t̪pʰɿ˥˩-ɔ̃t̪d̪ɿ˥˩t̪ɿ˥˩ ▢ Synonym: tsʰo˥˩pjɿ˥˩ Classifier: t̪ɿ˥˩t̪ɿ˥˩

tsʰo˥˩pjɿ˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩pjɿ˥˩/ *cobia* (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: tsʰu˥˩pjɿ˥˩, La: tsʰo˥˩pi˥˩)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: compare Nung /tsʰa˥˩ pi˥˩ iɔ˥˩/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /tsʰaw˥˩ pjaw˥˩/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /tsʰaw˥˩ piaw˥˩/ [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˥˩d̪zi˥˩ and *leeq* /t̪ɿ˥˩/, 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：如侏语 tsʰa˥˩ pi˥˩ iɔ˥˩ [戴庆厦 1992]，潞西、梁河阿昌语 tsʰaw˥˩ pjaw˥˩ [戴庆厦 1985]，陇川阿昌族 tsʰaw˥˩ piaw˥˩ [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˥˩d̪zi˥˩ 和 t̪ɿ˥˩，将其捣碎并煮沸，所得液体用来洗衣服。 ▢ See also: læ˥˩pʰæ˥˩-læ˥˩d̪zi˥˩, ɔ̃t̪pʰɿ˥˩-ɔ̃t̪d̪ɿ˥˩t̪ɿ˥˩ ▢ Synonym: tsʰo˥˩pi˥˩ Classifier: t̪ɿ˥˩t̪ɿ˥˩

tsʰo˥˩qʰwɿ˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩qʰwɿ˥˩/ *ceekhua* (Gi: tsʰu˥˩hwɿ˥˩)

my˨˩kʰy˨˩, Da: tsʰu˨˩qʰwɤ˨˩, Jj: tsʰu˨˩qʰwɤ˨˩)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Tonight. • 今晚
 ❶ tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩ | my˨˩kʰy˨˩ • same meaning: tonight •
 同上: 今晚

tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥ /tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥/ ceekhuami (Gi:
 tsʰu˨˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥, Jj: tsʰu˨˩kʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥, La:
 tsʰu˨˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Demon, ghost. • 鬼 ❶ (phonol-
 ogy) The speaker uses the form /tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥/, but
 accepts realization as /tsʰu˨˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥/. No monosyllabic
 form †tsʰo or †tsʰu has been found for ‘ghost’. ❷ See
 also: tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩zo˦˥ ❸ Classifier: ɿ˦˥

tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥-bæ˨˩bæ˨˩ /tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥bæ˨˩bæ˨˩/ cee-
 khuami bbaebbae

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H- ▶ A blue flower, *Delphinium gran-*
diflorum. • 翠雀花 ❷ See also: tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥

tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩zo˦˥ /tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩zo˦˥/ ceekhuasso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Demon, ghost (this word is less
 common than that with a feminine suffix). • 鬼 ❷ See
 also: tsʰo˥˩qʰwɤ˨˩mi˦˥

tsʰo˥˩ko˦˥ /tsʰo˥˩ko˦˥/ cowo

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Classifier: ɿ˦˥

tsʰo˥˩tsu˨˩ /tsʰo˥˩tsu˨˩/ cozi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Onion; leek. • 葱, 韭葱 ❸ Clas-
 sifier: po˨˩a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❸ Etymology:
 (Chinese loanword) 葱子

tsʰo˥˩tsu˨˩ /tsʰo˥˩tsu˨˩/ cozi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ File (tool). • 锉刀 ❸ Classifier:
 na˨˩a ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锉子

tsʰo˥˩~tsʰo˥˩ /tsʰo˥˩tsʰo˥˩/ coco (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ To jump around, to hop (redupli-
 cated form of ‘to jump’). • 跳一跳 ❸ Morphological
 makeup: tsʰo˥˩

tsʰu˨˩a /tsʰu˨˩a/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To come (PST). • 来 (过去式)
 ❶ le˨˩-gwɤ˨˩~gwɤ˨˩ | le˨˩-tsʰu˨˩-ze˨˩ • to be back from a
 stroll • 散步回来 ❶ le˨˩-tsʰu˨˩-ze˨˩ • to be back • 回来
 了 ❶ dʒu˨˩-ji˨˩~ɿ˦˥ tsʰu˨˩, | dʒu˨˩-ki˨˩ tʰy˨˩! • “We have
 come from different places, and now we arrive in the same
 place / we come together!” This turn of phrase is not intelli-

gible 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!”

tsʰu˨˩1 /tsʰu˨˩/ ciq (Gi: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To start (a fire). • 点 (火) ❶
 (semantics) The verb used for ‘to light a candle’ is a dif-
 ferent verb: tsʰy˨˩a2. ❶ my˨˩ tsʰu˨˩ • to start a fire • 点火
 ❶ njɤ˨˩~ɿ˦˥ | my˨˩ tsʰu˨˩-bi˨˩. • I am going to start a fire
 • 我要点个火 ❶ my˨˩tsʰo˥˩ tsʰu˨˩ • 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 ❷ See also: tsʰy˨˩a2

tsʰu˨˩2 /tsʰu˨˩/ ciq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ▶ Goat (male or female). • 山羊
 ❸ Classifier: pʰo˨˩a ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsʰi51

tsʰu˨˩ di˨˩ /tsʰu˨˩ di˨˩/ Ciddi

NOUN ❸ 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’。 ❸
 Morphological makeup: di˨˩1

tsʰu˨˩thỹ˨˩\$ /tsʰu˨˩thỹ˨˩/ cihun (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰu˨˩thỹ˨˩\$)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Cashmere, goat wool. • 山羊毛
 ❸ Classifier: kʰwɤ˨˩a

tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩\$ /tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩/ cimi

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Nanny goat. • 母山羊
 ❶ tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩-po˨˩lo˨˩ • nanny goat and billy goat • 母山
 羊与公山羊 ❶ (tonology) H# ❸ Classifier: pʰo˨˩a

tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩-to˨˩qa˨˩\$ /tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩to˨˩qa˨˩/ cimi dogha (Gi:
 same, Jj: tsʰu˨˩-to˨˩ka˨˩)

NOUN ❸ 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) ❷ See also: tsʰu˨˩mi˨˩\$,
 to˨˩qa˨˩ ❸ Classifier: pʰo˨˩a

tsʰu˨˩pʰy˨˩\$ /tsʰu˨˩pʰy˨˩/ cipu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Billy goat. • 公山羊 ❸ Classifier:
 pʰo˨˩a

tsʰu˨˩ɿ˦˥ /tsʰu˨˩ɿ˦˥/ Cí'er

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Cí'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’) ❶ (phonology) Phonetic real-
 ization is very close to [tsʰɤ˨˩]. This may be due in part to
 a coarticulatory phenomenon whereby the aperture of the
 rhyme of the syllable /tsʰu˨˩/ is increased by anticipation
 of the following /ɿ˦˥/. ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword)
 Tshe ring ཅེ་རིང་

tsʰuɿɿɿ-dɯɿmaɿ /tsʰuɿɿɿdɯɿmaɿ/ *Ci'er Ddeema*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Ci'er Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 次尔独玛: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tsʰuɿɿɿ#, dɯɿmaɿ# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Sgrol ma ཚེ་རིང་སྒྲོལ་མ་

tsʰuɿɿɿ-ɬaɿmɿ /tsʰuɿɿɿɬaɿmɿ/ *Ci'er Lhamu*

NOUN ❸ 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 [tsʰuɿɿɿ-laɿmɿ], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❸ Morphological makeup: tsʰuɿɿɿ#, ɬaɿmɿ\$ ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Lha mo ཚེ་རིང་ལ་མོ་

tsʰuɿɿɿ-pʰiɿtsʰoɿ /tsʰuɿɿɿpʰiɿtsʰoɿ/ *Ci'er Pico*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Ci'er Pico, a masculine given name. • 次尔品初: 一个男性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tsʰuɿɿɿ#, pʰiɿtsʰoɿ# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Phun tshogs ཚེ་རིང་ཕུན་ཚོགས་

tsʰuɿɿɿ-swæɿ /tsʰuɿɿɿswæɿ/ *cishuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). • 阉山羊 ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a

tsʰuɿɿɿ-toɿqaɿ /tsʰuɿɿtoɿqaɿ/ *cidogha*

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Kid (baby goat). • 羔羊、羔子 ❶ See also: tsʰuɿɿzoɿ\$ ❶ Synonym: tsʰuɿɿmiɿ-toɿqaɿ\$ ❸ Classifier: pʰoɿ_a

tsʰuɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿ /tsʰuɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿ/ *cici'eun* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. • 豌豆干草 ❶ tsʰuɿɿ | tsʰuɿɿtsʰuɿɿɿɿ niɿ. • This is garden pea hay. • 这是豌豆干草。 ❸ Classifier: kɿɿ_a 1

tsʰuɿɿzoɿ\$ /tsʰuɿɿzoɿ/ *cisso* (Jj: tsʰuɿɿzoɿ#)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Baby goat, male or female: kid or young nanny goat. • 山羊羔 (公的或母的) ❶ tsʰuɿɿzoɿ-toɿqaɿ • young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s) • 母山羊羔与公山羊羔 ❖ (**tonology**) H# ❶ See also: tsʰuɿɿ-toɿqaɿ ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

tsʰyɿ /tsʰyɿ/ *cuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Vinegar. • 醋 ❶ See also: saɿtsʰyɿ, tɕiɿ-dzuɿ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 醋

t6

tɕæ-ɬæ] /tɕæ-ɬæ]/ *jaehae*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Rubber shoes, rubber boots. • 橡
胶鞋 (西南官话借词: 胶鞋)。 🌸 Classifier: dziᵛ
(CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

🌸 Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 胶鞋
 tɕæ̌tʰæ̌]-dzǎ]qʰwɿ̌ / tɕæ̌tʰæ̌]dzǎ]qʰwɿ̌/ jaehae zza-
 khua

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L#- ➡ Rubber shoes, shoes with a rubber sole, sports shoes • 橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋、运动鞋。 ▢
 Synonym: tæʰhæʅ 🌸 Classifier: dziɿ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) 🌸 Morphological makeup: tæʰhæʅ, dzaɿqʰwɿ

tɕæ-ɸʰɯ /tɕæ-ɸʰɯ/ *jaepɐu*

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ White. • 白 (脸、衣服) • **tɕæpʰɿ̌-ba.la** • white clothes • 白的衣服
• **tɕæpʰɿ̌-tɕəŋʰwɿ̌** • white skirt • 白色裙子

tɕæɫɕæɫ /tɕæɫɕæɫ/ jae'er

NOUN 菜 Tone: L# ▶ Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 菜 ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ • pickled turnip leaves • 圓根叶子 酸菜 ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ • picked celery (the word ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ is a Chinese loanword: 菜) • 芹菜酸菜 (ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ 这个词是汉语借词: ‘菜’) ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ • picked celery • 芹菜酸菜 ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ • pickled turnip • 圓根酸菜 ㄍㄨㄟˋㄘㄞˋㄌㄞˊ • picked Chinese cabbage • 圓白菜酸菜

tɕæ-tɕʰe] /tɕæ-tɕʰe]/ *Jaecei*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Jiāzé, 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: ts^hei²¹di¹ 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 加泽

tɕʰ /tɕʰ!/ ja

INTERJECTION 🌸 Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: hey! • 感叹
词：嘿！

tɕɣ̟ /tɕɣ̟-/ ja (Gi: same)

VERB 咲 Tone: H ▶ To fade (of colours). • 褪色 ㄅㄟˋㄕㄜˋ ㄌㄟˋ
tex'-ze | • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has faded • 实施 ~ 整体体:
 褪色了

tɕɣ↓ /tɕɣ↓/ jaq

VERB 𪛗 Tone: L ▶ To bind together. • 打结、系上
𪛗 [xæ˧˥] | [tʰi˧˥-tɔ̌ŋ] • to attach the yoke (to a buffalo) •
系上牛轭 𪛗 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 架?

tɕʰ /tɕʰ/ jaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 🌸 **Tone: MH** ➤ To boil, to cook thoroughly; to

cook in a pot. • 煮 ʃse-tɕɿ • to boil meat ㄅㄧㄠˊ ㄇㄣˊ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 煮肉 ʃbo-tɕɿ • to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill • 煮猪食 ʃho-tɕɿ • to cook stew • 煮粥 ʃdzu-ko/, | mo-t-no/, | mo-tɕɿ-hi/ la-tɕi-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)

$t_{\text{ɕ}}[f_{\text{y}}]$ / $t_{\text{ɕ}}[f_{\text{y}}]$ / *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:
|ʍɿ̯

tɕɤ|ho|pæ| /tɕɤ|ho|pæ|/ *jahobae*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MLM ▶ Plywood, veneer board. • 胶合板 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胶合板

tɕɣ_ho_tsuɿ /tɕɣ_ho_tsuɿ/ jahozi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L+H# ► Swindler, cheat. • 骗子
 ǃ tɕʰu˥ | hĩ˥ tɕʰu˥-v˥ | tɛ˥.ɬo˥tsu˥ ɿ ɿi˥. • This man
 is a swindler! • 这个人是骗子! 🌸 Classifier: v˥

tɕʰɿjoŋ /tɕʰɿjoŋ/ *jaeyu*

NOUN 监狱 Tone: L# ▶ Prison. • 监狱 ㄓㄢˋ ㄩˋ ㄑㄩˊ ㄓㄩˊ | tɕi˧˥-tɕæ˧˥ • to put into prison, to imprison • 关在监狱 ㄍㄨㄢ ㄓㄢˋ ㄩˋ ㄑㄩˊ | tɕæ˧˥-huw˧˥-ze˧˥! • (He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison! • 被关在监狱! ☐ Synonym: 牢 ㄌㄠˊ ㄋㄠˊ | lo˧˥na˧˥-by˧˥, lo˧˥zi˧˥-by˧˥ 监狱 Etymology: (Chinese loanword)

tɕɣ-q^ha# /tɕɣ-q^ha-/ *jakha*

NOUN ❸ 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 𐌮𐌵𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸 • 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 𐌮𐌵𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸 • 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 𐌮𐌵𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌰𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌸 • 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:

hoːtɕsuːt ▢ Synonym: tɕʰiːljæː

tɕɤtʰat /tɕɤtʰat/ jada (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 牛轭 • 牛轭 (单行) ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 牛夹担、牛枷档、牛拴 牛轭 • ~ DEM CLF: that yoke • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个牛轭 牛轭 • Classifier: [ɬuːtɕ] 牛轭 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 夹担

tɕɤtʰat-bæː /tɕɤtʰatbæː/ jadabbae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 犁具连轭之绳 牛绳 • (phonological elicitation) tɕɤtʰat-bæː tɕʰiː-kʰuː • ~ DEM CLF: that towrope • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那条牛皮绳 牛绳 • Classifier: kʰuːtɕ • Morphological makeup: tɕɤtʰat, bæː 1

tɕɤtʰat-tɕɤtʰat /tɕɤtʰat-tɕɤtʰat/ jaja

ADVERB 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 将将、刚刚 牛绳 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 将将

tɕiː /tɕiː/ jie (Gi: same)

VERB 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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: tɕiː~tɕiː#

tɕiː 1 /tɕiː/ jie (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Sour, acidic. • 酸 牛绳 • (Da) tɕiː-hiːt pʰiː • to have acid reflux • 吐酸水 牛绳 • Sour, fermented. • (通过发酵的) 酸

tɕiː-ta /tɕiː-ta/ jie

CLASSIFIER 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Some, a few. • 量词: 一些 ◆ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. 牛绳 • 牛绳 • some, a few • 一些 牛绳 • 牛绳 • these few • 这些

tɕiː-ta /tɕiː-ta/ jiej (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Small; short (not tall). • 矮, 低, 小 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 矮的 牛绳 • 牛绳 • short (not tall) • 矮 牛绳 • 牛绳 • when (we) were small • 小的时候

tɕiː /tɕiː/ jiej (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Saddle. • 马鞍 牛绳 • 牛绳 • horse saddle • 马鞍 牛绳 • Classifier: pɕɤtɕ

tɕiː-do /tɕiː-do/ jieddo

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Tangerine. • 橘子 ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 黄果 牛绳 • Classifier: [ɬuːtɕ]

tɕiː-dzuː /tɕiː-dzuː/ jiej

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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 牛绳 • Vinegar. • 醋

tɕiː-kwɤt /tɕiː-kwɤt/ jigua (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Melon, gourd. Used when preparing pigswill, not for human consumption. • 瓜。用于准备猪食, 不供人食用。 牛绳 • 牛绳 • small melon • 小瓜 牛绳 • 牛绳 • large melon • 大瓜 牛绳 • Classifier: [ɬuːtɕ]

tɕiːnyː /tɕiːnyː/ jienu (Dd: same)

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Saddle mat. • 马鞍下面的毯子 牛绳 • 牛绳 • horse saddle mat • 马鞍毯子 牛绳 • Classifier: pɕɤtɕ

tɕiːqaː /tɕiːqaː/ jiegħa (Jj: same)

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • Carpet. • 毯子 牛绳 • Classifier: [ɬuːtɕ]

tɕiːtsuːtpɕɤt /tɕiːtsuːtpɕɤt/ jiesibe

NOUN 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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 牛绳 • 牛绳 • The gift from Muli is yak cheese! / The gift that people usually bring back from their trips to Muli is yak cheese! / Yak cheese is a specialty of Muli! (Yak cheese used to be one of the delicacies that young men offered to young ladies when coming back from caravan journeys.) • 木里的礼物: 牦牛奶酪! / 牦牛奶酪, 是木里的特产! 牛绳 • (proverb) myː[ɬuː] pʰɤtɕ[ɬuː] | tɕiːtsuːtpɕɤt! | ɤtɕoːt koː dɕuː~dɕuː jɪː-zeː! • The gift from Muli is yak cheese! (My) beloved will shake her head (when tasting the delightfully acid cheese)! (Words from a song that used to be sung when travelling, imagining the return to Yongning.) • (从) 木里 (带回来) 的礼物, 就是牦牛奶酪! 亲爱的 (=收礼物的那个人), 会摇头的! (吃、喝的时候会摇头, 是因为牦牛奶酪比较酸) 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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! 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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 牛绳 • 牛绳 • 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 ㊦ tɕi˧˥-tɕi˧˥~tɕi˧˥+ze˧˥ • **DUR** ~ **PFV** • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ㊦ ʁo˧˥q˧˥wɿ˧˥ tɕi˧˥~tɕi˧˥ • to shake one’s head • 摇头 ㊦ dɕu˧˥-tɕi˧˥~tɕi˧˥-ɿ˧˥ • **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 laesaez-zee

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 ㊦ tɕʰu˧˥-tɕo˧˥ • this way • 这个方向, 向这里 ㊦ dɕu˧˥-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˧˥jejo˧˥ /tɕo˧˥jejo˧˥/ joxo

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM ▶ Whistle, whistling noise. • 口哨 ㊦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [tɕy˧˥ɕy˧˥]. ㊦ tɕo˧˥jejo˧˥ | dɕu˧˥-dzo˧˥ kʰu˧˥ • to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes • 吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tɕo˧˥mɿ˧˥ /tɕo˧˥mɿ˧˥/ 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: ɿ˧˥ ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 舅

tɕo˧˥ʁu˧˥ /tɕo˧˥ʁu˧˥/ 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˧˥tɕɿ˧˥# /tɕo˧˥tɕɿ˧˥/ Joja

NOUN ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ㊦ tɕʰɿ˧˥ | tɕo˧˥tɕɿ˧˥-mi˧˥ ne˧˥-ji˧˥-zo˧˥! | ni˧˥-ɣɿ˧˥ pɿ˧˥-tɕʰwæ˧˥! • 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: ni˧˥tsu˧˥# ㊦ Classifier: ɿ˧˥

tɕɛ˧˥tɕʰa˧˥ /tɕɛ˧˥tɕʰa˧˥/ jiancha

VERB ㊦ Tone: HL ▶ le˧˥-li˧˥~li˧˥ | le˧˥-ji˧˥ • To check. • 检查 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-tɕɛ˧˥tɕʰa˧˥ • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 检查

-tɕu˧˥ /-/ ji

SUFFIX ㊦ Tone: ? ▶ Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕu˧˥/ ‘to put, to place’; expresses that the action is over and done with: that its goal has been reached, and one now moves on to something different; in the same way as, after an object has been put in the right place, one may turn one’s attention to other objects. • 表示: 已完成, 可以轮到其它的了 ㊦ ɣɿ˧˥-tɕʰwæ˧˥-tɕu˧˥! • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ㊦ ɣɿ˧˥-tɕʰwæ˧˥-tɕu˧˥-zo˧˥! • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ㊦ tɕʰu˧˥-qo˧˥ dzi˧˥-tɕu˧˥-zo˧˥! • to sit here • 在这里坐下来 ㊦ ɕu˧˥ dɕu˧˥-q˧˥wɿ˧˥ tɕi˧˥-mɿ˧˥-tɕʰu˧˥ | -tɕu˧˥-zo˧˥! • (Go ahead and) drink this bowl of alcohol! • 把这碗酒喝了下去! ㊦ See also: -kɿ˧˥tɕu˧˥

tɕu˧˥ /tɕu˧˥/ ji (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: H ① ▶ To put, to lay up. • 放置 ㊦ tɕi˧˥-tɕu˧˥ • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ㊦ (Gi) dɕu˧˥hɿ˧˥ | dɕu˧˥ | tɕi˧˥-tɕu˧˥, | tɕi˧˥hɿ˧˥ | tɕi˧˥ | tɕi˧˥-tɕu˧˥ • 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˧˥-zɿ˧˥ | tɕi˧˥-tɕu˧˥ • to settle ㊦ (semantics) In this context, the verb can be replaced by the loan 定. • 说好、决定 ㊦ le˧˥-zɿ˧˥ | tɕi˧˥-tɕu˧˥-ni˧˥-tɕu˧˥! • It’s settled! • 说好了! / 决定好了!

tɕu˧˥1 /tɕu˧˥/ ji (Gi: same, Jj: tɕi˧˥)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Cloud. • 云 ㊦ mɿ˧˥-tɕu˧˥ • the weather is cloudy • 天上多云 ㊦ mɿ˧˥tɕo˧˥, | tɕu˧˥! • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ㊦ mɿ˧˥tɕo˧˥ tɕu˧˥ pʰɿ˧˥! • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ㊦ tɕu˧˥ pʰɿ˧˥! • white cloud • 白云 ㊦ tɕu˧˥ | pʰɿ˧˥tɕæ˧˥-ɣɿ˧˥! • The clouds are white. • 云很白。 ㊦ mɿ˧˥tɕu˧˥-tɕu˧˥na˧˥-ɿ˧˥! • the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy • 天很黑, 有很多乌云 ㊦ Classifier: kʰwɿ˧˥

tɕu˧˥2 /tɕu˧˥/ ji (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: M ▶ Snare, trap, trick. • 圈套 ㊦ tɕu˧˥ kʰu˧˥! • to set a trap • 设下圈套 ㊦ tɕu˧˥ | dɕu˧˥-na˧˥ | tɕi˧˥-

k^huʌ • to set a trap • 设下一个圈套 Ɂ dʒ-ʌmi-tɕu#]

- fox trap • 狐狸圈套 ✱ Classifiers: $\downarrow w \downarrow_b, n \downarrow_a$

tɕw↓_a /tɕw/ jiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 🌺 **Tone:** L_a ▶ To write. • 写 𐎗 (phonological elicitation) **le**!-**təw**]-**ze**] • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV** 写了 𐎗 **thæ**!-**lɛ**] **təw**] • to write, to write a text, to write a book • 写、写书 𐎗 **dʷ**!-**kʰɿ**] | **tsʰe**!-**ni**! **tɿ**! | **njɿ**! | **tsʰe**!-**ni**! **bæ**! **təw**]-**bi**]-**ʂɿ**! **dɿ**] • 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。） 𐎗 **təw**]-**di**] • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write’ • 笔。直译：‘（用来）书写的（东西）’ 𐎗 **thæ**!-**lɛ**]-**təw**]-**di**] • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write books’ • 笔。直译：‘（用来）写书的（东西）’ □ See also: **təw**!~**təw**]

tɕuɪ /**tɕuɪ**/ jiq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tɕi|tɕ^hi|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ▶ Saliva. • 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液

tɕu1 /tɕu1/ jiq

VERB 咲 Tone: MH ▶ To invite (guests) to drink alcohol. • 敬 (酒) ǂ ʒu˥˩ tɕu˥˩ • to invite (guests) to drink alcohol • 敬酒

tɕuɿ1 /tɕuɿ/ ji (Gi: same)

VERB 𐤮 Tone: MH ▶ To pack-transport. • 驮运
 𐤮 [zʷæɫ tɛwɫ] • to pack-transport, to transport on horseback • 用马驮运、做马帮 𐤮 [zʷæɫkoɫ tʰiɫ-tɛwɫ] • to transport on horseback • 用马驮运 𐤮 [zʷæɫ-tɛwɫ-zoɫ] • person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan • 加入马帮的男人 𐤮 Comparanda: (Pumi) tɛʌ55

tɕu¹2 /tɕu¹/ jiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: MH ▶ Leech. • 水蛭、蚂蟥 📦 In local
Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥 🌀 Classifier: *mi* 个

tɕu¹3 /tɕu¹/ jiq (Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ Wasp. • 马蜂 (黄蜂)
 ǃ (phonological elicitation) **tɕwɿmɿʅ** • female wasp
 • 母蚂蜂 ◈ (tonology) H\$ ǃ (phonological elicitation) **tɕwɿpʰy#ɿ** • male wasp • 公马蜂 ◈ (tonology)
 #H ǃ (phonological elicitation) **tɕwɿzo#ɿ** • baby wasp

- 小马蜂 $\blacklozenge$ (tonology) #H $\ast$ Classifier: mi_b

tɕu¹₄ /tɕu¹/ jiq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tɕi¹)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH ➤ Scales (for weighing something).

- 称 Classifier: nat_a

tɕu¹_a 1 /ɕu¹ tɕu¹/ ji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. • 量词: 驮子 (一匹)

tɕu¹_a 2 /ɕu¹ tɕu¹/ ji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier: a pound of. •
量词: 斤 (用于固体, 也用于液体) 🗨️ **zu˥ | ɬu˥-**
tɕu˥ • a pint of wine • 一斤酒 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese
loanword) 斤

tɕuꞌlvꞌhoꞌ /tɕuꞌlvꞌhoꞌ/ jiluho

NOUN 🌀 Tone: L+H# ▶ Sling (for throwing an object).
• 彈弓 🌀 Classifier: [wɿ]

tɕʷaɪ̯ɰɰ /tɕʷaɪ̯ɰɰ/ *jilee*

VERB 🌀 Tone: M ▶ To roll, to spool, to reel. • 缠绕
 𐌸𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌰 | 𐌲𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌰 | 𐌲𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌰 | 𐌲𐌶𐌿𐌶𐌿𐌰 • Let me reel! / Let me do
 the reeling! • 让我来缠吧!

tɕam₁ɿa₁ /tɕam₁ɿa₁/ jilee

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus* (a species of bird). • 伯劳鸟 🌸 Classifier: [miɿ](#)_b

tɕwɿ|wɿ-q^hæɿbæɿ /tɕwɿ|wɿq^hæɿbæɿ/ *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, 别名石鲛、明石、悬石、云珠、云丹、红对叶肾、白花藤 📐 See also: tswuꞑ[uꞑ], qʰæꞑbæꞑ 🌸 Classifier: dziꞑꞑ

tɕu˧˥mi˧ŋ\$ /tɕu˧˥mi˧ŋ/ *jimi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H\$ ▶ Large scales (for weighing things).
• 大称

tɕuɯɯmiɿ /tɕuɯɯmiɿ/ jimi (ji: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ▶ Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush: *Leucodioptron canorum*. • 画眉鸟
 ㄅㄛˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄣˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄇㄞˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄞˊ • It's a mummy hwamei! (=a female) • 是一个画眉鸟妈妈! (=是母的画眉鸟)
 ㄅㄛˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄣˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄇㄞˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄞˊ • It's a baby hwamei! • 是一个小画眉鸟! ㄅㄛˊ ㄌㄞˊ ㄇㄧˊ ㄣˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄇㄞˊ ㄋㄨˊ ㄞˊ • It's a male hwamei! • 是公的画眉鸟! 🌸 Classifier: ㄇㄧˊ ㄅ

tɕuɪpɪ /tɕuɪpɪ/ jibu

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: M ▶ At ease. • 轻松快乐、舒畅
 𐀄𐀆𐀗𐀏 | 𐀇𐀂𐀥𐀩-𐀍𐀃𐀚𐀓 | 𐀑𐀕-𐀢𐀫-𐀬𐀏-𐀎𐀏! •
 Have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒暢地坐
 一会吧! 𐀄𐀆𐀗𐀏 | 𐀇𐀂𐀥𐀩-𐀍𐀃𐀚𐀓-𐀬𐀏 | 𐀑𐀕-

dzi˥˥-bi˥˥-ɕ! • Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed! •
在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tɕu˥˥su˥˥ /tɕu˥˥su˥˥/ *jisi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 雾 Tone: MH# ▶ Mist, fog. • 雾

¶ **tɕu˥˥su˥˥my˥˥** • there is some fog, there is some mist ◆
(**semantics**) The syllable /my˥˥/ is not the morpheme for
“sky”: it is the verb “to blow”, as in /my˥˥my˥˥/ ‘to blow on
the fire’. • 有雾 雾 Classifier: ti˥˥_a (CLF for layers)

tɕu˥˥~tɕu˥˥ /tɕu˥˥tɕu˥˥/ *jiji* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 写 Tone: H# ▶ To write (reduplicated form). • 写
(重叠形式) ¶ **ɕu˥˥~tɕu˥˥~tɕu˥˥-ɕ!** • **DELIMITATIVE**
~ **INCEPTIVE**: to write a little something, to do a little

writing • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 写一写 ¶ **tɕʰu˥˥ | thi˥˥-
tɕu˥˥~tɕu˥˥ dzo˥˥** • (S)he is writing. • 他正在写写东
西。 ¶ (Gi) **tɕu˥˥~tɕu˥˥-bæ˥˥bæ˥˥** • a pattern • 一种图
案 雾 Morphological makeup: tɕu˥˥_a

tɕu˥˥wɣ˥˥ /tɕu˥˥wɣ˥˥/ *ji'ua*

VERB 转世 Tone: M ▶ To reincarnate. • 转生、转世
¶ **le˥˥~tɕu˥˥wɣ˥˥~ho˥˥!** • (She/he) is going to get reincar-
nated! (About a deceased person) • 他要转生了!

tɕu˥˥zo˥˥ʅ /tɕu˥˥zo˥˥/ *jisso*

NOUN 小称 Tone: H\$ ▶ Small scales (for weighing things).
• 小称 回 See also: tɕu˥˥⁴

t_6^h

tɕʰɿ /tɕʰɿ/ qeq (Gi: same, Jj: tɕʰyɿ)

VERB 🌸 **Tone: MH** ➤ To cheat on someone, to deceive.

• 欺骗 ǃ **le|tə^hɣ|ze|** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cheated •
 实施 ~ 整体体: 欺骗了 ǃ **hĩ|tə^hɣ|(-ze|)** • to cheat
 on people, to deceive people • 骗人 ǃ **no| |hĩ|tə^hɣ|!**
 • You cheat people! / You deceive people! • 你骗人!
 ǃ (**hĩ| |no|tə^hɣ|!** • People cheat you! • 人家骗你!
 ǃ (**no| |njɣ|tə^hɣ|!** • You cheat on me! • 你骗我! ❸
 Comparanda: (Pumi) tə^{hw}æ35

tɕʰɤ-hã-ne-ji /tɕʰɤ-hã-ne-ji/ qehanni yi

ADVERB 𐤀𐤃𐤁𐤁𐤀 Tone: H# ▶ Every evening. • 每天晚上,
天天晚上 𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁𐤁 See also: tɛ^hɣ|ni|-ne|-ji]

t^hɣ]lv] /t^hɣ]lv/ *qelu*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Lily, lily buds. • 百合 ǵ tɕʰɤ̌ŋlɿ-
h̥ŷ|h̥ŷ/ • stir-fried lily buds • 炒百合 ǵ tɕʰɤ̌ŋlɿ/, |kɿ-
phæ̌di! • Lily buds look like garlic! • 百合, 像大
蒜! ǵ tɕʰɤ̌ŋlɿ/, |dzɯ-ŋaŋmi-ɬo/ |di-kɿ/. • Lilies
grow high up on the mountain! • 百合长在高山上!
ǵ tɕʰɤ̌ŋlɿ/, |dzɯ-ŋaŋmi-ɬo/ |di-kɿ! • 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|ɟi| / tɕʰɤ|ɲi|ne|ɟi|/ qenini yi (Da:
tɕʰɤ|ɲi|ni|zo|, Jj: tʰɤ|ɲi|ni|, Dd: tɕʰɤ|ɲi|)

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Every day. • 每天 📦 (**phonology**) The first syllable is realized close to [tʰe], 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: tʰɤ-ɤhɑ̃-t-ne-t-jil

t^hɣ|pɣ|-mi# /t^hɣ|pɣ|mi-/ *Qebemi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Qebemi: the name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na|tshɪ/. • 一处神泉: 巧吧咪 📶 na|tshɪ/ | tɕʰɤ̌|pɤ̌|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|tshɪ/ | tɕʰɤ̌|pɤ̌|mi#

t^hɣ|so#] /**t^hɣ|so-**/ qesho (Gi, Jj: same, Da: **t^hɣ|sv#]**)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Altar. • 祭坛 🌸 Classifier: na₁

tɕʰɿ|ɕu|kɿ| /tɕʰɿ|ɕu|kɿ|/ *qeshike*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ The whole world, everyone • 全世界
 世界 📦 See also: zoʃ-byʃ-liʃ 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese

loanword) 全世界

tɕʰɤ-ʃuɯ-nej-ji /tɕʰɤ-ʃuɯneji/ *qeshini yi*

ADVERB ☼ Tone: H# ➤ Every time. • 每次 ▣ See also: tɕʰɿtɕʰiŋ-tɕʰiŋ-tɕʰiŋ, tɕʰɿtɕʰiŋ-tɕʰiŋ-tɕʰiŋ ☼ Morphological makeup: sɯɿɿ

t₆^hɣ-ti# /t₆^hɣ-ti-/ *qedi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ① ▶ Stupa, tower. • 塔 🌸 Classifier: ལུའུ ② ▶ Chorten (reliquary). • 佛塔 🌸 Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) mchod rten མཆོད་རྟེན། 🌸 Comparanda: (Pumi) tɕʰʌ55tʰi51

$t\epsilon^h\gamma-t\epsilon o$ / $t\epsilon^h\gamma-t\epsilon o$ / 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: [sɿ˩di˩](#) ☐ Synonym: [sɿ˩di˩](#) 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牵锯?

$$t_6^h \gamma - t_6^h \gamma' / t_6^h \gamma - t_6^h \gamma' / qeqe$$

ADVERB 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ ɖu˧-ta˧ zo˧ • Entirely, completely, totally. • 彻底

t^hɣ][t^sv] / **t^hɣ**][t^sv] / qezhu (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: t^sɣ][t^sv])

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM ▶ Drinking glass, goblet; used for wine. • 酒杯、杯子 [bo˥˩zæ˥˩tɕʰɿ˥˩tɕy˥˩] • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯 🌸 Classifier: [ɿwɿ˥˩]

t^hi /t^hi-/ *qie* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H Thorn. 刺 Classifier: $\text{ky}\uparrow_a$ 1

tɕ^{hi}ɿ /tɕ^{hi}ɿ/ *qie* (Jj: same, Gi: tɕ^{hi}ɿ)

VERB ✨ Tone: M_b ▶ To sell. • 卖 □ Antonym: hwæt_a

tɕ^{hi}l_b /**qɯl tɕ^{hi}l**/ *qie* (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ☼ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for meals. • 量词: 饭 (一顿) ◆ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

☞ **ɬuɪ-tə^hi | dzuɪ** • to have a meal, to eat a meal • 吃一顿 ☞ **gyɪ-tə^hi** • nine meals • 九顿 (饭) ☞ **tə^hi | t^hɣɪ** • 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。

¶ **tɕʰiɰtʰyɰ-hiɰ** • 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: tɕoɰ

tɕʰiɰdy#1 /tɕʰiɰdyɰ/ Qiddeu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Qiddeu, a feminine given name.
• 女性名字 ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **Spyi** 'dul? སྤུའ་?

tɕʰiɰnaɰ /tɕʰiɰnaɰ/ qiena

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Prinsepia, *Prinsepia utilis* Roy-le; its seeds yield a highly valued oil, for both cooking and massaging on people's bodies. • 青刺果、青刺尖、阿娜斯果 ¶ **tɕʰiɰnaɰ-dziɰ** • prinsepia plant • 青刺尖 ¶ **tɕʰiɰnaɰ-bæɰbæɰ** • prinsepia flower • 青刺果花

tɕʰiɰŋæɰ /tɕʰiɰŋæɰ/ qiengae

NOUN ❸ 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: tɕɣɰqʰa#1, hoɰtɕsuɰ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 青艾

tɕʰiɰtsuɰ /tɕʰiɰtsuɰ/ qiezi (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Eggplant. • 茄子 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茄子

tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ /tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ/ qiqe

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L ▶ Complete, all in readiness. • 齐全 ▢ See also: tɕʰoɰ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 齐全

tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ /tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ/ qiche

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Car. • 汽车 ❸ Classifier: naɰa ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 汽车

tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ /tɕʰiɰtɕʰɣɰ/ qince

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Celery. • 芹菜 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芹菜

tɕʰoɰ /ɰuɰtɕʰoɰ/ qo

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L* ▶ Classifier: in combination with 'one', means 'together'; no plural form. • 量词: 一起 ¶ **ɰuɰtɕʰoɰ** • together • 一起 ¶ **leɰtɕʰoɰ~tɕʰoɰ** • same meaning as above: together • 同上: 一起

tɕʰoɰa /tɕʰoɰ/ qoq

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To accompany someone, to go along with someone. • 陪伴、一起去、跟着 ¶ **hiɰtɕʰoɰ** • to accompany someone • 陪伴某人 ¶ (Da) **ɰuɰtɕʰoɰtɕʰiɰtɕʰoɰ** • 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 ¶ **hiɰtɕʰoɰ-biɰzoɰhoɰ!** • 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!

tɕʰoɰb /tɕʰoɰ/ qoq

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Lb ▶ Classifier for ladlefuls: the amount scooped with a large ladle. • 量词: 一瓢 ❸ Morphological makeup: tɕʰoɰ

tɕʰoɰ /tɕʰoɰ/ qoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Ladle, scoop used for water. • 勺子、瓢 ❸ Classifier: naɰa

tɕʰoɰ /tɕʰoɰ/ qoq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To square (off). • (将木料) 砍成方形 ¶ **biɰmiɰ-ŋuɰtɕʰoɰ** • to square off with an axe • 用斧头砍成方形 ¶ **siɰtɕʰoɰ** • to square off a piece of wood • 将一块木头砍成方形

tɕʰoɰmiɰ#1 /tɕʰoɰmiɰ/ qomi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Large ladle. • 大瓢 ❸ Classifier: naɰa

tɕʰoɰqʰwɣɰ /tɕʰoɰqʰwɣɰ/ qokhua (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Ladle used for pigswill. • 用来煮猪食的勺子 ❸ Classifier: naɰa

tɕʰoɰzoɰ#1 /tɕʰoɰzoɰ/ qosso

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Small ladle. • 小瓢 ❸ Classifier: naɰa

tɕʰuɰ1 /tɕʰuɰ/ qi (Gi: same, Jj: niɰtɕʰyɰ)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To pierce (e.g. to pierce a cow's nose in order to set a ring). • 穿刺、刺破 ¶ **niɰtɕʰuɰ** • 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) ¶ **jiɰtɕʰuɰpʰoɰ**, |**niɰtɕʰuɰzeɰ**! • 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) ¶ **tʰyɰqʰyɰtɕʰuɰ** • To bore a hole, to punch a hole. • 穿一个洞

tɕʰuɰa 1 /tɕʰuɰ/ qi

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To raise (one's arm). • 举、抬 (胳膊) ◆ (**semantics**) All occurrences of this verb found to date involve the directional prefix **gɣɰ-**. Attempts to arrive at sentences without this prefix (through manipulation) have not been successful. ¶ **loɰqʰwɣɰ** | **gɣɰtɕʰuɰ** • to raise one's arm • 举手、抬胳膊 ¶ **kʰuɰtɕʰɣɰ** | **gɣɰtɕʰuɰ** • to raise one's leg • 抬脚 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **gɣɰ-mɣɰtɕʰuɰ** • not to raise • 抬不上

$t_6^h u \downarrow_a 2 / t_6^h u \downarrow / qi$

VERB 🌸 Tone: M_a ① ▶ To guard, to keep guard, to keep watch. • 守卫 ɿ a₁ko˥ tɕʰu˥ • to watch over the house, to guard the house • 守护家 ɿ a₁ko˥ tʰi˥-tɕʰu˥-dzo˥ • watching over the house • 守着家 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tso˥-tso˥ tɕʰu˥ • 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 ɿ hi˥ tɕʰu˥ • same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person • 同上: 守灵

tɕ^hu↓_a /tɕ^hu/ qiq (**G**i, **J**j: same)

ADJECTIVE 花 Tone: L_a ▶ Sweet. • 甜 𐎗 tɕ^hu˥|-hĩ/ •
sweet • 甜的

tɕ^huɿ/ /tɕ^huɿ/ *qi* (**Da:** tɕ^hi/)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ▶ Muntjac, barking deer. • 鹿子
 𐄧 (phonological elicitation) **tɕ^hu** | **hwæt-zɛ** | ...has
 bought (a/the) muntjac • 买鹿子 𐄧 **tɕ^hu** | **dzu** | **zɛ** | •
 ...has eaten muntjac • 吃了鹿子 🌸 Classifier: **p^ho**_{1a}

tɕ^hu1 /tɕ^hu1/ *qiq*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ Lacquer, paint. • 漆 🗣️ tɕʰɿʌŋ
jɿʌ-zoʌ-hoʌ! • 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

tɕ^huɿ 1 /tɕ^huɿ/ qiq

VERB 🌀 Tone: MH ▶ To throw away. • 扔 (垃圾)
 🗣️ [dæɪ | tʰiɪ-təʰwɪ] • to throw garbage • 扔垃圾

tɕ^hu12 /tɕ^hu1/ *qiq*

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To spit. • 吐 (吐口水)

tɕ^hu13 /tɕ^hu1/ *qiq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ► To lose, to misplace. • 丢失、弄丢 𐓃 (phonological elicitation) **le|-tɕʰw|-ze|** ~ AC-COMP ~ PFV: has lost • 实施 ~ 整体体: 丢了 𐓃 **le|-tɕʰw|-hw|-ze.!** • It's lost! • 丢掉了!

tɕ^huɿ₄ /tɕ^huɿ/ *qiq*

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: MH ➤ Anxious, worried. • 担心
[ny̌|mǐ tɕʰu̯] • anxious, worried • 担心

tɕ^huɿ ʃ /tɕ^huɿ/ qiq

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ At ease, comfortable. •
舒服 🌸 Usage: archaic ɿ **mɿt-tɕʰu-t-bi** ≈ **mɿt-tɕʰu** | **-bi** • even if one is in need, ... • 虽然很贫穷, …… ɿ (**proverb**) **mɿt-dzo-t** **mɿt-tɕʰu-t-t-t-bi**, | **ɿwæ** | **mɿt-zo-t**! • Even if one is in need, one should not worry! (because the gods will do something to save us) • 虽然穷, 莫担心! (因为菩萨会救好人) ɿ **hi-t** | **tɕʰu-t-y-t-dzo** |, | **ɿwæ** | | **mɿt-tɕʰu**! • This person is

really in need! • 这个人，真的很穷!

tɕ^hu˧˥˦bo˧˥ /tɕ^hu˧˥˦bo˧˥/ qibbo (Jj: same, Dd: tɕ^hi˧˥˦bo˧˥)

ADJECTIVE 凉快 Tone: MH# ▶ Fresh, cool. • 凉快 ▣ See also: 凉爽

tɕ^hu|di] /tɕ^hu|di/ *qiddi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 麋 Tone: L ① ► To chase the muntjac, to hunt the muntjac. • 赶麋子 ㊦ See also: di1~di1 ㊦ Synonym: hŷ̌|ʂæ1, kʰŷ̌|ʂæ1 ② ► To hunt (extended sense). • 狩猎 ㊦ tɕʰu|di1-bi1-ni|ɣɿ/ • to have a habit of hunting, to have a fondness for hunting • 有打猎的习惯、喜欢打猎 ㊦ Morphological makeup: tɕʰu|, di1 1

tɕ^hu|di|-k^hy| /tɕ^hu|di|k^hy|/ *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: tɕʰu|di]-kʰy|mi] 🌸 Classifier: mi]b 🌸 Morphological makeup: tɕʰu|di], kʰy| 2

tɕ^hu|di|-k^hv|mi| /tɕ^hu|di|k^hv|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: tɕʰu˥˩di˨˩-kʰy˨˩

🌸 Classifier: mi˨˩_b 🌸 Morphological makeup: tɕʰu˥˩di˨˩, kʰy˨˩mi˨˩

tɕ^hu-llo# /tɕ^hu-llo/ *qilo*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Large plate. • 大盘子 🌸 Classifier: |wɿ̯_ɿ̯

tɕ^hu-|u- /tɕ^hu-|u-/ 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](https://pangloss-0004541#S75))
hĩ́ ɬ mo̯-hĩ́ go̯-pi, | tsʰuɾ|ɬuɾ ʃi-t-zo-t-ky-|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。

tɕ^huɿmi# / tɕ^huɿmi / qimi (La: tɕ^huɿmi)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ▶ Female muntjac, muntjac doe, female barking deer, barking deer doe. • 母鹿子 🌸
Classifier: miꞵ

tɕʰu|pʰy#] /tɕʰu|pʰy]/ qipu (La: tɕʰu|pʰy])

NOUN 麋 Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ▶ Male muntjac, muntjac stag, male barking deer, barking deer stag. • 公麋子 麋 Classifier: mi|

tɕʰu|-ko|-tɕʰu] /tɕʰu|ko|tɕʰu]/ qiwoqi

ADVERB 麋 Tone: L+H# ▶ Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). • 旁边的人打喷嚏时说的祝愿话

tɕʰu|si|-dzɿ|py] /tɕʰu|si|dzɿ|py]/ qiseejjabu

NOUN 麋 Tone: L#- ▶ Monster, demon. • 妖怪 麋 no| | tɕʰu|si|-dzɿ|py|-ki| | le|-hu|-ni|-ze|! • You have gone away to the world of monstres (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost that one beseeches should not come back) • 你已经到妖怪的世界那边 (就恳求你不要回来了)! (对鬼

说的话)

tɕʰu|suu] /tɕʰu|suu]/ qisi

ADJECTIVE 麋 Tone: H# ▶ Sad, grieved. • 悲哀、伤心

tɕʰu|~tɕʰu| /tɕʰu|tɕʰu|/ qiqi (Gi, Ji: same)

VERB 麋 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To suck. • 吸吮 (tonology) The tones of the reduplicated form point to a simplex form carrying MH tone. 麋 lo|mi|- tɕʰu|~tɕʰu| • to suck one's thumb • 吮拇指 麋 lo|qʰwɿ|- tɕʰu|~tɕʰu| • to suck one's thumb (literally: 'to suck one's hand') • 吮拇指 (直译: '吮手') 麋 (phonological elicitation) le|-tɕʰu|~tɕʰu|-ze| • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体 体

tɕʰu|zo#] /tɕʰu|zo]/ qisso (La: tɕʰu|zo|)

NOUN 麋 Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ▶ Baby muntjac, barking deer fawn • 麋子崽子 麋 Classifier: |u|

t

tæ_a /tæ/ daeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To lock up (animals), to close (a door). • 关 (门、羊) 𑍧 by_lqo_ltæ_l • to close the stable • 关牛圈 𑍧 tʰi_l-tæ_l • **DUR** ~: to close • 关门 𑍧 kʰi_l-tæ_l • to close the door • 关门 ② ▶ To tie (a knot). • 扣 (扣子)、系、结 ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) tæ₃₅

tæ_lbr̥ /tæ_lbr̥/ daebbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Buddhist monk, lama, Buddhist nun. • 和尚, 尼姑 𑍧 tæ_lbr̥_lji_l-hĩ_lhĩ_l • person who is a monk • 当和尚的人 𑍧 tæ_lbr̥_lji_lhĩ_l • person who is a monk • 当和尚的人 𑍧 hæ_l-tæ_lbr̥_l • Chinese monk • 汉人和尚 𑍧 (Gi) mi_lzu_l-tæ_lbr̥_l • woman priest • 尼姑 𐄂 See also: æ_lni_lm̥ ❸ Classifier: ɣ

tæ_ldʷ /tæ_ldʷ/ daeddee

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Satisfied, quiet. • 安乐 𑍧 m̥_l-tæ_ldʷ • **NEG** ~: dissatisfied, restless • 否定 ~: 不高兴、不安 𑍧 æ_lma_l|tʰi_lni_l|tæ_ldʷ_ltʰi_l-dzi_l-dzo_l! • Today, Ama is sitting quietly! • 今天, 阿妈安乐地坐着。 𑍧 tʰu_l-ŋu_l|n̥_l-ki_l|m̥_l-tæ_ldʷ_l-hĩ_lz̥w̥_l! • He told me unpleasant things! / He told me vexing things! / He told me some things that make me frustrated/dissatisfied! • 他跟我说了一些让我不安的(事情)! / 他跟我说的, 让我生气!

tæ_lkwæ_l /tæ_lkwæ_l/ daeguae (Gi: tæ_lkwæ_l)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Prodigal, wasteful. • 爱浪费 𑍧 tʰu_l|tæ_lkwæ_l-hĩ_l|dʷ_l-ɣ_lni_l. • (S)he is a prodigal person. • 他是爱浪费的人。

tæ_lqo_l /tæ_lqo_l/ daegho

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ At bottom, at the bottom of. • 底下 𑍧 hi_l-na_lmi_l-tæ_lqo_l • at the bottom of the Lake • 在湖底下 𑍧 tæ_lqo_ltəu_l • to place at the bottom of... • 放在底下 𑍧 (proverb) hi_l-na_lmi_l, |tæ_lm̥_l-do_l; |hĩ_l-ny_lmi_l, |ŋy_lm̥_l-tʰa_l. • “One can’t see to the bottom of the Lake; one can’t know the heart of men.” (Proverb that comes up in courting songs.) • “人的心, 湖底藏: 看不清, 摸不透!” 直译: “湖, (我们)看不到(它的)底下。人的心, 是知道不了的!” (情歌里的一个谚语)

tæ_lʃu_l /tæ_lʃu_l/ Daeshi

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Daeshi, a masculine given name. • 达石: 一个男性名字 (还音译为‘达诗’) ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis འཇམ་ཤིས་

tæ_lʃu_l-dʷ_lma_l /tæ_lʃu_ldʷ_lma_l/ Daeshi Ddeema

NOUN ❸ 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’) ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, dʷ_lma_l# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Sgrol ma འཇམ་ཤིས་སྒྲོལ་མ་

tæ_lʃu_l-tʰa_lmy_l /tæ_lʃu_ltʰa_lmy_l/ Daeshi Lhamu

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 达石拉姆: 一个女性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, tʰa_lmy_l\$ ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Lha mo འཇམ་ཤིས་ལྷ་མོ་

tæ_lʃu_l-no_lby_l /tæ_lʃu_lno_lby_l/ Daeshi Nobbu

NOUN ❸ 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) ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, no_lby_l ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Nor bu འཇམ་ཤིས་ནོར་བུ་

tæ_lʃu_l-pæ_lpʰæ_l /tæ_lʃu_lpæ_lpʰæ_l/ Daeshi Baepae

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, pæ_lpʰæ_l ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Spen pa? འཇམ་ཤིས་སྤེན་པ་?

tæ_lʃu_l-tʰi_lti_l /tæ_lʃu_ltʰi_lti_l/ Daeshi Ceedi

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, tʰi_lti_l# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis +? འཇམ་ཤིས་ +?

tæ_lʃu_l-tʰu_lɰ_l /tæ_lʃu_ltʰu_lɰ_l/ Daeshi Ci'er

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 达石次尔: 一个男性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, tʰu_lɰ_l# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Tshe ring འཇམ་ཤིས་ཙེ་རིང་

tæ_lʃu_l-tæ_lɰ_l /tæ_lʃu_ltæ_lɰ_l/ Daeshi Daedeu

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❸ Morphological makeup: tæ_lʃu_l, tæ_lɰ_l# ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Dgra 'dul? འཇམ་ཤིས་དག་དུལ་?

tæ_ltsʰo#1 /tæ_ltsʰo/ daeco

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Class, group, set (of monks). • 班、小组 𑍧 tæ_ltsʰo_l|dʷ_l-ɰ_l • a group (of priests) • 一个小组、一帮 (和尚) 𐄂 See also: tæ_ltsʰo#2 ❸ Classifier: ɰ_l ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword)

grwa tshang གྲུ་ཤང་

tʰæʈsʰo#12 /dʰuʈ tʰæʈsʰo/ daeco (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 量词: LM+#H ▶ Daeco. • 量词: 和尚 (一帮、一班) ㊟ **dʰuʈ-tʰæʈsʰo** • a group (of monks) • 一班 (和尚) ㊟ See also: tʰæʈsʰo#11 ㊟ **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) grwa tshang གྲུ་ཤང་

tʰæʈtʰy#1 /tʰæʈtʰy/ Daedeu

NOUN 量词: LM+#H ▶ Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ㊟ **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) Dgra 'dul? དག་འདུལ་?

tʰɿʌ /tʰɿʌ/ de (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 量词: M_a ▶ To pull. • 拉、拽 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** tsoʈ~tsoʈ tʰɿʌ(-zeʌ) • to pull something • 拉拽东西 ㊟ **myʌtʰeʌ qʰæʌ | leʌ-woʌ tʰɿʌ-diʌ** • periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot • 扳机 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** leʌ-tʰɿʌ (+zeʌ) • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV** • 实施 ~ 整体体 ㊟ **Antonym:** miʌ

tʰiʌ /dʰuʈ tʰiʌ/ dei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 量词: 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。)

tʰiʌ /tʰiʌ/ deiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 量词: L_a ▶ To get up. • 起 (如: 起来, 起床) ㊟ **gxʌ-tʰiʌ** • to get up • 起来 ㊟ **ziʌ tʰiʌ** • to wake up • 醒来 ㊟ **ziʌ gxʌ-tʰiʌ** • to wake up • 醒来 ㊟ **gxʌ mɿʌ-tʰiʌ** • not to get up • 不起床 ㊟ **mɿʌ-tʰiʌ-suʌ!** • (She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet! • 还没起床! ㊟ **leʌ-tʰiʌ-zeʌ!** • (She/he) has got up! • 起床了! ㊟ See also: tʰiʌ-tʰiʌ

tʰiʌ-tʰiʌ /tʰiʌ-tʰiʌ/ deidei (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 量词: H# ▶ To get up (reduplicated form). • 起 (如: 起来, 起床) (重叠形式) ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** dʰuʈ-tʰiʌ-tʰiʌ-tʰiʌ-ʌ • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 起来一下 ㊟ **Morphological** makeup: tʰiʌ

tʰuʌ /tʰuʌ/ dee

VERB 量词: M_a ▶ To set in place. • 安装、摆好 ㊟ **ʃeʌ-kʰuʌ tʰiʌ-tʰuʌ, | ʏʌ | tʰiʌ-tʰuʌ** • 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)** tʰsʰoʌ-ʃiʌ

| dʰuʌ mɿʌ-tʰuʌ, | laʌ-ʃeʌ | kʰyʌ tʰaʌ-kiʌ! • “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。)

tʰuʌ /tʰuʌ/ deeq

VERB 量词: 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 ㊟ **tʰiʌ-tʰuʌ** • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ㊟ **dʰuʌ tʰiʌ-qoʌ | tʰiʌ-tʰuʌ** • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ㊟ **dʰuʌ tʰiʌ-qoʌ | tʰuʌ** • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ㊟ **dʰuʌ-qoʌ | tʰuʌ** • to blanch with water • 以水灼过 ㊟ **yʌ tʰsʰyʌ tʰuʌ** • to blanch vegetables • 灼蔬菜 ㊟ **saʌ, | tʰuʌ-kyʌ!** • Linen needs to be blanched! • 亚麻, 要灼过!

tʰuʌ-tʰæʌ#1 /tʰuʌ-tʰæʌ/ deetae (Jj: same, Gi, Dd: tʰiʌ-tʰæʌ#, Da: tʰuʌ-tʰæʌ)

NOUN 量词: #H ▶ Patrimony, family wealth, property. • 家底、财产 (贵重物品) ㊟ **aʌkoʌ tʰuʌ-tʰæʌ!** • Prosperity to the family! • 祝你们家发财! ㊟ **tʰsʰuʌ | tʰuʌ-tʰæʌ | dʰwæʌ | dzoʌ-tʰiʌ!** • (S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich! • 他家底很好! / 他家有财! ㊟ **Classifier:** kʰwɿʌ

tʰyʌ /tʰyʌ/ deu

NOUN 量词: L ▶ Knot. • 死扣、死结 ㊟ **dʰuʌ-tʰyʌ** • a knot • 一个死结 ㊟ **dʰuʌ-tʰyʌ | tʰiʌ-tʰyʌ** • to tie a knot • 打一个死结 ㊟ **Classifier:** ʌuʌ

tʰyʌ 1 /tʰyʌ/ deug

VERB 量词: L_a ▶ To weave (bamboo). • 编 (竹子) ㊟ **qʰwɿʌ-tʰyʌ tʰyʌ** • to weave a basket for carrying water • 编背水的背篓 ㊟ **miʌhiʌ tʰyʌ** • to weave bamboo • 编竹子 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** tsoʈ~tsoʈ tʰyʌ • to weave things • 编东西

tʰyʌ 2 /tʰyʌ/ deug

VERB 量词: L_a ▶ To throw (a stone at someone). • 掷 (掷石头) ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** mɿʌ-tʰyʌ • **NEG** ~: not to throw • 否定 ~: 不掷 ㊟ **lyʌ-miʌ tʰyʌ** • to throw a stone • 掷石头 ㊟ **(phonological elicitation)** tsoʈ~tsoʈ tʰyʌ • to throw things • 掷东西

tʰyʌ /dʰuʈ tʰyʌ/ deu

CLASSIFIER 量词: 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#.

tʏ|q^hʏ /tʏ|q^hʏ/ *deukheu*

NOUN ☼ Tone: L ▶ Slipknot. • 活扣 𐌸𐌶𐌳𐌺𐌶𐌹𐌳 | 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌹𐌳 | 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌹𐌳 | 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌹𐌳 | • to tie a slipknot • 打活扣 𐌸𐌶𐌳𐌺𐌶𐌹𐌳 | 𐌳𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌹𐌳 | 𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌹𐌳 | • to tie a slipknot • 打一个活扣 ☼ Classifiers: 𐌺𐌺𐌶𐌶, 𐌸𐌶𐌶𐌶

twæɹ̥_a /twæɹ̥/ duæeq (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。 ㄍ dzuw| twæ/

- water freezes • 水冻成冰 ㄍ dzuw|pʰæ| twæ| (+-ze|)
- ice has formed • 水冻成冰了。 ㄍ dzuw|pʰæ/ | tʰi-

[tswæ̌]-dzo. • Ice is forming. / The water is freezing. •
 (水) 正在冻成冰。 ¶ dzuɿ-tswæ̌-tswæ̌-ɿ kʰuɿ •
 to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze • 冷冻, 放在
 冷箱

twæ¹ /twæ¹/ duæq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 🌸 Tone: MH ▶ To fall down (on a slippery road).
• 跌倒 (路很滑)

twæ-twæ-twæ /twæ-twæ-twæ/ 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](https://pangloss-0004539#S84))
 tʰi/, |ŋʏ/, |ŋʏ/ɔ- dzo | tʰi/, |no | bʏt- tsʰu.ɿ | tʂʰu-
 ŋu., | tʂʰu- | a.ɿo- | le- hu., | kʰi- kʏ~kʏ | ni-
 tsu.ɿ- mʏ. | tʷæ- tʷæ- tʷæ- tʷæ! pi., | kʰi- kʏ~kʏ |
 • 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！”

tʷɤt̚_a /tʷɤt̚/ *dua* (J: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: M_a ▶ To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). • 啼, 鸡叫 [æ̌] [twɰɿ (+zeɪ)] • The cock sings. • 鸡叫。

tʰ

tʰæ] /-/ tae

NOUN ❸ 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, ʔ/tʰæ]ni/ ‘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，ʔ/tʰæ]ni/ ‘这是裙子’这样的说法被拉他咪女士断然拒绝。 ʔ tʰæ- | le-ki • to put on the skirt • 穿上裙子 ʔ 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 ❸ Tone: MH ① ▶ To bite; to sting. • 咬、叮 ʔ (phonological elicitation) tso-~tso- tʰæ • to bite things • 咬东西 ʔ (phonological elicitation) tso-~tso- tʰæ-ze • has bitten things • 咬东西了 ʔ 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

tʰæ̃ (La: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Really, actually, in actual fact. (Reduced form of tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu.) • 真的。(tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu 的简化发音。) ◆ (phonology) This expression constitutes a drastic phonetic reduction of the full form /tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu/. The reduced form sounds like [tʰæ:] (with no recognizable nasality) or [tʰæ̃]. 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-t-ŋu

tʰæ]ki/ /tʰæ]ki/ taegi

VERB ❸ 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”。 ʔ 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! ❸ Morphological makeup: tʰæ-qʰwɿ, ki]

tʰæ-mɿ-ji# /tʰæ-mɿ-ji/ tae meyi (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Disorderly. • 乱 ʔ a]ɿo | tʰæ-mɿ-ji! • The house is in a mess! • 家很乱! ʔ tʰæ-mɿ-ji-ni! • It’s a real mess! • 真乱!

tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu /tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu/ taemi nee

ADVERB ❸ 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-t-ŋu/ looks like a mannerism. The reduced form sounds like [tʰæ:] (with no recognizable nasality) or [tʰæ̃]. ʔ tʰu- | tʰæ-mi-t-ŋu | go! • (S)he is really ill! • 他真的病了! ☐ Synonym: tʰæ̃

tʰæ]ŋy/ /tʰæ]ŋy/ taengu

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Waist of the skirt. • 裙子的上部分：腰部 ʔ tʰæ]ŋy/ | qʷ-ŋy • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部 ❸ Classifier: ŋy]a 2

-tʰæ-qo/ /tʰæ-qo/ taegheu

POSTPOSITION ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Under. • ……之下、下面

tʰæ-qʰwɿ /tʰæ-qʰwɿ/ taekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Skirt. • 裙子 ❸ Classifier:]u]a

tʰæ-~tʰæ/ 1 /tʰæ]tʰæ/ taetae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ 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. ʔ (phonological elicitation) le- tʰæ-~tʰæ-ze • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体

tʰæ-~tʰæ/ 2 /tʰæ]tʰæ/ taetae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To gnaw. • 啃 ʔ (phonological elicitation) le- tʰæ-~tʰæ-ze • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ❸ Morphological makeup: tʰæ/

tʰɿ]a /qʷ- tʰɿ/ te (Jj: same, Gi: qʷ- tʰɿ, Da: qʷ- tʰɿ)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: H_a ▶ A drop (of liquid). • 量词：滴

tʰɿ/ /tʰɿ/ teq (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To drip, to dribble. • 滴（水往下滴） ☐ See also: tʰɿ-~tʰɿ/

tʰɿ̌~tʰɿ̌ /tʰɿ̌tʰɿ̌/ tete (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To drip, to dribble (reduplicated form). • 滴 (水往下滴) (重叠形式) ㄟ tʰǐ-tʰɿ̌~tʰɿ̌ • **DUR** ~ • 滴着滴着 ❸ Morphological makeup: tʰɿ̌

tʰǐ_a /tʰǐ/ teiq (Gi: same, Jj: tʰǐ)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Tired, weary. • 累、疲倦、精疲力竭 ㄟ lě-tʰǐ-zě • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: got tired, became tired • 实施 ~ 整体体: 累了 ㄟ njɿ̌ | tʰǐ! • I am tired! • 我累了! ㄟ njɿ̌ | tʰǐ-zě! • I am tired! • 我累了!

tʰu̯ /tʰu̯/ tee (Jj: same, Gi: hětʰjɿ̌, hětʰjɿ̌ dzu̯)

VERB ❸ Tone: H ▶ To sneeze. • 打喷嚏 ㄟ tʰǐ-nǐ, | dʷɿ̌-njɿ̌ tʰu̯-zǒ! | dʒɿ̌-qʰwɿ̌ gǒ-hǒ pʰæ̌dǐ! • 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!

tʰu̯b /tʰu̯/ teeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ To drink. • 喝 ㄟ njɿ̌ | mɿ̌-tʰu̯ • I don't drink • 我不喝 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) tʰu̯-zě • ~ **PFV** • 喝了 ㄟ (phonological elicitation) lě-tʰu̯-zě • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has drunk • 实施 ~ 整体体: 喝了 ㄟ zɿ̌ tʰu̯ • to drink alcohol • 喝酒 ㄟ jɿ̌ tʰu̯ • to smoke (tobacco) • 抽烟 ㄟ dzu̯qʰæ̌ tʰu̯ • to drink cold water • 喝凉水 ㄟ dzu̯tʰǐ tʰu̯ • to drink hot water • 喝热水 ㄟ lǐ tʰu̯ • to drink tea • 喝茶 ㄟ ɣ̌dzu̯ tʰu̯ • to drink soup • 喝汤 ㄟ dzu̯ tʰu̯ • to drink water • 喝水 ㄟ njɿ̌ | dzu̯ tʰu̯-zě • I have drunk some water • 我喝了水 ㄟ njɿ̌ | dzu̯ tʰu̯-zǒ-hǒ • I'm going to have to drink water. • 我应该喝水了。

tɕʰ

tɕʰæ¹¹ /tɕʰæ¹/ zhaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To rob, to steal. • 抢劫、抢
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leɪ-tɕʰæɪ-zeɪ • **ACCOMP** ~
PFV: has robbed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 抢了 ❶ tsoɪ-tsoɪ-
 tɕʰæɪ • to steal things • 抢东西 ❶ leɪ-tɕʰæɪ-poɪ-huɪ(-
 zeɪ) • [(S)he] stole away (something) • 把东西抢走了
 ❶ hɪɪ tɕʰæɪ • to rob people, to steal from people • 抢劫

tɕʰæ¹² /tɕʰæ¹/ zhaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To set, to attach (e.g. to sew a but-
 ton, to put a saddle on a horse). • 安上 (如: 缝扣子、
 安上马鞍) ❶ pyɪɪɪ tɕʰæɪ • to sew a button • 缝扣子
 ❶ zwaɪ-tɕʰæɪ tɕʰæɪ • to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a
 horse • 备鞍 ❶ dɪuɪ-niɪ, | soɪ-ɕuɪ tɕʰæɪ! • In one day
 [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times! •
 (走马帮,) 一天备鞍三次!

tɕʰæ¹³ /tɕʰæ¹/ zhaeq

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH ① ▶ Joint (of body). • 关节 ❶
 See also: loɪ-tɕʰæɪ, ɕɪ-tɕʰæɪ ❸ Classifier: tɕʰæɪ¹ ② ▶ Pe-
 riod, epoch, age, era, span of time. • 段 (时间)、时
 代

tɕʰæ¹¹a /dɪuɪ tɕʰæ¹/ zhae (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for joints of the
 body; also for ears of sweet corn. • 量词: 身体的关节。
 也用于玉米 (一棒)。 ❶ qhɪaɪ-dzeɪ | dɪuɪ-tɕʰæɪ¹ • an
 ear of sweet corn • 一棒玉米 ❶ qhɪaɪ-dzeɪ | dɪuɪ-tɕʰæɪ¹
 dɕɕɕɕ • to pick an ear of sweet corn • 掰一棒玉米

tɕʰæɪdo#ɪ /tɕʰæɪdoɪ/ zhaeddo

NOUN ❸ 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 ❸ Classifier: ɪuɪɪ

tɕʰæɪmo#ɪ /tɕʰæɪmoɪ/ zhaemo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 一
 种有毒的菌子 ❶ kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ, tɕʰæɪmoɪ-
 kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ ❸ Classifier: ɪuɪɪ

tɕʰæɪmoɪ-kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ /tɕʰæɪmoɪ-kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ/

zhaemo kɪɪ moq

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L#- ▶ A poisonous mushroom. (Com-
 pound made up of two synonymous words.) • 一种有
 毒的菌子 ❶ tɕʰæɪmo#ɪ, kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ ❸
 Classifier: ɪuɪɪ ❸ Morphological makeup: tɕʰæɪmo#ɪ,
 kɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ-moɪ

tɕʰæɪtɕʰuɪ /tɕʰæɪtɕʰuɪ/ zhaezhi

ADVERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Truthfully, accurately, really. •

确切、真的

tɕʰæɪwɕɕɕ /tɕʰæɪwɕɕɕ/ zhae'ua

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❶ See also: wɕɕɕ¹ ❸
 Classifier: ɕɕɕɕ

tɕʰeɪ¹ /tɕʰeɪ/ zhei (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Earth. • 土壤 ❶ tɕʰeɪ-pɕɕɕ • dry
 earth • 干土

tɕʰeɪ² /tɕʰeɪ/ zhei

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Needle. • 针 ❶ Synonym: ɕoɪ,
 ɕoɪɕɕɕɕ ❸ Classifier: ɪuɪɪ ❸ Etymology: (Chinese
 loanword) 针

tɕʰeɪɪ /tɕʰeɪ/ zheiq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To pierce, to perforate. • 刺穿
 ❶ suɪɪ-tɕʰɪɪ-poɪ-ɪuɪɪ | tɕʰeɪɪ • 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。 ❶ toɪ-pɕɕɕ |
 ɕoɪ-poɪ-ɪuɪɪ | tɕʰeɪɪ • to pierce a blister with a needle •
 用针来扎水泡 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leɪ-tɕʰeɪɪ •
ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❶ (phonological elicitation) hɪɪ
 tɕʰeɪɪ • 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 ❶ (phonological elicitation)
 boɪ tɕʰeɪɪ • to pierce a pig's skin, to stab a pig • 刺中猪、
 刺破猪的皮肤

tɕʰeɪ¹a /tɕʰeɪ/ zheiq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). •
 刺痛 ❶ (phonological elicitation) leɪ-tɕʰeɪɪ-zeɪ • **AC-**
COMP ~ **PFV**: has pierced • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刺痛
 了 ❶ tɕʰɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ tɕʰeɪɪ-zeɪ ≈ tɕʰɪɪ-tɕʰuɪ | tɕʰeɪɪ-zeɪ • to
 be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn • 被刺所刺痛
 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tsoɪ-tsoɪ tɕʰeɪɪ • to pierce
 something • 刺到一个东西

tɕʰeɪdaɪ /tɕʰeɪdaɪ/ zheidda (Gi: same, Da: tɕʰeɪdaɪ, Jj:
 tɕʰeɪdaɪ)

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Partition. • 隔板 Classifier: doɿ_a

tɕeɪgiɿʅ /tɕeɪgiɿʅ/ zheiggi

ADVERB Tone: H\$ ▶ In-between, in the middle of. • 中间、之间、间 ǝɪ-suuɿkɻɻ-tɕeɪgiɿʅ • (in the space) between us, in the space that separates us • 在咱们之间 (的空间)

tɕeɪkhuɿ /tɕeɪkhuɿ/ zheikee

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Seam. • 缝 Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

tɕeɪsiɿsiɿ /tɕeɪsiɿsiɿ/ 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: tɕeɪ 1, siɿsiɿ

tɕeɪsoɿ /tɕeɪsoɿ/ zheso

NOUN Tone: M ▶ tɕeɪsoɿ-dzoɿ, | goɿ liɿ-diɿ! • Dispensary. • 诊所 ǝɪ-tɕeɪsoɿ-dzoɿ, | goɿ liɿ-diɿ! • A dispensary is a place where a doctor can be consulted! • 诊所是看病的地方! Synonym: goɿ liɿ-diɿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 诊所

tɕeɪɕwæɿ /tɕeɪɕwæɿ/ zheishuae (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Grit, gravel. • 砾石 ǝɪ (Jj) tɕeɪɕwæɿ-mɻɻdiɿɿɿ. • It’s a sandy soil. • 这是一片沙土。 See also: tɕoɿmɻɻ

tɕɻɻɻɻ /tɕɻɻɻɻ/ zhe (Jj: same)

VERB Tone: Ma ① ▶ To count; to calculate. • 数、算 ǝɪ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ-tsoɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ • to count things • 数东西 ǝɪ (phonological elicitation) hɿɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ • to count people • 数人 ǝɪ (phonological elicitation) boɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ • to count pigs • 数猪 ǝɪ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-tɕɻɻɻ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has counted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 数了 ② ▶ To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 ǝɪ niɿɿɿwɻɻhɻɻɻɻɻɻ | dɻɻɻɻɻɻ | tɕɻɻɻɻ-biɿ! • (We are) going to look for an auspicious day

(for an event such as a wedding or the building of a house) • 要掐算一下日子 ǝɪ kuɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ, | hɻɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ • 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”。 ǝɪ kuɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ, | hɻɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ-ɻɻɻɻ • 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 ǝɪ hɿɿ dɻɻɻɻɻ-tɕɻɻɻɻ-zeɿ! • (She/he) now counts as a (grown-up) person! / (She/he) can now be considered an adult! (A comment typically made when a child reaches adulthood, at age 13.) • 变成大人了! (十三岁成年礼时常用的一句话) ǝɪ dzɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ • to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good • 算是很好的 ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | ǝɪ-bɻɻɻ-ǝɪ | dzɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ (+ | zɻwæɿ) • He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited! • 他觉得自己很了不起! ǝɪ hɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ • to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable • 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 ǝɪ dɻwæɿ | hɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ • same meaning: to be considered as remarkable • 同上: 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | giɿzɻɻ-tɕɻɻɻ-tsoɿ-ɿɿɿ. • 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) ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | giɿzɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ-ɿɿɿ! • 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) ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | bɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ-tsoɿ-ɿɿɿ! • 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) ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | naɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ-tsoɿ-ɿɿɿ! • 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) ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | æɻmɻɻ tɕɻɻɻɻ-ɿɿɿ! • 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) ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | giɿzɻɻ-goɿmiɿ tɕɻɻɻɻ-ɿɿɿ! • They are brothers and sisters! / They are siblings! • 他们是 (兄) 弟 (姐) 妹! ǝɪ tɕeɪɕwæɿ | æɻmɻɻ-goɿmiɿ | tɕɻɻɻ-tsoɿ mɻɻɻɻɻ-ɿɿɿ! | mɻɻɻ-tɕɻɻɻɻ! • They can’t be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually siblings! • 他们不算是兄弟姐妹!

tɕɻɻɻɻɻ /tɕɻɻɻɻɻ/ zhefu

VERB Tone: M ▶ To look after, to care for. • 照顾 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 照顾

tʂʰ-taʅ /tʂʰ-taʅ/ zheda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Sign. • 记号 ǃ[tɕʰ-ta]ji • to make a mark, to write a sign • 写一个符号、画一个符号 ǃ[tɕʰ-ta]tei • to write signs, to make marks • 写符号、画符号 🌸 Classifier: k^hwɿ_a

$tʃʌ \sim tʃʌ$ / $tʃʌ - tʃʌ$ / zhezhe (Jj: same)

VERB ❷ Tone: H- ❶ ► To count; to calculate (reduplicated form). • 数一数、算一算 (‘数’的重叠形式) ㄑㄩˋ一ㄑㄩˋ一 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 • to do some counting, to take a count • 算一下 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 ► To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 ㄒㄩㄢˋ命 ㄑㄩˋ • to do divination, to do fortune-telling • 算命 ㄒㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩˋ (phonological elicitation) ㄑㄩˋ一ㄑㄩˋ一ㄑㄩˋ一ㄑㄩˋ一 • to do some fortune-telling • 算一下命 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 ㄒㄩㄢˋ一 命 ❸ Morphological makeup: ㄑㄩˋ一_a

tʂoɮ_b /ɟuɪ tʂoɮ/ zho

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: L_b ❶ ► 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

❶ **ha | dʷa | t̚so |** • a service (during a meal) • 用餐时的一个饭轮

❶ **dʷa | t̚so | t̪i | pæ |** • to set out a service (during a meal) • 摆一个饭轮

❶ See also: **t̪e̪i |** ❶ ► 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。

❶ **ha | dʷa | t̪e̪i |** • A sumptuous meal. The phrase holds promise of something special, as opposed to the standard **ha | dʷa | t̪e̪i |**. • 一顿丰盛的饭。与一般的 **ha | dʷa | t̪e̪i |** 相对, 该短语表示那顿会比平时更为丰盛。

❶ **zo |, | n̪ɣ | dʷa | t̚so | 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”)

t͡so|bo /t͡so|bo/ zhobbo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: t͡su|bɤ, Dd: t͡se|bu)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Earthen wall. • 土墙 📦 (**etymology**) It is conceivable that this form comes from tse1 ‘earth’, through regressive vowel harmony, a phonetic phenomenon which occurs sporadically as words of two or more syllables become established. 🗣️ [tso1bo1 ti1] • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒墙 📦
See also: ly1mi1-bo#1 🌸 Classifier: do1_a

tʂo-kʰu /tʂo-kʰu/ 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: [suwɬkʰuɿ](#)

t͡so˧˥[wʰ] /t͡so˧˥[w˧˥]/ zholee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: t͡su˧˥ lɿ˧˥)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Hand-operated grindstone. • 手推磨 🗨️ **[tsoʰ|ɰuʅ-nɿ|mi]** • the axis of the grindstone (literally: its heart) • 手推磨的轴心 🌸 Classifier: naʅ_a

tʂo-lɯ-tʂo¹ /tʂo-lɯ-tʂo¹/ zholeezho

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ➤ A water insect. • 一种水虫 🌸
Classifier: *mi*↓_b

t̚so̞ɿm̥y̞ /t̚so̞ɿm̥y̞/ zhomu (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: t̚se̞ɿm̥y̞)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: L ▶ Fine sand. • 沙子 📦 See also:
tʃeɪʃwæɪ

t͡so-ɬɯ#ɿ /t͡so-ɬɯ-ɿ/ 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
 [dæ|ʂuʍ], [tʂo|ʂuʍ], [br|tɕɛʰuʍ], [da|pʰo], [br|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。

t͡so-tsuɿ /t͡so-tsuɿ/ zhozi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Table. • 桌子 📖 See also:
 swɿtɕʰɛɪ 🌸 Classifier: pɿꞵ 🌸 Etymology: (Chinese loan-
 word) 桌子

tsɿ̌ /tsɿ̌/ zheu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 嗽 Tone: H ▶ To cough. • 咳嗽 [tɕʰu˥ | tɕʰi˥-
tsɿ˥-dzo˥] • (S)he is coughing. • 他在咳嗽 [tɕʰi˥ tɕʰi˥-
tsɿ˥ tɕʰu˥]

tɕʰɛɯ /tɕʰɛɯ/ zheuji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰 🌸
Classifier: ^hwɿ_a 🌸 Morphological makeup: [tɕʰɿ], tɕwɿ/

tsu⁺ /tsu⁺/ zhi (Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ☼ Tone: M ► Claws. • 瓜子 ☐ See also:
 kvɿt̚swɿ ☼ Classifier: [wɿ]

tɕsuɐ́ /tɕsuɐ́/ zhiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 筛 Tone: MH ▶ To sift. • 筛 ◆ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as tɕsuɐ́~tɕsuɐ́. 筛 (phonological elicitation) le-tɕsuɐ́-ze | • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sifted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 筛了 筛 (phonological elicitation) dɕuɐ́-tɕsuɐ́-ɬ | • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 □ See also: tɕsuɐ́~tɕsuɐ́

tɕsuɐ́dɕi | /tɕsuɐ́dɕi | / zhizze

NOUN 漆树 Tone: L# ▶ Lacquer tree, varnish tree. • 漆树 漆树 Classifier: dɕi |

tɕsuɐ́fɥ# | /tɕsuɐ́fɥ# / zheifu

NOUN 知府 Tone: #H ▶ Local government. • (土) 知府, 如: 永宁知府 筛 no | ɬi-di | tɕsuɐ́fɥ-ne | ji | -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) 筛 no | tɕsuɐ́fɥ-mi | -ne | ji | -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) 筛 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 知府

tɕsuɐ́mɐ | /tɕsuɐ́mɐ / zhime

NOUN 芝麻 Tone: L# ▶ Sesame. • 芝麻 筛 tɕsuɐ́mɐ | ɬi-di | mɐ-tɕhɥ-tɕji | • Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning! • 永宁不产芝麻! 筛 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芝麻

tɕsuɐ́pɥ-tɕsuɐ́dɥ | /tɕsuɐ́pɥ-tɕsuɐ́dɥ / Zhibu Zhiddu

NOUN 七部志都 Tone: M ▶ Zhibu Zhiddu, one of the seven ddabe da | pɐ | classic epics. This epic is about human beings in a mythic period when human beings could not distinguish between heaven and earth, or sun and moon; when they could not distinguish between sour, spicy, bitter and sweet; they did not know how to plant crops and raise livestock; and they lived in a mixed life with ghosts and gods. Eventually, through a harrowing process of migration, they find a path of their own. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《仔迴经》。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。

tɕsuɐ́~tɕsuɐ́ /tɕsuɐ́tɕsuɐ́ / zhizhi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 筛 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To sift (reduplicated form).

筛 (重叠形式) 筛 (phonological elicitation) le-tɕsuɐ́~tɕsuɐ́ • ACCOMP ~ 实施 ~ 筛 Morphological makeup: tɕsuɐ́

tɕsɥ | /tɕsɥ / zhuq

ADJECTIVE 筛 Tone: L ▶ Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). • 平和的 (生肖) 筛 kɕɥ-tɕsɥ | • a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat • 平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

tɕsɥ | 1 /tɕsɥ / / zhuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 传染 Tone: L_a ▶ To contaminate, to infect. • 传染 筛 hɬ-tɕsɥ | -ho | • (the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people • (病毒) 会传染人的 筛 njɐ-tɕuɐ | no | tɕsɥ-tɕji | • (Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you! • (要小心:) 我会传染你的! □ See also: tɕsɥ~tɕsɥ

tɕsɥ | 2 /tɕsɥ / / zhuq

VERB 点 Tone: L_a ▶ To light (a candle). • 点 (蜡烛……)

tɕsɥ | /tɕsɥ / / zhuq (Gi: same)

NOUN 汗 Tone: LH ▶ Sweat (monosyllable). • 汗 (单音节) 筛 tɕsɥ | by | ny | • smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat • 有汗 (臭) 的味道 筛 tɕsɥ | dzu | • sweat • 汗 □ See also: tɕsɥ | dzu |

tɕsɥ-di | /tɕsɥ-di | / Zhuddi

NOUN 筛 Tone: MH# ▶ Zhuddi, a village outside the plain of Yongning, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /la-tɕhɐ-di | / • 村落名

tɕsɥ | dzu | /tɕsɥ | dzu | / zhuji (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 汗 Tone: LH ▶ Sweat. • 汗 筛 Morphological makeup: tɕsɥ |, dzu |

tɕsɥ | pɐ | /tɕsɥ | pɐ | / zhube

NOUN 筛 Tone: L# ▶ Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. • 菜板、俎 筛 Classifier: na |

tɕsɥ-tɕsɥ | /tɕsɥ-tɕsɥ / / zhuzhu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 筛 Tone: H# ▶ To contaminate, to infect (reduplicated form). • 传染 (重叠形式) 筛 tɕsɥ-tɕsɥ | -ɬ | ho | • (the disease) is going to contaminate (people) • (病毒) 会传染的。 筛 Morphological makeup: tɕsɥ | 1

tɕswæ | 1 /dɕuɐ | tɕswæ | / zhuae

CLASSIFIER 筛 Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for journeys. • 量词: 一趟 (征途、路程、路途、征程) 筛 dɕuɐ-tɕji | | dɕuɐ-tɕswæ | bi | • to go once a day, to go one time each day • 一天去一趟

tɕswæ | 1 /tɕswæ | / zhuaeq (Gi: same) ◆ (etymology) This verb is not perceived as a loanword.)

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ① ▶ To set up, to install. • 安装
 ㊦ tɕɿ¹hwa¹ tɕwæ¹ • 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) ㊦ le¹tɕwæ¹ | le¹tse¹ze¹! • It's
 installed! / It is now well installed! • 装好了! ② ▶
 To repair, to cure (a tooth). • 补 (牙)、修好 (坏牙)
 ㊦ hi¹ tɕwæ¹ • to cure a tooth • 补牙、修好坏牙 ㊦ hi¹
 | le¹tɕwæ¹ze¹! • The tooth is cured! ㊦ (phonology)
 Phonetically: [læ¹tɕwæ¹ze¹] • 牙补好了! ③ ▶ To
 tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread
 together. • 结线 ㊦ kʰu¹ tɕwæ¹ • to tie pieces of thread
 together • 结线 ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 装?

tɕwæ¹² /tɕwæ¹/ zhuaeq

VERB ㊦ Tone: MH ▶ To savour, to enjoy, to relish. •
 欣赏、品尝 (饮食、音乐……) ㊦ no¹ | li¹ tɕwæ¹-
 ɕ¹! • Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation) • 请
 您品一点茶! (礼貌说法) ㊦ ɕu¹ F | tɕwæ¹! | li¹
 F | tɕwæ¹! ha¹ F | tɕwæ¹! • Wine is something to be
 savoured! Tea is something to be savoured! Food is some-
 thing to be savoured! (An explanation about the use of the
 verb.) • 酒, 是可以品尝的! 茶, 是可以品尝的! 饭,
 是可以品尝的! (关于‘品尝’这个动词的说明)
 ㊦ ha¹ tɕwæ¹ • to savour food • 品尝食物 ㊦ li¹ tɕwæ¹
 • to savour tea • 品茶 ㊦ ɕu¹ tɕwæ¹ • to savour wine •
 品酒 ㊦ əlkʰu¹ tɕwæ¹ • 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)

tɕwæ¹ho¹ɕ¹ /tɕwæ¹ho¹ɕ¹/ zhuaeho'er (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: LM ▶ Drill. • 钻子 ㊦ Etymology:
 (Chinese loanword) 钻

tɕwæ¹tʰo¹ /tɕwæ¹tʰo¹/ zhuaeto

NOUN ㊦ Tone: L# ▶ Brick. • 砖头 ㊦ See also:
 tʰo¹təu¹ ㊦ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砖头

tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹ /tɕwæ¹tɕwæ¹/ zhuaezhuae (Jj: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: M ▶ To mix. • 搅拌、使混合
 ㊦ (phonological elicitation) le¹tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹ze¹ •
 ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体 ㊦ See also:
 tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹na¹~na¹

tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹ /tɕwæ¹tɕwæ¹/ zhuaezhuae

ADVERB ㊦ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Together, in a group. For
 instance: to dance together, in a group. • 一起: 如, 一
 起跳舞。 ㊦ tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹ɕ¹ tʰo¹ • to dance together,
 to dance in a group • 一起跳舞 ㊦ tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹ɕ¹ •
 ~ RED INCEPTIVE • ~ 重叠 发端 ㊦ Synonym: ta¹ho¹

tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹na¹~na¹ /tɕwæ¹tɕwæ¹na¹na¹/ zhuaez-
 huae nana

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: #H ▶ Mixed; diverse, heteroge-
 neous; messy. • 杂、混杂 ㊦ tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹na¹~na¹-
 hī¹ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 混杂的 ㊦ tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹-
 na¹~na¹ɕ¹ • messy • 混杂 ㊦ Morphological makeup:
 tɕwæ¹~tɕwæ¹

tɕwɿ¹a 1 /tɕwɿ¹/ zhua (Jj: same)

VERB ㊦ Tone: M_a ▶ To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger).
 • 抓 (用爪子抓) ㊦ hwɿ¹li¹ | hī¹ tɕwɿ¹ze¹ • the cat
 scratched someone • 猫抓了人 ㊦ (phonological elicit-
 ation) tso¹~tso¹ tɕwɿ¹ • to scratch objects • 抓东西

tɕwɿ¹a 2 /ɕu¹ tɕwɿ¹/ zhua (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: ɕu¹-
 tɕwɿ¹)

CLASSIFIER ㊦ Tone: M_a ▶ A handful (with one single
 hand). • 量词: 捧

tɕwɿ¹~tɕwɿ¹ /tɕwɿ¹tɕwɿ¹/ zhuazhua

VERB ㊦ Tone: H.L ▶ To touch. • 触碰 ㊦ ə¹tso¹ mɿ¹-
 ni¹ | tɕwɿ¹~tɕwɿ¹! • 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

tʂʰæɿ /tʂʰæɿ/ chae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: H ▶ To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗 (洗衣服, 洗澡……) ❷ dʒiɿhɿ tʂʰæɿ • to wash clothes • 洗衣服 ❸ baɿlaɿ tʂʰæɿ • to wash shirts • 洗上衣 ❹ ʰiɿqʰwɿ tʂʰæɿ • to wash trousers • 洗裤子 ❺ gɿɿmiɿ tʂʰæɿ • to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower • 洗澡 ❻ haɿ tʂʰæɿ • to rinse cereals (before cooking) • 淘洗粮食 ❼ eiɿtʂʰwæɿ tʂʰæɿ(-zeɿ) • to rinse rice (before cooking) • 淘米 ❶ See also: tʂʰæɿ~tʂʰæɿ#

tʂʰæɿ1 /tʂʰæɿ/ chaeq (Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: MH ▶ Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. • 马鹿 ❷ Classifier: pʰoɿ

tʂʰæɿ2 /dʒuɿ tʂʰæɿ/ chae

CLASSIFIER ❶ Tone: MH ▶ Classifier for generations. • 量词: 代、世、辈、世代 ❷ ɿwɿ tʂʰæɿ • 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。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: 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。 ❸ tsʰeɿɿniɿ tʂʰæɿ • 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。 ❶ See also: teɿ, gɿɿtʂʰæɿ-hiɿ ❷ Comparanda: (Pumi) tʂʰæɿ35

tʂʰæɿɿwɿ# /tʂʰæɿɿwɿ/ chaehee (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Medicine. • 药 ❷ tʂʰæɿɿwɿ tʰuɿ • to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine” • 吃药 (直译: “喝药”) ❸ tʂʰæɿɿwɿ kiɿ • To give a medicine, to administer a medicine. • 给药、施药 ❹ tʂʰæɿɿwɿ laɿ • to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field) • 打农药

tʂʰæɿɿwɿ kiɿ-hiɿ hiɿ /tʂʰæɿɿwɿkiɿhiɿhiɿ/ chaehee gi-hin hin (Gi: tʂʰæɿɿwɿ kiɿ-hiɿ hiɿ, Da: tʂʰæɿɿwɿ kiɿ-hiɿ hiɿ, Jj: Ø, Dd: tʂʰæɿɿwɿ kiɿ hiɿ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: -L ▶ Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. • 医生 ❷ Classifier: ɿ

tʂʰæɿmiɿ\$ /tʂʰæɿmiɿ/ chaemi

NOUN ❶ Tone: H\$ ▶ Doe, hind. • 母马鹿 ❷ Classifier: pʰoɿ

tʂʰæɿnaɿ 1 /tʂʰæɿnaɿ/ chaena (La: tʂʰæɿnaɿ-miɿ)

NOUN ❶ Tone: H# ▶ Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. • 黑鹿 ❷ Classifier: pʰoɿ

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ 2 /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩/ Chaena

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Chaena, the name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qy˧˥˩˧˥˩/.
 • 一眼山泉的名字: 川纳 ❶ qy˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ ❷ • the full name of the mountain • 山的全名, 包括水泉名 ❶ kɿ˧˥˩˧˥˩, |æ˧˥˩˧˥˩, |ŋwɿ˧˥˩˧˥˩, |ɕwæ˧˥˩˧˥˩, |na˧˥˩˧˥˩ | -tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩, |qy˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ ❷ • 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. ❸
 Morphological makeup: tɕʰæ˧˥˩ 1, na˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaepu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Male deer. • 公马鹿 ❸ Classifier: pʰo˧˥˩˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaeghae

NOUN ❸ 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。)

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaekheu

NOUN ❸ Tone: H\$ ▶ Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). • 鹿角, 鹿茸 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ | ni˧˥˩˧˥˩. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ❸ Classifier: |w˧˥˩˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaesi (Dd: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Unfortunate, a pity. • 太可惜了! ❶ tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩! • It's a pity! • 可惜! ❶ tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ pɿ˧˥˩˧˥˩-ze˧˥˩˧˥˩! • As above: “It's a pity!” • 同上: “可惜!”

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaechae

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Solid, of good quality. • 结实、质量好, (东西) 耐用, (人) 可靠 ❶ æ˧˥˩˧˥˩ | ny˧˥˩˧˥˩ | tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩! • 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。)

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaechae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: #H ▶ To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗 (洗衣服, 洗澡……) ❶ gy˧˥˩˧˥˩ tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ • to have a quick wash, to freshen up, to spruce up a bit • 洗一下身体 ❸ Morphological makeup: tɕʰæ˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chaesso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Baby deer. • 小鹿 ❸ Classifier: |w˧˥˩˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩/ chei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M˩ ▶ To stretch (one's hand...). • 伸 (伸手) ❶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stretched • 实施 ~ 整体体: 伸了 ❶ my˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ • to stretch down • 向下伸展 ❶ lo˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ | a˧˥˩˧˥˩ tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ • to stretch one's arm outside (e.g. out the window) • 手伸到外边 ❶ tso˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ • 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

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ cheigo

VERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ To succeed. • 成功 ❶ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩], with a nasal consonant, imitation Mandarin phonotactics. ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 成功

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /ɕw˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩/ cheichei

CLASSIFIER ❸ 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) ❸ Morphological makeup: tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ Probably reduplicated from the verb ‘to stretch’.

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ cheichei

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L# ▶ As a joke, just for a laugh, in jest. • 开玩笑的, 二级笑料 ❶ tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ zwx˧˥˩˧˥˩-hĩ˧˥˩˧˥˩! • He said it as a joke! / He's joking! / Just joking! • 开玩笑说的!

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ cheq

VERB ❸ Tone: L˩ ▶ To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). • 分 ❶ ɕw˧˥˩˧˥˩-ɕw˧˥˩˧˥˩-kʰwɿ˧˥˩˧˥˩ | le˧˥˩˧˥˩-tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ • to share: one piece for each person • 平分

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩/ cheq

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ sa˧˥˩˧˥˩-di˧˥˩˧˥˩ • Distaff: a stick or spindle onto which wool or flax is wound for spinning. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ gy˧˥˩˧˥˩ (+ze˧˥˩˧˥˩) • ... made a distaff • 制作了卷线杆 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ hwæ˧˥˩˧˥˩ (+ze˧˥˩˧˥˩) • ... bought a distaff • 买了卷线杆 ❶ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ tɕʰi˧˥˩˧˥˩ (+ze˧˥˩˧˥˩) • ... sold a distaff • 卖了卷线杆 ❸ Classifier: na˧˥˩˧˥˩

tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩ /-/ che

VERB ❸ (syntax) This monosyllabic form is extracted from disyllabic tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩, based on the synchronic morpho-tonological rules. ❶ See also: tɕʰæ˧˥˩˧˥˩˧˥˩

tɕʰɤ̌lhǒ /tɕʰɤ̌lhǒ/ *cheho* (Gi: same, Da: tɕʰɤ̌lhǔ, Jj: ɔ̌)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LH ▶ Kettle. • 水壶 (汉语借词: ‘茶壶’) ❷ Classifier: [ɰɿ] ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茶壶

tɕʰɤ̌lkrɿ /tɕʰɤ̌lkrɿ/ *chege* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Goblet. • 缸子, 杯子 ❷ tɕʰɤ̌lkrɿ-zǒ • small goblet • 小缸子, 小杯子 ❸ Classifier: [ɰɿ]

tɕʰɤ̌lla /tɕʰɤ̌lla/ *chala chela?* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: M ▶ To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ❷ hĩt-qǎ tɕʰɤ̌lla • to have a chat with someone • 跟人聊天 ❸ dɰɿ-kʰwɿ tɕʰɤ̌lla • to have a small chat • 聊聊天 ❹ (tonology) /dɰɿ-kʰwɿ/ + /tɕʰɤ̌lla/ ❺ njɿt | nǒ-qǎ tɕʰɤ̌lla • I tell you, I narrate to you • 我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天 ❻ (phonological elicitation) tɕʰɤ̌lla-zě • ~ PFV: has told, has narrated • ~ 整体体: 讲了

tɕʰɤ̌lla-my̌lla /tɕʰɤ̌lla-my̌lla/ *chalamula chelamula?* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: -L# ▶ To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ❷ tɕʰɤ̌lla-my̌lla-ɰ̌ • to have a chat • 聊聊天

tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ /tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ/ *chegho*

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Attention, interest, care. • 关注、关心 ❷ (tonology) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ kʰǔ/ ‘to pay attention to, to care for’. ❸ tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ kʰǔ • to pay attention to, to care for • 关心、关注 ❹ tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ | dɰæ̌ | tʰǐ-kʰǔ • 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 ❺ tɕʰɤ̌lqǒ | mɿt-kʰǔ • to pay no attention to, not to care for • 不关心、不关注 ❻ Classifier: kʰwɿ̌

tɕʰɤ̌ltsǔ /tɕʰɤ̌ltsǔ/ *chezi*

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Car, bus. • 车子 ❷ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 车子

tɕʰɤ̌l~tɕʰɤ̌l /tɕʰɤ̌l~tɕʰɤ̌l/ *cheche* (Gi: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To feel, to touch, to stroke. • 抚摸 ❷ tɕʰɤ̌l~tɕʰɤ̌l mɿt-tʰǎ! • One must not touch! • 禁止触碰! ❸ tʰǎ-tɕʰɤ̌l~tɕʰɤ̌l! • Do not touch! • 别碰! ❹ tsǒ~tsǒ tɕʰɤ̌l~tɕʰɤ̌l • to touch something • 抚摸东西 ❺ Synonym: dzǒ

tɕʰɤ̌lzǒ-tɕʰɤ̌lmy̌ /tɕʰɤ̌lzǒ-tɕʰɤ̌lmy̌/ *chessochemu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: H#-L ▶ Love child. • 私生子: 没有

名分的孩子、不明来路 ❷ ɔ̌dǎ | nǐ-nǐ | mɿt-sǔ | tɕʰǔ-tʰɿ̌, | tɕʰɤ̌lzǒ-tɕʰɤ̌lmy̌ | my̌-tɕʰæ̌. • 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”. ❸ ɔ̌jǐ-t-sǔjǐ, | tɕʰɤ̌lzǒ-tɕʰɤ̌lmy̌ | zɿ̌-hĩ̌-lǎ | nǐ! • In the past, one used to bring up love children, and that was that! / In the past, one used to bring up love children without making any fuss! • 过去, 大家会公开把“私生子”养大, 不会大惊小怪的!

tɕʰǒ /tɕʰǒ/ *cho*

VERB ❶ Tone: H ▶ To pray (to a god): to recite prayers, to chant prayers. • 拜 (神) ❷ (semantics) This verb is distinct from ‘to read aloud’, tɕʰǒb (which has a different tone: tone M_b). ❸ tɕʰǒlɔ̌ tɕʰǒ • to pray to the spirit of the home • 祭祀祖先 ❹ hĩt-mǒ, | zǒlqǒ sǔ, | zǒlqǒ-nɰǔ tɕʰǒ-zǒ! • 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!

tɕʰǒb /tɕʰǒb/ *cho* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: M_b ▶ To read aloud. • 朗读 ❷ (phonological elicitation) lě-tɕʰǒ-zě • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has read • 实施 ~ 整体体: 朗读了 ❸ lě-tɕʰǒ lě-sě • (I) have finished reading aloud • 朗读完了。 ❹ tʰæ̌-læ̌ tɕʰǒ • to read a book aloud • 朗读一本书 ❺ See also: tɕʰǒ~tɕʰǒ

tɕʰǒlɰ̌# /tɕʰǒlɰ̌/ *chobbe*

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. • 男上衣 ❷ Classifier: [ɰɿ]

tɕʰǒlɰ̌ /tɕʰǒlɰ̌/ *chobbu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus* (a tall wetland plant). • 菖蒲 ❷ Classifier: dzǐ

tɕʰǒlɔ̌ /tɕʰǒlɔ̌/ *choddo*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ❶ ▶ 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 ❷ Classifier: [ɰɿ] ❸ ▶ 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） ǰ tɕʰo˥do˥ tɕʰo˥ • to practise the Choddo ritual • 进行《冲朵》仪式

tɕʰo˥lo#] / tɕʰo˥lo˥/ *cholo*

NOUN ǰ 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 ǰ Classifier: [ɿɿ]

tɕʰo˥~tɕʰo˥ / tɕʰo˥tɕʰo˥/ *chocho*

VERB ǰ Tone: M ▶ To read aloud (reduplicated form). • 朗读（重叠形式） ǰ Morphological makeup: tɕʰo˥

tɕʰɿ / tɕʰɿ/ *cheu*

IDEOPHONE ǰ 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）

tɕʰɿ / tɕʰɿ/ *cheu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ǰ Tone: M ▶ Ploughshare. • 犁头，犁铧 ǰ tɕʰɿ tɕʰu˥~[ɿɿ] • ~ **DEM CLF**: this ploughshare • ~ 指示代词 量词：这把犁头 ǰ Classifier: [ɿɿ]

tɕʰɿ1 / tɕʰɿ/ *cheuq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: tɕʰɿ)

VERB ǰ Tone: MH ▶ To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). • 握（握刀把） ǰ su˥tɕi˥ | (ɕu˥)-na˥ | tɕʰi˥-tɕʰɿ1 (+dzo˥) • to grasp a knife • 手里握刀 ǰ tɕʰɿ mɿ˥~bi˥! • I won't grasp (this knife, ...) • 我不要拿（刀）！ ǰ lo˥qɿwɿ tɕʰɿ~tɕʰɿ • to tighten the fist • 攥紧拳头

tɕʰɿ2 / tɕʰɿ/ *cheuq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tɕʰɿ)

NOUN ǰ Tone: MH ▶ Lung. • 肺 ǰ Classifier: [ɿɿ]

tɕʰɿa / ɕu˥ tɕʰɿ/ *cheu*

CLASSIFIER ǰ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for handfuls / balls: loose substance shaped into ball form by compressing it in the hand, for instance a handful of cooked cereals. • 量词：团，掐。指的是一只手里能拿的量，压成团，如：手里拿煮熟的粮食，压成饭团。

tɕʰu˥1 / tɕʰu˥/ *tee* (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: tɕʰu˥)

PRONOUN ǰ Tone: #H ▶ This; proximal demonstrative. • 指示，近指：这 ǰ tɕʰu˥ ni˥! • This is it! / That's it! / That's right! • 是这个! / 对的! ǰ tɕʰu˥~ɿ#] • ~ **CLF.individual**: this one • 这位 ǰ tɕʰu˥~ɿæ] • ~ **PL**: these things • 这些 ǰ See also: tɕʰu˥2, tɕʰu˥

tɕʰu˥2 / tɕʰu˥/ *tee* (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: tɕʰu˥) (tonology) #H)

PRONOUN ǰ Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular pronoun. • 他 ǰ tɕʰu˥ ni˥! • That's her/him! • 是他! ǰ See also: tɕʰu˥1, tɕʰu˥

tɕʰu˥ / tɕʰu˥/ *tee*

SUFFIX ǰ Tone: M ▶ Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal demonstrative. • 主题（来自近指指示代词的语法化） ǰ See also: tɕʰu˥1, tɕʰu˥2

tɕʰu˥~gɿ / tɕʰu˥gɿ/ *teegge*

ADVERB ǰ Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里 ǰ See also: tɕʰu˥gi#]

tɕʰu˥gi#] / tɕʰu˥gi/ *teeggi* (Dd: tɕʰu˥gi)

ADVERB ǰ Tone: #H ▶ Here. • 这边 ǰ See also: tɕʰu˥~gɿ, tɕʰu˥~qo˥

tɕʰu˥~ne˥~ji / tɕʰu˥~ne˥~ji/ *tee niq yi*

ADVERB ǰ Tone: H# ▶ Thus, in this way. • 这样，这么 ǰ tɕʰu˥~ne˥~ji | le˥~zɿwɿ! • This is how it's said! • 是这样讲的! ǰ tɕʰu˥~ne˥~ji | le˥~pi˥! • This is how it's said! • 是这样说的! ǰ tɕʰu˥~ne˥~ji | le˥~ji˥! • This is how it's done! • 是这样做的!

tɕʰu˥~qo˥ / tɕʰu˥qo˥/ *teegho* (Jj: same, Dd: tɕʰu˥ku˥)

ADVERB ǰ Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里

tɕʰu˥~su˥ky / tɕʰu˥su˥ky/ *teesigu* (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ǰ Tone: -L ▶ 3rd person plural. • 他们 ǰ tɕʰu˥~su˥ky]=bɿ | mɿ˥~su˥! • (We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their family affairs! • 我们不知道他们的事! ǰ See also: tɕʰɿ~su˥ky]

tɕʰu˥~so˥ / tɕʰu˥so˥/ *teesho* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ǰ Tone: M ▶ This morning. • 今天早上

tɕʰu˥~tɕei / tɕʰu˥tɕei/ *teejie*

PRONOUN ǰ Tone: L# ▶ Third-person plural pronoun. • 他们

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入建造的，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: zu¹gy¹ 船 Classifier: na¹a 船 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 船

tɕʰwæ¹ 1 /tɕʰwæ¹/ chuaeq (Jj: same)

VERB 船 Tone: MH ▶ To hide (an object). • 藏 (东西)

tɕʰwæ¹ 2 /tɕʰwæ¹/ chuaeq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB 船 Tone: MH ▶ To stab. • 插、戳

tɕʰwæ¹-by¹ny¹# /tɕʰwæ¹-by¹ny¹/ chuae bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 船 Tone: #H ▶ Bad, spoilt, rotten. • 食物变味，有臭味道了 船 tɕʰwæ¹-by¹ny¹ni¹! • It stinks! / It smells rotten! • 臭、有臭味道 船 tɕʰwæ¹-by¹ny¹-ze¹! • Now it stinks! / It now smells rotten! • 臭了、有臭味道了 ☐ Antonym: cɣ¹t-by¹ny¹ 船 Morphological makeup: tɕʰwæ¹a 1, by¹ny¹ 2

tɕʰwæ¹ku¹ /tɕʰwæ¹ku¹/ chuaeege

NOUN 船 Tone: M ▶ Net. (Nets were not widely used in Yongning in the old time. The trap to catch fish, ni¹tɕæ¹-pɣ¹ty¹, 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。 船 (phonological elicitation) tɕʰwæ¹ku¹ tʰy¹-na¹ • ~ DEM CLF: that net • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个网 ☐ See also: kwɔ¹ 4 船 Classifier: na¹a

tɕʰwæ¹pi¹# /tɕʰwæ¹pi¹/ chuaebi

NOUN 船 Tone: M ▶ Fermented rice wine. This type of alcohol is sweet, not very strong. • 米酒 (甜酒，酒精度低)

tɕʰwæ¹tsu¹ /tɕʰwæ¹tsu¹/ chuaezi (Gi: same)

NOUN 船 Tone: M ▶ Window. • 窗户 ♦ In local Chi-

nese dialect: 窗子 船 Classifier: na¹a 船 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 窗子

tɕʰwæ¹tsʰu¹ /tɕʰwæ¹tsʰu¹/ chuaeci

VERB 船 Tone: L ▶ To create. • 创造 船 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 创造

tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹ /tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹/ chuaechuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 船 Tone: M ▶ Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). This term refers to large cymbals, as used in Buddhist ritual. • 钹 ☐ See also: by¹tɕʰy¹ 船 Classifier: na¹a 船 Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 擦

tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹ /tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹tɕʰwæ¹/ chuae-chuae-chuae

IDEOPHONE 船 Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the sound of pouring rain. • 形声词: 下大雨的声音 ☐ See also: ɕwa~ɕwa~ɕwa

tɕʰwɔ̃¹ /tɕʰwɔ̃¹/ chua (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 船 Tone: L ▶ Dinner, evening meal. • 晚饭 船 tɕʰwɔ̃¹ gy¹ • to cook dinner • 做晚饭 船 tɕʰwɔ̃¹ tʰy¹ • 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) 船 tɕʰwɔ̃¹ dzu¹ • to eat dinner • 吃晚饭

tɕʰwɔ̃¹-hwɔ̃¹ /tɕʰwɔ̃¹-hwɔ̃¹/ chuahua

ADJECTIVE 船 Tone: L# ▶ Broad. • 宽 ☐ Synonym: hwɔ̃¹ ☐ Antonym: tɕʰwɔ̃¹-tɕʰi¹

tɕʰwɔ̃¹ qʰæ¹ /tɕʰwɔ̃¹ qʰæ¹/ Chuakhae

NOUN 船 Tone: L ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: “Chuakhae”. • 达巴《传楷》经。

tɕʰwɔ̃¹-tɕʰi¹ /tɕʰwɔ̃¹-tɕʰi¹/ chuacee (Da: tɕʰu¹, Jj: tɕʰwɔ̃¹-tɕʰu¹, Dd: tɕʰwɔ̃¹-tɕʰu¹)

ADJECTIVE 船 Tone: MH# ▶ Narrow. • 窄 ☐ Antonym: tɕʰwɔ̃¹-hwɔ̃¹

u

uɫ /ʔuɫ/ o

PRONOUN 𐤎 Tone: M ► First person, associative: my family, my people. This root is only attested together with a plural or associative clitic. • 我家人 𐤎 (**phonology**) Phonetically, the word starts with a glottal stop: [ʔuɫ]. Realization as [wu] or [wo] is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami and by consultant Ddeezzhi. Hence notation as /u/, not /wo/. 𐤎 uɫ=ɣɫ, 𐤎 tʂʰuɫ=ɣɫ • My clan, his clan: two terms

that stand in a relation of opposition 𐤎 (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [ʔuɫ=ɣɫ] • 我的人，他的人（有对立的两个联想复数代词） 𐤎 uɫ=ɣɫ | əɫsiɫ • my great-grandmother • 我家祖母 𐤎 uɫ=ɣæɫ, 𐤎 tʂʰuɫ=ɣæɫ • Us, them: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition 𐤎 (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [ʔuɫ=ɣæɫ] • 我们，他们（有对立的两个复数代词）

V

y /y/ vu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Pot. • 锅 🌸 Classifier: 𐎗𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎣

yl_b /dyl_b y_l/ vu

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: H_b ▶ Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). • 量词: 锅 (一口), 或锅的容量

y- /qu- y-/ vu

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: M* ▶ Classifier for one individual (human); can only be used after the numeral 'one', i.e. either in the singular or in association with numerals whose last figure is 'one'. • 量词: 人 (一个人)。只能用于单数。 (phonological elicitation) ɰ dɯ-ɰʔ; dɯ-ɰ ni | • one person; it is one person • 一个人, 是一个人 (为了确认声调而问的短语) ɰ tsʰeɪdɯ-ɰ | 11 persons • 十一个人 ɰ niɪtsɪɪdɯ-ɰ | 21 persons • 二十一个人 ɰ soɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 31 persons • 三十一个人 ɰ zɤɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 41 persons • 四十一个人 ɰ ŋwɤɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 51 persons • 五十一个人 ɰ qʰɤɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 61 persons • 六十一人 ɰ ɕwɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 71 persons • 七十一人 ɰ hōɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 81 persons • 八十一人 ɰ gɤɪtsʰiɪdɯ-ɰ | 91 persons • 九十一人

v /v/ vuq

VERB ㊦ Tone: L_a ▶ To hug, to embrace. • 搂 (人的脖子) ㊦ **lǒu** | **le˥˩˦** | **˩˦** • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ㊦ **lǒu** | **˩˦** | **se˥˩˦** • to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck • 互相搂着走 ㊦ **Synonym:** **˩˦** | **˩˦** |

vɹ̥dʒeɪ /vɹ̥dʒeɪ/ vuzzeɪ (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Bird. • 鸟 𑖅 (phonological elicitation) 𑖅|dze|-bi||h̃ỹ|zi| • There are feathers on the bird.
• 鸟 (身) 上有 (羽) 毛。 𑖅 𑖅|dze|-mi| • female bird
• 母鸟 𑖅 (tonology) L 𑖅 (syntax) CLF : /ɖwɛt-mi/ 𑖅 𑖅|dze|-p^hỹ| • male bird • 公鸟 𑖅 (tonology) L 𑖅 (syntax) CLF : /ɖwɛt-mi/ 𑖅 𑖅|dze|-zo| • baby bird • 小鸟 𑖅 (tonology) L 𑖅 (syntax) CLF : /ɖwɛt-lwɛt/ 🌸
Classifier: mi|_h

v̥ɹdʒeɪ-kʰv̥ɹ / v̥ɹdʒeɪkʰv̥ɹ/ vuzzeiku (**Gi:** same (**phonological elicitation**))

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Bird nest. • 鸟窝, 鸟巢
 🐉 (phonological elicitation) ʋɿdzeɪ-kʰɿ̌nɿ̌. • ~ COP
 • 是鸟窝 📦 See also: kʰɿ̌ɿ̌ 🌸 Classifier: [wɿ̌ɿ̌]

y|dzo#] /y|dzo|/ Vuɟjo

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: [ᐃᑦᔨᔪᓂᑦᐱᑦᐅᑦᐱᑦ](#)-dzi

ɥ|dzɯ| /ɥ|dzɯ|/ vujji (Gi: same, Da: ɥ| dzi/, Jj, Dd: wu|dzi|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Soup. • 汤 [æ̌ʃeɪ-y̌dzɯɪ] •
chicken soup • 鸡汤

v-[ko-] /v-[ko-]/ *vugo*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ➤ Tortoise. • 乌龟 🌸 Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 乌龟

v-|la|-ji /v-|la|ji/ *vula yi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB 音 Tone: L#- ▶ To trade, to do business. • 做生意

v̥|la|j̥i|hĩ /v̥|la|j̥i|hĩ|hĩ/ *vula yihin* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: v̥|la|j̥i|)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: L#- ▶ Merchant. • 商人 💠 (**semantic**) 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 **ywɬ-lɔ̃ beɬ**, whose first syllable is not the word ‘pot’ (Naxi: /bɤ/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. 📐 Synonym: **ɣɬ-lɔ̃-jiɬ-hɨɬ hɨɬ** 🌀 Classifier: **ɣɬ** 🌀 Morphological makeup: **ɣɬ-lɔ̃-jiɬ, hɨɬ**

vɯ|la|jɯ|hĩ| hĩ| /vɯ|la|jɯ|hĩ|hĩ|/ vula yihin hin (Gi, Da:
same, Jj: vɯ|la|jɯ|)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: L#- ▶ Merchant. • 商人 💠 (**seman-tics**) 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 **yuuɿ-laɿ beɿ**, whose first syllable is not the word ‘pot’ (Naxi: /bɿ/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. 见 Also: **yɿlaɿ-jɿɿ hɿɿ** 见 Classifier: **yɿ** 见 Morphological makeup: **yɿlaɿ-jɿɿ, -hɿɿ, hɿɿ**

yɿmi#] /yɿmi/ vumi

NOUN 见 Tone: #H ▶ Large cooking pot. • 大锅

yɿtsʰɿɿ /yɿtsʰɿɿ/ wuce (Dd: same, Gi: **yɿtsʰɿɿ** 见 (tonology) L+#H, Da: **yɿtsʰɿɿ** 见 (tonology) LM, Jj: **uɿtsʰɿɿ**)

NOUN 见 Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Vegetables (in a broad sense including fresh vegetables and pickled vegetables). • 蔬菜 见 (Housebuilding2.206, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S206) **yɿtsʰɿɿ-tsʰaɿ-naɿ** • 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。 见 Classifier: **poɿa** (CLF for plants with a stalk)

yɿtsʰɿɿ-bɿɿ /yɿtsʰɿɿbɿɿ/ wucebbeu

NOUN 见 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Ladybug, ladybird. • 瓢虫 见 Classifier: **miɿb**

yɿtsʰɿɿ-lyɿbyɿ /yɿtsʰɿɿlyɿbyɿ/ wuce lubbu

NOUN 见 Tone: LM-#H ▶ Vegetable bed. • 菜畦 见 **qʰwæɿ[ɰɿ-qoɿ | yɿtsʰɿɿ-lyɿbyɿ | leɿ-gyɿ, | yɿtsʰɿɿ | dɰɿ-jɿɿ tʰiɿ-pʰoɿ]** • 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 见 Synonym: **lyɿbyɿ** 见 Classifier:

jɿɿ 2 见 Morphological makeup: **yɿtsʰɿɿ, lyɿbyɿ**

yɿtsʰɿɿ-pʰɿɿ /yɿtsʰɿɿpʰɿɿ/ wuce peuq (Gi: same)

NOUN 见 Tone: LM+H# ▶ Chinese cabbage. • 白菜 见

Synonym: **tsʰæɿpʰɿɿ** 见 Classifier: **poɿa** (CLF for plants with a stalk)

yɿtsʰɿɿ-yɿɿniɿ /yɿtsʰɿɿyɿɿniɿ/ wuce wuni (Gi: same)

NOUN 见 Tone: LM+#H- ▶ Vegetables. • 蔬菜 见 Classifier: **qaɿc** (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

y...y /yɿ...yɿ/ vu-vu

IDEOPHONE 见 Tone: 0 ▶ Ideophone conveying the intensity of a strong effort: grunt, grunt! • 形声词, 表达强度用力: 哼哼哼! 见 (Lake3.41, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S41) **yɿ... yɿpiɿ | tɿɿ-tsoɿ-niɿ; | dziɿmiɿ | tʰiɿ, | gyɿ-woɿ!** 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!

yɿ~yɿ /yɿyɿ/ vuvu

VERB 见 Tone: L_a ▶ To hug, to embrace. • 搂 (人的脖子) 见 **ɿæɿ yɿ~yɿ** • to have one’s arm curled around somebody’s neck • 搂人的脖子 见 **ɿæɿ | leɿ-yɿ~yɿ** • as above: to have one’s arm curled around somebody’s neck • 同上: 搂人的脖子 见 Morphological makeup: **yɿ**

yɿ~yɿa /yɿyɿ/ vuvu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 见 Tone: M_a ▶ To chew; to chew the cud. • 嚼 见 (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. 见 **leɿ-yɿ~yɿ +zeɿ** • ACCOMP ~ (+PFV) • 实施 ~ (+整体体) 见 **leɿ-woɿ yɿ~yɿ** • to chew the cud • 反刍

yɿzo#] /yɿzoɿ/ vusso

NOUN 见 Tone: #H ▶ Small cooking pot. • 小锅

W

wɤ1 /wɤ1/ ua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: M ▶ Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). • 奴隶, 农奴。音译: “俄” ▢ See also: [ʃæ1wɤ1] ❸ Classifier: ɣ1 ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwa51

wɤ12 /wɤ1/ ua

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❸ 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 /ka1mi1/. Since the final particle carries an M tone in this context, it is this tone that is recognized as its lexical tone. ❸ (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)

wɤ1a /wɤ1/ uaq

VERB ❸ Tone: La ▶ To depend on. • 依赖 ❸ hɪ1-bi1 | wɤ1-mɤ1-bi1! • One should not depend on others! • 不要依赖别人! ❸ hɪ1-bi1 | wɤ1-ɣ1-tʰɣ1! • (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。)

wɤ1b /ɟu1 wɤ1/ ua (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Lb ▶ Load, charge, weight. • 量词: 担, 负荷 ◆ (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#. ❸ ɟu1-wɤ1 pɤ1-pɤ1 • to carry a load • 背一担 ❸ ɟu1-wɤ1, | ɟu1-wɤ1 | le1-kʰu1-kʰu1 | tʰi1-təu1 • to pile up loads, one after the other • 将驮的大包堆起来

wɤ1 /wɤ1/ uaq (Gi, Da: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Again; also. • 又, 再 ❸ wɤ1 | ɟu1-ʃu1 • once again, once more, one more time • 再一次、又一次

wɤ1~wɤ1 /wɤ1wɤ1/ ua'ua (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: kwɤ1wɤ1 (phonological elicitation))

VERB ❸ 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. ❸ ɟu1-wɤ1~wɤ1-ɟ1 • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 绕一绕 ❸ (phonological elicitation) wɤ1~wɤ1 bi1 • ~ IMM_FUT • ~ 近将来 ❸ (phonological elicitation) wɤ1~wɤ1-ze1 • ~ PFV • 绕了 ❸ (phonological elicitation) le1-wɤ1~wɤ1 | le1-se1 • to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place) • 走路绕过 ❸ le1-wɤ1~wɤ1 | le1-tsʰu1-ze1. • 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 senses 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 ❸ ɟu1-wɤ1~wɤ1 | ə1-su1ky1 | ɟu1-se1-ɟ1 ə1-bi1? • Shall we go for a stroll? • 咱们去散散步, 好不好?

wo1 /wo1/ uo (Gi, Da: same, Dd: wu1ta1)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: H ▶ Hard, solid, resilient. • 硬, 坚硬, 结实 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [wu1]. ❸ le1-wo1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it hardened • 实施 ~ 整体体: 硬了

wo1b /ɟu1 wo1/ uo (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ɟu1-wu1)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: Lb ▶ 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 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#. ❸ ɟzi1mi1 | ɟi1-pʰo1, | ɟu1-wo1! • Two water buffaloes make up one team! •

两头水牛，等于一架！

wo/ /wo/ / uoq

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Turnip. • 圓根 ㊦ Synonym: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ

wo/ /wo/ / uoq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: Ø)

VERB ❸ 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’. ❶ **le-t-wo/ zɿʈsʰɿʈ** • to answer • 回答 ❶ **le-t-wo/ ɿʈ** • to turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ❶ **le-t-wo/ li** • to look back • 往后看 ❶ **le-t-wo/ tso!** • 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) ❶ **le-t-wo/ | le-t-hu/** • has gone back, went back • 回去了 ㊦ See also: **le-t-wo/ tʰo/ tso!** 1

wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ /wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ/ uobbe

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+MH# ▶ Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. • 圓根的叶子 ㊦ Synonym: wo/, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ

wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ /wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ/ uoge

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) ㊦ Synonym: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/-di/ ❸ Classifier: na/ₐ

wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/ /wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/ uoge za

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) ㊦ Synonym: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/-di/ ❸ Classifier: na/ₐ ❸ Morphological makeup: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ

wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/-di/ /wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/-di/ uoge za ddi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) ㊦ Synonym: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-tsa/ ❸ Classifier: na/ₐ ❸ Morphological makeup: wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ

wo/-tɕæ/ɿʈ /wo/-tɕæ/ɿʈ/ uoq jae'er

NOUN ❸ Tone: L+H# ▶ Pickled turnip leaves, pickled turnip greens. • 圓根叶子酸菜 ❶ (Housebuilding2.205, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S205) **wo/-tɕæ/ɿʈ tʰi/-kʰu/**. • We also put pickled turnip greens [in dishes made with bacon]. • (在用熏肉做的菜里) 还会放圓根叶子酸菜。 ❸ Morphological makeup: wo/, tɕæ/ɿʈ

wo/-ɿʈsʰɿʈ /wo/-ɿʈsʰɿʈ/ uoq vuce

NOUN ❸ 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. • 圓根的叶子 ❶ (Housebuilding2.204, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S204) **bo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ-qo/-dzo/ | tʰi/, | wo/-ɿʈsʰɿʈ tʰi/-kʰu/**. • We put turnip greens in [dishes made with] bacon. • 我们在用熏肉做的菜里会放圓根叶子。 ㊦ Synonym: wo/, wo/ɿʈsʰɿʈ ❸ Morphological makeup: wo/, ɿʈsʰɿʈ

Ŵ

ŵæ↓ /ŵæ↓/ *uaen* (Uj: 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: [ʔŵæʔ]. For phonemic analysis, glot-

talization (initial and final) is to be seen as a secondary, non-distinctive feature. ¶ ʔ|ta↓ ŵæ↓ (-ze↓) • glands are swollen ◆ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 淋巴结肿了 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) tso↓~tso↓ ŵæ↓
• something has swollen • 东西膨胀了

奶就给予所需称赞)

zo] /zo]/ sso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ① ▶ Son. • 儿子 ㄍ zo]ni]-ky] • two sons • 两个儿子 ㄱ See also: ts^ho]mo] ㄱ Antonym: my] ❸ Classifier: y] ② ▶ Man, *Vir.* • 男人

-zo] /-/ -sso

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: H ① ▶ Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀 ② ▶ Diminutive suffix. • 指小词

zo]a /zo]/ sso (Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: Ma ▶ To have to, to be necessary. • 要, 应该 ㄍ mɹ]-zo] (-ze)] | t^hi]-kwɹ]-k^hu]! • It's not necessary! Forget it! • 不用了! 算了吧! ㄍ ts^hu]-ne]-ji] | ji]-zo]-ho]-ji]! • That's how one must do! / That's how it's done! • 是应该这样做的!

-zo]a /zo]/ sso

SUFFIX ❸ Tone: M ▶ Obligative. • 应该、必须

zo]bæ] /zo]bæ]/ ssobbae (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ① ▶ Fool, idiot. • 笨人、傻瓜 ㄱ (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: /mɹ]-zo]bæ]! / "no, you're not dumb!", where the disyllable is treated as a block. ㄍ mɹ]-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。) ㄍ zo]bæ]-my]bæ] • silly people, idiots (of both sexes) • 傻瓜们 (不分男女) ㄱ See also: my]bæ]-mi] ❸ Classifier: y] ② ▶ Dumb person: person who cannot speak. • 哑巴 ❸ Classifier: y]

zo]by]-li] /zo]by]li]/ ssobbuli (Da: zo]by]-[u], Dd: zu]by]-[u])

NOUN ❸ Tone: L.H.L ▶ Universe. • 地球、宇宙 ㄱ (dialectology) Indication from Roselle Dobbs (19/05/2024): this word is ssobbuli (with [u] 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]by]-[u]/) is more widespread than that with final li, spelling should be changed from ssobbuli to ssobbuli. ❸ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? (Lidz 2010 : 108)

zo]do] /zo]do]/ ssoddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ 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”。 ㄱ See also: zo]bæ] ❸ Classifier: y] ❸ Morphological makeup: zo], do] 1

zo]dju] /zo]dju]/ ssoddee

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Eldest son. • 大儿子 ㄍ zo]dju]-my]dju] • eldest son and eldest daughter • 大儿子与大女儿

zo]hɹ] /zo]hɹ]/ ssahun (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zo]y])

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Son. • 儿子 ㄍ zo]hɹ]-ɹæ] • the sons • 儿子们 ❸ Classifier: y] ② ▶ Young chap, young lad, young man. • 小伙子、青年男子 ❸ Classifier: y]

zo]hɹ]-my]zo] /zo]hɹ]-my]zo]/ ssahun musso

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Descendants; sons and daughters. • 后代 ㄍ zo]hɹ]-my]zo]=ɹæ] • ~ PL • ~ 复数 ❸ Morphological makeup: zo]hɹ], my]zo]

zo]mæ] /zo]mæ]/ ssomae

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Adopted son. • 领养的儿子、养子、义子。 ㄍ zo]mæ]se] • to adopt a son • 收养义子 ㄍ zo]mæ]-my]mæ]se] • to adopt children • 收养孩子

zo]my] /zo]my]/ ssomu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Child. • 孩子 ㄍ zo]my] | ə]my]-tsi]-hɹ] • newborn baby, infant • 新生儿 ㄱ See also: zo]my]-zo] ❸ Classifier: [u] ❸ Morphological makeup: zo], my]

zo]my]-zo] /zo]my]zo]/ ssomusso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H# ▶ Child. • 孩子 ❸ Classifier: [u] ❸ Morphological makeup: zo]my], zo]

zo]no] /zo]no]/ ssono (Da: zo]no], Jj: zi]nu])

ADVERB ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Now. • 现在 ㄍ zo]no] | gɹ]-ti]! • She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees an infant playing, and notes: "She has got up!") The child's grandmother answers: "She only just woke up!") • 刚起床! / 刚才才起床! (情景: 有人走进家门, 看到一个婴儿在玩耍, 便说: "她醒了!")。她的祖母回答说: "她刚睡醒!"

zo]qo] /zo]qo]/ ssogho (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ze]ko])

PRONOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Where. • 哪里 ㄍ no] | zo]qo] bi]? • Where are you going? • 你去哪里? ㄍ zo]qo]-ɹu] | ts^hu]? • Where (are you) coming from? • 从哪里来? ㄍ no] | ha] | zo]qo]-dzu]-bi]-pi]-, | dju]-bæ] la]-ni]! • No matter which one you choose:

they're all the same! (Context: discussing the restaurant scene in Yongning; in the speaker's view, the newly opened restaurants all share the same qualities and shortcomings, for instance concerning hygiene.) • 无论你到哪里去吃, 都一样! (情景: 新开的饭馆) 𐄢 zo˩lqo˩tʰɥ˩? • Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone) • 你到哪里了? (打手机)

zo˩sɥ˩kʰɥ˩-ni˩tʰɥ˩ /zo˩sɥ˩kʰɥ˩-ni˩tʰɥ˩/ ssoshuku nitu (Da: Ø, Jj: zo˩tʰɥ˩#, Dd: hi˩tɥ˩t)

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: H# ▶ Orphan. • 孤儿

zo˩tɥ˩# /zo˩tɥ˩t/ ssodu

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: #H ▶ Only son. • 独生子, 独生男孩 𐄢 zo˩tɥ˩t dɥ˩t-ɥ˩t-la˩t dzo˩! • (She) just has an only son! • (她) 只有一个独生男孩子! 𐄢 (proverb) ɣu˩t-ti˩mi˩t, | zo˩tɥ˩t ɣɥ˩t-tʰa˩t-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˩tɥ˩t-my˩tɥ˩t /zo˩tɥ˩t-my˩tɥ˩t/ ssodu mudu

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: #H- ▶ Only child (boy or girl). • 独生子 (男女通用)

zo˩tʰi˩t /zo˩tʰi˩t/ ssoti

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: M ▶ Intelligent man, clever boy. (There is a different term for women.) • 聪明的男人 𐄢 zo˩tʰi˩t dɥ˩t-ɥ˩t • an intelligent man, a clever boy • 一个聪明的男人 𐄢 See also: my˩tʰi˩t 𐄢 Morphological makeup: tʰi˩t, zo˩

zo˩tɕi˩t /zo˩tɕi˩t/ ssojie

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: H# ▶ Youngest son. • 最小的儿子 𐄢 zo˩tɕi˩t-my˩tɕi˩t • youngest son and youngest daughter • 最小的儿子与女儿

zo˩t~zo˩t-my˩t~my˩t /zo˩t~zo˩t-my˩t~my˩t/ ssossomumu

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: H# ▶ Thing, thingummy. • 东西 𐄢 Classifier: kʰwɥ˩a

zo˩tɣɥ˩# /zo˩tɣɥ˩t/ ssore

NOUN 𐄢 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。 𐄢 Morphological makeup: zo˩, ɣɥ˩t

zu˩t /zu˩t/ ssi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: #H ▶ Grass. • 草 𐄢 Classifier: kʰɥ˩a

zu˩t /zu˩t/ ssi (Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: M ▶ Life, existence. • 生命

𐄢 zu˩tɣɥ˩# • long life • 长命、长的人生 𐄢 (proverb) zu˩tɣɥ˩t | hã˩t~ji˩t-kʰu˩t! ≈ zu˩tɣɥ˩t hã˩t~ji˩t-kʰu˩t! • May you have a long life! • 祝你长寿! 𐄢 zu˩tɣɥ˩t • short life • 短命 𐄢 See also: zu˩t, zu˩t~zu˩t

zu˩t /zu˩t/ ssi (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER 𐄢 Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for life, existence. • 量词: 辈子 𐄢 dɥ˩t~zu˩t • all of (one's) life, a lifetime • 一辈子 (的时间) 𐄢 See also: zu˩t

zu˩t.by˩...zu˩t.by˩ /zu˩t.by˩...zu˩t.by˩/ ssibbu-ssibbu

IDEOPHONE 𐄢 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。 𐄢 (Tiger2.72, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S72)

zu˩tʰɥ˩t /zu˩tʰɥ˩t/ ssihun (Jj: same, Gi: zu˩tʰɥ˩t-ni˩t-gɥ˩t)

ADJECTIVE 𐄢 Tone: L# ▶ Green. • 绿 (布料、线) 𐄢 zu˩tʰɥ˩t-ni˩t-gɥ˩t • green • 绿 𐄢 (Gi) zu˩tʰɥ˩t | ~zu˩tʰɥ˩t-ni˩t-gɥ˩t • all green, green all over • 全绿

zu˩tɣɥ˩t /zu˩tɣɥ˩t/ ssibeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄢 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。 𐄢 Classifier: kʰɥ˩a

zu˩t-qʰa˩t-mi˩t /zu˩t-qʰa˩t-mi˩t/ ssikhami

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: #H ▶ Sabai grass, *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. • 蓼草、山草、山草根、龙须草、山茅草、羊草、拟金茅 𐄢 In local Chinese dialect: 狗尾巴草 𐄢 (Seeds.46, 10.24397/pangloss-0004548#S46) 𐄢 Classifier: po˩a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

zu˩tɣɥ˩t /zu˩tɣɥ˩t/ ssi'er

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: #H ▶ Cheek. • 腮、腮帮子 𐄢 zu˩tɣɥ˩t qʰwæ˩t • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 掌掴、打嘴巴 𐄢 Classifier: ɭu˩t

zu˩t~zu˩t /zu˩t~zu˩t/ ssissi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐄢 Tone: M ▶ Life, existence. • 生命 𐄢 hi˩t~zu˩t~zu˩t • human life • 人生 𐄢 hi˩t zu˩t | ɣɥ˩t | ɣwæ˩t • a very long life / life is very long • 很长的人生 / 人生很长 𐄢 Classifier: ɭɥ˩a

zu˩~zu˧ /zu˩zu˧/ ssissi (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ㊦ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To be numb. • 麻木
 ㊦ gy˧dy˧-gy˧mi˧ | zu˩~zu˧ • to be numb (whole body)
 • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ㊦ gy˧mi˧ | zu˩~zu˧ • to be
 numb (whole body) • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ㊦ tʰi˧-

zu˩~zu˩ • 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。

$\mathbb{Z}_p$

zi⁷ /zi⁺/ 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)。 🗨️ **nylmi-qo** |
thi-zil • to remember, to keep in mind • 记住、记得
(直译: ‘心里存着’、‘心里有’) 🗨️ (**phonological
elicitation**) **mx-zil** • **NEG** ~: not to be present; there is
not any • 否定 ~: 没有

$$\mathbf{z}i\mathbf{t}_a / \mathbf{z}i\mathbf{t} / \text{xxi} \text{ (Gi, Da, Jj: same)}$$

VERB ☀ Tone: M_a ① ► To leak. • 漏 (水) ☹ **myl-tɕɔl** ɿl • to leak, to drip down • (水) 往下漏 ② ► To flow (a river flows). • 流 (河水 flowing) ☹ **myl-tɕɔl** ɿl • to flow down (the water of a brook flows down) • (河) 往下游流

zi↓_b 1 /**zi**/ xxiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 🌸 Tone: L_b ① ► To clutch, to grasp, to grab. • 拿, 捉 (捉鸡) ㄋㄞˊ ㄗㄧˊ • to catch a chicken • 捉鸡 ㄋㄞˊ | leˊ-ziˊ • to catch a chicken • 捉鸡 ㄋㄞˊ | ㄗㄧˊ • to grab someone • 抓人 ㄗㄨㄞˊ ㄗㄧˊ • 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 ㄊㄞˋ ㄋㄞˊ ㄗㄞˋ ㄗㄧˊ • to bring something • 带东西过来 ㄊㄞˋ | leˊ-ziˊ | poˊ-joˊ • to bring something along, to pick something and bring it along • 拿 (东西), 带过来

zi_{1b} 2 /dʷɪ-zi/ xxi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zi¹)

CLASSIFIER ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ Family. • 家庭 (一户人)
 ❶ **hī** | **ɬu**-**zi** • a family • 一家人 ❷ **tʂʰu**-**zi** • this family • 这家 ❸ **ɣwæ**-**qʰɿ**, | **tʂʰe**-**ɲi**-**zi** • Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /ə^hlɑ^h-kwɿ^h/.) • 五个村落, 十二个家庭! (阿拉瓦村的人口简介) ❹ **ɬu**-**zi** | **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。) • **dʷat-kwɤt**, |**dʷat-zilji**|. • The whole village was one family. (A summary of the operating principle of the collectivized economy.) • 整个村庄就成为一个家庭（集体化经济运行原则的概括）。

zi /-/ xxiq

NOUN 𪛗 Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Building; houses. • 房屋
 𪛗 **zi** | tsh'i, | æ | tsh'i • to build a house, to build a home
 (set phrase) • 建房立家 (固定词语) 𪛗 **zi** | tsh'i / 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) 𪛗 **zi** | qhæ' • to demolish a house ◆ (tonology)
 This expression, coined by the investigator, is accepted by Mrs. Latami. It illustrates the fact that the tonal combination observed in the phrase 'to build a house' is also found in another phrase that has 'house' as its object. The phrase is admittedly unusual, but since it is synchronically acceptable, it counts as additional evidence in favour of the analysis of the lexical tone of the monosyllabic root as either LM or LH. • 拆房子 𪛗 tsh'w- | zi' • this family • 这家 𪛗 #zi | hwæ- | ‡to buy a house (example coined by the investigator, to investigate the monosyllable's potential to combine with other verbs, and its tone category; this example was refused by Mrs. Latami) • 买房 (这个例子是调查者构造的, 拉他咪女士确定是不可以说的。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。) 𪛗 la-tsh'a-mi-t=q, | ze | zi-t'ni? • Where is the house of the Latami family? (Context: an outsider comes to the village of Alawua, looking for the house of Latami Dashi, whose songs he has heard; in the village, he asks where the family lives.) • 拉他咪家在哪里? (情景: 一个喜欢拉他咪达石写的歌的游客来阿拉瓦村, 找拉他咪家。)

zi / **zi** / xxiq (Gi: same, Jj: zy)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LH ► Monkey, ape. • 猴子
 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) ʒi | dzuː-ze | ...has eaten
 (a/the) monkey • 吃了猴子 𐌂 (phonological elicitation) ʒi | hwæː-ze | ...has bought (a/the) monkey • 买了猴子 🌸 Classifier: mi |_h

zi /zi/ xxiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 咲 Tone: MH ▶ To sleep. 睡 覚
 咲 (phonological elicitation) le-tzi • ACCOMP ~ •
 咲 ~ 咲 (phonological elicitation) le-tzi-ze • AC-

COMP ~ PFV: has slept, has gone to sleep • 实施 ~ 整体
 体体: 睡觉了 ǰ æ̌ | zi˧-ze˧ • the chicken has gone to sleep • 鸡睡觉了 ǰ le˧-zi˧-bi˧-ze˧! • (I'm) going to sleep! • 要睡觉了! ǰ le˧-zi˧, | zi˧-mx˧-tʰa˧! • 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。) ǰ pʰæ̌-tsi˧-zo˧-ŋu˧ | my˧|zo˧-qa˧ | zi˧ • The young man sleeps with the young woman. (This phrasing refers rather bluntly to sexual intercourse, and is considered extremely rude.) • 小伙子跟年轻女人睡! (庸俗说法) ❷ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi35

zi-dy- /zi-dy-/ xxiddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 家 Tone: M ① ► The household. • 家 ㄐㄞˊ
zi˥dy˥ • a household • 一家人, 包括所有成员
 ㄓㄞˊ-ㄗㄞˊ-ㄗㄞˊ-ㄗㄞˊ • to take care of the house, to look
 after the household, to be in charge of the household • 管
 家 ㄍㄞˊ Classifier: ㄌㄞˊ ② ► The entire farmhouse, com-
 prising the main house and the other buildings. • 农舍,
 包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等 ㄌㄞˊ Classifier:
 ㄌㄞˊ

zi-dy-ji-t-hĩ# /**zi-dy-ji-t-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

zilhỹ# /zihỹ/ xxihun (J: zy₁lhỹ# ≈ zihỹ#)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Body hair (of humans). • 人身上的毛 🎧 (semantics) Literally “monkey hair”. 🌸
Classifier: ^khɿ 🌸 Morphological makeup: zi/, hĩ]

zi₁ji₁ /zi₁ji₁/ xxiyi

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM? LH? LM+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “xxiyi”. • 达巴《移耶》经。

zi:kytʷoɫ /zi:kytʷoɫ/ xxiɡowo (Gi: zi:qʰwɣɫ-
ko:qʰwɣɫ, Da: zi:kʷwaɫ kuɫ toɫ, Jj: zi:qʰwɣɫ-ku#ɫ)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ▶ Roof. • 房顶 🌸 Classifier: ts^{hi}l

zi]-k^hvʌ 1 /zi]k^hvʌ/ xxiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+MH# ➤ Year of the Monkey. • 猴
年 🌸 Morphological makeup: zi/, kʰy/

ʒi]-k^hyʌ 2 /ʒi]k^hyʌ/ xxiq kuq

ADJECTIVE 🌀 Tone: LM+MH# ➤ Born in the year of the
Monkey. • 属猴

zi+mi- /**zi+mi-**/ *xximi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: M ① ► The main building of the house, of the farm: the building where the hearth is located.

cated. • 家里有火塘的那个房子 (“祖母房”)。汉语
音译: ‘依咪’。 🌀 Classifier: ɿ ② ▶ The entire
house, the entire farm. • 整个家园

ʒiᵛmi#ᵛ /ʒiᵛmiᵛ/ *xximi*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female monkey. • 母猴 🌸
Classifier: mi|_b

zi-mɿ /zi-mɿ/ xximu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zi-mɿ)

NOUN ㊦ Tone: MH# ► Dream. • 梦 ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ | q^hwɿ |
• to have a dream • 做梦 ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ suː | • to sleep-walk
(somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams • 梦游,
梦呓 ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ | ə^hhwɿ | | zɿ^h | mɿ | mɿ^h - dʒɿ ! • I have not
had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yes-
terday night! • 我昨天做了恶梦! ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ ㄓㄨˋㄇㄥˋ
㊦ Classifier: k^hwɿ |_a
㊦ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi55mĩ22

zi-mv- q^hwɣ¹ /**zi-mv- q^hwɣ¹**/ *Xximu khuag*

NOUN 🌸 Tone: MH# ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: ‘*Xximu khuuq*’, ‘to dream’. “This is an important component of funeral rituals. ‘*Xximu*’ means ‘dream’, and ‘*khuuq*’ 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: *zi+lmv1*

ᑭᑭᑭᑭ /ᑭᑭᑭᑭ/ *xxinge* (Gi: dᑭᑭᑭᑭ, Jj: dᑭᑭᑭᑭ)

VERB 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ To doze off, to nod. • 打瞌睡

¶ (phonological elicitation) **ziɿɿyɿ-zeɿ** • ~ PFV: has dozed off • ~ 整体体: 打瞌睡了

ziɿɿyɿ /ziɿɿyɿ/ *xxingu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: H# ▶ To sleep. • 睡觉 ¶ **leɿ-ziɿɿyɿ** • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **ziɿɿyɿ-hoɿ** • is going to sleep; is sleepy • 要睡觉了; 困了 ¶ **əɿhwɿɿ | mɿɿ-ziɿɿyɿ-zeɿ!** • 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!")

ziɿɿpɿyɿ#] /ziɿɿpɿyɿ/ *xxipu*

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Male monkey. • 公猴 ❷ Classifier: **miɿɿ**

ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ /ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ/ *xxikhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Building; houses. • 房屋 ¶ **ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ-gyɿ** • to build a building • 建房 ¶ **ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ-tsɿɿɿ!** • to build a house • 建房 ¶ **ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ-laɿ doɿ!** • 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。) ¶ **ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ-tɕɿɿɿ-hɿɿ kɿyɿ | miɿ** • watchdog • 看门狗 ¶ **ziɿɿqɿhwɿɿ-tɕɿɿɿ-hɿɿ kɿyɿ** • watchdog • 看门狗 ❷ Classifier: **ɿuɿɿ**

ziɿɿkɿæɿ\$ /ziɿɿkɿæɿ/ *xxihrae*

NOUN ❶ Tone: H\$ ▶ The back of the house, the space behind the house. • 房屋的上后方 ¶ **niɿɿtɕɿæɿ-ziɿɿ-koɿ-tɿɿoɿ, | ziɿɿkɿæɿ-jiɿ mæɿ!** • The place behind the two-storey building is called 'ziɿɿkɿæɿ\$'! • 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”! ❷ Classifier: **kɿhwɿɿ**_a

ziɿɿkoɿ\$ /ziɿɿkoɿ/ *xxiwo* (Da: same, Jj: **ziɿɿkoɿ#]**)

NOUN ❶ Tone: H\$ ▶ Bed. • 床 ❷ Classifier: **ɿuɿɿ**_a

ziɿɿ-tɿɿoɿ /ziɿɿ-tɿɿoɿ/ *xxito*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ behind the house (the place where there is a vegetable garden) • 家后院 (菜园的地方)

ziɿɿzoɿ#] /ziɿɿzoɿ/ *xxisso*

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Infant monkey, infant ape. • 小猴子 ❷ Classifier: **ɿuɿɿ**

Z

z /z/ r-r-r

IDEOPHONE ❸ Tone: 0 ▶ Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Brrroom! • 形声词: 轰隆隆! (拉很重的物品在地板上的隆隆声, 卡车的隆隆声) ◆ **(phonology)** The transcription adopted is [z] rather than [zu], 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.

zæ /zæ/ rae

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: M ▶ Tall and big; great; impressive. • 高大 ㄍㄞˊ ㄗㄞˊ | z wæ / • very tall and big • 很高大 ㄍㄞˊ ㄗㄞˊ-ni | gy | • tall and big; great; impressive • 高大 ㄍㄞˊ | tʃʰu-t-y |, | zæ-ni | gy | • This person looks impressive / tall and big! • 这人很高大! ㄍㄞˊ ㄗㄞˊ-ni | m-x-t-gy | • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

zæ_a /zæ/ rae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To laugh. • 笑 ㄒㄞˊ See also: zæ~zæ ② ▶ To laugh at; to be impertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 ㄒㄞˊ hī | zæ | • to make fun of other people • 嘲笑人家 ㄒㄞˊ **(phonological elicitation)** le-t-zæ-t-ze | • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has made fun (of others) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 出言不逊了

zæ_b /zæ/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_b ▶ To mix. • 搅拌合混 ◆ **(morphemic make-up)** The word is generally used in reduplicated form: zæ~zæ. ㄒㄞˊ See also: zæ~zæ

zæ /zæ/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LH ▶ Leopard, panther (these two terms are homonymous in English). • 豹子 ㄅㄞˊ **(phonological elicitation)** zæ | dzu | -ze | • ...ate (a/the) leopard • 吃了豹子 ㄅㄞˊ **(phonological elicitation)** zæ | hwæ-t-ze | • ...bought (a/the) leopard • 买了豹子 ❸ Classifier: p^ho_a

zæ_{mi}# /zæ_{mi}/ raemi

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female leopard. • 母豹子 ㄇㄞˊ ㄗㄞˊ | zæ | zo | • female leopard and male leopard • 母豹子与公豹子 ❸ Classifier: p^ho_a

zæ_ph-y /zæ_ph-y/ raepu

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Male leopard. • 公豹子 ㄅㄞˊ ㄗㄞˊ | p^h-y-t-zæ | mi | • male leopard and female leopard • 公豹子与母豹子 ❸ Classifier: p^ho_a

zæ_{suu} /zæ_{suu}/ raesi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ 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 ㄅㄞˊ (Da) zæ_{suu}-t^h-æ_qh-w-x | • 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 ❸ Classifier: lu_a

zæ_{suu}-k^hwæ_læ_l /zæ_{suu}-k^hwæ_læ_l/ raesi khuae'er (Gi: same, Jj: zæ_{suu}-k^hu_læ_l)

NOUN ▶ Felt mat. • 毡子 (真正的毡子) 做的垫子 ❸ Classifier: t^hi_a 1 ❸ Morphological makeup: zæ_{suu}, k^hwæ_læ_l#

zæ_sæ /zæ_sæ/ reshae

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: LM ▶ Far, distant. • 远 ◆ **(etymology)** The word is probably made up of /sæ/ 'long' and /zæ/ 'path'. The Wujiao dialect arguably offers evidence that is relevant to this point. ㄒㄞˊ (Da) no | tʃʰu-t | æ-t-zæ_sæ |? | dz-x_l-k^hw-x_l æ_l-di |? | - dz-x_l | dz-x_l-k^hw-x_l m-x_l-di |? | m-x_l-zæ_sæ |! • 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!

zæ_{tsu} /zæ_{tsu}/ rezi (Da: zæ_{tsi})

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Path, trail. • 小路、径道 ㄅㄞˊ | zæ_{tsu}-t-zæ_lmi | • small trail • 径道 ❸ Classifier: k^hu_b

zæ_y-t^h-y /zæ_y-t^h-y/ raevu tu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L#- ▶ To joke, to crack a joke. • 开玩笑 ㄅㄞˊ | zæ_y-t^h-y | | z wæ / • to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes • 开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑 ㄅㄞˊ | zæ_y-t^h-y | -hī | z w-x | • to crack a joke • 开个玩笑 ㄒㄞˊ See also: zæ_a

zæ_{zo}# /zæ_{zo}/ raesso

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Leopard cub, baby leopard. • 小豹子 ㄅㄞˊ | zæ_{zo}-t-zæ_lmi | • baby leopard and female leopard • 小豹子与母豹子 ❸ Classifier: lu_b

zæ~zæ /zæ~zæ/ raerae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: H- ① ▶ To laugh (reduplicated form). • 笑 (重叠形式) ㄒㄞˊ hī | zæ~zæ | k^hu | • to make people laugh, to amuse people • 让大家笑一笑 ㄒㄞˊ zo-t^h-y | | hī | zæ~zæ | k^hu | • The kids make people laugh • 孩

子们把大家逗笑了。 ② ▶ To laugh at; to be im-
 pertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people) (redupli-
 cated form). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 (重叠形式)
 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le|-zæ|-zæ| • ACCOMP ~
 RED • 笑一笑 (别人) ¶ (phonological elicitation)
 le|-zæ|-zæ|-ze| • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 嘲笑了 ☼
 Morphological makeup: zæ|_a

$z_{\text{æ}} \sim z_{\text{æ}}^{\text{h}}$ / $z_{\text{æ}} \sim z_{\text{æ}}^{\text{h}}$ / *raerae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐀔 Tone: H# ▶ To mix (reduplicated form). • 搅拌合混（重叠形式） 𐀔 **le**†-**zæ**†-**zæ**† • ACCOMP 𐀔 (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [læ†-zæ†-zæ†]. • 实施～：搅拌 𐀔 Morphological makeup: zæ†_b

zæɫ~zæɫ-diɫ /zɛɫ/ raeraeddi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: -L ▶ Jokes, funny talk. • 笑话, 好笑的话 🌸 Morphological makeup: zæʃ~zæʃ, -diʃ

zeɪ 1 /zeɪ/ rei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Arrow. • 箭 * Classifiers:
k^hw↓_b, ↓w↓_b

ze¹2 /ze¹/ 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)

ze¹_a /du˥ ze¹/ rei

CLASSIFIER 🌸 Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. • 量词: 熏肉 (一块)

ze-ŋ[#] /ze-ŋ/ rei'eun

NOUN 箭 Tone: #H ① ► Arrow. • 箭
¶ (phonological elicitation) ʒe˥˥ | d̪w˥˥-kʰw˥˥ • an arrow • 一枝箭
¶ (phonological elicitation) ʒe˥˥ | d̪w˥˥-l̪w˥˥ • an arrow • 一枝箭
 箭 Classifiers: kʰw˥˥, l̪w˥˥ ② ► A family, a lineage (metaphorical sense for ‘an arrow’). • 一个家族 箭 ʒe˥˥ | d̪w˥˥-ʃ̺˥˥ • a family, a lineage • 一个家族
 箭 Classifier: ʃ̺˥˥

ze-~~t~~æ^h-~~hi~~ /ze-^htæ^h-hi/ reidaelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐀓 Tone: H#-L ▶ 11th month. • 十一月 𐀓 na
 ze-[tæ], | bɣ- kʰy | suu! • 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。)

zeɫvʲ#ɫ /zeɫvɫ/ reivu

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Castrated ox, neutered ox, steer. •
阉牛 🌸 Classifier: $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}'_a$

ze-zo#1 /ze-zo-/ reisso

NOUN ☼ Tone: #H ▶ Arrow. • 箭 ꞑ ze|zo| | dɯ|k^hu| • one arrow • 一枝箭

ʒe|ʒe|t-bæ|bæ| /ʒe|ʒe|t-bæ|bæ|/ reirei bbaebbae (La:
je|ʒe|t-bæ|bæ|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM-L ▶ Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). • 野棉花 (直译: ‘洋人花’) 🌸

Morphological makeup: *jɿlʒɛt, bælbæ* 1 It may be that an earlier form **/jɿlʒɛt-bælbæ/* became */zɛlʒɛt-bælbæ/* 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 */zɛlʒɛt/* and not */jɿlʒɛt/* as its determiner from the outset, or perhaps a form */je.lʒɛt/*. In the latter case, the evolution towards the current form */zɛlʒɛt-bælbæ/* 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: */zɛ/*.

ze|ze|-læ-tsuw /ze|ze|-læ-tsuw/ reirei laezi

NOUN 🌸 Tone: LM-H# ▶ One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. • 喂猪的牧草

$z_{\mathcal{X}} \vdash_b / z_{\mathcal{X}} \vdash /$ 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** | **zɿ** | • to raise pigs • 养猪 ◻ **zɰwæ** | **zo** | **zɿ** | • to raise colts • 养小马 ◻ See also: **zo** | **zɿ** #

$$z_{\mathcal{X}} \downarrow_a / z_{\mathcal{X}} \uparrow / \text{req}$$

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L_a ▶ Clean. • 干净 ǵ [tɕʰu˥˥ | zɕʰ | hĩ | ni] • It is clean • 这是干净的 ǵ [mɤ˥˥ | zɕʰ] •

NEG ~: not clean, dirty • 否定 ~: 不干净

zɣɫ /dɯt zɣɫ/ 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)

zʁ /zʁ/ req (Da: same)

NOUN 🌀 Tone: LM ➤ Road (monosyllable). •路 (单音节) 🌀 Classifier: $k^h u \downarrow$ (CLF for elongated objects)

zɤ̞|mi| /zɤ̞|mi|/ remi (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ze|mi|)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ① ► Road. • 路 ㄌㄨˋ ㄓㄩˋ •
on the road, on the way • 路上 ㄌㄨˋ ㄕㄨˋ ㄕㄨˋ • | hǐ se!
• People are walking on the road/path! • 路上有人走!
ㄌㄨˋ ㄕㄨˋ ㄕㄨˋ | ㄑㄩˋ ㄗㄨˋ ㄗㄨˋ | le-se, | ㄌㄨˋ ㄓㄩˋ tsɿ! • Peo-
ple walk, one after the other, and they create a path! (Con-
text: 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! ❸ Classifier: kʰuɪɪ ② ▶ Remi, one of the seven *ddabe* *daɪpɣɪ* 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。

zɣ̌ɲiɪ /zɣ̌ɲiɪ/ *reni* (Jj: same, Gi: zɣ̌ɲiɪ, Da: zɣ̌ɲiɪ, Dd: niɪ)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L+MH# ▶ Near. • 近

zɣ̌ɲqoɪ /zɣ̌ɲqoɪ/ *regho*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Calf. • 小牛 ❸ See also: jɪɪɪɪ-miɪ

❸ Classifier: ɪuɪ

zɣ̌ɲqoɪ-zoɪ /zɣ̌ɲqoɪzoɪ/ *reghosso*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Calf. • 小牛 ❸ See also: zɣ̌ɲqoɪ, jɪɪɪɪ-miɪ ❸ Classifier: ɪuɪ

zɣ̌ɲseɪzoɪ /zɣ̌ɲseɪzoɪ/ *reseisso*

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ① ▶ Traveller, person who travels. • 旅人。 ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ ② ▶ Caravan merchant: person who does commerce by caravans. • 商队商人: 走马帮的人 ❸ Classifier: ɣɪ ❸ Morphological makeup: zɣ̌ɲ, seɪɪ, zoɪ

zɣ̌ɲtaɪ /zɣ̌ɲtaɪ/ *Reda*

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM? LH? LM+#H? ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “Reda”. • 达巴《绕搭》经。

zɣ̌ɲzɣ̌ɪ /zɣ̌ɲzɣ̌ɪ/ *rere* (Gi: zɣ̌ɲzɣ̌ɪ, Da: zɣ̌ɲ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Lines, pattern. • 花纹、图案 ❸ *zɣ̌ɲzɣ̌ɪ tʰiɪ-diɪ* • with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns • 有花纹 ❸ (Gi) *baɪlaɪ | tʰuɪ-tɪuɪ-biɪ*

zɣ̌ɲzɣ̌ɪ tʰiɪ-diɪ • There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing. • 这衣服上面有花纹。 ❸ Classifier: zɣ̌ɲ

zoɪ /zoɪ/ *roq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zoɪ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Noon; lunch. • 中午 ❸ *zoɪ dzuɪ* • to have lunch • 吃午饭

zoɪa 1 /zoɪ/ *roq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To swing back and forth. • 甩来甩去 ❸ *ɬuɪ-zoɪ-ɬɪ* • to swing back and forth • 甩来甩去 ❸ See also: zoɪ~zoɪ

zoɪa 2 /zoɪ/ *roq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Light. • 轻 ❸ *zoɪ-tɕʰæɪɬæɪ* (*zoɪ-tɕʰæɪɬæɪ-gɣɪ*) • very light • 轻飘飘

zoɪdzuɪ /zoɪdzuɪ/ *roq zzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ To eat lunch. • 吃午饭 ❸ *zoɪ dzuɪ* • to have lunch • 吃午饭 ❸ *zoɪ dzuɪ-seɪ* • 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。)

zoɪ~zoɪ /zoɪzoɪ/ *roro*

VERB ❸ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To swing. • 摔、摇摆 ❸ (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 *ɬuɪ-zoɪ-ɬɪ* (which is the only acceptable one) leads to the conclusion that the monosyllable carries L_a tone. However, the expected tonal pattern in reduplication for the L_a tone is M.H. The link between monosyllable and disyllable (reduplicated form) seems to be lost in terms of synchronic phonology. ❸ *zoɪ~zoɪ-zeɪ* • ~ RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体 ❸ (phonological elicitation) *leɪ-zoɪ~zoɪ* • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ❸ *leɪ-zoɪ~zoɪ | leɪ-zoɪ~zoɪ* • 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。 ❸ *zoɪ~zoɪ biɪ* • ~ IMMEDIATE.FUT ❸ (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 ❸ Morphological makeup: zoɪa 1

zɣ̌ɪ /zɣ̌ɪ/ *reu*

VERB ❸ Tone: M ▶ Creased, crumpled (clothes). • 皱

(衣服) 𐎧 ba.laɿ zɿ́(-ze) • the clothes are creased • 衣服皱了 𐎧 See also: zɿ́a, zɿ́~zɿ́

zɿ́a /zɿ́/ reuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: L_a ▶ To knead (dough). • 揉 (面) 𐎧 px.ljɿ zɿ́ • to knead dough • 揉面 𐎧 (phonological elicitation) djuɿ-kʰwɿ zɿ́ • to knead a piece (of dough) 𐎧 (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) 𐎧 See also: zɿ́~zɿ́

zɿ́bɿ#ɿ /zɿ́bɿɿ/ Reubbe (Da: zwaɿkʰuɿ)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ The Pumi people of the mountains. • 高山普米族 (永宁以北地区: 木里等) 𐎧 Classifier: ɿɿ

zɿ́diɿ /zɿ́diɿ/ Reuddi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: MH# ▶ The warm area on the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边的地方 (气候热)

zɿ́hɿ#ɿ /zɿ́hɿɿ/ Reuhin (Da: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: #H ▶ One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). • 普米族 𐎧 Classifier: ɿɿ

zɿ́mɿlaɿdiɿ /zɿ́mɿlaɿdiɿ/ Reumuladdi (Da: same)

NOUN 𐎧 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) 𐎧 zɿ́mɿlaɿdiɿ hɿɿ • people from the Pumi territories • 普米族地区的人们 𐎧 Classifier: ɿɿ

zɿ́ɿ /zɿ́ɿ/ ru'er (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: zɿ́lɿgyɿ, Da: zɿ́giɿ)

ADJECTIVE 𐎧 Tone: H# ▶ Square. • 正方形 𐎧 zɿ́ɿ jɿl. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 𐎧 zɿ́ɿ-gɿɿ • square • 方形的 𐎧 Antonym: toɿqoɿɿ

zɿ́~zɿ́ /zɿ́zɿ́/ reureu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB 𐎧 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) 𐎧 leɿ-zɿ́~zɿ́-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it is creased, it got creased • 实施 ~ 整体体: 被弄皱了, 被弄皱皱的了 𐎧 Morphological makeup: zɿ́a

zuɿ /zuɿ/ ri (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE 𐎧 Tone: H ▶ Heavy. • 重 𐎧 zuɿ-tɕʰæɿjæɿ (-gɿɿ) • very heavy • 很重的

zuɿ /zuɿ/ ri (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 zuɿ pʰɿɿ • to pour alcohol • 斟酒

zuɿdziɿ /zuɿdziɿ/ rizzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: LH ▶ Cedar. • 杉树 𐎧 zuɿsiɿ • cedar wood • 杉木 𐎧 Classifier: dziɿb

zuɿ dzuɿ /zuɿ dzuɿ/ Rizzi

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: M? #H? ▶ Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest: "Rizzi". • 达巴《日紫》经。

zuɿgyɿ /zuɿgyɿ/ riggu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN 𐎧 Tone: L ▶ Boat. • 船 𐎧 zuɿgyɿ dziɿ • to sit in a boat • 坐船 𐎧 Classifiers: juɿb, naɿa

zuɿ hwɿɿ /zuɿ hwɿɿ/ rife

NOUN 𐎧 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)。 𐎧 Morphological makeup: zuɿ, hwɿɿa

zuɿluɿ /zuɿluɿ/ relu (Gi: same, Jj: zuɿlɿɿ)

VERB 𐎧 Tone: M ▶ To shake (of earth), earthquake. • 地震 𐎧 zuɿluɿ-zeɿ! • There is an earthquake! • 地震了!

zuɿmoɿ /zuɿmoɿ/ rimo

NOUN 𐎧 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 𐎧 tʰoɿmoɿ-zuɿmoɿ • Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom • 松树菌与杉树菌 𐎧 See also: zuɿdziɿ

zuɿmɿkyɿpyɿ /zuɿmɿkyɿpyɿ/ Rimugubu

NOUN 𐎧 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）

zɯ˧˥na˧˥ /zɯ˧˥na˧˥/ *rina*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Strong liquor, high-quality spirits.
• 醇酒，好酒

zɯ˧˥pe˧˥ /zɯ˧˥pe˧˥/ *rebei*

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Japan. • 日本 ❷ **zɯ˧˥pe˧˥-hĩ#**
• Japanese, person from Japan • 日本人 ❸ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 日本

zɯ˧˥kæ˧˥ /zɯ˧˥kæ˧˥/ *rihrae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: L# ▶ Drunk. • 醉 ❷ **zɯ˧˥kæ˧˥-ze˧˥**
• ~ PFV: drunk • ~ 整体体: 醉酒了 ❸ Morphological
makeup: zɯ˧˥, kɛ˧˥_a 2

zɯ˧˥kæ~zɯ˧˥kæ /zɯ˧˥kæ~zɯ˧˥kæ/ *rihrae-rihrae*

IDEOPHONE ❶ 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。 ❷ (Reward.68, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S68) ❸ See also: zɯ˧˥kæ˧˥

zɯ˧˥tse˧˥ /zɯ˧˥tse˧˥/ *rizei* (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Mountain spirit. • 山神 ❷ Classifier: ɣ˧˥ ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi22tsən51

zɯ˧˥tse˧˥-mæ˧˥ʂæ˧˥ /zɯ˧˥tse˧˥-mæ˧˥ʂæ˧˥/ *rizei maeshae* (Dd: zɯ˧˥tse˧˥-mæ˧˥ʂæ˧˥)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Golden pheasant. • 锦鸡 ❷
In local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉 ❸ See also: zɯ˧˥tse˧˥

zɯ˧˥tsu˧˥ /zɯ˧˥tsu˧˥/ *rizi*

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM ▶ Days; life; time. • 日子 ❷ **zɯ˧˥tsu˧˥-tʂɣ˧˥** • 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) ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日子

zɯ˧˥tsu˧˥-mɣ˧˥tʂɣ˧˥ /zɯ˧˥tsu˧˥-mɣ˧˥tʂɣ˧˥/ *rizimeche* (Da: same, Jj: ɛi˧˥tɕu˧˥)

NOUN ❶ Tone: LM-L ▶ Mattress. • 褥子 ❷ Classifier: tʂhi˧˥_a 1 ❸ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 褥子

zɯ˧˥tʰu˧˥ /zɯ˧˥tʰu˧˥/ *ritee*

VERB ❶ Tone: L# ❶ ▶ To drink alcohol. • 喝酒。 ❷ ▶ To celebrate. • 庆祝。 ❸ ▶ To celebrate a wedding (specific sense of the more general meaning ‘to celebrate’). • 办婚礼。 ❹ **zɯ˧˥tʰu˧˥, |ha˧˥dzu˧˥** • 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。 ❺ Morphological makeup: zɯ˧˥, tʰu˧˥_b

zy˧˥1 /zy˧˥/ *ru*

NOUN ❶ Tone: L? M? H? ▶ Task. This word is found exclusively in the set phrase lo˧˥ dzo˧˥ zy˧˥ dzo˧˥. • 事情、义务。目前为止，这个词仅出现在 lo˧˥ dzo˧˥ zy˧˥ dzo˧˥ 这个固定短语里。 ❷ **zy˧˥ dzo˧˥** • There are some tasks (to be done) / there’s some work • 有事情（要管） / 有任务 ❸ lo˧˥ dzo˧˥ zy˧˥ dzo˧˥, |tsa˧˥ | tɕwæ˧˥! • 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） ❹ See also: lo˧˥

zy˧˥2 /zy˧˥/ *ru* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❶ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Four. • 四 ❷ **ɕɯ˧˥, |ni˧˥, |so˧˥, |zy˧˥, |ɣwɣ˧˥, |qʰy˧˥, |ɕu˧˥, |hō˧˥, |gy˧˥, |tsʰe˧˥** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

zy˧˥a /zy˧˥/ *ruq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❶ Tone: La ▶ Delicious, good (to the taste). • 好吃

zy˧˥1 /zy˧˥/ *ruq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❶ Tone: MH ▶ To sew. • 缝 ❷ **ba˧˥la˧˥ zy˧˥** • To sew a garment: to make a garment by sewing. • 缝衣：缝制衣服。

zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥ /zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥/ *rubbae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❶ Tone: M ▶ Snake, serpent. • 蛇 ❷ **zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-yu˧˥** • snake skin • 蛇皮 ❸ **zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-yu˧˥ pʰy˧˥** • The snake sheds skin / exuviates. • 蛇蜕皮 ❹ **zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-yu˧˥ ku˧˥** • 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。 ❺ Classifier: mi˧˥_b

zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-by˧˥-ha˧˥#1 /zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-by˧˥-ha˧˥#1/ *rubbae bbu ha*

NOUN ❶ Tone: #H ▶ One of the three types of pig fodder. • 能喂给猪的三种草之一 ❷ Classifier: qa˧˥_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles: a bundle of fodder) ❸ Morphological makeup: zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥, =by˧˥, ha˧˥ The expression ‘snake’s food’ seems to be motivated by the fact that this plant has fat, twisted leaves, reminiscent of a snake’s body. The noun ‘snake’ appears in several plant names.

zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-mi˧˥ /zy˧˥ɬbæ˧˥-mi˧˥/ *rubbaemi*

NOUN ❸ Tone: -L ▶ Female snake. • 母蛇 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

zyɪbæɪ-phɪʋ#ɿ /zyɪbæɪ-phɪʋ/ rubbaepu

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Male snake. • 公蛇 ❸ Classifier: miɿ_b

zyɪbæɪ-zo#ɿ /zyɪbæɪ-zoɿ/ rubbaesso

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Baby snake. • 小蛇 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

zyɪbæɪ-zyɪqʰa#ɿ /zyɪbæɪzyɪqʰaɿ/ rubbaerukha

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema sanguineum* (a type of flowering plant). • 天南星

zyɪdziɿ /zyɪdziɿ/ ruzzee (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zyɪdzɯɿ kʰæɿ pʰɪʋɿ ɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L# ▶ Willow tree. • 柳树, 杨柳 ❸ Classifier: dziɿ_b

zyɿɿɿɿ /zyɿɿɿɿ/ rulee (Gi: same)

NOUN ❸ 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。 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

zyɿɿɿɿɿ /zyɿɿɿɿɿ/ rulhimi (Gi, Da: same, Jj: zyɿɿɿɿɿ liɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ 4th month. • 四月

zyɿɿɿɿ#ɿ /zyɿɿɿɿ/ rumi (Jj: same, Da: zuɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Granddaughter. • 孙女 ❸ njɿɿɿɿ | zyɿɿɿɿɿ | dɿuɿɿɿɿ dzoɿɿ. • I have a granddaughter. • 我有一个孙女。 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

zyɿɿɿɿ /zyɿɿɿɿ/ rumi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: L ▶ Bow (archery bow). • 弓 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a ❸ Comparanda: (Pumi) zɿɿ51

zyɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ-koɿtʰoɿ /zyɿɿɿɿɿɿɿkoɿtʰoɿ/ runi woto (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kuɿɿɿɿɿ~soɿ dɿuɿɿɿɿɿ)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: H# ▶ In four days. • 四天以后

zyɿɿtsʰiɿ /zyɿtsʰiɿ/ rucee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❸ Tone: L# ▶ 40. • 四十

zyɿɿɿ#ɿ /zyɿɿɿ/ ruvu (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Grandson. • 孙子 ❸ njɿɿɿɿ | zyɿɿɿɿ | dɿuɿɿɿɿ dzoɿɿ. • I have a grandson. • 我有一个孙子。 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

zyɿɿɿɿ-zyɿɿɿɿ /zyɿɿɿɿzyɿɿɿɿ/ ruvu rumi (Jj: same, Gi: zeɿɿɿɿ, Da: zuɿɿɿɿ-zyɿɿɿɿ)

NOUN ❸ Tone: H#- ▶ Grandchildren. • 孙子孙女

zyɿɿ-zo#ɿ /zyɿɿ-zoɿ/ russo

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Small bow (archery bow). • 小弓 ❸ Classifier: naɿ_a

zwæɿ /zwæɿ/ ruae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Horse. • 马 ❸ dzɯɿɿkoɿ-zwæɿ • wild horse • 野马 ❸ o-ho-ho! zwæɿ-ɿɿɿ | dzɯɿɿ-poɿ-hɯɿ-zeɿ! • Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! • 啊呀嚟! 马把饲料都吃光了! ❸ Classifier: ɿɿ

zwæɿ_a /zwæɿ/ ruae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: M_a ▶ To weigh (with scales). • 称 ❸ (phonological elicitation) mɿɿɿ-zwæɿ • NEG ~: not to weigh • 否定 ~: 不称 ❸ (phonological elicitation) leɿ-zwæɿ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has weighed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 称了 ❸ (phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ zwæɿ • to weigh things • 称东西 ❸ (phonological elicitation) koɿdoɿ zwæɿ • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃

zwæɿ /zwæɿ/ ruaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB ❸ Tone: L ▶ Extremely. • 很、极 ❸ (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. ❸ zwæɿ-zeɿ! • That's too much! / There's too much! • 太多了!

zwæɿ_a 1 /zwæɿ/ ruaeq

VERB ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ To swoon. • 昏, 昏厥 ❸ leɿɿɿ | leɿ-zwæɿ-zeɿ • to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion • 累得都昏倒了

zwæɿ_a 2 /zwæɿ/ ruaeq

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, well (working well, strongly). • 好, 能干 ❸ (phonological elicitation) zwæɿ-hɿɿ • ~ NMLZ • 能干的 ❸ tsʰɯɿ dɿwæɿ | zwæɿ! • He is very capable! • 他很能干!

zwæɿ /zwæɿ/ ruaeq (Dd: same)

VERB ❸ Tone: MH ▶ To hoe weeds. • 薅锄、锄草 ❸ (semantics) Hoeing is used for rice, corn, and soybean plants, among others. ❸ jɿɿjoɿ zwæɿ • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 ❸ qʰaɿdzeɿ zwæɿ • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 芭谷地里锄草 ❸ See also: zwæɿ~zwæɿ

zwæɿɿɿɿ /zwæɿɿɿɿ/ ruaebbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: MH# ▶ Horse's stable. • 马圈 ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b

zwæɿgyʋ#ɿ /zwæɿgyʋ/ ruaeggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❸ Tone: #H ▶ Horse's manger. • 马槽 ❸ See also: boɿgyʋ#ɿ ❸ Classifier: ɿuɿ_b ❸ Morphological makeup: zwæɿ, gyɿ 1

zwæþ-ha#] /zwæþhaþ/ ruaeha

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Horse feed. • 马料、马饲料 🌸
Morphological makeup: $z\underset{v}{w}æ\rfloor, ha\rfloor$

zwæ-hỹ1 /zwæ-hỹ1/ ruaehun

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Horse with chestnut hair, chestnut. • 栗色马 (也称作“骠驹”) 📦 See also: [z̥wæɿ](#)
🌸 Classifier: [vɿ](#)

z̥wæɫ-kʰɿ 1 /z̥wæɫkʰɿ/ *ruaeku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Year of the Horse. • 马年 🌸 Morphological makeup: $z\dot{w}æ\bar{ɿ}$, $k^h\gamma\bar{ɿ}$

z_ɥwæɫ-k^hyɿ 2 /z_ɥwæɫ-k^hyɿ/ ruæ kuq

ADJECTIVE 🌸 Tone: L# ➤ Born in the year of the Horse.

zwæ-[-w#] /zwæ-[-w-]/ ruaelee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Cereals for horses. • 马用谷物

zwæ]mi] /zwæ]mi/ / ruaemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L ▶ Mare. • 母马 🗨️ [se|-zɥwæ|mi]

• bicycle • 自行车 (“铁马”) 🔮 (tonology) L+H#

🗨️ [zɥwæ|mi|-zɥwæ|zo] • mare and colt • 母马与马驹

子 🔮 (tonology) L 🌸 Classifiers: ㄗ, ㄗ1

z̥wæ-ɪnɑ̃ /z̥wæ-ɪnɑ̃/ ruaena

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ Black horse. • 黑色的马, 黑马,
 骊 🌸 Classifier: ㄩˊ 🌸 Morphological makeup: **zwæ**l,
nal_h

zwæ|py]-dzi] /zwæ|py]dzi]/ Ruaebuzzee

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L#- ▶ Ruabuzzee, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 🗨 (Mountains.128, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S128)

z̥wæ-tpʰæ-di¹ /z̥wæ-tpʰæ-di¹/ ruae paeddi (Jj: same)

NOUN ㄌㄨㄥˇ Tone: MH# ▶ Lunge, tether (for a horse). • 拉
马链子 ㄌㄚˊ ㄓㄢˋ ㄗㄩˋ Classifier: ㄌㄨˊ ㄗㄩˋ

zwæpʰɿ /zwæpʰɿ/ ruaɐeu

NOUN 🌸 Tone: H# ▶ White horse. • 白色的马，白马
(也称作“龙”) ◻ See also: z̥wæɿ 🌸 Classifier: vɿ

z_lwæ-[-q^hæ#] /z_lwæ-[-q^hæ-] / ruaekhae

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Horse manure. • 马粪 🌸 Classifier: 𠂔_a 2

z̥wæɫkoɫ /z̥wæɫkoɫ/ ruæwo (Gi: same, Jj: z̥wæɫkʏɫ)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ➤ Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. • 阉马 🌸 Classifier: ㄅ

z̥wæ|tsu| /z̥wæ|tsu|/ ruaesi (Gi: same, Jj: **z̥wæ|tsu|**,
Dd: **z̥wæ|si|**)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: L# ▶ Stallion. • 公马 🗮 **z̥wæ̌|sɯ̌|**
z̥wæ̌|mǐ| • stallion and mare • 公马与母马 📐 (**tonology**) L#- 🗮 **z̥wæ̌|sɯ̌|-z̥wæ̌|zǒ|** • stallion and colt • 公

马与小马 $\blacklozenge$ (tonology) $L\#$ - $\blacklozenge$ Classifier: $mi\downarrow_b$

zwæɭ tɕɣɭ /zwæɭ tɕɣɭ/ ruæzhe

ADJECTIVE ❸ Tone: L ① ► Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding. • 了不起 ㄌㄧˇ ㄠˇ ㄣˇ ㄣˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ! • It's really an outstanding person! • 他非常了不起! ㄊㄧ ㄈㄟ ㄘㄨㄤ ㄌㄧˇ ㄠˇ ㄣˇ ㄣˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ? • What's so remarkable about her/him? • 他有什么了不起的? ㄊㄧ ㄔㄨㄛ ㄕㄨㄛ ㄌㄧˇ ㄠˇ ㄣˇ ㄣˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ? □ See also: **dze** | **dzu** ② ► Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 ㄑㄧㄠ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ! • (S)he is very arrogant. • 他很骄傲。 ㄊㄧ ㄏㄜ ㄑㄧㄠ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ | ㄗㄨˊ ㄠˇ! • 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! ❸ Morphological makeup: **zwe** | **a** 2, **tsɿ** | **a**

z̥wæ-|t̚ʰæ-| /z̥wæ-|t̚ʰæ-|/ 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，同一个民族的各户人家，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: *zɰæ*], *tɕʰæ*]

z₁wæ-zo#1 /z₁wæ-zo-/ ruaesso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN 🌸 Tone: #H ▶ Colt, pony, filly, foal. • 马驹子 ǁ **[z̥wæt̚zot̚-z̥wæt̚lmi]** • colt and mare **◈ (tonology)**
The variant **[z̥wæt̚zot̚-z̥wæt̚lmi]**, 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: [ɥʌʔ]

zɥæʔ-zuʃ] /zɥæʔzuʃ/ ruaessi

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Hay for horses, horse hay. • 喂马的草

zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ /zɥæʔzɥæʔ/ ruaeruae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: M ① ▶ To put (things) in order. • 收拾
 ㊟ tsoʔ~tsoʔ zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ(-zeʔ) • to put things in order
 • 收拾东西 ㊟ leʔ-zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ dɥʌʔ-jiʔ-tɕuʃ • 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

zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ /zɥæʔzɥæʔ/ ruaeruae

VERB * Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To hoe weeds (reduplicated form). • 薅锄、锄草 (重叠形式) ㊟ jɤʃjoʔ
 zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋
 芋地里锄草 ㊟ qʰaʔ-dzeʔ zɥæʔ~zɥæʔ • to hoe sweet-
 corn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 芭谷地里锄草 * Mor-
 phological makeup: zɥæʔ

zɥɤʃ /zɥɤʃ/ 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)。 ㊟ haʔ-zɥɤʃ • to be
 hungry • 饿 □ Synonym: haʔ-zɥɤʃ □ Antonym: niʔ

zɥɤʃ_b /zɥɤʃ/ ruaq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: zɥɤʃʔ)

VERB * Tone: L_b ▶ To speak. • 讲话 ㊟ (phonological
 elicitation) leʔ-zɥɤʃ-zeʔ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has spoken
 • 实施 ~ 整体体: 讲了 ㊟ noʔ | əʔtsoʔ zɥɤʃ-jiʔ? •
 What are you saying? / What do you mean? • 你说什么?
 ㊟ leʔ-woʔ zɥɤʃʔ • to answer • 回答 ㊟ tɕʰuʃ | leʔ-zɥɤʃ-
 biʔ-dzoʔ... • According to her/him... / From her/his point
 of view... • 依照他的说法…… □ See also: zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ,

leʔ-zɥɤʃ, zɥɤʃ-qʰwæʔ-tɕuʃ-qʰwæʔ

zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ /zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ/ ruamu

NOUN * Tone: M ▶ Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression.

• 惯用语、习惯语、习语 ㊟ zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ dzoʔ-kɥʔ! •
 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! ㊟ æʔsæʔ-
 zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ | dɥʌʔ-kʰwɤʃ • a saying, a set phrase of the old
 times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ㊟ zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ-piʔ-
 mɥʔ (~zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ-piʔ-mɥʔ#) • a saying, a set phrase of the
 old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ㊟ zɥɤʃ~mɥʔ-
 piʔ-mɥʔ-jiʔ! • It's a saying of the old times! • 是老说法!
 * Classifier: kʰwɤʃ_a * Morphological makeup: zɥɤʃ_b

zɥɤʃ-qʰwæʔ-tɕuʃ-qʰwæʔ /zɥɤʃ-qʰwæʔ-tɕuʃ-qʰwæʔ/

ruakhuæ zhikhuæ

NOUN * Tone: L_b ▶ Saying, established wisdom, com-
 mon knowledge. • 老说法 ㊟ zɥɤʃ-qʰwæʔ-tɕuʃ-qʰwæʔ-
 jiʔ! • That's how the saying goes! (Context: explaining
 that an idea is not just the speaker's opinion, but con-
 forms 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: zɥɤʃ_b, qʰwæʔ

zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ /zɥɤʃzɥɤʃ/ ruarua (Gi, Da: same)

VERB * Tone: H- ▶ To speak (RED). • 讲话 (重
 叠)。 ㊟ zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ mɤʃ-hĩʔ • dumb person, person
 who is not able to speak • 哑巴、不会讲话的人
 ㊟ zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ mɤʃ-hĩʔ, | tɕʰuʃ-ɥʔ! • (S)he is not able
 to speak! / (S)he won't speak! ◆ (semantics) The term
 for ‘idiot’, ssobbae zoʔbæʔ, was traditionally used to des-
 ignate a mute person. • 不会讲话, 这个人! /
 这个人, 不会讲话! ㊟ (phonological elicitation)
 hĩʔ-qaʔ zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ • to speak to people • 对人家讲
 ㊟ (phonological elicitation) leʔ-zɥɤʃ~zɥɤʃ-zeʔ • AC-
 COMP ~ PFV: spoke a little • 实施 ~ 整体体: 讲了一
 些 * Morphological makeup: zɥɤʃ_b

POSTFACE

The Na-Chinese-French-English dictionary is the third dictionary in the Lexica collection. It is the last in the set of Lexica dictionaries whose earliest versions predate the current Lexika software suite and full-fledged Lexica collection (the version of the Na dictionary generated by the old PLexika software was numbered version 1.2).

The first distinctive feature of this dictionary is that it comes in three distinct versions, depending on the target language: Chinese, English and French. They are not symmetrical, the Chinese being the version that can be considered exhaustive (including all languages and notes), the English and French being mutually expunged of the other language. It was technically interesting to try and factorize to the greatest possible extent the code and templates specific to the three versions, in order to have a robust and flexible means of correcting and improving the three versions simultaneously, while retaining their specific features.

A second feature of this dictionary (or set of dictionaries) is a technical one: the use of metadata tags in the source LEX file. At first glance, this seems to make the structure more cumbersome, but it is in fact necessary due to the multiplication of diverse languages and of auxiliary metadata. It would obviously have been easy to convert these metadata into as many (sub)tags as necessary in order to keep a format that would resemble the original MDF format, but I felt that an intermediate structural level between the tag and the data properly speaking was fairly relevant. Accordingly, this feature was integrated into the main algorithm of the (J)Lexika engine. The ensuing downstream difficulties (notably matters of contradictory information from these metadata and from those inherent in the tag – or in the absence thereof) were worth overcoming.

Another special feature of the dictionary is an aesthetic one: the addition of letterheads in the page footer, to provide the reader with a clear overview of the various graphemes used in the language under study. This footer sets out the chosen lexicographical order. It also teases apart vowels and consonants. Boldface singles out the letterhead corresponding with the current page's location, and all other letterheads have links allowing smooth access to the relevant sections. This feature will certainly be added to the other dictionaries in the collection.

It is also worth noting that particular wishes with respect to the layout of the Chinese cover offered an opportunity for me to look into what L^AT_EX has to offer in this space. The results were highly satisfactory: aesthetic considerations did not conflict with programmatic flexibility. This paved the way. This led me to decide to pave the way for freer and less sober covers than initially envisaged for all dictionaries in the series. After all, as I write these lines, the first two dictionaries in the collection, which have been delayed for various reasons, still don't have a finished cover, so this rearrangement of the timetable will have been, against all expectations, beneficial for these two latecomers!

A final specificity of this dictionary project is the highly sustained interaction between the linguist, Alexis MICHAUD, and myself. A lot of thought and discussion has taken place through various channels, including face-to-face interaction, 'phone/video conversations, e-mail, Zulip, and the Github software forge, leading to numerous changes to the structure of the source data and improvements to the introduction, including some changes that I carried out directly myself. Many of these changes and discussions are saved in the forge tickets, which will serve as a valuable, open historical record.

The elaboration of the Chinese version was also an opportunity to discuss certain Chinese translations, in particular the name of the collection itself. More generally, this dictionary has also provided an opportunity to reflect on the notion of authorship in a thoughtful and conscientious way. The aim is to give due recognition to all those who have contributed, each in

their own way, to the lexicography project.

Finally, the hardest part for me is knowing that, despite all the care taken, there shall still be typos and imperfections in the released version, as is inevitable in any work of this type and size. Generally, I can live with this, as the Lexika processing chain is designed to generate a brand new dictionary very easily as soon as there is an update to the data or an improvement to the technical architecture (stylistic changes, new finishing touches, and such). But in this particular case, a print run is considered at the end, so it's not just a digital dictionary that could exist in a dozen versions! No: if you have a paper version in your hands, perhaps it will stay for decades (which is what we all hope!) and the errors shall be engraved in the fibres of the paper, year after year. As a perfectionist, it's very hard for me to accept that a document is printed when it could still be further polished and perfected. But we all know the adage about perfection (*La perfection n'est pas de ce monde*; an English saying even has it that "Perfect is the enemy of good"), so we have to accept it.

In conclusion, I hope that this book will benefit the Na people, and that it will contribute to the preservation and transmission of their rich cultural heritage.

Benjamin GALLIOT
translated by Alexis MICHAUD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	vii
1 The Na and the Yongning Na language	vii
2 Dialect and language consultants	x
2.1 Language consultants	x
2.2 Other collaborators	xi
2.3 The Alawua speech variety and its dialectal context	xii
3 Aims and chronology of the project	xii
3.1 Elicitation method	xii
3.2 Versions 1.0 and 1.1: adhering to the Lexical Markup Framework (LMF) standard	xiv
3.3 The Lexika software and the Lexica collection of dictionaries	xiv
4 User guide	xv
4.1 Structure of the database	xvi
4.2 Structure of dictionary entries in the PDF document	xvii
4.3 Links to online texts	xix
5 Lexicology as a research programme	xix
Bibliography	xxiii
Dictionary	1
ɑ	1
æ	3
ẽ	7
b	11
ɛ	25
d	29
dz	35
dʒ	41
ɖ	49
dʒ	55
ə	59
f	67
g	69
ɣ	77
h	79
ĩ	93

TABLE OF CONTENTS

j	95
ɟ	99
k	103
k ^h	113
l	121
ɭ	133
ɮ	135
m	139
n	153
ɳ	161
ɲ	163
ŋ	167
o	169
õ	171
p	173
p ^h	183
q	189
q ^h	195
ɭ	203
ɮ	205
ɮ̃	207
ɤ	209
s	219
ʂ	229
t	237
t ^h	245
ts	251
ts ^h	257
tɕ	265
tɕ ^h	271
ʈ	275
ʈ ^h	279
tʂ	281
tʂ ^h	287
u	293
ʏ	295
w	297
ũ	299
z	301
ʐ	305
ʑ	309
Postface	317
Table of contents	319

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.