

A Grammar of Trung

Ross Perlin

Endangered Language Alliance

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Abbreviations and Conventions

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ABIL	abilitive
ADD	additive
ADH	adhortative
ADVZ	adverbializer
AGT	agentive
adv	adverb
ALL	allative
AND	andative
A.AG	anti-agentive
BEN	benefactive
CAUS	causative
CAUSAL	causal
CLF	classifier
COM	comitative
COMPL	complementizer
CONC	concessive
COND	conditional
conj	conjunction
COP	copula
CUST	customary
DU	dual
DAT	dative
dem	demonstrative
DIM	diminutive
DIR	directive
DIST	distal
DOWN	downwards
DUB	dubitative
DUR	durative

ELAT	elative
EMPH	emphatic
EXPER	experiential
FH	first-hand knowledge
FOC	focus
HON	honorific
HRS	hearsay
IMP	imperative
INCH	inchoative
IND	indirect
INS	instrumental
INTR	intransitivizer
INVIS	non-visual
interj	interjection
JUSS	jussive
LNK	linking particle
LOC	locative
MED	medial
MIR	mirative
MS	marked scenario
n	noun
nclf	nominal classifier
NEG	negative
NMLZ	nominalizer
nprop	proper noun
num	numeral
O	object
OBLIG	obligative
PRFV	perfective
PL	plural
POL	polar question
post	postposition
PROL	prolative
pro	pronoun

PROX	proximal
PURP	purposive
OPT	optative
Q	question
RECPST	recent past
REDUP	reduplicated morpheme
REMPST	remote past
RES	resultative
R/M	reflexive/middle
SEQ	sequential
SH	second-hand knowledge
TEMP	temporal
TERM	terminative
UP	upwards
v	verb
vclf	verbal classifier
VEN	venitive
vi	intransitive verb
VIS	visual
voc	vocative
vt	transitive verb
*	reconstructed form/unattested form
<	derives from
>	becomes
< >	morpheme/allomorph

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Above all, thank you to Mon Jisong, A Hua, Lunraq Tin Svr, and all the other Trung friends who welcomed me into their world and into their homes and shared with me their language:

gymche pvrong, vnm vgyvng gol!

Be well where you are — and see you again next time!

Chapter 1: Sociolinguistic Introduction

Trung (ISO 639-3: duu) is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Gòngshān Nù and Dúlóng Autonomous County, northwest Yúnnán Province, China, in several dozen villages alongside the Nù 怒 and Dúlóng 独龙 rivers, at approximately 98°-98.5' E, 27.5'-28° N. The Dúlóng Valley borders Myanmar to the west, the Tibetan Autonomous Region to the north, and the Nù (Salween) Valley to the east.

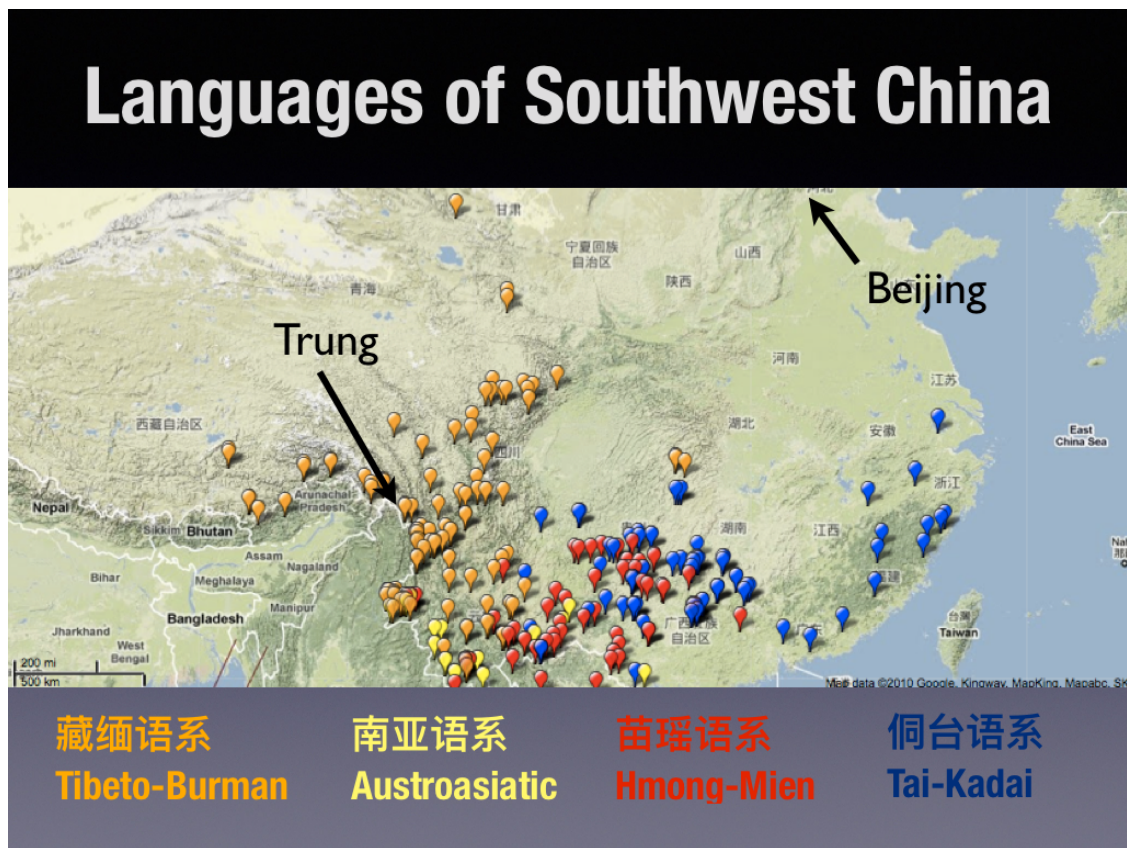


Image 1. Languages of southwest China

The Trung-speaking community has generally accepted the Chinese exonym Dúlóng, based on the endonym $tə^{31}ruŋ^{53}$ and officially promulgated since 1952. Besides Trung and Dúlóng, variants that have been used in print include T'run, Drung, Tarong, and

Taron.¹ The official introduction of the word *Dúlóng* 独龙 marked a significant change, fixing identities that seem to have been more fluid and fragmented.² Speakers of the closely related Rawang language on the Burmese side of the border apparently still identify to a larger extent by clan or locality, reflecting older practice.

Early Chinese sources, beginning with the Yuan-era imperial geography 《大元大一統志》 (*Dà-Yuán dà'yī tǒngzhì*)³ and continuing into the 1950s, refer to the Dúlóng River by reference to the Lisu exonym *Kiu* (*Qiu*), and the people living along it by the same name — with variants including *Kiutse* and *Kiupa*.⁴ Apparently the name could also be extended to Nungish-speaking populations on what is now the Myanmar side of the border as well, since that border was only officially fixed in 1962 by the Chinese and Burmese governments, more or less at the point where British-controlled Burma and China's late Qing dynasty had intrigued and expanded to a stalemate half a century earlier. First appearing in the late 19th century, British sources appear to follow the Jingpho/Kachin practice of referring to various Nungish-speaking groups across the region as simply “Nung”. Also occasionally appearing is a local Tibetan name for the Trung, *Luo*, which was rendered in Chinese as 洛, and sometimes combined with the Lisu name to produce *Qiuluo*.

¹ The Taron of far northern Myanmar, a “pygmy tribe” that Colonel Saw Myint's expedition came upon in 1954, seem to have migrated from the Dúlóng River in the late 19th century and maintained ties to the valley for several decades thereafter. See Gros 2005, 183, and Klieger 2003.

² See Gros 2004.

³ The character used, a hapax legomenon, was actually 攏 *qiaò*, but already in Qing-era documents appears as the very similar 俛 *qiù*.

⁴ David Bradley's dictionary of contemporary Northern Lisu gives *qotpat* as ‘Trung man’, where “q” is an aspirated palatal affricate and “t” marks low-falling tone.

At most, there are approximately 13,000 speakers of four different Trung varieties. More precisely, half of those speakers identify and are classified as *Dúlóng* and are originally from the *Dúlóng* River valley, while the other half are classified as ethnic *Nù*, live along the *Nù* river, and are more likely to consider themselves speakers of *Gòngshān Nu*, a closely related but distinct variety.⁵

According to China's 2010 census, there are 6930 people currently classified as *Dúlóng*, of whom 4132 live in *Dúlóngjiāng* 独龙江乡 Township (i.e. the *Dúlóng* River valley). Most of the others live elsewhere in the same county (e.g. the county capital *Cikāi* 茨开) or else over 900 kilometers away in *Kūnmíng* 昆明 (the provincial capital), with only a small number elsewhere. The *Dúlóng* are one of the smallest of China's officially recognized 56 ethnic groups, but their concentration in and strong attachment to a single eponymous valley where they form over 90 percent of the population has helped make them a coherent group, a model case of minority classification, in a way that none of the *Nù* groups are.⁶ Within the present-day context of the Chinese state, the remoteness of the region, which literally represents the end of the road, cannot be over-emphasized — however, it is significantly closer to traditional networks of power and exchange in the eastern Himalayas, including present-day northern Myanmar, southeast Tibet, and northwest *Yúnnán*.

⁵ This is the preferred term, according to *Gòngshān Nù* activist *Péng Yìliáng* 彭义良 and others. It is also used by Trung anthropologist *Lì Jīnmíng* 李金明.

⁶ Linguistically, “*Nù*” can encompass four distinct speech varieties spoken in communities along the *Nù* River, all grouped as ethnic *Nù* by the Chinese government. Linguists have classified these little-known languages as the Loloish languages *Nùsū* 怒苏 and *Róuruò* 柔若, as well *Ānóng* 阿依 and *Gòngshān Nù*, which is also called the *Nù* River dialect of Trung. Trung people, following official practice, generally refer to all of these as *Nù* or *Nong*, but they usually mean *Gòngshān Nù*, the nearest and most relevant.

The Dúlóng Valley is located in a particularly remote section of Yúnnán's more than 4,000 kilometer border with Myanmar. Local people can move with some freedom back and forth across the border, though apparently less than previously, and border police are now a presence in the area. Foreigners were barred from the area altogether until the mid-1990s and are still routinely treated with suspicion, though that may be changing with the introduction of tourism into the area. The area of Myanmar directly across the border — with which many Trung people, especially in the south of the valley, have ties — has seen ongoing civil war for over 60 years, with Yangon and the Kachin Independence Army both struggling for control.

Classification and Variation

Trung has not been definitively classified within the Tibeto-Burman language family, but it can uncontroversially be grouped as one of several closely related Nungish varieties spoken in the Sino-Burmese borderlands. Three of these have ISO 639-3 language codes and a basic orthography: raw (Rawang), nun (Anung/Anong) and duu (Trung). Seeing a dialect continuum without such clear divisions on the ground, LaPolla 2000 tentatively proposes seven such major Nungish languages/dialects: Mvtwang (Matwang), Wvdamkong (Wadamkong), Longmi (Lungmi), Dvru (Ganung), Tangsarr (Dvnngsar), Kwinpang (Anong), and Trung.⁷ Meanwhile, Bradley 2014 identifies four “language clusters” within Nungish: 1. Trung and Ganøng (Dvru and Jørwang), 2. Anong (China, Myanmar), 3. Mvtwang and Tangsar (Myanmar), 4. Longmi (Myanmar).⁸ While Bradley's clustering of Trung and Ganøng certainly makes sense from a geographic perspective, there is not yet enough evidence available, at least to the present researcher, to evaluate this proposed connection.

⁷ LaPolla 2000, 283.

⁸ Bradley 2004.

Clearly, the preponderance of Nungish speakers is in today's Myanmar, but overall the China-Myanmar border has not been a factor, until recently, in linguistic and cultural differentiation among Nungish groups. In Bradley's four-cluster proposal, no Nungish cluster is exclusive to China; in LaPolla's, only Trung is. Though there are still reportedly several thousand Anong speakers on the Myanmar side, the language is almost gone in China, where it remains only among several dozens of elderly speakers in the village of *Mùgǔjiǎ* 木古甲 near *Fùgòng* 福贡 in the Nù River valley.⁹



Image 2. Nungish languages: Rawang, Trung, Anong (Courtesy of Randy LaPolla)

The language has largely been replaced by Lisu, which appears from the evidence of place names to have moved north over several centuries. Nungish-speaking groups may have once been widespread to the east (i.e. in China), where they have come under

⁹ See especially Sun and Liu 2009.

pressure — the ongoing Tibetanization of the northern Nù River valley near *Bìngzhōngluò* 丙中洛 is another case in point.

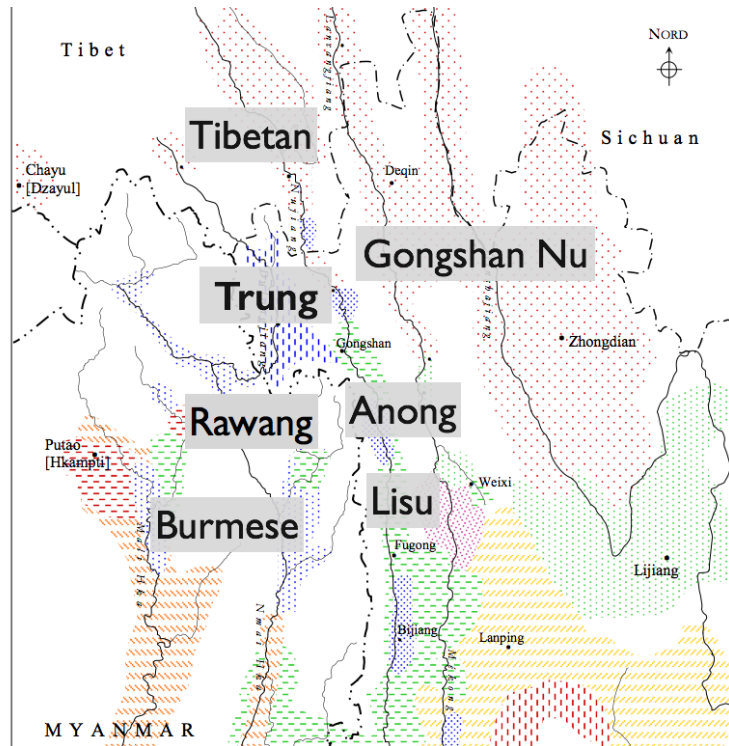


Image 3. Language contact in the Dúlóng River valley

Today the generic term “Rawang” covers most Nungish speakers on the Myanmar side, with a primary clan division into Daru-Zewang, Longmi, Tangsarr, and Mvtwang with further clan and dialect subgrouping, as described in their recent dictionary by LaPolla and Sangdong 2015. Some sources, from a Myanmar perspective, may use the term “Trung Rawang”, treating the Trung as a sub-group or clan within the Rawang. The Anong, for their part, are regarded as completely separate from the Trung in China — the former are classified as *Nù*, but are also held to be distinct from the *Gòngshān Nù*. Apparently in Myanmar, the Anong are also often considered to fall outside the Rawang orbit. Among the Rawang, the central Mvtwang dialect is both the *lingua franca* and the standard, prestige dialect used in writing. Most Rawang live in far

northern Kachin State in the Mae Hka and Maeli Hka river valleys, as well as in larger towns such as Putao and Myitkyina and elsewhere in Myanmar.

“Nungish” as a subgroup is well established, but its pieces are only just falling into place, and its wider affiliations within the Tibeto-Burman language family remain a matter of debate and conjecture. LaPolla 2000 suggested that Nungish was a key part of a speculative Rung super-group spoken to the south and east of Tibet,¹⁰ *contra* the older view, represented in Sun 1982¹¹ and seconded by Matisoff until recently,¹² that tied Trung to Jingpho/Kachin. Without further documentation, the question is unlikely to be resolved. Given the many archaic Tibeto-Burman features preserved in the Nungish languages, an early “split” from the rest of Tibeto-Burman is not inconceivable, and the most parsimonious hypothesis at this stage is still van Driem’s, which describes Nungish as a “fallen leaf” from the tree of Proto-Tibeto-Burman.¹³ Evidence for higher-order groupings is thin on the ground, and for now the prime imperative is to enhance the sparse documentary record for Nungish varieties on both sides of the border. Spread over hundreds of miles and two modern nation states (as well as the *de facto* rule of the Kachin Independence Army), the Nungish languages are without exception situated in remarkably rugged and “undeveloped” terrain. Nungish speakers spread and differentiated along the region’s many remote rivers and their tributaries, giving rise to differentiated speech varieties, cultural practices, and clan names.

¹⁰ Originally proposed in Thurgood 1984.

¹¹ Sun 1982.

¹² Matisoff 2013 now agrees that any influence on Nungish from Jingpho is principally due to contact. There does not appear to be any present-day contact between Jingpho and Nungish speakers in China.

¹³ van Driem 2011.

Indeed, despite mutual intelligibility between all neighboring communities, there is a considerable degree of differentiation within Trung itself. Chapter 2 will treat this in terms of the phonetic system, though dialect differences exist at every level of the language — when possible, these will be covered in the relevant sections of this study and in the appended lexicon. Sun 1983 describes a basic division between Nù and Trung River dialects, while LaPolla divides the latter into the mutually intelligible First, Third, and Fourth Township varieties largely on the basis of phonological and lexical differences, acknowledging a dialect chain in roughly that order. Regular phonological correspondences are among the most obvious dialect features, but there are also substantial differences in terms of grammatical markers used and in the lexicon, including “core” vocabulary and closed classes, e.g. pronouns, as well as loanwords, which are more likely to come from Tibetan in northern areas and from Lisu in southern areas.

In accordance with the self-identification of its speakers and its increasing divergence from Trung, this study will refer to the Nungish variety spoken in the Nù River valley as Gòngshān Nù — excepting the more recently settled village *Xiǎo Chálà* 小茶腊, where Third Township Trung is spoken. “Trung” will be the term applied to all Nungish varieties native to the Dúlóng River Valley, but this study will focus primarily on the most central Third Township variety, the emerging standard used in the valley’s largest town and the site of the township government.

Research

The remoteness of the Nungish languages has kept them little-documented — predating the 1930s there were no source materials at all focused on this grouping of languages, and there are still few today. None of the languages has been written until recently. The first publication on any Nungish language (the Wvdamkong variety) was A

handbook of the Rawang dialect of the Nung language, published in Rangoon in 1934 by the British officer J.T.O. Barnard. Following that, the most significant work on Rawang — including a widely used Romanization system that formed the basis for the Trung orthography — was undertaken by the American missionary Robert Morse, who led a large Nungish-speaking Christian community in the Putao area of northern Myanmar for decades. More recently, LaPolla and his student David Sangdong have focused on the Mvtwang variety of Rawang, which has emerged as the standard in Myanmar, particularly due to its use in religious contexts. Their work — encompassing audio recordings, a wide variety of transcribed texts, and a recent dictionary — constitutes the most complete documentation of a Nungish language to date. This study aims to provide something similar for Trung.

On the Chinese side of the border, the eminent Chinese linguist Luó Chángpéi 羅常培 — driven into southwestern exile by war, like so many Chinese intellectuals — worked with a Trung student in Dàlǐ 大理 to produce “A preliminary study of the Trung language of Kung Shan” in 1945. Following the establishment of the People’s Republic, Chinese linguist Sǔn Hóngkāi 孙洪凯 delved into Trung as part of China’s ethnic minority classification program (民族识别 *mínzú shíbié*), during a few visits in the 1960s. The findings were only published after the Cultural Revolution, in his 1982 sketch grammar 独龙语简志 *Dúlóngyǔ Jiǎnzhī* (Trung Language Sketch).¹⁴ A handful of other linguists have since worked on the language, including LaPolla, who focused on First Township Trung, and notably the young Trung linguist Yáng Jiānglíng 杨将领, now based in Beijing, who has written on various aspects of Trung morphosyntax. Likewise, the Trung anthropologist Lǐ Jīnmíng 李金名 has produced important work on Trung culture over the last 30 years, joined recently by the French anthropologist Stéphane Gros, who

¹⁴ Sun also documented the disappearance of Anong as spoken in the Nujiang village of Mugujia — today there are at most several dozen speakers, all over 60, and the well-documented multi-century shift to Lisu, and secondarily Southwest Mandarin, is nearly complete.

has reconstructed many aspects of Trung religion and history, particularly in the northern part of the valley.¹⁵ Though officially supported, the existence of a Trung Studies Association 独龙族学会, which convenes infrequently, is testimony to the existence of a small Trung intelligentsia, some of whom are involved with language efforts — though most of these have yet to make their impact felt in the community.¹⁶

My own work on Trung began in the summer of 2007 with a survey of language attitudes, involving 48 informants, half in *Xiǎo Chálá* 小茶腊 and half in the Third Township area of Dúlóngjiang.¹⁷ Each interview lasted approximately 30 minutes and focused on a 27-item questionnaire, asking either for Yes-No responses or a reply on an ascending 1-5 scale, with 5 indicating the highest level of agreement or strongest possible feeling. The questions looked at the use and importance of Trung, Lisu, and Chinese in all aspects of life, showing unanimity about the importance of Chinese, despite how new it is to the region and a lack of Chinese-language competence, especially among older people. On the other hand, views about Trung and Lisu were more complex and variable, based on gender, age, and other factors. Even as Trung is being replaced in certain spheres of use such as work, entertainment, and education, it remains a language of community solidarity, with the expectation that any “real” Trung person will speak it, even when that is no longer really the case. Older Trung,

¹⁵ Gros also made video recordings, particularly of the revived Kralchang/Losar New Year’s ritual he attended, which he has said he intends to edit and make public. Li Jinming has numerous cassette recordings of audio recordings from the 1980s and 1990s which he has expressed a willingness to digitize and make available. The Taiwanese linguist Mei Guang 梅廣 also apparently did a considerable amount of recording in the 1980s, though attempts to get access to these recordings have not succeeded.

¹⁶ Gao and Min 2004 is a useful overview of Chinese research in a variety of disciplines.

¹⁷ Perlin 2009.

though more steeped in the language, articulated its increasing irrelevance, while younger people reported feeling pride but uncertainty about the language's future. There was a marked ambivalence among women and people over 50, who instead were more likely to valorize Lisu, a regional *lingua franca*. Unsurprisingly, Lisu held much greater importance in Xiao Chala, in the Nù River valley, than in the Dulong River valley, where there is every indication that language shift is occurring directly to Southwest Mandarin (and even Standard Mandarin), not Lisu as in many parts of the Nù River valley.

After a period of providing some support for minority languages in the 1950s and 60s, the Chinese government has moved steadily towards a policy of promoting Standard Mandarin 普通话 in the realms it controls, especially administration, media, and education. Only the largest languages spoken by China's over 100 million minority people (Uighur, Zhuang, Tibetan, Lisu etc.) are used in education and media, usually only to a small extent, and can be said to be "safe" in the coming few generations. In Yúnnán, for demographic and economic reasons, Southwest Mandarin has been making inroads for centuries, first in densely populated valleys like Kūnmíng and Dàlǐ and now more rapidly everywhere, as a network of roads, norms, and institutions has come to envelop even the most remote villages. In some parts of the province, larger minority languages like Tibetan, Naxi, and Dai have impacted and even overwhelmed smaller languages, as has also happened in the past few centuries in the Nù River valley with Anong speakers shifting to Northern Lisu and some shift by Gongshan Nu speakers to a local variety of Tibetan.

Despite its small number of speakers, Trung has remained viable up to the present time not because of a concerted community effort but because of significant isolation, two to three days' journey from Kūnmíng, the provincial capital — and at least double that before 1999. Trung is also an officially recognized language in Gòngshān Autonomous

County and is clearly felt to be a distinct language by its speakers. Children in the villages still speak it, to a degree that is rare for a minority language in China, though sometimes with a heavy Chinese influence. There are a handful of second-language Trung speakers who married into the community and live in the area. Though almost all fully Trung people speak the language to some degree, there are probably no monolingual speakers, with the possible exception of a few very elderly people. This is one of China's most multilingual areas, and almost everyone is multilingual with varying levels of proficiency in Southwest Mandarin, Standard Mandarin, Northern Lisu,¹⁸ Gòngshān Nù, and sometimes local varieties of Tibetan in the north and even Burmese in the south. Trung speakers are shifting to the first three of those languages in particular, with the *lingua franca* of Southwest Mandarin most pervasive but Standard Mandarin set to take hold over time.

Trung is used primarily in the home, in the village, and in informal community settings — in any setting where all speakers are Trung. In the Dúlóng River valley, which is over 90 percent Trung, that is still usually the case. Yet the presence of one outsider in a conversation may be enough for speakers to switch into Chinese, and there can be considerable shyness and shame on the part of Trung people about speaking their language even among themselves if they are in unfamiliar or urban settings, if outsiders are within earshot. Traditional shamanic religious practices, if still done at all, are in Trung, as is the sermon part of church services, though the hymns are typically in Lisu and Bible reading may be in Chinese, because no Trung translations exist. Where there are, very occasionally, Trung teachers in the primary schools, a little of the language may be used as students are transitioned into Chinese. Significant efforts by Trung activists to train teachers in the language and orthography and translate a series of

¹⁸ Lisu is an official language of the prefecture, of which ethnic Lisu form a substantial part, and it is the main *lingua franca* of the area north of Liuku up to Bingzhongluo 丙中洛, along the Nù River.

standard primary-school textbooks, at the Minority Affairs Commission 民委 in Kunming, have not yet made a significant impact. All mid- or high-level schooling takes place in Chinese outside the Dúlóng River valley, where the surrounding environment is largely Chinese- and Lisu-speaking and students of other groups are present. At the time of research, there were very few media of any kind being produced in Trung, except for individual songs which were recorded and sometimes available locally. The recent introduction of the Internet and the spread of mobile phones has substantially changed that, especially WeChat. As of 2018, there were several active WeChat groups where a mix of Chinese and Trung (especially audio messages) were in use, including a group for those learning the orthography. While there is exciting potential for the language to be used in these new contexts, there is also increasing unease about the language's future among Trung people themselves.

My 2007 language attitudes survey laid the groundwork for the multi-year documentation project that followed, begun in earnest in 2009, with several periods of intensive fieldwork into 2011 and then follow-up trips in 2014 and 2018. The aim of the project was to document and describe Trung while the language is still widely used in everyday life. The material recorded includes texts in Gòngshān Nù (previously unrecorded and virtually undocumented) as well as every variety of Trung, though Third Township material predominates.

Concrete outcomes of the documentation effort have included a trilingual Trung-Chinese-English Concise Dictionary 《简明独龙语汉语英语词典》, based on an underlying Fieldworks (FLEx) database and now available online and hopefully ultimately available in print in the community. With over 4,000 detailed entries, this evolving lexicon has been a collaborative effort between myself, Yang Jiangling, Li Jinming, and Lǐ Àixīn 李爱新, all of whom have been involved in Trung language maintenance efforts. Also critical was the compiling of a substantial, diverse corpus of

texts, recorded in archive-quality audio and visual formats, of which a representative portion has been annotated and translated—among the tens of hours of materials are recordings of the community’s last remaining storytellers, of house-building, weaving, alcohol-making, church services (trilingual in Trung, Lisu, and Chinese), divination practices, and other speech act situations. Also included are recordings of natural conversations and some elicitation sessions, such as Pear Story narratives, a social cognition experiment, a nature walk investigating local flora, and discussions of specialized vocabulary relating to the local environmental and cultural circumstances. The data — digitally accessible through the online Endangered Language Archive at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London) — could serve as a basis for language maintenance efforts in the community and provide data previously unavailable to scholars and others interested in the language. An SIL group is currently working on literacy training with several Trung speakers, with the long-term goal of Bible translation and continued evangelization.

Specifically, audio recordings were made with a Marantz PMD670 solid-state audio recorder and an Audio Technica 831b lavalier microphone, in uncompressed WAV format at a sample rate of 44,100. Video recordings were made with a Canon Vixia HV30 camcorder, recorded onto mini-DV tapes whose contents were subsequently transferred onto a 2007 Macbook laptop computer as uncompressed .mov files and then exported as .mp4 files. Data was stored and then transferred to ELAR on LaCie Rugged Hard Drives. Basic audio editing was generally done with Audacity, basic video editing with Final Cut Pro. Texts were generally transcribed in ELAN or SayMore, interlinearized in FLEEx, and exported from FLEEx into other formats.

The goal of the research is to present the Trung language in its own terms, not to fit the facts of the language into any prescribed theoretical framework which might well be outmoded in a decade or two. In this sense, the work is situated in a revived and

growing tradition of documentary and descriptive linguistics whose goal, as recently articulated by Nikolaus Himmelmann,¹⁹ is to produce “a lasting, multipurpose record of a language”, and specifically a “Boasian triad” of dictionary, grammar, and texts. The term “basic linguistic theory”, as used by Dixon,²⁰ may also apply, to the extent that unexplained analytical assumptions and concepts do underlie the description but are kept to a minimum empirical standard. Such an approach is still relatively unusual in the Chinese context, where insufficient fieldwork, translation methodologies, and the basic template of Chinese linguistics are all too often imposed directly on other, very different languages of the “Sinosphere” and where, in addition, primary data (especially recordings) are not published or presented in an accessible format. Two very important but flawed series of short descriptive grammars published in China sometimes suffer from these issues: the Zhōngguó Shǎoshù Mínzú Yǔyán Jiǎnzhì Cóngshū 《中国少数民族语言简志丛书》 [Outlines of Minority Languages of China Series] and Zhōngguó Xīn Fāxiàn Yǔyán Yánjiū Cóngshū 《中国新发现语言研究丛书》 [New Found Minority Languages in China Series]. Though the situation is gradually improving, richly detailed descriptive grammars of languages elsewhere in the Himalayas — most notably the Brill series Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region (LGHR), edited by George van Driem — have been a more ready inspiration.

Environment and Livelihood

Among speakers of Nungish languages, the prominence of potamonyms (ethnic and clan names based on rivers) is a direct consequence of a natural environment in which river systems with their manifold tributaries play a central role. Originating on the Tibetan plateau, several of Asia’s most important rivers flow within just a few hundred kilometers of each other in northwest Yúnnán. From east to west, they are the Yangtze,

¹⁹ Himmelmann 1998.

²⁰ Dixon 2009.

the *Láncāng* 澜沧 (Mekong), *Nù* (Salween), and the *Dúlóng* — which, although small compared to these others, is the easternmost tributary of Burma’s vital Irrawaddy River. These rivers are generally not navigable, but rush through steep, high-elevation gorges where the smallest parcel of flat land is exceedingly rare. The unusually flat top of *mə³¹kum⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵* mountain, described as *gaʔ⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ri⁵⁵* “the navel of the world”, plays a significant role in Trung mythology as the site from a which ladder to heaven once extended. In general, the suffix <-dəm⁵⁵> ‘flat’ is the most common suffix used in forming Trung place names. Separating these mighty rivers are the Héngduàn mountains 横断山脉 of northwest Yúnnán, from west to east: the Dandanglika range 担当利卡山 (reflecting Trung placename *taŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵* ‘pine flat’ and *lə³¹ka⁵⁵* ‘mountain’) right on the China-Myanmar border; the *Gāolíngòng* range 高黎贡山 between the *Dúlóng* River valley and the rest of China; and the *Bílúo* range 碧罗 just east of the *Nù* River valley.

Gòngshān County is estimated to contain some 350 mountain peaks, 60 of which are over 4000 meters high. The highest is *Bílúo* Snow Mountain 碧罗雪山 at 4435 meters. The narrow valley floor, alongside the rivers, is invariably well over 1000 meters. Confoundingly steep, half the land lies at a gradient over 35 degrees, making cultivation difficult but not impossible for the preternaturally tough inhabitants of the region.

Despite these elevations, the *Nù* and (even more so) the Trung River valley is temperate, with subtropical vegetation appearing especially in its southernmost reaches, due to monsoon effects. Across the region, the climate becomes progressively warmer and more humid to the south and to the west, and the valley experiences one of the longest rainy seasons anywhere in China, correspondingly with some of the highest levels of rainfall in the country (usually estimated at over 3000 mm annually).

The average temperature in the valley is 11 degrees celsius, but again there is considerable difference between the north and south.

Although there is a basic division between the rainy and dry seasons, as elsewhere in the region, winters can be frigid in the mountains, especially in the north, where considerable snowfall has long impeded travel. Travel during the warm rainy season — which can begin as early as March and last through October — can be equally difficult due to frequent downpours and treacherous mudslides and debris flows. As elsewhere in the region, the Trung practiced a basic pattern of upland foraging during the summer and fall, preparing for the ever-present threat of winter famine. Famine foods like *pə³¹li⁵⁵* ‘kudzu vine root (*Pueraria lobata*)’ and the similar starchy root *məŋ⁵⁵* are still remembered by elders. All in all, the region presents an unusual combination of high elevation, high rainfall, and mild temperatures. Although not definitively standardized, the Trung conception of “seasons” is considerably more intricate than this binary division, as reflected in the following, often overlapping, terms:

ɲəŋ⁵⁵təŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ‘winter’

sə³¹ɲum⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ‘snow season’

pɑ³¹ɲai⁵⁵çi⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ‘hungry season’

juɔp⁵⁵nəm⁵³ ‘monsoon season’ (literally ‘cicada season’)

ə³¹zɑɪ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ‘hot rainy season’

nəm³¹lum⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ‘warm season’

mə³¹ju⁵³ nəm⁵³ ‘summer (when the *mə³¹ju⁵³* trees bloom)’

nəm⁵³mɲəŋ⁵³ nəm⁵³ ‘season of long days’

çiŋ³¹lu⁵⁵çom⁵³ nəm⁵³ ‘green leaf season’

əŋ³¹zɑ⁵⁵ min⁵³ nəm⁵³ ‘harvest season’

nəm⁵³twi⁵³ nəm⁵³ ‘season of short days’

Today, most Trung live down by the rivers under 2000 meters, where the roads and towns are, but they continue to find livelihood up on the slopes, farming terraces at vertiginous angles, hunting, and gathering medicinal plants on long expeditions. Consolidation into towns and villages is a relatively recent and ongoing process both here and in neighboring valleys, inaugurated in earnest by the Chinese state since 1949 and beginning with the major social reorganization, as elsewhere in China, that came with the introduction of work cooperatives 合作社. At first, a guided shift to non-swidden agriculture was a primary impulse behind this move, as well as political control, but the introduction of irrigated rice in the 1950s never went far. This population movement, in addition to the distribution of iron tools by representatives of the state, may have resulted in some of the environmental degradation, notably deforestation, blamed on swiddening.²¹ More recently, service delivery, the encouragement of labor mobility, and new construction (including both the road and a complete overhaul of housing stock) have been prime motivators for ongoing concentration into small towns beside the river. Where the Chinese state once worked to open village schools, most of those have now been closed in favor of centralized locations in towns like Kōngdāng and Gòngshān, with most students boarding.

Swidden (“slash-and-burn”) agriculture, called *ɕəm³¹ma⁵³* ‘knife land’ in Trung, had been the traditional livelihood mainstay for as long as anyone could remember. The language contains an array of terms relating to knowledge of swiddening practices, from *dəŋ³¹gəɬ⁵³*, ‘the process of clearing the remaining tree stumps in a scorched field’ to *ɕəŋ⁵⁵* (a noun classifier for pieces of swidden land), *tə³¹ɕa⁵³ nəm⁵³* ‘a clear day suitable for swiddening’, and *bəŋ³¹naʔ⁵⁵*, a type of black fly known for laying its eggs in swidden-scorched fields. At least twelve crops were apparently being planted as recently as 2002: maize, barnyard millet (*Echinochloa frumentacea*), foxtail millet (*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv.), finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), pearl millet (*Setaria italica*

²¹ Gros 2014, 86.

var. germanica (Mill.) Schrad.), amaranth (*Amaranthus paniculatus* L.), two kinds of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum* and *Fagopyrum esculentum*), and several varieties of taro and beans.²²

Traditional Trung swiddening, broadly congruent with similar practices in the region, involved the clearing of primary or secondary forests, cultivation of crops over a one- to three-year period, and then planting of the alnus nepalensis tree *sə³¹mu⁵⁵*, during a multi-year fallow period. *Alnus nepalensis*, which grows fast and fixes nitrogen in the soil, is a culturally significant species still known to all Trung and plainly visible in the valley — it was traditionally also used as firewood and building material. “During clearing, larger *Alnus* trees are selected to be retained and pollarded, whereas smaller trees and other undergrowth are cut, dried, and then burned,” report Shen, Wilkes et al. in the most complete description of traditional Trung swiddening available.

“Burning the dried vegetation accelerates decomposition, releases useful nutrients for crop production, and kills weeds and pests. Some months after burning, *Alnus* saplings previously collected from nearby locations are transplanted to the cleared site.

Pollarding the retained *Alnus* trunks reduces shading impacts on crops, and the thin branches that subsequently grow are sometimes also cut and burned in the second and third years of cropping to maintain soil fertility.”²³

Supplementing this have been permanent maize fields and vegetable gardens, which continue today, and a variety of hunting, fishing, and gathering practices — old Trung grannies are still adept at seizing wasps’ nests, for instance, and the larvae are considered a great treat. The dilemma of Trung livelihood today is that a great many of these subsistence practices, particularly swiddening and hunting, are now forbidden by

²² Now, with the complete demise of swiddening, few families still cultivate, retain seeds, or even remember many of these crop types.

²³ This description is largely based on Shen, Wilkes, et al. 2010, 205–211.

the Chinese state for ostensibly environmental reasons. Though more livestock is now kept — traditionally there was little if any, with hunting the main source of occasional meat — the principal subsistence strategies today are dependence on the Chinese state and precarious wage labor. Despite recent evidence that swiddening may aid in the maintenance of biological diversity and have other advantages over permanent monocultures, China has implemented the Sloping Land Conversion Program (SLCP) 退耕还林 *tuīgèng huánlín*, along with a series of logging bans since 1998, in the name of reforestation. One first-hand observer of the switch described the process: “One might say that SLCP has traded ‘nature’ conservation and food security goals for the biocultural heritage of a people and their right to pursue sustainable livelihoods without relying on government handouts to meet their basic needs.”²⁴

Over the course of three years (2003-2005), most arable land in the Dúlóng River valley (933 hectares, including 663 hectares of swidden land then in the cultivation phase) was converted to forest. The vast majority of permanent arable land was also left to re-forest. Government grain subsidies to farming families, later replaced by direct cash payments, were meant to fill in the gap — they were initially promised for 8 years and then later extended. Coupled with other developments (discussed below), the government’s longer-term strategy was both to transform these former farmers into mobile laborers able to join the market economy²⁵ and to transform the valley *in situ* into a eco- and minority tourism area.

Previously, sheer distance and expense meant that very few Dúlóng could join China’s “floating population” of migrant laborers, but more are now making the move from their village to the township and then to the county seat level, and sometimes beyond

²⁴ Gros 2014, 90-91.

²⁵ Harwood 2014, 97.

that to the prefectural capital, even the provincial capital of Kūnmíng, and (in a handful of cases) even Beijing, over 2000 miles away. A formal labor export program, attempted by the local government in 2008, sent 19 Dúlóng farmers to work in the eastern industrial city of Dōngguān 东莞. Education, however is the usual way out of the valley — a way out that many now seek. Secondary school is only available outside the valley, and those who perform best or have the resources now go on to university, if not further afield. The main reason they might return would be to work for the township, county, or prefectural governments, which are major employers, especially of minorities. As a small minority, the Trung are eligible for certain government benefits.

Conservation programs are not without their own logic. The botanical and biological diversity of northwest Yúnnán is remarkable, due to climate, isolation from large human population centers, and a geographic position between upland Southeast Asia and the Tibetan plateau. The Chinese government has classified the Dúlóng River valley as a provincial-level (1983) and national-level (1986) nature reserve, setting the stage for a variety of conservation measures, at least in theory if not in practice. Conservation International, the World Wildlife Fund, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature have identified the region as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, and UNESCO has listed the region as a World Heritage site for being “an epicentre of Chinese biodiversity... one of the richest temperate regions of the world in terms of biodiversity.” Though China does not have a single national park system, a number of different government bureaus and levels manage the Three Parallel Rivers National Park, which includes 15 different areas and 1.7 million hectares in total. One major section of it is the Gāolígòng Mountain National Nature Reserve — over 500,000 hectares, established in 1983 and including the entire Trung homeland.

Botanists estimate that approximately 3,500 species of endemic plants grow within the Gāolígòng Mountain National Nature Reserve, approximately 10 percent of which are found nowhere else on earth, and including 55 that are rare or endangered. Biological diversity is no less impressive: more than 400 vertebrate species and 1,700 invertebrate species have been recorded within the reserve. Xu and Wilkes 2004²⁶ report that over 2000 species of medicinal plants can be found in this corner of Yúnnán, and these are indeed a major economic focus. New species are still discovered on a not infrequent basis. Despite reports that the old trade routes and hunting trails to Myanmar and Tibet are now overgrown and impassable, I found that some Trung, despite the recent ban on hunting, still knew and used those trails and were familiar with the Myanmar side of the Gāolígòng Mountains.

The ultimate outcome of conservation efforts remains in doubt, but what is certain is that the last 20 years have brought massive changes to the human environment and to Trung livelihood and culture. Most iconically, there was the first, mostly unpaved 96-km car road into the Dúlóng river valley, completed in 1999 at a reported cost of 98 million yuan and terminating in the central town of Kōngdāng 空当, site of the township government and a place where some non-Trung small business owners and traders settle semi-permanently or cycle through. The road originates in Cikaī, the seat of Gòngshān County, where one-third of the county's 35,000 people live and where government, trade, and education are concentrated for a substantial rural hinterland, not to mention taxis, karaoke clubs, churches, and public amenities.

The 1999 road was transformative, but in a still limited way, as it was closed at least half the year by winter snows. By November 2014, a remade, all-seasons, fully paved road had been completed, including a 6-kilometer tunnel at an altitude of over 3,000 meters. “The opening of the highway will lead the Dúlóng people to prosperity and

²⁶ Xu and Wilkes 2004.

happiness,” announced Yúnnán Party Secretary Lǐ Jìhéng 李纪恒.²⁷ At a reported cost this time over 700 million yuan, one of the country’s most isolated places was now fully open for business. Outsiders, still relatively few, have begun to arrive in greater numbers — as tourists, border guards, officials, teachers, traders, temporary laborers etc. As of early 2016, there was even a boutique hotel open in the model traditional hamlet of *pə³¹kɿa⁵³waŋ⁵⁵*, where neo-traditional showcase houses with thatched roofs have been built.²⁸

Underlying economic conditions nonetheless remain dire, and ultimate questions of livelihood remain unresolved — the county is still officially recognized as a ‘poor mountain area county’ (贫困山区县), indeed one of China’s poorest, with the majority of the population living below the national poverty line. Within the broader frameworks of the national Western Development Strategy 西部大开发 launched in 2000 and the New Socialist Countryside 新社会主义农村, the provincial government has reportedly poured over one billion yuan (including some of the road-building funds) into its ‘Help the whole Dúlóng nationality’ 独龙整族帮扶项目 project. Besides road-building, which has now extended not just into the valley but along the valley floor itself, the aim has been to improve housing conditions, infrastructure, social development and population ‘quality’ (素质), as well as contributing to environmental protection. Entirely new villages — 26 “settlement areas”, some near traditional sites, others quite a bit further — have been built near the road, with new housing stock (1,068 homes) in somewhat traditional style but with distinctive blue iron roofs and a new kind of spatial organization no longer based around the hearth. Electricity, phone service, Internet, and the rest have all appeared within recent years, and their penetration is becoming more complete even as some traditional lifeways persist. By

²⁷ Guo and Hu 2014.

²⁸ Wong 2016.

2009, according to official figures, annual income had already risen sharply to 2300 yuan (~\$365) per annum in the north of the valley and over 2700 (~\$435) in Kongdang — still very low by Chinese standards. Yet a significant portion of this income now comes from subsidies which may not continue, and a wave of suicides testifies to a profound and growing sense of dislocation.²⁹

Political History

Records on Trung history are thin on the ground. The early 14th century *Dà-Yuán dàiyī tǒngzhì* only mentions the Trung (Qiao) in passing as one of eight groups in the Lìjiāng 丽江 region. The Yongzheng-era (early 18th century) *Yúnnán Tǒngzhì* 《云南通志》 reports, in the formulaic fashion in which barbarians were often described sight unseen, that the Trung “use leaves for clothing, eat hair and drink blood, have no houses but live in mountain caves”. Only slightly more specific, possibly first-hand information begins to emerge with the Qianlong-era (mid-late 18th century) *Lìjiāng fǔzhìliùè* 《丽江府志略》, in which the Trung (Qìu) are mentioned as being distinct from the Nu. Broadly, the pattern of Trung history seems to fit broadly into the “Zomian” pattern of Tibeto-Burman peoples across the Himalayas and upland Southeast Asia,³⁰ where deeply archaic features (of the language, for instance) coexisted with innovations like New World cultigens such as potatoes and maize, which are now so deeply embedded in Trung society as to be considered “authentically Trung”. There is nothing incompatible in recognizing the profound comparative isolation of the Trung world while also seeing it as a “shatter zone”, an area of refuge and avoidance where statecraft, irrigated agriculture, writing and other features of lowland society were known of but consciously resisted.

²⁹ Wong 2016. See also Gros 2014.

³⁰ Scott 2009. van Schendel 2002.

Morse and Morse 1966 posit Rawang origins in the Mekong and Nù River valleys to the east on the basis of place names mentioned in shamanic chants that trace the route taken by the dead back to an original homeland.³¹ The Trung, among whom there appear to be no extant migration stories for the whole group, trace their presence in the valley to the earliest days of humanity. Individual clans, however, do have migration stories — meticulously traced by Gros, they repeatedly reflect migration patterns in two directions: west from the Nù River to the Dúlóng and south within the Dúlóng River valley.³² Other directions of migration are of course attested as well — within recent memory (the 1950s), migrants from the Third Township went east and settled in the Nù River valley south of Bīngzhōngluò, at Xiǎo Chálà. The Taron, who headed further west and north into Myanmar, are another case in point. Mobility and displacement appear to have been the rule rather than the exception — toponyms and oral history indicate that the search for fertile land and good hunting were primary motivators.

The outlines of the Trung creation story seem to be relatively stable. The highest mountains in the region, considered to be the residences of the *la*⁵⁵ spirits who mediate between the spirits of earth and the spirits of the sky, are known as *kə*³¹*wa*⁵⁵*ka*⁵⁵*pu*⁵⁵ (from Tibetan *Kha-ba-dkar-po*, “white snow mountain”).³³ The Tibetan *Kha-ba-dkar-po* refers to just the single, holy peak in today’s Diqing 迪庆 Prefecture, a major site of kora pilgrimage. This iconic peak, northeast of Trung territory and nearly on the border of today’s Tibetan Autonomous Region, is known to the Trung as *jaŋ*⁵⁵*mu*⁵⁵ *kə*³¹*wa*⁵⁵*ka*⁵⁵*pu*⁵⁵ and is sacred to the Trung as the site where humanity originated. It was there on the region’s highest peak that the progenitors *puŋ*⁵⁵ and *naŋ*⁵⁵, the first

³¹ Morse and Morse 1966

³² Gros 2005, 269.

³³ Gros 2005, 469-470.

brother and sister, were allowed by the divine spirit $gə^{31}mu^{55}$ to take refuge from the flood that engulfed everything else. “And it was up there that mankind began to develop and split off into different groups,” explains the storyteller.

When the flood began to recede, the two siblings discovered that they were the only people left. Though they placed a bowl full of water between themselves every night when they went to sleep, the bowl was moved to the side by the morning — they ended up in the same bed together. $gə^{31}mu^{55}$ made us become man and wife in order to propagate mankind, $naŋ^{55}$ and $puŋ^{55}$ think to themselves, so that from us all mankind would develop — and $gə^{31}mu^{55}$ proves it by instantly creating nine river valleys and nine rivers for the paired sons and daughters of the primal couple to disperse and inhabit. The ja^{55} (Chinese) are usually mentioned as the eldest pair, receiving first choice, after which may usually come the $mək^{55}pəi^{55}$ (Tibetans) or $nuŋ^{55}$ (Nu). The Trung generally say that they stem from the third-oldest pair, who find their inevitably subordinate but proper place in this world of river valleys.³⁴

The notched wooden message boards ($çiŋ^{55}kau^{55}$) that seem to have been used formerly for the transmission of messages about taxes, marriages, celebrations and so on have not survived, nor have the knotted cords, perhaps like Andean *quipu*, which have been reported. Oral histories emphasize a highly egalitarian but often destitute society, organized around clans but with little else in the way of formal political organization. At least in times of peril, the Trung might look to $ka^{55}saŋ^{55}$, orators and mediators who were held to be “good at speaking”, and $da^{55}ba^{55}$, fighting heroes who could lead the resistance against invaders — but these were not fixed or hereditary titles. Spiritual figures, including Trung shamans ($nam^{55}sa^{55}$) and Tibetan Buddhist

³⁴ There may be flexible variation in how other groups in the region are listed in this creation story, which as much explains varying intergroup relations as it does the diversification of humanity into $ŋə^{31}ru^{55}$ (types/groups/species). See Gros 2005, 93-94.

leaders (in Trung, *la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵* does not necessarily denote an incarnate Buddha) might also lead the community in times of trouble.

Trung oral history, with some confirmation from 19th century Chinese sources, report that the worst depredations came from local sources: the Tibetans in Cháwǎlóng 察瓦龙 who dominated the northern end of the valley and the Lisu raiders (*ko⁵⁵laʔ⁵⁵*) who terrorized the south. This basic north-south distinction, strongly evident in the language, also runs through many aspects of life in the valley — differential Tibetan and Lisu influences are sometimes cited as an explanation, but there is less direct evidence about the Lisu.

Some older people today still remember the last of these incidents,³⁵ which seem to have continued into the Nationalist period, but the raids are also now part of a collective memory created and maintained by teachers, publications, and local Party officials, among others — a thin but standard narrative of Trung history which ends with “Liberation” 解放 in 1949. Beforehand, Chinese sovereignty, though occasionally asserted from a great distance, was apparently never actually a factor on the ground. Gathering the sources, Gao and Duan 2002 repeat the standard charge that the Trung chafed under the exactions of the Lijiang-based *tǔsì* 土司 (also called *tǔguǎn* 土管) and wanted direct contact, if possible, with an imperial court in Beijing that claimed suzerainty and might bring some relief from exploitation.³⁶

“Once upon a time, Cháwǎlóng would extract tribute from our people, making them pay tribute in [the medicinal plant] Chinese goldthread... or in animal skins. After we had paid the tribute in animal skins, our people had to buy their salt” — this is a

³⁵ I recorded several narratives featuring raids and Trung resistance.

³⁶ Gao and Duan 2002.

representative, schematic account I recorded. Particularly in the northern part of the valley, the Tibetan influence, at least by the early 20th century, went considerably deeper, influencing commercial, spiritual, and economic life. Trung shamanism drew on local Tibetan practices, including the liturgical language³⁷ and the principal Trung holiday of *kʷal³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵* 卡雀哇, and “lamas” could be respected figures.³⁸ The Cháwǎlóng *pɔn⁵⁵* (leaders, chiefs) and their hereditary, tribute-collecting deputies (*lɛm⁵⁵bu⁵⁵*), aided by Tibetan trading partners (*bəŋ⁵⁵nəm⁵⁵*), managed a complex ritual-commercial exchange with the Trung that might also involve harsh justice and the drafting of Trung people into a kind of serfdom/peonage/slavery (*la³¹du⁵⁵*), often in a transfer process known as *ɕu⁵³ də³¹bon⁵⁵* ‘presenting captives’ and involving Trung intermediaries (*ɕu³¹tap⁵⁵*). The slaves were “typically orphans, individuals who did not manage to start a family, the poor who could not pay taxes or tribute, or thieves and even sorcerers... people [who] were regarded as not having a valid social existence.”³⁹

The commercial complexity of Trung-Tibetan relations in the past is hard to gauge today, but there is evidence from the lexicon that some innovations in material culture came this way. Trade was always secondary to subsistence, but *cuŋ⁵⁵* (business, trade, commerce) and *cuŋ³¹ba⁵⁵* (merchant) came from Tibetan into Trung, as did the names of material goods, such as certain types of Tibetan-style earrings, *ŋul³¹kʷi⁵⁵* (metal, decorated with stone) and *wə³¹tʰi⁵³*. Though there is little evidence for the use of money besides the Tibetan loanword *ŋul⁵⁵* (*jaʔ⁵⁵*, however, is the word in the Fourth Township dialect), Trung people began to acquire some iron tools, notably knives, axes, woks, teapots, and tripods, as well as salt, clothing, and ornaments, according to travellers’

³⁷ Gros, who studied the language of the heavily Tibetanized and archaic language of *sə³¹mot⁵⁵* ‘vows, incantations’, says they are understood sentence by sentence via fixed formula and ritual context.

³⁸ See Gros 2005.

³⁹ Gros 2011.

accounts. Other loanwords, via Northern Lisu, testify to foods and goods that must have gone from the south: *xə³¹biʔ⁵⁵* ‘potato’, *bɔ³¹ka⁵⁵* ‘pen’, *na³¹li⁵⁵* ‘watch’.

Arguably, the most important “trade” item during this period was livestock. The Qing official Xià Hú 夏瑚 reports the raising of cattle for beef as becoming more common by the time of his early 20th century visit, including the *ŋə³¹puʔ⁵⁵* ‘Trung cow’, 独龙牛, *Bos frontalis*, which is unique within China but seems to have come to the Dúlóng River valley from the south in relatively recent times. (It was an economic mainstay among the Rawang.) Trung oral histories mention that people would trade large quantities of medicinal plants (such as *mə³¹ciʔ⁵⁵*, fritillary bulbs), animal skins, and other forest products to the Tibetans for a single cow. While the ownership of cattle must have been a marker of incipient inequality in Trung society, the desire for cattle also became bound up in the prestige economy of a potlatch-like ritual, the *də³¹ruʔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³*, 剽牛 or “group-making” which featured the ritualized sacrifice of a cow and its ritualized distribution in a celebratory feast. The *də³¹ruʔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³*, today known as the Trung celebration par excellence, became associated with *kʌl³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵*, itself bound up in a local version of the lunar Tibetan New Year *lo³¹səʔ⁵⁵* and now arbitrarily fixed as January 10 by the government, and with the attempt to ensure fertility and prosperity in the new year.⁴⁰

Attempts to reach the source of the Irrawaddy brought Westerners to the region, who left minimal but valuable accounts. The first seems to have been Henri Prince d’Orléans, whose 1895 expedition to discover the source of the Irrawaddy brought him into contact with the “Tourong”, but he was soon followed by British expeditions across Assam and northern Burma. With the crucial assistance of local guides, the famous “plant hunters” of the late 19th and early 20th centuries — among them Frank

⁴⁰ See Gros 2005, 442-452.

Kingdon-Ward, George Forrest and Heinrich Handel-Mazzetti — were among the first Westerners to traverse and describe the area, as were Christian missionaries.

The visit by Xià Hú in 1908, the first clear evidence of a Chinese official coming to the valley, was part of a small-scale “Great Game” that developed in the late 19th century and featured the British coming over from Burma, the French trickling north from Indochina, the newly concerned Chinese, and the region’s traditional Tibetan and Lisu forces. The net result would be the departure of the overextended British and French⁴¹, the confinement of Tibetan and Lisu influence to the Nù River valley, and the ushering in of Sinification. Xià Hú’s mission apparently succeeded in its dual goal of countering the French and British exploratory missions then beginning to penetrate the region and gathering valuable intelligence about the people and their environment, as recorded in his 13,000-character 《怒俅边隘详情》 (Detailed Description of the Nù and Trung Border Pass).

The Tibetans in Cháwǎlóng, however, continued to contest for control of the region into the 1920s, and the French and British presence continued at least in a very limited sense as well, with missionary activity through 1949. The revolution of 1911 in Beijing and the resulting Nationalist period resulted in the creation of a Border Colonization bureau 殖边公署 in the Nù River valley, which then became an administrative office for the region, which was then newly reorganized along bureaucratic lines into four *baǒ* 保, according to the Nationalist *baǒjiǎ* 保甲 system, with a Bureau of Public Security 俅江公安局 — all prefiguring later developments, though impact on the ground may have been comparatively small.

⁴¹ Their religions, heavily indigenized, would remain. Modern Chinese sources, anachronistically on the basis of a few unclear incidents, sometimes cast the Trung as anticolonial border guards defending the Chinese motherland 祖国 (e.g. Li Jinming 2000).

After 1949, the Communist Party's arrival in the region — Liberation, 解放, or *gaifang*, following the Southwest Mandarin pronunciation used by older Trung — unquestionably represented a watershed. In popular Trung memory, this marks the end of a lawless period at the mercy of bandits and outside invaders and the beginning of a kind of modernity. Today's administrative structures, drawing on the Nationalist period, were put in place, and the old road 老路, not much more than a trail over the mountains, was used by a state caravan (ultimately the last in China) which brought food, medicine, and other goods into the valley. The Trung were given what was billed as their proper name, as we have seen, and classified as an official minority in what has been seen as a relatively straightforward application of the minority classification program 民族识别. Following Engels' reading of the American anthropologist Lewis Morgan, who classified five stages of social development, the new Chinese state judged the Trung to be in a state of "primitive communism", given their largely hunter-gatherer economy and apparent lack of hierarchical class structures and capital accumulation. As such, the Trung were deemed to be eligible for a direct transition to modern socialism as it was developing along Chinese or Soviet lines, bypassing the "feudal" stage ascribed to their Tibetan neighbors, among others.

Material Culture

Early accounts described the Trung as cave-dwellers and sometimes, more improbably, as tree-dwellers. For cave-dwelling, at any rate, there is evidence — though these habitats seem to have served primarily during times of conflict or danger from the natural world. Traditional housing stock, almost entirely replaced over the last decade (as described earlier), meant bamboo wattle houses in the south of the valley and log cabins in the north, and thatched roofs were common. The largest villages might have up to 20 households, the smaller ones just a few belonging to a single lineage. Some villages stayed more or less on the same site while others came and went, with rebuilding and re-siting fairly common — *contra* the exoticizing discourse of

timelessness. Houses were surrounded by garden yards (*cum*³¹*put*⁵⁵). Before a complex series of social and economic changes elevated the nuclear family unit, “longhouses”⁴² known as *cum*³¹*ma*⁵⁵ (‘mother houses’) or *cum*³¹*pa*⁵⁵ (‘father houses’) were reportedly common, consisting of two parallel rows of hearth areas, each hearth used by a nuclear family.

If the future of Trung building is today in doubt, there is likely to be more continuity for Trung weaving, the most prominent and salient form of traditional production in the valley — and still the preserve of adult women. Gathering and preparing the materials and then weaving the beautiful rainbow-hued blankets (*mu*⁷⁵⁵*ciŋ*⁵⁵ *ɟɔ*⁷⁵⁵, 独龙毯) on a traditional backloom (*tar*³¹*tɕa*⁵⁵) is a remarkable and time-consuming process. Though Chinese looms (*ɟɔ*⁷⁵⁵*la*⁵³ *tɕi*⁵⁵*tɕi*³¹) have been known for some time, Trung women still typically use a portable backstrap loom with several wooden rods, which is tied between the weaver and any secure point, often the wooden column of a house’s front “porch”. When wild hemp is still gathered, it is generally stripped, boiled, dried, and dyed, and mixed with imported cotton. Nearly every home has a traditional blanket or two, and the rainbow cloth (now a salient marker of Trung identity) is also featured on vests and shirts. Ersatz “traditional clothing”, of a generalized Yúnnán minority type, is also sometimes seen in touristic and ceremonial settings — in everyday life, manufactured clothing is generally the norm. Other kinds of weaving and sewing continue, as do woodworking (bows and arrows) and bamboo basket-weaving.

The relative lack of material goods among the Trung feeds into a larger discourse of “backwardness” (落后), which only seems to grow as more goods come within reach. No trip is taken to the county seat of Gòngshān or indeed any other large town without something being brought back — in one case, I witnessed the excitement caused by the

⁴² Longhouses of a broadly similar style have been noted elsewhere in the Himalayas. See Gros 2005, 304.

installation of a washing machine, a first for the family, in an otherwise traditional Trung house. The last decade has seen a substantial change — many families now have a television, DVD/VCD players, cell phones, cooking implements and dishes, and a wide range of other goods from the outside world. Newer houses have beds, blankets, windows, and racks where dishes and other items are kept, though kitchen appliances are not yet common and most cooking is done in large woks or kettles placed on a tripod (*mə³¹g.nu⁵⁵*) directly over the fire. Outside the home, most men still carry large, flat, iron knives (*çəm⁵³*) and men and women often still transport things in expertly made baskets of various types, but usually made of woven bamboo.

Though consumption of purchased, mass-produced food and drink is on the rise, food production processes in the home remain substantially as they have been. In some places, millstones (*rəŋ³¹taʔ⁵⁵*) may still be used for crushing grains. Wooden mortars (*çəm⁵⁵pəŋ⁵³*) and pestles (*duŋ³¹bli⁵⁵*) were still in evidence. Corn was hung around the home, while wood and meat were dried and preserved with smoke on a small suspended bamboo platform just above the hearth (*xrəm⁵⁵tçi⁵³*). Cereals, such as those used in alcohol production, were stored in a large area under the roof, from which the *xrəm⁵⁵tçi⁵³* was suspended. Homemade alcohol has remained popular — though any use of alcohol whatsoever is forbidden in Christian households — and is typically made by women from corn, rice (a recent development), or other grains. Boiled, cooled, sprinkled with yeast, and then laid away for a few weeks in a large basket or plastic bag, the would-be brew is transferred, mixed together, and continually checked for the fermentation smell. Eventually the mush is cooked on a makeshift stove, mixed with copious amounts of water, and a steaming process releases the strong moonshine that results.

One other aspect of Trung culture that deserves special mention because of its salience, especially in the Chinese imagination, is facial tattooing (*bəŋ⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵* 纹面).⁴³ Though the practice of tattooing young women ended in the 1950s, effectively banned by the government as a “feudal”, misogynistic practice, several older women with the tattoos are still alive. For the small but steady number of visitors, photographers, and tourists who come to the region, they are an irresistible draw, representing the Trung “brand” to the wider world more than any other symbol. Some now understandably charge outsiders who want a photograph. The standard Chinese explanation for the practice, as elsewhere in the Himalayas, is that these tattoos served as protection for the women, by rendering them unsightly to the invaders who might otherwise abduct them. In this sense, the tattoos are an expression (and enforcement) of Trung endogamy, and the tattooing is not necessarily seen as being unsightly.

Clan and Kinship

The exact number of Trung clans (*ŋə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵*, 氏族) is not known — Chinese sources ritually cite the number 15, but there seem to have been more. Moreover, this patrilineal clan system is in the process of breaking down, and most young people today are likely to be confused by the question of what clan they belong to and to respond instead with the name of their home village. Indeed, there is considerable overlap and natural confusion between clan names and place names, but the two are not identical, especially given recent geographic shifts.

Terminology only adds to the conclusion, since *ŋə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵* is a generic word for kind, type, and even ethnic group — although some Trung clans are also found among the Gòngshān Nù and the Rawang. The word *tsau⁵⁵* is sometimes used interchangeably with *ŋə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵* but can also indicate “local lineages”, or 家族 in Chinese, that represent an

⁴³ See Gros 2005, 225-254 for a fuller discussion, including documentation of specific patterns.

even smaller unit within the clan. In any case, the practical, everyday aspects of clan life have not really been in force for some time, for instance the fishing areas along the river reserved for a particular clan (*də³¹g^wa⁵⁵*) — though local rights may still generally and more loosely be respected today — or the former system in which certain clans function as the “givers” and others as the “receivers” of brides. Even Trung names, which once incorporated a clan or lineage element along with a birth order or personal name, are now less likely to do so. Clan members were known as the “children” of a given clan, e.g. members of the *kə³¹buŋ⁵⁵* clan were *kə³¹buŋ⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³*, using the diminutive suffix that also means child.

Trung clan and family structure have been transformed on nearly every level in recent decades. A tradition of ultimogeniture, whereby at least the youngest son (if not others) would remain with his family, is giving way to a situation where many old people are isolated in their villages while their children leave the valley for work. Exogamy, though not widespread, is now common as it never was before, especially as Trung women look for access to opportunities beyond the valley — this may be one cause of a significant gender disparity with regard to language attitudes.⁴⁴ Nothing remains of past polygamy, which existed to some extent among the better-off before 1949, except the vocabulary: *li³¹tuŋ⁵⁵* (first wife), *li³¹tɕi⁵⁵* (second wife), *li³¹nui⁵⁵* (third wife). Likewise, both levirate marriage (by which a man marries his brother’s wife if the brother dies) and sororate marriage (by which a woman marries her sister’s husband if the sister dies) were apparently practiced — their residue remains in kinship terms (**tɕum⁵⁵* is parallel aunt, step-mother, and parallel uncle’s wife; **wəŋ⁵³* is parallel uncle, step-father, and parallel aunt’s husband).

⁴⁴ Perlin 2009 found much more positive attitudes towards Lisu and Chinese among Trung women. Mixed Trung/non-Trung couples are particularly common outside the valley, and in such families Trung is much less likely to be passed on. It is still the norm among all groups in the region for women to move after marriage to the husband’s village.

Straub 2015 compiles existing information on kinship terms in different Nungish languages, and there are substantial commonalities.⁴⁵ Personal names are canonically composed of the patrilineal clan or local lineage name (which does not transfer with marriage) followed by a birth-order term, e.g. $\partial^{31}pan^{55}r\eta^{55}pu\eta^{55}$ (first-born male of the $\partial^{31}pan^{55}r\eta^{55}$ clan) in Trung, or *Yintvng Dø* (second-born male of the Yintvng clan) in Rawang. A small number of personal names are also in use, which may or may not be combined with birth-order names — for example, sar^{55} ‘new’ may be used in the name $tin^{55}sar^{55}$ (‘new second-born-male’) as well as in $\partial\eta^{31}ju^{53}sa^{55}$ (‘new seed’). Other examples include $su\eta^{55}$, from the word meaning to guard or protect, and $\partial^{31}bai^{55}$, a name given to children whose umbilical cords are tangled at birth, or sometimes to the children of women who had been infertile or experienced miscarriages.

Within the household, the village, or the extended family, it usually suffices to use birth-order names paired with possessive pronouns (e.g. $ik^{55}pu\eta^{55}$, “our Pung”); kinship terms with the special 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person kinship prefixes $\langle \partial^{31}- \rangle$, $\langle n\partial^{31}- \rangle$, and $\langle \partial\eta^{31}- \rangle \sim \langle \partial k^{55}- \rangle$, (e.g. $n\partial^{31}la^{53}$ “your cousin”); or to combine kin terms with birth-order “suffixes”, e.g. $\partial^{31}la^{53}pu\eta^{55}$ (“my first-cousin Pung”). The gender suffixes $\langle -p\partial i^{53} \rangle$ (‘male’) and $\langle -m\partial i^{53} \rangle$ may be added to differentiate gender-neutral terms. There are dyadic terms for mother-and-child ($m\partial i^{31}ch\partial l^{53}$) and father-and-child ($p\partial i^{31}t\partial l^{53}$), and there is occasional reduplication of kinship terms, especially by children, e.g. $ka\eta^{55}ka\eta^{53}$ ‘grandpa’, or Fourth Township $ja^{55}ja^{55}$ ‘parallel aunt, parallel husband’s wife, stepmother’. Christian names have spread with the faith — more so among the mostly Christian Rawang — and they may be combined with clan or place names in the traditional fashion, e.g. $t\partial^{31}m\partial i^{53}d\partial m^{55}j\partial^{55}xa\eta^{55}$ (‘John’ from the Tameidam clan).

⁴⁵ Straub 2015 mentions up to 7 for each gender in Rəmøl dialect, with nicknames used after that. Among terms and their influence in Northern Lisu are traced in Bradley 2007.

In the past, Trung families were larger. China's one-child policy has generally allowed the Trung, as a small rural minority, to have up to three children. Trung has a system of at least nine different birth-order names for each gender, though all but the first few are now falling out of use and there may be disagreement or confusion towards the bottom of the list. Listed below is the system as it is remembered today by a diminishing number of elders. There is considerable variation in usage, possibly because the system is breaking down and possibly because there is some confusion between citation forms and what seem to be direct address terms (here in parentheses) that are sometimes completely distinct from, or in other cases variations on, the reference terms, which are also used in direct address. Monosyllabic birth-order terms are often used with the preface <a³¹->, in both citation form and in direct address, e.g. a³¹ tin⁵⁵. tui³¹ naʔ⁵⁵ 'little sibling' is reportedly used after the ninth child, and Straub mentions tam⁵⁵ as being a nickname for the last child. Dialect variation for these terms within Trung is relatively limited — of the list below, tin⁵⁵ is cen⁵⁵, and nen⁵⁵ is nen⁵⁵, in the First Township; bəŋ³¹ nəm⁵⁵ is shortened to bə³¹ nəm⁵⁵ in the Fourth Township dialect.

	Male	Female
First-born	puŋ ⁵⁵	nəŋ ⁵⁵ / kə ³¹ ɲəŋ ⁵⁵
Second-born	tin ⁵⁵ (du ⁵⁵ ɲi ⁵⁵)	nen ⁵⁵ (tai ⁵⁵ , nen ⁵⁵ tai ⁵⁵)
Third-born	kʷən ⁵⁵	cəŋ ⁵⁵ (gə ³¹ ɲeʔ ⁵⁵)
Fourth-born	tsuən ⁵⁵ (ku ⁵⁵ ɲu ⁵⁵)	du ⁵⁵ (du ⁵⁵ na ⁵⁵)
Fifth-born	təŋ ⁵⁵ (təŋ ⁵⁵ ba ⁵⁵)	tɕin ⁵⁵ , nun ⁵⁵ (tɕə ³¹ nəŋ ⁵⁵)
Sixth-born	pui ⁵⁵ (bi ⁵⁵ ɟa ⁵⁵)	təŋ ³¹ ga ⁵⁵
Seventh-born	ɟoŋ ⁵⁵	tam ⁵⁵
Eighth-born	ɲai ⁵⁵	nai ⁵⁵
Ninth-born	bəŋ ³¹ nəm ⁵⁵	?

Table 1: Birth order names

Broadly speaking, the Trung kinship system can be classified, as Straub notes for Rawang, as being of the “Iroquois type” described in traditional kinship studies — here as in other such systems, the tradition of cross-cousin marriage is marked in the language. Categories differ in each generation, and the cross/parallel distinction is salient. There are unique terms for Ego’s parents, but then the divide is parallel (paternal uncle and maternal aunt’s husband are **wəŋ*⁵³; maternal aunt and paternal uncle’s husband are **tɕum*⁵⁵) and cross (maternal uncle and paternal aunt’s husband are **ku*⁵³; paternal aunt and maternal uncle’s wife are **ni*⁵³). Parallel cousins are designated by **nəm*⁵⁵ (as are Ego’s siblings), while cross cousins are designated by **la*⁵³ (as are siblings-in-law) and there is in addition the specific asymmetric term **mɛt*⁵⁵ (only for the male Ego) that designates a female cross-cousin, i.e. an ideal marriage partner.

Shamanic and Religious Traditions

Today a significant number of Trung people are Christians, attending locally run churches in a broadly Protestant, heavily indigenized tradition common to the Rawang, Lisu, and other minorities in the region, which can ultimately be traced back to American missionaries, notably the famous Morse family. In the Dúlóng River valley, they are concentrated in the south, close to the Myanmar border, where they have frequent contact with Rawang cousins and correlative kin and enjoy some measure of grudging tolerance from local Communist Party authorities, with the Religious Affairs Bureau 宗教局 keeping close watch. There is anecdotal evidence that Christian belief and practice, which have only appeared in the last 20 to 30 years, are growing and spreading north. A prohibition against drinking and smoking is a hallmark of the faith, and many Trung believers mention that they became Christians as a way out of alcoholism and bad health, or else because a spouse or close relative had converted.

Animist and shamanic traditions, on the other hand, are clearly on the wane, despite a small revival following the persecutions of the Cultural Revolution. According to the traditional Trung conception, all living beings including humans, animals, plants, and supernatural beings, are accompanied by *pə³¹la⁵³*, a vital essence the loss of which brings death. Not much is said about the Trung afterlife, and there is no record of an ancestor cult, but the dead are said to go to “the land of the dead” (*ə³¹çi⁵³ mə³¹li⁵⁵*) after burial in the ground.⁴⁶

The Trung do not believe in a fixed number of spirits, but speak of spirits with different functions and locations, and of their inhering in all manner of things, including rocks, water, and mountains. Though there is a creator deity *gə³¹mu⁵⁵*, and there are other “celestial” deities associated with the sky (*mə³¹pei⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵* and his female equivalent *mə³¹pei⁵³ mə³¹ʒəl⁵³*), these have nothing like the overwhelming importance of an omnipotent deity like the Christian god, who is known in Trung as *gə³¹rɛ⁵⁵*.

In addition to the *la⁵⁵* (mountain spirits) mentioned earlier, there are specific spirits who influence the outcome of the hunt: the master hunting spirit *ʒəm³¹daʔ⁵⁵*, as well as the *ɬə³¹daʔ⁵⁵*, the *ɕa⁵⁵ ə³¹kan⁵³* (masters of the hunt), and the *ɕa³¹si⁵⁵*, or animal spirit, of the prey itself. There are the *u⁵⁵plan⁵⁵*, or *tɕu³¹plan⁵⁵*, who take possession either of shamans or of those in an alcoholic frenzy, particular during the *də³¹ɬuʔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³*. There is the martial *gram³¹la⁵⁵* spirit, invoked during one particular ritual, and there is the maleficent *pra³¹doʔ⁵⁵* spirit, which lives in the high mountains. Other spirits dwell in the waters (*rə³¹saʔ⁵⁵*) or in caves (*nai⁵⁵*) or in the ground (*ə³¹sa⁵⁵ plan⁵⁵*), and others still (*mɔŋ³¹lam⁵⁵, nəm⁵³*) come to the aid of shamans so that they can combat or negotiate with other spirits, rescue fugitive souls, and proceed directly into celestial or

⁴⁶ Li Jinming 2000, 109-112.

subterranean zones. The term *plaŋ*⁵⁵ applies to invisible beings of all types, including those known in English as ghosts.

In the early 1980s, the time of the short-lived shamanic revival, there were reportedly ten active shamans (*nəm*⁵⁵*sa*⁵³) in the valley, two of them women.⁴⁷ Shamanic skills may be taught and transmitted within families, but not inherited — one must be or become a *mɛ*³¹*jaŋ*⁵³*ɿa*³¹ ‘a person who can see’, as opposed to an ordinary person unable to see the spirits because of ‘black eyes’ (*mɛ*³¹*naŋ*⁵⁵). Visits to shamans, when they still happen at all, usually take place in times of trouble, illness, or apprehension. Various forms of divination (*mən*⁵⁵) may be attempted, to see the spirits if the spirits will give a sign (*mən*⁵⁵), including egg divination (*ka*³¹*lum*⁵⁵ *mən*⁵⁵), divination with a special bamboo cane (*tɕi*³¹*klun*⁵⁵ *mən*⁵⁵), water divination (*ŋaŋ*⁵⁵ *mən*⁵⁵), divination by seeing how a bowl filled with water will land when thrown (*puu*³¹*kɔŋ*⁵⁵ *mən*⁵⁵) and divination with a type of orchid, by reading leaves that are tied together (*ɕə*³¹*wɛr*⁵⁵ *mən*⁵⁵).

The impact that local versions of Tibetan Buddhism once had on Trung religion and shamanic activity is hard to gauge today, but there undoubtedly was an impact, especially in the north of the valley. All such practices have been strongly discouraged under the People’s Republic — one of the simplest deterrents is the fact that Communist Party members cannot be part of any religion, and joining the Party remains vital for having any leadership role even at the village level. Active persecution of the shamans and a ban on all ritual activity only came into effect during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), which drove shamans to suicide, exile across the border, or else to a cessation of all practice. Ironically, the effect of that period was to leave a religious vacuum that Christianity has filled.

⁴⁷ Li Jinming 2000, 58.

In 1943, the Lisu preacher ‘Paul’ began his ministry among the Trung, and three of his young converts are said to have become the first Trung pastors four years later. Churches (*lə³¹ban⁵⁵ cum⁵³* ‘prayer houses’) are now common, particularly in the south of the valley. Contact and solidarity among Christians throughout the valley — and apparently beyond — is an entirely new phenomenon that seems to cut across traditional markers of clan, family, and locality. Christianity (often just explained with the Chinese term 信教 *xìnjiào* ‘believe in religion’) is also seen as a social movement reacting to the problems of alcoholism, poor health, and suicide. Trung preachers in the Fourth Township have expressed an interest in translating portions of scripture into their language, as their Rawang cousins have, a step which may boost literacy. Christian belief and practice are also starting to have a small effect on the lexicon, with terms coming into the language like *sə³¹ɿa⁵⁵* ‘preacher’, *mə³¹pa⁵³* ‘pastor’, *lə³¹ban⁵⁵ ni⁵³* (the first word is from Chinese 礼拜), and *ɕəŋ³¹ma⁵⁵ ʒə³¹jɛ⁵³* ‘Bible’.

Chapter 2: Phonetics and Phonology

Consonants

The Trung consonant inventory includes two voicing types: voiceless and voiced. The voiceless affricates are often pronounced with aspiration, but aspiration does not have phonemic status in the Trung sound system. There are six places of articulation for stops, five for nasals, four for fricatives, and two for affricates. Both the stop series and the dental and palatal fricatives distinguish between voiced and voiceless. There are three approximants and one lateral in the Trung sound system. The next section demonstrates the phonemic status of these segments by showing them in contrastive distribution using minimal pairs.

	Labial (Plain)	Labial (Palatalized)	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio velar	Glottal
Stops	p b	p ^j b ^j	t d		c ɟ	k g	k ^w g ^w	(ʔ)
Affricates			ts		tɕ			
Fricatives			s z		ç ʒ	x	x ^w	
Nasal	m	(m ^j)	n		ɲ	ŋ	ŋ ^w	
Lateral			l					
Approximant	w			ɹ	(j)			

Table 2: Trung consonant inventory (IPA)⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Column headings represent place of articulation; row headings represent manner of articulation. Where more than one symbol is shown, the symbol to the right represents a voiced sound. /ts/ and /tɕ/ are voiceless, /l/ is voiced. Parentheses indicate a phoneme in marginal distribution, present in only a few items.

i. Obstruents

Trung has a full series of voiceless stops /p, pʲ, t, c, k, kʷ/ as well as a corresponding voiced series /b, bʲ, d, ɟ, g, gʷ/. In the class of fricatives, the Trung sound system distinguishes voiceless /s, ɕ/ and voiced /z, ʒ/ at two places of articulation (dental and palatal), and also includes voiceless velar fricative /x/ and voiceless labiovelar fricative /xʷ/. The two affricates /ts/ and /tɕ/ are voiceless and often pronounced with aspiration — Trung has no voiced affricates, a gap in the paradigm worthy of further study.

i.a. Stops

Trung distinguishes between voiceless and voiced stops, as demonstrated by the following minimal pairs:

/p/	/b/
(1) pʊt ⁵⁵ ‘tell’	bʊt ⁵⁵ ‘lose’
pu ⁵³ ‘rot’	bu ⁵³ ‘walnut’
pɛŋ ⁵⁵ ‘flat pounded rice’	bɛŋ ⁵⁵ ‘finish’
pən ⁵⁵ ‘be useful’	bən ⁵⁵ ‘wear (earrings)’
pɔŋ ⁵³ ‘coil (thread)’	bɔŋ ⁵³ ‘be ash-colored’
pɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘half’	bɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘step over’
/t/	/d/
(2) tiʔ ⁵⁵ ‘trip up’	diʔ ⁵⁵ ‘cook until soft’
tʊp ⁵⁵ ‘be willing to do’	dʊp ⁵⁵ ‘hit’
tu ⁵⁵ ‘thousand’	du ⁵⁵ ‘arrive’
tɛn ⁵⁵ ‘hold, use’	dɛn ⁵⁵ ‘speak convincingly’
tɔn ⁵⁵ ‘finish’	dɔn ⁵⁵ ‘tell out loud’
taŋ ⁵³ ‘hemlock tree’	daŋ ⁵³ ‘lean on’

/c/

cit⁵⁵ ‘plug hole’

cw⁵⁵ ‘type of bamboo’

caŋ⁵⁵ ‘lift’

/ɟ/

jit⁵⁵ ‘be burning hot’

ɟw⁵⁵ ‘type of hunting trap’

ɟaŋ⁵⁵ ‘night’

/k/

(3) kw⁵⁵ ‘also’

ku⁵⁵ ‘chunk’

kəp⁵⁵ ‘cover’

kɔɿ⁵⁵ ‘turn around’

kən⁵⁵ ‘summon’

kwi⁵³ ‘snuggle up to’

/g/

gw⁵⁵ ‘speak’

gu⁵⁵ ‘male animal’

gəp⁵⁵ ‘carve’

gɔɿ⁵⁵ ‘be completely bald’

gan⁵⁵ ‘step’

gui⁵³ ‘shoot’

Palatal stops /c/ and /ɟ/ may be pronounced with slight affrication. Initial /k/ may be pronounced to the back, especially before back vowel /a/, as in kaŋ⁵⁵ ‘chicken’.

i.b. Fricatives

Trung distinguishes between voiceless and voiced fricatives at two points of articulation (dental and palatal), as demonstrated by the following minimal pairs:

/s/

(4) sui⁵⁵ ‘comb hair’

sum⁵³ ‘fur’

su⁵⁵ ‘nourish, raise’

sɛ⁵⁵ ‘pick, choose’

səɿ⁵³ ‘filter alcohol’

saŋ⁵⁵ ‘sound’

/z/

zui⁵⁵ ‘bear fruit’

zum⁵³ ‘tie up’

zu⁵⁵ ‘make, produce’

zɛ⁵⁵ ‘leprosy’

zəɿ⁵³ ‘be sharp’

zaŋ⁵⁵ ‘fall’

/ɕ/	/ʈ/
(5) ɕiŋ ⁵⁵ 'louse'	ʈiŋ ⁵⁵ 'ache (head)'
ɕu ⁵⁵ 'moist'	ʈu ⁵⁵ 'wash face'
ɕuŋ ⁵⁵ 'coil (vine)'	ʈuŋ ⁵⁵ 'decrease'
ɕet ⁵⁵ 'grounds (rice, corn etc.)'	ʈet ⁵⁵ 'squeeze (between fingers)'
ɕot ⁵⁵ 'peel, pare'	ʈot ⁵⁵ 'ride (horse, bicycle)'
ɕaŋ ⁵⁵ 'be wet'	ʈaŋ ⁵⁵ 'prick'

i.c. Affricates

Trung distinguishes between the dental affricate /ts/ and the palatal affricate /tɕ/, as demonstrated by the following minimal pairs:

/ts/	/tɕ/
(6) tsiŋ ⁵⁵ 'pile'	tɕiŋ ⁵⁵ 'pinch'
tsu ⁵⁵ 'sharpen'	tɕu ⁵⁵ 'catch with fishing net'
tsut ⁵⁵ 'suck'	tɕut ⁵⁵ 'pull out (hair)'
tsem ⁵⁵ 'pin (v.)'	tɕem ⁵⁵ 'side'
tsot ⁵⁵ 'time, moment'	tɕot ⁵⁵ 'make ritual aspersions'
tsaŋ ⁵⁵ 'sift'	tɕaŋ ⁵⁵ 'come down from upriver'

i.d. Glottal Stop

Glottal stop appears after every vowel except schwa, but not after diphthongs, with the sole example in my data being *laiŋ⁵⁵* 'to flash (of lightning)'. Glottal stop appears only in final position, where it is distinguished from the other final consonants allowed in Trung: the voiceless stop series /p, t, k/ and the nasals /m, n, ŋ/, as well as the lateral /l/ and alveolar approximant /ɹ/. In practice, it can be difficult for non-native speakers to distinguish glottal stop from a word-final falling tone on an open syllable, although minimal pairs are not uncommon:

/ʔ/

- (7) kɔʔ⁵⁵ ‘grow’ kɔp⁵⁵ ‘cover’ kɔŋ⁵⁵ ‘price’ kɔr⁵⁵ ‘turn around’
 kuʔ⁵⁵ ‘ferment’ kuk⁵⁵ ‘cluck’ kun⁵⁵ ‘able to endure’
 tɔʔ⁵⁵ ‘collect’ tal⁵⁵ ‘behind’ tam⁵⁵ ‘arrange’
 sɔʔ⁵⁵ ‘sound’ sɔ⁵³ ‘tooth’
 xraʔ⁵⁵ ‘taste foul’ xra⁵³ ‘gluttonous’

The other, very subtle occurrence of glottal stop is in the biactantial verb agreement system which will be discussed in Chapter 4, where postglottalized nasals occur in consonant-final stems, apparently the result of a loss of word-final vowels. Here the stop coda undergoes lenition to become the corresponding nasal, followed by a final glottal stop:

- (8) ap⁵⁵ ‘shoot’ > amʔ⁵⁵ ‘shoot.1SG > 3’
(9) sət⁵⁵ ‘beat’ > sənʔ⁵⁵ ‘beat.1SG > 3’
(10) guʔ⁵⁵ ‘say’ > guŋʔ⁵⁵ ‘say.1SG > 3’

Given the lack of minimal pairs for these forms, it seems possible the glottal stop here is simply an allophone of the relevant plosives. On the other hand, the examples in (9) appear to violate Trung’s canonical syllable structure of (C)(C)V(C)T since there are no other examples of complex codas. Glottal stop can thus either be treated as a phoneme that only appears in a restricted environment — namely, in final position following a vowel or a nasal — or one can say that Trung has syllable-final “glottal prosody” or “glottalization”, much as van Bruegel 2008 does for Atong.

Additionally, in normal speech, where a glottal stop appears in the middle of a compound word or before a suffix, it may be elided, e.g. *bru*ʔ⁵⁵ ‘kind of tree’ > *bru*³¹ʈi⁵⁵ ‘fruit of the *bru* tree’, or *kaq*⁵⁵ ‘chicken’ > *ka*³¹*bu*⁵³ ‘large chicken’.

i.e. Labiovelar Series

Trung has a labiovelar series /k^w, g^w, x^w, ŋ^w/, although the last two phonemes have a somewhat limited distribution. In native Trung words, /w/ only appears medially following velar initials, but other labialized consonants — /ts^w, /t^w/, /s^w/, /l^w/ — appear in such Chinese loanwords as *t^wan⁵⁵tɕeɿ⁵⁵* ‘unite’ or *s^waŋ⁵⁵suɿ⁵⁵* ‘arithmetic’. The native labiovelar series is demonstrated by the following minimal pairs:

	/k/	/k ^w /
(11)	ka ⁵⁵ ‘bitter’	k ^w a ⁵⁵ ‘bee’
	/g/	/g ^w /
(12)	ga ⁵⁵ ‘brighten’	g ^w a ⁵⁵ ‘wear (clothing)’
	/x/	/x ^w /
(13)	xai ⁵³ ‘acrid’	x ^w ai ⁵⁵ ‘split (by chopping)’
	/ŋ/	/ŋ ^w /
(14)	ŋaɿ ⁵⁵ ‘drink’	ŋ ^w aɿ ⁵⁵ ‘type of bamboo’

i.f. Palatalized Series

Rich in palatal phonemes, the Trung sound system also has a native series of palatalized stops /p^j, b^j, m^j/, though all are in relatively limited distribution, with /m^j/ only weakly attested for one possibly onomatopoeic item *m^ja⁵⁵* ‘chew’. The following minimal pairs substantiate the Trung native series of palatalized stops /p^j, b^j, m^j/:

	/p/	/p ^j /
(15)	pa ⁵⁵ ‘belly’	p ^j aɿ ⁵⁵ ‘break with both hands’

	/b/	/bʲ/
(16)	baʔ ⁵⁵ ‘stpe over’	bʲaʔ ⁵⁵ ‘splash’

	/m/	/mʲ/
(17)	ma ⁵⁵ ‘hide’	mʲa ⁵⁵ ‘chew’

xʲ appears to exist, marginally, as a distinct phoneme among some speakers of Third Township dialect, as established by the two minimal pairs in (17). Other areas, however, typically use the palatal fricative ɕ instead, without secondary articulation, e.g. ɕa⁵⁵ ‘hundred’ instead of xʲa⁵⁵.

	/x/	/xʲ/
(18)	xuŋ ⁵⁵ ‘smell (of alcohol)’	xʲuŋ ⁵⁵ ‘leak air’
	xəŋ ⁵⁵ ‘dazed’	xʲəŋ ⁵⁵ ‘skilled’

Palatalized segments /lʲ/ and /tʲ/ only appear in Chinese loanwords such as tsə³¹tʲɛŋ⁵³ ‘dictionary’ and lʲɛŋ⁵⁵ɕiʔ⁵⁵ ‘practice’. Among some speakers, palatization may be slight or non-contrastive especially before front vowels /i/ and /ɛ/ — cum⁵³ ‘home’ may also be pronounced kim⁵³, dɛr⁵³ ‘fart’ and dɛr⁵⁵ ‘bald’ may be pronounced more like dʲɛr⁵³ or dʲɛr⁵⁵, but there are no minimal pairs to indicate clearly that /dʲ/ is a distinctive phoneme.

ii. Sonorants

ii.a. Nasals

Trung distinguishes nasal segments in five positions: the voiced bilabial nasal /m/, the voiced alveolar nasal /n/, the voiced palatal nasal /ɲ/, the velar nasal /ŋ/, and the labiovelar nasal /ŋʷ/. The following minimal pairs are evidence of their contrastive

distribution in initial and final position, where only the bilabial, alveolar, and velar nasals can appear:

/m/	/n/	/ɲ/
(19) mɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘break	naʔ ⁵⁵ ‘black’	ɲɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘demand’

/ŋ/	/ŋ ^w /
ŋɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘drink’	ŋ ^w ɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘type of bamboo’

/m/	/n/	/ŋ/
(20) kam ⁵⁵ ‘bamboo’	kan ⁵⁵ ‘summon’	kaŋ ⁵⁵ ‘open up’

ii.b. Lateral /l/

The following minimal pairs demonstrate that lateral /l/ is a distinctive phoneme in Trung, used in initial or final position or in an initial consonant cluster (following a stop):

/l/	/ɭ/	/n/
(21) la ⁵⁵ ‘search’	ɭɑ ⁵⁵ ‘put down’	na ⁵⁵ ‘feed’
gal ⁵⁵ ‘delicious’	gaɭ ⁵⁵ ‘forge’	gan ⁵⁵ ‘step’
ə ³¹ mlɑ ⁵⁵ ‘forget’	ə ³¹ mɭɑ ⁵⁵ ‘land’	

ii.c. Approximants /ɭ/, /w/, and /j/

Trung distinguishes between three approximants: bilabial /w/, alveolar /ɭ/, and (marginally) palatal approximant /j/. Only /ɭ/ appears in final position. Because /j/, like /w/ only appears after stop consonants (b, p, m), I consider /b^j, p^j, m^j/ to be a series of palatalized labials, as discussed above. Both /w/ and /ɭ/ appear in initial position, but /j/ only does so in the Fourth Township dialect, where it corresponds to

the voiced palatal stop /j/ used elsewhere, e.g. the proximal demonstrative pronoun $j\alpha^{55} \sim j\alpha^{55}$ ‘this’. The following is the only minimal pair that seems to demonstrate that /j/ is a distinctive phoneme for Third Township speakers:

/j/	/ɟ/
(22) $\text{ə}^{31}j\alpha^{53}$ ‘that (medial)’	$\text{ə}^{31}\text{ɟ}\alpha^{53}$ ‘type of wasp’

The distinctive status of bilabial /w/ and alveolar /ɹ/ is demonstrated by the minimal pairs in (22). Initial /w/ cannot be followed by the vowels /ɔ/, /u/, /i/, /ɯ/.

/w/	/ɹ/
(23) $w\alpha^{55}$ ‘pig’	$\text{ɹ}\alpha^{55}$ ‘weave’
$w\text{əp}^{55}$ ‘needle’	$\text{ɹ}\text{əp}^{55}$ ‘thresh (grain)’

iii. Loan Consonants

Loanwords from Chinese have introduced new sounds into Trung, including palatalized /tʲ/ and /lʲ/ and labialized /tsʷ/, /sʷ/, /tʷ/, /lʷ/, mentioned above. In addition, the voiceless labial fricative /f/ can appear in words borrowed from Chinese, e.g. $f\alpha^{31}li^{53}$ ‘law’. On the other hand, Standard Mandarin retroflex consonants /ʈʂ/, /ʈʂʰ/, /ʂ/ are not generally preserved because they are not part of the Southwest Mandarin varieties with which most Trung speakers are familiar — instead /z/, /ts/, and /s/ are used.

Vowels

Trung has an inventory of 11 basic vowel phonemes, including seven monophthongs (i, ɛ, ə, ɯ, u, ɔ, ɑ) and four i-final diphthongs (əi, ai, ui, ɔi). Three high vowels, three mid vowels, and one low vowel make up the system in terms of height, and there are two front vowels, one central vowel (phonemic schwa) and four back vowels, with only the high back position showing roundedness as a contrastive feature. Breathiness and

nasality do not play a role in the Trung vowel system. Vowel length, as described below, plays a role in the grammar, such that long vowels can be considered to have phonemic status, although in practice it would be unusual to make the distinction in isolation. Counting long vowels and diphthongs, there are a total of 19 vowel phonemes, since ə lengthens to ɔ, ɔ lengthens to ɔː, and əi lengthens to ɔi.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i (iː)		ɯ (ɯː) u (uː)
Mid	ɛ (ɛː)	ə	ɔ (ɔː)
Low			ɑ
Diphthongs əi, ɔi (ɔiː), ɯi (ɯiː), ɔi (ɔiː)			

Table 3: Trung vowel inventory (IPA)⁴⁹

i. Monophthongs

i.a. High

Trung distinguishes three high vowels: the high front unrounded vowel /i/, the high back unrounded vowel /ɯ/, and the high back rounded vowel /u/, as shown by the following minimal pairs:

(24)	/i/	/ɯ/	/u/
	bi ⁵³ ‘give’	bu ⁵³ ‘snake’	bu ⁵³ ‘walnut’
	piŋ ⁵⁵ ‘vagina’	puŋ ⁵⁵ ‘be stupid’	puŋ ⁵⁵ ‘first-born (name)’

⁴⁹ Only the vowels /u/ and /ɔ/ are rounded.

i.b. Mid

Trung distinguishes three mid vowels: the mid front unrounded vowel /ɛ/ (sometimes pronounced closer to high-mid /e/), the mid central schwa /ə/, and the mid back rounded vowel /ɔ/. However, schwa appears only in certain closed syllables or else in prefixes like <ə³¹-> , <sə³¹-> etc. — i.e. reduced syllables that fit the sesquisyllabic stress pattern common to many disyllabic Trung words. The following minimal pairs demonstrate the contrast between these three mid vowels:

/ɛ/	/ə/	/ɔ/
pɛn ⁵⁵ ‘stick, paste’	pən ⁵⁵ ‘be useful’	pɔn ⁵⁵ ‘chief, leader’
nɛt ⁵⁵ ‘get close’	nət ⁵⁵ ‘be paralyzed’	nɔt ⁵⁵ ‘harm’

i.c. Low

Trung has only one low vowel, the low back unrounded vowel /ɑ/.

i.d. Front

The Trung vowel inventory includes two distinctive front vowels, the high front unrounded vowel /i/ and the mid front unrounded vowel /ɛ/. The examples in (24) show these vowels in contrastive distribution.

/i/	/ɛ/
(25) kɿ ⁵⁵ ‘tax’	kɛ ⁵⁵ ‘type of tree’
ʔit ⁵⁵ ‘dense’	ʔɛt ⁵⁵ ‘squeeze’
biŋ ⁵⁵ ‘give.1SG’	bɛŋ ⁵⁵ ‘finish’

i.e. Back

Trung distinguishes four back vowels: the high back rounded vowel /u/, the high back unrounded vowel /ɯ/, the mid back rounded vowel /ɔ/, and the low back unrounded vowel /ɑ/. The following minimal pairs show these vowels in contrastive distribution.

	/u/	/ɯ/	/ɔ/	/ɑ/
(26)	bu ⁵³ ‘walnut’	bɯ ⁵³ ‘snake’	bɔ ⁵³ ‘write’	bɑ ⁵³ ‘thin’
	suŋ ⁵⁵ ‘protect’	sɯŋ ⁵⁵ ‘plug.1SG’	sɔŋ ⁵⁵ ‘copper’	sɑŋ ⁵⁵ ‘know.1SG’

ii. Diphthongs

The Trung vowel system has four i-final diphthongs /əi, ai, ɯi, ɔi/, which appear in open syllables only. The distinction between /ɯi/ and /ɔi/ may not exist for all speakers. The distinction between /ɛ/ and /əi/ can be particularly difficult to hear. The following minimal pairs demonstrate the distinctiveness of the diphthongs both from each other and from their corresponding monophthongs:

	/əi/	/ai/	/ɯi/	/ɔi/
(27)	təi ⁵³ ‘be large’	tai ⁵³ ‘be.large.1PL’	tɯi ⁵³ ‘short’	tɔi ⁵³ ‘already’
	ləi ⁵³ ‘plant (v.)’	lai ⁵³ ‘spit out’		loi ⁵³ ‘OK’

	/ɯi/	/ɔi/
(28)	ə ³¹ ɡɯi ⁵³ ‘be ensnared’	ə ³¹ ɡɔi ⁵³ ‘type of monkey’

	/ɛ/	/əi/
(29)	mɛ ⁵⁵ ‘NEG.COP’	məi ⁵⁵ ‘thing [classifier]’
	sɛ ⁵⁵ ‘pick’	səi ⁵⁵ ‘be spicy’
	tɛ ⁵⁵ ‘compare’	təi ⁵⁵ ‘how’

	/ɑ/	/ai/

(30) də ³¹ na ⁵³ ‘recover (health)’ ga ⁵⁵ ‘rice worm’ /ɯ/	də ³¹ nai ⁵³ ‘submontane river valley’ gai ⁵⁵ ‘open (eyes)’ /ɯi/
(31) də ³¹ gu ⁵⁵ ‘cover up’ ku ⁵⁵ ‘steal’ /ɔ/	də ³¹ gui ⁵⁵ ‘dog’ kui ⁵⁵ ‘long thin object [classifier]’ /ɔi/
(32) tɔ ⁵⁵ ‘hear’ ə ³¹ gɔ ⁵⁵ ‘hoe’	tɔi ⁵⁵ ‘just now’ ə ³¹ gɔi ⁵³ ‘type of monkey’ [near-minimal]

iii. Vowel Length

Vowel length does not have contrastive status in the Trung lexicon — there are no true minimal pairs when eliciting lexical items in citation form — but it plays an important, apparently innovative role in Trung grammar.⁵⁰ The specific uses of vowel length in Trung, in the biactantial verbal person marking system and in marking the agentive or instrumental case on nouns, will be discussed in the relevant sections of Chapter 3 and 4, respectively.

Syllable Structure and Phonotactics

Canonical Trung syllable is (C)(C)V(:)(C)T, where C is consonant, V is vowel (which can be lengthened in both open and closed syllables), and T is tone. Allowable syllable structures include VT, VCT, CVT, CVV (diphthong), CVCT, CCVVT (consonant cluster),

⁵⁰ Some researchers (beginning with Sun 1982) have considered long vowels (and long diphthongs) to have phonemic status in Trung; Dai and Liu 1986 consider them “semi-independent.” What Dai and Liu 1986 posit as “half-long vowels” in a variety of Fourth Township Trung, I treat as the normal-length back vowel ɑ; what they call “short vowels” I treat as containing phonemic schwa in the nucleus. In this schema, there are only regular vowels and long vowels — a system of three phonemic lengths (only applicable to one vowel) would be very unusual typologically.

and CCVCT. Diphthongs, as noted above, can only appear in open syllables — they are not clearly attested as standing alone as null-onset syllables, except for the Fourth Township *ui*⁵³ ‘before’. All syllable types are quite widespread, including the null-onset syllables VT and VCT. The consonants allowed in final position are the voiceless stop series /p, t, k, ʔ/, nasals /m, n, ŋ/, lateral /l/ and the alveolar approximant /ɹ/. Tone is required on every syllable, as discussed below, except in the case of effectively toneless (reduced-syllable) grammatical particles and for null onset <ə³¹->, a multi-purpose prefix which is similarly reduced.

Examples of different syllable structures with a variety of onsets, nuclei, and codas can be seen below:

	VT	VCT	CVT	CVV
(33)	ɑ ⁵⁵ ‘boil’	at ⁵⁵ ‘escape’	ka ⁵⁵ ‘bitter’	nai ⁵³ ‘knead’
(34)	ɛ ⁵³ ‘COP’	ɛt ⁵⁵ ‘mock’	bɛ ³¹ ‘LNK’	
(35)	i ⁵³ ‘hemp’	iŋ ⁵⁵ ‘1PL’	ɿ ⁵³ ‘carry’	
(36)		ɔŋ ⁵⁵ ‘from’	kɔ ⁵⁵ ‘DIST’	loi ⁵³ ‘OK’
(37)	u ⁵³ ‘turn (millstone)’	uɸ ⁵⁵ ‘suffocate’	ʒu ⁵³ ‘sugar’	gui ⁵³ ‘shoot’
(38)	u ⁵⁵ ‘head’	uɹ ⁵⁵ ‘arm’	ɹu ⁵³ ‘carve’	
(39)	ə ³¹ dəl ⁵³ ‘shiver’	əl ⁵³ ‘have’		səi ⁵⁵ ‘spicy’
	CVCT	CCVT	CCVVT	CCVCT
(40)	kaʔ ⁵⁵ ‘chicken’	xɿɑ ⁵⁵ ‘basket’	bɿai ⁵⁵ ‘scratch’	kɿɑʔ ⁵⁵ ‘win’
(41)	pɛl ⁵⁵ ‘wall’	kɿɛ ⁵⁵ ‘tree type’		kɿɛʔ ⁵⁵ ‘emaciated’
(42)	tsit ⁵⁵ ‘clutch’	bɿi ⁵³ ‘write’		kriŋ ⁵⁵ ‘ask.1SG’
(43)	ɿŋ ⁵³ ‘sit’			kɿŋ ⁵⁵ ‘village’
(44)	bɸu ⁵³ ‘fat’	tɕə ³¹ xɿu ⁵³ ‘horn’	v ³¹ hrui ⁵⁵ ‘night’	gɿuŋ ⁵⁵ ‘say’
(45)	luŋ ⁵⁵ ‘stone’	glu ⁵⁵ ‘reed’		bluŋ ⁵⁵ ‘billow’

(46) ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ‘person’

xɿəi⁵⁵ ‘foot’

xɿən⁵⁵ ‘move up’

Allowable consonant clusters, which appear in initial position only, are the following: /pɿ/, bɿ, mɿ, kɿ, gɿ, xɿ, pl, bl, ml, kl, gl/. With the exception of /xl/, which is not attested, that means that Trung essentially allows the labial stop series and the velar stop series to be followed by approximant /ɿ/ and lateral /l/. Both /mr/ and /ml/ are attested in relatively few lexical items. Some speakers of the Fourth Township dialect appear not to have /xr/, using /x/ instead, e.g. *hrəi*⁵⁵ ~ *hi*⁵⁵ ‘foot’, *xrɔp*⁵⁵ ~ *xɔp*⁵⁵ ‘gulp’. As noted above, we are treating the palatalized series and the labiovelar series (see above) as being co-articulated. Below are examples of the consonant clusters allowable in Trung:

/pɿ/	/bɿ/	/mɿ/
(47) pɿɑ ⁵⁵ ‘sieve’	ə ³¹ bɿɑ ⁵³ ‘fast’	ə ³¹ mɿɑ ⁵⁵ ‘land’
	də ³¹ bɿɑ ⁵³ ‘rattan bridge’	tɕəm ³¹ mɿɑ ⁵³ ‘child’

/kɿ/	/gɿ/	/xɿ/
(48) kɿɑ ⁷⁵⁵ ‘win’	gɿuŋ ⁵⁵ ‘say’	xɿɑ ⁵⁵ ‘basket’
tə ³¹ kɿi ⁵³ ‘lacquer tree’	lə ³¹ gɿu ⁵³ ‘shoe’	tɕə ³¹ xɿai ⁵³ ‘pebble’

/pl/	/bl/	/ml/
(49) plaŋ ⁵⁵ ‘ghost’	bluŋ ⁵⁵ ‘billow’	mlaŋ ⁵⁵ ‘dream’
ŋə ³¹ pla ⁷⁵⁵ ‘fish’	də ³¹ blu ⁵³ ‘plant type’	ə ³¹ mla ⁵⁵ ‘forget’

/kl/	/gl/
(50) kla ⁷⁵⁵ ‘peel’	glɑ ⁵³ ‘fall’
bɑ ³¹ kliŋ ⁵³ ‘butterfly’	tɕə ³¹ glam ⁵⁵ ‘waterfowl type’

There is one small exception to the rule prohibiting complex codas — the subtle phonological change, described above, that occurs when verbs with stop codas interact with the first-person singular inflection in agentive sentences, e.g. *sət*⁵⁵ > *sənʔ*⁵⁵.

Phonological Patterns

The phonological conservatism of Trung — and its usefulness for reconstructing Proto-Tibeto-Burman — has been demonstrated by LaPolla 1987. In general, the original PTB place of articulation is well preserved and PTB prefixes have become reduced initial syllables (e.g. the causative prefix <*sə*³¹->).

i. Stopping of Final Nasals Before Voiceless Segments

One widespread phonological process in Trung is the transformation of final nasals /m, n, ŋ/, when followed in the same ‘word’ by any voiceless segment, into the corresponding voiceless stops /p, t, k/. Examples of this phonological rule, which may be less evident during careful speech, include the following:

(51) *kam*⁵⁵ ‘bamboo’ > *kap*⁵⁵*səʔ*⁵⁵ ‘bamboo cross-section’

(52) *kə*³¹*sən*⁵⁵ ‘praise’ > *kə*³¹*sət*⁵⁵*ɕu*³¹ ‘boast’
*kən*⁵⁵ ‘green vegetable’ > *kət*⁵⁵*ti*⁵⁵ ‘green vegetable soup’

(53) *ɕiŋ*⁵⁵ ‘tree, wood’ > *ɕik*⁵⁵*kəʔ*⁵⁵ ‘timber’
*ɕa*⁵⁵ ‘flesh’ > *ək*⁵⁵*ɕa*⁵⁵ ‘his/her/its flesh’
*puŋ*⁵⁵ ‘first-born male’ > *puk*⁵⁵*sər*⁵⁵ (personal name)

During fluent speech, a variant of this phonological rule also plays an important role in the grammar, distinguishing plural personal pronouns (which all end in <-ŋ>) from

(54) iŋ⁵⁵ ‘we’ ik⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ ‘our land’
 nə³¹nin⁵³ ‘you.PL’ nə³¹nik⁵⁵ puŋ⁵⁵ ‘your Pung (first-born male)’
 əŋ³¹nin⁵³ ‘they’ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ cwm⁵³ ‘their home’

Although initial schwa appears widely in the lexicon (e.g. $\partial^{31}ts\eta^{53}$ ‘person’), it is most common seen as the verbal prefix $\langle \partial^{31}- \rangle$, which is both an intransitivizer and (secondarily, by extension) a reciprocal marker.⁵¹ This prefix has the allomorph $\langle \alpha^{31}- \rangle$ when the verb in question is either inherently disyllabic or already prefixed (e.g. with an intransitive, negative, or causative prefix):

- The same allophonic variation for schwa applies when the verb has any of the following prefixes applied to it: $\langle m\acute{a}^{31} \rangle \sim \langle m\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle$ 'NEG', $\langle n\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle \sim \langle n\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle$ 'MS', $\langle p\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle \sim \langle p\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle$ 'IMP', $\langle s\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle \sim \langle s\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle$ 'CAUS', and $\langle t\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle \sim \langle t\acute{a}^{31}- \rangle$ 'CAUS'. It is a process that effectively involves vowel lengthening, probably for rhythmic reasons, since having two consecutive reduced syllables is not favored:

- ⁵¹ There is also a nominal prefix, first-person possessive <ə³¹->, which is used primarily with kinship terms e.g. ə³¹pəi⁵³ ‘my father’. Though some speakers may pronounce it closer to a³¹-, it does not seem to undergo allophonic variation.

nə³¹gɿwŋ⁵⁵ ‘you say’ nɑ³¹də³¹gɿl⁵³ ‘you talk nonsense’
 ʊ⁵⁵pə³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵ɕw³¹ ‘Wash your hands.’ pɑ³¹kə³¹ləm⁵⁵ɕw³¹ bu³¹ ‘Go run by.’

Causative prefix <sə³¹-> ~ <sɑ³¹-> derives directly from Proto-Tibeto-Burman causative <s->, but has allophonic <tə³¹-> ~ <tɑ³¹-> before verbs that begin with voiceless fricatives and affricate initials:

- (57) ə³¹su⁵⁵ ‘be boiling (of water)’ > tə³¹su⁵⁵ ‘boil (water)’
 ɕi⁵³ ‘die’ > tə³¹ɕi⁵⁵ ‘kill’
 xɿən⁵⁵ ‘ascend’ > tə³¹xɿən⁵⁵ ‘move up’
 tsɑŋ⁵⁵ ‘sift’ > tə³¹tsɑŋ⁵⁵ ‘cause to be sifted’
 tɕɛŋ⁵⁵ ‘shabby’ > tə³¹tɕɛŋ⁵⁵ ‘make shabby’

This allophonic variation also appears in verbs with an initial reduced syllable — in some cases, an older, no longer transparent prefix — where the <-ɑ-> intransitive (here effectively an infix) indicates self-sustaining activity:

- (58) də³¹gɿwŋ⁵³ ‘burn’ ~ dɑ³¹gɿwŋ⁵³ ‘be burning (by itself)’
 kə³¹ɿi⁵³ ‘turn’ ~ kɑ³¹ɿi⁵⁵ ‘rotate (itself)’
 mə³¹ɰɛp⁵⁵ ‘press from both sides’ ~ mɑ³¹ɰɛp⁵⁵ ‘be pressed from both sides’

Stress and Rhythm

In disyllabic words, which make up most of the lexicon, Trung is a strongly sesquisyllabic (“one-and-a-half syllable”) language, featuring an unstressed presyllable followed by a stressed main syllable. This “iambic” pattern is very much in keeping with other Tibeto-Burman languages and languages of Southeast Asia.

To some extent, the sesquisyllabic pattern is apparent in all disyllabic words pronounced at natural, fluent speed. However, at slower speed (citation form), a fully

reduced vowel will only consistently appear after single-consonant initials — not after consonant clusters or double-articulated consonants — and with a final stop, which always brings the tone closer to a high-level “checked” tone slightly shorter in duration. One statistical analysis of a small Trung lexicon (Dai and Liu 1987) found that some 87% of all disyllabic words have a reduced first syllable.

Trisyllabic words typically reflect affixation, compounding, or reduplication, though there are words that may be synchronically unanalyzable, such as *tə³¹lam⁵³bəŋ⁵³* ‘egret’. In the case of reduplication that produces a trisyllabic word, the root is copied to its immediate right, creating a “bacchic” short-long-long pattern:

(59) *pə³¹sai⁵³* ‘red’ > *pə³¹sai⁵³sai⁵³* ‘very red’

Compounds with three syllables — particularly common when it comes to place names — may have a reduced syllable in any position, depending on the compound’s constituent parts:

(60) *məŋ³¹bli⁵³* ‘Mangbli clan’ + *-dəm⁵⁵* ‘place’ > *məŋ³¹bli⁵³dəm⁵⁵*
 ‘Mangblidam’ (village name)’

ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ‘water’ + *pə³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵* ‘bird’ > *ŋaŋ⁵⁵pə³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵* ‘type of waterfowl’

sə³¹- > ‘CAUS’ + *kəi⁵³* ‘eat’ + *-ɕu³¹* ‘R/M’ > *sə³¹kəi⁵³ɕu³¹* ‘make a living’

Fixed four-syllable phrases (and compounds) — common in Trung, as in many languages of the region that favor a sesquisyllabic pattern — typically reduce the first and third syllables, as expected. If predictable, these syllables are also liable to drop out and leave a disyllabic word:

(61) *mə³¹ca⁵⁵mə³¹na⁵⁵* ‘by every means possible’

tɑ³¹ma⁵⁵ mə³¹xɿ⁵³ ‘plant type’

ɑŋ³¹ɕui⁵⁵ɑŋ³¹ɕɑ⁵⁵ ~ ɕui⁵⁵ɕɑ⁵⁵ ‘flesh and blood’

Grammatical particles and affixes are generally unstressed, resulting in a disyllabic word with stress on the initial syllable and a less typical trochaic pattern, e.g. *ɛt*⁵⁵*ɕu*³¹ ‘laugh’.

Tone

The Trung syllable is a tone-bearing unit, and tone must be specified on every root lexeme. Overall, the Trung tonal system can be seen as intermediate between the highly tonal languages of the Sinosphere and the generally non-tonal languages of the Indosphere. In Trung, there are effectively two tones in contrast — “level” (pronounced high-level or mid-level and, in the Chinese tradition, conventionally marked with superscript ⁵⁵) and “falling” (pronounced high-falling and conventionally marked in China with superscript ⁵³). What has been described as low-falling tone — found on grammatical affixes and particles, as well as the initial syllable of most disyllabic words — is conventionally marked in China with superscript ³¹ and can also be considered “toneless”. We will follow LaPolla (and the usual English translation of Mandarin *qīngshēng*) in calling it “neutral tone”. Syllables ending with the voiceless stop finals /p, t, k, ʔ/ are short, “checked” tones, pronounced at a pitch which is quite similar to but not always identical with the high-level tone.

The following minimal pairs establish the basic contrast between level and falling tone in all syllables that do not have stop codas:

(62) bu⁵³ ‘walnut’

bu⁵⁵ ‘have burn wound’

pai⁵³ ‘large bamboo basket’

pai⁵⁵ ‘sling over the arm’

Tə³¹ɲuŋ⁵³ ‘Trung’

tə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵ ‘column’

tsu⁵³ ‘grow’

tsu⁵⁵ ‘lake’

Such minimal pairs are common enough, but do not make up a very substantial portion of the lexicon — only 3 percent, according to Liu 1989. Given that tone carries such a low functional load, there may be relatively little problem in making oneself understood even without clear tonal specification. Unsurprisingly, there is a good deal of what appears to be free variation among the tones, even with individual words in citation form such as *ɿ*⁵³ ~ *ɿ*⁵⁵ ‘bear, carry’ and *kəi*⁵³ ~ *kəi*⁵⁵, and even more so in compounds (where neutral tone is a function of syllable reduction). More study, including acoustic data, could hopefully help establish what is going on with this apparently free variation. Though Trung is not a clearcut case of “tonal binarity”, where one of two tones plays a dominant role, it is possible to argue that level tone is the more fundamental of the two, as it is roughly three times as prevalent in the lexicon and more likely to appear where tone plays a grammatical role.

Most words in the Trung lexicon are disyllabic, and the vast majority of those words have an initial syllable with neutral tone. For evident historical and phonotactic reasons, such neutral-tone reduced syllables generally appear after simplex consonants — not after initial consonant clusters, nor after double articulated consonants (labiovelars, palatalized stops). The nucleus of every neutral tone syllable tends towards schwa, but sounds more like -a- with lengthening or during careful speech. The following minimal pairs establish a contrast between neutral tone on the one hand — though generally they would not be used in isolation — and the other two tones:

- (63) dɔ³¹ ‘LOC, TEMP’ dɔ⁵³ ‘let’s go’
 nɯ³¹ ‘FOC’, ‘OPT’ nɯ⁵³ ‘fermented alcohol’ nɯ⁵⁵ ‘mountain lake’
 ɕɯ³¹ ‘ADD’ ɕɯ⁵⁵ ‘moist’

Tone sandhi is the phonological process by which the tone on one syllable (or word) changes because of the tone of another adjacent syllable or word. In Third Township Trung, at least, tone sandhi is essentially right-headed and involves the transformation of a full-fledged level or falling tone into a neutral syllable, fitting the preferred iambic (sesquisyllabic) pattern of the language⁵²:

- (64) $nəm^{53}$ ‘sky’ + $kləŋ^{53}$ ‘drop’ > $nəm^{31}kləŋ^{53}$ ‘raindrop’
 $wəŋ^{55}$ ‘river’ + mi^{55} ‘tail’ > $wəŋ^{31}mi^{55}$ ‘river mouth’
 $luŋ^{55}$ ‘rock’ + $duŋ^{53}$ ‘cave, hole’ > $luŋ^{31}duŋ^{53}$ ‘cave’
 twi^{53} ‘short’ + $naʔ^{55}$ > $twi^{31}naʔ^{55}$ ‘little sibling’

Tone sandhi — and to some extent the sesquisyllabic pattern it aims for — is blocked when either the first syllable of the compound inherently has a /p, t, k/ stop coda, or when the previously mentioned rule turning final nasals into final stops kicks in.

- (65) mit^{55} ‘think’ + $buəm^{55}$ ‘much’ > $mit^{55}buəm^{55}$ ‘worry’
 $piŋ^{55}$ ‘vagina’ + $kaŋ^{55}$ ‘open’ > $pik^{55}kaŋ^{55}$ ‘labia’

When the root has a glottal stop coda, however, it generally seems to drop off in rapid speech and produce the sesquisyllabic pattern:

- (66) $mɛʔ^{55}$ ‘eye’ + $kəp^{55}$ ‘cover’ > $mɛ^{31}kəp^{55}$ ‘eyelid’

⁵² Of course, this can also be understood (as in Liu 1989) as separate tone sandhi rules, e.g. $55 + 55 \rightarrow 31 + 55$, $53 + 53 \rightarrow 31 + 53$, $53 + 55 \rightarrow 31 + 55$, and (according to Liu) $55 + 53 \rightarrow 33 + 53$, though the use of 33 instead of 31 (if it occurs) is barely perceptible. Likewise, the subtle sandhi rules in Sun 1982 (e.g. $53 + 55 \rightarrow 32 + 55$, and even left-headed rules such as $55 + 55 \rightarrow 55 + 53$) seem hard to substantiate when pitch values are non-contrastive and often in free variation.

Given its low functional load in the lexicon and the fact that grammatical morphemes generally have neutral tone, it is perhaps surprising that tone has a role to play in the verbal system. Originally, the grammatical role of tone was not determinative — it came about as a byproduct of other developments and only become contrastive when evidence of the original marking disappeared. For instance, the primary first-person singular inflection is <-ŋ> for vowel-final roots, <-k> for roots with a glottal stop coda, and level tone for all other root endings (-ŋ, -r, -l) with falling tone. (If already level tone, the latter take zero inflection.) Historically, it seems that the addition of a syllable coda induced a tone change which spread through all roots, even those which could not take the coda. Now, on a verb such as *ɲəŋ*⁵³ — and others ending -ŋ, -r, -l — level tone can be considered the first-person singular marker, although there will almost always be other indications (usually a personal pronoun) in context:

- (67) *ɑ*⁵³ ‘cook’ > *ɑŋ*⁵⁵ ‘cook.1SG’
*bi*⁵³ ‘give’ > *biŋ*⁵⁵ ‘give.1SG’
*wɑ*⁵³ ‘do’ > *wɑŋ*⁵⁵ ‘do.1SG’
*ə*³¹*blaʔ*⁵⁵ ‘arrive’ > *ə*³¹*blək*⁵⁵ ‘arrive.1SG’
*ɲəŋ*⁵³ ‘see’ > *ɲəŋ*⁵⁵ ‘see.1SG’

Liu 1989 reports that a Fourth Township variety uses falling tone to mark third person, though in other varieties third person is unmarked — so it is not clear if tone is really playing a contrastive role in this case. LaPolla 2003 describes falling tone changing to level tone whenever a root in first or second person has a suffix or undergoes vowel lengthening, though this is not readily apparent in other varieties.

Dialectology

The Nungish languages are spoken principally along four north-south river valley corridors and their tributary systems, two in Myanmar (the Mali Hka and the Nmai

Hka) and two in China (the Trung, or *Dúlóngjiāng* 独龙江 river valley, and the Nùjiāng 怒江). Two Nungish varieties are spoken along the Nù: the highly endangered Anong principally documented by Chinese linguist Sūn Hóngkāi 孙宏开 and now confined to the single village of Mùgǔjiǎ 木古甲 near Fùgòng 福贡), and a variety spoken from the northernmost villages of Songta and Longpu (on the southern edge of China's Tibetan Autonomous Region) down to Gòngshān 贡山. Linguists (e.g. Sun, LaPolla) have termed this variety the “Nujiang dialect” of Trung, though its speakers are officially classified as ethnic Nu and do not identify as Trung. Following the practice of some of its speakers and language activists — who wish to distinguish themselves both from other “Nu” groups and from the Trung — we use the term Gongshan Nu for this variety.

The limited work I have done on Gongshan Nu will be treated elsewhere, but there are both sociolinguistic and linguistic reasons for treating it as a distinctive Nungish variety, part of the intermittent and poorly described Nungish dialect chain that stretches from Songta and Longpu all the way over and down nearly as far as Myitkyina. Mutual intelligibility depends greatly on context throughout this Nungish-speaking world — whether speakers have acclimated to each other, share common referents, have recourse to a second language such as Chinese or Lisu. Shared vocabulary may be as high as 80 percent but core words (e.g. personal pronouns) and grammatical morphemes (e.g. case markers) may differ, so that a speaker of Fourth Township Trung will have difficulty understanding recordings of Gongshan Nu, for instance. In daily life, however, there is a strong metalinguistic awareness that the languages are related, and comprehension for practical purposes is certainly possible in most cases.

Although we will include scattered observations throughout especially on First and Fourth Township Trung — much more than on Gongshan Nu or other Nungish varieties — the focus will remain overwhelmingly on what appears to be the emerging standard,

the centrally located Third Township variety. Below are the more or less regular sound correspondences found most commonly across the three dialects:

Segments	Environment	First	Third	Fourth	Gloss
m ~ n	before front-central vowels / i, ɛ, ə/	tə ³¹ ni ⁵⁵	tə ³¹ mi ⁵⁵	tə ³¹ mi ⁵⁵	‘fire’
p ~ ts	before front vowels /i, ɛ/ or palatalized /pʲ/	tsu ⁵⁵	pʲu ⁵⁵	pʲu ⁵⁵	‘penis’
l ~ n	in final position	ə ³¹ dəl ⁵³	ə ³¹ dəl ⁵³	ə ³¹ dən ⁵³	‘shiver’
xʲ ~ ɕ	in initial position	ɕa ⁵⁵	xʲa ⁵⁵	ɕa ⁵⁵	‘hundred’
i ~ u	before /m, ŋ, ʔ/	ɕuŋ ⁵⁵	ɕiŋ ⁵⁵	ɕiŋ ⁵⁵	‘tree’
ui ~ i	all environments	ni ³¹ gɔŋ ⁵³	nui ³¹ gɔŋ ⁵³	nui ³¹ gɔŋ ⁵³	‘mouth’

Table 4: Regular phonological correspondences by dialect⁵³

Orthography

The Trung orthography uses Latin letters, based on a system first conceived by American linguist and missionary Robert Morse for Rawang in Burma. The effort to create a Trung orthography on this basis and the initial outlines of such a system date back to the mid-1980s and have continued down to the present day thanks to the efforts of Trung scholars. Although no competing standard exists, the current

⁵³ LaPolla 1987 points out that n- is also a reflex of m- before front vowels in Ahi, Nyi, Bahing, Aka, and Mawo Qiang.

orthography has only been implemented to a very limited degree and varies by user — the most notable efforts towards dissemination and standardization include training sessions for teachers and a series of standard primary school textbooks (bilingual, translated from Chinese into Trung by Lǐ Jīnmíng 李金明 and Lǐ Àixīn 李爱新). Trung Christians, working with the Summer Institute of Linguistics, have also produced very basic primers employing a version of the orthography, but otherwise very little exists in terms of writing or media in the language.

Though some users may spell phonetically, the orthography employed here is a “deep” phonological representation of the language, rather than a “surface” orthography that shows the language exactly as spoken. Hence, despite the phonological rule that transforms final nasals /m, n, ŋ/, followed by any voiceless segment, into the corresponding voiceless stops /p, t, k/, the compound will be spelled in its underlying form. In (41), *kət⁵⁵ti⁵⁵* ‘green vegetable soup’ will be spelled *kvn⁵⁵ti⁵⁵*.

When Trung is written without marking of tones, as native speakers may sometimes do due to tone’s low functional load, apostrophes can be used to disambiguate syllable boundaries, e.g. between adjacent vowels that do not constitute a diphthong (*mv’eu*), adjacent consonants (*vng’lvp*), or in cases where syllable codas and onsets might be confused (*wang’u*).

Trung	IPA	Description	Trung	IPA	Description
p	p	vl bilabial stop	j	ɟ	vd alveo-palatal fricative
b	b	vd bilabial stop	Cu	C ^w	labialized velar
t	t	vl dental stop	r	ɹ	alveolar approximant
d	d	vd dental stop	l	l	vd dental lateral

Trung	IPA	Description	Trung	IPA	Description
ky	c	vl palatal stop	w	w	labial approximant
gy	ɟ	vd palatal stop	y	j	palatal approximant
k	k	vl velar stop	a	ɑ	low back
g	g	vd velar stop	e	ɛ	mid front
m	m	bilabial nasal	i	i	high front
n	n	alveolar nasal	o	ɔ	mid back rounded
ny	ɲ	palatal nasal	u	u	high back rounded
ng	ŋ	velar nasal	v	ə	schwa
c	ts	vl dental affricate	eu	ɯ	high back unrounded
ch	tɕ	vl palatal affricate	q	ʔ	glottal stop
s	s	vl alveolar fricative	V ₁ V ₁	:	vowel length
			V ₁ V ₁ V ₂	:	diphthong vowel length
sh	ɕ	vl alveo-palatal fricative	³¹	↘	mid falling tone
h	x	vl velar fricative	⁵³	↗	high falling tone
z	z	vd alveolar fricative	⁵⁵	┘	high level tone

Table 5: Trung orthography (with IPA)

Chapter 3: Nominal Morphology

This chapter introduces Trung morphosyntax, specifically the morphology of the Trung noun phrase. A discussion of the phonological and morphological word in Trung and of Trung word classes will be followed by a closer look, in turn, at pronominals, nominalization, nominal classifiers, number, gender, diminutive and augmentative, compounding, comparatives, and “case” postpositions marking semantic roles.

Phonological and Morphological Word in Trung

As Trung people have started to write their language, even to a very limited degree, it has become clear that there is no absolute common intuition as to what constitutes a word in Trung. The Trung word *ka*⁵⁵ (or *kət*⁵⁵) means both ‘language’ and ‘word’ — what constitutes the latter (“one bit of language”) is ambiguous.⁵⁴ Few if any Trung speakers have had experience with alphabetic systems — if they are literate, they tend to be literate in Chinese, where the problem of the word does not arise in the same way. In Chinese, there may be a tendency to identify the notion of “word” with the more intuitive concepts of syllable and, for literate people, the (Chinese) character. If asked to identify a Trung word, some Trung speakers will apply this Chinese model to their own language, identifying every morpheme (even bound ones) as a word, such as <*mə*³¹-> ‘NEG’ and <-*ɬ*⁵³> ‘PL’, though they will recognize that certain disyllabic Trung words cannot be broken down any further, e.g. the first syllable of *ɬə*³¹*na*⁵³ ‘rest’.

The minimal Trung syllable structure of VT is also the minimal word structure, where V is vowel and T is tone, in words such as *ε*⁵³, the copular verb ‘be’, though CVT is far more typical. Monomorphemic words are typically monosyllabic (*pa*⁵⁵ ‘belly’), but there are synchronically unanalyzable, polysyllabic monomorphemic forms that appear not to be loanwords, e.g. *nə*⁵⁵*pəm*⁵⁵ ‘stomach’. There is evidence that phonological rules like

⁵⁴ See Post 2009.

the stopping of final nasals before voiceless segments, discussed in Chapter 2, apply only at the ‘word’ level. In this context, compare on the one hand the word *wan⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵* ‘stream’ which is pronounced /wak⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/ or the compound name *puŋ⁵⁵səɿ⁵⁵*, which is realized as /puk⁵⁵səɿ⁵⁵/, with *ŋan⁵⁵tɕə³¹χai⁵³* ‘beach’, where the rule does not apply.

A related factor towards establishing the notion of a phonological (or prosodic) word in Trung, in the sense of “a phonological unit between syllable and phonological phrase”,⁵⁵ is the widespread sesquisyllabic rhythmic pattern, discussed in Chapter 2, which features an unstressed presyllable followed by a stressed main syllable.

Trisyllabic words (e.g. *tə³¹lam⁵³bɔŋ⁵³* ‘egret’) also feature an unstressed first or second syllable, with the other two syllables getting nearly equal stress. Four-syllable phrases in Trung, like “elaborate expressions” in other languages of the region, typically reduce the first and third syllables, with those unstressed syllables liable to drop out and leave a disyllabic word, e.g. *aŋ³¹ɕui⁵⁵aŋ³¹ɕa⁵⁵* ~ *ɕui⁵⁵ɕa⁵⁵* ‘flesh and blood’ — they seem like transparent compounds. Speakers may interpret these three- and four-syllable compounds as unitary ‘words’ (albeit not as canonical as a properly unanalyzable mono- or disyllabic word), depending on factors of cohesiveness and conventionalization of meaning.

Affixation, compounding, and reduplication are common morphological processes for the Trung noun. Affixes, postpositions, and grammatical particles are generally unstressed and toneless (with the vowel reducing towards schwa), as are many reduplicated elements, e.g. *kəi⁵³* ‘eat’ ~ *kə³¹kəi⁵³* ‘keep eating’. As such, these elements will not be perceived as words, except to the extent that the speaker’s understanding of the concept of ‘word’ is influenced by a Chinese-style identification of syllable with ‘word’. Postpositions, as we will discuss in greater detail, are virtually indistinguishable from case markers — for some speakers, they are all but fused to the preceding noun,

⁵⁵ Ibid.

while for others there is a clear prosodic break. Even though lack of tone might be taken as evidence that grammatical particles are clitics — for example, the noun conjunction particle *nɪŋ*³¹ in *kaʔ⁵⁵ nɪŋ³¹ waʔ⁵⁵* ‘chickens and pigs’, or *əŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ nɪŋ³¹* ‘he and Pung’ — their ability to move freely to different parts of the noun phrase or the sentence seems to indicate their status as independent words.

Nouns

Nouns and verbs⁵⁶ are open word classes in Trung; among the closed word classes are classifiers, postpositions, and numerals. Trung nouns may be defined by their ability to appear with a nominal classifier, as in (68). In addition, a noun is prototypically a word which serves as the agent of a transitive verb (69), subject of an intransitive verb (70), or object of a transitive verb (71), and it also functions as the head of a noun phrase (72):

- (68) *i*⁵⁵ *ti*⁵⁵ *b.ɿŋ*⁵⁵
 hemp one thread
 ‘one thread of hemp’

- (69) *də*³¹*gwi*⁵⁵ *mi*³¹ *nə*³¹*g.ɿət*⁵⁵ *raŋ*³¹.
 dog AGT MS.bite VEN.1SG
 ‘The dog bit me.’

- (70) *wəɬ*⁵⁵ *bɛʔ*⁵⁵ *di*³¹.
 axe be.chipped PRFV.RECPST.VIS
 ‘The axe is chipped.’

⁵⁶ “Adjectives”, as will be discussed in Chapter 4, are stative verbs where reduplication signals intensification or adverbialization.

- (71) *sum*⁵³ *ləi*⁵⁵ *buŋ*⁵⁵ *niŋ*³¹.
 peach plant AND-1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I am going to plant peach [seedlings]’

- (72) *ɿŋ*⁵³ *mə*³¹*li*⁵³ *ə*³¹*tsəŋ*⁵³
 1INCL territory person
 ‘a person from our territory’

Most nouns are free forms, but some (derived from free morphemes) are bound morphemes that appear only with affixation, e.g. **məi*⁵³ ‘mother’ in *ə*³¹*məi*⁵³ ‘my mother’, or the diminutive **tɕəl*⁵³, a bound form meaning ‘child’ which has grammaticalized into the diminutive suffix. Plural marking is another property of nouns, though very rare in actual speech and seemingly only used for disambiguation, principally with human or animate subjects, e.g. the animate plural marker *<-maʔ*⁵⁵ in *ɕə*³¹*siŋ*⁵⁵*maʔ*⁵⁵ ‘students’ or the group marker *<-ɿa*⁵³ in *ə*³¹*tɕit*⁵⁵*ɿa*⁵³ ‘flock of sheep’. The *<-ɿa*⁵³ suffix can also be used as a classifier when counting: *kaʔ*⁵⁵ *ti*⁵⁵ *ɿa*⁵³ ‘one brood of chickens’. Reduplicated nouns and pronouns have the distributive meaning ‘every’.

Trung nouns do not take much morphology. They are not marked for grammatical (or biological) gender, or otherwise semantically classified in any overt, synchronically apparent way, for instance in terms of animacy/inanimacy. However, there is structure in the lexicon — most words related to stone or rock, for instance, are compounds beginning with *luŋ*⁵⁵, while most related to water are compounds beginning with *ŋaŋ*⁵⁵; and at a deeper, diachronic level there are other apparent patterns (e.g. bird names beginning with *chə*³¹- or else *pə*³¹-, which is also used for a range of small animals; bugs beginning with *bə*³¹-). There is a wide range of onomatopoeic words, from verbs like *duŋ*⁵³ ‘thud, thump’, *ŋɔm*⁵³ ‘chomp’, *ŋɔɿ*⁵³ ‘snore’ to a wide range of reduplicated

adverbials like $\chi i \eta^{55} l a^{31} \chi i \eta^{55}$ ‘with a jingling sound’ (to be discussed in Chapter 4), and nouns like $n i^{55} n i^{55} t \dot{c} i^{55} t \dot{c} i^{55}$ for a bird that makes a similar sound.

Some nouns appear to be completely isomorphic with verbs, e.g. $\not{z} u^{53}$ ‘sugar, be sweet’, i^{53} ‘hemp, weave hemp’. Nouns frequently begin with the prefix $< \dot{a} \eta^{31} - > \sim < \dot{a} k^{55} - >$, or may be derived from verbs with the use of a nominalizer $s a^{31}$, as will be discussed in more detail below:

- (73) $k \dot{a} i^{53}$ $s a^{31}$ ηa^{55} $s a^{31}$
 eat NMLZ drink NMLZ
 ‘food and drink’

A Trung noun phrase may contain a demonstrative, a genitive, a classifier or a classifier with a numeral, and additional modifiers, and it may be followed by a postposition marking semantic relations or case, as will be discussed below. There is no overt genitive marking — the possessing noun simply precedes the head noun — but there are possessive pronouns and prefixes, as described below. A noun-classifier combination cannot appear alone: either a numeral or a demonstrative is required. The numeral-classifier combination, with or without a demonstrative, can come before or after the head noun. Using a classifier without a numeral requires the use of $p \varepsilon^{55}$, which LaPolla has called a numeral substitute, in place of the numeral.

Pronominals

The noun subclasses are personal pronouns, pronominal kinship prefixes, possessive pronouns, interrogative pronouns (which can also function as indefinite pronouns), demonstrative pronouns, and emphatic pronouns. There are no relative pronouns or reflexive pronouns.

i. Personal Pronouns

The Trung pronominal system distinguishes person, number (singular/dual/plural), agency, and inclusivity (1st person only).⁵⁷ It does not distinguish for gender. There are no oblique forms. Mentioned in Chapter 2, the two agentive pronouns (1st and 2nd person singular only) in the Third Township variety reflect the normal singular form, diphthongized with an ending likely related to the Rawang clitic =í, which also marks agents. These agentive pronominal forms (*ŋəi*⁵³, *nəi*⁵³) are semantically interchangeable with the regular forms plus the agentive marker (*ŋa*⁵³ *mi*³¹, *na*⁵³ *mi*³¹). Likewise, nouns taking the same agentive <-i> ending could just as easily (and more typically do) take the agentive postposition *mi*³¹. The dual forms transparently represent a fusing of the singular form and the numeral *ə*³¹*ni*⁵⁵ ‘two’, with the initial unstressed syllable dropping out. Below are the paradigms for personal pronouns in Third Township and First Township Trung, respectively:

	Singular	Agentive (Singular)	Dual	Plural (3 or more)
1st	ŋa ⁵³	ŋəi ⁵³	ə ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	iŋ ⁵⁵
1st Inclusive			iŋ ⁵⁵ nɛ ⁵⁵	ɿəŋ ⁵³
2nd	na ⁵³	nəi ⁵³	nə ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ nin ⁵⁵
3rd	əŋ ⁵³		əŋ ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	əŋ ³¹ nin ⁵⁵

Table 6. Personal Pronouns (Third Township)

⁵⁷ See LaPolla 2005 for the hypothesis that *ɿəŋ*⁵³, mark the 1st person inclusive, is cognate to Tibetan *raŋ* ‘self’ and possibly due to Tibetan influence.

	Singular	Dual	Plural (3 or more)
1st	ə ³¹ gɔ ⁵³	ə ³¹ jaŋ ⁵³ ni ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ jaŋ ⁵³
1st Inclusive		ɹəŋ ⁵⁵ ni ⁵⁵	ɹəŋ ⁵³
2nd	na ⁵³	naŋ ⁵⁵ ni ⁵⁵ / nə ³¹ jaŋ ⁵⁵ / nə ³¹ ni ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ jaŋ ⁵³
3rd	əŋ ⁵³	ə ³¹ jaŋ ⁵³ ni ⁵⁵	əŋ ⁵³ jaŋ ⁵³

Table 7. Personal Pronouns (First Township)

As will be discussed in Chapter 4, the Trung verb marks person (hierarchically marking speech act participants, especially first-person agents) so personal pronouns are often dropped out in everyday speech, unless they are needed for emphasis or disambiguation, as in (63).

- (74) na⁵³ ti⁵⁵ paʔ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ ti⁵⁵ paʔ⁵⁵ kəi⁵³ niŋ³¹.
 2SG one half 1SG one half eat OPT.1
 ‘You eat half, and I’ll eat half.’

ii. Pronominal Kinship Prefixes

All kinship terms in Trung are bound forms which require a special pronominal prefix — of which there are three: <ə³¹-> ‘my, our’, <nə³¹-> ‘your’, and <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> ‘his, her, their’. All derived from the free, singular personal pronouns but can at least in principle be used for singular and plural. For example, with the bound form *ni⁵³ ‘paternal aunt, wife of maternal uncle, mother-in-law’, the possible forms are ə³¹ni⁵³ ‘my aunt’, also used vocatively; nə³¹ni⁵³ ‘your aunt’; and əŋ³¹ni⁵³ ‘his, her, their aunt’.

For disambiguation, these terms, as noted in Chapter 1, can be combined with the traditional birth-order names, e.g. *nə³¹ni⁵³ nəŋ⁵⁵* ‘your [first-born] aunt Nang’. The third-person prefix <əŋ³¹-> is sometimes realized as <ək⁵⁵-> based on the phonological rule, described in Chapter 2, that mandates the stopping of final nasals before all voiceless segments, e.g. *əŋ³¹ni⁵³* ‘his, her, their aunt’ but *ək⁵⁵kəŋ⁵³* ‘his, her, their grandfather’. This last term **kəŋ⁵³* by extension has also come to mean ‘master’ and so represents an exception to the rule that these pronominal prefixes are only to be used with kinship terms.

The third-person pronominal prefix <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> is homophonous and undoubtedly historically connected with what I am calling the nominalizer prefix <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> (described below), which is now also an integral part of many lexical items. This may introduce some ambiguity, for instance with **tɕəl⁵³* ‘child’, which is usually but not always a bound form (*tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³* ‘be pregnant’ is permissible). While *ə³¹tɕəl⁵³* ‘my child’ and *nə³¹tɕəl⁵³* ‘your child’ are clearly good normal forms, it is also possible to use the fuller forms *ŋa⁵³ ək⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³* ‘my child’ and *na⁵³ ək⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³* ‘your child’ — which could be taken as partial evidence that the kinship prefixes are gradually losing their possessive meaning, as in Anong.⁵⁸

iii. Possessive Pronouns

The Trung possessive pronouns are indistinguishable from the personal pronoun system outlined above, except in one respect: at least in plural forms, in fluent speech, the final nasals usually seem to be stopped (ŋ > k).⁵⁹ The most common form by far, in

⁵⁸ Sun and Liu 2009, 58.

⁵⁹ For one Fourth Township variety, Liu Juhuang 1991, 210, reports the forms *ik⁵⁵ku⁵⁵* ‘1SG.POSS’, *nə³¹nik⁵⁵ku⁵⁵* ‘2SG.POSS’, *əŋ⁵⁵nik⁵⁵ku⁵⁵* ‘3SG.POSS’. He also reports that a full paradigm of agentive (“emphatic”) pronouns distinguished by vowel length, with apparently optional loss of the final nasal (e.g. *a* ‘3SG.AGT’). I was not able to verify or collect these forms.

keeping with hierarchical person marking, is the first person possessive plural *ik*⁵⁵, used in such forms as *ik*⁵⁵ *puŋ*⁵⁵ ‘our eldest brother’, *ik*⁵⁵ *cum*⁵³ ‘our home’, *ik*⁵⁵ *pon*⁵⁵ ‘our leader’, and even (with loanwords from Chinese) *ik*⁵⁵ *taŋ niŋ*³¹ *ciŋfu* ‘our party and government’. The second-person and third-person forms, *nə*³¹*nik*⁵⁵ and *əŋ*³¹*nik*⁵⁵ respectively, seem to function the same way but appear most frequently in one particular form that uses the <-ɿ⁵³> group marker (discussed below) combined with the possessive pronoun to indicate siblings or close relations, e.g. *ɕəŋ*⁵⁵*ci*⁵³ *əŋ*³¹*nik*⁵⁵*ɿ*⁵³ ‘the late Shong’s siblings’. While the first-person inclusive *ɿəŋ*⁵³ can be used possessively, as in (61) above, it does not seem to undergo stopping to become **ɿək*⁵⁵, perhaps an indication that it is not fully incorporated into the pronoun system.

	Singular	Dual	Plural (3 or more)
1st	ŋɑ ⁵³	ə ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	ik ⁵⁵ (iŋ ⁵⁵)
1st Inclusive		iŋ ⁵⁵ nɛ ⁵⁵	rəŋ ⁵³
2nd	nɑ ⁵³	nə ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ nik ⁵⁵ (nə ³¹ niŋ ⁵⁵)
3rd	əŋ ⁵³	əŋ ³¹ nɛ ⁵⁵	əŋ ³¹ nik ⁵⁵ (əŋ ³¹ niŋ ⁵⁵)

Table 8. Possessive Pronouns (Third Township)

Note that the stopping of the final nasal to make the possessive pronoun is not just an extension of the stopping of final nasals before all voiceless segments. It may have its origins in that rule, but has spread to forms where it is not phonologically warranted, e.g. *ik*⁵⁵ *Gət*⁵⁵ ‘our Gat (placename)’, *ik*⁵⁵ *mə*³¹*li*⁵³ ‘our place’. It is also clear that the possessive pronouns differ from the free forms in being virtually prefixes, though conventionally still written as separate words, sometimes with little if any space

between the possessive pronoun and the thing possessed.⁶⁰ For one thing, the possessive pronouns that are overtly marked as such, like *ik*⁵⁵, seem not to appear as free forms separate from what they possess. Moreover, the nasal stopping rule could only have operated in a situation where the possessives were interpreted as prefixes, since such phonological rules in Trung do not operate across word boundaries:

- (75) *iŋ*⁵⁵ *təi*⁵³*ɿa*⁵⁵ *niŋ*³¹
 1PL leader and
 “we and [our] leader”

It should be added that Trung possessive pronouns, while not rare, are in relatively limited distribution. All kinship terms, as discussed immediately above in ii., use a special set of even further reduced prefixes. As in many languages, possessives are generally not used with body parts, since it is almost always clear from context whose body parts are meant. Nor is it common, though it may technically be permissible, to use possessives when discussing highly alienable objects like rice, arrows, or a pen — perhaps because of the Trung ethic of common ownership, or perhaps because it is almost always clear from context whose object might be meant. What this means in practice is a kind of alienability hierarchy in Trung: on one extreme, kinship terms that use obligatory pronominal prefixes; on the other extreme, body parts and objects where possession is generally not marked; and the use of these prefix-like “possessive pronouns” in between, applied to personal and place names, as well as words meaning things like friend, leader, home, country, people etc., vaguely reminiscent of the use of

⁶⁰ A marginal case I recorded is *ək*⁵⁵*pə*³¹*ma*⁵⁵ ‘his wife’, which could be interpreted as a pronominal prefix applied by extension to *pə*³¹*ma*⁵⁵, which is a free form that does not usually pattern like normal bound kinship forms. Otherwise, this could be evidence for a third-person singular possessive pronoun <*ək*⁵⁵->, at least in rapid speech, although this is hard to tell apart from the nominalizing use of the same prefix.

the bare pronoun in Chinese, without associative/genitive marker *de* 的, in a handful of terms like 我国 *wǒguó* and 我妈 *wǒmā*.

iv. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns in Trung, which vary substantially by dialect, nonetheless seem to double as indefinite pronouns throughout the valley, e.g.:

(76) na^{53} $təŋ^{55}$ $nə^{31}ləŋ^{55}$ $ɕu^{31}?$

2SG what MS.call-R/M

‘What’s your name?’

(77) $təŋ^{55}$ $ɕu^{31}$ ma^{53}

what also not.have

‘have nothing at all’

(78) na^{53} cum^{53} $də^{31}$ $ə^{31}təŋ^{55}$ $gyəʔ^{55}$ $ə^{31}tsəŋ^{53}$ $əl^{53}?$

2SG house LOC what CLF person have

‘Which (how many) people are there in your house?’

(79) $ə^{31}daŋ^{55}$ $niŋ^{55}$ $nə^{31}wa^{55}?$

when year MS.do

‘What year did you do it?’

The Trung interrogative/indefinite pronouns, in the Third Township variety, are as follows:

$təŋ^{55} \sim ə^{31}təŋ^{55}$ ‘what’

$təŋ^{55}ca^{53}$ ‘why, how’

ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ ‘when’

ə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ (dɔ³¹) ‘where’

ə³¹mi⁵⁵ ‘who’

təi⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ~ ə³¹ təi⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ‘how’

ə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ (pɛ⁵⁵) ‘which’

Instead of (ə³¹)təŋ⁵⁵, Fourth Township Trung has (ə³¹)ta⁵⁵, but otherwise usage seems more or less identical. All varieties can use ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ‘person’ as an indefinite, meaning ‘nobody’ when used with the negative prefix <mə³¹->, and ‘nothing’ is expressed with a similar construction, very common in Tibeto-Burman languages, with the additive marker ɕu³¹ ‘also’:

(80) ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɕu³¹ mə³¹ɿaŋ⁵³
person also NEG.be-present
‘Nobody is here.’

(81) təŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ma³¹ə³¹ta⁵⁵ɕu³¹
what also NEG.INTR.hear.R/M
‘Nothing is audible.’

The First Township forms, except the first two which are the same, are a little different:

təŋ⁵⁵ ~ ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵ ‘what’⁶¹

təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ ‘why’

⁶¹ What separates these two forms is not entirely clear. Moreover, Fourth Township has ə³¹təi⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ‘how’.

ə³¹dəŋ⁵⁵ ‘when’

ka⁵⁵ (dɔ³¹) ‘where’

ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ‘who’

kəɾ⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ‘how’

ka⁵⁵ (pɛ⁵⁵) ‘which’

There are many derived forms based on the interrogative/indefinite pronouns, such as *dəm³¹mɔŋ⁵³* ‘how big’; *dəŋ³¹məi⁵⁵* ‘what thing’ (a common filler word, as is ə³¹ɬa⁵⁵); and *dəŋ³¹buɯ⁵⁵* ~ *dəm³¹buɯ⁵⁵* ‘how many, how much’, which is *dəm³¹bu⁵⁵* in First Township and *ta³¹buɯ⁵⁵* in Fourth Township and can be followed by a verb or not:

- (82) ʃa⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹buɯ⁵⁵ e⁵³?
 PROX how.much COP
 ‘How much is this?’

- (83) ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹buɯ⁵⁵ rə³¹naŋ⁵⁵?
 water how.much be.deep
 ‘How deep is the water?’

Reduplication of some of the interrogative/indefinite pronouns is common, with a distributive meaning ‘every’ (as with other nominals):

- (84) təŋ⁵⁵təŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹gwaŋ⁵⁵
 what.REDUP IMP.say
 ‘Say everything.’

- (85) ə³¹mi⁵⁵mi⁵⁵
 everyone

v. Demonstrative Pronouns

In its demonstrative pronouns, Trung shows a three-way distinction between proximal, medial, and distal, with other demonstratives for vertical space. For the distal, vowel lengthening gives a remote interpretation, as it does for both terms in the two-way vertical space distinction:

ɿɑ⁵⁵ ‘this’ (proximal) - ɿɑ⁵⁵ in Fourth Township

ə³¹ɿɑ⁵³ ‘that’ (medial)

kɔ⁵⁵ ‘that’ (distal)

kɔ:⁵⁵ ‘that’ (remote)

ŋɔ⁵⁵ ‘that (up)’

ŋɔ:⁵⁵ ‘that (way up)’

ɿu⁵⁵ ‘that (down)’

ɿu:⁵⁵ ‘that (way down)’

These forms can be used in a variety of ways as free forms, as demonstratives modifying a noun or a noun-classifier combination, very frequently with postpositions to indicate direction or position, and ə³¹ɿɑ⁵³ can function as a kind of nominalizer with Trung “adjectives”, as in (89):

- (86) ɿɑ⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ kəi⁵³ mə³¹ɿi⁵³.
 PROX 3SG eat NEG-EXPER
 ‘He hasn’t eaten this before.’

- (87) ə³¹ɿɑ⁵³ sə³¹ɿɑ⁵³ mən³¹də³¹gul⁵³
 MED thing PROH-shift
 ‘Don’t move that thing.’

(88) kɔ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ pə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵

DIST LOC IMP-sit

‘Sit there.’

(89) tɔi⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ tɕiŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³

big MED small MED

‘big ones, little ones’

In addition to their use in describing physical space, the proximal, medial, and remote demonstratives have also taken on more abstract, discourse-related uses. A fixed four-syllable phrase kɔ⁵⁵...ja⁵⁵... indicates a distributive and/or reciprocal meaning, e.g. kɔ⁵⁵ wəŋ⁵³ ja⁵⁵ wəŋ⁵³ ‘on all the different rivers’, kɔ⁵⁵ muŋ⁵³ ja⁵⁵ muŋ⁵³ ‘all kinds’, kɔ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ja⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ‘everywhere’ (or with the reading ‘each other’ in kɔ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ja⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ sə³¹lɔp⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ‘teach each other’. The medial demonstrative ə³¹ja⁵³ is a kind of default in discourse contexts, especially involving temporal sequences or in any kind of narrative, e.g. ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ‘after that’, or can be used simply as filler.

vi. Emphatic Pronouns

Trung has no reflexive pronouns — reflexivity is handled by reflexive-middle marking on the verb, as will be described in Chapter 4 — but there are two emphatic pronouns emphasizing that the actor performed the action him- or herself (and usually by him or herself). The more common is (ə³¹)du⁵³, which can be used in a variety of contexts: ə³¹du⁵³ kət⁵⁵ ‘mother tongue’, ə³¹du⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ‘local person’, na⁵³ du⁵³ ‘you by yourself’, ə³¹du⁵³du⁵³ rɔŋ⁵³ ‘live all by oneself’. Indistinguishable in terms of meaning, but only used following other pronominals is lu²⁵⁵, as in na⁵³ lu²⁵⁵ pə³¹di⁵⁵ ‘You go yourself’.

Nominalization

Nominalization is an important source of word formation and syntactic construction in Trung, albeit highly dependent on contextual interpretation. The standard general nominalizer in Trung is *sa*³¹, which is widely used to transform verbs into nouns and verb phrases into noun phrases, including some standard lexical items like *kəi*⁵³*sa*³¹ ‘food’. Nominalized verbs cover a full range of nominalizer functions, not always easily distinguished: location nominalization (90), purposive nominalization (91), participant nominalization, in this case of the agent (92), action nominalization (93), and as a focalizer (94).⁶² The productivity and frequency of *sa*³¹ is also visible in the fact that new or improvised coinages often employ it, e.g. *ʒə*³¹*ʃɛ*⁵³*ʃəŋ*⁵³ *sa*³¹ *cum*⁵³ ‘library (lit. house for looking at books)’.

- (90) *mən*⁵⁵*wət*⁵⁵ *sa*³¹
 practice.divination NMLZ
 ‘the place for orchid divination’ (or ‘the act of orchid divination’)

- (91) *kaʔ*⁵⁵ *bi*⁵³ *sa*³¹ *ə*³¹*ja*⁵³
 chicken give NMLZ MED
 ‘That’s to feed the chickens.’

- (92) *mə*³¹*kɿaʔ*⁵⁵ *sa*³¹ *nu*⁵³ *ŋaʔ*⁵⁵ *ʒur*⁵⁵
 NEG-win NMLZ alcohol drink cause
 ‘Whoever lost had to drink alcohol.’

- (93) *ə*³¹*tum*⁵⁵ *nu*³¹ *ə*³¹*xɿui*⁵⁵ *ca*⁵³ *sa*³¹
 after FOC evening become NMLZ

⁶² Instead of *sa*³¹, LaPolla records *gu*³¹ as the First Township form of the nominalizer, giving this example of prenominal relativization that would also work with *sa*³¹ in Third Township: *çin*⁵⁵*wət*⁵⁵ *lan*⁵⁵ *gu*³¹ *ə*³¹*tsəŋ*⁵³ ‘the person who brought flowers’.

‘After that, evening fell.’

(94) təŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ nə³¹tɕat⁵⁵?

what do NMLZ water ALL MS-throw

‘What were you doing throwing me into the river?’

As these demonstrate, Trung makes extensive use not just of “derivational nominalization”, where only the lexical root of the verb is nominalized, but also of clausal nominalization, where a noun phrase is produced.⁶³ The noun phrases thus produced can be used in many different syntactic contexts for a wide variety of general attributive functions.

Nominalized noun phrases can also operate as non-embedded, independent clauses, with the nominalized verb sometimes, including in interrogatives, being followed by the copula ɛ⁵³. Indeed, sometimes it feels that there is “a sheer inflation of nominalizers”⁶⁴ in questions, statements, and in general to make sentences sound better (in the manner of a polite utterance-final particle), or in the case of sa³¹ ɛ⁵³ to lend a normative sense that there is a certain way things are done.

(95) ə³¹san⁵⁵ni⁵³ ə³¹jəŋ⁵³ sa³¹.

tomorrow RECIP-see NMLZ

‘See you tomorrow.’

(96) ʔə³¹jɛ⁵³ əl⁵³ sa³¹ ɛ⁵³

book have NMLZ COP

⁶³ See Genetti 2008.

⁶⁴ Ebert 2003.

‘There are books.’

- (97) ɲa⁵³ nu³¹ ə³¹tui⁵⁵ sa³¹ mɛ⁵³.
 1SG FOC be.delayed NMLZ NEG-COP
 ‘I won’t be delayed.’

- (98) ə³¹təi⁵⁵ wa³¹ di⁵³ sa³¹ ɛ⁵³?
 how ADVZ go NMLZ COP
 ‘How does one get there?’

- (99) ə³¹sum⁵³tsəl⁵⁵ xu⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ do³¹ zəŋ⁵³ɕu³¹ sa³¹ ɛ⁵³.
 thirty minute after LOC enter-R/M NMLZ COP
 ‘One can enter in thirty minutes.’⁶⁵

- (100) tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ kət⁵⁵ təi⁵⁵wa³¹ gu⁵⁵? sa³¹?
 Trung language how say NMLZ
 ‘How do you say that in Trung?’

More limited in scope, the nominalizer prefix <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵->, derived from the third-person singular personal pronoun and related to the third-person pronominal kinship prefix with the same form mentioned earlier, has some properties of nominalization, particularly with adjectives, e.g. *tuŋ⁵⁵* ‘thick’ > *ək⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵* ‘thickness’. In (89) above, we demonstrated the substantive use of medial ə³¹ja⁵³.

- (101) ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵təŋ⁵⁵ ək⁵⁵səɪ⁵⁵ nə³¹sɔ⁵⁵?
 what-REDUP NMLZ-new MS-know
 ‘Do you know what new things there are here?’

⁶⁵ The last two examples are from Li and Yang 2014.

“Nominalized” adjectives with the <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> prefix can be used before or after the noun head, with the suffix preferred in both cases but only obligatory before the noun head: ək⁵⁵ɕu⁵⁵ kam⁵⁵ versus kam⁵⁵ (ək⁵⁵)ɕu⁵⁵ ‘fresh moist bamboo’. In Trung as in Rawang, where it has been described as “more of a general formative prefix”⁶⁶, it can be used on nouns as well. The meaning may be the same either way (e.g. ləp⁵⁵ ~ əŋ³¹ləp⁵⁵ ‘leaf’), but the prefix will come off in compounds (e.g. shing⁵⁵ləp⁵⁵ ‘leaf on a tree’). This same alternation may also play a role in the formation of classifiers, as we will see immediately below.

Nominal Classifiers

Trung has a rich inventory of nominal classifiers, with at least 130 recorded in my data, but many others are possible because they can more or less productively be generated from verbs and nouns. It may even be a partially open word class: puŋ⁵⁵, the classifier for ʒə³¹ɛ⁵³ ‘book’, seems to be borrowed from Chinese 本 *běn*; the classifier x^wa⁵⁵ ‘large group [of people]’ seems to be borrowed from Northern Lisu; and tsuŋ⁵⁵ ‘household’ appears to be a Tibetan loanword from the period when Tibetan overlords from Chawalong would use the tsuŋ⁵⁵ as a unit of taxation. Of special interest are Trung classifiers that reflect aspects of traditional life, such as xɛŋ⁵⁵, specifically for a piece of swidden land, or tɕəŋ⁵⁵, traditionally used for a section of river that would have been the reserve of a particular clan, as in ŋɔ⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ tɕəŋ⁵⁵ ‘that section of river up there’.

“Mass” nouns can be made “count nouns” in Trung simply by adding a numeral-classifier combination, e.g. u⁵⁵nəi⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ləŋ⁵³ ‘one hair’, where ləŋ⁵³ is the classifier for something long and thin. When reduplicated, nominal classifiers, like other nominals, are given a distributive reading ‘every’, or a partitive reading with the ti⁵⁵ ‘one’, as in ti⁵⁵ məi⁵⁵ məi⁵⁵ ‘some things’

⁶⁶ LaPolla 2008, 51.

Moreover, classifiers are required for any noun phrase containing a numeral or the numeral substitute *pɛ*⁵⁵, which is often used when a classifier occurs by itself with the noun implied, as in the following:

- (102) *ɟa*⁵⁵ *pɛ*⁵⁵ *x^waŋ*⁵⁵ *u*³¹*zu*⁵⁵ *tə*³¹*kɔŋ*⁵⁵ *gɔl*⁵⁵
 PROX NUMSUB CLF before dig HORT
 ‘Let’s dig this side first.’

Yang 2012 identifies four types of classifiers:

1) “specialized” hapax classifiers associated with only a single noun, of which there are only two: *duŋ*⁵⁵, the classifier for *waŋ*⁵⁵ ‘pig’ (only for large pigs) and *tu*⁵⁵, the classifier which means ‘room’ when used with *cum*⁵³ ‘house’

2) auto-classifiers that fully or partially reduplicate the head noun, e.g. *u*⁵⁵ *ti*⁵⁵ *u*⁵⁵ ‘one hand’ or *waŋ*⁵⁵ *dɔŋ*⁵³ *ti*⁵⁵ *dɔŋ*⁵³ ‘one river’

3) the general classifier *mət*⁵⁵ ‘thing’, which can be used for bowls, bridges, songs, and indeed with virtually any noun, though generally not with human beings

4) all other classifiers

Classifiers in category (4), by far the largest group, carve up Trung semantic space in ways broadly familiar from other Chinese and many other languages. There is a designated, high-frequency classifier for human beings (*ɟɔŋ*⁵⁵); one that covers all animals (*gu*⁵⁵); and a particularly rich array depending on shape, such as *luŋ*⁵⁵ for round objects (from the word for ‘stone, rock’); and three different classifiers for long,

thin objects: *klɔŋ*⁵³ for manmade, inflexible objects like cigarettes or arrows; *kɔʔ*⁵⁵ for something natural and flexible like a blade of grass; *kui*⁵⁵ for a thread or a length of rope etc.

Yang notes interesting a “division of labor” between categories (2) and (4), where the “objective meaning” in using the “normal” (category 4) classifier is the same as using an auto-classifier, but the latter can convey a particular vividness:

- (103) əŋ⁵³ mɛɿ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵ bɔʔ⁵⁵
 3SG eye one CLF be.blind
 ‘He is blind in one eye.’

- (104) əŋ⁵³ mɛɿ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ mɛɿ⁵⁵ bɔʔ⁵⁵
 3SG eye one CLF be.blind
 ‘He is *blind* in one eye.’

Yang points out that the <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> prefix, ultimately derived from the free third-person personal pronoun and previously identified for its use nominalizing/formative function, is also frequently used for “part nouns”, objects that are partially made or produced from some larger whole. He makes a convincing argument that these “part nouns”, already being classifier-like in compounds, have grammaticalized into full-blown classifiers over time. Many, or perhaps most classifiers, have a corresponding noun form with <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵->, with some degree of semantic difference, e.g. *gu*⁵⁵ ‘CLF for animals’ ~ əŋ³¹*gu*⁵⁵ ‘body’, *kui*⁵⁵ ‘CLF for thread or length’ ~ ək⁵⁵*kui*⁵⁵ ‘thread’.

Take the example *ɕiŋ*⁵⁵ ək⁵⁵*pɛ*⁵⁵, commonly reduced to *ɕik*⁵⁵*pɛ*⁵⁵, which means ‘(tree) bark’ but is literally ‘tree skin’, with the <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək⁵⁵-> prefix between playing a

genitive or associative function. Yang argues that before the prefix dropped out, it left a residue in an auto-classifier: *ɕik⁵⁵ pɛʔ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ pɛʔ⁵⁵* ‘one piece of bark’. In another kind of case, where the meaning is already partitive, the entire “part noun” drops out, so that over time *gui⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ lap⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵* ‘one taro leaf’ reduces simply to *gui⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵* with no change in meaning.

Number

Although number is usually not explicitly marked and must simply be understood from the discourse context, Trung has a variety of ways to express quantity and quantification, including required plural marking on pronominals (discussed above), plural marking on the verb (to be discussed in Chapter 4), the pluralizing suffix *<-maʔ⁵⁵>* which may be used with human nouns and the group marker *<-ɿa⁵³>*, a wide range of quantifiers and measure classifiers, reduplication, and numerals.

The plural suffix *<-maʔ⁵⁵>*, although not much used in natural discourse, can be applied to human referent nouns as in *ɕɔ³¹ siŋ⁵⁵ maʔ⁵⁵* ‘students’ and *cum⁵³ ɔʔ⁵⁵ ɿa⁵³ maʔ⁵⁵* ‘young women’. In fact, it seems particularly likely to be used with the small class of nouns that end in *<-ɿa⁵³>*, denoting human beings (*təi⁵⁵ ɿa⁵⁵* ‘leader’, *kur³¹ caŋ⁵³ ra⁵⁵* ‘young man’, *mɛ³¹ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ra⁵⁵* ‘shaman’ etc.), but is not to be confused with the group marker *<-ɿa⁵³>*. It seems highly unusual, or perhaps wrong, to use *<-maʔ⁵⁵>* with a number-classifier combination — the only use is for cases of emphasis or disambiguation. More common and apparently related is the reciprocal particle *maʔ⁵⁵* used in First Township Trung:

- (105) *ə³¹ ɿaʔ⁵⁵* *maʔ⁵⁵* *gɔl⁵⁵*
 help RECIP HORT
 ‘Let’s help each other.’

The group marker < -ɿa⁵³ > can apparently be used with any animate noun, e.g. *pə³¹ma⁵⁵ɿa⁵³* ‘women’ and *kaʔ⁵⁵ra⁵³* ‘brood of chickens’, which is functionally equivalent to *kaʔ⁵⁵ti⁵⁵ra⁵³*, where *ra⁵³* is a classifier. As we have seen, < -ɿa⁵³ > also attaches to pronominals with the special meaning ‘siblings’ or ‘close relatives’, and double marking is also permissible:

- (106) ə³¹du⁵³ɿa⁵³ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ɿa⁵³ at⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
 EMPHPRO.GRP 3PLPOSS.GRP flee COP
 ‘All of their own siblings fled.’

When used with the “nominalizing” < əŋ³¹- > ~ < ək⁵⁵- > prefix, discussed immediately above, əŋ³¹ɿa⁵³ follows another noun and has the meaning ‘...and that sort of thing’:

- (107) se⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ɿa⁵³ pɿu⁵⁵ sa³¹ ca⁵³
 yeast NMLZ.GRP sprinkle NMLZ become
 ‘And then you sprinkle yeast and that sort of thing on it.’

- (108) pai⁵⁵kəʔ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ɿa⁵³ ɕu³¹
 rattan.basket NMLZ.GRP also
 ‘rattan baskets and that sort of thing’

Trung employs a number of quantifiers, which are first listed and then exemplified below. They usually precede the verb but sometimes in conjunction with the numeral *ti⁵⁵* ‘one’, and they are often reduplicated for intensification.

mə³¹gɿaʔ⁵⁵ ‘every’
 tɕuʔ⁵⁵ ‘a little’

tɕum⁵³ ‘more’

sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ‘all, whole, entire’

kə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ ‘all, every’⁶⁷

ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵³ ‘all’

dəŋ³¹- ‘so (to such a degree)’ e.g. dək⁵⁵təi⁵³ ‘so big’

ta³¹- ‘each’

<-cət⁵⁵> ~ <-sət⁵⁵> ‘such a/an’⁶⁸

- (109) ti⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹kəi⁵⁵
one a.little IMP.eat
‘Eat a little more.’

- (110) ɕiŋ⁵⁵guŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ pə³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵ buŋ⁵⁵buŋ⁵⁵ .ɿŋ⁵³
tree LOC bird many.REDUP sit
‘There are many birds in the tree.’

- (111) na⁵³ tɕum⁵³ ta⁵⁵ sɔ⁵⁵
2SG more listen understand.AGT
‘You understand quite a bit.’

- (112) ti⁵⁵ ni⁵⁵ mə³¹gɿaŋ⁵⁵
one day every
‘every day’

- (113) ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ lɔŋ⁵⁵ di³¹

⁶⁷ Appears to be more archaic, typically used before the noun it modifies.

⁶⁸ <-sət⁵⁵> is the Fourth Township pronunciation, where the suffix may be more productive. It can also apparently mean “approximately”, as in dəŋ³¹cət⁵⁵.

MED all return PRFV

‘And then everyone returned.’

(114) ə³¹ɿɑ⁵³ kə³¹ɿɑ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ sə³¹ɿɑ⁵³

MED all DEM thing

‘everything [they took]’

(115) luŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tər⁵⁵

stone all throw

‘throw all the stones’

(116) ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ta³¹ɰɔ⁵⁵

person each.CLF

‘each person’

(117) ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ta³¹ɰɔ⁵⁵ ta³¹ɰɔ⁵⁵

person each.CLF each.CLF

‘very few people’

(118) ɿɑ⁵⁵sət⁵⁵ ə³¹li⁵³ luŋ⁵⁵duŋ⁵⁵

MED.such heavy stone.AUG

‘such a heavy stone’

Reduplication, both partial and full, is another common strategy for indicating (distributive) plurality:

(119) ɕiŋ⁵⁵wət⁵⁵ əŋ³¹wət⁵⁵

tree.flower NMLZ.flower

‘every flower’

- (120) ə³¹sum⁵³ luŋ⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵
three stone stone
‘three stones’

Trung also has two connective particles: *niŋ*³¹ (*ni*³¹ in First Township) and *də*³¹*g^wan*⁵⁵, both of which link two nouns and can be translated “and” or “have”. Apparently, as in (122) and (124) the second referent need not be explicitly mentioned if understood from context — however, *də*³¹*g^wan*⁵⁵ cannot include the speaker him- or herself and seems to be restricted to situations where there are only two referents:

- (121) kaŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ waŋ⁵⁵
chicken CONN pig
‘chickens and pigs’

- (122) əŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹nəŋ⁵³ di:⁵³ di³¹
3SG Pung CONN with go PRFV
‘He went with Pung and them.’

- (123) nit⁵⁵ də³¹*g^wan*⁵⁵ nu⁵³ wən⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ bu⁵³
cigarette with alcohol buy person many
‘Cigarettes and alcohol are the things people buy the most.’

- (124) pə³¹li⁵³ də³¹*g^wan*⁵⁵
grandchild CONN
‘two grandchildren’

(125) nəŋ⁵⁵ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵

Nang CONN

Nang and [her partner Pung]

Trung has a full set of native cardinal numerals on the base-10 system, though there is no evidence for a separate native ordinal system, for which the ordinal prefix <ti⁵⁵-> is a Chinese borrowing (*dì* 第) and Chinese numbers are consequently now sometimes used, e.g. *ti⁵⁵san⁵⁵* ‘third’.

The Trung numerals follow a regular pattern above ten, and numerals above ten thousand are generated compositionally:

ti[?]⁵⁵ ‘one’

ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ‘two’

ə³¹sum⁵³ ‘three’

ə³¹bli⁵³ ‘four’

pə³¹ŋa⁵³ ‘five’

kɯ[?]⁵⁵ ‘six’

sə³¹ŋit⁵⁵ ‘seven’

h^jət⁵⁵ ‘eight’

də³¹gu⁵³ ‘nine’

ti³¹tsal⁵⁵ ‘ten’

ti³¹tsal⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ‘eleven’

ə³¹ni⁵⁵ tsal⁵⁵ ‘twenty’

h^ja⁵⁵ ‘hundred’

tu⁵⁵ ‘thousand’

mu⁵⁵ ‘ten thousand’

Approximations are made either by saying two numbers together ($\partial^{31}bli^{53} p\partial^{31}\eta a^{53}$ ‘around four or five’) or by the use of the adverbializer wa^{31} , as in $\partial^{31}ni^{55} tsal^{55} wa^{31}$ ‘around twenty’. The verb $\partial^{31}kl\partial i^{53}$ ‘to remain, be left over’ can be used following a numeral to mean ‘more than’, as in $\partial^{31}ni^{55} tsal^{55} \partial^{31}kl\partial i^{53}$ ‘more than twenty’.

Though Trung people now generally use the Western solar calendar (where $ti^{55} s\partial^{31}la^{53}$ ‘Month One’ is January), there are still distinctive Trung terms for different seasons (listed in Chapter 1), and there is a distinctive set of Trung terms both for the days of ‘the week’ — as they relate to today — and for the years directly preceding or following the current one:

$t\phi\partial^{31}\eta\eta^{53} ni^{53}$ ‘day before yesterday’

$t\phi\partial^{31}ja^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘yesterday’

$t\partial n^{31}ni^{55}$ ‘today’

$\partial^{31}san^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘tomorrow’

$m\partial n^{31}ni^{53}$ ‘day after tomorrow’

$m\partial n^{31}la^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘third day after today’

$\phi k^{55}t\partial i^{53} ni^{53}$ ‘fourth day after today’

$\phi\eta^{31}m\partial t^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘fifth day after today’

$\phi\eta^{31}gwi^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘sixth day after today’

$\phi k^{55}p\partial um^{55} ni^{53}$ ‘seventh day after today’

$t\phi\partial^{31}ni\eta^{55} ni\eta^{55}$ ‘year before last’

$t\phi\partial^{31}ni\eta^{55} wa\eta^{53}$ ‘last year’

$t\partial n^{31}ni\eta^{55} wa\eta^{53}$ ‘this year’

$m\partial n^{31}ni\eta^{55} wa\eta^{55}$ ‘next year’

$m\partial n^{31}ni\eta^{55} ni\eta^{55}$ ‘year after next’

Finally, there is a set of traditional measurements in Trung, used as nominal classifiers, increasingly falling out of daily use as Chinese measurements come into wider use:

kə³¹tset⁵⁵ unit of weight (small container of ground corn, approximately 20 jin)

gəp⁵⁵ ‘tael’ (traditional unit of measurement (equivalent to 50 grams)

ci⁵⁵ ‘catty’ (traditional unit of weight equivalent to 500 grams) (一) 市斤

kəŋ⁵⁵ ‘peck’ (dry measure for grain equal to ten Chinese sheng)

ləŋ⁵⁵ ‘mile’ (traditional Trung unit of distance)

ləm⁵³ ‘fathom’ (traditional measure of length for armspan, with outstretched arms)

pə³¹ʒa⁵⁵ ‘little span’ (traditional measure between thumb and middle finger)

pə³¹ta⁵⁵ ‘span’ (unit of measurement from thumb to little finger)

Gender

Trung does not have grammatical gender, but does have several suffixes in the lexicon (of limited distribution) that can be used to indicate gender on animates such as people and animals.

<-məi⁵³> ‘mother/female’: ɕə³¹məi⁵³ ‘large, female prey’
 ɛŋ³¹du⁵³məi⁵³ ‘his wife’ (literally ‘his own woman’)
 wɑ³¹məi⁵³ ‘mother sow’ (which has given birth)
 kɑ³¹məi⁵³ ‘mother hen’
 pə³¹li⁵⁵məi⁵³ ‘granddaughter’
 nə³¹məi⁵³ ‘your mother’

<-pəi⁵³> ‘father/male’: ɕə³¹pəi⁵³ ‘taken’
 pə³¹li⁵⁵pəi⁵³ ‘grandson’
 nə³¹pəi⁵³ ‘your father’
 luk⁵⁵pəi⁵³ ‘large rock’

< -ma ⁵³ > ‘female (animal)’:	ka ³¹ ma ⁵³ ‘hen’
	ŋə ³¹ ma ⁵³ ‘female fish’
	dɔp ⁵⁵ ma ⁵³ ‘woman who practices sorcery poisoning’
	cuum ⁵³ ma ⁵³ ‘maternal longhouse’
< -pa ⁵³ > ‘father/male’:	dɔp ⁵⁵ pa ⁵³ ‘man who practices sorcery poisoning’
	cuum ⁵³ pa ⁵³ ‘paternal longhouse’
< -gu ⁵⁵ > ‘male animal’:	[kaʔ ⁵⁵] dən ³¹ gu ⁵⁵ ‘rooster’
	waʔ ⁵⁵ əŋ ³¹ gu ⁵⁵ ‘male pig’

The word *mə³¹ʒəl⁵³* ‘uterus’ can also be used, in what may not necessarily be a pejorative sense, to mark female gender, e.g. *ʒi³¹li⁵³ mə³¹ʒəl⁵³* ‘a female savage clan’, *ja⁵⁵ mə³¹ʒəl⁵³* ‘Han Chinese women’.

Diminutive/Augmentative

The Trung diminutive suffix is < -tɕəl⁵³ >, for which the most basic meaning is child (as in *əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³* ‘child’), as with the Chinese 子 *zǐ*. The diminutive suffix is widely used with both animates (*pə³¹tɕiʔ⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³* ‘baby bird’, *la³¹bu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³* ‘male calf’) and inanimates (*ɕin⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³* ‘little plant’). As noted in Chapter 1, clan members also took the diminutive, e.g. members of the *kə³¹buŋ⁵⁵* clan were *kə³¹buŋ⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³*.

There is a far less productive diminutive suffix < -cɛŋ⁵⁵ >, used with the following items and a few others: *ɕəp⁵⁵cɛŋ⁵⁵* ‘small knife’, *wa³¹cɛŋ⁵⁵* ‘newborn piglet’, *kə³¹la⁵³cɛŋ⁵⁵* ‘eaglet’.

The augmentative suffix <-duŋ⁵³> is likewise typically limited in distribution, used in such items as *cum*⁵³*duŋ*⁵³ ‘large house’ and *ə*³¹*səŋ*⁵³*duŋ*⁵³ ‘giant’ (Fourth Township), but appear to be still (at least potentially) productive.

Compounding

Nominal compounding processes in Trung are numerous and varied, accounting for the majority of polymorphemic nouns in the lexicon. As discussed in Chapter 2, four-syllable compounds will be subject to the dominant sesquisyllabic pattern of the language and may be affected by tone sandhi.

Endocentric compounds, in which the first nominal root modifies the following one (or an affix) to produce a new meaning, appear to be the most common:

*ə*³¹*xɿwi*⁵⁵ *əŋ*³¹*za*⁵³ ‘evening’ + ‘meal’ —> ‘dinner’

*nəm*⁵³*zəŋ*⁵³*ti*⁵³ ‘raindrop’ + ‘liquid’ —> ‘rainwater’

*bai*³¹*luŋ*⁵⁵ ‘oak’ + ‘stone’ —> ‘acorn’

*tə*³¹*xraʔ*⁵⁵*səp*⁵⁵ ‘throat’ + ‘shell’ —> ‘Adam’s Apple’

*xrəi*³¹*xram*⁵³ ‘foot’ + ‘digit’ —> ‘toe’

*pra*³¹*sə*⁵³*krəŋ*⁵⁵ ‘common people’ + ‘village’ —> ‘countryside’

*kam*³¹*k^waŋ*⁵³ ‘bamboo’ + ‘place’ —> ‘place for harvesting bamboo’

Another type of endocentric compound pairs a first nominal root with a following verb — in some cases producing a hyponym and in others producing a new meaning entirely:

*ŋaŋ*⁵⁵*ʃit*⁵⁵ ‘water’ + ‘burning hot’ —> ‘boiling water’

*ŋaŋ*⁵⁵*gləŋ*⁵⁵ ‘water’ + ‘cold’ —> ‘cold water’

*nəp*⁵⁵*təiŋ*⁵⁵*kaŋ*⁵⁵ ‘door’ + ‘open’ —> ‘doorway’

pik⁵⁵kaŋ⁵⁵ ‘labia’ + ‘vagina’ + ‘open’ —> ‘labia’
 nəm³¹bu⁵⁵tət⁵⁵ ‘pants’ + ‘cut’ —> ‘shorts’
 mit⁵⁵bum⁵⁵ ‘mind’ + ‘be many’ —> ‘be worried, full of anxiety’
 la³¹rəŋ⁵³cum⁵³ ‘god’ + ‘live’ + ‘house’ > ‘Buddhist temple’
 mɛ³¹jəŋ⁵⁵ra⁵⁵ ‘eyes’ + ‘see’ + ‘person’ —> ‘shaman’⁶⁹

There are at least a few exocentric compounds, which lack an apparent head:

di³¹lam⁵⁵ ‘walk’ + ‘path’ —> ‘custom, rule’
 nuɪ³¹təi⁵⁵ ‘mouth’ + ‘big’ —> ‘glutton’
 ŋu³¹tuɪ⁵⁵ ‘cry’ + ? > ‘crybaby’
 ɟak⁵⁵tɛn⁵⁵ ‘prosperity, fortune’ + ‘hold’ —> ‘holding the prosperity’ (name of a chant and dance performed during funerals)

In coordinate compounds, of which there are a few in Trung, neither element is the head and related or contrasting items from a single semantic domain (usually hyponyms) are conjoined:

ə³¹pəi⁵³ə³¹məi⁵³ ‘parents’ (literally ‘father-mother’)
 pə³¹li⁵³pə³¹laɪ⁵⁵ ‘descendants’ (literally ‘grandchild-great-grandchild’)
 aŋ³¹ɕui⁵⁵aŋ³¹ɕa⁵⁵ ~ ɕui⁵⁵ɕa⁵⁵ ‘flesh and blood’

“Elaborate expressions”, common to many languages of the region, exhibit a compound-like structure through quasi- or near-reduplication or parallelism — the added element is meaningless on its own — in order to produce a meaning that is usually felt to be richly idiomatic:

⁶⁹ These last two could be considered examples of a nominal + verb compound nested inside a nominal + nominal compound.

bə³¹na⁵⁵ ‘livestock’ > bə³¹ni⁵⁵bə³¹na⁵⁵ ‘domestic animals’

lam³¹brɔŋ⁵⁵ ‘friend’ > lam³¹brɔŋ⁵⁵lap⁵⁵cəŋ⁵³ ‘group of friends’

ɕik⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵ luk⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵ literally ‘tree fruit rock fruit’ —> ‘food shortage, famine’

ɕiŋ³¹dɯ⁵⁵ luŋ³¹dɯ⁵⁵ literally ‘tree gloomy rock gloomy’ —> ‘wilderness’

məi³¹tɕɔ⁵⁵ məi³¹nəm⁵³ ‘all kinds of living things’

Comparatives

The adverb mə³¹dəm⁵³ ‘above’ has grammaticalized to be the comparative marker in Trung — the comparee is followed by the comparand, then mə³¹dəm⁵³ (sometimes with the locative marker dɔ³¹), then the stative verb (adjective):

(126) ŋa⁵³ na⁵³ mə³¹dəm⁵³ tɔi⁵³.

1SG 2SG COMP big

‘I am bigger than you.’

(127) ti⁵⁵ ni⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ ti⁵⁵ ni⁵⁵ gəm⁵³.

one day COMP one day good

‘Each day is better than the last.’

Statements with an understood or unspecified comparand typically use the adverb mə³¹zɯ⁵⁵ ‘very, more, most’ or tɕum⁵³ ‘more, comparatively’ (tɕə³¹nuŋ⁵⁵ in Fourth Township), with no specific way of marking the superlative:

(128) mə³¹zɯ⁵⁵ sə³¹lɔp⁵⁵ɕɯ³¹ pəŋ³¹waŋ⁵⁵.

more study INCH.do.1SG

‘I am going to study more.’

(129) kɔ⁵⁵ mə³¹zɯ⁵⁵ gəm⁵³.

DIST more good

‘That one is better/best’

(130) na⁵³ tɕum⁵³ ta⁵⁵ sɔ⁵⁵.

2SG more listen understand.AGT

‘You understand quite a bit (of what’s being said).’

(131) tɕə³¹nu⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ ta⁵⁵ rɔŋ⁵³

COMP good RESULT live

‘live comparatively well’

Reduplication

As in other Tibeto-Burman languages, the reduplication of nouns in Trung — giving a distributive sense — and of adjectives (stative verbs) — giving an intensified sense — is relatively straightforward and predictable. Color terms are stative verb forms that are particularly liable to be reduplicated without any particular semantic change, as in (132), and (134) and (135) demonstrate how the exact reading of a reduplicated form, appearing in these cases with an interrogative pronoun and an adverb respectively, will depend on the semantics of the word and the pragmatics of the situation. According to Sun,⁷⁰ the reduplication of personal pronouns has a reflexive reading, e.g. *ŋa⁵³ŋa⁵³* ‘I myself’, which is described as semantically interchangeable with the emphatic pronouns mentioned in Chapter 3. Both partial and full reduplication are exemplified here — the latter typically occurs by reduplicating the (typically second) syllable but not the (typically initial) reduced syllable.

(132) mɔŋ⁵⁵mɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tɕit⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ .ɪa⁵³

⁷⁰ Sun 1982, 81.

white-REDUP sheep-DIM PL
 ‘a group of white lambs (from the same mother)’

- (133) ti⁵⁵ni⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ni⁵⁵
 one-day one-day
 ‘every day’ / ‘day by day’

- (134) na⁵³ ə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ɿa⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ nə³¹di⁵³?
 2SG where-REDUP ALL MS-go
 “Where are you going?”

- (135) tə³¹lət⁵⁵ ə³¹dun⁵⁵dun⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 string middle-REDUP LOC
 ‘(right) in the middle of the string’

- (136) əŋ³¹də³¹ʒɛɿ⁵⁵ʒɛɿ⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵ pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵?
 NMLZ-array-REDUP goose bird
 ‘row after row of wild geese’

- (137) mə³¹kɿa⁵⁵? mə³¹kɿa⁵⁵? sa³¹ nu⁵³ ŋa⁵⁵ ʒu⁵⁵.
 not.win not.win NMLZ alcohol drink cause
 ‘Every time someone lost, they had to drink.’

Case Postpositions

Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages, Trung does not strictly mandate the case marking of core arguments on a syntactic basis — such marking is rather dependent on referential hierarchies and pragmatic considerations. (When no marking at all is used, word order may be determinative, with the agent prototypically before the patient.) Trung has several postpositions which are enclitic to noun phrases and function in a non-obligatory fashion — highly sensitive to animacy, definiteness, and other semantic

and pragmatic factors — to mark semantic relations.⁷¹ I call them “case postpositions” here — on what may be described as the continuum between adpositions and case markers, the Trung markers clearly lean towards the former in that they are not imposed by the structure of the noun phrase but dictated by communicative intent.⁷² The one exception is the innovative use of vowel length (in place of postpositions) to mark agentive/instrumental case, which also appears on the first-person singular as *ŋai*⁵³ and the second-person singular as *nai*⁵³ (semantically interchangeable with *ŋa*⁵³ *mi*³¹ and *na*⁵³ *mi*³¹, respectively).

Note that all Trung case postpositions are toneless (only marked with ³¹ for convention) and that speakers do not usually regard them as separate words. A noun phrase generally can only take a single postposition, but may be followed by a discourse marker like *nu*³¹. The substantial variation by dialect for many of these postpositions is a strong indication that the particular forms are perhaps recent innovations, though the general categories seem to hold across varieties.

i. Agentive/Instrumental *mi*³¹

The postposition *mi*³¹ (*tɛ*³¹ in the First Township) marks a noun phrase, prototypically at the beginning of the sentence, as agentive (used interchangeably with vowel length, or the agentive pronouns *ŋai*⁵³ (1SG.AGT) and *nai*⁵³ (2SG.AGT), in certain dialects) or instrumental. This isomorphism, or lack of distinction, is fairly common in Tibeto-Burman, but for some speakers there appears to be a distinction — though this is possibly a dialect issue.

⁷¹ Interest in differential or “optional” case marking in Tibeto-Burman has increased markedly in recent years. See for example Chelliah and Hyslop 2011 and the papers therein. How it functions in Trung is worthy of further study.

⁷² Payne 1997, 100.

	Agentive	Instrumental
First	tɛ ³¹	tɛ ³¹
Third	V: ~ mi ³¹	mi ³¹
Fourth	V: ~ mɛ ³¹	mɛ ³¹

Table 9. Agentive and instrumental case postpositions

Further research may be needed, but there seems to be no context where the agentive postposition is absolutely required — rather, it has to do with pragmatic and semantic considerations.⁷³ Certainly the prototypical agent is a human actor acting with volition, choice, and control on some object, used with either monovalent or bivalent verbs.

- (138) tə³¹sa⁵⁵ pɛ³¹ ɟɔ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɕu³¹ ap⁵⁵ wa³¹
at.first NUMSUB CLF AGT also shoot HRS
‘The first one also shot [an arrow].’

- (139) ə³¹cəŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nu³¹ luŋ⁵⁵bən⁵⁵ kei³¹ bɿ⁵³ wa³¹
person AGT FOC stone.slab LOC write HRS
‘They say back then people wrote on stone slabs.’

⁷³ Sun and Liu report that in Anong “when the predicate verb is transitive, the agentive particle is obligatory” and also “when the causer cannot be identified.” Describing the First Township variety, LaPolla writes that agentive marking “is often used when there is a specific identifiable patient referent, particularly if the direction of action is inverse (e.g. 3 > 1) and/or the action is completed. It is never used on intransitives.”

Contrastive focus, or disambiguation of semantic roles, is another function of the agentive postposition, as in other Tibeto-Burman languages.⁷⁴ It appears frequently in texts where the action is continually switching back and forth between different actors.

- (140) ək⁵⁵tɕən⁵³ nu³¹ zə³¹jɛ⁵³ dɔp⁵⁵ sɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ jɔɪ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³.
 3SG-child FOC book much know person one CLF COP
 ‘Her child was someone very learned about books.’

əŋ³¹məi⁵³ mi³¹ ək⁵⁵tɕən⁵³ lɛ³¹ tə³¹təi⁵³ dɔp⁵⁵ bi⁵³ ɛ⁵³.
 3SG-mother AGT 3SG.child ALL REDUP-big much give COP
 ‘His mother gave her child so much.’ [Fourth Township]

Instrumental *mi*³¹ looks virtually identical, such that examples such as (142) could be interpreted either way:

- (141) tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ kət⁵⁵ mi³¹ ja⁵⁵ sa⁵⁵ɪa⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵.
 Trung language INS PROX table call
 ‘This [table] is called sa⁵⁵ɪa⁵⁵ in Trung.’

- (142) nəm³¹gaŋ⁵³ mi³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ bət⁵⁵ di⁵³.
 sunshine AGT/INS water dry PRFV
 ‘The sunshine dried up the water.’

- (143) ɕin⁵⁵ wɑ⁵³ bɛŋ⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹gɔ⁵⁵ tɛ³¹ ə³¹mɪa⁵³
 plant do finish after FOC hoe INS land

 tə³¹kɔʔ⁵⁵ sa³¹ ɛ⁵³.

⁷⁴ See Chelliah and Hyslop 2011, LaPolla and Yang 2007 etc.

dig NMLZ COP

‘After the plants are all ready, we go dig them up with hoes.’

LaPolla and Yang 2007 reconstruct <-mi> as the immediate ancestor form for agentive case in the Nungish languages. In what appears to be a later development — only in the Third and Fourth Township varieties, not in First Township — vowel lengthening has also come to operate as a case marker in some situations, instead of *mi*³¹, with no apparent difference in meaning. In the minimal pairs below, either *mi*³¹ or vowel length can mark the semantic roles of agent and instrument, which frequently show isomorphism (or are indistinguishable) in Tibeto-Burman:

- (144) nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ma³¹nə³¹wan⁵³? ‘This was done by you all?’
nə³¹ni:ŋ⁵⁵ ma³¹nə³¹wan⁵³? ‘This was done by you all?’

- (145) əŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹çiŋ⁵⁵ ɿaŋ³¹. ‘He’s pinching me.’
əŋ⁵³ nə³¹çi:ŋ⁵⁵ ɿaŋ³¹. ‘He’s pinching me.’

- (146) luŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ pa³¹ə³¹tər⁵⁵ɕu³¹. ‘Throw rocks at it, you two.’
lu:ŋ⁵⁵ pa³¹ə³¹tər⁵⁵ɕu³¹. ‘Throw rocks at it, you two.’

- (147) əŋ⁵³ mu⁵⁵g^wa⁵³ mi³¹ gɔp⁵⁵ɕu³¹. ‘He covers it with a poncho.’
əŋ⁵³ mu⁵⁵g^wa:i⁵³ gɔp⁵⁵ɕu³¹. ‘He covers it with a poncho.’

As shown above, most pronouns (like all nouns) simply lengthen the vowel of the stressed syllable, but for first-person singular the agentive form is a diphthongized *ŋəi*⁵³ and for second-person singular it is *nəi*⁵³ (again, semantically interchangeable with *ŋa*⁵³

*mi*³¹ and *na*⁵³ *mi*³¹, respectively).⁷⁵ If the agent or instrument ends in a closed syllable with *a*, *u*, or *u*, the vowel is lengthened and <-i> is suffixed:

- (148) *tə*³¹*mu*⁵³*i* *ka*?⁵⁵ *ru*⁵⁵*p* *di*³¹
 eagle.AGT chicken snatch PRFV
 ‘The eagle snatched the chicken.’

From these forms — and the fact that closely related Rawang varieties use the clitic =*í* both for marking agents and for first-person plural agreement — Yang and LaPolla 2007 argue convincingly that contrastive vowel length to mark agentive/instrumental case in Trung is a relatively recent innovation. (Its variability across Trung dialects also argues in favor of this.) Their hypothesis is that, as in Rawang, the clitic =*í* after a closed syllable induced vowel lengthening, but that the clitic subsequently dropped off in Trung, leaving vowel length as the only contrastive feature. As we shall see below, a similar pathway of change can account for the use of vowel length to mark verbal person in Trung. Nevertheless, the earlier agentive case marker *mi*³¹ remains the exclusive marker in First Township Trung and is still the prototypical form in all varieties.

ii. Allative/Purposive/Anti-Agentive *lɛ*³¹

The postposition *lɛ*³¹ (*ʒəŋ*³¹ in the Fourth Township) covers a wide variety of semantic roles.⁷⁶ The most basic and widespread use of *lɛ*³¹ as is an allative marker meaning “to or towards”, as in (149) and (150), and naturally extends to a dative meaning as in (151).

⁷⁵ For the Muliwang variety, Dai and Liu 1990 even report the 1PL.AGT form *ɿ*⁵⁵ and the 3SG.AGT form *aŋ*⁵³.

⁷⁶ See Yang 2016 for an in-depth discussion.

(149) *cum*⁵³ *le*³¹ *ə*³¹*blaʔ*⁵⁵ *tum*⁵⁵
house ALL return after
‘after returning home’

(150) *Bəŋ*³¹*pot*⁵⁵ *le*³¹ *di*⁵³ *pəŋ*³¹*waŋ*⁵⁵.
Bapo ALL go INCH-do.1SG
‘I am going to go to Bapo.’

(151) *na*⁵³ *le*³¹ *biŋ*⁵⁵ *niŋ*³¹.
2SG ALL give.1SG OPT.1SG
‘I am giving it to you.’

As in other languages, the allative has apparently grammaticalized into a purposive marker when *le*³¹ follows a verb — typically there are two verbs and *le*³¹ indicates that the second action is being performed in order to achieve the first.

(152) *pɿa*⁵⁵*sɛ*⁵⁵ *kəi*⁵³ *le*³¹ *di*⁵³
common.people eat PURP go
‘come in order to raid and exploit the people’

Furthermore, *le*³¹ by extension can be used following human patient arguments, where it marks a direct contrast semantically and pragmatically with the agentive marker (only one or the other need be used), leading us to call this use of *le*³¹ “anti-agentive”, drawing on the terminology established (originally “anti-ergative”) in LaPolla 1992 and 1995. The Trung pattern, restricted to animate (human) nouns, should also be understood in the wider context of Different Object Marking, which appears to be widespread in Tibeto-Burman. There are parallels, for example, with the anti-agentive

hpe described by Morey 2012 for Singhpō — although *lɛ*³¹ is not obligatory as *hpe* is, it likewise marks animate patients, recipients/beneficiaries and experiencers.

- (153) ɲɑ⁵³ nɑ⁵³ lɛ³¹ saŋ⁵⁵ niŋ³¹.
 1SG 2SG A.AG know.1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I’ll take *you*.’

- (154) ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ⁵³ lɛ³¹ mən³¹pwt⁵⁵ nu³¹.
 MED 3SG A.AG PROH-tell OPT
 ‘Don’t tell *her* that.’

- (155) əŋ⁵³ lɛ³¹ ə³¹ta⁵⁵ɕu³¹.
 3SG A.AG INTR.hear.R/M
 ‘It was audible to him.’

In short, Trung speakers have at their disposal a number of linguistic resources (specification or non-specification of the agent and patient, agentive and anti-agentive marking, as word order) for specifying who is acting and who is being acted upon, and whether that is surprising.

iii. Locative/Temporal *dɔ*³¹

The postposition *dɔ*³¹ is an all-purpose locative, as in (156) — in the First Township (and in Gòngshān Nù) it is *lɔk*⁵⁵, while in the Fourth Township it is *kət*³¹. As shown in (157), it also has a likely secondary function as a temporal marker.

- (156) ja⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ pə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵
 PROX LOC IMP-sit
 ‘Sit down here.’

- (157) ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ kəi³¹
MED time LOC
‘at that time’

iv. Prolative ɔŋ⁵⁵

The prolative⁷⁷ case postposition ɔŋ⁵⁵ ‘via, by way of’ marks the path by which something came to be where it is, as opposed to the original source, marked by the elative.

- (158) na⁵³ ə³¹ɿa⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹di⁵³?
2SG where PROL MS-come
‘You came via where?’

v. Elative paŋ⁵⁵

The elative case postposition paŋ⁵⁵ (pɛ³¹ in First Township, wəi³¹ in Fourth Township) marks the origin or source (physical, temporal, or logical) of some event or actor:

- (159) na⁵³ ə³¹ɿa⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹di⁵³?
2SG where ELAT MS-come
‘Where do you come from?’

vi. Comitative

The comitative postposition mə³¹nəŋ⁵³ (in the First Township) or bə³¹na⁵³ (in the Fourth Township variety) is used to show that some actor, prototypically human, undertook some action accompanied by another, and can be used following a noun or between two nouns.

⁷⁷ Yang 2017 reports that vowel length can also mark prolative case.

- (160) $\eta\alpha^{53}$ $b\alpha^{31}n\alpha^{53}$ $n\alpha^{31}di^{55}$
 1SG COM IMP-come
 ‘Come with me.’

vii. Terminative ta^{55}

The terminative postposition ta^{55} ($\chi\epsilon^{55}$ in the First Township) expresses the physical or temporal idea ‘until’ or ‘up to a certain point’.

- (161) $k\alpha^{55}$ ta^{55} $p\alpha^{31}di^{53}$
 DIST TERM IMP-go
 ‘Go up to there [and no further]’

This postposition seems to have grammaticalized into a resultative particle, as will be discussed in Chapter 4, that can signal cause and effect.

viii. Benefactive $s\alpha^{31}n\eta^{55}$ (Fourth Township)

The benefactive postposition $s\alpha^{31}n\eta^{55}$ has straightforwardly grammaticalized from the word for ‘help’ in the Fourth Township only, where the regular verb ‘help’ is now typically $\alpha^{31}n\epsilon t^{55}$. In the other varieties, $l\epsilon^{31}$ is apparently used and $s\alpha^{31}n\eta^{55}$ is still available as an ordinary lexeme meaning ‘help’.

Discourse Markers

Also able to attach to the noun phrase are the two discourse markers, contrastive focus nu^{31} and additive ϵu^{31} , which can follow the case postpositions discussed immediately above. The use of nu^{31} and ϵu^{31} following clauses — in the case of nu^{31} the difference is slight, but ϵu^{31} after a clause is frequently concessive — will be treated in Chapter 5.

i. Contrastive Focus *nu*³¹

In context, the functions of *nu*³¹ can be overlapping, involving contrast, focus, emphasis, and topicalization. Often followed by a pause, it can follow any noun phrase in a Trung sentence, introducing a topic-comment-like structure, whether seeming to indicate a new topic or a shift in attention, as in (162), or a contrastive focus (implied with the present day), as in (164) and most other examples in my corpus, “emphasising the marked constituent over and above other referents or propositions that are present in the context, whether explicit or implicit.”⁷⁸

- (162) *ja*⁵⁵ *nu*³¹ *ə*³¹*məi*⁵³ *tɑ*⁵⁵*tɕa*⁵⁵ *ɛ*⁵³.
PROX FOC mother loom COP
‘This is my mother’s loom.’

- (163) *kɿŋ*⁵⁵ *pəŋ*⁵⁵ *dɔ*³¹ *nu*³¹ *tə*³¹*ɿuŋ*⁵³ *rə*³¹*məi*⁵³ *ə*³¹*jw*⁵³ *ɛ*⁵³.
village below LOC FOC Trung river flow COP
‘Dulongjiang [the Trung River] flows below the village.’

- (164) *tɕa*⁵⁵*par*⁵⁵ *nu*³¹ *ə*³¹*tsəŋ*⁵³ *ə*³¹*ni*⁵³ *jɔ*⁵⁵ *əl*⁵³ *wɑ*³¹ *tɕi*³¹.
old.times FOC person two CLF have HRS PST.EVID
‘In olden times, there were two people.’

ii. Additive *ɕu*³¹/*ku*⁷⁵⁵

Familiar from many other related languages, this marker, which in ordinary usage can be translated “also”, can be used with indefinite pronouns like *ə*³¹*tsəŋ*⁵³ ‘person’ or *təŋ*⁵⁵ ‘what’, along with a negated verb, to express negative indefinites — “nobody”, “nothing” respectively — as mentioned earlier. Below it is used first in an emphatic

⁷⁸ Andvik 2010, 434.

request, where additive and dual ɕu^{31} are both shown, then correlatively, and last as a negative indefinite.

- (165) $\text{nə}^{31}\text{ne}^{53}$ ɕu^{31} $\text{pə}^{31}\text{di}^{55}\text{ɕu}^{31}$.
 2DU ADD IMP.go.DU
 ‘You two also go.’

- (166) $\text{bə}^{31}\text{ləi}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{cəŋ}^{53}$ ɕu^{31} kəi^{31} ŋi^{55} , waŋ^{55} lɛ^{31} ɕu^{31}
 plant.type person ADD eat allowed pig ALL ADD

zi^{53} ŋi^{53} . (First Township)
 feed allowed
 ‘Balei can be eaten by people and can be fed to pigs.’

- (167) əŋ^{53} mi^{31} təŋ^{55} ɕu^{31} $\text{mə}^{31}\text{plɑ:ŋ}^{55}$
 3SG AGT what ADD NEG.willing.to.give.up
 ‘He’s not willing to give up anything.’

Chapter 4: Verbal Morphology

This chapter introduces the morphology of the Trung verb phrase, which is fairly complex by Tibeto-Burman standards. Affixation and reduplication are the two principal morphological processes that the Trung verb can undergo. The chapter goes on to discuss the copula, negation, verbal person marking, the marked scenario prefix, reciprocals, the complex interaction of tense and aspect and evidentials, deictic directional markers, valency, directives, modals, existential and stative verbs, verbal classifiers, adverbials, and serial verb constructions.

Morphosyntactic Processes of the Trung Verb Phrase

Trung verbs can be defined most straightforwardly by their ability to appear with negation, as well as with person or tense marking — the appearance or absence of which is more pragmatically determined. In comparison to the Trung noun, the Trung verb complex is the site of significant morphological complexity, which can sometimes be telescoped into a very small space, as in (168). Contained within a verb phrase are not only a wide range of affixes and markers, but also postpositional phrases, adverbs, objects, and other complements:

(168) təŋ⁵⁵ na³¹ə³¹gʷʔ⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹?

what MS-RECIP-say-DU

‘What are you two saying to each other?’

(169) də³¹gwi⁵³ mi³¹ kaʔ⁵⁵ tə³¹ɕi:⁵⁵ lu:ŋ³¹.

dog AGT chicken CAUS-die PRFV.RECPST.INVIS.AGT

‘The dog caused the chicken’s death.’

(170) sə³¹ɿa⁵³ sə³¹naʔ⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ lɛ³¹ də³¹blu:ŋ⁵⁵ di³¹.

thing all place ALL throw.many.things PRFV
 ‘All the things were thrown outside [out of the house].’

i. Affixation

Trung is generally verb-final, but a range of aspect markers, epistemics, directional markers, and modal markers (as well as sentence-final particles to be discussed in Chapter 5) can only appear after the verb — in some cases it is clear that these markers have themselves grammaticalized from lexical verbs and simply retained their original position.

In general, there are pre-determined slots for each affix in the Trung verb phrase, as follows:

Slot 1	Slot 2	Slot 3	Slot 4	
IMP <pə ³¹ ->	NEG <mə ³¹ ->	MS <nə ³¹ ->	CAUS <sə ³¹ ->	
JUSS <lə ³¹ ->			INTR <ə ³¹ ->	
Slot 5	Slot 6	Slot 7	Slot 8	Slot 9
RECIP <ə ³¹ ->	Verb Head	AGT	R/M <-çur ³¹ >	Person/Number
Slot 10	Slot 11	Slot 12		
Tense/Aspect	Directionals	Optative		
	Evidentials			

There are some qualifications to this highly schematic and general picture. Not all affixes can go together in the same utterance — the imperative marker and the negative are incompatible, for example — and in most cases no more than four or five affixes will appear at any given time. The semantics of co-occurring affixes can be

complex, and there are portmanteau morphemes like prohibitive *mən*³¹- (a combination of NEG <mə³¹-> and MS <nə³¹->) which itself usually co-occurs with an optative marker, and possibly *nij*³¹ ‘OPT.1SG’, which may be a combination of *-neu*³¹ and *-ŋ*⁵⁵. Trung prefixes (<ə³¹->, <mə³¹->, <nə³¹->, <pə³¹->, <sə³¹->) have a reduced vowel unless they are followed by a two-syllable or already prefixed verb, in which there is strengthening to -a- (<a³¹->, <ma³¹->, <na³¹->, <pa³¹->, <sa³¹->). These prefixes, perhaps because of the reduced syllable, are apparently universally judged by native speakers to be affixes (not independent words), whereas Slots 10-12 could be regarded as independent words within the verb phrase.

Below are some examples demonstrating the structure of the Trung verb phrase and its slots:

- (171) *ŋaŋ*⁵⁵ *pa*³¹*tə*³¹*su*⁵⁵.
 water IMP-CAUS-boil.2 > 3
 ‘You boil the water.’

- (172) *ɕeŋ*⁵⁵ *le*³¹ *diŋ*⁵⁵ *di*³¹ *wa*³¹ *guŋ*⁵⁵ *klwɔp*⁵⁵
 county ALL go.1SG PRFV.RECPST.VIS COMPL say lie

*ɕ*⁵³.
 COP
 ‘Whoever said I was going to Gongshan [the county capital] was lying.’

- (173) *ə*³¹*sa*⁵⁵ *dɔ*³¹ *mən*³¹*blaŋ*⁵⁵*ɕu*³¹ *nu*³¹.
 ground LOC PROH-lie.down-R/M OPT
 ‘Don’t lie [flat] on the floor.’

(174) əŋ⁵³ laŋ⁵⁵ma³¹mə³¹dum⁵³ wɑ³¹.

3SG JUSS-NEG-return HRS

‘Someone said he shouldn’t go back.’

(175) ə³¹nəm⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ ə³¹suŋ⁵⁵çin⁵⁵ niŋ³¹.

later good look.after-R/M.1SG OPT.1SG

‘From now on I’ll be mindful of that.’

One other complicating factor in this picture, illustrated in (176)-(179), is that some affixes seem to “spread” across the verb phrase, notably the first-person marker <-ŋ> and the vowel lengthening of the agentive conjugation, at least with *luŋ*³¹. Note the difference between (176)-(177) with first person <-ŋ⁵⁵>, on the one hand, and (178)-(179) with the dual <-çw³¹> on the other hand. The dual marker clarifies and picks up on either the imperative <pə³¹-> or the marked scenario prefix <nə³¹-> immediately before the verb head.⁷⁹

(176) tçuŋ⁵⁵ pɑ³¹tə³¹kuk⁵⁵ ran⁵⁵.

little IMP.pull.1SG VEN-1SG

‘You pull me a little.’

(177) ŋɑ⁵³ ʔə³¹je⁵³ nəi⁵³ma³¹ nə³¹lu:⁵³ lu:ŋ³¹?

1SG book 2SG-Q MS-take-AGT PRFV.RECPST.INVIS

‘Did you take my book?’

⁷⁹ Though the second-person dual could thus be described as a circumfix, one could also argue that there should be a separate slot for this affix immediately after Slot 11. The portmanteau suffix <-çin³¹> is used for first- and second-person dual optatives and appears to be a combination of <-çw³¹> and <-neu³¹>, showing that the dual suffix precedes the optative, if nothing else. Dual <-çw³¹> should in all cases be distinguished from the homophonous reflexive/middle <-çw³¹> — in fact their behavior in terms of affix order is often diagnostic as to which is which.

(178) xə³¹biʔ⁵⁵ pə³¹gləm⁵⁵ rət³¹ ɕu³¹.

potato IMP-slice VEN DU

‘You two come slice up the potatoes.’

(179) cu^{m53} ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹tən⁵⁵ jəŋ³¹ ɕu³¹ʔ

home when MS-finish REMPST.PRFV DU

‘When did you two finishing covering [roofing] the house?’

ii. Reduplication

A unified reading of the reduplication of dynamic verbs — where there are more variable semantics across Tibeto-Burman — is harder to pinpoint. A nominalized dynamic verb, as in (180-181), can take on the distributive reading of a reduplicated nominal. LaPolla 2003 suggested a perfective reading that could even serve as diagnostic for distinguishing dynamic verbs from stative (adjective-like) verbs, but also pointed out that such reduplication is favored in particular discourse contexts, notably as a stylistic touch prominent in narratives where two events are being related temporally, conditionally, in some other background-foreground relationship, or for repetitive emphasis:

(180) ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹məi⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³ sa³¹ ca⁵³, ŋaŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹zaŋ⁵³zaŋ⁵³ di³¹.

water what-CLF put NMLZ RES water MS-put-REDUP PRFV

‘Then you put in water, and with that water poured in there...’

(181) pɹa⁵³ lək⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹məi⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵⁵.

pan LOC what-CLF meat INTR-crush

ɕa⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵⁵zən⁵⁵ di³¹...

meat INTR-crush-REDUP PRFV

‘The meat is being crushed up in the winnowing pan. Once the meat has been crushed up...’

- (182) na⁵³ meŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³? gɯŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹, ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹ʃəŋ⁵³ʃəŋ⁵³.
 2SG eye MS-be.blind COP say DUR MED IMP-look-REDUP
 ‘Are you blind?’, he said. ‘Take a good look.’

In certain discourse contexts, particularly procedural texts and instructions, reduplication of dynamic verbs appears to be fully productive, occurring with a wide range of verbs and as frequently as five or six times per minute, often clustered together. Often the same verb has just appeared non-finite and unreduplicated, and the presence of the perfective *di*³¹ only with the reduplicated form, as in (180) and (181), is another indication that perfectivity is part of the meaning here, doubly expressed.

Copula

The Trung copula has the citation form ɛ⁵³ (third person, as elsewhere, being unmarked) and conjugates irregularly as follows:

1SG	iŋ ⁵⁵ ‘I am’
1DU	i ⁵³ ɕɯ ³¹ ‘we two are’
1PL	i: ⁵³ ‘we are’
2SG	nə ³¹ ɛ ⁵³ ‘you are’
2DU	nə ³¹ ɛ ⁵³ ɕɯ ³¹ ‘you two are’
2PL	nə ³¹ in ⁵⁵ ‘you are’
3SG/PL	(nə ³¹)ɛ ⁵³ ‘he/she/it/they are’

Table 10. Conjugating the copula ɛ⁵³

While the basic meaning of the copula is equative, as in (183), by a common semantic extension it is more often employed — indeed, may appear in almost every other sentence, especially in narrative contexts — with an epistemic meaning conveying the certainty or affirmation of the speaker. It can also serve as a single-word affirmative answer to a question, meaning ‘yes’ (as does the word *li*⁵³), and can also appear at the end of the question. Exemplified in (185), this epistemic, typically utterance-final ϵ^{53} is one of highest-frequency words in my Trung corpus. Although it seems to appear almost without restriction, sometimes even as filler, it appears to be less favored, at least utterance-finally, where there are other epistemics expressing uncertainty such as *wa*³¹ (used for hearsay), which will be discussed below. However, it is used as part of the utterance-final phrases *tuʔ*⁵⁵ ϵ^{53} and *na*⁵⁵ ϵ^{53} , both of which express *uncertainty* with the foregoing statement and will be discussed at the end of Chapter 5.

- (183) $tə^{31}ɿŋ^{53}$ $ə^{31}tsəŋ^{53}$ $iŋ^{55}$.
 Trung person COP.1SG
 ‘I am a Trung person.’

- (184) $əŋ^{31}niŋ^{53}$ cum^{53} nur^{31} $dəp^{55}$ $tə^{31}ɕa^{55}$ cum^{53} ϵ^{53} .
 3PL house FOC very miserable house COP
 ‘Their house was a miserable one.’

- (185) $kɿŋ^{55}$ $tɕem^{55}$ $kəi^{31}$ $ɕiŋ^{55}zuŋ^{53}$ $kəʔ^{55}$ ϵ^{53} .
 village side LOC tree grow COP
 ‘A tree was growing on the edge of the village.’

The copula appears notably in another place as well: frequently used phrasal “conjunctions” that link clauses and draw out relations of cause and effect. These are

$e^{53} b\epsilon^{31} (\zeta u^{31})$, $\epsilon^{53} di^{31} nu^{31}$, $\epsilon^{53} mi^{31}$, and $\epsilon^{53} di^{31} \zeta u^{31}$, all roughly meaning ‘this being the case’ and often used at the beginning of an utterance.

The negative copula $m\epsilon^{53}$ is used widely, meaning “no” when used singly, but also in ways that are not always easy to define or delineate, in some cases for rhetorical questions and in others as a negative conditional. In a phrase like $t\zeta i\eta^{53} m\epsilon^{53} t\partial i^{53} m\epsilon^{53}$ ‘whether big or small’, it can function as a correlative conjunction.

(186) $x\partial^{31} bi\eta^{55}$ wa^{53} ca^{53} wa^{31} , $x\partial^{31} bi\eta^{55}$ $m\epsilon^{55}$, $su^{53} su^{53}$ wa^{53}
 potato do RES ADVZ potato NEG.COP plum do

ca^{53} ϵ^{53} $ma^{31}?$
 RES COP POL

‘It looks like he’s picking potatoes — oh, not potatoes — plums, right?’

Negation

Negation in Trung is primarily achieved with the prefix $<m\partial^{31}->$, which becomes $<ma^{31}->$ before a two-syllable or already prefixed word and $m-$ in $m\epsilon^{55}$, the negative copula, and mal^{53} , the negative existential ‘not have’.

(187) $\zeta\partial m^{53} ta\eta^{55}$ ζu^{31} $m\partial^{31} \eta\eta^{53}$, $t\partial\eta^{55}$ ζu^{31} mal^{53} .
 iron.pot also NEG-exist what also NEG.have
 ‘There were no iron pots, there was nothing.’

(188) ϵ^{53} mi^{31} $p\partial^{31} w\partial m^{53}$ nu^{31} $mi^{31} t\zeta\partial\eta^{55}$
 COP CAUSAL peacock FOC tail

 $ma^{31} da^{53}$ $j\partial\eta^{31}$ wa^{31} .

NEG.possess REMPST.PRFV.INVIS HRS

‘That’s why the peacock has no tail, they say.’

In (189), *də³¹baŋ⁵⁵* ‘too’ is used with a negated verb, in a common construction. In (190), this same formula is employed with a dynamic verb — this also shows how, in a serial verb construction, the negative prefix (like other affixes) will attach itself to the abilitive *ca⁵³*, completive *wa⁵³*, *sa⁵⁵* ‘be able to’, or *ɣɔl⁵⁵* ‘need’, all of which follow the principal verb:

(189) *də³¹baŋ⁵⁵* *mə³¹m.ɪəŋ⁵⁵* *ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³* *ɛ⁵³*.
 too NEG-tall person COP
 ‘He is not a very tall man.’

(190) *ə³¹xɪəi⁵⁵* *diŋ⁵⁵* *bɛ³¹*, *də³¹baŋ⁵⁵* *di⁵³* *mə³¹caŋ⁵³*.
 foot go-1SG LNK too go NEG-RES.1SG
 ‘If I go on foot, I won’t make it.’

Prohibitive <*mən³¹*->, which will be discussed in Chapter 4, is clearly formed from a combination of the negative prefix and the marked scenario prefix <*nə³¹*->.

Speakers can use a construction *V-mə³¹-V* (where *V* can be any verb) for both direct and indirect questions:

(191) *ŋə³¹plɑʔ⁵⁵* *tui⁵⁵* *kəi⁵³* *mə³¹kəi⁵³* *mɛ⁵⁵* *ɕu³¹* *ma³¹pə³¹sa⁵⁵*.
 fish short.while eat NEG-eat NEG.COP also NEG-clear
 ‘Whether the fish will bite or not is not clear.’

Biactantial Verbal Person Marking

Intransitive verbs in Trung agree for person and number with the agent, while transitive verbs agree for person and number with both the agent and patient, displaying the kind of robust biactantial verbal agreement system that Van Driem 2013 described for Gongduk and demonstrated to be a widespread and ancient feature of Tibeto-Burman morphosyntax. Only *speech act participants* are inflected, and the appearance of this marking is hierarchically and situationally determined.⁸⁰ The hierarchy of persons is 1 > 2 > 3, such that any first-person argument in a sentence must be indexed, and typically so must any second-person argument (unless there is a first-person actor). In this sense, the system can be called “split-ergative” in that the verb agrees sometimes with the patient and sometimes with the object. In certain cases we will discuss below, intransitive verbs follow the transitive paradigm and there is a degree of optionality in the verbal agreement system which seems to be ultimately traceable to patterns of Differential Object Marking sensitive to the semantics and pragmatics of the utterance.

i. Intransitives

First-person singular inflection, while apparently derived from the first-person pronoun ηa^{53} , depends on the final segment of the verb root, as shown in Table 11 below. The first-person plural, reflecting an older underlying 1PL = i seen in Rawang, is formed by vowel lengthening, with additional diphthongization following back vowels /a, u, ʊ/:

(192) di ⁵³ ‘go’	di: ⁵³ ‘go.1PL’
ɲaʔ ⁵⁵ ‘drink’	ɲa:ʔ ⁵⁵ ‘drink.1PL’
la ⁵⁵ ‘search’	la:i ⁵⁵ ‘search.1PL’
lu ⁵³ ‘take’	lu:i ⁵³ ‘take.1PL’
ku ⁵⁵ ‘steal’	ku:i ⁵⁵ ‘steal.1PL’
sət ⁵⁵ ‘beat’	sət ⁵⁵ ‘beat.1PL’

⁸⁰ There are also a few “impersonal” verbs like ηi^{53} ‘be allowed’.

kəi⁵⁵ ‘eat’ kəi⁵⁵ ‘eat.1PL’
tɛ⁵⁵ ‘compare’ tɛ:⁵⁵ ‘compare.1PL’

The second-person plural suffix is <-n> with a vowel (i.e. monophthong)-final root in Third Township, but <-juŋ> in First, <-ŋuŋ> in Gongshan Nu, and <-nuŋ> in Rawang — the last three all seem to derive from the pronominal plural marker in *nə³¹niŋ⁵³* ‘you (plural)’ and *əŋ³¹niŋ⁵³* ‘they’. The dual marker, regardless of person, is <-ɕu³¹>. For intransitive 2SG and 3 predicates, there is no marking.

	Vowel-final	ʔ-final	Falling-tone
1SG	-ŋ ⁵⁵	-ʔ ⁵⁵ > -k ⁵⁵	_ ⁵⁵
1DU	-ɕu ³¹	-ɕu ³¹	-ɕu ³¹
1PL	V:	V:	V:
2SG			
2DU	-ɕu ³¹	-ɕu ³¹	-ɕu ³¹
2PL	-n ⁵³		
3SG/PL			

Table 11. Verbal person marking for intransitive verbs

Lengthening always occurs on the second, stressed syllable. Sometimes the long vowel sounds closer to a diphthong with an intruding schwa or ʌ, or even an intruding approximant (*di:⁵⁵~diə⁵⁵~dijə⁵⁵*). Examples of the paradigm in action include the following:

(193) iŋ⁵⁵ blu⁵⁵ tɕuʔ⁵⁵ wa:i⁵⁵ nu³¹.

1PL discuss a.little do.1PL OPT
 ‘Let’s discuss a little.’

(194) ɲaŋ⁵⁵ bləm⁵⁵ pəŋ³¹wa⁵³.
 water overflow INCH-do
 ‘The water is overflowing.’

(195) ja⁵⁵ pə³¹bin⁵³.
 PROX IMP.give.2PL
 ‘Give it (to me), you guys.’

(196) ɲa⁵³ mə³¹saŋ⁵⁵.
 1SG NEG-know.1SG
 ‘I don’t know.’

(197) ɲa⁵³ pə³¹reʔ⁵⁵ mi³¹ guɹ⁵⁵ ə³¹puk⁵⁵.
 1SG fear CAUS sweat be.on.fire.1SG
 ‘I’m sweating from fear.’

ii. Transitives

For transitive predicates, a complex biactantial verbal agreement system exists, with some variation based on the final segment of the verb root.⁸¹ In general, the agentive marker, usually the case postposition *mi*³¹, patterns with the biactantial agreement

⁸¹ Chinese linguists have referred to this as the “emphatic” conjugation.

system, just as it patterns with the non-past third-person object suffix <-o> in Rawang.⁸² Marked Scenario Prefix <nə³¹-> is discussed in its own section below:

Agent	1SG	1DU	1PL	2SG
Object				
1SG				nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵
1DU				nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
1PL				nə ³¹ sa:t ⁵⁵
2SG	sət ⁵⁵	sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	sa:t ⁵⁵	
2DU	sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	sa:t ⁵⁵	
2PL	sa:t ⁵⁵	sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	sa:t ⁵⁵	
3	sənʔ ⁵⁵	sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	sa:t ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ sa:t ⁵⁵

Agent	2DU	2PL	3
Object			
1SG	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ sənʔ ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵
1DU	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
1PL	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ sənʔ ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ sa:t ⁵⁵
2SG			nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵
2DU			nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
2PL			nə ³¹ sənʔ ⁵⁵
3	nə ³¹ sət ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ sənʔ ⁵⁵	sa:t ⁵⁵

⁸² With regard to Rawang, Morse 1965 and LaPolla 2011 differ as to which of these is morphologically defining of transitivity (roughly, Morse favoring the verbal suffix, LaPolla *mi*), and both dismissing the traditional notion that it is simply the number of unmarked or core arguments.

Table 12: Biactantial Verb Agreement (*sət*⁵⁵ ‘hit’) — Stop-Final Root⁸³

Agent	1SG	1DU	1PL	2SG
Object				
1SG				nə ³¹ biŋ ⁵⁵
1DU				nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
1PL				nə ³¹ bi: ⁵⁵
2SG	biŋ ⁵⁵	bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	bi: ⁵⁵	
2DU	biŋ ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	bi: ⁵⁵	
2PL	bi: ⁵⁵	bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	bi: ⁵⁵	
3	biŋ ⁵⁵	bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	bi: ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ bi: ⁵⁵

Agent	2DU	2PL	3
Object			
1SG	nə ³¹ biŋ ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bin ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ biŋ ⁵⁵
1DU	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
1PL	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bin ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ bi: ⁵⁵
2SG			nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵
2DU			nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹
2PL			nə ³¹ bin ⁵⁵
3	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bin ⁵⁵	bi: ⁵⁵

Table 13: Biactantial Verb Agreement (*bi*⁵³ ‘give’) — non-a Vowel-Final Root

⁸³ As noted in the earlier discussion of syllable structure, Sun 1982, 89 and Yang 2000, 39 identify glottal prosody for the 1SG > 3, 2PL > 1SG, 2PL > 1PL, 2PL > 3, and 3 > 2PL forms whenever the root ends with a stop coda, though it can be almost imperceptible. This would appear to be the stop coda plus 2PL <-n>, with assimilation causing the coda to become the corresponding nasal. It could be likewise when it comes to 1SG > 3, with 1SG <-ŋ> interacting with the underlying third-person object marking.

Verbs with roots ending in *-a* conjugate slightly differently from others, with *-a* > *-ɔ:* in certain forms due to an underlying Proto-Tibeto-Burman *#-u*, which manifests as the non-past 3:O marker <-o> in Rawang.⁸⁴ The pattern is regular for such *-a* verbs include *wa*⁵³ ‘do’, *sa*⁵⁵ ‘know, be able to’, *la*⁵³ ‘look for’, and *ɬa*⁵⁵ ‘put down’.⁸⁵

Agent	1SG	1DU	1PL	2SG
Object				
1SG				nə ³¹ waŋ ⁵⁵
1DU				nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹
1PL				nə ³¹ ɔ: ⁵⁵
2SG	waŋ ⁵⁵	wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	ɔ: ⁵⁵	
2DU	waŋ ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	ɔ: ⁵⁵	
2PL	ɔ: ⁵⁵	wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	ɔ: ⁵⁵	
3	waŋ ⁵⁵	wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	ɔ: ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ ɔ: ⁵⁵

Agent	2DU	2PL	3
Object			
1SG	nə ³¹ waŋ ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	nə ³¹ wan ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ waŋ ⁵⁵
1DU	nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹
1PL	nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	nə ³¹ wan ⁵⁵	nə ³¹ ɔ: ⁵⁵
2SG			nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵
2DU			nə ³¹ wa ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹
2PL			nə ³¹ wan ⁵⁵
3	nə ³¹ bi ⁵⁵ ɕu ³¹	nə ³¹ wan ⁵⁵	ɔ: ⁵⁵

Table 14: Biactantial Verb Agreement (*wa*⁵⁵ ‘do’) — a-Final Root

⁸⁴ See Delancey 1981 for a description of the related <-u> suffix in Gyarong. Delancey 1989b, 318 mentions how this direction marker has been “reanalysed as a 3p. object agreement marker” in Rawang and Kiranti. See also Yang 2000 and Jacques 2012.

⁸⁵ In the First Township variety, *-a* > *-ɔ:* also occurs with 1PL intransitive predicates.

Agent	1SG	1DU	1PL	2SG
Object				
1SG				nə ³¹ bum ⁵⁵
1DU				nə ³¹ bum ⁵³ ɕw ³¹
1PL				nə ³¹ bʉ:m ⁵³
2SG	bʉm ⁵⁵	bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	bʉ:m ⁵³	
2DU	bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	bʉ:m ⁵³	
2PL	bʉ:m ⁵³	bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	bʉ:m ⁵³	
3	bʉm ⁵³	bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	bʉ:m ⁵³	nə ³¹ bʉ:m ⁵³

Agent	2DU	2PL	3
Object			
1SG	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵⁵
1DU	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹
1PL	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³	nə ³¹ bʉ:m ⁵³
2SG			nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³
2DU			nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹
2PL			nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³
3	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³ ɕw ³¹	nə ³¹ bʉm ⁵³	bʉ:m ⁵³

Table 15: Biactantial Verb Agreement (*beum*⁵³ ‘strike’) — Nasal-Final Root

The following sentences illustrate and reinforce the paradigms outlined in the tables above. In (198) and (199), the person hierarchy is as expected, and in (200) neither of the arguments is a speech act participant and there is no clear hierarchical distinction to make between a third-person agent and object. In (201), a first-person agent is marked and a second-person person patient is assumed on the basis of the verb — a third-person patient could also be intended, but would more likely be made explicit.

(198) əŋ⁵³ ɲʊ⁵³ tɑʔ⁵⁵ sənʔ⁵⁵.
 3SG cry RES beat.1SG > 3
 ‘I beat him until he cried.’

(199) əŋ⁵³ pɑ³¹ə³¹ɔʔ⁵⁵ɕʊ³¹.
 3SG IMP-help-DU
 ‘The two of you go help him out.’

(200) əŋ⁵³ tɑ⁵⁵lɑʔ⁵⁵ mi³¹ əŋ⁵³ ʊm⁵⁵.
 3SG stick INS 3SG pummel
 ‘He’s pummeling him with a stick.’

(201) ɲɑ⁵³ lɑŋ⁵⁵ ɔɑŋ³¹ niŋ³¹.
 1SG seek.1SG VEN.1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I’ll look for you [him/her/them].’

(202) əŋ⁵³ mi³¹ lɑ³¹lɔ:⁵⁵.
 3SG AGT JUSS-look.3SG
 ‘Have him go look for it.’

We can only make sense of these forms diachronically, by understanding that compensatory vowel length has been left as a contrastive remnant by the loss of 1PL = i (A or O) and non-past 3:O <-o> (in Rawang).⁸⁶ The absence of vowel length in 2DU > 1PL and 2PL > 1PL forms is presumably due to the fact that those forms have retained suffixal/clitic material, <-ɕʊ³¹> and <-n>, respectively. Harder to explain

⁸⁶ LaPolla and Yang 2007. Morse 1965 writes: “Only action from first or second to third person, or between two third parties, is expressed as transitive action. This is also redundantly manifested by the morphological use of the phoneme of length, -ɪ- ‘transitive action’.”

is the fact that vowel length appears in 1SG > 2PL situations — which perhaps is not a true first-singular usage, given the use of *nu*³¹ instead of *niŋ*³¹ with these examples, but rather grammatically 1PL > 2PL, a kind of "royal we". Nor is it clear why 1SG > 3SG does not show biactantial agreement, though this is true in Rawang as well:

- (203) (ŋəi⁵³ mi³¹) nə³¹niŋ⁵³ sa:t⁵⁵ nu³¹ .
 1SG.AGT AGT 2PL fight.1SG > 2PL OPT
 'I am going to fight you (all).'

Understanding not just the forms themselves but when they appear is particularly challenging given the semantic and pragmatic complexity of Differential Object Marking. By far the most frequent appearance of biactantial agreement in my corpus is with imperatives (2SG > 3) and jussives (3 > 3). Yet here, and elsewhere, use of the transitive forms is, in a sense, optional — this optionality presumably reflecting an underlying optionality about the circumstances under which the object needs to be marked. Both commands below are grammatical, for instance, but the latter, according to speakers, is used to focus on the agent enlisted for the task:

- (204) ja⁵⁵ (na⁵³) pə³¹ri⁵⁵.
 PROX 2SG IMP-carry
 'Carry this.'

- (205) ja⁵⁵ (nəi⁵³) pə³¹ri:⁵⁵
 PROX 2SG.AGT IMP-carry.2SG > 3
 'You carry this.'

In general, the transitive forms (usually marked by vowel length reflecting the lost <-o>) seem to be used more often when there is a punctual, completed action, the agent

is overtly marked with the agentive, and there is a preposed object. In addition, there is sensitivity to tense, aspect, evidentiality, and possibly causativity and negation (or lack thereof), though there is not enough relevant data in my corpus to flesh this out fully. In the utterances below, the transitive form (i.e. 3 > 3 biactantial agreement) appears to be ungrammatical when used in a declarative sentence without a tense/aspect marker, but it is preferred with the perfective marker <di³¹>, bringing the agent into focus.

- (206) əŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ ɕəl⁵³ rɑ³¹.
 3SG Pung drag MIR.FH
 ‘He is/was dragging Pung (I saw firsthand).’

- (207) ɑ:ŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ ɕɑ:l⁵³ di³¹.
 3SG.AGT Pung drag.3>3 PRFV
 ‘He (was the one who) dragged Pung.’

- (208) *ɑ:ŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ ɕɑ:l⁵³ rɑ³¹.

- (209) ? əŋ⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵ ɕəl⁵³ di³¹.

Further complicating the picture is the appearance of transitive forms in certain intransitive completed-action predicates, depending on the nature of the verb and usually with third-person subjects that are often inanimate and may not qualify as agents at all.⁸⁷ In the following examples I have not glossed vowel length, but the predicate typically seems to be involuntary or comes either as a surprise or as new information.

- (210) ŋɑ⁵³ u³¹ mɔʔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ bɑ:ŋ⁵⁵ di³¹.

1SG hat blow PRFV.RECPST.VIS
 ‘My hat blew away’ (i.e. ‘Something blew my hat away’).

(211) tɔi⁵⁵ɟaŋ⁵⁵ ɲaŋ⁵⁵ ta:i⁵⁵ ɿ³¹.
 last.night water rise EXPER
 ‘Last night the water rose.’

(212) puŋ⁵⁵ za:i⁵³ mu³¹.
 Pung get.sick MIR.SH
 ‘Pung got sick (while I was away).’

(213) kən⁵⁵ gra:m⁵³ mu³¹.
 plant wither MIR.SH
 ‘The plant is withering (from what I understand).’

(214) pə³¹ləŋ⁵⁵ gri:⁵⁵ lu:ŋ³¹.
 fried.bread burn PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘The fried bread got burnt.’

(215) ɲa⁵³ sə³¹ɿa⁵³ a:ŋ⁵³ ə³¹ga:m⁵³.
 1SG thing 3SG.AGT INTR-seize
 ‘My things have been seized by him.’

In the following three examples, speakers report that the conversational situation and the evidential status of the predicate may matter. These utterances (both above and below) would be ungrammatical without the grammatical particles following the verb. All indicating in different ways that the action was not perceived first-hand by the speaker, the evidential particles *luŋ*³¹ (*ɬar*³¹ in Fourth Township), *mu*³¹, *ip*³¹, and *ri*³¹ seem to co-occur with vowel lengthening in the verb regardless of transitivity in the predicate. In addition, *luŋ*³¹ itself can also undergo lengthening to become *luŋ*³¹ (in Fourth Township, *ɬa*³¹), and likewise *bu*³¹ can become *bui*³¹.

(216) əŋ³¹nɛ⁵⁵ lɔːʔ⁵⁵ luːŋ³¹.
 3SG.DU return PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘The two of them came back (while I wasn't here).’

(217) na⁵³ nə³¹iːp⁵⁵ luːŋ³¹?
 2SG MS-sleep PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘Did you sleep (while I wasn't here)?’

(218) ŋa⁵³ ʔə³¹je⁵³ nəi⁵³ma³¹ nə³¹luː⁵³ luːŋ³¹?
 1SG book 2SG.AGT-Q MS-take PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘Did you take my book?’

(219) əŋ⁵³ Pɛ³¹tɕiŋ⁵³ lɛ³¹ diː⁵⁵ bui³¹.
 3SG Beijing ALL go PRFV.REMPST
 ‘He went to Beijing (a long time ago).’

Marked Scenario Prefix <nə³¹->

Reflected in Tables 11 and 12 above, the marked scenario prefix <nə³¹-> / <na³¹-> (<ŋə³¹-> / <ŋi³¹-> in First Township) indexes both second-person participation and any inverse situations (actions which someone lower on the hierarchy performs on someone higher), i.e. 2 > 3; 2 > 1; 3 > 2; and 3 > 1. The term “marked scenario prefix” was first used by Van Driem 1993 for Dumi and has more recently been identified in Kiranti, rGyalrong, and Rawang.⁸⁸ As Bickel 2000 explains in discussing the Tibeto-Burman “epistemology of persons”, “[t]he speaker knows best about agency where she herself is actor or subject. She knows virtually nothing about agency if

⁸⁸ LaPolla, who sees the presence of such a prefix as part of the case for reconstructing a Rung branch, has used the term “non-first person actor”. Some Chinese sources have apparently overlooked the 3 > 1 scenario and treated it essentially as a second-person marker. Anong is described as having both a second-person and an inverse prefix, both <ŋ³¹->, in Sun and Liu 2009, 78. For Rawang, see LaPolla 2010b.

neither she nor her partner in dialogue are involved in the situation. In-between these two extremes, and therefore of special status, are just the ‘marked’ scenarios, i.e. situations where the addressee is involved as agent or undergoer, or the speaker as undergoer.”

For the inverse scenarios, as elsewhere in Tibeto-Burman, the goal is to make explicit a rearrangement of expected roles, since first person is the prototypical assumed agent in the Trung person marking hierarchy. The second- or third-person agent can still be present in the sentence (and may even take agentive marking), so the construction is not passive, nor is it middle or reflexive (as discussed below), but somewhere in between in terms of “voice”. In Fourth Township Trung, it should be noted that the imperative is $\langle n\text{ə}^{31} \rangle$ and thus formally identical with the marked scenario prefix.

DeLancey 2011 notes that the marked scenario prefix is “likewise a secondary innovation in which original 2nd person $*t-$ was replaced by $\#na-$ or $\#i-$, the latter originally a 1pl Inclusive index.” Delancey 1989b showed the significance of the fact that Trung, like Rawang, lacks the 2nd person suffix $\langle -na \rangle$ found in other languages and instead uses the $\langle n\text{ə} \rangle$ prefix. Moreover, $\langle n\text{ə} \rangle$ is used for $3 > 1$ and not for $1 > 2$, so historically the association with 2nd person is a more recent development even if $*t-$ is very ancient indeed.

In (168-169) below, with an intransitive predicate and a $2 > 3$ transitive predicate, it is clearly second-person participation that is being indexed. The examples in (170-174) are all inverse scenarios, because in each case the expected $1 > 2 > 3$ hierarchy of persons is violated. Trung seems to treat (171) as a $3 > 1$ inverse scenario, perhaps because $\text{ə}^{31}dup^{55}$ ‘bang’ in this context is unexpected and accidental, and u^{55} ‘head’ is transformed into a kind of unexpected agent. Second-person agents acting on a first-person patient are not much attested in my corpus, outside of the imperative, and both

persons can be marked, but LaPolla also identifies the following hierarchical pattern:
 “In the case of two human interactants, particularly first and second person, person marking can be of either one, but usually when the agentive marking is used, the person marking is of the higher ranking participant (1 > 2 > 3).”⁸⁹ Note how in (174), a human actor is distinguished with the agent postposition *mi*³¹ (discussed above), but this does not affect the use of the marked scenario prefix.

(220) *na*⁵³ *mər*⁵⁵ *na*³¹*pə*³¹*sai*⁵⁵.

2SG face MS-be.red

‘Your face is red.’

(221) *na*³¹*gɔ*⁷⁵⁵ *na*³¹*ə*³¹*ba:n*⁵⁵ *ɿa*³¹ *nu*³¹.

baby MS-injure.accidentally-AGT VEN OPT

‘Be careful you don’t accidentally hurt the baby.’

(222) *ja*⁵⁵ *nu*³¹ *ə*³¹*pəi*⁵³ *mi*³¹ *nə*³¹*biŋ*⁵⁵ *sə*³¹*ɿa*⁵⁵ *ɛ*⁵³.

PROX FOC 1SG-father AGT MS-give.1SG thing COP

‘This is the gift my father gave me.’

(223) *u*⁵⁵ *na*³¹*ə*³¹*duɔp*⁵⁵ *ɿaŋ*³¹.

head MS-INTR-bang VEN-1SG

‘I hit my head.’

(224) *tɕur*⁷⁵⁵ *nə*³¹*ɕa*⁷⁵⁵ *ɿaŋ*³¹.

damn MS-be.wet VEN-1SG

‘Damn, you soaked me.’

⁸⁹ LaPolla 2017.

(225) tɕuʔ⁵⁵ nə³¹bɿat⁵⁵ ɿaŋ³¹.
 little.bit MS-scratch VEN-1SG
 ‘It scratched me a bit.’

(226) əŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹tɕəm⁵⁵ ɿaŋ³¹.
 3SG AGT MS-trample VEN-1SG
 ‘He trampled me.’

Tense, Aspect, and Evidentiality

Tense, aspect, and evidentiality are treated here together because they overlap and intertwine in Trung. Of the three, tense is the least salient generally, and there are no explicit distinctions for present and future — however, recent, semi-remote, and remote past are distinguished. All are marked with morphemes that follow the verb, several of which appear to have grammaticalized from ordinary verbs in the Trung lexicon — there is also overlap between some of these and the deictic directional markers used in Trung, though the pathways of grammaticalization are not clear.

Imperfective aspect is arguably unmarked in many situations, but there are a large number of markers for completed actions that took place at different points in the past, which I term here “recent”, “semi-remote”, and “remote”, although this is not a matter of objective, metered time, but of subjective experience based on context and perspective. The use of time adverbials with these markers is common.

The other distinction made among these morphemes is an evidential one, reporting the basis of a speaker’s statement. For instance, *di*³¹ indicates a completed action from the recent past which the speaker witnessed (of someone or something else); *luŋ*³¹ indicates a completed action from the recent past which the speaker did not witness, but learned about in some other way; and *ʒin*³¹ indicates a first-person completed action reported

by the speaker him or herself. The rich system described below makes evidential distinctions based on direct visual evidence, indirect evidence or inference, and finally customary knowledge and hearsay.

i. Inchoative <pəŋ³¹->

An inchoative prefix <pəŋ³¹-> has developed, through expected grammaticalization from the verb pəŋ⁵³ ‘start’, and is usually used in conjunction with the all-purpose verb wɑ⁵³ ‘do’. (Another way to express the inchoative is with the adverb tə³¹sa⁵⁵ ‘at first’, placed before the verb.) An inchoative sense is very similar to, even indistinguishable from, an immediate future sense, where there is certainty about the action — other than this, Trung has no explicit marking of future tense on the verb. Fourth Township speakers use dəm⁵⁵ wɑ⁵³ in a similar fashion.

- (227) ŋɑ⁵³ bəŋ³¹pət⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ di⁵³ pəŋ³¹wɑŋ⁵⁵.
 1SG Bapo ALL go INCH-do.1SG
 ‘I am going to Bapo.’

- (228) gəm⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɕu³¹ ə³¹blaŋ⁵⁵ ɿɑ³¹ pəŋ³¹wɑ⁵³.
 good MED also arrive VEN INCH-do
 ‘Then the good things began to arrive.’

- (229) ka³¹ti⁵⁵ gul⁵⁵ pəŋ³¹o⁵⁵.
 chick hatch INCH-do.3SG
 ‘The chick is about to hatch.’

ii. Experiential ɿi³¹

Similar to Chinese guò 过, the Trung experiential marker ɿi³¹ signifies that some event has been experienced at least once within a given time frame. With the negative prefix,

attached to it and not to the main verb, the morpheme indicates that something has never been experienced:

- (230) ɟa⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ kəi⁵³ mə³¹.ɿ³¹.
 PROX 3SG eat NEG-EXPER
 ‘He has never eaten this.’

Seemingly unlike Chinese *guò* 过, a human or animate experiencer is not necessarily required for ɿ³¹, as in (231), which was explained to me by a speaker as having taken place at night, unseen by the speaker, until discovered in the morning. The speaker was not necessarily asleep at the time, however, for (231) was also explained in contrast to a sentence like (232), where *ip*⁵⁵ ‘sleep’ has partially grammaticalized into a kind of tense/aspect/evidential morpheme suggesting that the event took place while the speaker was sleeping, so there was no chance to witness it.

- (231) tɔi³¹.ɟa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ tai⁵³ ɿ³¹.
 last.night water be.big EXPER
 ‘Last night the water [in the river] rose.’

- (232) ka⁵⁵ ə³¹.maŋ⁵³ ip³¹.
 chicken lose sleep
 ‘During the night [while asleep] the chicken was lost.’

iii. Recent Past / Durative *zin*³¹

Possibly derived from the adverb meaning “already”, the morpheme *zin*³¹ (*tɕa*⁵⁵ in the Fourth Township) typically links two actions, as in (233) and (234). Similar in this context to Chinese *zhě* 着, the morpheme is placed in between the two verbs, where the second, often a semantically bleached verb like ɬŋ⁵³ ‘sit, live, exist’, serves as a

durative background for the first. When used following a single verb and with a first-person agent, *zin*³¹ indicates an action just completed, experienced firsthand by the speaker as in (235). Indeed, the connection between the recent past meaning and the sense of simultaneity, sometimes so similar as to be indistinguishable, is apparent when *zin*³¹ is used in a chain of recent-past sequential clauses, as in (187). Another common use is in reported speech, with *gu?*⁵⁵ *zin*³¹ meaning “he/she said”.

(233) *lai*⁵⁵*ka*⁵⁵ *wa*⁵³ *zin*³¹ *ɬɯŋ*⁵³
work do DUR live
‘make a living’

(234) *kəi*⁵³ *tɕa?*⁵⁵ *ɬɯŋ*⁵³
eat DUR sit
‘sit and eat’

(235) *mən*⁵⁵ *kəi*⁵³ *zin*³¹
medicine eat RECPST.PRFV
‘I just took the medicine.’

(236) *tən*⁵⁵*ni*⁵⁵ *nɯ*³¹ *ŋa*⁵³ *sə*³¹*raŋ*⁵⁵ *kɔŋ*⁵⁵*ɕu*³¹ *zin*³¹
today FOC 1SG morning wake-R/M RECPST.PRFV

*tɕa*⁵³ *ŋa?*⁵⁵ *zin*³¹
tea drink RECPST.PRFV
‘Today I woke up this morning, drank tea, and...’

iv. Perfective *luŋ*³¹ (Recent Past, Non-Visual)

The recent past morpheme *luŋ*³¹ is used for completed actions that were not seen by the speaker, but where the speaker has come to learn or infer the result. It can also be used for questions, as in (239). *luŋ*³¹ appears to have grammaticalized from the verb *luŋ*⁵⁵ ‘go up’, which has also become the directional marker for upward motion.

- (237) əŋ⁵³ lɔːŋ⁵⁵ luːŋ³¹.
 3SG return.3SG PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘He went back (so he’s not here).’

- (238) nəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ əŋ³¹zɑ⁵³ tɔn⁵⁵ luŋ³¹ tuŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹.
 Nang AGT food finish PRFV.RECPST.INVIS DUB COP
 ‘Nang should have finished cooking the food (by now).’

- (239) nɑ⁵³ tɔi⁵³ mɑ³¹nə³¹di⁵³ luŋ³¹?
 2SG just.now NEG-MS-go PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘Did you just go or not?’

v. Perfective *di*³¹ (Recent Past, Visual)

Perhaps the most widely used of Trung morphemes — prototypical for past, completed actions — has grammaticalized from the verb *di*⁵³ ‘go, come’, or *ɟi*⁵³ in First Township (mirroring the form of ‘go, come’ in that variety). In addition to marking a completed event, *di*³¹ indicates that the speaker is reporting an event that he or she visually witnessed in the recent past, possibly moments earlier as in (240) or at an unspecified, but not-too-distant time as in (241). The speaker may also be referencing someone else’s report about the speaker, as in (242).

- (240) ŋɑŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹su⁵⁵ di³¹.
 water boil PRFV.RECPST.VIS

‘The water has boiled.’

- (241) əŋ⁵³ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ ɿ⁵³ lɛ³¹ di:⁵⁵ di³¹.
 3SG wood carry ALL go.3SG PRFV.RECPST.VIS
 ‘(I saw that) he went to carry firewood.’

- (242) ɕɛŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ diŋ⁵⁵ di³¹ wa³¹ ɡuɿ⁵⁵ klup⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³.
 county ALL go.1SG PRFV.RECPST.VIS HRS say lie COP
 ‘Whoever said I was going to Gongshan [the county capital] was lying.’

vi. Perfective *jəŋ*³¹ (Remote Past, Non-Visual)

The morpheme *jəŋ*³¹ (*jəŋ*³¹ in Fourth Township) is used for completed actions in the remote (or semi-remote) past that the speaker has presumably not witnessed, as in (243), or about which the speaker has only the assumptions of custom and hearsay, as in the Fourth Township utterance (244), where *jəŋ*³¹ is paired with (*tɕi*³¹) *wa*³¹, described below.

- (243) cɯm⁵³ ə³¹daŋ⁵³ nə³¹tɔŋ⁵⁵ jəŋ³¹ ɕu³¹?
 house when MS-finish PRFV.REMPST.INVIS 2DU
 ‘When did you (two) finish covering (roofing) the house?’

- (244) ə³¹cəŋ⁵³ nu³¹ tɕa⁵⁵ rə³¹maŋ⁵³ wəi³¹ ʒə³¹je⁵³ mən⁵³
 person FOC long.time.ago ELAT book NEG.have

*jəŋ*³¹ wa³¹.
 PRFV.REMPST.INVIS HRS
 ‘They say people from a long time back had no books.’

Strangely, *ɲəŋ*³¹ is homophonous with, and has presumably grammaticalized from, the verb *ɲəŋ*⁵³ ‘see, look’, perhaps reflecting an impersonal sense “was seen”. In comparison to *bu*³¹ (below), *ɲəŋ*³¹ seems prototypically to cover more semi-remote events (perhaps within the speaker’s lifetime) — according to one speaker, an event from 10 days ago could be described with *ɲəŋ*³¹. Seemingly *di*³¹ can cover events at a similar time depth which the speaker did witness.

vii. Perfective *bu*³¹ (Remote Past)

The morpheme *bu*³¹ is used with completed actions that occurred in the remote past, with no overt evidential distinction made, although the assumption seems to be that the event was not directly witnessed but was learned about in some other way — as also confirmed by the co-occurrence of *bu*³¹, like *ɲəŋ*³¹, with the marker of customary knowledge *tɕi*³¹ and the hearsay marker *wa*³¹. This remote past marker appears to have grammaticalized from the andative directional marker, used for actions that proceed in a direction away from the speaker, itself possibly related to the verb *bu*⁵⁵ ‘float away’. Like *luŋ*³¹ becoming *luŋ*³¹, *bu*³¹ can take a spreading agentive ending to become *bui*³¹.

(245)	<i>tə</i> ³¹ <i>tɕu</i> ⁵⁵ <i>tɕəl</i> ⁵³	<i>u</i> ⁵⁵ <i>zu</i> ⁵⁵	<i>mə</i> ³¹ <i>gam</i> ⁵³	<i>bu</i> ³¹	<i>tɕi</i> ³¹
	orphan.DIM	before	be.rich	PRFV.REMPST	CUST

*wa*³¹ *gu*⁷⁵⁵.

HRS say

‘Then first, they say, the orphan went off and became rich.’

(246)	<i>əŋ</i> ⁵³	<i>Pɛ</i> ³¹ <i>tɕiŋ</i> ⁵³	<i>lɛ</i> ³¹	<i>di</i> ⁵⁵	<i>bui</i> ³¹ .
	3SG	Beijing	ALL	go	PRFV.REMPST

‘He went to Beijing (a long time ago).’

viii. Mirative ɿa^{31} (Firsthand)

The morpheme ɿa^{31} indicates an event which the speaker has learned or discovered firsthand — e.g. by sight, touch, or another sense — and which appears to him or her as new information, typically evincing surprise. As such, it seems broadly congruent with mirativity, as first described by Delancey 1999 and more recently identified in a range of languages:

- (247) $\text{nɑ}^{31}\text{gɔ}^{55}$ gɿaŋ^{55} ɿa^{31} .
 baby have.fever MIR.FH
 ‘The baby has a fever.’

- (248) nɑ^{53} $\text{əŋ}^{31}\text{tɕəl}^{53}$ əl^{53} ɿa^{31} , $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ɿa}^{55}$ $\text{pə}^{31}\text{la}^{53}\text{ɕu}^{31}$.
 2SG child have MIR.FH where IMP-look-DU
 ‘Your child is here [lives], go seek him out.’

ix. Mirative mu^{31} (Secondhand)

The morpheme mu^{31} indicates an event which the speaker did not directly witness firsthand, with his or her own senses, but has learned or come to understand secondhand by inference or by discovery of some result — something like a second-hand mirative, in contrast to ɿa^{31} .

- (249) $\text{gwi}^{55}\text{səŋ}^{55}$ əl^{53} wa^{31} , pləŋ^{55} əl^{53} mu^{31}
 really have HRS ghost have MIR.SH
 ‘There really were ghosts...’

- (250) əŋ^{53} $(\text{tən}^{31}\text{ni}^{55})$ jɔ^{55} zəl^{55} mu^{31} .
 3SG (today) clothing wash MIR.SH

‘He washed clothes today [e.g. as I saw from the clothes hanging up].’

x. Customary *tɕi*³¹

The morpheme *tɕi*³¹, often used in stories followed or sometimes preceded by *wa*³¹, indicates something which the speaker knows because it is customary knowledge, or something otherwise widely known.

- (251) xɿɑ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɛŋ⁵⁵wa³¹ blat⁵⁵ tɕi³¹.
 basket FOC this.way weave CUST

‘This is how you weave a basket (based on our experience).’

- (252) ɛ⁵⁵wa³¹ mə³¹ɔ̃⁵⁵ tɕi³¹.
 this.way NEG-do.1PL CUST

‘We don’t do that (customarily).’

xi. Hearsay *wa*³¹

The hearsay marker *wa*³¹ — used at the end of an utterance, including after all other tense/aspect/evidential markers, except sometimes *tɕi*³¹ — indicates information that the speaker has learned by report from other people. It can also frequently be used together with *guŋ*⁵⁵ ‘speak’ as a quotative or reportative particle, seemingly regardless of whether the speaker heard the speech firsthand or by secondhand report.

- (253) na⁵³ mən³¹di⁵³ nu³¹ wa³¹.
 2SG PROH-go OPT HRS

‘You shouldn’t go (according to someone).’

- (254) əŋ⁵³ laŋ⁵⁵ma³¹mə³¹dum⁵³ wa³¹.
 3SG JUSS-NEG-return HRS

‘(Someone said) he shouldn't go back.’

Directionals

In addition to a rich inventory of (often paired) verbs expressing directional motion — such as *tɕaʔ*⁵⁵ ‘descend (from a hill or river)’ and *ɣiap*⁵⁵ ‘arrive (upriver or up top)’ — Trung has a system of grammatical morphemes for expressing both horizontal and vertical deixis. As noted above, these have generally grammaticalized from lexical verbs and, expressing a change of state, may further grammaticalize into tense/aspect/evidential morphemes. The speaker is usually the reference point for the direction of motion — which can be venitive (towards the speaker), andative (away from the speaker), upwards, or downwards — but in some cases another point of reference, such as the addressee, can also be established. Straub 2016 is a useful overview of directional markers in Nungish more generally — note small differences in terminology, e.g. “cislocative” for “venitive” etc.

i. Venitive *ɿa*³¹ / *ɿət*³¹

The venitive morpheme *ɿa*³¹, a reflex of Proto-Tibeto-Burman *ra ‘come’, is used with actions that occur in the direction of some deictic center, typically the speaker as in (255), where speakers reported that (with the imperative) it is also felt to have a “softening” effect like the Chinese particle 吧 *ba*. Without the venitive marker, however, *pə*³¹*di*⁵³ would be an ambiguous command to just “go” in some unspecified direction. In (260), motion is towards a place where the speaker is currently but is about to leave. The venitive is homophonous with and probably the source of mirative *-ra*³¹, to be discussed below.

(255) *pə*³¹*di*⁵³ *ɿa*³¹.

IMP-come VEN

‘(You) come over here.’

(256) (nəi⁵³ mi³¹) pə³¹zɔ:n⁵³.
 2SG.AGT AGT IMP-hand.over.2SG > 3
 ‘You hand it over.’

(257) (nəi⁵³ mi³¹) pə³¹zɔ:n⁵³ ɿaŋ⁵⁵.
 2SG.AGT AGT IMP-hand.over.2SG > 1 VEN.1SG
 ‘You hand it over to me.’

(258) (nəi⁵³ mi³¹) pə³¹zɔ:n⁵³ ɿa³¹ ɕu³¹.
 2SG.AGT AGT IMP-hand.over.2SG > 1DU VEN DU
 ‘You hand it over to us two.’

(259) (nə³¹nɛ⁵⁵ mi³¹) pə³¹zɔ:n⁵³ɕu³¹.
 2DU AGT IMP-hand.over.2DU > 3
 ‘You two hand it over.’

(260) ŋa⁵³ ə³¹dɔi⁵⁵ diŋ⁵⁵ ɿaŋ³¹ niŋ³¹.
 1SG little.while go.1SG VEN.1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I’ll come back in a little while.’

The other Trung venitive marker is ɿat³¹, which typically follows transitive verbs and seems able to express motion towards any deictic center. It may be connected to the Proto-Tibeto-Burman transitivizing suffix *-t. The use of ɿat³¹ is possible regardless of person and number, as demonstrated below, where the speaker takes on the physical position of the person who made the initial request. The object does not need to be specified to trigger ɿat³¹: in (206) below, for instance, the basket need not be included. In (261), ɿat³¹ implies a coming or bringing towards before the action can be

undertaken without the words “come” or “bring” even needed. In (264) below, *rət*³¹ cannot appear together with the first-person perfective marker *ʒin*³¹, and this seems to extend to most other tense-aspect markers, though I have not been able to test all of them. It appears most frequent with imperatives and optatives, but, unlike in some other Nungish varieites as described by Straub 2016, it is permissible with the indicative.

- (261) xɿɑ⁵⁵ pə³¹sɔ⁵⁵ ɿət³¹.
 basket IMP-bring VEN
 ‘Bring over the basket.’

- (262) ə³¹dɔi⁵³ saŋ⁵⁵ ɿət³¹ niŋ³¹.
 soon bring.1SG VEN OPT.1SG
 ‘I’ll bring it over there in a little bit.’

- (263) ə³¹dɔi⁵³ sai⁵⁵ ɿət³¹ nu³¹.
 soon bring.1PL VEN OPT
 ‘We’ll bring it over there in a little bit.’

- (264) əŋ⁵³ mi³¹ sɔ: rət³¹.
 3SG AGT bring.3 > 3 VEN
 ‘He brought it over.’

- (265) pə³¹kai⁵⁵ rət³¹.
 IMP.eat.2SG > 3 VEN
 ‘Bring it over here and eat it.’

- (266) xɿɑ⁵⁵ saŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹.

basket bring.1SG RECPST.PRFV

‘I brought over the basket.’

However, ɿa^{31} can apparently still be used following certain transitive verbs where the speaker is referring to his or her own body, a special kind of inverse use of the venitive, as below:

(267) $\text{də}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ mi^{31} $\text{nə}^{31}\text{gɿət}^{55}$ ɿaŋ^{31} .
 dog AGT MS.bite VEN.1SG
 ‘The dog bit me.’

In the Fourth Township dialect, which does not have ɿa^{31} , seems to be the only venitive marker:

(268) $\text{ə}^{31}\text{kəŋ}^{53}$ di^{31} ɿət^{31} .
 grandfather come VEN
 ‘Grandfather is coming.’ (Fourth Township)

ii. Andative bu^{31} / di^{31}

The andative morphemes bu^{31} and di^{31} , which complement venitive ɿa^{31} / ɿət^{31} (although there is no transitive/intransitive distinction), are applied to actions proceeding in a direction away from the speaker:

(269) $\text{əŋ}^{31}\text{nin}^{53}$ saŋpaŋ wa^{53} bɛ^{31} $\text{mə}^{31}\text{dɔ}^{55}$ $\text{ma}^{55}\text{kə}^{31}\text{ɿi}^{53}$ ʒin^{31} $\text{di}^{31}?$
 3SG.PL go.work do LNK car Q-drive DUR AND
 ‘When they go to work, do they drive in a car?’

(270) ŋa^{53} diŋ^{55} buŋ^{31} nin^{31} .

1SG go.1SG AND.1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I am going.’

iii. Upwards *luŋ*³¹

The directional marker *luŋ*³¹, which has clearly grammaticalized from the verb *luŋ*⁵⁵ ‘fly (of birds, bugs), climb tree (of animals)’, marks any action which occurs upwards of the speaker. In practice, this usually means either towards a higher elevation or upriver (which usually amounts to the same thing in Trung territory):

(271) ə³¹san⁵⁵ni⁵³ pə³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵ luŋ³¹ ɕu³¹.
 tomorrow IMP-go.up UP DU
 ‘(You two) head up the mountain tomorrow (I’m going today).’

iv. Downards *zaʔ*³¹

The directional morpheme *zaʔ*³¹, which has grammaticalized from the verb *zaʔ*⁵⁵, which at least currently means ‘fall (of rain)’, is used with actions which occur downwards of the speaker. It pairs with *luŋ*³¹ and likewise is used with seemingly equal frequency to refer to actions taking place downriver or downward from the perspective of some higher elevation. Note that the mention of yesterday means, at least in this case, that no tense/aspect/evidential morpheme is needed, although the means by which the speaker learned this information is not overtly specified.

(272) əŋ⁵³ tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ni⁵³ ɕəm⁵³ zaʔ³¹.
 3SG yesterday come.down DOWN
 ‘He came down yesterday (from a village upriver).’

Valency

The Trung verb can be subject to several morphological or periphrastic operations that increase or decrease the valence (i.e. the number of participants) of the verb. Valence can be decreased by the application of the intransitivizing prefix <ə³¹->, the reciprocal prefix <ə³¹->, or the reflexive/middle marker <-ɕw³¹>. Valence can be increased with the use of the causative prefix <sə³¹-> or the indirect causative formed periphrastically with the verb (sə³¹)zʉr⁵⁵.

i. Intransitivizer <ə³¹->

For many transitive verbs, like ɕu⁵⁵ ‘take off (pants)’, there is an intransitive equivalent ə³¹ɕu⁵⁵ ‘fall off (of pants, by themselves)’, where the primary semantic difference is actually around intentionality (intransitivity implies unintentionality). For some speakers, these seem to be two versions of the same verb, and either may given as a citation form. On the other hand, an ambitransitive verb like kəi⁵³ can be used transitively or intransitively, and the form *ə³¹kəi⁵³ seems not to be attested. Some verbs, like ə³¹naʉ⁵³ ‘protect’, have initial ə³¹ as part of their form (i.e. *naʉ⁵³).

The intransitivizer prefix <ə³¹-> , or <ə³¹-> before two-syllable or already prefixed verbs, can be joined to many verb roots to produce an intransitive or passive meaning.

(273) əŋ⁵³ mə³¹zɪŋ⁵⁵.

3SG NEG-pursue-1SG

‘I didn’t pursue him.’

(274) əŋ⁵³ tən⁵⁵ mɑ³¹ə³¹zɪ⁵⁵.

3SG now NEG-INTR-pursue

‘There’s no catching up with him now.’

(275) kən⁵⁵ pə³¹kwt⁵⁵ɕw³¹.

vegetable IMP-cook-R/M

‘Cook the vegetables.’

(276) kən⁵⁵ ə³¹kʷt⁵⁵ di³¹.

vegetable INTR-cook PRFV

‘The vegetables are cooked.’

(277) ɣɔ⁵⁵ tək⁵⁵tɕən⁵⁵ do³¹ pə³¹xɿap⁵⁵ɕu³¹.

clothing porch LOC IMP-hang-DU

‘You two, hang the clothing on the porch.’

(278) na⁵³ ɣɔ⁵⁵ tək⁵⁵tɕən⁵⁵ do³¹ ə³¹xɿap⁵⁵.

2SG clothing porch LOC INTR-hang

‘Your clothing is hanging up on the porch.’

ii. Reciprocal <ə³¹->

The standard reciprocal marker in Trung is identical in form to the intransitivizer, suggesting a unified reading as reciprocals can be considered naturally intransitive. A dual or plural animate subject, a verb inflected for dual number, or simply the semantics of the situation, can precipitate a reciprocal interpretation. A formal distinction is apparent when an intransitive prefix is part of the standard form of the verb, e.g. ə³¹kɿaɽ⁵⁵ ‘be frightened’ > a³¹kɿaɽ⁵⁵ ‘frighten each other’. In some cases, the semantics of reciprocity lead to an unpredictable new lexical item, e.g. sət⁵⁵ ‘beat’ > ə³¹sət⁵⁵ ‘fight’, bi⁵³ ‘give’ > ə³¹bi⁵³ ‘present gifts to each other’. A semantically transparent prefix can be altered as well, e.g. tə³¹klaɽ⁵⁵ ‘kick’ > ta³¹klaɽ⁵⁵ ‘kick each other’, or sə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ‘help’ > sa³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ‘help each other’. A few examples of the reciprocal prefix in action are below in (279) and (280), along with a First Township example in

(281) of the “optional reciprocal particle” that LaPolla 2017 describes for First Township Trung⁹⁰:

(279) təŋ⁵⁵ nɑ³¹ə³¹gʷɿ⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹?

what MS-RECIP-say-DU

‘What are you two saying to each other?’

(280) əŋ³¹nɛ⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ja⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹k^wɑn⁵⁵.

3DU DIST ALL PROX ALL RECIP-chase

‘The two of them are chasing after each other.’

(281) nə³¹ŋi⁵³ ŋɑ³¹ə³¹sət⁵⁵ ma[?]⁵⁵ ɕʷ³¹.

2DU MS-RECIP-fight RECIP DU

‘You two are fighting with each other.’

ii. Reflexive/Middle <-ɕʷ³¹>

The reflexive and the middle voice are formally indistinguishable in Trung, covering a whole range of actions that one does for or to oneself, or anything that is part of or related to oneself. Among the typically “middle voice” meanings covered by <-ɕʷ³¹>, notes LaPolla, are “changes in body posture, emotions, cognitive actions, grooming actions and spontaneous events”. In these cases, the citation form, sometimes the only form, includes <-ɕʷ³¹> as an integral part of the verb — examples include ə³¹ləp⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ ‘be happy’, ət⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ ‘laugh’, tuɿ[?]⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ ‘be pregnant’, xɾəp⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ ‘cover or block (with one's body)’ etc.

⁹⁰ This <ma[?]⁵⁵> can be used in conjunction with <ə³¹->. LaPolla speculates that it may be the same morpheme as the <-ma[?]⁵⁵> suffix used to mark human groups, discussed in Chapter 3.

- (282) əŋ³¹gʷ⁵⁵ ʒəl⁵⁵ɕiŋ⁵⁵.
 body wash-R/M.1SG
 ‘I am washing my body.’
- (283) ŋa⁵³ mə³¹dɔ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ xɪən⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ niŋ³¹.
 1SG car ALL move.up-R/M 1.OPT
 ‘I am going to get in the car.’
- (284) lə³¹gʷ⁵³ pə³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹.
 shoe IMP-tie.up-R/M
 ‘Tie your shoes.’
- (285) tə³¹mi⁵³ pə³¹lʷm⁵³ɕʷ³¹ ɪa³¹.
 fire IMP-warm-R/M VEN
 ‘Come warm yourself by the fire.’
- (286) na³¹gɔɽ⁵⁵ nəŋ³¹gəm⁵³ pa³¹ə³¹naɪ⁵³.
 baby very.well IMP-protect.2SG > 3
 ‘Do a good job looking after the baby.’
- (287) mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dɔ³¹ nəŋ³¹gəm⁵³ pa³¹ə³¹naɪ⁵³ɕʷ³¹.
 road LOC well IMP-protect-R/M
 ‘Be careful on the road.’

Where it is a productive suffix, reflexive/middle <-ɕʷ³¹> goes on transitive verbs and reduces their valency (i.e. makes them intransitive), with other arguments understood as oblique whether they take overt oblique marking. As LaPolla points out, verbs intransitivized by the <-ɕʷ³¹> suffix are distinct from <ə³¹-> intransitives in that the

latter express unintentionality while the former do not necessarily, e.g. $jəŋ^{53}$ ‘see’, $ə^{31}jəŋ^{53}$ ‘be seen’, $jəŋ^{53}ɕu^{31}$ ‘look at oneself’, $ə^{31}jəŋ^{53}ɕu^{31}$ ‘be visible, be made manifest’ (the last with a more stative meaning). LaPolla hypothesizes that $<-ɕu^{31}>$ was once primarily used for direct reflexives and spread gradually into more “middle” situations, finally taking on more of a “stativizer” function with transitive verbs. As such, the reflexive/middle marker can emphasize that some state of events is general or long-lasting:

- (288) $Kuən^{31}din^{53}$ ti^{55} $ŋə^{31}ɬuʔ^{55}$ $ɬəŋ^{55}ɕu^{31}$.
 Keunding one clan live-R/M
 ‘And one clan, the Keunding, is settled there.’

iii. Causative $<sə^{31}->$

Derived from the Proto-Tibeto-Burman $*s-$ prefix, the causative prefix $<sə^{31}->$ is the highly productive, prototypical means of causativizing (and thus raising the valence of) a verb. The resulting transitive verbs can be undertaken by a highly agentive agent (e.g. one marked with mi^{31}) or take the agentive conjugation in the verb phrase, as in (289) below. Some verbs that begin with $<sə^{31}->$ do not have non-causativized counterparts, at least in today’s lexicon, e.g. $sə^{31}ɬu^{55}$ ‘fletch (an arrow)’, $sə^{31}ləp^{55}$ ‘teach’ / $sə^{31}ləp^{55}ɕu^{31}$ ‘learn’. In other cases, the new verb created by causativization is not entirely predictable, e.g. $bləŋ^{53}$ ‘forage’ $>$ $sə^{31}bləŋ^{53}$ ‘put out to pasture’, or the “unpredictability” may come from the addition of both the causative and the “stativizing” reflexive/middle suffix, e.g. $kəi^{53}$ ‘eat’ $>$ $sə^{31}kəi^{53}$ ‘feed’ $>$ $sə^{31}kəi^{53}ɕu^{31}$ ‘make a living’.

As with other sesquisyllabic prefixes, $<sə^{31}->$ becomes $<sə^{31}->$ before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. By a regular sound change which only applies to this prefix, it also becomes $<tə^{31}->$ before voiceless fricative initials, e.g. $tɕət^{55}$ ‘be tight’ $>$

$tə^{31}tət^{55}$ ‘tighten’, ci^{55} ‘die’ > $tə^{31}ci^{55}$ ‘kill, cause to die’ etc. A certain number of items in the lexicon also begin with $də^{31}$ - and have a causative meaning, e.g. $bət^{55}$ ‘explode, make a popping sound’ > $də^{31}bət^{55}$ ‘explode’, $bət^{55}$ ‘die out (of a lineage or group)’ > $də^{31}bət^{55}$ ‘annihilate’, $gət^{53}$ ‘be dull’ > $də^{31}gət^{53}$ ‘blunt, dull (e.g. a knife) etc. Although neither productive nor morphologically conditioned in Trung, this is clearly related to the much more widespread <dv- > causative prefix in Rawang.

- (289) jo^{55} $na^{31}sə^{31}brɛ:ŋ^{55}$ $lu:ŋ^{31}$.
 clothing MS-CAUS-tear.2 > 3 PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘You caused the clothing to tear.’

iv. Indirect Causative ($sə^{31}$) $zʉr^{55}$

Indirect causation, where a purposeful causer in control of the situation makes a primary causee act on a secondary causee, is expressed periphrastically with the verb $zʉr^{55}$ or its causativized form $sə^{31}zʉr^{55}$. The proceeding verb must be volitional, as in the examples below, or else the morphological causative will be used. Both a morphological causative (if the verb is intransitive) and a reflexive/middle marker can be added to the preceding verb in this construction, e.g. $sə^{31}ləp^{55}tʉ^{31}sə^{31}zʉr^{55}$ ‘force someone to study’, such that the causer is making the causee do something to him or herself.

- (290) $mə^{31}cit^{55}$ $kət^{53}$ $zʉr^{55}$
 fritillary.bulbs dig.up cause
 ‘make [us] dig up the fritillary bulbs’

- (291) $ŋa^{53}$ na^{53} $lɛ^{31}$ $əŋ^{31}zɑ^{53}$ $kəi^{53}$ $sə^{31}zʉr^{55}$.
 1SG 2SG A.AG food eat CAUS-cause
 ‘I am making you eat the food.’

Directives

i. Imperative <pə³¹->

The basic imperative in Trung is formed with the prefix <pə³¹->, or <pɑ³¹-> before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs, and is used for any direct command. Dual and plural imperatives use the same prefix but with suffixing morphology: <-n> and <-ɕu³¹>, respectively, as in (292) and (293). Venitive or andative morphemes often follow the prefixed command, both to give specific direction and (subjectively) to “soften” the command. Causative morphology can be incorporated into the command too, as in (294) below, where agentive marking on the verb also appears (as frequently in imperatives). As noted above, the Fourth Township prefix is <nə³¹->, not <pə³¹->.

(292) pə³¹bɿn⁵³.

IMP-write-PL

‘Write, you guys!’

(293) ɕəm⁵³ pə³¹ləŋ⁵⁵ ɿət³¹ ɕu³¹.

knife IMP-take.hold VEN DU

‘You two take the knife.’

(294) na³¹gɔʔ⁵⁵ kɿaʔ⁵⁵ pɑ³¹sə³¹i:p⁵⁵.

baby quickly IMP-CAUS-sleep.2SG > 3

‘Quick, make the child go to sleep.’

ii. Prohibitive <mən³¹->

The prohibitive (or negative imperative) prefix <mən³¹->, sometimes pronounced <məŋ³¹->, is clearly formed from a combination of the negative prefix <mə³¹-> and the marked scenario prefix (indicating second person participation) <nə³¹->. Negative commands must be followed by a sentence-final second-person optative *nu³¹* or its dual

equivalent *cin*³¹ — without it, the command is not grammatical. In the First Township, negative commands can be expressed simply with the negative prefix, the verb, and (sentence-finally) the existential verb *əl*⁵³.

- (295) ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ mən³¹tap⁵⁵ nu³¹.
 MED LOC PROH-put.up 2.OPT
 ‘Don't put your foot up there.’

- (296) ka⁵⁵ mən³¹ə³¹zɔp⁵⁵ niŋ³¹.
 word PROH-interrupt 1.OPT
 ‘Don't interrupt me.’

iii. Jussive (Indirect Directive) <la³¹->

The jussive or indirect directive prefix <la³¹->, or <laɿ⁵⁵-> before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs, effectively handles third-person directives in Trung, issuing orders and exhortations to a second person or in some cases, like (299), reporting a directive issued by someone else. The prefix is often followed immediately by a negative marker, thus paralleling the prohibitive, but there is clearly less force to a jussive construction than to an imperative issued directly to a second person to act on someone or something else, if we compare (294) and (297).

- (297) əŋ⁵³ la³¹ip⁵⁵.
 3SG JUSS-sleep
 ‘(You should) put him to sleep.’

- (298) əŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ laɿ⁵⁵mə³¹gwa⁵⁵.
 3SG thus JUSS-NEG-speak
 ‘(I'd rather you) not let him speak that way.’

- (299) əŋ⁵³ laŋ⁵⁵ma³¹mə³¹dum⁵³ wa³¹.
 3SG JUSS-NEG-return HRS
 ‘(Someone said) he shouldn't go back.’

Modals

i. Optative *nu*³¹

Homophonous with the contrastive focus marker *nu*³¹, the optative morpheme *nu*³¹ expresses requests, wishes, desires, and intentions on the part of the speaker for all but the first-person singular, where *niŋ*³¹ fills the same role, as in (296) and (300). It is apparently mandatory following the prohibitive, as seen in (301) below, where it is used together with the dual marker <-çu³¹>, the optative becomes <-çin³¹>. On the other hand, the optative seems to be optional, or even unfavored, with an imperative — in (300) below, the inclusion of *nu*³¹ could even be seen as making a polite wish sarcastic or insincere.

- (300) ŋa⁵³ diŋ⁵⁵ buŋ⁵⁵ niŋ³¹.
 1SG go-1SG AND-1SG OPT.1SG
 ‘I’m going.’

- (301) ε³¹wa⁵³ mən³¹wa⁵³çin³¹.
 thus PROH-do-DU.OPT
 ‘Don't do that, you two.’

- (302) tse³¹ la³¹ruŋ⁵⁵ (nu³¹).
 lifespan JUSS.live OPT
 ‘May you have a long life.’

(303) iŋ⁵⁵ mǝ³¹di⁵³ nu³¹.
 1PL NEG.go OPT
 ‘We’re not going.’

(304) ə³¹li⁵³ mi³¹ mǝ⁵⁵ nǝ³¹bɿai⁵³ ɿa³¹ nu³¹.
 cat AGT face MS-scratch VEN OPT
 ‘Be careful the cat doesn’t scratch your face.’

ii. Abilitive *ca*⁵³

Trung has several verbs that express an agent’s ability to achieve or accomplish some task, but the most standard, idiomatic way to express this is with the versatile and polysemous verb *ca*⁵³, or sometimes *ɟɿ*⁵³ in the Fourth Township, used as a complement with the preceding verb.⁹¹

(305) ŋa⁵³ di⁵³ mǝ³¹cəŋ⁵³.
 1SG go NEG-ABIL.1SG
 ‘I can’t walk.’

(306) ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ mǝ³¹ca⁵³
 person NEG-ABIL
 ‘can’t fit people’

(307) wa⁵³ mǝ³¹ɟɿ⁵³
 do NEG-ABIL
 ‘can’t do it’

⁹¹ Often, *ca*⁵³ can be translated ‘happen’ or express that some time, age, event, or result has been reached. It can also be used in a phrase like *ze*⁵⁵ *ca*⁵³ ə³¹cəŋ⁵³ ‘leper’, which could be analyzed “leprosy-happen-person”.

iii. Obligative $g\partial l^{55}$

Obligation, exhortation, and a range of “must, should, ought” meanings are expressed with the complement $g\partial l^{55}$ following the main verb, or often $m\partial^{31}g\partial l^{55}$ ‘no need’, which politely indicates that the hearer need not trouble him or herself about the foregoing. Used without an explicit subject, it may imply a first-person inclusive one, as in (309) or in the phrase sometimes used when saying goodbye: $\partial^{31}n\partial m^{53} \partial^{31}j\partial\eta^{53} g\partial l^{55}$ ‘Let’s see each other later.’ Arguably, a stronger sense of obligation comes from a common double-negative formula with the ηi^{53} ‘be allowed’, as in $m\partial^{31}b\partial i^{53} m\partial^{31}\eta i^{53}$ ‘must write’.

- (308) $\eta\alpha^{53}$ $c\partial m^{53}$ $l\epsilon^{31}$ $l\partial\eta^{55}$ $s\alpha^{31}$ $g\partial l^{55}$.
 1SG home ALL return NOM OBLIG
 ‘I have to go home (because something serious has happened).’

- (309) $k\partial i^{53}$ $g\partial l^{55}$
 eat OBLIG
 ‘We should eat.’

Existential Verbs

Trung has four verbs which can express possession or existence: $\partial^{31}d\alpha^{53}$ ‘possess’, $\mu\alpha l^{55}\zeta u^{31}$ ‘possess’, $\mu\eta^{53}$ ‘be present’, and ∂l^{53} ‘have’ — the latter is the most common and generic for all types of situations. (The use of a stimulus for eliciting positional verbs and postpositions for a range of objects in a range of positions on different surfaces revealed a wide variety of specific terms, but ∂l^{53} was the only existential verb used). In each case, the possessor does not take any relational marking, and the construction patterns as a simple transitive clause. Deriving originally from the verb ‘sit’, $\mu\eta^{53}$ most typically applies to human presence or residence. The distinction between $\partial^{31}d\alpha^{53}$ and $\mu\alpha l^{55}\zeta u^{31}$ is less clear, with both used for first- and second-person

possession, e.g. of family members and domestic animals. Apparently, these are fixed forms whose valency cannot be increased or decreased and allows for a possessor and a possessee — **da*⁵³ and **ɿaʔ*⁵⁵ seem not to be permitted forms.

- (310) *na*⁵³ *pə*³¹*ma*⁵⁵ *ma*³¹*nə*³¹*da*⁵³?
 2SG wife NEG-MS-possess
 ‘Do you have a wife?’

- (311) *ŋa*⁵³ *tɕəm*³¹*ɿa*⁵³ *ə*³¹*ni*⁵³ *ɟɔ*⁵⁵, *na*³¹*gɔ*⁵⁵ *ti*⁵⁵ *ɟɔ*⁵⁵ *ɿa*⁵⁵*ɕiŋ*⁵⁵.
 1SG young.child two CLF baby one CLF possess-1SG
 ‘I have two young children and one baby.’

- (312) *ŋa*⁵³ *ə*³¹*ja*⁵³ *ə*³¹*laŋ*⁵³ *mə*³¹*ɿaŋ*⁵³.
 1SG MED time NEG-be.present
 ‘I wasn’t around at the time.’

- (313) *ɛ*³¹*wa*⁵³ *lə*³¹*jit*⁵⁵ *ti*⁵⁵ *məi*⁵⁵ *əl*⁵³.
 thus story one CLF have
 ‘There is a story like this.’

Stative Verbs

Expressing relatively ongoing and unchanging states and qualities, stative verbs in Trung can appear either as the predicate (sometimes in a copula clause) or, like adjectives, can directly modify a noun head. They cannot be directly preceded by the imperative prefix. Above, we have seen how this subset of verbs, not otherwise formally distinguished, can take the nominalizer prefix <*əŋ*³¹-> ~ <*ək*⁵⁵->, derived from the third-person singular personal pronoun. For stative verbs, reduplication means intensification or adverbialization, as we have seen, rather than the perfective reading

that dynamic verbs often get. Frequently used adverbs such as *dɔp*⁵⁵, *təi*⁵³, and *tə³¹təi*⁵³, all meaning ‘very’, are more likely to appear with stative verbs,⁹² and some of the morphological marking described above (tense/aspect/evidentials, directionals etc.) will only appear rarely with statives.

- (314) tə³¹təi⁵³ də³¹gɿŋ⁵³ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ ɕw³¹ əl⁵³ ɛ⁵³.
 very beautiful tree also have COP
 ‘There are very beautiful trees.’

- (315) əŋ⁵³ bɑ⁵⁵bɑ⁵⁵ ɟʔ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ təp⁵⁵ ɡ^wɑ⁵⁵ɕw³¹.
 3SG thin-REDUP clothing one CLF wear-R/M
 ‘He is wearing a very thin piece of clothing.’

Adverbials

Adverbial elements usually appear before the verb, and occasionally after the verb, as LaPolla points out, with a different meaning. These elements are usually followed by the adverbializer particle *wa*³¹ — which can have the meaning “like”, or “approximately” with a numeral. Another particle that can play an adverbializing role is *tɕɛ*³¹, which can follow an adverb like *tə*³¹*sa*⁵⁵ ‘at first’, and in some cases can have the meaning “just” or “only”.

- (316) gəm⁵³tɕɛ³¹ pə³¹rɔŋ⁵³
 good-ADVZ IMP-dwell
 ‘Take care now.’ [said when leaving someone’s house]

- (317) ti⁵⁵ tɕʔ⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ di⁵³ di³¹

⁹² Examples of exceptions include *nəm*⁵³ *dɔp*⁵⁵ *zaɾ*⁵⁵ ‘It’s raining very hard’ and *tə*³¹ *təi*⁵³ *mə*³¹ *ci*⁵⁵ ‘almost die’.

one CLF ADVZ go PRFV

‘It was only him who came.’

(318) tə³¹wən⁵³ wɑ³¹ mən⁵⁵

snow ADVZ white

‘white as snow’

(319) ən⁵³ pə³¹dəl⁵³ tət⁵⁵ wɑ³¹ tə³¹pwt⁵⁵ɕw³¹.

3SG earthworm cut ADVZ struggle

He struggled like an earthworm cut in two.

Reduplication is behind a colorful class of three-syllable adverbials, some of which are transparently derived from still extant verbs, others of which appear to be onomatopoeic or akin to the elaborate expressions discussed in Chapter 3:

(320) kɔ⁵⁵ pə³¹ma⁵³ u⁵⁵ni⁵⁵ bun⁵⁵tɕə³¹bun⁵⁵ ca⁵³.

DIST woman hair disheveled become

‘That woman’s hair is all disheveled.’

More common than epenthetic *-tɕə³¹-*, which bears a resemblance to the adverbializer *tɕɛ³¹*, is the epenthetic element *-lə³¹-*, which is widespread in words like *bal⁵³lə³¹bal⁵³* ‘with a continuous twinkling (of light)’ — where *bal⁵³* is simply ‘twinkle’ — and the possibly onomatopoeic *plup⁵⁵lə³¹plup⁵⁵*, used to describe a chicken struggling to flap its wings. Below are more examples demonstrating the colorful, physically oriented, sometimes onomatopoeic nature of these reduplicated adverbial complements:

tɕən⁵⁵lə³¹tɕən⁵⁵ ‘drip drop (of dripping water)’

gɹən⁵⁵lə³¹gɹən⁵⁵ ‘dragging and pulling’

ləŋ⁵⁵lə³¹ləŋ⁵⁵ ‘swaying back and forth (e.g. due to a wound)’
 lɔp⁵⁵lə³¹lɔp⁵⁵ ‘opening and closing (like a mouth)’
 xɿŋ⁵⁵lə³¹xɿŋ⁵⁵ ‘with a jingling sound (of metal)’
 x^wam⁵⁵lə³¹x^wam⁵⁵ ‘be weak and dispirited’, ‘fit loosely (e.g. of shoes)’
 x^wap⁵⁵lə³¹x^wap⁵⁵ ‘pacing back and forth (stirring up the air)’
 ʒum⁵⁵lə³¹ʒum⁵⁵ ‘twinkling (of stars)’, ‘blinking (of eyes)’
 ʒəŋ⁵⁵lə³¹ʒəŋ⁵⁵ ‘on top and bottom’
 ʒəp⁵⁵lə³¹ʒəp⁵⁵ ‘looking for trouble; stirring up a row’
 ʒul⁵⁵lə³¹ʒul⁵⁵ ‘flickering (of fire)’

Verbal Classifiers

Trung has a small number of verbal classifiers, where verbs have become transformed into classifiers, usually for counting the number of times an action has occurred or for marking the duration or manner of some action. These include *kət*⁵⁵, *dɔr*⁵³, and *kɔɿ*⁵⁵ (from the verb ‘turn around’), all of which mean ‘time, instance’, *laŋ*⁵³ ‘instance of hitting or kicking’, *rə*³¹*na*⁵³ ‘little while, pause’ (from the verb ‘rest’) — all are used in practice just like nominal classifiers, e.g.:

- (321) ɕiŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ni⁵³ kət⁵⁵ ɿ⁵³
 wood two time carry
 ‘make two trips carrying firewood’

Serial Verb Constructions

Many serial verb constructions in Trung use at least one verb from a restricted set — usually it is the last verb in the construction, given that the verb head comes first in such constructions. As seen above, directional markers like venitive *ɿa*³¹ and andative *bu*³¹, for example, are often found directly after a verb and seem to have originated in serial verb constructions that now may or may not be analyzed as directionals

following a verb head, as in (249). Other common verbal complements in serial constructions have been covered above, such as abilitive *ca*⁵³ and *wa*⁵³ ‘do’, which is also used as an auxiliary, e.g. *blu*⁵⁵ *wa*⁵³ ‘discuss, negotiate’. Other serial verb constructions are formed with verbs like *sa*⁵⁵ ‘know, be able’, but the most common pattern is for such constructions to express resultative and cause-and-effect completed-action situations with the verb *lon*⁵⁵ ‘find’ or with the resultative morpheme *taʔ*³¹, which can chain together any two verbs but often takes *wa*⁵³ as the second. In examples like (324), where the first verb is an “adjectival” state, the sense is of the second, dynamic verb occurring until that state has been reached.

- (322) *tɕa*⁵⁵ *rə*³¹*maŋ*⁵³ *tə*³¹*ruŋ*⁵³ *ə*³¹*cəŋ*⁵³ *nur*³¹ *gə*³¹*mu*⁵³ *lɛ*³¹
 old.days Trung person FOC god A.AG
*kəp*⁵⁵*ɕu*³¹ *mə*³¹*sɔː* *jəŋ*³¹.
 believe NEG-be.able PRFV.REMPST.INVIS
 ‘In the old days, Trung did not know to believe in [the Christian] God.’

- (323) *tə*³¹*ru*⁵⁵ *ɕu*³¹ *mə*³¹*lon*⁵⁵ *nəm*³¹*kləŋ*⁵³
 count also NEG-find raindrop
 ‘too many raindrops to count’

- (324) *ŋa*⁵³ *ɔʔ*⁵⁵ *ɕaʔ*⁵⁵ *taʔ*³¹ *oː*⁵³ *luŋ*³¹.
 1SG clothing wet RES do.3 > 3 PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘Someone got my clothing all wet.’

- (325) *əŋ*⁵³ *ŋu*⁵³ *taʔ*⁵⁵ *sənʔ*⁵⁵.
 3SG cry RES beat.1SG > 3
 ‘I beat him until he cried.’

(326) əŋ⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ taʔ⁵⁵ di⁵³.

3SG water collect go

‘He’s going to collect water.’

Chapter 5: The Sentence

Speech acts in Trung can be broadly categorized into statements, directives, and questions. Statements and assertions, by far the most common, take the declarative mood. Directives take the imperative, prohibitive, and jussive moods, detailed above. Questions take the interrogative mood, expressed by a number of different strategies depending on the type of question. Constituent order is broadly similar across different types of clauses but is by no means fixed and can be subject to context- and discourse-based variation.

Simple Clauses

i. Declarative

The declarative mood is unmarked in Trung, but the sentence-final epistemic particle ε^{53} , apparently grammaticalized from the copula via nominalized clause constructions as in many other Tibeto-Burman languages, frequently marks assertions for which the speaker is willing to claim a relatively high degree of certainty. Not surprisingly, these tend to be declarative assertions, but with a different intonation ε^{53} can also appear with interrogatives, as we will see below. As noted above, this epistemic particle seems less likely to go with other evidential markers which express *uncertainty*.

The constituent order for simple declarative clauses is Agent-Object-Verb, but fronting the object is possible, and zero anaphora (where the agent or object need not be specified for any number of reasons,) is normal with pronouns and actors understood from the discourse context. (See the earlier discussion of the hierarchical marking of speech act participants.)

- (327) nəp⁵⁵tɕiŋ⁵⁵ ɟa⁵³ mi³¹ pə³¹dɔ:t⁵⁵.
door PROX INS IMP-prop.open.2SG > 3

‘Use this to prop open the door.’

- (328) əŋ⁵³ nuʔ⁵⁵ mi³¹ uʔ⁵⁵.
 3SG smoke INS suffocate
 ‘The smoke suffocated him.’

One-syllable adjectives follow the noun while two-syllable adjectives (most commonly with the prefix <əŋ³¹-> ~ <ək³¹-> discussed above) can either precede or follow it. The numeral and classifier, in that order and sometimes preceded by a demonstrative, can appear either before or after the noun in a classifier phrase. Adverbs usually appear before the verb, and postpositional phrases appear sentence-initially with some frequency:

- (329) də³¹baŋ⁵³ mə³¹təi⁵³
 very NEG-be.large
 ‘It’s not very big.’

- (330) ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ tɕi³¹duʔ⁵⁵ laŋ⁵³.
 water LOC water.rat swim
 ‘The water rat is swimming in the water.’

- (331) na⁵³ əŋ³¹gu⁵³ dɔ³¹ bə³¹liŋ⁵⁵ bləŋ⁵³.
 2SG body LOC insect crawl
 ‘There’s an insect crawling on you.’

ii. Directive

As discussed in Chapter 4, directives are marked by prefixes on the verb: <pə³¹-> for imperative, <mən³¹-> for prohibitive, <lə³¹-> for jussive. The understood second person agent does not appear, leaving the constituent order as simply Object-Verb, effectively an unmarked topic-comment-type structure.

In a case of raised valency, e.g. a jussive (indirect directive) or an imperative prefixed onto a causative, there is a strong tendency to put another any other arguments, and likewise any adverbials, before the verb, which can be followed by person and number marking, the reflexive/middle marker < - cu^{31} >, and directionals.

iii. Interrogative

Trung has a wide range of methods for making interrogatives: a prefix that attaches to verbs and a related suffix that attaches to nominals and to clauses; several different sentence-final particles for polar questions and tag questions; A-not-A questions; a number of question-word questions; and rising intonation.

iii.a. Question Prefix < ma^{55} - >

The question prefix < ma^{55} - >, used for polar (“yes-no”) questions, is one of the most frequently used interrogative devices in Trung discourse. It is apparently related to the negative prefix < $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}$ - > ~ < ma^{31} - > and differentiated from it by vowel length and tone in (332) and by tone and context in (333).

- (332) ca^{55} $\text{ma}^{55}\text{min}^{53}$ luj^{31} ?
 meat Q-be.ready PRFV.RECPST.INVIS
 ‘Is the meat ready [cooked]?’

- (333) na^{53} $\text{ma}^{55}\text{n}\text{ə}^{31}\text{di}^{55}$ nu^{31} ?
 2SG Q-MS-go OPT
 ‘Are you going or not?’

Deployed as a suffix, with the subtlest shifting of word boundaries, < - ma^{31} > has an altogether different reading, if you compare (334) and (335). In (335) and (336), the

question is not yes or no, but a choice between two options — one of which is clearly referenced and identifiable, giving the impression that the speaker already knows the answer, while the other option is more theoretical, from some understood subset (e.g. other people in a given group, all the objects at hand etc.). (336) is an example of a question where <-ma³¹> can be followed by the existential verb əl⁵³, a common but apparently unique formulation. In (337) and (338), ma³¹ is used as a clause-final particle in situations that fall somewhere between being rhetorical questions and questions where at least assent is being sought or expected by the speaker. Furthermore, ma³¹ can appear after any element if the speaker thinks she has misheard or wants to check a word.

- (334) na⁵³ma³¹ nə³¹di⁵⁵ nu³¹?
 2SG-Q MS-go 2.OPT
 ‘Are you the one going [or is it someone else]?’

- (335) ja⁵⁵ma³¹ ɛ⁵³?
 PROX-Q COP
 ‘Is it this one?’

- (336) na⁵³ nə³¹nik⁵⁵ja⁵³ ma³¹ əl⁵³?
 2SG 2SG-siblings Q have
 ‘Do you have siblings?’

- (337) ɕui⁵⁵ bu⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tɔi⁵⁵ wɔ³¹ pə³¹rɛ⁷⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ma³¹?
 blood much person how ADVZ fear-R/M Q
 ‘In what way should people with a lot of blood [in them] be afraid?’

- (338) ti⁵⁵ ɟɔ⁵⁵ ən⁵³, ɛ⁵³ ma³¹?

one person have COP Q

‘There is one person, right?’

iii.b. Other Question Particles

There are other particles which often appear sentence-finally in questions but cannot themselves turn a declarative sentence into a question.⁹³

Sometimes used together with the question prefix <ma⁵⁵->, for added emphasis and generally with rising intonation, is the sentence-final particle a⁵³. This could be related to the somewhat similar “confirmation question” usage of Chinese 啊, just as the other usage of a⁵³ in (339) below may be related to the vocative usage of Chinese 啊.

Sentence-initial a⁵³ is reported by some speakers to express agreement, recognition, surprise, or simply a pause.

(339) nəŋ⁵⁵ a⁵³, na⁵³ ma⁵⁵nə³¹di⁵⁵ a⁵³?

Nang VOC 2SG Q-MS-go Q

‘Nang, are you going or not?’

(340) ma⁵⁵tə³¹təi⁵³ saŋ⁵⁵du⁵⁵ ɿa³¹, a⁵³?

Q-very be.interesting MIR.FH Q

‘Is it really interesting?’

Of more limited distribution is the particle da³¹, which shares a few characteristics with Chinese 呢 ne in its interrogative usage, where it can go in truncated questions with a single noun or pronoun, as in (341), or with a question-word question like (342). The case of (341) differs from (335) above, as the translations show, in that the former

⁹³ For First Township Trung, LaPolla 2017 says that postverbal (pu⁵⁵) a⁵³ forms a polar question but I have not come across this optional pu⁵⁵ in the other varieties.

clearly refers to some immediately relevant state or action while the latter presents a choice between at least two options. (342) includes the copula ε^{53} , which seems to reflect that the speaker is seeking confirmation from her interlocutor. It can also appear in question-word questions as a normal predicate nominative or predicative adjective copula, as examples in the next section will demonstrate. (343) is a Fourth Township example where an almost tag-like usage of ε^{53} seems to be common, perhaps similar to the Third Township use of a^{53} in (339) above.

(341) na^{53} $da^{53}?$

2SG Q

‘And you?’

(342) η^{53} $t\eta^{55}$ $wa\gamma^{55}$ $\partial^{31}ts\eta^{53}$ da^{31} $\varepsilon^{53}?$

3SG what do person Q COP

‘What's he doing, that person?’

(343) na^{53} $m\partial n^{31}di^{53}$ $\varepsilon^{53}?$

2SG NEG.MS-go COP

‘You're not going?’

iii.c. Question-Word Questions

The Trung interrogative pronouns, or question words, are identical to the indefinite pronouns listed in Chapter 3 and listed again below:

Third Township

$t\eta^{55} \sim \partial^{31}t\eta^{55}$ ‘what’

$t\eta^{55}ca^{53}$ ‘why, how’

ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ ‘when’

ə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ (dɔ³¹) ‘where’

ə³¹mi⁵⁵ ‘who’

təi⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ‘how’

ə³¹ɿa⁵⁵ (pɛ⁵⁵) ‘which’

First Township

təŋ⁵⁵ ~ ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵ ‘what’

təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ ‘why’

ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ ‘when’

ka⁵⁵ (dɔ³¹) ‘where’

ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ‘who’

kər⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ ‘how’

ka⁵⁵ (pɛ⁵⁵) ‘which’

All appear in the same position as non-question words that have the same grammatical function. They do not require a final particle or any other marking, even intonation, to form a question, but it is common for them to appear followed only by the copula in a particular syntactic configuration like (344). Their use as indefinite pronouns seems primarily to occur when the question is embedded in a declarative sentence or, as in (346), in certain common constructions, e.g. with *ɕu*³¹ ‘ADD’.

(344)	na ⁵³	tə ³¹ sa ⁵⁵	əŋ ³¹ bɿŋ ⁵⁵	nɯ ³¹	ə ³¹ təŋ ⁵³	ɛ ⁵³ ?
	2SG	before	name	FOC	what	COP
	‘What is your first name?’					

(345)	na ⁵³	ə ³¹ daŋ ⁵³	nə ³¹ lɔ ⁵⁵ ?
	2SG	when	MS-return

‘When are you coming back?’

- (346) tɛi⁵⁵wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹, pə³¹di⁵³ ɿa³¹.
how COP LNK also IMP-come VEN
‘Come whatever happens.’

iii.d. A-not-A Questions

In Trung, there may be some avoidance of A-not-A Questions, given that the question prefix and the negative prefix can be almost indistinguishable in fluent speech. In (347), the presence of the question prefix is preferred to reinforce that there is a choice and a question here, but əŋ⁵³ di⁵³ mə³¹di⁵³ wa³¹? appears to have the identical sense, especially with rising intonation. In (348), an embedded question is express with A-not-A, a construction which may be more common than a direct A-not-A question.

- (347) əŋ⁵³ ma⁵⁵di⁵³ wa³¹ ma⁵⁵mə³¹di⁵³ wa³¹?
3SG Q-go HRS Q-NEG-go HRS
‘(He said) he’s going or not?’

- (348) xɿi⁵³ mə³¹xɿi⁵³ ma³¹ə³¹sa⁵⁵
appropriate NEG-appropriate NEG-RECIP-know
‘don’t know if they’re compatible [as a couple]’

Clause Combining

Strategies for combining clauses abound in Trung, but as Lidz 2010 writes of Yongning Na, another Tibeto-Burman language of Yunnan, it “is very much a language where clause combining strategies are not always clear-cut examples of coordination or subordination.” As in Na, this is at least partly because nominal arguments are often elided if understood from context, as in (349-351), and tense/aspect/evidential

marking is similarly fluid. Some serial verb constructions, discussed at the end of Chapter 4, may be seen as a clause combining strategy as well.

The linking particle *bɛ*³¹, treated immediately below, is probably the most common clause combining strategy, besides asyndesis and parataxis, but like others, it can reflect a wide variety of possible relations between two clauses, depending on discourse context. Prototypically, the particles discussed below, including *bɛ*³¹, come at the end of the intonation contour of the first clause and are followed by a brief pause. Speakers usually suggest a kind of subordination of the first clause to the second, where more verb phrase “slots” are likely to be filled, though at least person and number are generally marked in both clauses. Among the most common relations of subordination are reason, purpose, conditionality, sequentiality, simultaneity, concessiveness, and cause and effect. Nominal postpositions can in many cases be used in the subordination of clauses, with some semantic extension, e.g. *lɛ*³¹ in its purposive rather than allative sense, *taʔ*⁵⁵ in its resultative rather than terminative sense, and apparently also in several of the cases detailed below. LaPolla writes that *sə*³¹*nəŋ*⁵⁵, a benefactive postposition from the word ‘help’ in Fourth Township Trung, is a clausal subordinator meaning ‘because of (in order to)’ in First Township.

The examples in (349-351) demonstrate the common use of parallelism, with a pause, as a primary way of combining clauses, with the elision of the nominal argument in the second clause. (352) and (353) follow up on the earlier discussion of reduplication as a morphological process in the Trung verb phrase, where two clauses can also be related temporally, conditionally, or in some other background-foreground relationship, when the first verb is reduplicated. This may be particularly common, as in (353), where the second clause is imperative.

(349) *na*³¹*goʔ*⁵⁵ *ŋa*⁵³ *lɛ*³¹ *tɕən*⁵³, *kət*⁵⁵ *mə*³¹*ta*⁵⁵.

child 1SG ALL follow talk NEG-listen

‘The child is following me around, not listening to what I say.’

(350) əŋ⁵³ ma³¹də³¹gɪaŋ⁵³, jəŋ⁵³ mə³¹gəm⁵³.

3SG NEG-beautiful look NEG-good

‘She is neither beautiful, nor good-looking.’

(351) bə³¹ləi⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɕu³¹ kəi⁵³ ŋi⁵³, waŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ɕu³¹ zi⁵³
 plant.type person also eat be.allowed pig ALL also give

ŋi⁵³. [First Township]

be.allowed

‘The balei plant is fine for humans to eat, and fine for feeding to pigs.’

(352) kəi⁵³kəi⁵³ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵

eat-REDUP go

‘eat and (then) go’

(353) tə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ na³¹ə³¹ʒam⁵³ʒam⁵³ pə³¹kai⁵³.

soup INS MS-mix.soup.with.rice.REDUP IMP-eat

‘Mix the soup with rice and then eat it.’

In some ways the counterpart to the particles below like bɛ³¹, coming at the end of the first clause, is ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ‘again, then’, which often appears at the beginning of the following (not necessarily final) clause and can be said to simply “move the action along” sequentially. Particularly in narratives, as the narrator is thinking of the next event to mention, an extended chain of events can proceed with one ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ after another, with less sequential emphasis than tum⁵⁵ ‘after’ or mə³¹nəŋ⁵³ ‘when’.

(354) tɕa⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ bɛŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹səŋ⁵³ la⁵⁵.
 tea little drink finish FOC then thus person seek
 ‘After drinking a little tea, we went to find people.’

(355) ə³¹du⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ at⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹nuŋ⁵³
 own place escape then DIST Nu

mə³¹li⁵³ a⁵⁵pəi⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ lɔŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹ɲəŋ⁵³
 place HON-Pe ALL marry NEG-see

‘She fled her old home and went over to the Nu River valley to marry A Pe, and she wasn’t seen (after that)’.

i. Linking *bɛ*³¹

In normal discourse, the most common use of the clause-linking particle *bɛ*³¹ seems to be conditional, in the broad sense that the fulfillment of one situation in the “protasis” results in some occurrence in the “apodosis”. This is certainly the case in (356) and (357), but less obviously so in an examples like (358) and (359), where *bɛ*³¹ is used as something more like a complementizer, or (360) where, especially used with *ɕu*³¹, the meaning is concessive. Nor is *bɛ*³¹ needed when other kinds of parallelism or asyndesis, in a given situation, can suggest conditionality. There appears to be no overt irrealis marking or any other indication of conditionality in these sentences, though the protasis-apodosis order is fixed. The distinction between past, present, habitual, and hypothetical conditions can be made on the basis of context and discourse or possibly the use of tense/aspect etc. marking, but such marking seems to be relatively uncommon or unfavored.

(356) əŋ⁵³ di⁵³ bɛ³¹, ŋa⁵³ ɕu³¹ diŋ⁵⁵.

3SG go LNK 1SG also go.1SG

‘If he goes, I’ll go too.’

- (357) ə³¹xɿəi⁵³ diŋ⁵⁵ bɛ³¹, də³¹bəŋ⁵³ di⁵³ mə³¹cəŋ⁵³.
 foot go-1SG LNK too go NEG-ABIL.1SG

‘I won’t get there if I go on foot.’

- (358) nɑ⁵⁵wa⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ nə³¹rɔŋ⁵³ bɛ³¹, ŋul⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ buɯ⁵³?
 airplane LOC MS-sit LNK money what many

‘How much money is it to fly?’

- (359) ŋəi⁵³ cət⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dəŋ³¹buɯ⁵³ mal⁵³.
 1SG.AGT calculate LNK MED how.many NEG-have

‘I reckon there aren’t that many.’

- (360) əŋ⁵³ təi⁵³ xɿŋ⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹ mə³¹li⁵³ɕu³¹.
 3SG thus shout LNK also NEG-look.back

‘Even when I call after him, he doesn’t turn around.’

- (361) tən⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ tən⁵⁵ nu³¹ u⁵⁵ mə³¹lon⁵⁵
 use LNK use FOC NEG-accomplish

‘Using them, [you] couldn’t use them up.’

Negative conditionals can be formed either simply by adding the negative prefix to the verb in a *bɛ³¹* protasis, or for the meaning ‘if not’ just using the copula, with a protasis that consists of *mɛ⁵³ bɛ³¹*.

A truncated apodosis of this sort linking clauses or sentences is quite common in the form of what were mentioned above as phrasal “conjunctions”. The most common is ε^{53} $b\varepsilon^{31}$ (ζu^{31}), where ζu^{31} ‘ADD’ is more likely to get a concessive reading like ‘but’ or ‘no matter what’. In Fourth Township, ε^{55} $d\dot{i}^{31}$ (ζu^{31}) is more common, employing the perfective aspect instead of the clause-linking particle:

- (362) ε^{53} $b\varepsilon^{31}$ ζu^{31} , na^{53} $p\dot{a}^{31}d\dot{i}^{53}$ bu^{31} .
 COP LNK also 2SG IMP-go AND
 ‘No matter what, you're going.’

- (363) ε^{53} $d\dot{i}^{31}$ ζu^{31} , ηa^{53} $m\dot{a}^{31}d\dot{i}\eta^{55}$.
 COP PRFV.RECPST.VIS also 1SG NEG-go.1SG
 ‘If that's how it is, I'm not going either.’

ii. Contrastive Focus nu^{31}

The contrastive focus marker nu^{31} was presented in Chapter 3 as occurring after any noun phrase, typically with a topic-comment-like structure, sometimes for introducing a new topic or setting up a contrastive focus. However, it also plays a major role as a linker of clauses, second only to (and often in concert with) $b\varepsilon^{31}$. Again, the prototypical assumption in the linking of two clauses seems to reach for a conditional meaning, as in (365), although in an example like (366) — for it is foreordained that the New Year will come — it is clearly a matter of one eventuality setting off another in the most general sense.

- (364) $\eta\eta^{31}p\dot{a}i^{53}$ $\eta\eta^{31}m\dot{a}i^{53}$ ζi^{55} tum^{55} nu^{31} , $\dot{a}^{31}du^{53}du^{53}$ $r\dot{o}\eta^{53}$ wa^{31} .
 3SG-father 3SG-mother die after FOC own-REDUP live PST.EVID
 ‘After his parents died, he lived all by himself.’

(365) na³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵ za⁵³ di³¹ nu³¹, kɿa³¹kɿaŋ⁵⁵ mən³¹cum⁵³
 baby be.sick PRFV.RECPST.VIS FOC fast-REDUP hospital

le³¹ pə³¹ɕwɿ⁵⁵, me⁵⁵ di³¹ nu³¹ za⁵³ mə³¹gəm⁵³.
 ALL IMP-carry NEG.COP PRFV.RECPST.VIS FOC sick NEG-be.good
 ‘If the baby gets sick, bring it to a hospital quick, or else the illness may not get better.’

(366) lɔ³¹səɿ⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ nu³¹, bə³¹na⁵⁵ ə³¹da⁵³ ə³¹cəŋ⁵³ nu³¹
 New.Year arrive LNK FOC livestock possess person FOC

bə³¹na⁵⁵ sət⁵⁵.
 livestock kill

‘When the New Year comes, the person who has livestock will kill it.’

iii. Causal *mi*³¹

The causal particle *mi*³¹ (pronounced closer to *mɛ*³¹ in the Fourth Township), possibly related to or derived from agentive/instrumental *mi*³¹ discussed above, links clauses in an overtly causal relationship. The particle follows the clause that expresses the cause, and this in turn is followed by the clause expressing what was caused. Used together with the copula, the set phrase *ɛ*⁵⁵*mi*³¹ can be used to mean “therefore”, with the cause understood from previous discourse, as in (368):

(367) əŋ⁵³ ləŋ³¹la⁵⁵ nu³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹ɕa⁵⁵ mi³¹ əŋ⁵³
 3SG young.man FOC drink have.hardship CAUSAL 3SG

pə³¹ma⁵⁵ ŋu⁵³ ɛ⁵³.
 woman cry COP

‘Because of the hardship of her husband drinking, the wife cried.’

- (368) ϵ^{53} mi^{31} , $pə^{31}wəm^{53}$ nur^{31} $mi^{31}təʔ^{55}$ $ma^{31}da^{53}$
 COP CAUSAL quail FOC tail NEG-possess

$jəŋ^{31}$ wa^{31} .
 PRFV.REMPST.INVIS HRS

‘So that’s why the quail has no tail, they say.’

iv. Concessive ($b\epsilon^{31}$) ϕu^{31}

As shown above, the phrasal “conjunction” $\epsilon^{53} b\epsilon^{31} \phi u^{31}$ can itself also function as the entire protasis. One common way to express a concessive relationship between two clauses is to pair the linking particle $b\epsilon^{31}$ with ϕu^{31} ‘ADD’, with the following apodosis often being a single negated verb.

- (369) $əŋ^{53}$ $təi^{53}$ $klun^{55}\phi u^{31}$ $b\epsilon^{31}$ ϕu^{31} $mə^{31}da:ʔ^{55}$.
 3SG how leap LNK also NEG-reach.3 > 3

‘Even with a big leap he couldn’t reach [it].’

- (370) $əŋ^{53}$ $sənʔ^{55}$ $b\epsilon^{31}$ ϕu^{31} $ma^{31}sə^{31}ri^{55}$.
 3SG beat.1SG > 3 LNK also NEG-learn.lesson

‘I hit him but he still didn’t learn his lesson.’

- (371) $əŋ^{53}$ $la^{31}ma^{55}$ ϕu^{31} $mə^{31}sa:^{55}$ do^{31} ,
 3SG really also NEG-know.3 > 3 TEMP

$\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $kə^{31}sət^{55}\phi u^{31}$.
 thus boast

‘Even though he really doesn’t understand, he’s still boastful like that.’

v. Sequential $mə^{31}nəŋ^{55}$

In First Township Trung especially, $mə^{31}nəŋ^{55}$ (originally ‘follow’) can serve as a comitative postposition, and it appears that this usage has by extension a sequential meaning when $mə^{31}nəŋ^{55}$ is used to chain together two clauses. LaPolla has noted that in examples like (372), from a procedural First Township text he collected, there is a pattern where one or more clauses with reduplicated (perfective) verbs will “lead up to the completion of some act or stage of a process, and then $V\ tən^{55}\ mə^{31}nəŋ^{53}$ [‘having finished V’ing’] will lead into the next series of actions.”

- (372) $puʔ^{55}\ tən^{55}\ mə^{31}nəŋ^{53},\ nɑ^{31}tsəi^{53}\ nɑ^{31}tsəi^{53}\ tə^{31}lwi^{55}\ zaŋ^{55}.$
bore finish SEQ slowly slowly bow fit
‘After having bored a small hole, (I) slowly fit the bow into the hole.’

Nominalization and Relativization

As discussed in Chapter 3, sa^{31} can be used for a full range of nominalizer functions — expressing location, purposiveness, participation, focalization etc. — and clausal nominalizations are a major feature of Trung syntax, where the nominalizer effectively marks a generalized boundary between two clauses such that whatever comes before and is being nominalized can be embedded (for instance) within the larger frame of a question, as in (373), or a sentence with a copula, as in (374). As in so many other Tibeto-Burman languages, as first outlined in Matisoff 1972, a single morpheme (sa^{31}) can mark nominalization, relativization, possession, and independent clause formation (with or without copula) in Trung — a convergence of functions, much discussed in the Tibeto-Burman literature, which Bickel 1999 labeled “Standard Sino-Tibetan Nominalization” and which broadly applies to Trung.

(373) na⁵³ ka⁵⁵ ɿa⁵⁵ sa³¹ ma⁵⁵ əl⁵³?
 2SG word put.down NOM Q have
 ‘Do you want to leave a message?’⁹⁴

(374) əŋ³¹bɿŋ⁵³ tə³¹sa⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ bɿ⁵³ sa³¹ ɛ⁵³.
 name first TEMP write NOM COP
 ‘The family name comes first.’

Trung has no relative pronouns, but relative clauses must precede the head noun or noun phrase (which can drop out in rare cases). Any semantic role — agent, patient, recipient, experiencer, instrument, and so on — can be relativized. It is also an option, in unambiguous cases like (376), not to use any complementizer, or to use a verb plus *wa*⁵³ ‘do’, as in (377). (378-379) are examples of lexicalized expressions where no relativization is needed, as is very common in Trung, especially with the copula and the nominal head ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ‘person’.

(375) ɰɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ tsə³¹ri⁵³
 cloth do NMLZ thread
 ‘thread for making clothing’

(376) ə³¹ja⁵³ pɔn⁵⁵ sɔɽ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ləm³¹bu⁵⁵ sɔɽ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 MED chief consider-R/M lackey consider-R/M person
 ‘those people who prided themselves on being the chiefs and the lackeys’

(377) səɽ⁵⁵ ɰŋ⁵⁵ klɔt⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 thigh PROL emerge do person

⁹⁴ Example from Li and Yang 2014.

‘the man who emerged from a thigh’

- (378) əŋ⁵³ də³¹nət⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ⁵³.
 3SG stutter person COP
 ‘He’s a person who stutters.’

- (379) əŋ⁵³ kət⁵⁵ dɛn⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ⁵³.
 3SG word speak.convincingly person COP
 ‘He’s someone who speaks convincingly.’

Complementation

Complement clauses in Trung generally do not need a complementizer, as in (298) and (299), but quotations that are complements take *wa*³¹ before the main verb (typically *guʔ*⁵⁵ ‘say’). Traced by LaPolla to a verb originally meaning ‘say’, this complementizer appears to be the same as the adverbializer in Chapter 4, perhaps unsurprising given that adverbial clauses (or adjuncts) cannot necessarily be formally distinguished from complements in Trung — in both cases, the function is to add information to the main clause. This same complementizer/adverbializer, exemplified in (382) and (383), also exists in fixed, very common lexical items, such as *taʔ*⁵⁵*wa*³¹ ‘with difficulty, reluctantly’, *ɛ*⁵⁵*wa*³¹ ‘thus, this way’, *təi*⁵⁵ *wa*³¹ ‘how’, of which the latter two also commonly feature as complements linking a verb of speaking (also cognition etc.) to a complement.

- (380) əŋ⁵³ ŋa⁵³ lɛ³¹ ɲum⁵⁵ ɿa³¹.
 3SG 1SG ANTI think.filthy MIR.FH
 ‘He thinks I’m filthy.’

- (381) mə³¹ʔu⁵³ sə³¹ləp⁵⁵shu³¹ pəŋ³¹waŋ⁵³.

more study INCH-do.1SG
 ‘I really want to study.’

(382) tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa³¹ guɿ⁵⁵
 orphan be.rich COMPL say
 ‘they say the orphan became rich’

(383) tsuɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ guɿ⁵⁵.
 sizzle COMPL say
 ‘It’s making that sizzling sound.’

Information Structure

The pragmatics of how information is structured in natural Trung discourse vary considerably and employ much of the morphology described above — hence the brief treatment here. The relatively free word order allowed in Trung is sensitive to information structure. Topic-comment, in particular, is nearly as common as subject-predicate structure, with the topic introduced by *nu*³¹, as discussed above, which can also serve a contrastive function, or bring something into focus. The position immediately before the (typically clause-final) verb is also a focus position where new information can be introduced, as in (384). It is also the position where adverbs, resultative complements, and other elements of the verb phrase will generally, but not uniformly, appear.⁹⁵

(384) na⁵³ dɔ³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³?
 2SG LOC what have

⁹⁵ LaPolla 2017 points out that a few adverbs always follow the verb — and that in some cases an adverbial element can appear either before or after the verb but with a different interpretation: *mə³¹dɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹bɿa⁵³bɿa⁵³ji⁵³* ‘The car is going quickly’, versus *mə³¹dɔ⁵⁵ji⁵³ ə³¹bɿa⁵³* ‘The car goes (can go) quickly’.

‘What do you have over there [by you]?’

Cleft constructions are another common way (in statements and in questions) to put the focus on a noun phrase, by ending the sentence with the nominalizer and the copula.

- (385) ə³¹gɔ⁵⁵ tɛ³¹ ə³¹mɿɑ⁵³ tə³¹kɔ⁵⁵ sɑ³¹ ɛ⁵³
hoe INS land dig NMLZ COP
‘... we go dig up [the plants] with hoes.’

Epistemic and Attitudinal Sentence-Final Particles

Particles expressing the attitude or epistemic stance of the speaker vis-à-vis the entire foregoing statement appear at the end of a sentence, and their scope includes the entire clause (or sentence), not just the verb. Arguably some of the morphemes already discussed along with the verbal morphology in Chapter 4 also belong in this section: the two mirative markers (the firsthand ɿɑ³¹ and the secondhand mu³¹), the marker tɕi³¹ for statements that the speaker considers customary knowledge, and the “hearsay”, or reported speech, particle wɑ³¹.

The copula ɛ⁵³, as discussed in Chapter 4, also has a sentence-final epistemic function, at times resembling an indicative mood, expressing the speaker’s affirmation of, or relative certainty about, his or her own statement. However, with the insertion in penultimate position of tuɿ⁵⁵ or na⁵⁵ — never by themselves but always in the utterance-final phrases tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ and (ɛ⁵³) na⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ (apparently more common in the Fourth Township) — the speaker instead asserts probability, possibility, or uncertainty. This, rather than any lexical item, is the prototypical way in Trung of expression the idea of “maybe” or “perhaps”.

- (386) mɑ⁵⁵lum⁵³ nɑ⁵³ ɛ³¹, nɑ⁵³ nə³¹gɿwɿ⁵⁵?

Q-warm DUB COP 2SG MS-speak

‘You say it should be warm or not?’

(387) ə³¹san⁵⁵ni⁵³ lɔʔ⁵⁵ tuʔ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³.

tomorrow return DUB COP

‘Maybe he will be back tomorrow.’

Another set of sentence-final particles⁹⁶ — *lɔ⁵⁵* and *ɔ⁵⁵ ~ jɔ⁵⁵* — are used by a speaker, seemingly interchangeably and usually with some kind of directive, as adhortatives to enjoin or remonstrate with or encourage some course of action on the part of the interlocutor, as in the following Fourth Township example:

(388) aŋ⁵³ tɕuʔ⁵⁵ nə³¹bi⁵⁵ jɔ⁵⁵.

3SG little IMP-give ADH

‘Give him a little.’

Not exemplified in my data but mentioned by Liu Juhuang⁹⁷ for the (Fourth Township) Muliwang variety is *am³¹*, which is described as following (and perhaps “softening”) both imperatives and indirect directives in sentences such as *na⁵³ nə³¹di⁵⁵ am³¹* ‘You go’ and *aŋ⁵³ la⁵⁵di⁵³ am³¹* ‘Have him go.’

⁹⁶ See the useful discussions in Sun 1984, 158, and Liu Juhuang 1991, 221.

⁹⁷ Liu Juhuang 1991, 217.

Appendix A: Texts

tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ni⁵³ (Yesterday)

- 1 tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ni⁵³ nu³¹ ,
 tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ni⁵³ nu³¹
 yesterday TOP
 n prt

Yesterday,

- 2 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ — sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ kək⁵⁵kək⁵⁵çin⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹
 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ kək⁵⁵ kək⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ -ŋ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹
 initially morning awaken awaken R/M 1SG 1SG after TOP MED LOC
 adv n v pro post prt dem post

after I woke up in the morning, over there

- 3 lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu³¹ .
 lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu³¹
 friend meet NMLZ TOP
 n v prt prt

I got together with my friends

- 4 pi⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ , ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ , pi⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³
 pi⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ pi⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ŋa ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³
 beer drink drink drink COP beer drink DUR sit
 n v v v prt n v prt v

and we all drank and drank a lot of beer, sat around and drank,

- 5 sə³¹brɛi⁵⁵ wɑ⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³
 sə³¹brɛi⁵⁵ wɑ⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³
 joke do DUR sit
 v v prt v

joked around and sat for a while,

- 6 me⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 m- ɛ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 NEG COP MED TOP
 v dem prt

did some other things.

7 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ linyezhan lai⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ linjezhan lai⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³
 MED after Forestry Station work do PURP go
 dem post n n v post v

After that I worked for a while in the Forestry Station.

8 lai⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ wa⁵³ diŋ⁵⁵ diŋ⁵⁵ zə³¹je⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵
 lai⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ wa⁵³ di -ŋ⁵⁵ di -ŋ⁵⁵ zə³¹je⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵
 work do go 1SG go 1SG book a.little
 n v v v n quant

On the job I did a little writing work,

9 zə³¹je⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , zə³¹je⁵⁵ wa⁵³ zə³¹je⁵⁵ wa⁵³ beŋ⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ .
 zə³¹je⁵⁵ tɕuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ zə³¹je⁵⁵ wa⁵³ zə³¹je⁵⁵ wa⁵³ beŋ⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵
 book a.little do book do book do finish after
 n quant v n v n v v post

I did a little writing up, and after I was done with the writing up,

10 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ iŋ⁵⁵ tei⁵³ra⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ iŋ⁵⁵ tei⁵³ra⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵
 again 1PL leader COM
 adv pro n conn

we went together with our boss,

11 lam⁵⁵brəŋ⁵⁵lap⁵⁵cəŋ⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ rəŋ⁵³ .
 lam⁵⁵brəŋ⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵cəŋ⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ rəŋ⁵³
 close.friend COM alcohol drink DUR sit
 n conn n v prt v

a bunch of us friends went and drank alcohol together.

12 nu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ rəŋ⁵³ rəŋ⁵³ tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ɕu³¹ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 nu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ rəŋ⁵³ rəŋ⁵³ tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ɕu³¹ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 alcohol drink DUR sit sit pool also play
 n v prt v v n adv v

We sat around and drank alcohol, had fun and played pool.

13 tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 pool play
 n v

Playing pool...

14 dɔ³¹ ... ti⁵⁵ ʝɔ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵ mi³¹ tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ rɔp⁵⁵
 dɔ³¹ ti⁵⁵ ʝɔ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵ mi³¹ tai⁵⁵tɕu⁵³ rɔp⁵⁵
 TEMP one person one yuan one yuan INS pool play.game
 post num nclf num nclf num nclf post n v

we each paid one yuan per person to play.

15 rɔp⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ kra⁵⁵ ra³¹ .
 rɔp⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ kra⁵⁵ ra³¹
 play.game play.game 1SG two time win MIR.FH
 v v pro num vclf v prt

When I was playing I won twice,

16 ŋa⁵³ lam⁵⁵brɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ mə³¹kra⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʝɔ⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵
 ŋa⁵³ lam⁵⁵brɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ mə³¹- kra⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʝɔ⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵
 1SG friend two time NEG win three person play.game
 pro n num vclf v num nclf v

so my friends lost twice, there were three of us playing.

17 ə³¹ja⁵³ tu⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹xrui⁵⁵ ca⁵³ sa³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tu⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹xrui⁵⁵ ca⁵³ sa³¹
 MED after TOP night reach.time NMLZ
 dem post prt n v prt

By then it was evening.

18 nu⁵³ ŋa⁵⁵ ə³¹xrui⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ŋa⁵⁵ŋa⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ...
 nu⁵³ ŋa⁵⁵ ə³¹xrui⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ŋa⁵⁵ [...] dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 alcohol drink night also again alcohol drink INTS FIL
 n v n adv adv n v interj

In the evening, again we were drinking alcohol and

19 kɔŋ⁵⁵ lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ cɯm⁵³ dɔ³¹ nu⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ Wang Jun , Mu Xin Yong ... iŋ⁵⁵
 kɔŋ⁵⁵ lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ cɯm⁵³ dɔ³¹ nu⁵³ ŋa Wang Jun Mu Xin jong iŋ⁵⁵
 that friend home LOC alcohol drink
 dem n n post n v nprop nprop nprop nprop nprop 1PL
 pro

ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵
 three person
 num nclf

we were at my friend's house drinking: Wang Jun, Mu Xinyong... there were three of us.

20 hnnnn

21 lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ Zhang suozhang cɯm⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵
 lam⁵⁵brɔŋ⁵⁵ Zhang suozhang cɯm⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵
 friend head home play go
 n nprop n n v v

We went to our friend administrator Zhang's house to have a good time,

22 Sifasuo suozhang cɯm⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ nu⁵³
 Sifasuo suozhang cɯm⁵³ ə³¹gəl⁵³ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ nu⁵³
 zɯstɪtsɛ administration head home play go MED LOC alcohol
 n n n v v dem post n

ŋaŋ⁵⁵ŋaŋ⁵⁵
 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ [...]
 drink INTS
 v

we went to the house of the head of Justice Administration to have a good time, and there we kept drinking,

23 sɛ³¹brei⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔp⁵⁵ pi — pu⁵⁵kai⁵³ rɔp⁵⁵ pu⁵⁵kai⁵³
 sɛ³¹brei⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔp⁵⁵ pi pu⁵⁵kai⁵³ rɔp⁵⁵ pu⁵⁵kai⁵³
 joke do DUR do DUR play.game poker play.game poker
 v v prt v prt v n v n
 rɔp⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵
 rɔp⁵⁵ rɔp⁵⁵
 play.game play.game
 v v

just joking around and playing, just playing a lot of poker.

- 24 pu⁵⁵kai⁵³ mi³¹ mə³¹kraɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹kraɿ⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu⁵³ ɲaɿ⁵⁵ zəl⁵⁵ .
 pu⁵⁵kai⁵³ mi³¹ mə³¹- kraɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹- kraɿ⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu⁵³ ɲaɿ⁵⁵ zɯ⁵⁵
 poker INS NEG win NEG win NMLZ alcohol drink IND.CAUS
 n post v v prt n v v

Whoever lost at poker had to drink.

- 25 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ duŋ⁵⁵g^wa⁵³ kei⁵³kei⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ duŋ⁵⁵g^wa⁵³ kei⁵³ [...]
 MED LOC cucumber eat INTS
 dem post n v

There we ate some cucumbers,

- 26 sum⁵³ kei⁵³kei⁵³ .
 sum⁵³ kei⁵³ [...]
 peach eat INTS
 n v

we ate some peaches.

- 27 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ ca⁵³ sa³¹ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ mɛɿ⁵⁵sɔɾ⁵⁵ sa³¹ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ ca⁵³ sa³¹ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ mɛɿ⁵⁵sɔɾ⁵⁵ sa³¹ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ ə³¹gəl⁵³
 MED after reach.time NMLZ a.little be.tipsy NMLZ a.little play
 dem post v prt quant v prt quant v

After that we were a little drunk, we were having a good time,

- 28 mən³¹zu⁵⁵ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ wa⁵³wa⁵³ ,
 mən³¹zu⁵⁵ tɕuɿ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ [...]
 folk.song a.little do INTS
 n quant v

we sang songs for a little while,

- 29 lɔɿ⁵⁵ .
 lɔɿ⁵⁵
 return
 v

went home after that,

30	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	tum ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	tɕi ³¹	ɛ ⁵³	.
	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	tum ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	tɕi ³¹	ɛ ⁵³	
	MED	after	MED	CUST	COP	
	dem	post	dem	prt	v	

that's how it was.

nu⁵³ wa⁵³ sa³¹ (Making Alcohol)

1 ta⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ,
 ta⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 corn TOP
 n prt

You take corn,

2 ə³¹ra⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 ə³¹ra⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 which do NMLZ MED TOP
 interrog v prt dem prt

that's what you use to make it.

3 tə³¹sa⁵⁵sa⁵⁵ nu³¹ ,
 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ [...] nu³¹
 initially INTS TOP
 adv prt

The very first thing

4 ta⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹luŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ə³¹sər⁵⁵ ʔin³¹
 ta⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹- luŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ə³¹sər⁵⁵ ʔin³¹
 corn NOM round.object MED TOP clean DUR
 n n dem prt v prt

is that you do it with corn kernels already prepared,

5 sə³¹kəl⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
 sə³¹kəl⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
 boil CAUS ABIL
 v v

and you boil them up.

6 sə³¹kəl⁵⁵kəl⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , min⁵³ tum⁵⁵ ŋo⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ , na³¹tu⁵⁵tu⁵⁵
 sə³¹kəl⁵⁵ -kəl⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ min⁵³ tum⁵⁵ ŋo⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ na³¹- tu⁵⁵ [...]
 boil PRFV MED TOP be.ready after up ALL MS pick.up INTS
 v dem prt v post adv post v

ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹

ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹

MED TOP

dem prt

After boiling it all up, when it's ready you take it all out

7 se⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
se⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
brewer's.yeast group sprinkle CAUS ABIL
n n v v

and then you sprinkle on the yeast.

8 se⁵⁵ nə³¹prup⁵⁵prup⁵⁵ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
se⁵⁵ nə³¹- prup⁵⁵ [...] di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
brewer's.yeast MS sprinkle PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV MED TOP
n v prt dem prt

You sprinkle yeast all over the corn.

9 ə³¹ja⁵³ kuŋ⁵⁵ — ɔ⁵⁵ ɕuŋ⁵³ tuŋ⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ , se⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
ə³¹ja⁵³ kuŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵⁵ ɕuŋ⁵³ tuŋ⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ se⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
MED also oh be.cool after ADVZ brewer's.yeast sprinkle CAUS ABIL
dem adv interj v post prt n v v

And then — oh, it's after letting it cool first that you sprinkle on the yeast.

10 se⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ,
se⁵⁵ prup⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
brewer's.yeast sprinkle finish.doing all MED TOP
n v v quant dem prt

Once you're done sprinkling all the yeast on,

11 tə³¹koŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵ tɕoŋ⁵⁵ , suliaodai lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵ tɕoŋ⁵⁵ .
tə³¹koŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵ tɕoŋ⁵⁵ suliaodai lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵ tɕoŋ⁵⁵
basket.type LOC also be.enough plastic.bag LOC also be.enough
v post adv v n post adv v

either in a basket, or in a plastic bag,

12 dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ jaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ sə³¹ip⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³
dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ jaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ sə³¹ip⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
FIL ten night approximately lay.away CAUS ABIL
interj num n prt v v

you lay it away for about ten nights

13 xun⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ , ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ waŋ⁵⁵lu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵ le³¹
xun⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ waŋ⁵⁵lu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵ le³¹
smell.alcohol all ADVZ again MED TOP fermentation.jar middle ALL
v quant prt adv dem prt n adv post

zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹ca⁵³ .

zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹- ca⁵³

put.in CAUS ABIL

v v

until you start getting that alcohol smell, then after that you put it into a large jar.

14 waŋ⁵⁵lu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵
waŋ⁵⁵lu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ kuŋ⁵⁵
fermentation.jar middle LOC also
n adv post adv

In one of those large fermentation jars,

15 ti⁵⁵ xingqi me⁵⁵ nu³¹ ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ jaŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹ip⁵⁵ip⁵⁵ di³¹ , nu⁵³
ti⁵⁵ xingqi m- ɛ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ jaŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹ip⁵⁵ [...] di³¹ nu⁵³
one week NEG COP TOP ten night lay.away PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV alcohol
num n v prt num n v prt n

ŋəm⁵⁵ sə³¹ŋəm⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .

ŋəm⁵⁵ sə³¹- ŋəm⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹

be.aromatic CAUS be.aromatic MED TOP

adj v dem prt

for a week, or for ten nights you lay it away until you really have that alcohol smell going.

16 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ , dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ wa⁵³ nal⁵⁵ mə³¹nal⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹
tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ wa⁵³ nal⁵⁵ mə³¹- nal⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹
initially ADVZ FIL do brew NEG brew MED all ADVZ
adv prt interj v v v dem quant prt

⁵³ma³¹ , pɔŋ⁵⁵ nal⁵⁵ mə³¹nal⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹nal⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ⁵³ma³¹ ,
⁵³-ma³¹ pɔŋ⁵⁵ nal⁵⁵ mə³¹- nal⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹nal⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ⁵³-ma³¹
COP POL ferment brew NEG brew MED all ADVZ COP POL
v v v v dem quant prt v
dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ jəŋ⁵³ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ jəŋ⁵³ sə³¹- ca⁵³
FIL look CAUS ABIL
interj v v

So then first [by smelling] you have to see or not you can start brewing it, whether or not you can start brewing.

17 pɔŋ⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ nal⁵⁵ sa³¹ ca⁵³ be³¹ nu³¹ , cɯm⁵³ ə³¹duŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ ɕu³¹
pɔŋ⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ nal⁵⁵ sa³¹ ca⁵³ be³¹ nu³¹ cɯm⁵³ ə³¹duŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ ɕu³¹
ferment only.then brew NMLZ happen LNK TOP home middle LOC also
v conn v prt v prt prt n adv post adv
tɕɔŋ⁵⁵ , lə³¹waŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ tɕɔŋ⁵⁵ ,
tɕɔŋ⁵⁵ lə³¹waŋ⁵⁵ lək⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ tɕɔŋ⁵⁵
be.enough outdoor.area LOC also be.enough
v n post adv v

Only when the fermentation has gone far enough can you start brewing, and you can do that inside the house, or you can do it just outside too,

18 ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹tso⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹tso⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sə³¹- ca⁵³
MED stove do CAUS ABIL
dem n v v

do it on top of a stove.

19 lə³¹tso⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nəm⁵³də³¹gəm⁵³ nə⁵³nə⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
lə³¹tso⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nəm⁵³də³¹gəm⁵³ nə⁵³ [...] ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
stove MED well make INTS MED TOP
n dem adv v dem prt

Put together a kind of makeshift stove.

20 tə³¹mi⁵³ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ wər⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ ,
 tə³¹mi⁵³ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ wər⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
 fire before burn CAUS ABIL
 n adv v v

First you light the fire.

21 tə³¹mi⁵³ wər⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ , tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵
 tə³¹mi⁵³ wər⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵
 fire burn finish.doing after initially ADVZ FIL cooking.pot set.down
 n v v post adv prt interj n v
 , ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ,
 ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹- sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 cooking.pot MS set.down IMM.VIS.PRFV MED TOP
 n v prt dem prt

Then after lighting the fire, you put the wok down on top of it, you set the wok down right on top of the fire,

22 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹ca⁵³ , ŋaŋ⁵⁵ kuɿ⁵⁵ nu⁵³ wa⁵³ zaŋ⁵³
 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹- ca⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ kuɿ⁵⁵ nu⁵³ wa⁵³ zaŋ⁵³
 water FIL put.in CAUS ABIL water also alcohol do put.in
 n interj v v n adv n v v
 sə³¹ca⁵³ .
 sə³¹- ca⁵³
 CAUS ABIL
 v

then you put water into it, you put water in to make the alcohol.

23 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵ tə³¹sa⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 MED after initially ADVZ MED TOP
 dem post adv prt dem prt

After that, the first thing you do

24 pə⁵⁵za⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ dɔ³¹ sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ ,
 pə⁵⁵za⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ dɔ³¹ sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
 bamboo.steamer FIL cooking.pot above LOC set.down CAUS ABIL
 n interj n post post v v

ɕəm⁵³taɪ⁵⁵ na³¹sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵rəŋ⁵⁵

ɕəm⁵³taɪ⁵⁵ na³¹- sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵ [...]

cooking.pot MS set.down PRFV

n v

is place a big bamboo steamer on top of the wok, you put down the cooking pot—

25	di ³¹	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	—	ɔ ⁵⁵	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	na ³¹ sə ³¹ rəŋ ⁵⁵ rəŋ ⁵⁵	di ³¹
	di ³¹	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³		ɔ ⁵⁵	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	na ³¹ - sə ³¹ rəŋ ⁵⁵ -rəŋ ⁵⁵	di ³¹
	IMM.VIS.PRFV	MED		oh	bamboo.steamer	MS set.down PRFV	IMM.VIS.PRFV
	prt	dem		interj n		v	prt

I mean you put down the bamboo steamer [there on top of the giant wok].

26	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lək ⁵⁵	ti ⁵⁵	tsin ⁵⁵	əl ⁵³	ɕu ³¹	,	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵
	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lək ⁵⁵	ti ⁵⁵	tsin ⁵⁵	əl	ɕu ³¹		ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵
	bamboo.steamer	middle	LOC	one	level	have	also		MED	bamboo.steamer
	n	adv	post	num	nclf	v	adv		dem	n
	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lək ⁵⁵	tə ³¹ sa ⁵⁵	tɕɛ ³¹	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	nɯ ³¹	,	nɯ ⁵³	ta ⁵⁵ bəŋ ⁵⁵	əŋ ³¹ luŋ ⁵⁵
	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lək ⁵⁵	tə ³¹ sa ⁵⁵	tɕɛ ³¹	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	nɯ ³¹		nɯ ⁵³	ta ⁵⁵ bəŋ ⁵⁵	əŋ ³¹ - luŋ ⁵⁵
	middle	LOC	initially	ADVZ	MED	TOP		alcohol	corn	NOM round.object
	adv	post	adv	prt	dem	prt		n	n	n
	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	dəŋ ³¹ mɛi ⁵⁵								
	ə ³¹ ja ⁵³	dəŋ ³¹ mɛi ⁵⁵								
	MED	FIL								
	dem	interj								

Now inside the steamer there's a divider, and under that is where you put the corn kernel mush,

27	waŋ ⁵⁵ lu ⁵⁵	paŋ ⁵⁵	ja ⁵⁵	lə ³¹	lu ⁵³	zɪn ³¹	,
	waŋ ⁵⁵ lu ⁵⁵	paŋ ⁵⁵	ja ⁵⁵	lə ³¹	lu ⁵³	zɪn ³¹	
	fermentation.jar	from	PROX	ALL	take	DUR	
	n	post	dem	post	v	prt	

taking it from the large jar

28	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lə ³¹	zaŋ ⁵³	sə ³¹ ca ⁵³	
	pɔ ⁵⁵ za ⁵⁵	ə ³¹ dun ⁵⁵	lə ³¹	zaŋ ⁵³	sə ³¹ - ca ⁵³	
	bamboo.steamer	middle	ALL	put.in	CAUS	ABIL
	n	adv	post	v	v	

and putting it there inside the steamer.

29 $\eta\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{k}\text{əp}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{la}\eta^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ nu^{31}
 $\eta\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}-$ $\text{k}\text{əp}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{la}\eta^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ nu^{31}
 up from NEG cover time MED TOP
 adv post v n dem prt

Then you keep the top uncovered for the time being

30 nu^{53} $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$ ja^{55} le^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{l}\text{a}\text{i}^{55}$ sa^{31} $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$.
 nu^{53} $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$ ja^{55} le^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{l}\text{a}\text{i}^{55}$ sa^{31} $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$
 alcohol FIL PROX ALL come.out NMLZ FIL
 n interj dem post v prt interj

since it's from there the alcohol is going to come out [dripping out through a hole].

31 $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{z}\text{a}\eta^{53}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}\text{c}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{l}\text{ə}\text{k}^{55}$, $\text{s}\text{e}\text{m}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{w}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{z}\text{i}\text{n}^{31}$,
 $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ $\text{d}\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{m}\text{e}\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{z}\text{a}\eta^{53}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}-$ ca^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{l}\text{ə}\text{k}^{55}$ $\text{s}\text{e}\text{m}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}-$ wa^{53} $\text{z}\text{i}\text{n}^{31}$
 before FIL put.in CAUS ABIL MED LOC lever INTRS do DUR
 adv interj v v dem post n v prt

$\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{t}\text{u}\text{m}^{55}$

$\text{ə}^{31}\text{j}\text{a}^{53}$ $\text{t}\text{u}\text{m}^{55}$

MED after

dem post

So after first putting the corn mush in there, you get a lever in there just above that [for the alcohol to drip out], and then

32 $\text{t}\text{ə}^{31}\text{s}\text{a}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{e}^{31}$ $\text{ɕ}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}\text{t}\text{a}\eta^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{d}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{b}\text{a}^{55}\text{l}\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{p}\text{ɔ}^{55}\text{z}\text{a}^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{d}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}$
 $\text{t}\text{ə}^{31}\text{s}\text{a}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{e}^{31}$ $\text{ɕ}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}\text{t}\text{a}\eta^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{d}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{b}\text{a}^{55}\text{l}\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{p}\text{ɔ}^{55}\text{z}\text{a}^{55}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{d}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}$
 initially ADVZ cooking.pot above from again bamboo.steamer above
 adv prt n post post adv n post

$\text{ɕ}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}\text{t}\text{a}\eta^{55}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}\text{r}\text{ə}\eta^{55}$,

$\text{ɕ}\text{ə}\text{m}^{53}\text{t}\text{a}\eta^{55}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}\text{r}\text{ə}\eta^{55}$

cooking.pot set.down

n v

you put yet another pot on top of the steamer,

33.1 $\text{ɕəm}^{53}\text{ta}^{55}$ $\text{na}^{31}\text{sə}^{31}\text{rəŋ}^{55}\text{rəŋ}^{55}$ di^{31} .
 $\text{ɕəm}^{53}\text{ta}^{55}$ $\text{na}^{31}-$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{rəŋ}^{55}$ $-\text{rəŋ}^{55}$ di^{31}
 cooking.pot MS set.down PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV
 n v prt

you set a pot down there.

33.2 $\text{pɔ}^{55}\text{za}^{55}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{an}^{55}$ $\text{ɕəm}^{53}\text{ta}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$
 $\text{pɔ}^{55}\text{za}^{55}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{an}^{55}$ $\text{ɕəm}^{53}\text{ta}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$
 bamboo.steamer and cooking.pot MED
 n conn n dem

Then the steamer and that pot will

34 $\text{sa}^{55}\text{duŋ}^{55}$ $\text{sa}^{55}\text{duŋ}^{55}$ lək^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ pɛ^{55} mɛi^{55} nu^{31} .
 $\text{sa}^{55}\text{duŋ}^{55}$ $\text{sa}^{55}\text{duŋ}^{55}$ lək^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ pɛ^{55} mɛi^{55} nu^{31}
 intersecting.area intersecting.area LOC MED NUMSUB thing TOP
 n n post dem num nclf prt

have an area where they intersect,

35 $\text{ta}^{55}\text{bɔŋ}^{55}$ $\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$ $\text{ka}^{55}\text{tsi}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} ɕu^{31} tɕɔ^{55} , $\text{nə}^{31}\text{na}^{55}\text{na}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$
 $\text{ta}^{55}\text{bɔŋ}^{55}$ $\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$ $\text{ka}^{55}\text{tsi}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} ɕu^{31} tɕɔ^{55} $\text{nə}^{31}-$ na^{55} [...] $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$
 corn FIL bran LNK also be.enough MS be.sealed PRFV MED
 n interj n prt adv v v dem

$\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$,

$\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$

FIL

interj

and that you want to seal up with bran

36 sa^{55} $\text{mə}^{31}\text{ŋan}^{55}$ sa^{31} $\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$, $\text{ə}^{31}\text{klət}^{55}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{ca}^{53}$.
 sa^{55} $\text{mə}^{31}-$ ŋan^{55} sa^{31} $\text{dəŋ}^{31}\text{mɛi}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{klət}^{55}$ $\text{sə}^{31}-$ ca^{53}
 steam NEG deflate NMLZ FIL spread.in.place CAUS ABIL
 n v prt interj v v

to make sure no steam gets out, you spread the bran there over the intersection with your hand.

37 saɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹wa⁵³ taɿ³¹ na³¹klət⁵⁵klət⁵⁵ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ,
 saɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹- wa⁵³ taɿ³¹ na³¹- ə³¹klət⁵⁵ [...] di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 steam NEG do RES MS spread.in.place PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV MED TOP
 n v prt v prt dem prt

ə³¹ja⁵³

ə³¹ja⁵³

MED

dem

So that steam won't escape, you have to be sure to spread the bran there.

38 ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ , ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ tsɿŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ɔ⁵³ , ti⁵⁵ sə³¹lap⁵⁵
 ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ tsɿŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ɔ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ sə³¹lap⁵⁵
 cooking.pot above again one level MED TOP do.AGT one level
 n post adv num nclf dem prt v num nclf

ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mɛi⁵⁵

ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mɛi⁵⁵

water FIL

n interj

And on top of that pot, there's still more level, the level where the water goes in,

39 zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹ca⁵³ , ŋaŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹zaŋ⁵³zaŋ⁵³ di³¹ .
 zaŋ⁵³ sə³¹- ca⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- zaŋ⁵³ [...] di³¹
 put.in CAUS ABIL water MS put.in PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV
 v v n v prt

where you keep pouring in the water.

40 də⁵⁵la⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mɛi⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ə³¹lai⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ ca⁵³ bɛ³¹ ,
 də⁵⁵la⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mɛi⁵⁵ nu⁵³ ə³¹lai⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ ca⁵³ bɛ³¹
 finally FIL alcohol come.out do.AGT ABIL LNK
 adv interj n v v v prt

So then finally the alcohol will start coming out,

41 ŋo⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ do³¹ , ŋaŋ⁵⁵ jit⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ rə³¹lei⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³
 ŋo⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³taɿ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ do³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ jit⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ rə³¹lei⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
 up cooking.pot above LOC water be.burning.hot LNK switch CAUS ABIL
 adv n post post n v prt v v

and when the water on top of the pot starts getting too hot, you switch it out [with cold water],

42 na³¹rə³¹lei⁵⁵lei⁵⁵ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ,
na³¹- rə³¹lei⁵⁵ [...] di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
MS switch PRFV IMM.VIS.PRFV MED TOP
v prt dem prt

you keep switching the water,

43 təŋ⁵⁵ jit⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ rə³¹lei⁵⁵ sə³¹ca⁵³ .
təŋ⁵⁵ jit⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ rə³¹lei⁵⁵ sə³¹- ca⁵³
what be.burning.hot what switch CAUS ABIL
interrog v interrog v v

changing whenever it starts getting too hot.

44 kə⁵⁵ se⁵⁵ ŋə⁵⁵ ə³¹ju⁵³ wa⁵³ ca⁵³ be³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ,
kə⁵⁵ se⁵⁵ ŋə⁵⁵ ə³¹ju⁵³ wa⁵³ ca⁵³ be³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
DIST side from flow do happen LNK FIL
dem n post v v v prt interj

And then it should start flowing out from that hole [in the steamer],

45 shuitong nə³¹taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵
shuitong nə³¹- taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵
bucket MS collect LNK also be.enough
n v prt adv v

and you can collect it either in some kind of bucket,

46 laŋ⁵⁵taɿ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ nə³¹taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵ , chahu əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵
laŋ⁵⁵taɿ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ nə³¹- taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵ chahu əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵
aluminum.pot group MS collect LNK also be.enough teapot group
n n v prt adv v n n

nə³¹taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵ ,
nə³¹- taɿ⁵⁵ be³¹ ɕu³¹ tɕəŋ⁵⁵
MS collect LNK also be.enough
v prt adv v

or else in a big aluminum wok, or just as well in a large teapot, that sort of thing.

47 nə³¹taɿ⁵⁵ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ mə³¹gəm⁵³ ra³¹ ma³¹ — kuɿ⁵⁵
 nə³¹- taɿ⁵⁵ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ mə³¹- gəm⁵³ ra³¹ -ma³¹ kuɿ⁵⁵
 MS collect time FIL be.good NEG be.good MIR POL also
 v n interj v v prt prt adv

And while you're collecting it, you can see whether it's good or not,

48 shiyan wa⁵³ dəŋ³¹ , dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕi dəŋ³¹ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ .
 shiyan wa⁵³ dəŋ³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕi dəŋ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³
 test do merely FIL try merely so MED
 v v prt interj v prt adv dem

You can test it, you can try a little.

49 ə³¹ka⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ,
 ə³¹ka⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 however FIL
 conn interj

However,

50 ti⁵⁵ pɔɿ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ mɛ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵bɯ⁵³ mal⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ti⁵⁵ pɔɿ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ m- ɛ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵bɯ⁵³ m- al⁵³ ɛ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 one fermentation from also NEG COP many NEG have COP so
 num nclf post adv v quant v v adv

ə³¹ja⁵³ ,

ə³¹ja⁵³

MED

dem

from just one fermentation process you may not get very much,

51 mei⁵⁵ kə³¹tset⁵⁵ wa⁵³ na³¹kɔɿ⁵³ bɛ³¹ ,
 mei⁵⁵ kə³¹tset⁵⁵ wa⁵³ na³¹- kɔɿ⁵³ bɛ³¹
 thing weight.unit do MS grind LNK
 nclf n v v prt

maybe for every 20 jin [= 10 kilos] of corn you grind up,

52 ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ wa³¹ wa⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ ə³¹lai⁵⁵ ca⁵³ .
 ti⁵⁵tsal⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ wa³¹ wa⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ ə³¹lai⁵⁵ ca⁵³
 ten one approximately do ADVZ come.out happen
 num num prt v prt v v

you might only get 10 or 11 jin [= 5 kilos] worth of alcohol actually coming out.

53 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ʃa⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ , gu⁵⁵ ə³¹mi⁵⁵ əl⁵³ bɛ³¹ , nəm⁵⁵
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ʃa⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵ ə³¹mi⁵⁵ əl bɛ³¹ nəm⁵⁵
 person FIL DIST from PROX from want who have LNK sell
 n interj dem post dem post v interrog v prt v
 kuɿ⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³ , rəŋ⁵³ kuɿ⁵⁵ ŋaɿ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 kuɿ⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³ rəŋ⁵³ kuɿ⁵⁵ ŋaɿ⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³
 also sell merely COP oneself also drink merely COP
 adv v prt v pro adv v prt v

If there are people around who might want to buy some, you can sell it, or of course you can just drink it yourself!

tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ lə³¹jit⁵⁵ (The Story of an Orphan)

- 1.1 tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ lə³¹jit⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ braŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹so⁵⁵ ?
 tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ lə³¹jit⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ braŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- so⁵⁵
 fatherless.orphan.DIM story of.course slightly MS know.AGT
 n n adv adv v

Of course you know a little of that story about the orphan, right?

- 1.2 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ kɔ³¹lai⁵⁵ .
 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ kɔ³¹lai⁵⁵
 long.ago fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP so COP clearly
 adv n prt adv v interj

A long time ago there was an orphan, that's right—

- 2 hnnnnn tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ bi⁵³ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , se³¹raŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ kɔ³¹lai⁵⁵ ,
 tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ bi⁵³ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ se³¹raŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ kɔ³¹lai⁵⁵
 fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP give do COP poor.person be clearly
 n prt v v prt n prt interj

an orphan who gave everything, who started out poor, that's right.

- 3 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ , tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ wa³¹
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ wa³¹
 again fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP long.ago time so COP CUST HRS
 adv n prt adv n adv v prt prt
 guŋ⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ .
 guŋ⁵⁵ m- ɛ⁵⁵
 say NEG COP
 v v

So this orphan, a long time ago this was, this is what they say about him, isn't it.

- 4 hnnnnn

- 5 ɛ⁵³ , tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ , tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ hnnnnn
 ɛ⁵³ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹
 COP fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP
 v n prt n prt

Yes, there was once an orphan, an orphan.

6 **əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵**
 əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵
 3-wife.paternal.uncle
 n

It was his aunt [paternal uncle's wife],

7 **əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵** **mi³¹** **su⁵⁵** **wa³¹** **tɕi³¹** , **əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵**
 əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵ **mi³¹** **su⁵⁵** **wa³¹** **tɕi³¹** **əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵**
 3-wife.paternal.uncle AGT rear HRS CUST 3-wife.paternal.uncle
 n post v prt prt n

his aunt who raised him,

8 **əŋ³¹wəŋ⁵³** **mi³¹** **su⁵⁵** **wa³¹** **bɛ³¹** **nu³¹** , **əŋ³¹mɛi⁵³** **ti⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵** **mɛ⁵⁵** **wa⁵³**
 əŋ³¹wəŋ⁵³ **mi³¹** **su⁵⁵** **wa³¹** **bɛ³¹** **nu³¹** **əŋ³¹mɛi⁵³** **ti⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵** **m-** **ɛ⁵⁵** **wa⁵³**
 1-uncle.paternal AGT rear HRS LNK TOP 3-mother same NEG COP do
 n post v prt prt prt n adv v v
gwaŋ⁵⁵ **sa³¹** , **ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵** **ə³¹du⁵³** **ə³¹du⁵³** **əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³** **nu³¹** .
 gwaŋ⁵⁵ **sa³¹** **ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵** **ə³¹du⁵³** **ə³¹du⁵³** **əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³** **nu³¹**
 say NMLZ again oneself oneself 3-child TOP
 v prt adv refl refl n prt

and his [paternal] uncle who raised him. But [his aunt] was not like a mother to him, so they say, for she had children of her own.

9 **ə³¹du⁵³** **ə³¹du⁵³** **əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³** **nu³¹** , **nəŋ⁵³gəm⁵³** **sə³¹ləp⁵⁵** **wa⁵³** **ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵** **jaŋ⁵⁵** **ɕu³¹**
 ə³¹du⁵³ **ə³¹du⁵³** **əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³** **nu³¹** **nəŋ⁵³gəm⁵³** **sə³¹ləp⁵⁵** **wa⁵³** **ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵** **jaŋ⁵⁵** **ɕu³¹**
 oneself oneself 3-child TOP well teach do so night also
 refl refl n prt adv v v adv n adv
mə³¹rəp⁵⁵ **də³¹** **sə³¹ləp⁵⁵** **wa⁵³** , **tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³** **pɛ⁵⁵** **mɛi⁵⁵** , **kə⁵⁵** **le³¹**
 mə³¹rəp⁵⁵ **də³¹** **sə³¹ləp⁵⁵** **wa⁵³** **tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³** **pɛ⁵⁵** **mɛi⁵⁵** **kə⁵⁵** **le³¹**
 firepit LOC teach do fatherless.orphan.DIM NUMSUB thing DIST ALL
 n post v v n num nclf dem post
k^wan⁵⁵ **ʒin³¹** **k^wan⁵⁵** **ʒin³¹** ,
 k^wan⁵⁵ **ʒin³¹** **k^wan⁵⁵** **ʒin³¹**
 expel DUR expel DUR
 v prt v prt

They taught their own children well, taught them how to live, at night sitting by the firepit, but the orphan they

kept driving off, sending him away.

10 sə³¹ləp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , ə³¹ra⁵⁵ kɔɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹ram⁵³ dɔ³¹ ,
 sə³¹ləp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ kɔɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹ram⁵³ dɔ³¹
 teach do CUST which that bamboo.fence LOC
 v v prt interrog det n post

And while they were teaching, he would go to the livestock fence—

11 kɔ⁵⁵ tal⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ tɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , kai⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ tɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 kɔ⁵⁵ tal⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ tɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ kai⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ tɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 DIST behind from hear.AGT do CUST VPROX from hear.AGT do LNK
 dem adv post v v prt dem post v v prt
 nu³¹ , ɔ⁵³ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ ca⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹
 nu³¹ ɔ⁵³ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ ca⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹
 TOP do.AGT fatherless.orphan.DIM many ABIL RECPST.PRFV.INVIS do CUST
 prt v n adv v prt v prt

from just behind the house he would listen, right nearby, and the orphan took in a great deal that way.

12 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ ca⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ ca⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 MED after TOP fatherless.orphan.DIM many ABIL do after TOP
 dem post prt n adv v v post prt
 , ʃaɿ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹mei⁵³ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ə³¹da⁵³ wa³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nu³¹ ,
 ʃaɿ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹mei⁵³ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ə³¹da⁵³ wa³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nu³¹
 this 3-mother 3-father possess ADVZ person TOP
 det n n v prt n prt

So much did he take in, in fact, that afterwards one of those who had a mother and father said:

13 " ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ əŋ³¹mei⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ mə³¹sə³¹ləp⁵⁵ , təŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ , " tɕɛ³¹
 ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ əŋ³¹mei⁵³ mə³¹ʒu⁵⁵ mə³¹- sə³¹ləp⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕɛ³¹
 1SG 3-father 3-mother many NEG teach what ANTIE ADVZ
 pro n n adv v interrog post prt
 ɡuɿ⁵⁵ , təŋ⁵⁵ rəŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ " tɕi³¹ wa³¹ ɡuɿ⁵⁵ .
 ɡuɿ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ rəŋ⁵³ -ɕu³¹ tɕi³¹ wa³¹ ɡuɿ⁵⁵
 say what be.present R/M CUST HRS say
 v interrog v prt prt v

"My father and mother never taught me so well," was all he could say. "What skill do you have?" he said.

14 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ .
 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
 long.ago time so COP
 adv n adv prt

That was a long time ago.

15 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ kai⁵⁵ kei³¹ , Ti³¹tɕəŋ⁵⁵ Tar⁵⁵ɕi⁵³ ɕu³¹ , tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ kai⁵⁵ kei³¹ Ti³¹tɕəŋ⁵⁵ Tar⁵⁵ -ɕi⁵³ ɕu³¹ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵
 again VPROX LOC Tichong HON ADD fatherless.orphan.DIM and
 adv dem post top nprop adv n prt

ɕu³¹ —

ɕu³¹

also

adv

There was also [the orphan hero] Tichong Tar, now passed, who also went off with the orphan,

16 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , ɔ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ , təŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɔ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵
 MED after TOP oh what business do ALL go what
 dem post prt interj interrog n v post v interrog

tsuŋ⁵⁵ ŋɔ⁵⁵

tsuŋ⁵⁵ ŋɔ⁵⁵

business up

n adv

after that off to do business, went off to trade,

17 hnnnn Mək⁵⁵pei⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ , təŋ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ — əŋ⁵³ təŋ⁵⁵
 Mək⁵⁵pei⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ təŋ⁵⁵
 Tibetan place business do ALL what what 3SG what
 nprop n n v post interrog interrog pro interrog

lon⁵⁵lon⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ , ŋa — ŋɔ⁵⁵

lon⁵⁵ lon⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ tsuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ ŋa ŋɔ⁵⁵

find find MED business do ALL go up

v dem n v post v adv

to do business up in Tibetan country [Chawalong], he went looking and looking and went off there to do business.

18 dən³¹mei⁵⁵ rəp⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ,
 dən³¹mei⁵⁵ rəp⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 FIL ? LOC
 interj n post

Up in those hills,

19 Mə³¹seŋ⁵³ Mə³¹ɕuɪp⁵⁵ rəp⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ , na⁵³ mə³¹lu⁵³ləp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ sə³¹dəm⁵⁵
 Mə³¹seŋ⁵³ Mə³¹ɕuɪp⁵⁵ rəp⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ na⁵³ mə³¹lu⁵³ləp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ sə³¹dəm⁵⁵
 Maseng Masheup LOC oh leaf do so fill.up
 top top n post interj n v adv v

wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ guɪ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ .
 wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ guɪ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
 do CUST say not.be what COP
 v prt v cop interrog prt

those hills around Maseng Masheup, he filled his baskets with the leaves of the malu plant, isn't that what they say.

20 kai⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ Kuɪn³¹din⁵³ Kə³¹bun⁵⁵ nə³¹ruɪ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ,
 kai⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ Kuɪn³¹din⁵³ Kə³¹bun⁵⁵ nə³¹ruɪ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹
 VPROX MED TOP that Keunding Kabeung.clan clan COP do CUST
 dem dem prt det top nprop n prt v prt

ə³¹ja⁵³ Ti³¹tɕən⁵⁵ Tar⁵⁵ruɪm⁵⁵ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ti³¹tɕən⁵⁵ Tar⁵⁵ruɪm⁵⁵
 MED Tichong Tarreum
 dem top nprop

He was from Keunding, from the Kabeung clan he was, that Tichong Tareum.

21 ja⁵⁵ par⁵⁵tei⁵⁵ guɪ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ ɕin³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹
 ja⁵⁵ par⁵⁵tei⁵⁵ guɪ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ ɕin³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹
 PROX usually say MED be EMPH MED after TOP MED LOC
 dem adv v dem cop prt dem post prt dem post

ɕu³¹ ə³¹laɪ⁵⁵ ə³¹gam⁵⁵ wa⁵³ .
 ɕu³¹ ə³¹laɪ⁵⁵ ə³¹- gam⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 also rope.bridge INTRS be.blocked do
 adv n v v

This is the story that people usually tell, that afterwards they were blocked at the rope bridge [coming back

from Chawalong with all their cattle].

- 22 $\eta\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{p}\epsilon^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔt}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ts}\eta\text{ŋ}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{la}\text{ŋ}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gam}^{55}$ wa^{53} nu^{31} , tum^{55}
 $\eta\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{p}\epsilon^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔt}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ts}\eta\text{ŋ}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{la}\text{ŋ}^{55}$ ə^{31} - gam^{55} wa^{53} nu^{31} tum^{55}
 up NUMSUB section person rope.bridge INTRs be.blocked do TOP after
 adv num nclf n n v v prt post
- tum^{55} $\text{p}\epsilon^{55}$ gu^{55} zu^{55} ɕu^{31} $\text{mi}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔ}\text{ŋ}^{55}$ $\text{d}\text{ɔ}^{31}$,
 tum^{55} $\text{p}\epsilon^{55}$ gu^{55} zu^{55} ɕu^{31} $\text{mi}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔ}\text{ŋ}^{55}$ $\text{d}\text{ɔ}^{31}$
 after NUMSUB animal yak also tail LOC
 post num nclf n adv n post

That those people from the next section [up the river] blocked the rope bridge, and after that they had to get across by holding on to the tails of their yaks,

- 23 $\text{kam}^{55}\text{ɕu}^{31}$ $\text{kə}^{31}\text{ra}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$ —
 $\text{kam}^{55}\text{ɕu}^{31}$ $\text{kə}^{31}\text{ra}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$
 cross.bridge accomplish.action CUST
 v v prt

and so they got across.

- 24 [$\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{əŋ}^{31}\text{bruŋ}^{55}$ $\text{nə}^{31}\text{sə}^{55}$?]
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{əŋ}^{31}\text{bruŋ}^{55}$ nə^{31} - sə^{55}
 MED fatherless.orphan.DIM name MS know.AGT
 dem n n v

[What was the orphan's name?]

- 25 $\text{Ti}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔŋ}^{55}$ $\text{Tar}^{55}\text{ru}^{55}$,
 $\text{Ti}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔŋ}^{55}$ $\text{Tar}^{55}\text{ru}^{55}$
 Tichong Tarreum
 top nprop

Tichong Tarreum.

- 26 $\text{Ti}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔŋ}^{55}$ Tar^{55} lən^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ɛ^{53} ɕin^{31} , $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{Kun}^{31}\text{din}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ɕu^{31}
 $\text{Ti}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕ}\text{ɔŋ}^{55}$ Tar^{55} lən^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ɛ^{53} ɕin^{31} $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{Kun}^{31}\text{din}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ɕu^{31}
 Tichong Tar call MED COP EMPH that Keunding MED MED also
 top nprop v dem prt prt det top dem dem adv

dɔ³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ Kə³¹bun⁵⁵ ɲə³¹ru⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ .
 dɔ³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ Kə³¹bun⁵⁵ ɲə³¹ru⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tɕi³¹
 LOC that Kabeung.clan clan so CUST
 post det nprop n adv prt

He was called Tichong Tar! And he was also from Keunding, from the Kabeung clan.

27 ə³¹ja⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³
 MED
 dem

28 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɛ⁵³ , u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ tə³¹paŋ⁵³ mə³¹lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɛ⁵³ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ə³¹lan⁵³ tə³¹paŋ⁵³ mə³¹lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵
 MED after TOP COP before time look.down.on do after
 dem post prt prt adv n v v post
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ nu³¹ , krəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ sə³¹ŋu⁵⁵ wa³¹
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ nu³¹ krəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ sə³¹ŋu⁵⁵ wa³¹
 so 3SG be.rich do after TOP village person gather.together HRS
 adv pro v v post prt n n v prt
 tɕi³¹
 tɕi³¹
 CUST
 prt

And so after that, those who at first had looked down on him— when he'd gotten rich, he gathered them all together the villagers together, he called them all together,

29 də³¹ru⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ —
 də³¹ru⁵⁵ lɛ³¹
 bovine.sacrifice.rite ALL
 n post

for the daru (the bovine sacrifice rite).

30.1 [ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ , ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵ , ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ nu³¹ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵
 MED fatherless.orphan.DIM TOP which NUMSUB which NUMSUB
 dem n prt interrog num interrog num

၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ၈⁵³ ?]

၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ၈⁵³

clan COP

n prt

[What clan was the orphan from?]

30.2 ကဝ်⁵⁵ ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ , ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵တဲလ်⁵³ .

ကဝ်⁵⁵ ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ *တဲလ်⁵³

that Kabeung.clan Kabeung.clan DIM

det nprop nprop

The old Kabeung clan,

30.3 ၈⁵³ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³

၈⁵³ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³

be Keunding

cop top

you know, that's Keunding.

31 ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵တဲလ်⁵³ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ဂၣ်⁵⁵ဗျံ³¹ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³ သံ³¹ , မခံ³¹ဂၣ်⁵⁵ —

ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ *တဲလ်⁵³ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ဂၣ်⁵⁵ -ဗျံ³¹ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³ သံ³¹

Kabeung.clan DIM one clan inhabit R/M Keunding LOC

nprop num n v top post

မခံ³¹ဂၣ်⁵⁵သံ⁵⁵ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ဂၣ်⁵⁵ဗျံ³¹ ကခံ⁵⁵ တိ⁵⁵ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵

မခံ³¹ဂၣ်⁵⁵သံ⁵⁵ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ဂၣ်⁵⁵ -ဗျံ³¹ ကခံ⁵⁵ တိ⁵⁵ ကွမ်³¹သိၣ်⁵³ တိ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵

Marangdam.village one clan inhabit R/M word in.this.way Keunding one clan

top num n v n adv top num n

ဂၣ်⁵⁵ဗျံ³¹

ဂၣ်⁵⁵ -ဗျံ³¹

inhabit R/M

v

Of the Kabeung clan one group was living in Keunding, and the other was living in Marangdam— so the one living that was living in Keunding,

32.1 ခံ³¹၂၁⁵³ ခံ³¹၂၁⁵³ မခံ⁵⁵ဂျံ⁵⁵ ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ၈⁵³ တဲ³¹ ဘခံ³¹ .

ခံ³¹၂၁⁵³ ခံ³¹၂၁⁵³ မခံ⁵⁵- ဂျံ⁵⁵ ကခံ³¹ပျံ⁵⁵ ၂၈³¹၂၁⁵⁵ ၈⁵³ တဲ³¹ ဘခံ³¹

MED MED POL say Kabeung.clan clan be CUST HRS

dem dem v nprop n cop prt prt

isn't that what they say, that he was in the Kabeung clan.

32.2 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 MED after TOP so 3SG be.rich do after TOP
 dem post prt adv pro v v post prt

Anyway, after all that, when the orphan was already rich,

33 tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ də³¹ru⁵⁵ , " ə³¹da⁵³ , pə³¹rəŋ⁵³ ran³¹ , "
 tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ də³¹ru⁵⁵ ə³¹da⁵³ pə³¹-rəŋ⁵³ ra³¹ -n⁵³
 fatherless.orphan.DIM bovine.sacrifice.rite come.on IMP be.present VEN 2PL
 n n interj v prt
 gu⁵⁵ , də³¹ru⁵⁵ wa⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ , nu⁵⁵ŋ⁵⁵wa⁵³ də³¹ru⁵⁵ .
 gu⁵⁵ də³¹ru⁵⁵ wa⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ nu⁵⁵ŋ⁵⁵wa⁵³ də³¹ru⁵⁵
 say bovine.sacrifice.rite do HRS CUST cow bovine.sacrifice.rite
 v n v prt prt n n

he made the bovine sacrifice— "Come on, be there," he said, and he made the bovine sacrifice, he performed the rite.

34 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 MED after TOP
 dem post prt

And then after that,

35 mə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ nu³¹ , u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 mə⁵⁵ -ma⁵⁵ nu³¹ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 not.be PL TOP before so fatherless.orphan.DIM.DIM COP
 n prt adv adv n prt
 tə³¹paŋ⁵³ mə³¹lən⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ wa⁵³wa⁵³ pɛ⁵⁵ mu⁵³ŋ⁵³ .
 tə³¹paŋ⁵³ mə³¹lən⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ [...] pɛ⁵⁵ mu⁵³ŋ⁵³
 look.down.on also do DISTR NUMSUB type
 v adv v num n

those others, the ones who had looked down on the orphan,

36 gw⁵⁵ sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ mu³¹ , təŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹so⁵⁵ .
 gw⁵⁵ sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ mu³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- so⁵⁵
 or.not be.shy R/M MIR.SH what MS know.AGT
 q v prt interrog v

They might have been feeling a little ashamed, who knows.

37 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 so
 adv

So

38 wa⁵³wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , di⁵³ nu³¹ , di⁵³ nu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ .
 wa⁵³ [...] tɕi³¹ di⁵³ nu³¹ di⁵³ nu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹
 do PRFV CUST go TOP go TOP go HRS CUST
 v prt v prt v prt v prt prt

that's what he did, and they came, all of them came.

39 di⁵³ nu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ də³¹ruŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ɕu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹
 di⁵³ nu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ də³¹ruŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ɕu³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ tɕi³¹
 go TOP go HRS CUST MED bovine.sacrifice.rite ALL also go HRS CUST
 v prt v prt prt dem n post adv v prt prt
 , nəm³¹bra⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ , ɕa⁵⁵ɕu⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ ɕu³¹ guŋ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ ,
 nəm³¹bra⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵ɕu⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ ɕu³¹ guŋ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵
 cropland do so raw.meat do.AGT do also say not.be what
 n v adv n v v adv v cop interrog
 əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ,
 əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 3SG be.rich do after
 pro v v post

All those people came to his bovine sacrifice, everyone who had been working in the fields, and he gave all of them lumps of the raw meat because of how rich he was.

40 nuŋ⁵⁵ŋ⁵⁵wa⁵³ le³¹ əŋ⁵³ rɔl⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ , əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ,
 nuŋ⁵⁵ŋ⁵⁵wa⁵³ le³¹ əŋ⁵³ rɔl⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ əŋ⁵³ mə³¹gam⁵³ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 cow ALL 3SG bump so CUST 3SG be.rich do after
 n post pro v adv prt pro v v post

$\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{kr}\eta^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ts}\eta^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{su}^{53}$ wa^{31} $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ $\text{m}\varepsilon^{55}$.
 $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{kr}\eta^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ts}\eta^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{su}^{53}$ wa^{31} $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ m- ε^{55}
 so village person request HRS CUST say NEG COP
 adv n n v prt prt v v

And he did the teasing of the bull, and he was so rich he called all the villagers together, isn't that what they say.

41.1 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ti^{55} $\text{m}\varepsilon\text{i}^{55}$ nu^{31} əl^{53} $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{gam}^{53}$ wa^{53} $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$.
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ ti^{55} $\text{m}\varepsilon\text{i}^{55}$ nu^{31} əl $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{gam}^{53}$ wa^{53} $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$
 MED one thing TOP have fatherless.orphan.DIM be.rich do say
 dem num nclf prt v n v v v

Yes, there once was an orphan who grew rich, they say.

41.2 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nu^{31} , hnnnn
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nu^{31}
 MED TOP
 dem prt

42 $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ nu^{31} , $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔi}^{55}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ wa^{31} , $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ ε^{53} $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$
 $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ nu^{31} $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔi}^{55}$ $\text{g}\text{u}\text{ɿ}^{55}$ wa^{31} $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ ε^{53} $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$
 before TOP so say just.now say HRS so COP so
 adv prt adv v adv v prt adv prt adv
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{du}^{53}$ $\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ nu^{31} $\text{n}\text{ə}\eta^{53}\text{g}\text{əm}^{53}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}\text{l}\text{əp}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$, $\text{ba}^{55}\text{li}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{du}^{53}$ $\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{ə}\eta^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ nu^{31} $\text{n}\text{ə}\eta^{53}\text{g}\text{əm}^{53}$ $\text{s}\text{ə}^{31}\text{l}\text{əp}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{t}\text{ɕi}^{31}$ $\text{ba}^{55}\text{li}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$
 oneself 3-child 3-child TOP well teach do CUST again DIST
 refl n n prt adv v v prt adv dem

Back then it was as I was saying just now, they were teaching their own child so well,

43 hnnnn $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{p}\varepsilon^{55}$ $\text{m}\varepsilon\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{l}\varepsilon^{31}$ $\text{k}^{\text{wan}55}$ ʒin^{31} $\text{k}^{\text{wan}55}$ ʒin^{31}
 $\text{tə}^{31}\text{t}\text{ɕu}^{55}\text{t}\text{ɕəl}^{53}$ $\text{p}\varepsilon^{55}$ $\text{m}\varepsilon\text{i}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{l}\varepsilon^{31}$ $\text{k}^{\text{wan}55}$ ʒin^{31} $\text{k}^{\text{wan}55}$ ʒin^{31}
 fatherless.orphan.DIM NUMSUB thing DIST ALL expel DUR expel DUR
 n num nclf dem post v prt v prt
 $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{n}\text{ə}\eta^{55}$ nu^{31} .
 $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{k}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ $\text{pa}\eta^{55}$ $\text{t}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{m}\text{ə}^{31}\text{n}\text{ə}\eta^{55}$ nu^{31}
 DIST DIST from hear.AGT do after TOP
 dem dem post v v post prt

but they drove off the orphan, so he had to listen from a distance, and after hearing everything

44 $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $mit^{55}\zeta u^{31}$ ra^{31} $m\dot{a}^{31}n\dot{e}^{55}$ nu^{31} , $t\dot{a}^{31}t\zeta u^{55}t\zeta\dot{a}l^{53}$ pe^{55} mei^{55}
 $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $mit^{55}\zeta u^{31}$ ra^{31} $m\dot{a}^{31}n\dot{e}^{55}$ nu^{31} $t\dot{a}^{31}t\zeta u^{55}t\zeta\dot{a}l^{53}$ pe^{55} mei^{55}
so think.of MIR after TOP fatherless.orphan.DIM NUMSUB thing
adv v prt post prt n num nclf
 $u^{55}zu^{55}$, $\dot{a}^{31}ca^{53}$ wa^{31} gu^{55} $m\dot{a}^{31}j\dot{e}^{53}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$ wa^{53} .
 $u^{55}zu^{55}$ $\dot{a}^{31}-$ ca^{53} wa^{31} gu^{55} $m\dot{a}^{31}-$ $j\dot{e}^{53}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$ wa^{53}
before INTRS ABIL HRS say NEG look be.rich do
adv v prt v v v v v
he would consider things, that orphan, and he succeeded, they say, disappeared and got rich.

45.1 $\dot{a}^{31}ja^{53}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}n\dot{e}^{55}$, $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ — $t\dot{e}^{55}$ $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ gu^{55} sa^{31} , $\dot{a}^{31}ja^{53}$ pa^{55} ϵ^{55}
 $\dot{a}^{31}ja^{53}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}n\dot{e}^{55}$ $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $t\dot{e}^{55}$ $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ gu^{55} sa^{31} $\dot{a}^{31}ja^{53}$ pa^{55} ϵ^{55}
MED after so what so say NMLZ MED from this
dem post adv interrog adv v prt dem post dem
 $k\dot{a}^{31}lai^{55}$.
 $k\dot{a}^{31}lai^{55}$
clearly
interj

Then after that, this is what they say, he came back over there, that's right,

45.2 $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $t\dot{a}^{31}t\zeta u^{55}t\zeta\dot{a}l^{53}$ $u^{55}zu^{55}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$ pu^{55} $t\dot{e}i^{31}$ wa^{31} gu^{55} .
 $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $t\dot{a}^{31}t\zeta u^{55}t\zeta\dot{a}l^{53}$ $u^{55}zu^{55}$ $m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$ pu^{55} $t\dot{e}i^{31}$ wa^{31} gu^{55}
so fatherless.orphan.DIM before be.rich afford CUST HRS say
adv n adv v v prt prt v
when eventually the orphan had grown rich and could afford things, they say.

46.1 $t\dot{a}n^{55}t\dot{u}m^{55}$ — $\dot{a}^{31}ts\dot{e}^{53}$ $l\dot{e}^{31}$ $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $t\dot{e}^{55}$ $s\dot{a}^{31}l\dot{a}p^{55}$ $b\dot{e}^{31}$ ζu^{31}
 $t\dot{a}n^{55}$ $t\dot{u}m^{55}$ $\dot{a}^{31}ts\dot{e}^{53}$ $l\dot{e}^{31}$ $\epsilon^{31}wa^{55}$ $t\dot{e}^{55}$ $s\dot{a}^{31}l\dot{a}p^{55}$ $b\dot{e}^{31}$ ζu^{31}
now after person EMPH so what study LNK also
adv n prt adv interrog v prt adv
 $m\dot{a}^{31}m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$.
 $m\dot{a}^{31}-$ $m\dot{a}^{31}gam^{53}$
NEG be.rich
v
And since then, when someone learns, don't they get rich—

46.2 u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ wa³¹ .
u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ wa³¹
before so this CUST HRS
adv adv dem prt prt

Back then that's what happened!

lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ (The Message Passed Down by the Lama)

1 ja⁵⁵ hnnnn Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 ja⁵⁵ Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 PROX Tungmatu LOC
 dem top post

In that place Tungmatu-

2 hnnnn lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ lə³¹jit⁵⁵ la⁷⁵⁵mə³¹dɔn⁵⁵ ?
 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ lə³¹jit⁵⁵ la⁷⁵⁵- mə³¹- dɔn⁵⁵
 Buddhist.religious.figure AGT message set.down story JUSS NEG narrate
 n post n v n v

well, how about I tell the story of the message passed down by the lama?

3 [Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ da³¹ ɛ⁵³ ?]
 Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ da³¹ ɛ⁵³
 Tungmatu which LOC Q COP
 top interrog post prt prt

[Where was Tungmatu?]

4 Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ kei³¹ Kɔ — Kɔk⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ta⁷⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ bu⁵³ dɔ³¹
 Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ kei³¹ Kɔk⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ta⁷⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ bu⁵³ dɔ³¹
 Tungmatu PROX LOC Gongshan LOC log do.AGT be.many LOC
 top dem post top post n v v post
 , Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ta⁷⁵⁵ .
 Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁷⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ta⁷⁵⁵
 Tungmatu call not.be FIL
 top v cop interj

That place right up near Gongshan where people go gather the logs that float down, it's called Tungmatu—

5.1 ta- ə³¹nun⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ par⁵⁵tei⁵⁵ nə³¹di⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ la⁷⁵⁵mə³¹sɔ⁵⁵ ?
 ə³¹nun⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ par⁵⁵tei⁵⁵ nə³¹- di⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ la⁷⁵⁵- mə³¹- sɔ⁵⁵
 Nu.ethnic.group place usually MS go person JUSS NEG know.AGT
 nprop n adv v n v

A person like you always going over there to the Nu river valley and you don't know it?

5.2 ja⁵⁵ kei³¹ Tan³¹dəm⁵⁵ le³¹ kam⁵⁵ ɰur⁵⁵ , Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵ .
ja⁵⁵ kei³¹ Tan³¹dəm⁵⁵ le³¹ kam⁵⁵ ɰur⁵⁵ Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵
PROX LOC Tangdam ALL cross.bridge IND.CAUS Mangzeu
dem post top post v v top

It's that place where you have to cross the river near Gongshan — Mangzeu.

6 [a⁵³ , Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵ —]
a⁵³ Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵
ah Mangzeu
interj top

[Oh, Mangzeu.]

7 Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵ sep⁵⁵ do³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
Məŋ³¹zuɿ⁵⁵ sep⁵⁵ do³¹ ɛ⁵³
Mangzeu nearby LOC be
top adv post cop

It's near Mangzeu.

8 ə³¹ja⁵³ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuɿ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵⁵bə³¹ .
ə³¹ja⁵³ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuɿ⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵⁵ bə³¹
MED Tungmatu call MED be LNK
dem top v dem conn

It used to be called Tungmatu.

9 tɕa⁵⁵bəi⁵⁵ ɔ⁵⁵ ,
tɕa⁵⁵bəi⁵⁵ ɔ⁵⁵
long.ago oh
adv interj

A long time ago

10 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ mə³¹kraɿ⁵⁵ mu³¹ nu³¹ , Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵
lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ mə³¹- kraɿ⁵⁵ mu³¹ nu³¹ Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵
Buddhist.religious.figure AGT NEG be.formidable MIR.SH TOP Trung.river.valley
n post v prt prt nprop

tə³¹kaɿ⁵⁵ sə³¹dɛɿ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ,
 tə³¹kaɿ⁵⁵ sə³¹dɛɿ⁵⁵ mɛ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
 clan extinguish not.be TOP MED Buddhist.religious.figure AGT MED
 n v cop prt dem n post dem
 if the lama had not been powerful, the lineage of the Trung people would have died out. That lama,

11 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹
 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹
 Buddhist.religious.figure AGT
 n post
 he

12 Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ sə³¹lan⁵³ wa³¹ .
 Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ sə³¹lan⁵⁵ wa³¹
 Trung place dispatch HRS
 nprop nprop n v prt
 sent Namzeungbru over to the Trung lands,

13 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ sə³¹lan⁵³lan⁵³ wa³¹ nu³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ nu³¹ .
 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ sə³¹lan⁵⁵ [...] wa³¹ nu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ nu³¹
 Trung place dispatch INTS HRS TOP MED be TOP
 nprop n v prt prt dem cop prt
 sent him over to the Trung River valley, that's right.

14 " ŋa⁵³ pra⁵⁵sɛ⁵³ nu³¹ , zə³¹jɛ⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ , tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵mə³¹lon⁵⁵ ,
 ŋa⁵³ pra⁵⁵sɛ⁵³ nu³¹ zə³¹jɛ⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ mə³¹- lon⁵⁵
 1SG common.people TOP book pick.up LNK pick.up NEG get
 pro n prt n v prt v v
 tə³¹ma⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ , jəp⁵⁵ jəm — bɛ³¹ jəp⁵⁵ u⁵⁵mə³¹lon⁵⁵ dəŋ⁵⁵bɯm⁵⁵ , ŋa⁵³
 tə³¹ma⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ jəp⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ jəp⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ mə³¹- lon⁵⁵ dəŋ⁵⁵bɯm⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³
 arrow pick.up LNK trigger LNK trigger NEG get how.much 1SG
 n v prt n prt n v interrog pro
 pra⁵⁵sɛ⁵³ kei⁵³ bu³¹ .
 pra⁵⁵sɛ⁵³ kei⁵³ bu³¹
 common.people exploit REM PST.PRFV
 n v prt
 "Our people have no books," the lama said, "haven't got them yet. Our people have no looms, no crossbow

triggers, so many things, haven't got them yet, and so they are being raided.

- 15.1 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ pə³¹di⁵³ , " gwa⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .
 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ pə³¹- di⁵³ gwa⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 Trung place IMP go say DUR
 nprop n v v prt

Go to the region of the Trung," he said,

- 15.2 ə³¹ja⁵³ Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ sə³¹laŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ sə³¹laŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 MED nprop dispatch do CUST COP
 dem v v prt prt

sending Namzeungbru over there.

- 16 ə³¹ja⁵³ Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ sə³¹laŋ⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Nəm⁵⁵zuŋ⁵³bru⁵⁵ sə³¹laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 MED dispatch after ADVZ MED after
 dem nprop v post prt dem post

And once he had sent Namzeungbru over there, after that

- 17 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵
 Tə³¹ruŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵
 Trung.river.valley
 nprop
 in the Trung river valley

- 18 kə⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹kei⁵³ mɛ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ ?
 kə⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹- kei⁵³ m- ɛ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵
 bandit NEG exploit NEG COP what
 n v v interrog

the bandits could no longer do their pillaging, isn't that so.

- 19 ə³¹ja⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ lɛ³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ , ə³¹ja⁵³ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ lɛ³¹ di⁵³ wa³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵
 MED common.people exploit PURP go HRS person MED Tungmatu
 dem n v post v prt n dem top

le³¹ su⁵³ ,
 le³¹ su⁵³

ALL request
 post v

Because those raiders were coming to pillage the common people, the lama called the Trung people over to Tungmatu,

20 ə³¹su⁵³su⁵³ wa⁵³ di³¹
 ə³¹su⁵³ [...] wa⁵³ di³¹
 request PRFV do AND
 v v prt

he sent word,

21 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹su⁵³su⁵³ wa⁵³ di³¹ .
 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹su⁵³ [...] wa⁵³ di³¹
 Buddhist.religious.figure AGT request PRFV do AND
 n post v v prt

the lama called over all of the people.

22 ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹ma⁵⁵ tə³¹kru⁵⁵ sa³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ jəp⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹ma⁵⁵ tə³¹kru⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ jəp⁵⁵
 MED Buddhist.religious.figure struggle.against NMLZ MED crossbow trigger
 dem n v prt dem n n
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ jəp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ʒur⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ jəp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ wa⁵³ ʒin³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ʒur⁵⁵ wa³¹
 so crossbow trigger do DUR do DUR so IND.CAUS HRS
 adv n n v prt v prt adv v prt

And the lama made prepared for a fight: he had the people making crossbow triggers, one after another, he had our people do this.

23 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ , Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ muŋ⁵³ nu³¹ , təŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ muŋ⁵³ nu³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹
 MED after Lisu.ethnic.group NUMSUB type TOP what do NMLZ
 dem post nprop num n prt interrog v prt

ləŋ³¹ wɑ⁵³ ?

ləŋ³¹ wɑ⁵³

EMPH do

prt v

And the Lisu people looking on were wondering: what on earth is it they're doing?

24 " zzɔt wɑ³¹ ", " zzɔt wɑ³¹ " ɡuɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ ʃəp⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³
zzɔt wɑ³¹ zzɔt wɑ³¹ ɡuɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ ʃəp⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³
right HRS right HRS say DUR MED crossbow trigger put.in
prt prt v prt dem n n v

wɑ³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ tə³¹kruum⁵⁵ wɑ³¹ .

wɑ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ tə³¹kruum⁵⁵ wɑ³¹

HRS MED LOC struggle.against HRS

prt dem post v prt

"Right, right", they were saying [in Lisu], and meanwhile our people were putting triggers into their crossbows, preparing for the struggle.

25 ɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹nəm⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹du⁵³ra⁵³ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ ləŋ³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹ .
ɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹nəm⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹du⁵³ ra⁵³ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ ləŋ³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹
oh of.course TOP own group Lisu.ethnic.group EMPH DIST ALL
interj adv prt pro nprop prt pro post

Yes indeed, those Lisu over on their side over there

26 ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ ʃəp⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³ , əŋ³¹tui⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , dəm⁵³dəm⁵³ wɑ³¹
ə³¹ja⁵³ ta⁵⁵na⁵⁵ ʃəp⁵⁵ zaŋ⁵³ əŋ³¹- tui⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ dəm⁵³ [...] wɑ³¹
MED crossbow trigger put.in NOM be.short MED be be.full DISTR HRS
dem n n v adj dem cop v prt

ɛ³¹wɑ⁵⁵ .

ɛ³¹wɑ⁵⁵

so

adv

Our people were putting their triggers into their crossbows, piece by piece, until all the crossbows had them.

27.1 " ŋɑ⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ʒə³¹ʃe⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ be³¹ , tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵mə³¹lɔn⁵⁵ ta³¹
ŋɑ⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ʒə³¹ʃe⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ be³¹ tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ mə³¹- lɔn⁵⁵ ta³¹
1SG common.people book pick.up LNK pick.up NEG get RES
pro n n v prt v v prt

nə³¹kei⁵³

nə³¹- kei⁵³

MS exploit

v

[And the lama said:] "Our people have no books, haven't gotten them yet, and so they raid us.

27.2 tə³¹ma⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ be³¹ , tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵mə³¹lon⁵⁵ ta³¹ nə³¹kei⁵³ , " gu⁵⁵ zɪn³¹
tə³¹ma⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ be³¹ tu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ mə³¹- lon⁵⁵ ta³¹ nə³¹- kei⁵³ gu⁵⁵ zɪn³¹
arrow pick.up LNK pick.up NEG get RES MS exploit say DUR
n v prt v v prt v prt

Our people have no looms, haven't got them yet, and so they raid us."

27.3 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ le³¹
ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ le³¹
MED LOC Lisu.ethnic.group ALL
dem post nprop post

And so after the Lisu

28 Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵
Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵
Lisu.ethnic.group
nprop

29 Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ gə³¹nu⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ .
Tun³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ gə³¹nu⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵
Tungmatu LOC MED teach.lesson do after
top post dem v v post

had been taught a lesson at Tungmatu,

30 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ Tə³¹ru⁵³lon⁵⁵ le³¹
ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nə⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ Tə³¹ru⁵³lon⁵⁵ le³¹
MED after ADVZ Trung.river.valley ALL
dem post prt nprop post

and after that the bandits no longer came to the Trung river valley,

31.1 kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹di⁵³ mə⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵ ?
 kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹- di⁵³ mə⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵
 bandit NEG walk not.be FIL
 n v v interj

the bandits stopped coming, isn't that so?

31.2 ŋɔ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ ŋei⁵³sət⁵⁵ pəŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ kei⁵³ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ ŋei⁵³sət⁵⁵ pəŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ kei⁵³ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa³¹ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 up over top under PURP exploit PURP go HRS CUST COP
 adv post post post v post v prt prt prt

Just below Ngaisat, they had been raiding us.

32 ŋei⁵³ sa-sa — saŋ⁵⁵ taŋ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ŋei⁵³ sa⁵⁵ -ŋ⁵⁵ taŋ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 1SG.AGT know 1SG RES so
 pro v prt adv

I can still remember how it was,

33 g^wi⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dur⁵⁵ ə³¹dur⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ kei⁵³ , ə³¹ja⁵³
 g^wi⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ [...] ə³¹dur⁵⁵ ə³¹dur⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ kei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³
 taro all water DISTR drench drench DUR exploit MED
 n quant n v v prt v dem
 saŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , mə³¹li⁵³ lɛ³¹ xɾɔl⁵⁵ tɕi³¹
 so⁵⁵ -ŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ lɛ³¹ xɾɔl⁵⁵ tɕi³¹
 know.AGT 1SG DUR MED MED be field ALL hide.something CUST
 v prt dem dem cop n post v prt
 ləŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ləŋ³¹ ɛ⁵³
 EMPH COP
 prt prt

how after hurriedly pouring boiling water over all our taro we would eat it, I still remember how we went out to hide, to save ourselves, out in the wild.

34 ŋɔ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ik⁵⁵ Gət⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ , ŋɔ⁵⁵ kei³¹ ŋɔ⁵⁵ Gət⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ , kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ik⁵⁵ Gət⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ŋɔ⁵⁵ kei³¹ ŋɔ⁵⁵ Gət⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵
 up over ADVZ 1PL top TEMP up LOC up top LOC bandit
 adv post prt pro post adv post adv post n

buɯ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ Gət⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ .
 buɯ⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ Gət⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹
 stop R/M top call MED LOC
 v v dem post

Up there in Gat, our Gat, the bandits halted a bit in that place called Gat.

35 ə³¹ja⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³
 MED
 dem

36 kei⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ le³¹
 kei⁵³ le³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ le³¹
 exploit PURP MED common.people exploit PURP
 v post dem n v post

They would come to raid the people,

37 ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ le³¹ ɕəm⁵³ le³¹ wa⁵³ dɔ³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ buɯ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³
 ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ le³¹ ɕəm⁵³ le³¹ wa⁵³ dɔ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ buɯ⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ wa⁵³
 go PURP descend PURP do TEMP MED LOC stop R/M do
 v post v post v post dem post v v
 tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 CUST COP
 prt prt

they would came, descending from the mountains, and then for a while they would pause there [in Gat].

38 Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ ɕu³¹
 Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ ɕu³¹
 Mangbli.clan place also
 nprop n adv

It also happened in the Mangbli area,

39 ŋɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹du⁵³ra⁵³ gɔŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹du⁵³ ra⁵³ gɔŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵
 up MED own group ridge from
 adv dem pro n post

that the raiders would come down from the mountains up there.

40 na⁵³ , ko⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ , də³¹bəŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹gəl⁵⁵ dur⁵⁵ wa⁵³
na⁵³ ko⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ də³¹bəŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹gəl⁵⁵ dur⁵⁵ wa⁵³
oh bandit swarm do MED deaf.person chore pound.corn do
interj n v v dem n n v v
mi³¹ ləŋ³¹ ,
mi³¹ ləŋ³¹
CAUSAL EMPH
prt prt

Oh, how the bandits would all swarm together, and it was only because a deaf-mute working was out pounding corn —

41 bər⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa³¹ .
bər⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa³¹
sound.alarm RECPST.PRFV.INVIS HRS
v prt prt

he was able to sound the alarm.

42 na⁵³ , əŋ — ŋə⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ də³¹buəm⁵³ ko⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dən⁵⁵ , gwi⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³
na⁵³ ŋə⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ də³¹buəm⁵³ ko⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dən⁵⁵ gwi⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
oh up over be.many DIST over swarm say DUR MED
interj adv post quant pro post v v prt dem
ε⁵³ , pə³¹gəl⁵⁵ dur⁵⁵ wa⁵³ pəŋ⁵³ ləŋ³¹ , bər⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa³¹
ε⁵³ pə³¹gəl⁵⁵ dur⁵⁵ wa⁵³ pəŋ⁵³ ləŋ³¹ bər⁵³ luŋ³¹ wa³¹
be chore pound.corn do start EMPH sound.alarm RECPST.PRFV.INVIS HRS
cop n v v v prt v prt prt
mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ .
mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
after
post

So many of the raiders were swarming towards us from up over there, that's what they say, and it was because that deaf-mute was out pounding corn, that he sounded the alarm,

43 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 MED after escape do CUST so
 dem post v v prt adv

and with that we all fled.

44 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɕu³¹ Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ ə³¹kət⁵⁵ ə³¹kət⁵⁵ pəŋ³¹wa⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɕu³¹ Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ ə³¹kət⁵⁵ ə³¹kət⁵⁵ pəŋ³¹- wa⁵³
 MED after MED MED also Mangbli.clan time time INCH do
 dem post dem dem adv nprop vclf vclf v

tɕi³¹ .

tɕi³¹

CUST

prt

After that, they also came to Mangbli several times to raid us,

45 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ , ə³¹bra⁵³bra⁵³ ɟu⁵⁵
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹bra⁵³ bra⁵³ ɟu⁵⁵
 so bandit so go do after be.fast be.fast below
 adv n adv v v post v adv

waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕɛ³¹ at⁵⁵at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ , waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵duŋ⁵³ dɔ³¹
 waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕɛ³¹ at⁵⁵ [...] wa⁵³ di³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵duŋ⁵³ dɔ³¹
 riverside ALL ADVZ escape PRFV do AND MED riverside cave LOC
 n post prt v v prt dem n n post

ləŋ³¹ ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵³ ma⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ .

ləŋ³¹ ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵³ ma⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³

EMPH all hide.oneself do

prt quant v v

but whenever the bandits come, we would all flee quickly down to the caves by the riverside, and hide down there.

46 " nəm⁵³ nəm⁵³ wa³¹ gaŋ⁵⁵
 nəm⁵³ nəm⁵³ wa³¹ gaŋ⁵⁵
 sun sun ADVZ shine
 n n prt v

"Beautiful as the shining sun,

47 nəm⁵³ nəm⁵³ wa³¹ gaŋ⁵⁵ cwm⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ra⁵³ maŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕe³¹ ,
nəm⁵³ nəm⁵³ wa³¹ gaŋ⁵⁵ cwm⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ra⁵³ -maŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕe³¹
sun sun ADVZ shine house person group PL water ALL ADVZ
n n prt v n n post prt

just as beautiful as the sky above are all these maidens

48.1 tɔm⁵⁵ di³¹ , " gwaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ gwaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
tɔm⁵⁵ di³¹ gwaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ⁵³ kɔ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ gwaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
pour AND say MED be bandit say do CUST COP
v prt v dem cop n v v prt prt

pouring down to the river," so the bandits said.

48.2 ə³¹ja⁵³ waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ mə³¹lon⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ma⁵⁵ɕu³¹
ə³¹ja⁵³ waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ mə³¹-lon⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ waŋ⁵³tɕəŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ma⁵⁵ɕu³¹
MED riverside ALL NEG find do after riverside ALL hide.oneself
dem n post v v post n post v

wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ .

wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵

do after

v post

But down there by the riverside they couldn't find us, we were hiding down by the riverside [in the caves].

49 Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
Məŋ³¹bli⁵³ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
Mangbli.clan two time exploit do CUST so
nprop num vclf v v prt adv

They came to Mangbli to pillage twice,

50 ŋɔ⁵⁵ Luŋ³¹kɔp⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
ŋɔ⁵⁵ Luŋ³¹kɔp⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
up Lungkop exploit do CUST so
adv top v v prt adv

and then up there at Lungkop they also went pillaging,

51 gwaŋ⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵ .
 gwaŋ⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵
 say not.be FIL
 v cop interj
 that's what they say, isn't it.

52 ɰaŋ⁵⁵ Tin⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ Tin⁵⁵ əŋ³¹nəm⁵⁵ , ə³¹ni⁵⁵ni⁵⁵ ɰaŋ⁵⁵
 ɰaŋ⁵⁵ Tin⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ Tin⁵⁵ əŋ³¹- ə³¹nəm⁵⁵ ə³¹ni⁵⁵ [...] ɰaŋ⁵⁵
 person Tinsong second-born.male 3SG.POSS 1-first.cousin two DISTR person
 nclf nprop nprop n num nclf
 kə⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 kə⁵⁵ taŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 DIST over HRS
 pro post prt
 Down there that person Tinsong Tin and his cousin, the two of them up over there,

53 kə⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ le³¹ ɸaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ də³¹ klaŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ , gwaŋ⁵⁵
 kə⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ le³¹ ɸaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ də³¹ klaŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ gwaŋ⁵⁵
 bandit place ALL bring person MED LOC ransom do say
 n n post v n dem post v v v
 me⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ .
 m- ɛ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵
 NEG COP what
 v interrog
 were brought by the bandits to their camp, and they had to be ransomed, that's what they say.

54 kəŋ⁵⁵ ɸəŋ⁵⁵ɸi⁵³
 kəŋ⁵⁵ ɸəŋ⁵⁵ -ɸi⁵³
 that Shong HON
 det nprop
 And then there was the late Shong,

55 Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³ pəŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɰaŋ⁵⁵ ɸəŋ⁵⁵ɸi⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ , ɰa⁵⁵ wa³¹
 Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³ pəŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɰaŋ⁵⁵ ɸəŋ⁵⁵ -ɸi⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɰa⁵⁵ wa³¹
 Tangna under from person Shong HON and person so PROX HRS
 top post post nclf nprop prt n adv dem prt

Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³ pəŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ wa⁵³ do³¹ , kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³ pəŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ wa⁵³ do³¹ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
Tangna under have do LOC exploit do CUST COP
top post v v post v v prt prt

and it was down below Tangna mountain, down there it was, that Shong was killed by the raiders, together with the person he was with.

56 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³ ,
ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ Təŋ⁵⁵na⁵³
MED after MED Tangna
dem post dem top

And after that, over at Tangna,

57 təŋ⁵⁵mei⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ , ɕəŋ⁵⁵ɕi⁵³ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ra⁵³
təŋ⁵⁵mei⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ ɕəŋ⁵⁵ -ɕi⁵³ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ ra⁵³
what VOC Shong HON 3PL.POSS group
quant interj n pro

Shong's siblings —

58 Nəŋ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , Nəŋ⁵⁵ ʒəŋ⁵³ləŋ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
Nəŋ⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ Nəŋ⁵⁵ ʒəŋ⁵³ləŋ⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
first-born.female call do first-born.female Janglong call do person
nprop v v nprop nprop v v n

one called Nang, she was called Nang Janglong,

59 kɔŋ⁵⁵ ɕəŋ⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ du⁵⁵ ɕwɪl⁵⁵ɕwɪl⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
kɔŋ⁵⁵ ɕəŋ⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ du⁵⁵ ɕwɪl⁵⁵ [...] wa³¹
that Kyangsar place arrive bring PRFV HRS
det top n v v prt

and she was hauled away by them over to Kyangsar [in present-day Burma].

60 ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ʒɔŋ⁵⁵ ləŋ⁵⁵la⁵³ Tin⁵⁵ Puŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ , at⁵⁵
ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ʒɔŋ⁵⁵ ləŋ⁵⁵la⁵³ Tin⁵⁵ Puŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ at⁵⁵
two person man second-born.male first-born.male do.AGT do after escape
num nclf n nprop nprop v v post v

wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹du⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ at⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ , kɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹nun⁵³
 wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹du⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³ at⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ kɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹nun⁵³
 do CUST this oneself place escape continually that Nu.ethnic.group
 v prt det refl n v adv det nprop
 mə³¹li⁵³ a⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹jəŋ⁵³ .
 mə³¹li⁵³ a⁵⁵ pei⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³
 place HON Pei ALL marry NEG look
 n nprop post v v

After having two sons, Tin and Pung, she fled, escaping back to her old home and then later going over to the Nu River valley to marry A Pei, and she never returned.

61 a⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , ɔ⁵³ a⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 a⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɔ⁵³ a⁵⁵ pei⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 nprop call do VOC HON Pei call do
 v v interj nprop v v

His name was A Pei, A Pei was his name,

62 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ , ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹li⁵⁵pə³¹li⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵loŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹li⁵⁵ [...] le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ [...]

person MED 3-child so MED grandchild DISTR ALL return DISTR
 n dem n adv dem n post v

wa⁵³ .

wa⁵³

do

v

and they had children, and many grandchildren also who got married,

63 pə³¹li⁵⁵pə³¹li⁵⁵ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ jɔŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ mu³¹ , dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵
 pə³¹li⁵⁵ [...] ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ jɔŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ mu³¹ dəŋ³¹taŋ⁵⁵
 grandchild DISTR which NUMSUB person ALL marry MIR FIL
 n interrog num nclf post v prt interj

nə³¹sɔ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .

nə³¹- sɔ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹

MS know.AGT DUR

v prt

though which grandchildren then got married to whom I have no idea...

64 ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ a⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ a⁵⁵ pei⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵
 MED 3-child again HON Pei DIST
 dem n adv nprop dem

And that girl who went over to A Pei [Nang],

65 ə³¹du⁵³ra⁵³ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ra⁵³ at⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ at⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ , ɕi⁵³ gu⁵⁵gu⁵⁵
 ə³¹du⁵³ ra⁵³ əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ ra⁵³ at⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ at⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ɕi⁵³ gu⁵⁵ [...]
 own group 3PL.POSS group escape be escape say DUR die say PRFV
 pro pro v cop v v prt v v
 wa³¹ , mə³¹ɕi⁵³ wa³¹ .
 wa³¹ mə³¹- ɕi⁵³ wa³¹
 HRS NEG die HRS
 prt v prt

her own siblings were still alive, it was said, they had fled, it was said, they hadn't died.

66 ko⁵⁵ cəŋ⁵⁵sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ əl⁵³ , gu⁵⁵ wa³¹ , ə³¹gu⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
 ko⁵⁵ cəŋ⁵⁵sər⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ əl gu⁵⁵ wa³¹ ə³¹- gu⁵⁵ wa³¹
 that Kyangsar call have say HRS INTRS say HRS
 det nprop v v v prt v prt

They were over in that place Kyangsar, that's what people were saying.

67 ə³¹ja⁵³ ti⁵⁵ mei⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ti⁵⁵ mei⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 MED one thing so
 dem num nclf adv

And another thing —

68 ə³¹ja⁵³ hnnnn
 ə³¹ja⁵³
 MED
 dem

69 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 MED MED so exploit after that Tungmatu LOC
 dem dem adv v post det top post

when the pillaging was happened, over there at Tungmatu,

70 pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ε³¹wa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ,
 pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ε³¹wa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹
 common.people so exploit after message set.down do CUST
 n adv v post n v v prt
 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ,
 lə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹
 Buddhist.religious.figure AGT
 n post

when the people were being exploited, this message was passed down by the lama:

71 " tən⁵⁵tum⁵⁵ nu³¹ ŋa⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ε³¹wa⁵⁵ nə³¹kei⁵³ ləŋ³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ,
 tən⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ nu³¹ ŋa⁵³ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ ε³¹wa⁵⁵ nə³¹- kei⁵³ ləŋ³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 now after TOP 1SG common.people so MS exploit EMPH after
 adv prt pro n adv v prt post

"From now on, when they try to raid us,

72 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ε⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ tən⁵³
 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ε⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ [...] tən⁵³
 informal.chief informal.chief ALL MED this machete arrow DISTR divide up
 n n post dem dem n n v
 wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³
 wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³
 do CUST MED machete
 v prt dem n

there will be machetes for all the leaders, and lots of arrows will be distributed,

73 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , tən⁵⁵tum⁵⁵ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kei⁵³ le³¹
 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ tən⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tən⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kei⁵³ le³¹
 informal.chief ALL arrow distribute do now after 2PL exploit PURP
 n post n v v adv pro v post
 ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ be³¹ jaɿ⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kɔɿ⁵⁵ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ le³¹ pa³¹taŋ⁵⁵ ,"
 ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ be³¹ jaɿ⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kɔɿ⁵⁵ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ le³¹ pa³¹taŋ⁵⁵
 go LNK this machete INS 2PL that Lisu.ethnic.group ALL slaughter
 v prt det n post pro det nprop post v

guɿ⁵⁵ zɿn³¹ .
 guɿ⁵⁵ zɿn³¹
 say DUR
 v prt

arrows distributed for all the leaders, and from now on when they come to raid you, you will slaughter those Lisu," that's what the lama said.

74 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ ,
 ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ta³¹laɿ⁵⁵ [...] zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 orator orator ALL arrow DISTR hand.over do CUST COP
 n n post n v v prt prt

And to all the leaders he handed out arrow after arrow,

75 lə³¹jit⁵⁵ dɔn⁵⁵ .
 lə³¹jit⁵⁵ dɔn⁵⁵
 story narrate
 n v

that's the story that's told.

76 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuɿ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuɿ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ wa⁵³ tum⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹
 MED LOC again Tungmatu word do.AGT do after ADVZ
 dem post adv top n v v post prt
 pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ le³¹ mə³¹di⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ,
 pra⁵⁵se⁵³ kei⁵³ le³¹ m- ə³¹- di⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 common.people exploit PURP NEG INTRS go do CUST so
 n v post v v prt adv

And after he had said these words at Tungmatu, they no longer came to raid the people,

77 me⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ muɿ³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ , pra⁵⁵se⁵³ gə³¹ɲuɿn⁵³ , ə³¹məŋ⁵⁵
 me⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ muɿ³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ pra⁵⁵se⁵³ gə³¹ɲuɿn⁵³ ə³¹məŋ⁵⁵
 not.be so not.be MIR.SH say CUST common.people exist lose
 cop adv cop prt v prt n v v
 luŋ³¹ ma⁵⁵me⁵⁵ ?
 luŋ³¹ ma⁵⁵- m- ɛ⁵⁵
 RECPST.PRFV.INVIS POL NEG COP
 prt v

so if the lama hadn't said this, our people would no longer exist, isn't that right?

78 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ɕɔŋ⁵⁵ɕɔŋ⁵⁵ taŋ³¹ kei⁵³ me⁵⁵ ?
 tɕa⁵⁵bei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ɕɔŋ⁵⁵ [...] taŋ³¹ kei⁵³ m- ɛ⁵⁵
 long.ago one share DISTR RES exploit NEG COP
 adv num nclf prt v v

A long time ago we would have been pillaged out of existence, little by little, isn't that so?

79 (mən³¹wa⁵³ nu³¹ , kaŋ⁵⁵ bi⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ !
 mən³¹- wa⁵³ nu³¹ kaŋ⁵⁵ bi⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
 PROH do OPT tɕitsken give NMLZ MED
 v prt n v prt dem

(Don't do that, that's to feed the chickens!

80 ɛ⁵³ ... mən³¹bi⁵⁵ nu³¹ , ə³¹dɔi⁵⁵ lɔŋ⁵⁵ ra³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ , laŋ⁵⁵pə³¹bi⁵³ a⁵³
 ɛ⁵³ mən³¹- bi⁵⁵ nu³¹ ə³¹dɔi⁵⁵ lɔŋ⁵⁵ ra³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ laŋ⁵⁵- pə³¹- bi⁵³ a⁵³
 be PROH give OPT soon return VEN after JUSS IMP give okay
 cop v prt adv v prt post v interj
 .)

Don't feed it, in a little while when we're back, you can feed it.)

81 ə³¹ja⁵³ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ ɕu³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Tun³¹ma⁵³tuŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ba⁵⁵ rɔ⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ tɕe³¹ Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ ɕu³¹
 MED Tungmatu message set.down.AGT after ADVZ Lisu.ethnic.group also
 dem top n v post prt nprop adv
 rə³¹na⁵³ , ma⁵⁵mən³¹jəŋ⁵³ ?
 rə³¹na⁵³ ma⁵⁵- mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³
 pause POL NEG look
 v v

And only after this message was passed down at Tungmatu, did the Lisu stop coming, haven't you seen?

82 rə³¹na⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ .
 rə³¹na⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 pause do CUST so
 v v prt adv

They stopped coming,

83 kɔʔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ku⁵³ cən⁵⁵ɕi⁵³ lɛ³¹ ti⁵⁵ klɔŋ⁵³ zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³
kɔʔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ku⁵³ cən⁵⁵ -ɕi⁵³ lɛ³¹ ti⁵⁵ klɔŋ⁵³ zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³
that 1-father-in-law third-born.male HON ALL one long.thin.object hand.over do
det n nprop post num nclf v v

ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ Tin⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ Tin⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
MED 3-child second-born.male AGT so
dem n nprop post adv

And one of those arrows was given [by the lama] to my late uncle Kyen, which his son Tin later used

84 pə³¹su⁵³ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ hnenn .
pə³¹su⁵³ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
large.flying.squirrel shoot do CUST MED
n v v prt dem

to shoot a flying squirrel, they say.

85 " tən⁵⁵tum⁵⁵ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kɛi⁵³ lɛ³¹ di⁵³ bɛ³¹ , jaʔ⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³
tən⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ kɛi⁵³ lɛ³¹ di⁵³ bɛ³¹ jaʔ⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³duŋ⁵³
now after 2PL exploit PURP go LNK this machete
adv pro v post v prt det n

Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ paŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹dum⁵⁵ , " gwɔʔ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ,
Li⁵⁵su⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ paŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹dum⁵⁵ gwɔʔ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
Lisu.ethnic.group ALL from retaliate say DUR
nprop post post v v prt

"From now on, if the Lisu come to raid you, you will fight back against them with these machetes," so the lama said.

86 ta³¹klɔŋ⁵³ta³¹klɔŋ⁵³ ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ,
ta³¹ klɔŋ⁵³ [...] ka⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ zɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹
DEM long.thin.object DISTR informal.chief group ALL hand.over do CUST
n n n post v v prt

And to each the leaders and such, he distributed all the arrows,

87 tən⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tuʔ⁵⁵ do³¹ .
tən⁵³ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ Tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tuʔ⁵⁵ do³¹
divide up do CUST MED Tungmatu LOC
v v prt dem top post

And so at Tungmatu

88 $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{m}\epsilon^{55}$ $\text{l}\epsilon^{31}\text{ma}^{55}$ $\text{m}\epsilon^{31}\text{ɔ}^{53}$ mu^{31} nu^{31} ,
 $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{m}\epsilon^{55}$ $\text{l}\epsilon^{31}\text{ma}^{55}$ $\text{m}\epsilon^{31}-\text{ɔ}^{53}$ mu^{31} nu^{31}
 so not.be Buddhist.religious.figure NEG do.AGT DAY.PRFV.INVIS TOP
 adv cop n v prt prt

$\text{pra}^{55}\text{se}^{53}$ ti^{55} $\text{ɕ}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ ta^{31} $\text{m}\epsilon^{31}\text{kei}^{53}$.

$\text{pra}^{55}\text{se}^{53}$ ti^{55} $\text{ɕ}\text{ɔ}^{55}$ ta^{31} $\text{m}\epsilon^{31}-\text{kei}^{53}$

common.people one share RES NEG eat

n num nclf prt v

if it hadn't been for the lama, half our people would have not had more than one share of it all to eat for themselves.

plaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³ (The Man Whose Wife Was a Ghost)

1 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 person one person TOP FIL
 n num nclf prt interj

There once was a man,

2 plaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³ sa³¹ə³¹zən⁵⁵
 plaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³ sa³¹- ə³¹- zən⁵⁵
 ghost female CAUS INTRS hand.over
 n n v

who took a she-ghost for his wife,

3 plaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³ sa³¹ə³¹zən⁵⁵
 plaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³ sa³¹- ə³¹- zən⁵⁵
 ghost female CAUS INTRS hand.over
 n n v

who married a she-ghost.

4 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 again FIL
 adv interj

Of course

5 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nu³¹ , tɛi⁵³ ɛŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ mə³¹sə⁵⁵
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ mi³¹ nu³¹ tɛi⁵³ ɛŋ⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ mə³¹- sə⁵⁵
 person AGT TOP be.big be R/M NEG know.AGT
 n post prt v v v

the man didn't realize, just couldn't imagine that's what had happened.

6.1 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 MED all MED FIL
 dem quant dem interj

But after a while

6.2 pə³¹ma⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ xru^{ʔ55} .

pə³¹ma⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ xru^{ʔ55}
 woman MED TOP be.worn.out be.thin
 n dem prt v v

his wife started getting terribly thin,

7 xru^{ʔ55} ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ra³¹ nu³¹ , ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹ , əŋ³¹ʃəŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ kri⁵³ gu^{ʔ55} tɕi³¹
 xru^{ʔ55} ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ra³¹ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹ əŋ³¹ʃəŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ kri⁵³ gu^{ʔ55} tɕi³¹
 be.thin person VEN TOP again TOP husband ask say CUST
 v n prt prt adv prt n v v prt

ɛ⁵³ .

ɛ⁵³

COP

prt

she just kept getting thinner and thinner, and so then the husband asked her,

8 kri⁵³ sa³¹ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹ ,

kri⁵³ sa³¹ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹
 ask NMLZ TOP again TOP
 v prt prt adv prt

he went and he asked her,

9 əŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gu^{ʔ55} wa³¹ ,

əŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gu^{ʔ55} wa³¹
 3SG woman ALL so say HRS
 pro n post adv v prt

he went to his wife and this is what he asked her:

10 " a⁵³ , na⁵³ na⁵³ nu³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹xru^{ʔ55} , " gu^{ʔ55} tɕi³¹ ,

a⁵³ na⁵³ na⁵³ nu³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹- xru^{ʔ55} gu^{ʔ55} tɕi³¹
 ah 2SG 2SG TOP why CAUSAL MS be.thin say CUST
 interj pro pro prt adv post v v prt

$\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ wa^{31} , $\text{a}\eta^{31}\text{jo}\text{?}^{55}\text{pei}^{55}$ mi^{31} o^{53} .
 $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ wa^{31} $\text{a}\eta^{31}\text{jo}\text{?}^{55}\text{pei}^{55}$ mi^{31} o^{53}
 so say HRS husband AGT do.AGT
 adv v prt n post v

"So why is it you're getting so thin?" That's what he said, the husband.

11 $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{na}\text{?}^{55}$, " ηa^{53} nu^{31} $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}\text{par}^{55}$ mi^{31} nu^{31} , $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}\text{par}^{55}$
 $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{na}\text{?}^{55}$ ηa^{53} nu^{31} $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ - par^{55} mi^{31} nu^{31} $\text{u}^{55}\text{zu}^{55}$ - par^{55}
 MED all 1SG TOP before time CAUSAL TOP before time
 dem quant pro prt adv post prt adv
 nu^{31} ,
 nu^{31}
 TOP
 prt

And after that she replied, "It's because before, before we were married —

12 $\text{a}^{31}\text{pei}^{53}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{mei}^{53}$ $\text{mə}^{31}\text{kei}^{53}$ — kei^{53} $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{mə}^{31}\text{kei}^{53}$ mi^{31} $\text{xru}\text{?}^{55}$, " $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$
 $\text{a}^{31}\text{pei}^{53}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{mei}^{53}$ mə^{31} - kei^{53} kei^{53} $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ mə^{31} - kei^{53} mi^{31} $\text{xru}\text{?}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$
 1-father 1-mother NEG bite eat MED NEG bite CAUSAL be.thin say
 n n v v dem v post v v
 zin^{31} , $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ wa^{31} .
 zin^{31} $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ wa^{31}
 DUR so say HRS
 prt adv v prt

I didn't eat the things that my mother and father used to eat, that's why I'm getting so thin," that's what she said.

13 $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{na}\text{?}^{55}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nu^{31} ,
 $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{na}\text{?}^{55}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nu^{31}
 MED all MED TOP
 dem quant dem prt

And she went on,

14 " $\text{a}^{31}\text{pei}^{53}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{mei}^{53}$ kei^{53} $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{pə}^{31}\text{la}^{53}$ bu^{31} , " $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ zin^{31} , $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$
 $\text{a}^{31}\text{pei}^{53}$ $\text{a}^{31}\text{mei}^{53}$ kei^{53} $\text{a}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ pə^{31} - la^{53} bu^{31} $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$ zin^{31} $\epsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{gu}\text{?}^{55}$
 1-father 1-mother eat MED IMP seek AND say DUR so say
 n n v dem v prt v prt adv v

zin³¹ sə³¹lan⁵³ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 zin³¹ sə³¹lan⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³
 DUR dispatch HRS COP
 prt v prt prt

"Go find the things my father and mother used to eat," she said, and with that she sent him off.

15 əŋ³¹ɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ le³¹ sə³¹lan⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 əŋ³¹ɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ le³¹ sə³¹lan⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 husband ANTIE dispatch say CUST COP
 n post v v prt prt

They say she sent her husband off with those words,

16 əŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵mei⁵³ mi³¹ .
 əŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ *mei⁵³ mi³¹
 3SG wife female AGT
 pro n post

that wife of his.

17 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ , ɔ⁵³ kaiɕi ɔ⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ kaiɕi ɔ⁵³
 MED all TOP seek PURP go say oh start do.AGT
 dem quant prt v post v v interj v v

And with that they say that he started off in search of what she wanted,

18 la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 seek PURP go NMLZ MED TOP
 v post v prt dem prt

he went off looking for it,

19 la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ja⁵⁵ja⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ ,
 la⁵³ le³¹ di⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ja⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵
 seek PURP go NMLZ MED TOP PROX PROX ALL return say
 v post v prt dem prt dem post v v

mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dal⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ , ja⁵⁵ja⁵⁵ le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dal⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ [...] le³¹ loŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 path side from PROX ALL return NMLZ MED TOP
 n n post dem post v prt dem prt
 He went off to look for her food, and then they say he came back, he came back from the road,

20 mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dal⁵⁵ do³¹ ə³¹blaŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dal⁵³ do³¹ ə³¹blaŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 path side LOC arrive NMLZ MED TOP
 n n post v prt dem prt
 was just off the road arriving back home,

21 tɔm⁵⁵pa⁵⁵ də³¹pɔm⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ nu³¹ .
 tɔm⁵⁵pa⁵⁵ də³¹pɔm⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ nu³¹
 ? ? say CUST TOP
 n v v prt prt
 when he turned over what he had ??

22 ku³¹tɕi⁵⁵ do³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ri⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 ku³¹tɕi⁵⁵ do³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ri⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 circular.food.chest LOC so bear MED TOP
 n post adv v dem prt
 what he'd been carrying this whole way in the bamboo food chest.

23 əŋ³¹joŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ mi³¹ puŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ .
 əŋ³¹joŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ mi³¹ puŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 husband AGT open.up do COP
 n post v v prt
 The husband opened up the chest,

24.1 puŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsei⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³ , na⁵³ , ə³¹tsei⁵³ , ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ xrei⁵⁵
 puŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsei⁵³ ʒin³¹ rɔŋ⁵³ na⁵³ ə³¹tsei⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ xrei⁵⁵
 open.up do be.shocked DUR sit oh be.shocked person lower.leg
 v v v prt v interj v n n

ʔ³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ur⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 ʔ³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ur⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 person arm; hand MED TOP
 n n dem prt

and opening it up he was shocked, shocked to find a human foot, a human arm.

24.2 ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ʔi⁵³ xru⁵⁵ !
 ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ʔi⁵³ xru⁵⁵
 be.worn.out be.thin
 v v

But she was so terribly thin!

24.3 sə³¹ri⁵⁵ , gu⁵⁵ me⁵⁵ , sə³¹ri⁵⁵ wa⁵³ .
 sə³¹- ri⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵ m ɛ⁵⁵ sə³¹- ri⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 CAUS bear say NEG COP CAUS bear do
 v v v v v

So he'd been made to go get those things.

25 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ — sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ cu⁵³ le³¹ ʔ³¹blaŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹
 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ cu⁵³ le³¹ ʔ³¹blaŋ⁵⁵ sa³¹
 MED all all MED TOP again home ALL arrive NMLZ
 dem quant quant dem prt adv n post v prt
 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ɛŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ɛŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ mi³¹ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 MED TOP 3SG woman AGT MED TOP
 dem prt pro n post dem prt

And after all that, he arrived back at home to his wife.

26 tɕi⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ kei⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ʔi⁵³ bu⁵³ di³¹
 tɕi⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ kei⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ji³¹k^wa⁵³ ʔi⁵³ bu⁵³ di³¹
 be.small MED MED eat all TOP be.worn.out be.fat IMM.VIS.PRFV
 v dem dem v quant prt v v prt

wa³¹ !

wa³¹

HRS

prt

She had eaten just a little, and she was becoming so huge!

27 **əŋ³¹tʊŋ⁵⁵** **nə³¹rɔŋ⁵³** **ʒin³¹** **ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵** **gəm⁵³** .
 əŋ³¹- tʊŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- rɔŋ⁵³ ʒin³¹ ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵ gəm⁵³
 NOM corner MS sit DUR cut.meat be.good
 n v prt v v

You just sit there in the corner chopping up all that meat.

28.1 **əŋ³¹tʊŋ⁵⁵** **nə³¹rɔŋ⁵³** **ʒin³¹** **ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵** **sə³¹** , **ji³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³** **bʊr⁵³**
 əŋ³¹- tʊŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- rɔŋ⁵³ ʒin³¹ ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵ sə³¹ ji³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ bʊr⁵³
 NOM corner MS sit DUR cut.meat NMLZ be.worn.out be.fat
 n v prt v prt v v

di³¹ **wa³¹** ."

di³¹ wa³¹

IMM.VIS.PRFV HRS

prt prt

You just sit there in the corner chopping up all that meat, and you're becoming became fatter and fatter!"

28.2 **ə³¹ja⁵³** **sə³¹** **nu³¹** , **ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵** **əŋ³¹ʒɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵** **mɛŋ⁵⁵** **ʒəŋ⁵³** **mə³¹ʒaŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹** ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹ nu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ əŋ³¹ʒɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ mɛŋ⁵⁵ ʒəŋ⁵³ mə³¹- ə³¹ʒaŋ⁵⁵ -ɕu
 MED NMLZ TOP again husband eye look NEG dare R/M
 dem prt prt adv n n v v

And the husband didn't dare look at what was right in front of his eyes,

29 **mɛŋ⁵⁵** **ʒəŋ⁵³** **mə³¹ʒaŋ⁵⁵** , **ə³¹ja⁵³** **sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵** , **ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵**
 mɛŋ⁵⁵ ʒəŋ⁵³ m- ə³¹ʒaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵
 eye look NEG dare MED all again
 n v v dem quant adv

he didn't dare believe what he was seeing, and again after all this [he said]:

30 **ji³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³** **bʊr⁵³** **sə³¹** **ə³¹ja⁵³** **nu³¹** , **əŋ³¹ʒɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵** **nu³¹** , **dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵**
 ji³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ bʊr⁵³ sə³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ əŋ³¹ʒɔŋ⁵⁵pei⁵⁵ nu³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵
 be.worn.out be.fat NMLZ MED TOP husband TOP FIL
 v v prt dem prt n prt interj
ɕəm⁵³dɔŋ⁵³ **ap⁵⁵** **gʊŋ⁵⁵** **ɕin³¹** , **ɕəm⁵³dɔŋ⁵³** **ap⁵⁵** **sə³¹** **ə³¹ja⁵³** **nu³¹** ,
 ɕəm⁵³dɔŋ⁵³ ap⁵⁵ gʊŋ⁵⁵ ɕin³¹ ɕəm⁵³dɔŋ⁵³ ap⁵⁵ sə³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 poison.arrowhead shoot say EMPH poison.arrowhead shoot NMLZ MED TOP
 n v v prt n v prt dem prt

ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹

ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ nu³¹

again TOP

adv prt

She was getting so enormous! And so at last the husband shot a poison arrow at her, that's what they say, and then

31 kaiçi əŋ⁵³pə³¹ma⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , çi⁵³ di³¹ çi⁵³ , ə³¹ja⁵³

kaiçi əŋ⁵³ pə³¹ma⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ çi⁵³ di³¹ çi⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³

start 3SG woman MED TOP die IMM.VIS.PRFV die MED

v n dem prt v prt v dem

əŋ³¹pə³¹ma⁵⁵ çi⁵³ di³¹ wa³¹ .

əŋ³¹- pə³¹ma⁵⁵ çi⁵³ di³¹ wa³¹

3SG.POSS woman die IMM.VIS.PRFV HRS

n v prt prt

she started— she started to die, that wife of his finally died.

32 çi⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , kaiçi əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³pei⁵³ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , gwaŋ⁵⁵

çi⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ kaiçi əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³ *pei⁵³ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ gwaŋ⁵⁵

die all MED TOP start 3-son-in-law male again MED TOP say

v quant dem prt v n adv dem prt v

le³¹ di⁵³ gwaŋ⁵⁵ tçi³¹ , ə³¹ku⁵³pei⁵³ le³¹ ,

le³¹ di⁵³ gwaŋ⁵⁵ tçi³¹ ə³¹ku⁵³ *pei⁵³ le³¹

PURP go say CUST 1-father-in-law male ANTIE

post v v prt n post

And after she had died, the man set off and went to tell his father-in-law what had happened.

33 " na⁵³ əŋ³¹tçəl⁵³mei⁵³ nu³¹ çi⁵³ di³¹ , " gwaŋ⁵⁵ çin³¹ ,

na⁵³ əŋ³¹tçəl⁵³ *mei⁵³ nu³¹ çi⁵³ di³¹ gwaŋ⁵⁵ çin³¹

2SG 3-child female TOP die IMM.VIS.PRFV say EMPH

pro n prt v prt v prt

"Your daughter is dead," said [the son-in-law],

34 " ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tçəl⁵³mei⁵³ nu³¹ tən⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ , ε³¹wa⁵⁵ nu³¹ mə³¹çi⁵³

ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tçəl⁵³ *mei⁵³ nu³¹ tən⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³ ε³¹wa⁵⁵ nu³¹ mə³¹- çi⁵³

1SG 3-child female TOP what from reason so TOP NEG die

pro n prt interrog post n adv prt v

tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹ ɛ⁵³ , " guɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ,
 tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹ ɛ⁵³ guɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 maybe be say DUR
 prt cop v prt

"What could have possibly caused my daughter to die? Maybe she isn't dead," said the father-in-law.

35 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ , " ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³mei⁵³ nu³¹ , tən⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ *mei⁵³ nu³¹ tən⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³
 so say HRS COP 1SG 3-child female TOP what from reason
 adv v prt prt pro n prt interrog post n
 mə³¹çi⁵³ tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 mə³¹- çi⁵³ tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹ ɛ⁵³
 NEG die maybe COP
 v prt prt
 that's what he said. "What could possibly have caused my daughter to die?

36 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ çi⁵³ bɛ³¹ nu³¹ , ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³tɕəl⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ , na⁵³ ti⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ çi⁵³ bɛ³¹ nu³¹ ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ *tɕəl⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ na⁵³ ti⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³
 so die LNK TOP 1SG 3-child DIM MED 2SG one half 1SG
 adv v prt prt pro n dem pro num num pro
 ti⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ kei⁵³ niŋ³¹ , " guɿ⁵⁵ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ti⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ kei⁵³ niŋ³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³
 one half eat OPT.1SG say so say HRS COP
 num num v prt v adv v prt prt
 But if she is dead, my dear little child, you eat one half of her and I'll eat the other half," that's what he said,

37 ə³¹ku⁵³pei⁵³ mi³¹ ɔ⁵³ , ə³¹ku⁵³pei⁵³ mi³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ , guɿ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ku⁵³ *pei⁵³ mi³¹ ɔ⁵³ ə³¹ku⁵³ *pei⁵³ mi³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ guɿ⁵⁵
 1-father-in-law male AGT do.AGT 1-father-in-law male AGT say say
 n post v n post v v
 çin³¹ , guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ çin³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 çin³¹ guɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ çin³¹ ɛ⁵³
 EMPH say HRS EMPH COP
 prt v prt prt prt
 And so the father-in-law did and this is what he said.

38 mən⁵⁵ wət⁵⁵ dən⁵⁵ , əŋ³¹ɕa⁵⁵ do³¹ , ɲi³¹k^wa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ mən⁵⁵
 mən⁵⁵ wət⁵⁵ dən⁵⁵ əŋ³¹- ɕa⁵⁵ do³¹ ɲi³¹k^wa⁵³ ɕi⁵³ mən⁵⁵
 divination practice.divination read 3SG.POSS meat LOC be.worn.out divination
 n v v n post v n
 wət⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 wət⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 practice.divination say CUST COP
 v v prt prt

He did the divination over her flesh, with all his might he was doing the divination, they say.

39 əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³mei⁵³ əŋ³¹ɕa⁵⁵ do³¹ , mən⁵⁵ wət⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
 əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ *mei⁵³ əŋ³¹- ɕa⁵⁵ do³¹ mən⁵⁵ wət⁵⁵ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
 3-child female 3SG.POSS meat LOC divination practice.divination NMLZ MED
 n n post n v prt dem
 nu³¹ nu³¹ nu³¹ , den⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ .
 nu³¹ nu³¹ nu³¹ den⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³
 TOP TOP TOP speak.convincingly say do.AGT
 prt prt prt v v v

Over his daughter's flesh he said the divination, and it spoke the truth.

40 " ɲa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³mei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ɕəm⁵³ — dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³dəŋ⁵³ mi³¹ ,
 ɲa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ *mei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ɕəm⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕəm⁵³dəŋ⁵³ mi³¹
 1SG 3-child female MED TOP knife FIL poison.arrowhead INS
 pro n dem prt n interj n post
 kuŋ⁵⁵ mən⁵⁵ əl⁵³ ɛ⁵³ɛ⁵³ , " guŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ , guŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ .
 kuŋ⁵⁵ mən⁵⁵ əl ɛ⁵³ ɛ⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
 also divination have be be say COP say HRS NMLZ MED TOP
 adv n v cop v prt v prt prt dem prt

"My daughter died on someone's poison arrow. There is also a sign!" he said, that's what the father-in-law said.

41 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ , mən⁵⁵ den⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu³¹ , əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ mən⁵⁵ den⁵⁵ sa³¹ nu³¹ əŋ³¹tɕuəm⁵⁵
 MED all divination speak.convincingly NMLZ TOP 3-stepmother
 dem quant n v prt prt n

əŋ³¹ku⁵³ — əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³pei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ at⁵⁵ , ə³¹ra⁵³du⁵⁵du⁵⁵ at⁵⁵
 əŋ³¹ku⁵³ əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³ *pei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ at⁵⁵ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ at⁵⁵
 3-maternal.uncle 3-son-in-law male MED TOP escape everywhere escape
 n n dem prt v adv v
 gu⁵⁵ ɸin³¹ ɛ⁵³ ,
 gu⁵⁵ ɸin³¹ ɛ⁵³
 say EMPH COP
 v prt prt

And after this, when the divination had spoken true, the — the son-in-law fled wherever he could,

42 at⁵⁵at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ di³¹ nu³¹ .
 at⁵⁵ [...] wa⁵³ di³¹ nu³¹
 escape PRFV do AND TOP
 v v prt prt

he fled and he fled, kept trying to escape,

43 ə³¹ra⁵⁵du⁵⁵du⁵⁵ at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ .
 ə³¹ra⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ at⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 everywhere escape do COP
 adv v v prt

he took in every direction at once.

44 ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ laŋ⁵⁵ tɕem⁵⁵ mə³¹ʒi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³pei⁵³ le³¹
 ə³¹ni⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ laŋ⁵⁵ tɕem⁵⁵ m- ə³¹ʒi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³ *pei⁵³ le³¹
 two three mile side NEG catch.up do COP 3-son-in-law male ANTIE
 num num nclf n v v prt n post

For two, three kilometers on the road the son-in-law stayed ahead, wasn't caught by his father-in-law.

45 na⁵³ tə — dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ , na⁵³ le³¹ — dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ — ti⁵⁵ ʒɔ⁵⁵ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵
 na⁵³ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ na⁵³ le³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ʒɔ⁵⁵ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵
 oh FIL 2SG ANTIE FIL one one person meet
 interj interj pro post interj num num nclf v
 ʒɔ⁵⁵mei⁵⁵pei⁵³ ti⁵⁵ ʒɔ⁵⁵ , təŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹tsim⁵³ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵buur⁵³ ʒəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 ʒɔ⁵⁵mei⁵⁵ *pei⁵³ ti⁵⁵ ʒɔ⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹tsim⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ duŋ⁵⁵buur⁵³ ʒəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 elder male one person what goatee so beard grow.hair person
 n num nclf interrog n adv n v n

tə³¹xrum⁵⁵ ɔ̌⁵³ ɛ⁵³ .
 tə³¹xrum⁵⁵ ɔ̌⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 meet do.AGT COP
 v v prt

Then he came across an old man, an old man with a goatee, he ran into a man with a long beard.

46 duŋ⁵⁵buɹ⁵³ ɔ̌ŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵xrum⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ,
 duŋ⁵⁵buɹ⁵³ ɔ̌ŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tə³¹xrum⁵⁵ [...] wa⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 beard grow.hair person meet PRFV do so say HRS
 n v n v v adv v prt

He ran into an old with a long beard, who asked him this:

47.1 " na⁵³ ja⁵⁵ nu³¹ , na⁵³ ja⁵⁵ nu³¹ , təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹at⁵⁵ ?"
 na⁵³ ja⁵⁵ nu³¹ na⁵³ ja⁵⁵ nu³¹ təŋ⁵⁵ca⁵³ mi³¹ nə³¹- at⁵⁵
 2SG PROX TOP 2SG PROX TOP why CAUSAL MS escape
 pro dem prt pro dem prt adv post v

"You, yes you, why are you running like this?"

47.2 guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ .
 guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³
 say HRS MED
 v prt dem

that's what he said,

48 ɔ̌⁵⁵mei⁵⁵pei⁵³ ɛ⁵³ .
 ɔ̌⁵⁵mei⁵⁵ *pei⁵³ ɛ⁵³
 elder male COP
 n prt

that old man.

49 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naɹ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹ , " ŋa⁵³ nu³¹ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ na³¹grəŋ⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naɹ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guɹ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ŋa⁵³ nu³¹ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ nə³¹- ə³¹grəŋ⁵³
 MED all so say HRS 1SG TOP ghost AGT MS stay.close
 dem quant adv v prt pro prt n post v

ə³¹ja⁵³ , pləŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ na³¹grəŋ⁵³ bɛ³¹ at⁵⁵ , " gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ pləŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ nə³¹- ə³¹grəŋ⁵³ bɛ³¹ at⁵⁵ gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³
 MED ghost AGT MS stay.close LNK escape say HRS COP
 dem n post v prt v v prt prt

And this is what the younger man replied, "There's a ghost chasing me, that's why I'm trying to get away!"

50 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ , " na⁵³ nu³¹ mə³¹gɔl⁵⁵ , pə³¹li⁵⁵ a⁵³ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹naŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ na⁵³ nu³¹ mə³¹- gɔl⁵⁵ pə³¹li⁵⁵ a⁵³
 MED all TOP 2SG TOP NEG need grandchild oh
 dem quant prt pro prt v n interj

And then the [old man] said, "Don't be afraid, grandson,

51 na⁵³ nu³¹ duŋ⁵⁵bʊr⁵³ nə³¹kaŋ⁵³ nə³¹tsim⁵³ , duŋ⁵⁵bʊr⁵³ ə³¹sum⁵³ ləŋ⁵³
 na⁵³ nu³¹ duŋ⁵⁵bʊr⁵³ nə³¹kaŋ⁵³ nə³¹tsim⁵³ duŋ⁵⁵bʊr⁵³ ə³¹sum⁵³ ləŋ⁵³
 2SG TOP beard 1-grandfather goatee beard three long.flat.object
 pro prt n n n n num nclf
 pə³¹tɛŋ⁵⁵ , " gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
 pə³¹- tɛŋ⁵⁵ gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 IMP pull.out.hair say HRS
 v v prt

just pull three hairs out of grandpa's beard," he said.

52 " ti⁵⁵ laŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ti⁵⁵ ləŋ⁵³ pə³¹ɕai⁵³ , " gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ti⁵⁵ laŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ti⁵⁵ ləŋ⁵³ pə³¹- ɕai⁵³ gʊŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³
 one mile LOC one long.flat.object IMP toss say HRS COP
 num n post num nclf v v prt prt

"After one mile, put down one hair."

53 ə³¹ja⁵³ sa³¹ nu³¹ , nə³¹kɛ⁵³ nə³¹kɛ⁵³ mə³¹ʒi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ sa³¹ nu³¹ nə³¹kɛ⁵³ nə³¹kɛ⁵³ m- ə³¹ʒi⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 MED NMLZ TOP the.more the.more NEG catch.up do
 dem prt prt adv adv v v

And then even as he ran further and further, the son-in-law still managed not to be caught,

58 " na⁵³ ɕu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ru⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ku⁷⁵⁵ , lɔ⁷⁵⁵ mən³¹əl⁵³
na⁵³ ɕu³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ ɕiŋ⁵⁵ru⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ku⁷⁵⁵ lɔ⁷⁵⁵ mən³¹- əl⁵³
2SG also MED TOP FIL tree.root LOC also return PROH have
pro adv dem prt interj n post adv v v
ɛ⁵³ , ɕiŋ⁵⁵u⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ku⁷⁵⁵ , lɔ⁷⁵⁵ mən³¹əl⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , " gu⁷⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gu⁷⁵⁵
ɛ⁵³ ɕiŋ⁵⁵u⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ku⁷⁵⁵ lɔ⁷⁵⁵ mən³¹- əl⁵³ ɛ⁵³ gu⁷⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gu⁷⁵⁵
be treetop LOC also return PROH have be say DUR so say
cop n post adv v v cop v prt adv v
wa³¹ .
wa³¹

HRS

prt

"Whether you come down the trunk or whether you keep climbing to the top, there'll be no escaping," that's what he said.

59 ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹na⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ , ju⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁷⁵⁵ əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³pei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ,
ə³¹ja⁵³ sə³¹na⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹ ju⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁷⁵⁵ əŋ³¹səŋ⁵³ *pei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ nu³¹
MED all MED TOP down that 3-son-in-law male MED TOP
dem quant dem prt adv det n dem prt
tɕi⁵⁵ ku⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵⁵ ta⁷³¹ pə³¹rɛ⁷⁵⁵ wa³¹ ,
tɕi⁵⁵ ku⁷⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵⁵ ta⁷³¹ pə³¹rɛ⁷⁵⁵ wa³¹
urine also piss.inadvertently RES fear HRS
n adv v prt v prt

And after all that, the son-in-law could only piss his pants out of fear —

60 ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
be CUST be CUST COP
cop prt cop prt prt

that's how they tell it!

Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵, sər⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ klot⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ (Ki Sar, the Man Born From a Thigh)

1 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 MED person
 dem n

That man

2 sər⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ klot⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ .
 sər⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ klot⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 upper.leg from emerge do person
 n post v v n

was the one who emerged from of a thigh.

3 hnnnn ...

4 mə³¹nu⁵⁵ mi³¹
 mə³¹nu⁵⁵ mi³¹
 long.period.of.time CAUSAL
 adv post

After a long time,

5 ti⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ca⁵³ tɕɛ³¹
 ti⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ca⁵³ tɕɛ³¹
 one year approximately reach.time ADVZ
 num n prt v prt

after about a year had passed,

6 tui⁵⁵ kra⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ra⁵³ pɔʔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ .
 tui⁵⁵ kra⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ra⁵³ pɔʔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 short.time strongman become
 adv n v

he had long since turned into a giant,

7 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ kra⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ra⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ kra⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ra⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 MED strongman become after
 dem n v post

Once he had become such a giant,

8 ʔ³¹pei⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵
 ʔ³¹pei⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵
 3-father and
 n conn

his mother and father

9 ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ bi⁵³ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ bi⁵³ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 food give do LNK
 n v v prt

would give him food

10 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ kɛi⁵³ ca⁵³ wa⁵³ , ɕa⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ lo⁵⁵kur⁵⁵ .
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ kɛi⁵³ ca⁵³ wa⁵³ ɕa⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ lo⁵⁵kur⁵⁵
 so MED food eat ABIL do meat catty bamboo.basket
 adv dem n v v v n nclf n

and he would just eat it all up, a whole big bamboo basket of meat,

11 **hnnnn** ...

12 ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ lo⁵⁵kur⁵⁵ ŋuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʔ³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ .
 ʔ³¹za⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ lo⁵⁵kur⁵⁵ ŋuŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ʔ³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 food catty bamboo.basket eat.drink.up do person become
 n nclf n v v n v

he had become a person who could wolf down a whole basket of meat.

13 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 ʔ³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹
 MED so become do after TOP
 dem adv v v post prt

So once he'd become like this,

14 **hnnnn** ..

15.1 **kɔ⁵⁵ tɛ³¹sa⁵⁵sa⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵ mɛ³¹dəm⁵³ , " plaŋ⁵⁵ nei⁵³ me⁵⁵ a⁵³ ?"**
 kɔ⁵⁵ tɛ³¹sa⁵⁵ [...] luŋ⁵⁵ mɛ³¹dəm⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ nei⁵³ m- ɛ⁵⁵ a⁵³
 DIST initially INTS rock above ghost 2SG.AGT NEG COP Q
 pro adv n post n pron v prt

his father first thought to smash him against a rock, asking "Are you a ghost or not?"

15.2 **gwi⁵⁵ , əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹duɔp⁵⁵ .**
 gwi⁵⁵ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ duɔp⁵⁵
 say 3-father so smash
 v n adv v

and then his father dashed him against the rock.

16 **ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ə³¹duɔp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ duɔp⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹
 MED LNK rock LOC smash do LNK also
 dem prt n post v v prt adv

But when he tried to dash him against that rock,

17 **ə³¹ja⁵³ luŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ci⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹təl⁵⁵ .**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ luŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵ci⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹- təl⁵⁵
 MED rock from same do INTRS roll
 dem n post adv v v

the giant just rolled away from the rock just the same,

18 **ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ɔ⁵³ wa³¹**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ [...] wa³¹
 MED LNK MED from do.AGT PRFV HRS
 dem prt dem post v prt

that's just exactly what he did.

19.1 " mə³¹çi⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ təŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nə⁵³ ?"
 mə³¹- çi⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ təŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nə³¹- ɛ⁵³
 NEG die person what person MS be
 v n interrog n v

"What kind of person is it that won't die?"

19.2 guŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .
 guŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 say DUR
 v prt

said the father.

20 ja⁵⁵ le³¹ lu⁵³lu⁵³ wa³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹mi⁵³ do³¹ də³¹grəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ bə³¹ ɕu³¹
 ja⁵⁵ le³¹ lu⁵³ [...] wa³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹mi⁵³ do³¹ də³¹grəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ bə³¹ ɕu³¹
 PROX ALL take PRFV HRS this fire LOC burn do LNK also
 dem post v prt det n post v v prt adv

And he took the child and stuck him on a fire to burn,

21 ŋu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵³ tum⁵⁵ mal⁵³ wa³¹ .
 ŋu⁵⁵ duŋ⁵³ tum⁵⁵ m- al⁵³ wa³¹
 appearance be.burned after NEG have HRS
 n v post v prt

but the child was just as before, not burned at all,

22 ŋu⁵⁵ klot⁵⁵ lu⁵³ ə³¹glei⁵³ɕu³¹ .
 ŋu⁵⁵ klot⁵⁵ lu⁵³ ə³¹glei⁵³ɕu³¹
 appearance pull.out take jump
 n v v v

he pulled himself out of it with a jump.

23 ə³¹ja⁵³ bə³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹mi⁵³ ŋə⁵⁵ lu⁵³lu⁵³ wa³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bə³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹mi⁵³ ŋə⁵⁵ lu⁵³ [...] wa³¹
 MED LNK MED fire from take PRFV HRS
 dem prt dem n post v prt

So then his father took him from the fire,

24 kɔŋ⁵⁵ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ tɕəm³¹mra⁵³ tɕat⁵⁵ .
 kɔŋ⁵⁵ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ tɕəm³¹mra⁵³ tɕat⁵⁵
 that briar path so MED young.person throw.away
 det n n adv dem n v

and threw the youth into a patch of briar,

25 bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsɔt⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ mal⁵³ , ə³¹ja⁵³
 bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsɔt⁵⁵ tum⁵⁵ m- al⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³
 briar path LOC also be.pricked after NEG have MED
 n n post adv v post v dem
 dɔ³¹jan⁵³jan⁵³ wa⁵³ .
 dɔ³¹jan⁵³ [...] wa⁵³
 climb PRFV do
 v v

but somehow not even that briar did anything prick him, and he climbed his way right out.

26 əŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ kuŋ⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ , ka⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ləŋ³¹ rəŋ⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 əŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ kuŋ⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ka⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ləŋ³¹ rəŋ⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 3SG MED also DIST MED different LOC EMPH live person become
 pro dem adv pro dem adv post prt v n v

Here or there, whatever place it was, the youth went off to live in his own way — somewhere else.

27 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED LNK
 dem prt

28 hnnnn ... " ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ , bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ nə³¹ca⁵³
 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ nə³¹- ca⁵³
 MED LOC also briar LOC also so MS ABIL
 dem post adv n post adv adv v

ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ,
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 person
 n

"Here too, also on the thorn bush!" [the father had said.] "What kind of person have you become?"

29.1 **təŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nɛ⁵³ ?**"
 təŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ nə³¹- ɛ⁵³
 what person MS be
 interrog n v
 What kind of person are you?"

29.2 **gwi⁵⁵ zin³¹**
 gwi⁵⁵ zin³¹
 say DUR
 v prt
 he said.

30 **kɔŋ⁵⁵ dahai ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵**
 kɔŋ⁵⁵ dahai ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵
 that large.body.water water ALL throw.away
 det n n post v
 When he threw him into all that water,

31 **ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ nu³¹**
 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ nu³¹
 water ALL throw.away do LNK TOP
 n post v v prt prt
 when he threw him into the river,

32 **ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ dɔr⁵³ mə³¹jəŋ⁵³ .**
 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ dɔr⁵³ mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³
 water ALL throw.away do emerge NEG look
 n post v v v v
 threw him into the river that time, he emerged and disappeared from sight.

33 **ə³¹ja⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ dɔr⁵³ mə³¹jəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ .**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ dɔr⁵³ mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED water ALL throw.away do emerge NEG look do LNK
 dem n post v v v v v prt

When he threw him into the river that time, he emerged and disappeared from sight.

34 **ŋɔ⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵**
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵
 up Buddhist.religious.figure
 adv n
 That lama up there,

35 **tən⁵⁵laŋ⁵³ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ wa⁵³**
 tən⁵⁵ laŋ⁵³ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 now time Buddhist.religious.figure do
 adv n v
 the one who was lama at the time,

36 **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ le³¹ ŋu⁵⁵ tap⁵⁵ wa⁵³** ,
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ le³¹ ŋu⁵⁵ tap⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 person ANTIE appearance set.up do
 n post n v v
 the father went to him to divine the child's whereabouts:

37 " **ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ dɔr⁵⁵ mə³¹jəŋ⁵³ zɪn³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵** ,
 ŋa⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ dɔr⁵⁵ mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³ zɪn³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 1SG 3-child so water ALL throw.away time NEG look DUR so
 pro n adv n post v vclf v prt adv
 "After throwing my child in the river that time, I haven't seen him.

38 **lu- luŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹duɔp⁵⁵ be³¹** , **luŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ci⁵⁵ci⁵⁵ ə³¹təl⁵⁵** , **tə³¹mi⁵³**
 luŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ duɔp⁵⁵ be³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ci⁵⁵ci⁵⁵ ə³¹- təl⁵⁵ tə³¹mi⁵³
 rock ALL smash LNK rock from also same INTRS roll fire
 n post v prt n post adv adv v n
də³¹grəŋ⁵³ be³¹ , **tə³¹mi⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵**
 də³¹grəŋ be³¹ tə³¹mi⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵
 burn LNK fire from also DIST ALL go
 v prt n post adv pro post v
 When I smashed him against a rock, he rolled right away from the rock, just the same, and when I burned him in the fire, he stepped right out of it.

39 **bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ dɔ³¹ , bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsot⁵⁵ dəm⁵³**
bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ dɔ³¹ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsot⁵⁵ dəm⁵³
briar ALL throw.away LNK TEMP briar from also be.pricked be.full
n post v prt post n post adv v v
mal⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
m- əl ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
NEG have person so
v n adv

I threw him into a briar patch and yet he came away from there without getting pricked at all,

40 **ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹jəŋ⁵³ ."**
ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ mə³¹- jəŋ⁵³
MED LNK water ALL throw.away do MED 3-child NEG look
dem prt n post v v dem n v

and finally when I threw him in the water the child just disappeared from sight."

41 **ɔ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ nu³¹ ,**
ɔ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ nu³¹
VOC MED LNK TOP
interj dem prt prt

So then [the lama said]:

42 " **kɔŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³əl⁵³ ra³¹ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³ ,**
kɔŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ [...] ra³¹ wa³¹ ɛ⁵³
that ghost exist INTS MIR.FH HRS COP
det n v prt prt prt

"There are indeed ghosts in this world, I know it,

43 **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³əl⁵³ ra³¹ wa³¹ , xɔr⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ jə³¹ru⁵⁵ əl⁵³**
ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ [...] ra³¹ wa³¹ xɔr⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ jə³¹ru⁵⁵ əl⁵³
person eat ghost exist INTS MIR.FH HRS Hor call one kind have
n v n v prt prt nprop v num n v
Doŋ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ jə³¹ru⁵⁵ əl⁵³
Doŋ⁵⁵ lən⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ jə³¹ru⁵⁵ əl⁵³
Doq call one kind have
nprop v num n v

man-eating ghosts, one kind called Hor and one kind called Do.

44 **pləŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əl⁵³**
pləŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əl
ghost so have
n adv v

There are such ghosts,

45 **Diŋ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ɲə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵**
Diŋ⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ ɲə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵
Di call one kind
nprop v num n

and one kind called Di,

46 **ɲə⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ bjer⁵³ ʒin³¹ kei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³**
ɲə⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ bjer⁵³ ʒin³¹ kei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³
up from fly DUR eat MED person eat MED
adv post v prt v dem n v dem

who flies down from on high and eats people.

47 **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ — də³¹gu⁵³ ʒəŋ⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹**
ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ti⁵⁵ də³¹gu⁵³ ʒəŋ⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹
person one nine person ADVZ
n num num nclf prt

Only after eating nine people

48 **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pa⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ pləŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ ."**
ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ pa⁵⁵ gəm⁵³ pləŋ⁵⁵ əl
person belly be.good ghost have
n n v n v

is the ghost's stomach be good and full."

49 **ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɲə⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ le³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ ,**
ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɲə⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ le³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
MED LNK up Buddhist.religious.figure ALL so say HRS
dem prt adv n post adv v prt

So spoke the lama—

50 əŋ³¹peɪ⁵³ əŋ³¹meɪ⁵³ mi³¹ guɪ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
əŋ³¹peɪ⁵³ əŋ³¹meɪ⁵³ mi³¹ guɪ⁵⁵ wa³¹
3-father 3-mother AGT say HRS
n n post v prt

and then the father and mother spoke—

51 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ , " na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹ ,
ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹
MED LNK 2SG 3-child have MIR.FH
dem prt pro n v prt

[Or no, the lama again:] "Your child is still alive, I know it,

52 na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹ ."
na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹
2SG 3-child have MIR.FH
pro n v prt

your child is still alive."

53 ŋu⁵⁵ tap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , " na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹ , ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pə³¹la⁵³ɕu³¹
ŋu⁵⁵ tap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ na⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹ ə³¹ra⁵⁵ pə³¹- la⁵³ -ɕu³¹
appearance set.up do 2SG 3-child have MIR.FH where IMP seek 12DU
n v v pro n v prt interrog v

Diving the child's whereabouts, the lama said, "Your child still lives, go seek out your child.

54 ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ nə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ mal⁵³ bɛ³¹ , əl⁵³ ra³¹ juɪ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ,
ŋaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹ nə³¹- tɕat⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ m- əl⁵³ bɛ³¹ əl⁵³ ra³¹ juɪ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵
water ALL MS throw.away TEMP NEG have LNK have MIR below water
n post v post v prt v prt adv n

Though you threw him in the water, he still lives down there by the river,

55 ə³¹ja⁵³ dahai
ə³¹ja⁵³ dahai
MED large.body.water
dem n

all that water,

56 hnnnn ... tɕem⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
tɕem⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
side from
n post

along the river bank,

57 ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹la⁵³ɕu³¹ , " gʷɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹- la⁵³ -ɕu³¹ gʷɿ⁵⁵ wa³¹
MED IMP seek 12DU say HRS
dem v v prt

go look for him there.

58 ɔ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ hnnnn ... Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ ʃɔ⁵⁵ , ɛ⁵⁵ mə³¹ɕi⁵³ mə³¹wa⁵³ .
ɔ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ ʃɔ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ mə³¹- ɕi⁵³ mə³¹- wa⁵³
VOC MED NUMSUB person this NEG die NEG do
interj dem nprop nprop num nclf dem v v

And indeed that man Ki Sar had not died.

59 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dahai , tɕem⁵⁵ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , ŋaŋ⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵
ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ dahai tɕem⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lɔn⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵
so water large.body.water side water from find do waterside
adv n n n post v v n
ŋaŋ⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lɔn⁵⁵ .
ŋaŋ⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lɔn⁵⁵
waterside from find
n post v

And along the shore of that great river they went searching for him, looking all along the river bank,

60 ɔ⁵³ , ʃu⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵mi⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ , tsu⁵⁵u⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
ɔ⁵³ ʃu⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵ -mi⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ tsu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
VOC below lake tail ALL go do LNK lake head from
interj adv n post v v prt n post

and when they went downriver, there came from upriver

61 tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ sa³¹ .
 tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ sa³¹
 bow shoot NMLZ
 n v prt

an arrow shot from a crossbow.

62 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵
 MED Ki Sar
 dem nprop nprop

It was Ki Sar.

63 ɔ⁵⁵ ju²⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵
 ɔ⁵⁵ ju²⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵
 oh below DIST
 interj adv pro

And down over there-

64 hnnnn ... ŋɔ⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵u⁵⁵ le³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ be³¹
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ le³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ be³¹
 up lake head ALL climb do LNK
 adv n post v v prt

and then when they went upriver,

65 ju²⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵mi⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ , tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ luŋ³¹ .
 ju²⁵⁵ tsu⁵⁵ -mi⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ luŋ³¹
 below lake tail from bow shoot UP
 adv n post n v prt

from downriver there came an arrow shot from a crossbow.

66 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ əl⁵³ ra³¹ mit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ əl⁵³ ra³¹ mit⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 MED LNK have MIR.FH think.of
 dem prt v prt v

He's definitely here, they thought,

67 ə³¹ja⁵³ əl⁵³ ra³¹ mit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ əl ra³¹ mit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED have MIR.FH think.of do LNK
 dem v prt v v prt

He must still be alive, they thought.

68 gwi⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹nəm⁵⁵ .
 gwi⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹nəm⁵⁵
 really of.course
 adv adv

It was true, of course.

69 ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɕu³¹ mu³¹ rəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ , ŋɔ⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ wa³¹ luŋ⁵⁵duŋ⁵³ ja⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ ɕu³¹ mu³¹ rəŋ⁵³ wa⁵³ ŋɔ⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ wa³¹ luŋ⁵⁵duŋ⁵³ ja⁵⁵
 MED 3-child also MIR.SH sit do up PROX ADVZ cave PROX
 dem n adv prt v v adv dem prt n dem

wa³¹ dɔ³¹ ,

wa³¹ dɔ³¹

ADVZ LOC

prt post

Our child must live here [they thought] in this kind of cave,

70 ɕa⁵⁵xrap⁵⁵ tɛi⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɔ⁵³ wa³¹ .
 ɕa⁵⁵ xrap⁵⁵ tɛi⁵⁵ wa³¹ ɔ⁵³ wa³¹
 meat hang in.this.way ADVZ do.AGT ADVZ
 n adv prt v prt

hanging all his meat up like this.

71 kei⁵³ zin³¹ rəŋ⁵³ mu³¹ wa³¹ , jaɿ⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵sum⁵³ mi³¹ dən⁵⁵ɕu³¹ zin³¹ ,
 kei⁵³ zin³¹ rəŋ⁵³ mu³¹ wa³¹ jaɿ⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵sum⁵³ mi³¹ dən⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ zin³¹
 eat DUR sit MIR.SH ADVZ this animal.hide INS pad R/M DUR
 v prt v prt prt pro n post v prt

He must just sit around here eating meat, animal skins covering everything,

72.1 **rəŋ⁵³** **mɯ³¹** **wɑ³¹** , **tə³¹lwi⁵⁵** **ap⁵⁵ɕu³¹** , **ɕɑ⁵⁵** **ap⁵⁵ɕu³¹** , **rəŋ⁵³** **mɯ³¹**
 rəŋ⁵³ **mɯ³¹** **wɑ³¹** **tə³¹lwi⁵⁵** **ap⁵⁵** -ɕu **ɕɑ⁵⁵** **ap⁵⁵** -ɕu **rəŋ⁵³** **mɯ³¹**
 sit MIR.SH HRS bow shoot R/M meat shoot R/M sit MIR.SH
 v prt prt n v n v v prt

wɑ³¹ .

wɑ³¹

HRS

prt

just sitting here, shooting his bow, shooting at game, just sitting here.

72.2 " **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³** **ə³¹ja⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵**
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ **ə³¹ja⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵**
 person MED from
 n dem post

And indeed from then on, people

73 **ɕɑ⁵⁵** **sət⁵⁵** **sɑ³¹** **ɕu³¹** **ə³¹ja⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵** **faming** **ɔ⁵³** **ɛ⁵³** , **gwɿ⁵⁵** **ə³¹ja⁵³** .
 ɕɑ⁵⁵ **sət⁵⁵** **sɑ³¹** **ɕu³¹** **ə³¹ja⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵** **faming** **ɔ⁵³** **ɛ⁵³** **gwɿ⁵⁵** **ə³¹ja⁵³**
 meat kill NMLZ also MED from invent do.AGT COP say MED
 n v prt adv dem post v v prt v dem

would kill animals and invent this way of living by hunting, so it is said,

74 **ə³¹ja⁵³** **Ki⁵⁵** **Sər⁵⁵** **mi³¹** **ɔ⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵** , **ə³¹ja⁵³**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ **Ki⁵⁵** **Sər⁵⁵** **mi³¹** **ɔ⁵³** **paŋ⁵⁵** **ə³¹ja⁵³**
 MED Ki Sar AGT do.AGT start MED
 dem nprop nprop post v post dem

and it was Ki Sar who started doing this.

75 **ə³¹ja⁵³** **bɛ³¹** ...
 ə³¹ja⁵³ **bɛ³¹**
 MED LNK
 dem prt

And so...

76 **hnnnn** ...

77 ḡɔ⁵⁵ muɾ⁵⁵ [ʔ] , muɾ⁵⁵ [ʔ] muɾ⁵⁵ [ʔ] le³¹ tɔp⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ [ʔ] wa⁵³ be³¹ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵
 ḡɔ⁵⁵ muɾ⁵⁵ muɾ⁵⁵ muɾ⁵⁵ le³¹ tɔp⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ wa⁵³ be³¹ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵
 up sky sky sky ALL catch 12DU do LNK 3-father and
 adv n n n post v v prt n conn

lɔn⁵⁵ wa³¹ ,

lɔn⁵⁵ wa³¹

find HRS

v prt

And it was all the way up there, nearly in the sky [ʔʔ], that his father and mother found him,

78 ɕa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ , ɕa⁵⁵xrap⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵u⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ .
 ɕa⁵⁵ kei⁵³ wa⁵³ ɕa⁵⁵ xrap⁵⁵ luŋ⁵⁵ u⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
 meat eat do meat hang rock head LOC
 n v v n n post

as he sat there eating meat, in his cave of hanging meat.

79 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ , ɔ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ləŋ³¹ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵ , mə³¹duɾ⁵⁵ wa⁵³wa⁵³ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ ɔ⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ləŋ³¹ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵ mə³¹duɾ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ [...]
 MED LNK VOC so EMPH 3-father and go.to.hell do INTS
 dem prt interj adv prt n conn interj v

tə³¹sa⁵⁵sa⁵⁵ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kri⁵³ wa⁵³ .
 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ [...] əŋ³¹pei⁵³ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kri⁵³ wa⁵³
 initially INTS 3-father AGT so ask do
 adv n post adv v v

And so his father and mother were cursing him, and then this is what his father asked him—

80 ɔ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ pe⁵⁵ ʔɔɾ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɣuɾ⁵⁵ wa³¹ :
 ɔ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ pe⁵⁵ ʔɔɾ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɣuɾ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 oh 3-child NUMSUB person so say HRS
 interj n num nclf adv v prt

Or no, it was their child who spoke to them thus:

81.1 " ə³¹tɕuɯm⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵ne⁵³ ɕu³¹ ?"
 ə³¹tɕuɯm⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵- nɔ³¹- ɛ⁵³ ɕu³¹
 1-wife.paternal.uncle POL MS COP also
 n v adv

"You're my aunt, aren't you?"

81.2 **gʷɿ⁵⁵ wɑ³¹** ,
gʷɿ⁵⁵ wɑ³¹
 say HRS
 v prt

he said.

82.1 " **ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ mɑ⁵⁵nɛ⁵³ ɕwɿ³¹ ?**"
ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ mɑ⁵⁵- nə³¹- ɛ⁵³ ɕwɿ³¹
 1-uncle.paternal POL MS COP also
 n v adv

"You're my uncle, aren't you?"

82.2 **gʷɿ⁵⁵ wɑ³¹**
gʷɿ⁵⁵ wɑ³¹
 say HRS
 v prt

he said.

83 " **ə³¹tɕuɯ⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ nɛ⁵³ ɕwɿ³¹ bɛ³¹ , ɛ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ dən³¹tɛi⁵³**
ə³¹tɕuɯ⁵⁵ nəm⁵⁵ nə³¹- ɛ⁵³ ɕwɿ³¹ bɛ³¹ ɛ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵⁵ dən³¹ tɛi⁵³
 1-wife.paternal.uncle of.course MS be also LNK this this so be.big
 n adv v adv prt dem dem v

ɕɑ⁵⁵pʷuɯ⁵⁵

ɕɑ⁵⁵pʷuɯ⁵⁵

animal.skin

n

If you're my aunt, you two should go ahead and take a great big animal skin,

84 **ja⁵⁵ nei⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ju⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹tsɑ⁵⁵ ta³¹ .**"
ja⁵⁵ nei⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ju⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹tsɑ⁵⁵ ta³¹
 this 2SG.AGT from down ALL fall.down RES
 pro pron post adv post v prt

take it from the ones that have fallen down there."

85 " **kei⁵³ wɑ⁵³ ə³¹tsən⁵³ nei⁵³ lan⁵⁵ ?**"
kei⁵³ wɑ⁵³ ə³¹tsən⁵³ nei⁵³ lən⁵⁵
 eat do person 2SG.AGT call
 v v n pron v

"You, person eating, what's your name?" [asked the father].

86 " Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ .
 Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵
 Ki Sar call
 nprop nprop v

"My name is Ki Sar.

87 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED LNK
 dem prt

88 ə³¹tɕum⁵⁵ ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ nɛ⁵³ ɕu³¹ bɛ³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ ni³¹ɕi⁵⁵ ,
 ə³¹tɕum⁵⁵ ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ nə³¹- ɛ⁵³ ɕu³¹ bɛ³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ ni³¹ɕi⁵⁵
 1-wife.paternal.uncle 1-uncle.paternal MS be also LNK this 1SG scraps
 n n v adv prt det pro n
 ə³¹kraŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ʒin³¹ pə³¹kei⁵³ɕu³¹ .
 ə³¹- kraŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ʒin³¹ pə³¹- kei⁵³ -ɕu³¹
 INTRS quick MED DUR IMP eat 12DU
 v dem prt v

And if you really are my uncle and my aunt, take a look, you two, come and eat what I have left over.

89 ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ ə³¹pei⁵³ ə³¹mei⁵³ nɛ⁵³ ɕu³¹ bɛ³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵xrap⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹wəŋ⁵³ ə³¹pei⁵³ ə³¹mei⁵³ nə³¹- ɛ⁵³ ɕu³¹ bɛ³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵ xrap⁵⁵ paŋ⁵⁵
 1-uncle.paternal 1-father 1-mother MS be also LNK this meat hang from
 n n n v adv prt det n post

If you are my uncle or my father or my mother, from this meat hanging up here,

90 ə³¹gra⁵³ taŋ³¹ na³¹gra⁵³ɕu³¹ taŋ³¹ , pə³¹kei⁵³ɕu³¹ , " gwi⁵⁵ wa³¹
 ə³¹gra⁵³ taŋ³¹ na³¹- ə³¹gra⁵³ -ɕu³¹ taŋ³¹ pə³¹- kei⁵³ -ɕu³¹ gwi⁵⁵ wa³¹
 be.full.of.food RES MS be.full.of.food 12DU RES IMP eat 12DU say HRS
 v prt v prt v prt

eat your fill till your stomachs are full."

91 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} Ki^{55} Sər^{55} , ŋo^{55} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ lɛ^{31} luŋ^{55} ,
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} Ki^{55} Sər^{55} ŋo^{55} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ lɛ^{31} luŋ^{55}
MED LNK Ki Sar up Buddhist.religious.figure ALL fly.up
dem prt nprop nprop adv n post v

And so Ki Sar went to the lama up there.

92 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ kei^{53} plaŋ^{55} əl^{53} wa^{31} mi^{31} , di^{53} ra^{31} wa^{31} .
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ kei^{53} plaŋ^{55} əl^{53} wa^{31} mi^{31} di^{53} ra^{31} wa^{31}
person eat ghost have HRS CAUSAL go VEN HRS
n v n v prt post v prt prt

As soon as he heard there were man-eating ghosts, he showed up right away,

93 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ lɛ^{31} ɕaŋlian wa^{53} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ ra^{31} .
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ lɛ^{31} ɕaŋlian wa^{53} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ ra^{31}
MED ALL discuss do PURP go VEN
dem post v v post v prt

he went there to talk with the lama.

94 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
MED LNK
dem prt

And so

95 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} nur^{31} , ŋo^{55} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ do^{31}
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} nur^{31} ŋo^{55} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ do^{31}
MED Ki Sar TOP up Buddhist.religious.figure LOC
dem nprop nprop prt adv n post

and so Ki Sar went up there to the lama,

96 rəŋ^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ lɛ^{31}
 rəŋ^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ lɛ^{31}
be.present person ALL
v n post

to the person there serving as lama —

97 $\text{ɕiŋ}^{55}\text{dʊŋ}^{53}$ tɛi^{53}
 ɕiŋ^{55} - dʊŋ^{53} tɛi^{53}
 tree big be.big
 n v

and it was as big as a tree

98 hnnnn ... nʊt^{55} $\text{pɑi}^{55}\text{kɔ}^{55}$ dɔ^{31} $\text{ɕiŋ}^{55}\text{dʊŋ}^{53}$ dɔp^{55} tɛi^{53} nʊt^{55} , ɛ^{55}
 nʊt^{55} $\text{pɑi}^{55}\text{kɔ}^{55}$ dɔ^{31} ɕiŋ^{55} - dʊŋ^{53} dɔp^{55} tɛi^{53} nʊt^{55} ɛ^{55}
 tobacco rattan.basket LOC tree big very be.big tobacco this
 n n post n adv v n dem

$\text{dɔŋ}^{31}\text{mrɔŋ}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{rɔŋ}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ —
 dɔŋ^{31} mrɔŋ^{53} $\text{sə}^{31}\text{rɔŋ}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$
 so be.long set.down do MED
 v v v dem

it was as big as a tree the cigarette he set down int the basket before the lama, and it was so long

99 kɔ^{55} lɛ^{31} lɔŋ^{31} $\text{rə}^{31}\text{mʊt}^{55}$ wa^{53} ca^{53} ta^{31} , nʊt^{55} ŋa^{55} mʊ^{31} wa^{31} .
 kɔ^{55} lɛ^{31} lɔŋ^{31} $\text{rə}^{31}\text{mʊt}^{55}$ wa^{53} ca^{53} ta^{31} nʊt^{55} ŋa^{55} mʊ^{31} wa^{31}
 DIST ALL EMPH cloud do ABIL RES tobacco drink MIR.FH HRS
 dem post prt n v v prt n v prt prt

that all around there it made a cloud when the lama smoked it.

100 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nʊt^{55} ŋa^{55} wa^{53} bɛ^{31} , $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} mi^{31} kri^{53} wa^{53} ,
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ nʊt^{55} ŋa^{55} wa^{53} bɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} mi^{31} kri^{53} wa^{53}
 MED tobacco drink do LNK MED Ki Sar AGT ask do
 dem n v v prt dem nprop nprop post v v

And while the lama was smoking his cigarette, Ki Sar asked him,

101 " ju^{55} dɔ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ ma^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{dɛ}^{55}$ $\text{pəŋ}^{31}\text{ɔ}^{53}$
 ju^{55} dɔ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ - ma^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{sə}^{31}\text{dɛ}^{55}$ pəŋ^{31} - ɔ^{53}
 down LOC person nine nine PL person extinguish INCH do.AGT
 adv post n num num prt n v v
 , $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ ma^{55} tɕɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$, $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$,
 $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{dɔ}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ - ma^{55} tɕɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$
 nine nine PL ADVZ be.full.of.food be.full.of.food
 num num prt prt v v

"How can you not know that down below there are ghosts that devour nine people at a time, that will destroy

mankind, that only get full after eating nine people?

102.1 **pləŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ , " gʷɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .**
 pləŋ⁵⁵ əl gʷɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 ghost have say DUR
 n v v prt

There are such ghosts," he said,

102.2 " **na⁵³ mɛɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹boŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ ?"**
 na⁵³ mɛɿ⁵⁵ nə³¹- boŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
 2SG eye MS be.blind Q
 pro n v prt

"Are you blind?"

102.3 **gʷɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ , " ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹ʃəŋ⁵³ʃəŋ⁵³ ,**
 gʷɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ pə³¹- ʃəŋ⁵³ [...]
 say DUR MED IMP look INTS
 v prt dem v

he said, "why don't you have a look, just have a look," he said,

103 **mə³¹u⁵⁵ sə³¹naɿ⁵⁵ kə⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ plan⁵⁵ taɿ³¹ pə³¹ɔ⁵⁵ , " gʷɿ⁵⁵ , ə³¹ja⁵³ lə³¹ —**
 mə³¹u⁵⁵ sə³¹naɿ⁵⁵ kə⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ plan⁵⁵ taɿ³¹ pə³¹- ɔ⁵⁵ gʷɿ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³
 smoke all DIST ALL scatter RES IMP do.AGT say MED
 n quant pro post v prt interj v dem
la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ mi³¹
 la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ mi³¹
 Buddhist.religious.figure AGT
 n post

Clear away all this smoke here," he said. And the lama —

104 " **gʷɿ⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ " la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ səp⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ rəŋ⁵³ wə⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ mi³¹ , "**
 gʷɿ⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵ la⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ səp⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ rəŋ⁵³ wə⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ mi³¹
 really Buddhist.religious.figure nearby LOC sit do person AGT
 adv n adv post v v n post

$\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ jaŋ^{53} wa^{53} , $\text{gwi}^{55}\text{səŋ}^{55}$ əl^{53} wa^{53} plaŋ^{55} əl^{53} mu^{31} ,
 $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ jaŋ^{53} wa^{53} $\text{gwi}^{55}\text{səŋ}^{55}$ əl wa^{53} plaŋ^{55} əl mu^{31}
 so look do really have do ghost have MIR.SH
 adv v v adv v v n v prt

"It's true!" said someone sitting next to the lama "It's true! I've seen it and it's true, there are ghosts,

105 $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ jo^{55} tɕɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$ wa^{53} ."
 $\varepsilon^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{tsəŋ}^{53}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ $\text{də}^{31}\text{gu}^{53}$ jo^{55} tɕɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gra}^{53}$ wa^{53}
 so person nine nine person ADVZ be.full.of.food do
 adv n num num nclf prt v v

ghosts that are only full after eating nine people."

106 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 MED LNK
 dem prt

So it was,

107 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} , $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ mu^{31} wa^{31} $\text{pə}^{31}\text{rai}^{55}$.
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ Ki^{55} Sər^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ mu^{31} wa^{31} $\text{pə}^{31}\text{rai}^{55}$
 MED LNK MED nprop nprop go MIR.SH HRS still
 dem prt dem v prt prt adv

so it was that Ki Sar went after all,

108 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ wa^{53} , $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31} $\text{la}^{55}\text{ma}^{55}$ lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ wa^{53} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 MED LNK Buddhist.religious.figure ALL go do MED LNK
 dem prt n post v v dem prt

he went up to the lama.

109 " $\text{nə}^{31}\text{kra}^{55}$ $\text{ɛ}^{55}\text{bɛ}^{31}$, nei^{53} sət^{55} sa^{31} $\text{pə}^{31}\text{ɔ}^{55}$, " gwi^{55}
 $\text{nə}^{31}\text{-kra}^{55}$ $\text{ɛ}^{55}\text{bɛ}^{31}$ nei^{53} sət^{55} sa^{31} $\text{pə}^{31}\text{-ɔ}^{55}$ gwi^{55}
 MS be.formidable be LNK 2SG.AGT kill NMLZ IMP do.AGT say
 v conn emph v prt interj v

ʒin³¹ .

ʒin³¹

DUR

prt

"If you're mighty and powerful, go and do it, go and kill them," said the lama,

110 ʅ³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ tui⁵⁵ ʅ³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹rəm⁵⁵ [ʔ] dəŋ³¹ka⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ [ʔ] dɔ³¹ , hnnnn ...
ʅ³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ tui⁵⁵ ʅ³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹- rəm⁵⁵ dəŋ³¹ ka⁵⁵ -ka⁵⁵ dɔ³¹
MED LNK short.time MED NEG make.sufficient ? ? LOC
dem prt adv dem v post

And then in a little while, that wasn't all, there were other sorts of talk as well [ʔ]....

111 ɐŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ mə³¹du^ʔ55 wa⁵³wa⁵³ wa³¹ .
ɐŋ³¹pei⁵³ dɔ³¹g^wan⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ mə³¹du^ʔ55 wa⁵³ [...] wa³¹
3-father and ALL go.to.hell do INTS HRS
n conn post interj v prt

And Ki Sar went cursing to his father and mother.

112 " ɛ⁵³ , na⁵³ ɐŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ nə³¹sɔ^ʔ55 bɛ³¹ ,
ɛ⁵³ na⁵³ ɐŋ³¹tɕəl⁵³ nə³¹- sɔ^ʔ55 bɛ³¹
COP 2SG 3-child MS consider LNK
cop pro n v prt

"If you recognized me as your offspring,

113 tɐŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ nə³¹du^p55 ?
tɐŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹dəm⁵³ nə³¹- du^p55
what do NMLZ rock above MS bang
interrog v prt n post v

what were you doing dashing me against a rock?

114 tɐŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ tɔ³¹mi⁵³ nu³¹ mə³¹kuŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ , tɐŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹wa⁵³
tɐŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ tɔ³¹mi⁵³ nu³¹ mə³¹kuŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- tɕat⁵⁵ tɐŋ⁵⁵ nə³¹- wa⁵³
what do NMLZ fire TOP firepit MS throw.away what MS do
interrog v prt n prt n v interrog v

bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹ləŋ⁵³ lɛ³¹ nə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ ?
 bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ mə³¹ləŋ⁵³ lɛ³¹ nə³¹- tɕat⁵⁵
 briar path ALL MS throw.away
 n n post v

What were you doing tossing me into a fire, what were you doing throwing me into a briar patch?

115.1 təŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ nə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ ?"
 təŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ sa³¹ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ nə³¹- tɕat⁵⁵
 what do NMLZ water ALL MS throw.away
 interrog v prt n post v

What were you doing throwing me into the river?"

115.2 gwaŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ gwaŋ⁵⁵ .
 gwaŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ gwaŋ⁵⁵
 say DUR say
 v prt v

that's what he was saying.

116 a⁵³ , əŋ³¹pɛi⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gwaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ wa³¹ .
 a⁵³ əŋ³¹pɛi⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gwaŋ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ wa³¹
 ah 3-father and so say do CUST HRS
 interj n conn adv v v prt prt

Ah! And this is what his parents said,

117 hnnnn ... plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ ɕu³¹ əŋ³¹pɛi⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵ sa⁵⁵ mu³¹ mɛ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ .
 plaŋ⁵⁵ əl ɕu³¹ əŋ³¹pɛi⁵³ də³¹g^wan⁵⁵ sa⁵⁵ mu³¹ m- ɛ⁵⁵ əl
 ghost have also 3-father and know MIR NEG COP have
 n v adv n conn v prt v

his father and mother who knew that there are ghosts out there in the world.

118 " ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹duɔp⁵⁵ bɛ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ luŋ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ duɔp⁵⁵ bɛ³¹
 MED LNK rock ALL smash LNK
 dem prt n post v prt

"I dashed you against the rock

119 **luŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ la³¹greŋ⁵⁵ ri³¹ wa⁵³waŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ , " guŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ mi³¹**
 luŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ la³¹- greŋ⁵⁵ ri³¹ wa⁵³ [...] -ŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ mi³¹
 rock ADVZ JUSS be.hard EXPER do PRFV 1SG be say 3-father AGT
 n prt v prt v cop v n post

ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹nan⁵³ .

ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹nan⁵⁵

so reply

adv v

to make you as hard as a rock," so his father replied to him,

120 " **tə³¹mi⁵³ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹mi⁵³ əŋ³¹saŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ mə³¹lai⁵³**
 tə³¹mi⁵³ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ tə³¹mi⁵³ əŋ³¹saŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ mə³¹lai⁵³
 fire ALL throw.away LNK this fire strength ADVZ blaze
 n post v prt det n n prt n

wa³¹

wa³¹

ADVZ

prt

"As for throwing you into the fire, that was to make you as blaze with strength like a fire,

121 **laŋ⁵⁵nə³¹kraŋ⁵⁵ , " guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ , əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ .**
 laŋ⁵⁵- nə³¹- kraŋ⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ əŋ³¹pei⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ guŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹
 JUSS MS be.formidable say CUST 3-father so say CUST
 v v prt n adv v prt

so that you would be mighty," so his father said.

122 " **bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ , jaŋ⁵⁵ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ wa³¹ plaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹**
 bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ le³¹ tɕat⁵⁵ be³¹ jaŋ⁵⁵ bəŋ⁵⁵xru⁵⁵ wa³¹ plaŋ⁵⁵ le³¹
 briar ALL throw.away LNK this briar ADVZ ghost ALL
 n post v prt det n prt n post

la³¹xru⁵⁵ bu³¹ wa⁵³ tɕat⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ , " guŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹ .

la³¹- xru⁵⁵ bu³¹ wa⁵³ tɕat⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ zɪn³¹

JUSS chafe AND do throw.away COP say DUR

v prt v v prt v prt

Throwing you into the thorn bush — that was so the ghost would prick itself on you, that's why we threw you in.

123 " ^{ḡaŋ}55 ^{le}31 ^{tɕat}55 ^{bɛ}31 ^{ḡaŋ}55 ^{əŋ}31^{saŋ}55 ^{wa}31 ^{laŋ}55^{nə}31^{tei}53 ^{ri}31
^{ḡaŋ}55 ^{le}31 ^{tɕat}55 ^{bɛ}31 ^{ḡaŋ}55 ^{əŋ}31^{saŋ}55 ^{wa}31 ^{laŋ}55- ^{nə}31- ^{tei}53 ^{ri}31
water ALL throw.away LNK water strength ADVZ JUSS MS be.big EXPER
n post v prt n n prt v
^{wa}53 , ^{tɕat}55 ^ɛ53 , " ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{ʒin}31
^{wa}53 ^{tɕat}55 ^ɛ53 ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{ʒin}31
do throw.away COP say DUR
v v prt v prt

And throwing you into the river, that was for you would become huge and bold the way a river is."

124 ^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{wa}31 ^{Ki}55 ^{Sər}55 ^{ɕu}31 ^{le}31 , ^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{əŋ}31^{pei}53 ^{mi}31
^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{wa}31 ^{Ki}55 ^{Sər}55 ^{ɕu}31 ^{le}31 ^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^{gɯŋ}55 ^{əŋ}31^{pei}53 ^{mi}31
so say HRS Ki Sar also ANTIE so say 3-father AGT
adv v prt nprop nprop adv post adv v n post
^{gɯŋ}55 .
^{gɯŋ}55
say
v

That's what he said to Ki Sar, and that's what his father said.

125 " ^ə31^{ja}53 ^{bɛ}31 , " ^{hn}nnn , " ^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^ɛ55^{bɛ}31
^ə31^{ja}53 ^{bɛ}31 ^ɛ31^{wa}55 ^ɛ55 ^{bɛ}31
MED LNK so be LNK
dem prt adv conn

[And Ki Sar replied]: "So if that's how it is,

126 ^{mə}31^{gɯ}53 ^{ti}55 ^{gɯ}55 ^{pa}31^{tə}31^{tɕon}55^{ɕu}31 ,
^{mə}31^{gɯ}53 ^{ti}55 ^{gɯ}55 ^{pa}31- ^{tə}31^{tɕon}53 -^{ɕu}31
horse one animal IMP prepare.item 12DU
n num nclf v

prepare a horse for me,

127 ^{hn}nnn

128 ɕəm^{53} ti^{55} lap^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{a}^{55}$ bɛ^{31} ti^{55} ɕa^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{təŋ}^{55}$ ɕəm^{53}
 ɕəm^{53} ti^{55} lap^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{a}^{55}$ bɛ^{31} ti^{55} ɕa^{55} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{təŋ}^{55}$ ɕəm^{53}
knife one side ANTIE so hack.down LNK one hundred fall.over knife
n num nclf post adv v prt num n v n
 ti^{55} bləŋ^{53} $\text{pa}^{31}\text{tə}^{31}\text{tɕən}^{55}\text{ɕu}^{31}$, " gwi^{55} wa^{31} ,
 ti^{55} bləŋ^{53} $\text{pa}^{31}-$ $\text{tə}^{31}\text{tɕən}^{53}$ $-\text{ɕu}^{31}$ gwi^{55} wa^{31}
one instrument IMP prepare.item 12DU say HRS
num nclf v v prt
prepare a sword that with one slash can make a hundred men fall,

129 " pləŋ^{55} sət^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ pəŋ^{53} niŋ^{31} , " gwi^{55} ,
 pləŋ^{55} sət^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ pəŋ^{53} niŋ^{31} gwi^{55}
ghost kill PURP go start OPT.1SG say
n v post v v prt v
and I will set off to kill the ghosts,"

130 $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ gwi^{55} wa^{31} .
 $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ gwi^{55} wa^{31}
so say HRS
adv v prt
that's what he said.

131 " $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{pɛi}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{nə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ ka^{55} nu^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{zu}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
 $\text{ɛ}^{31}\text{wa}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{pɛi}^{53}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ $\text{nə}^{31}-$ gwi^{55} ka^{55} nu^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{zu}^{55}$ $\text{ə}^{31}\text{ja}^{53}$ bɛ^{31}
so 1-father MED MS say word TOP be.correct MED LNK
adv n dem v n prt v dem prt
"If what you're saying is true, father,

132 pləŋ^{55} sət^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ pəŋ^{53} niŋ^{31} , " gwi^{55} wa^{31} .
 pləŋ^{55} sət^{55} lɛ^{31} $\text{ə}^{31}\text{gwi}^{55}$ pəŋ^{53} niŋ^{31} gwi^{55} wa^{31}
ghost kill PURP go start OPT.1SG say HRS
n v post v v prt v prt
I will set off this instant to kill the ghosts."

133 ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ sət⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ , gwi⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ sət⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ə³¹gwi⁵⁵ gwi⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵
 MED ghost kill PURP go really
 dem n v post v adv

This story of his going to kill the ghosts really happened.

134 xɔr⁵⁵

xɔr⁵⁵

Hor

nprop

Hor! [ghost name]

135 Diŋ⁵⁵

Diŋ⁵⁵

Di

nprop

Di! [ghost name]

136 Dɔŋ⁵⁵

Dɔŋ⁵⁵

Do

nprop

Do! [ghost name]

137 ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³

ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl

three person so ghost have

num nclf adv n v

These were the names of the three ghosts,

138 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵

ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵

person eat ghost

n v n

man-eating ghosts,

139 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl⁵³ be³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kei⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ əl be³¹
 MED person eat ghost have LNK
 dem n v n v prt

and these were man-eating ghosts.

140 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ mei⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ mei⁵⁵
 MED Ki Sar NUMSUB thing
 dem nprop nprop num nclf

And so the man named Ki Sar —

141 hnnnn ...

142 jueding niŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹wa⁵³ mu³¹ wa³¹ , ə³¹sət⁵⁵ sa³¹ .
 jueding niŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹- wa⁵³ mu³¹ wa³¹ ə³¹sət⁵⁵ sa³¹
 decision and ghost and RECIP do MIR.SH HRS fight NMLZ
 n prt n prt v prt prt v prt

he and the ghosts had decided to go to war, to fight it out,

143 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ be³¹ kɔ⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵ ja⁵⁵ lap⁵⁵
 MED LNK DIST side PROX side
 dem prt dem n dem n

And so from this side and from that side,

144 ta³¹gəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gu⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
 ta³¹gəŋ⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gu⁵³ niŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 each.separately from MED horse and so so climb HRS
 adv post dem n prt adv adv v prt

each on their own, they rode up with their houses, climbing up the mountain.

145 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gu⁵³ ɕu³¹ dɔp⁵⁵ gɔt⁵⁵ mə³¹gu⁵³ ɛ⁵³ ra³¹ ʒin³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gu⁵³ ɕu³¹ dɔp⁵⁵ gɔt⁵⁵ mə³¹gu⁵³ ɛ⁵³ ra³¹ ʒin³¹
 MED horse also very be.smart horse COP MIR DUR
 dem n adv adv v n v prt prt

And that horse of his was also a very obedient, responsive horse!

146 **ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹**
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED LNK
 dem prt

And then [Ki Sar said]:

147 " **ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ mi³¹ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ pə³¹sət⁵⁵ nu³¹ ran³¹ ,"** **ɡuɿ⁵⁵**
 ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ mi³¹ nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ pə³¹- sət⁵⁵ nu³¹ ra³¹ -n⁵³ ɡuɿ⁵⁵
 three person AGT 2PL before IMP kill OPT VEN 2PL say
 num nclf post pro adv v prt prt v

wa³¹ ,

wa³¹

HRS

prt

"You three [ghosts], go ahead and kill me first!", so he said.

148 " **nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ pə³¹ap⁵⁵ ran³¹ ,"** **ɡuɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .**
 nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ pə³¹- ap⁵⁵ ra³¹ -n⁵³ ɡuɿ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 2PL before bow INS so IMP shoot VEN 2PL say DUR
 pro adv n post adv v prt v prt

"You go first and shoot at me with your bow!"

149 **mə³¹ɡuɿ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ta³¹ɡəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ɡwi⁵⁵ ,** **pləŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ti⁵⁵ ɡəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵**
 mə³¹ɡuɿ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ ta³¹ɡəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ɡwi⁵⁵ pləŋ⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ti⁵⁵ ɡəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵
 horse MED each.separately from go ghost also one ridge from
 n dem adv post v n adv num n post

ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .

ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹

three person climb HRS

num nclf v prt

And each went with their own horse, the three ghosts climbing up together on one slope,

150 **bɛ³¹** — **ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³** **Ki⁵⁵** **Sər⁵⁵** **ɕu³¹** **ti⁵⁵** **gəŋ⁵³** **ɔŋ⁵⁵** **ŋaŋ⁵⁵** .
 bɛ³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ti⁵⁵ gəŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵
 LNK person Ki Sar also one ridge from climb
 prt n nprop nprop adv num n post v

while the man Ki Sar went climbed up the opposite slope.

151 **ə³¹sum⁵³** **ɟɔ⁵⁵** **mi³¹** **tə³¹la⁵⁵** **tə³¹la⁵⁵** **tɕɛ³¹**
 ə³¹sum⁵³ ɟɔ⁵⁵ mi³¹ tə³¹la⁵⁵ [...] tɕɛ³¹
 three person AGT arrow DISTR ADVZ
 num nclf post n prt

And the three ghosts had one arrow each,

152 **Ki⁵⁵** **Sər⁵⁵** **ɕu³¹** **ə³¹sum⁵³** **laŋ⁵³** **tɕɛ³¹** **tə³¹ma⁵⁵** **ri⁵⁵ɕu³¹** **wa³¹** .
 Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ ɕu³¹ ə³¹sum⁵³ laŋ⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ tə³¹ma⁵⁵ ri⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ wa³¹
 Ki Sar also three hit ADVZ arrow bear R/M HRS
 nprop nprop adv num vclf prt n v prt

and Ki Sar had just three arrows he was carrying.

153 **hnnnn** ...

154 (**dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵** **tə³¹ma⁵⁵** **gu⁵⁵** **mɛ⁵⁵** **ma⁵⁵ɛ⁵³** ?
 dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ tə³¹ma⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵ m- ɛ⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵- ɛ⁵³
 FIL arrow say NEG COP POL COP
 interj n v v v

(Arrows, you know, right?

155 **u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵** **tə³¹lui⁵⁵** **tə³¹ma⁵⁵** .)
 u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ tə³¹lui⁵⁵ tə³¹ma⁵⁵
 before bow arrow
 adv n n

The old bows and arrows.)

156 ə³¹ja⁵³ le³¹ kəŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ le³¹ kəŋ⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 MED ANTIE that ghost AGT three person AGT so
 dem post det n post num nclf post adv

And so this is what those three ghosts did:

157 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɕu³¹ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ,
 tə³¹sa⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɕu³¹ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 initially NUMSUB person AGT also shoot do
 adv num nclf post adv v v

the first one sent off a shot like this,

158 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹
 MED Ki Sar so grab.hold
 dem nprop nprop adv v

and Ki Sar grabbed the arrow midair.

159 hnnnn ... nəm⁵³tsər⁵³ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ ŋə⁵⁵ lə³¹ka⁵⁵ ɡəŋ⁵³ le³¹ , nəm⁵³tsər⁵³ mə³¹pəŋ⁵³
 nəm⁵³tsər⁵³ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ ŋə⁵⁵ lə³¹ka⁵⁵ ɡəŋ⁵³ le³¹ nəm⁵³tsər⁵³ mə³¹pəŋ⁵³
 sunrise time up mountain ridge ALL sunrise little.while
 n n adv n n post n adv

By then the sky was just growing light as they climbed up to the mountain peak, and as soon as dawn appeared,

160 ə³¹xrap⁵⁵ taŋ³¹ ə³¹sət⁵⁵ di⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɡu^ŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹ .
 xrap⁵⁵ taŋ³¹ ə³¹sət⁵⁵ di⁵³ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ nu³¹ ɡu^ŋ⁵⁵ wa³¹
 arrive.at.top RES fight go climb TOP say HRS
 v prt v v v prt v prt

they got to the top, climbed up and begin to fight, that's what people say.

161 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
 MED LNK
 dem prt

And then

162 hnnnn ...

163 " ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ mi³¹ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ pə³¹sət⁵⁵ , ŋa⁵³ pə³¹sət⁵⁵ , Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵
 ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ mi³¹ u⁵⁵zu⁵⁵ pə³¹- sət⁵⁵ ŋa⁵³ pə³¹- sət⁵⁵ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵
 three person AGT before IMP kill 1SG IMP kill Ki Sar
 num nclf post adv v pro v nprop nprop
 pə³¹sət⁵⁵ , " gu⁵⁵ ,
 pə³¹- sət⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵
 IMP kill say
 v v

[Ki Sar said]: "So go head, you three, go ahead and kill me, kill Ki Sar," he said,

164 ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ mi³¹ sət⁵⁵ ran³¹ , " ə³¹ja⁵³ ,
 ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ mi³¹ sət⁵⁵ ra³¹ -n⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³
 three person AGT kill VEN 2PL MED
 num nclf post v prt dem

"come on and attack me, you three."

165 ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɕu³¹ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ti⁵⁵ gəŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ə³¹sum⁵³ jə⁵⁵ plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɕu³¹ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ti⁵⁵ gəŋ⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 three person ghost AGT also bow MED one ridge from so
 num nclf n post adv n dem num n post adv
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ , ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ap⁵⁵ .
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ap⁵⁵
 so shoot shoot do shoot
 adv v v v v

And the three ghosts shot at him with their crossbows, shooting from the opposite ridge,

166 ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ mə³¹gu⁵³ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ə³¹du⁵³ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ , dək⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ dək⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ mə³¹gu⁵³ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ə³¹du⁵³ tit⁵⁵ɕu³¹ dək⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ [...] tɕɛ³¹
 MED so horse grab.hold oneself grab.hold ? DISTR ADVZ
 dem adv n v refl v n prt
 paŋ⁵³ rət⁵⁵ rət³¹ .
 paŋ⁵³ rət⁵⁵ rət³¹
 start cut.down VEN
 v v prt

and Ki Sar, holding on tight to his horse, cut off the saddle [?].

167 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gʷ⁵³ , " ə³¹bra⁵³ ə³¹bra⁵³ juŋ⁵⁵ pa⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹gʷ⁵³ ə³¹bra⁵³ ə³¹bra⁵³ juŋ⁵⁵ pa⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵
 MED after MED horse be.fast be.fast below belly from
 dem post dem n v v adv n post
 pə³¹lei⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ , " gʷ⁵⁵wa³¹ , ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ra³¹ rɛp⁵⁵ .
 pə³¹- lei⁵⁵ -ɕʷ³¹ gʷ⁵⁵wa³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ra³¹ rɛp⁵⁵
 IMP overcome R/M say HRS again again VEN stand.up
 v v prt adv adv prt v

And then the horse said to Ki Sar, "Quick now, flip yourself over and go under my belly", so said the horse, and then again and again Ki Sar would pull himself back up.

168 ŋɔ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕɔl⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ wa³¹ .
 ŋɔ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ ɕɔl⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ wa³¹
 up LOC slide.oneself.along HRS
 adv post v prt

And the horse started sliding down the mountain,

169 kai⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵³ pɛ⁵⁵ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ , plan⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ,
 kai⁵⁵ pɛ⁵⁵ ə³¹zən⁵³ pɛ⁵⁵ ʃɔŋ⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ plan⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 VPROX NUMSUB middle NUMSUB person shoot do ghost shoot do
 dem num v num nclf v v n v v
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ — ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵
 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵
 again again
 adv adv

and then the ghost closes to them was shooting, the one in the middle was shooting, again and again,

170 dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tit⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ rət⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ wa³¹ .
 dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ [...] tɕɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tit⁵⁵ɕʷ³¹ dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ rət⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ wa³¹
 ? DISTR ADVZ so grab.hold ? ADVZ cut.down CUST HRS
 n prt adv v n prt v prt prt

and Ki Sar was just barely holding on to his saddle [?], which he had cut down.

171 ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ bɛ³¹ pɛ⁵⁵ ʃə⁵⁵ mi³¹ , ap⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹
ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ ə³¹sum⁵³ ʃə⁵⁵ dɔ³¹ bɛ³¹ pɛ⁵⁵ ʃə⁵⁵ mi³¹ ap⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹
again three person LOC LNK NUMSUB person AGT shoot LNK also
adv num nclf post prt num nclf post v prt adv
, plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ap⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹ ,
plaŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹ ap⁵⁵ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹
ghost AGT shoot LNK also
n post v prt adv

And among the three ghosts, there was still one shooting at him, still one ghost left to shoot at him,

172 ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
ə³¹ja⁵³ dɔk⁵⁵ta⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
MED ? ADVZ so
dem n prt adv

but just with his saddle [?]

173 hnnnn ... rət⁵⁵ .
rət⁵⁵
cut.down
v

Ki Sar cut it down.

174 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹ ʃu⁵⁵
ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɕu³¹ ʃu⁵⁵
MED LNK also below
dem prt adv adv

And then down below,

175 pa⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lei⁵⁵ɕu³¹ lei⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ rɔŋ⁵³ .
pa⁵⁵ ɔŋ⁵⁵ lei⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ lei⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ ba⁵⁵li⁵⁵ rɔŋ⁵³
belly from overcome R/M overcome R/M again sit
n post v v adv v

from the horse's belly down below, Ki Sar righted himself, sat back up on his horse:

176.1 " tən⁵⁵ nə³¹nin⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nə³¹wa⁵³ , nə³¹nin⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nu³¹ , loi⁵³ ?"
 tən⁵⁵ nə³¹nin⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nə³¹- wa⁵³ nə³¹nin⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nu³¹ loi⁵³
 what 2PL shoot MS do 2PL shoot OPT okay
 interrog pro v v pro v prt interj

"What kind of shooting have you been doing? Now how about I start shooting at you, okay?"

176.2 gu⁵⁵ zin³¹ wa³¹ ,
 gu⁵⁵ zin³¹ wa³¹
 say DUR HRS
 v prt prt

he said to them.

177 ə³¹sum⁵³ jɔ⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nu³¹ .
 ə³¹sum⁵³ jɔ⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ nu³¹
 three person shoot OPT
 num nclf v prt

And he shot at the three ghosts.

178 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ mi³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ mi³¹
 MED Ki Sar AGT
 dem nprop nprop post

And that Ki Sar shot at

179 ə³¹sum⁵³ jɔ⁵⁵
 ə³¹sum⁵³ jɔ⁵⁵
 three person
 num nclf

the three of them,

180 hnnnn ... ta³¹la⁵⁵ta³¹la⁵⁵ tɕɛ³¹ ap⁵⁵ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tə³¹lui⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵
 ta³¹la⁵⁵ [...] tɕɛ³¹ ap⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ tə³¹lui⁵⁵ mi³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵
 arrow DISTR ADVZ shoot so bow INS so that
 n prt v adv n prt adv det

shooting one arrow after another, the man shooting just so with his crossbow as

181 pe⁵⁵ gɔŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ , ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³
 pe⁵⁵ gɔŋ⁵³ ɔŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³
 NUMSUB ridge from climb person MED ghost climb MED
 num n post v n dem n v dem

he climbed up the mountain along the ridge, while the ghosts were riding up as well,

182 ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ be³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ ap⁵⁵ wa⁵³ be³¹
 MED bow shoot do LNK
 dem n v v prt

and he shot at them with his crossbow,

183 kɔŋ⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ kɔŋ⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ gɔŋ⁵³ le³¹ tɕe³¹
 kɔŋ⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ kɔŋ⁵⁵ pe⁵⁵ gɔŋ⁵³ le³¹ tɕe³¹
 that NUMSUB that NUMSUB ridge ALL ADVZ
 det num det num n post prt

shooting thataway, over to the opposite ridge,

184 əŋ³¹u⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ , jaŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹ɔŋ⁵³ pə³¹tɔt⁵⁵ pə³¹tɔt⁵⁵
 əŋ³¹u⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ le³¹ ə³¹tɕat⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ɛ⁵³ jaŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹ɔŋ⁵³ pə³¹tɔt⁵⁵ pə³¹tɔt⁵⁵
 head DIST ALL jump.forward do COP this neck.front cut cut
 n pro post v v prt pro n v v

tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ mi³¹ tu⁵⁵ ,
 tə³¹lwi⁵⁵ mi³¹ tu⁵⁵
 bow INS hit.target
 n post v

and their heads lurched forwards as the arrows cut right into their necks, passing from one side through to the other, that's how accurate his bow was.

185 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹ .
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹
 so happen CUST
 adv v prt

that's what happened.

186 ə³¹sum⁵³sum⁵³ ʒɔ̃⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 ə³¹sum⁵³ [...] ʒɔ̃⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 three DISTR person so
 num nclf adv

And he hit the three of them, the three of those ghosts,

187 tu⁵⁵ wa⁵³ pə³¹ʒəŋ⁵³ pə³¹tət⁵⁵ pə³¹tət⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ wa⁵³ ,
 tu⁵⁵ wa⁵³ pə³¹ʒəŋ⁵³ pə³¹tət⁵⁵ pə³¹tət⁵⁵ tu⁵⁵ wa⁵³
 hit.target do neck.front cut cut hit.target do
 v v n v v v v

rights into their necks, cutting from one side to the other, that's how he hit them. And after this happened,

188 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ , hnnnn ...
 ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 MED after
 dem post

And after that,

189 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ mi³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ mi³¹
 MED Ki Sar AGT
 dem nprop nprop post

after that Ki Sar said,

190 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ , " təp⁵⁵təɔ̃n⁵⁵neɪ⁵³də³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kɛi⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ laʔ⁵⁵mal⁵³ mu³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ təp⁵⁵təɔ̃n⁵⁵neɪ⁵³də³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ kɛi⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ laʔ⁵⁵- m- al⁵³ mu³¹
 MED LNK world [?] person eat MED JUSS NEG have MIR.SH
 dem prt n n v dem v prt
 , ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ la³¹əl⁵³ mu³¹ .
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ la³¹- əl⁵³ mu³¹
 person as JUSS have MIR.SH
 n adv v prt

"There won't be man-eating things anymore in this world, only people will exist.

191 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ hnnnn ... plaŋ⁵⁵ laŋ⁵⁵mal⁵³ mu³¹ ɛ⁵³ , " guŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ plaŋ⁵⁵ laŋ⁵⁵- mal⁵³ mu³¹ ɛ⁵³ guŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
 MED LNK ghost JUSS not.have MIR.SH COP say DUR
 dem prt n v prt prt v prt

And there will be no more ghosts," so he said.

192 taŋ⁵³ də³¹gu⁵³ kəŋ⁵⁵
 taŋ⁵³ də³¹gu⁵³ kəŋ⁵⁵
 hemlock.tree nine long.thin.object
 n num nclf

And then nine pine trees [he cut down],

193 taŋ⁵³ mi³¹
 taŋ⁵³ mi³¹
 hemlock.tree INS
 n post

and with that pine wood

194 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ru⁵⁵zuŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ɔ⁵³ , ləŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³ .
 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ru⁵⁵zuŋ⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ [...] ləŋ⁵⁵ tɕi³¹ ɛ⁵³
 so trench do.AGT PRFV return CUST COP
 adv n v v prt prt

he made them coffins, and then he left.

195 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ ɛ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵³ də³¹gu⁵³ kəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹
 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹laŋ⁵³ ɛ⁵⁵ taŋ⁵³ də³¹gu⁵³ kəŋ⁵⁵ mi³¹
 MED LNK so MED time this hemlock.tree nine long.thin.object INS
 dem prt adv dem n dem n num nclf post
 , ə³¹sum⁵³sum⁵³ ʃəŋ⁵⁵ , ti⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵ də³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ , hnnnn ...
 ə³¹sum⁵³ [...] ʃəŋ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵-dəm⁵⁵ də³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵
 three DISTR person one place LOC so
 num nclf n post adv

And that's how it was done, [entombing the ghosts in those] nine pine trees, three ghosts in each, all together in that one place.

196 dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ tə³¹pun⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ɔ⁵³ lɔŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³ .
dəŋ³¹mei⁵⁵ tə³¹pun⁵⁵ ɔ⁵³ [...] lɔŋ⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
FIL tomb do.AGT PRFV return COP
interj n v v prt

He made them a tomb, and then he left.

197 ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹
MED LNK MED LNK
dem prt dem prt

And so then [he said again]:

198 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ " plaŋ⁵⁵ la³¹əl⁵³ mu³¹ bɛ³¹ , ŋa⁵³ wa³¹ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵
ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵ la³¹- əl⁵³ mu³¹ bɛ³¹ ŋa⁵³ wa³¹ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵
MED MED ghost JUSS have MIR.SH LNK 1SG ADVZ Ki Sar
dem dem n v prt prt pro prt nprop nprop

"If there are ghosts in the future, other ghost-killers like me, the one named Ki Sar,

199 ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əl⁵³ , lən⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kraŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ la³¹əl⁵³ mu³¹ ɛ⁵³
ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ əl lən⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ kraŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ la³¹- əl⁵³ mu³¹ ɛ⁵³
so have be.named so be.formidable person JUSS have MIR.SH COP
adv v v adv v n v prt prt
," gu³¹ŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ , " la³¹əl⁵³ la³¹ɛ⁵³ mu³¹ , " gu³¹ŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ .
gu³¹ŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹ la³¹- əl⁵³ la³¹- ɛ⁵³ mu³¹ gu³¹ŋ⁵⁵ ʒin³¹
say DUR JUSS have JUSS COP MIR.SH say DUR
v prt v v prt v prt

other mighty people will emerge to deal with them," he said. "May it be so," he said, "may it be thus."

200 ə³¹ja⁵³
ə³¹ja⁵³
MED
dem

201 wa⁵³ mə³¹tɕɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵
wa⁵³ mə³¹tɕɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ plaŋ⁵⁵
do in.passing MED ghost
v adv dem n

And at the same time as he was putting the ghosts in their tombs,

202 tə³¹puw⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹təw⁵⁵ , ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gwɪ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ , " ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵
 tə³¹puw⁵⁵ wa⁵³ mə³¹təw⁵⁵ ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵ gwɪ⁵⁵ wa⁵³ tɕi³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ tum⁵⁵
 tomb do in.passing so say do CUST MED after
 n v adv adv v v prt dem post

this is what [Ki Sar] had to say, "From now on

203 plaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mi³¹ sət⁵⁵ɕw³¹ , " gwɪ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ , " Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ sa³¹
 plaŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ mi³¹ sət⁵⁵-ɕw gwɪ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ sa³¹
 ghost MED CAUSAL kill R/M say word Ki Sar call NMLZ
 n dem post v v n nprop nprop v prt
 sət⁵⁵ɕw³¹ , plaŋ⁵⁵ sət⁵⁵ɕw³¹ ."
 sət⁵⁵-ɕw plaŋ⁵⁵ sət⁵⁵-ɕw
 kill R/M ghost kill R/M
 v n v

this is how ghosts will be dealt with, the one named Ki Sar will kill them, will kill the ghosts."

204 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵ ,
 ə³¹ja⁵³ ə³¹ja⁵³ bɛ³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵
 MED MED LNK MED after
 dem dem prt dem post

And so from then on,

205 ja⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ mə³¹dəm⁵³ dɔ³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ rəŋ⁵³ sa³¹ , ə³¹ja⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹
 ja⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³ mə³¹dəm⁵³ dɔ³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ rəŋ⁵³ sa³¹ ə³¹ja⁵³ paŋ⁵⁵ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹
 this world LOC person live NMLZ MED from happen CUST
 det n post n v prt dem post v prt
 ɛ⁵³ , gwɪ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ .
 ɛ⁵³ gwɪ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵
 COP say word
 prt v n

from then going forward, people have lived in the world, that's what has happened, that's what people say.

206.1 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ əl⁵³ sa³¹ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹ .
 ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ tɕɛ³¹ əl sa³¹ ca⁵³ tɕi³¹
 person as have NMLZ happen CUST
 n adv v prt v prt

Now there are no ghosts, only people, that's what happened.

206.2 [tɕi⁵⁵ wa³¹ lan⁵⁵ ?]
 tɕi⁵⁵ wa³¹ lan⁵⁵
 how ADVZ call
 adv prt v

[What was his name?]

206.3 Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵ .
 Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ lan⁵⁵
 Ki Sar call
 nprop nprop v

He was called Ki Sar.

206.4 [Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵] ɛ⁵³ .
 Ki⁵⁵ Sər⁵⁵ ɛ⁵³
 Ki Sar COP
 nprop nprop v

[Ki Sar.] Yes.

207 sər⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ŋ⁵⁵ , əŋ³¹mei⁵³ piŋ⁵⁵ ŋ⁵⁵ ma³¹reŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹ , ja⁵⁵ sər⁵⁵
 sər⁵⁵ ə³¹ja⁵³ ŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹mei⁵³ piŋ⁵⁵ ŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹- reŋ⁵⁵ -ɕu³¹ ja⁵⁵ sər⁵⁵
 upper.leg MED from 3-mother vagina from NEG tear 12DU this upper.leg
 n dem post n n post v det n
 ə³¹klot⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³ .
 ə³¹- klot⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³
 INTRS emerge person
 v n

He came out of his mother's thigh, wasn't torn from her vagina. He was a person who seemed to be born right out of a thigh!

A a

a₁ /a⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) boil; cook 煮 2) stew 炖 | *nga sha ang*. I am stewing meat. 我在炖肉.

a₂ /a⁵³/ 1) *interj* 感叹 okay (expresses agreement or recognition) 唉 (表示答应) | *a, nga mvding*. Okay, I won't go. 唉, 我不去了. 2) *interj* 感叹 ah (expresses surprise) 噢 (表示惊讶) | *a, vtving nvchung e?* Hm? What are you saying? 噢, 你说什么啊? 3) *interj* 感叹 oh (used to make a deliberate pause) 啊 (用来做故意停顿) | *nvng a, na manvdi a?* Nang, are you going or not? 娜啊, 你去吗? 4) *prt* 助词 question 吗 (疑问) | *matvtei saqdeu ra, a?* Is it really interesting? 是不是很有趣?

趣?

A /a⁵⁵/ *prt* 助词 honorific (expressing affection or intimacy) 阿 | *A Tin* Dear Second Brother 阿二

am /am⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) eat 吃 (Used in Maku and border areas. 马库国边使用.) 2) food 食物 (Child language. 儿语)

an /an⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 pick 采 | *vng waqza an di*. She's going to pick [plants for] pig feed. 她去采猪食了.

ap /ap⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 release weapon; shoot (bow, gun) 射 (弓枪)

aq /a⁵⁵/ *n* 名 duck 鸭子

at /at⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 escape 逃跑

B b

ba /ba⁵³/ *v* 动 1) be thin; be fine 薄; 细 | *gya gyoq dop ba*. This piece of clothing is very thin. 这件衣服很薄. | *vng baba gyoq ti tvp gvaqsheu*. He's wearing a very thin piece of clothing. 他穿着薄薄的衣服. 2) be shallow 浅 | *ngang ba* the water is shallow 水浅

svba *vt* 及物动 make thin 弄薄

ba'kling /ba³¹klɪŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 cicada 土蝉 | (一乡) ba'kleung /ba³¹klɪŋ⁵³/

ba'tu /ba³¹tu⁵³/ *n* 名 barrel; vat 大桶 | *ngang ba'tu* water bucket 水桶

baicheur /bai³¹tɕɯr⁵³/ *n* 名 oak tree epiphyte (produces a liquid that animals drink, presenting an opportunity for hunters) 栎树附生植物 (野生动物来喝里面产生的液体, 猎人等在附近) | (一乡) **maicheur** /mai³¹tɕɯr⁵³/

bailung /bai³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 acorn 栎果 | Literally "oak stone", a traditional food. 直译“栎石”, 传统的食物.

baisan /bai³¹san⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of hunting trap 一种扣子 | Involves a sweetened acorn dangling from a string attached to a tree branch, used for catching small creatures. 用从树枝上绳线叨着的甜橡子来捕捉小动

物.

baishung /bai³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 oak tree 栎树 | Used for making crossbows. 可作为弩身. | (一乡) **baisheung** /bai³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵/

bakuar /ba³¹kʷar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 butterfly 蝴蝶

bal₁ /bal⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be thirsty 渴 | *nga saq bal*. I'm thirsty. 我口渴.

bal₂ /bal⁵³/ *v* 动 twinkle 闪亮 | *chvngbal bal* lightning flashes 打闪

bal₃ /bal⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 push aside (e.g. plants) 扒开 (草) | *shin bal*

bal'lv'bal /bal⁵³lɔ³¹bal⁵³/ *adv* 副 with a continuous twinkling (of light) (光) 一闪一闪地 | *ko do tvng bal'lv'bal kyaq e?* What's twinkling over there? 那儿一闪一闪的是什么?

bali /ba³¹li⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) again; another 又; 再 | *vng bali di rvt*. He's come again. 他又来了. | *na bali pvdi beu*. You should go again. 你再去一次. 2) continually 不断地 | *vpei bali vmra wa di*. Father keeps on doing farm work. 父亲继续干活了. | (一乡)

oloq /ɔ³¹lɔ⁵⁵/

ban /ban⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bucket; basin; plate; dish 盆子

Ban /ban⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Ban village (Kelaolong River valley) 班 (克劳洛河谷村名)

banda /ban³¹da⁵⁵/ *n* 名 barnyard millet 鸡爪谷; 稗子 | Other types are zai, zvtan. 其他种类包括 zai, zvtan.

bang /baŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be light-colored; faded; washed out 浅色 | *bang wa pvsai* pink 粉红色 | *ko gyoq bangbang kya hreq vkon*. That piece of clothing has already faded to a light color. 那件衣服已经褪色成浅褐色了.

banggu /baŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) shadow 影子 2) soul 灵魂 | (一乡) **manggu** /maŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/

bangkop /bak⁵⁵kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rattan threads, coated in lacquer, formerly worn tightly over the calf by men (in the southern part of the valley) 脚镯

banyi /ba³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 steamer (for cooking food, made of bamboo) 蒸器 | *banyi mi vngza puq*. Use the steamer to steam the rice. 用蒸子蒸饭. | Lisu loanword. 傈僳借词.

baq /baʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) step over 跨 | (四乡) *peur nvbaq pvng'o*. Be sure to step over the bowl. 你的(脚)要跨碗了. 2) stride over 跨过

basi /ba³¹si⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mosquito 蚊子 | *gya do basi dop kei ra*. The mosquitoes here really bite. 这里蚊子很咬人.

be /be³¹/ *prt* 助词 clause-linker (often conditional); if 联系 (条件法) | *vng di be, nga sheu ding*. If he goes, I'll go too. 他去的话, 我也去. | *nawa do nvrong be, ngul tvng beum?* How much money is it to fly? 坐飞机要多少钱?

bei /bei⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be finished up; used up 用完; 尽 | *nga neut bei di*. My cigarette is done. 我的烟(吸)完了. | *vngning le sulī bei taq bing*. I gave them all of the pears. 梨子全都给他们了. | (四乡) **vbai** /ə³¹bai⁵⁵/

ben₁ /ben⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 1) sheet (flat, thin object: paper, flag etc.) (一)片、张(纸, 旗) | *jvgye ti ben pvbing rang*. Give me one piece of paper. 给我一张纸吧. | 2) page number (一)页码

ben₂ /ben⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be infected; catch (a disease) 传染(疾病) | *vng keuq moq mi ben ri*. He has also caught a cold. 他也被传染感冒了. | (一乡) **ku** /ku⁵³/

svben *vt* 及物动 infect 使被传染

beng /beŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) finish 完成 | *vng mi laika mawa beng di?* Is his work done? 他的工作做完了吗? 2) be able 能 | *gya ri mvbeng*. I can't carry this. 这个我背不动.

beq /beʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be chipped 缺(口) | *wvr beq di*. The axe is chipped. 斧子缺了口了. 2) be smashed 打碎

svbeq *vt* 及物动 chip 使缺口

beu₁ /bu⁵³/ *n* 名 snake 蛇

beu₂ /bu³¹/ *prt* 助词 go (andative deictic, from speaker's point of reference) 去(动作向外, 说话人所处位置) | *na pvdi beu*. You go ahead. 你去吧. | *nga ding beung ning*. I'm going. 我去吧. | *singho sot sot gvm taq laqvpoq beu*. It will make life better and better. (这会)让生活变得更美好.

beu₃ /bu³¹/ *prt* 助词 remote past perfective 完成体(很久以前完成或发生) | *vng Peching le dii beui*. He went to Beijing (a long time ago). 他(很久以前)去北京了. | *toi v'mlo beu* forgot long ago 早就忘了 | *na nvgreung beui ka pvmit*. Remember your own words. 记住你自己的话.

beu₄ /bu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 flush; float away (on water) (水流)冲走 | *nga gyoq ngang mi beu luung*. My clothing was apparently carried off by the water. 我的衣服被水冲走了.

beu kvlang /bu⁵³ kə³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of very small, glossy, black snake, sometimes poisonous 一种光滑, 细小的蛇

beu pvla /bu⁵³ pə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snake venom 蛇毒

beu pvshing /bu⁵³ pə³¹ʃiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of very small, poisonous snake 毒蛇(小) | Literally "green snake". 直译“绿蛇”. | (一乡) **beu pvsheung** /bu⁵³ pə³¹ʃuŋ⁵⁵/

beu svri waq /bu⁵³ sə³¹ri⁵³ waʔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lizard 四脚蛇

beu svrvng /bu⁵³ sə³¹rəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of short, thin snake 一种细短的毒蛇 | Around one foot long, particularly poisonous and dangerous, able to climb trees. 约一尺, 特别有毒和危险, 能爬树.

beu tvlang /bu⁵³ tə³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tiny, non-poisonous snake 蛇

beu'leum /bu³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 snake egg 蛇卵

beu'naq /bu³¹na²⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of dark-colored snake 一种黑色的蛇

beu'toq /bu³¹tə²⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of black and white, non-poisonous snake 一种黑白色环相间的无毒蛇

beubyer /bu³¹b'ɛr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flying snake 飞蛇
Chryseopelea

beudung /bu³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 snake nest 蛇窝 | Also called beu mvrp, literally "fire pit snake". 也叫做 beu mvrp, 直译“火塘蛇”。

beugang /bu³¹gaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 big snake 大蛇

beujing /bu³¹ziŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of large, non-poisonous black snake 一种无毒的大黑蛇 | (一乡) **beujeung** /bu³¹ʒuŋ⁵³/

beul'lv'beul /bu¹⁵⁵lə³¹bu¹⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 shaggy; all hairy 毛茸茸 | Negative connotation. 贬义。

beum₁ /bu⁵³m/ *v* 动 1) be many 多 | *ka mvnbeum neu*. Don't talk so much. 话不要多。 2) more | *gya chuq beum*. A little more here. 这多了一点。

beum₂ /bu⁵³m/ *vi* 不及物动 1) lie; crouch 卧 | *dvgeui dvmbong lok beum*. The dog is lying down in the yard. 狗在院子里卧着。 2) (hen) incubate (an egg) (母鸡) 孵(蛋) | *kaq kaqduŋ do beum*. The chicken is in the coop hatching an egg. 鸡在鸡窝里孵蛋。

svbeum *vt* 及物动 put (a child) to sleep 使(孩子)躺下(睡觉)

beumbeum /bu⁵⁵bu⁵⁵m/ *quant* 数量 very many 许多 | (四乡) *shinggeung do pvchiq beumbeum rong*. There are lots of birds on this tree here. 树上有许多鸟。 | (一乡) **beubeu** /bu⁵⁵bu⁵⁵/

beun /bu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be soft; pliable 泡软 2) be make soft and pliable 使泡软 | *tashiq ngang mi chuq pvbeun*. Soften the crispy rice crackers in water for a little while. 锅巴在水里泡软了。

svbeun *vt* 及物动 make spongy soft 使泡软

beun'chv'beun /bu⁵⁵tɕə³¹bu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 messily; dishevelled 蓬蓬松松; 乱蓬蓬 *ko pvma uni beun'chv'beun kya*. That woman's hair has gotten all dishevelled. 那个女人头发乱蓬蓬。 > **chvbeun**

beup /bu⁵⁵p/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be spoiled; rotten (because of dampness) (因潮湿) 腐烂 | *binma beup* wound rots 伤口烂 2) be half-cooked (of boiled rice)

(煮的米) 夹生 | *vngza beeup luung*. The rice is half-cooked. 米饭夹生了。

beur /bu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be fat (person or animal) 胖 | *waq tvtei beur*. The pig is pretty fat. 猪很肥。 | *vng beur beur e*. He's very fat. 他很胖。

svbeur *vt* 及物动 fatten 使肥

beuren /bu³¹ren⁵³/ *n* 名 type of serpent mentioned in mythology 传说的一种龙

beurong /bu³¹rəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 roundworm (ascaris lumbricoides) 蛔虫

beusheur /bu³¹ɕur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of brightly colored, poisonous snake 一种红色的毒蛇 | Lives near people's homes. 住在家附近。

beusop /bu³¹səp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snakeskin (蛇蜕的) 皮 | Literally "snake shell". 直译“蛇壳”。

beut /bu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 lose 损失 | *ngul beumbeum beut di*. A lot of money has been lost. 钱损失了很多。

beutsheu *vi* 不及物动 perish 遇难

svbeut *vt* 及物动 cause loss; punish 使损失; 罚

beutei /bu³¹təi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 python (mentioned in mythology) 传说中的巨蟒

beutsheu /bu⁵⁵ɕur³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 die in a violent accident 遇难 | *vng gya do beutsheu e*. He perished here. 他是在这儿遇难的。 | Examples include drowning, falling off a cliff. 如: 掉水里, 从悬崖滚下等意外灾祸。 > **beut**

bi /bi⁵³/ *v* 动 1) give 给 | *gya pvbing rang*. Give me that. 把这个给我吧。 | *gya neu vpei mi nvbing svra e*. This is the gift my father gave me. 这是爸爸送给我的礼物。 | (一乡) *na le zeung ning*. I am giving it to you. 我给你。 2) offer 提供 3) marry (a man) 嫁(女) | (一乡) **zi** /zi⁵⁵/

Bingdvm /biŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Bingdam (Third Township village) 丙当(三乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Bingdam clan 丙当家族

binma /bin³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wound 伤口 | *binma rvseq* scab 疤 | (四乡) **bilma** /bil³¹ma⁵⁵/

bit'lv'bit /bit⁵⁵lə³¹bit⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) weakly 软弱无力; 有气无力 2) trembling; shivering 发抖地

bla /bla⁵⁵/ *n* 名 image 雕像; 塑像 | Includes pictures, drawings, statues etc. 包括画幅、雕像等等。

blakpei /blak⁵⁵pai⁵³/ *n* 名 type of monkey 一种猴子

blang /blaŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) crawl; creep 爬行 2) forage (of animals) (动物) 觅食 | *vmra do kaq blang ra*. In the field there are chickens scrounging around. 地里有鸡在觅食. 3) breed (of animals) (动物) 放养

svblang *vt* 及物动 put out to pasture 使觅食

blaq /blaʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lie on all fours (四肢张开着) 趴 | *vsa do mvnblaqsheu neu*. Don't lie flat on the floor. 别趴在地上.

blem /blem⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 overflow; spill 溢 | *ngang blem pvngwa*. The water is going to overflow. 水要溢出来了.

svblem *vt* 及物动 cause to overflow 使溢出

bleuqbleuq /blu⁵⁵blu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 have a fishy smell 有腥气

blon /blon⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 survive; be alive 活过来 | *kaq blon di*. The chicken is alive. 鸡活了. |

svblon *vt* 及物动 revive 救活

blong /blon⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) crawl; slither (of worms, insects) (虫) 爬 | *na vnggeu do bvling blong*. There's an insect crawling on you. 你的身上有虫 (爬). 2) slide down (something long and thin) (长条形的) 滑下 | *shing gyu le blong di*. Slide down the log. 木头往下滑了.

svblong *vt* 及物动 cause to crawl; make slide down 使爬; 使滑下

bloqbloq /blo⁵⁵blo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be filthy; very dirty 脏兮兮

blu /blu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 discuss; talk over; negotiate 商量; 商议 | *ing blu chuq waai neu*. Let's discuss it a bit. 我们商量一下.

blung /bluŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 billow; surge (水往上) 溅 (起水柱) | *ngang ngo le blung*. The water is billowing up. 水往上溅起.

svblung *vt* 及物动 splash 使溅起

bluq /blu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be punctured; have a hole (in a basket or other receptacle) (篮子等有眼的容器) 破 (洞) | *dong bluq di*. There's a hole in the bamboo tube. 竹筒破了洞. 2) leak 漏

svbluq *vt* 及物动 break through 弄破

blvng /bləŋ⁵³/ *ncl* 名量 instrument (object with handle) (一) 把 | *shvm ti blvng* one knife 一把刀

blvng'lv'blvng /bləŋ⁵³lɔ³¹bləŋ⁵³/ *adv* 副 be frivolous; be flighty 轻浮; 不稳重

blvt /blət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) braid (hair) 发辫 | *vng unei blvtsheu*. She's braiding her hair. 她编着头发. 2) weave (bamboo items) 编 (竹具) | *nga hra blvt*. I'm weaving a basket. 我在编篮子.

bo /bo⁵³/ *v* 动 write 写 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词.

bo'ka /bo³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pen (writing instrument) 笔 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳借词.

bolei /bo³¹lei⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wooden plane 刨子

bong /boŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be ash-colored 灰白

bong ji li /boŋ⁵⁵zi⁵³li⁵³/ *n* 名 measles 麻疹 | (一乡)

brong ji li /bron⁵⁵zi⁵³li⁵³/

bongbong /boŋ⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be pale; wan 苍白 | *ko gyomeira za mi mvr bongbong kya*. That old man's face is wan from illness. 那个老人因病脸色很苍白. |

bop /bo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be mushy; soft (of fruit) (水果) 软 | *gya seum dop bop*. That peach is very soft. 这个桃子很软.

bopcheq /bo⁵⁵tʃe⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large gong (used by Buddhist lamas) 锣 (藏佛喇嘛用的) | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.

boq₁ /bo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be blind 瞎 | *meq boq* 眼瞎

boq₂ /bo⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) explode; blast to pieces 爆炸; 爆裂 | *tvng boq di e?* What's that explosion? 是什么爆炸了? | *lung dvboq* blast rock to pieces 炸石头 2) go pop; make the sound of popping 啪 | *kam vboq* popping sound of bamboo 竹啪 3) sprout; bud 出芽; 发芽 | *vmra do shin beumbeum boq*. On the ground there are lots of plants sprouting. 地里长出了许多草. | *vnoq boq* beans are sprouting 豆子发芽 | Onomatapoetic. 象声词.

dvboq *v* 动 explode 炸

boq₃ /bo⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 near at hand 附近; 旁边 (挨近身体处) | *kyeum boq do seum beumbeum kat*. There are lot of peach trees planted near the house. 房子旁边种了很多桃树. | *boq kei* | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

bor /bo⁵³/ *v* 动 sound the alarm 发警声

bot /bɒt⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 expand (in volume); inflate (体积) 增大 ; 膨胀 | *gya ngang shaaq mvnvng bot tvcha e*. After soaking in water, this thing is going to expand. 这个被水湿了以后会膨胀.

svbot *vt* 及物动 cause to expand; increase; exaggerate 使膨胀 ; 增多 ; 夸大

Bowar /bɔ³¹war⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Bowar (First Township village) 部旺 (一乡村名)

bra'ngvm /bra³¹ŋəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mountain rodent 山鼠的一种

brabraq /bra³¹bra²⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 slightly; gradually 有点 ; 稍微 | *za brabraq gvm*. My illness is a little better. 我的病好了一点. | *chuqchuq* is used more commonly. *chuqchuq* 比较常用.

bracem /bra³¹tsem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 garlic chives 韭菜

brai /brai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scratch (with a claw) (爪子) 划 | *vli mi mvr nvbrai ra neu*. Be careful the cat doesn't scratch your face. 小心猫抓你脸.

brakyi /bra³¹ci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chili pepper 辣椒 | (四乡) **ba'kri** /ba⁵³kri⁵⁵/

bral /bral⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) relax; feel relieved 解乏 | *chuq rvna sa e, gyong chuq labral*. Rest a little bit, take a load off if you're tired. 休息一会儿 , 解一下乏. 2) sober up 酒醒 | *vng neu bral di, loq neu*. He sobered up and went back. 他酒醒了 , 回去了.

brang /braŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 split off; split up; separate 分别 ; 分手 | *gya do vbraang neu*. Let's split up here. 我们在这里分手吧.

brap /brap⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ice; icicle 冰 ; 冰锥

braq /bra²⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 take (in arms or hands); carry (抱着) 拿 | *shing chuq pvbraq rvt*. Take some firewood. 拿点柴来. 2) *nclf* 名量 armful (一) 抱

braqsheu *v* 动 take up 端起

svbraq *vt* 及物动 hold 使拿

braqsheu /bra²⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 take up (with both hands) 端起 | *shong nvbraqsheu* hold the chopsticks (with both hands) 端起筷子 > **braq**

brasi /bra³¹si⁵³/ *n* 名 very small mosquito 一种很细小的蚊子 | Archaic. 古代.

brem /brem⁵³/ *v* 动 toast (in the flames) (在火焰上) 烤 | *mvdeum chuq pvbream*. Let the torch burn (in the flames) a bit. 把火把烤一下. | (四乡) **prem**

/prem⁵³/

breng /brɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) tear; be torn (of clothing, thread) (衣服、布条) 破裂 | *gyoq breng di*. The clothing is torn. 衣服破了. 2) break (of bottles etc.) 打破 | (四乡) **breq** /brɛ²⁵⁵/

svbreng *vt* 及物动 tear 弄破

breq /brɛ²⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have sharp pain (e.g. from a thorny plant) 辣疼 | *ur breq* sharp pain in the arm 手辣疼

svbreq *vt* 及物动 cause searing pain 使辣疼

breum /bru⁵⁵m⁵⁵/ *n* 名 smallpox 天花

breut /bru⁵⁵t⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 collapse (of a house) (房屋) 倒塌 ; 垮 | *kyeup breut pvngwa*. The house will collapse. 房子要倒塌了.

svbreut *vt* 及物动 bring down 弄垮

bri /bri⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 write 写

bring /brɪŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 long, thin object (一) 条 (绳子) | *i ti bring* one hemp thread 一条麻 | (一乡)

breung /bru⁵⁵ŋ⁵⁵/

brom /brɒm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) expand; swell 膨胀 | *ngo le brom* swell up 膨起 2) pluck up (one's courage) 鼓起

svbrom *vt* 及物动 cause to swell 使膨胀

brong /brɒŋ⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 develop; grow (of a population) (人口) 发展 | *vng kaq beumbeum brong*. Her chickens have developed a lot. 她的鸡发展了很多. 2) *vi* 不及物动 be overgrown (of plants) (植物) 太繁

bruqshi /bru³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pea-sized, green-blue wild fruit which birds eat 一种鸟爱吃的野果 , 青色 , 黄豆般大小 | Fruit of the bruq tree. bruq 树的水果.

brvksa /brək⁵⁵sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 outdoor sleeping place (plants laid down somewhere flat) 睡处 (野外)

brvm /brəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be mildly spicy 微辣 | *brakyi brvm ra*. The chili pepper is a little bit spicy. 有点辣椒辣.

brvngnaq /brɒŋ³¹na²⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of black fly 一种的蝇虫 | Smaller than an ordinary house fly, lays its eggs in burned swidden land. 比苍蝇略小 , 在灰土里产卵.

brvt /brət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scratch (with a claw) (用爪子快速) 抓 | *chuq nvbrat rang*. It scratched me a bit. 抓了我一下. | (四乡) **huai** /xu⁵³i⁵³/

brvt₂ /brət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 die out 灭绝 | *nga kaq brvt pvngwa*. My chickens are going to die out. 我的鸡要灭绝了。

dvbrvt *v* 动 annihilate 消灭

bu₁ /bu⁵³/ *n* 名 walnut 核桃 | *bushing* walnut tree 核桃树

bu₂ /bu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 burn (injury) (火伤) 灼痛 | *nga ur tvmi mi nvvwr chuq bu*. I burned my arm a bit in the fire. 我的手在火里有一点灼痛。

bu₃ /bu⁵³/ *v* 动 moo (牛) 叫 | *ko oong nungngua bu ra*. From over there I hear a cow mooing. 那儿有牛叫。

bu tvmv_r /bu⁵³ tə³¹mər⁵³/ *n* 名 walnut oil 核桃油

budor /bu³¹dər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 walnut oil 核桃油

bugreng /bu³¹grɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hard-shell walnut (硬壳) 核桃

buloq /bu³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soft-shell walnut (软壳) 核桃

bung /buŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cease (of rain) (雨) 停 | *nvm bung di*. It stopped raining. 雨停了。

bung'lv'bung /buŋ⁵³lɔ³¹buŋ⁵³/ *adv* 副 pow pow; booming sound of fighting 咚咚 | Onomatopoeic. 象声词。

buq /buŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bubble up (of spring water) (水) 冒出 | *wang buq* | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

bvl /bəl⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 go ahead 来 (语气词) | *bvl pvpaang rvt*. Go ahead and start. 来, 开始吧。

bvlei /bə³¹lɔi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant, used as pig feed and human food 一种植物, 猪食, 人也可以吃 | (一乡) *bvlei vcvng sheu kei nyi, waq le sheu zi nyi*. *bv³¹lvi⁵⁵* is edible for humans and can be fed to pigs. 这种植物可以人食, 也可以喂猪。

bvling /bə³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) insect (general) 虫 (总称) 2) worm | (一乡) **bvleung** /bə³¹liuŋ⁵⁵/

bvn₁ /bən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) empty (of household utensils) (器皿) 空 | *ban mabvn?* Is the plate empty? 盆子是空的吗? 2) have free time 有空 | *tvnni vtei ewa gya le di nvban e?* How do you have free time to go out today? 今天怎么有空出来呀?

bvn₂ /bən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wear (earrings) 戴 (耳环) | *gya pvbaan*. You wear this. 你戴上这个。

bvna₁ /bə³¹na⁵³/ *post* 后置 comitative (with) 随伴格 (和、与) | *ing bvna tikat* together with us 和我们

一起 | *nga bvna nvdi*. Come with me. 你跟我。 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

bvna₂ /bə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 livestock; domesticated animals 牲畜 | *bvna su* raise animals 养牲畜 | Cf. *bvna sha, pangdong sha*.

bvneq /bə³¹nɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flab (around the midsection) 油肚

bvneu /bə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of thorny plant with seeded wild fruit, very red when ripe 一种刺梅 (红红的)

bvng /bəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 blow away; float away (on the wind) (风) 飘; 刮 | *nga umoq baang di*. My hat blew away. 我的帽子被刮走了。

svbvng *vt* 及物动 make something blow away 使飘

bvng'lot /bəŋ³¹lɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of grass with thorny oval-shaped leaves, grows in bamboo groves 一种叶子椭圆形的草, 叶上有刺, 生长在箬沟

bvng'hreu /bəŋ³¹xru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) briar; bramble (e.g. blackberry vine) 荆棘; 黑刺梅 2) thorn 刺 | Much used in traditional medicine and tattooing. 用于传统医学、文面。

bvngkang /bək⁵⁵kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of caterpillar (white body, red head, lives underground, likes to eat potatoes) 一种虫子 (白色, 红头, 住在地下, 喜欢吃土豆)

bvngma /bəŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dregs (of alcohol) 酒渣

bvngmi /bəŋ³¹mi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of tiny mosquito 一种很细小的蚊子; 飞蛾

bvngnga /bəŋ³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Rhizoma Paridis (medicinal herb) 重萎 (药材)

bvngnvm /bəŋ³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) trade partner 贸易伙伴 2) diehard follower 死党

Bvngnvm /bəŋ³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 ninth-born male 老九 (男) | (四乡) **Bvnvm** /bə³¹nəm⁵⁵/

Bvngpot /bək⁵⁵pɔt⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Bangpot (Bapo) village 巴坡 (四乡村名)

bvngseup /bək⁵⁵sɯp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mosquito 野外的一种蚊子

bvngteu /bək⁵⁵tu⁵³/ *n* 名 short-tailed rodent 短尾鼠

bvngtuq /bək⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tattooing 文身 | *bvngtuq ru* get tattooed 做文身

bvnibvna /bə³¹ni⁵⁵bə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 domestic animals 家禽家畜

bvnri /bən³¹ri⁵³/ *n* 名 1) rope; string 绳 2) reins 缰绳

bvring /bə³¹riŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be old; elderly (person or animal) 老 (人或动物) | (一乡) **bvreung** /bə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/

bvt /bət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) dry up (of water) (水) 干; 枯竭 | *ngang bvt di*. The water dried up. 水干了. 2) recede (of a river's water level) (河道水位) 下降

svbvt *vt* 及物动 make dry 使干

bvttvng /bət⁵⁵təŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟 | *bvttvng geuq be kam le cu*. When the bvttvng bird starts calling, the bamboo begins to grow. 报春鸟鸣叫时出竹笋. | Known for announcing the arrival of Spring. 宣布夏天的到来.

byan /bʲan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) melt (slowly, of something solid) (慢慢) 融化 2) dissolve (slowly) (慢慢) 融解 | *kua byan pvngwa*. The sugar is going to

dissolve. 糖要融化了.

svbyan *vt* 及物动 make melt or dissolve slowly 使融化

byaq /bʲa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) splash 泼 | *gya ngang pvbyaaq*. Splash this water. 把这水泼了. 2) pour 倒 3) spill (水) 泼 4) rain 下雨 (Fourth Township. 四乡话.) | (一乡) *zaq /za⁵⁵/* | (四乡) **yaq** /ja⁵⁵/

byer /bʲer⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 fly 飞; 飞翔 | *ko do vtving byer ra e?* What's that flying over there? 那儿飞的是什么? | (一乡) **zer** /zɛr⁵³/

byeuq /bʲu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) melt (quickly) 融化 (快) 2) dissolve (quickly) 融解 (快) | (一乡) *zuq /zu⁵⁵/*

svbyeuq *vt* 及物动 make melt or dissolve (quickly) 使融化

C c

ca₁ /tsa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pulse 脉搏

ca₂ /tsa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of relatively large wildfowl 一种野鸡 (比较大)

cagar /tsa³¹gar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lime 石灰 | (一乡) **lungci** /luk⁵⁵ci⁵³/

cai /tsai⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 fish out; dredge up 捞 | *ing shing caai*. We're dredging up firewood. 我们在捞柴. | (四乡) **kuai** /kui⁵³/

cakuen /tsa³¹kʷen⁵⁵/ *n* 名 young male wildfowl (that has not yet mated) 未交配的公野鸡

cangma /tsaŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be clean 干净 | *cangma mvkya* dirty 脏 | *vngza cangma pvwa*. Clean the food a little. 粮食要弄干净点. 2) be pure 纯 | (一乡) **chvngma** /tɕəŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/

caplvng /tsa³¹pləŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 young female wildfowl (that has not yet mated or laid an egg) 未下蛋交配的母野鸡

caq /tsa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) sift (with a sieve) (用筛子) 筛 | *gya pvseu pvcaa_q rvt*. You come sift these noodles. 你来筛这面. 2) strain (tea) (茶) 滤 | *cha caq*

car /tsar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 local lineage 家族

ce /tsɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 life span 寿命 | *ce larong* May you have a long life. 祝你长寿. | (一乡) **ci** /tsi⁵⁵/

cekvr /tsɛ³¹kər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of white cotton thread or yarn 一种白色的棉线

cem /tsɛm⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 pin 别 (针) | *wvp umoq do pvceem*. Pin the needle on the hat. 把针别在帽子上.

ceqceq /tsɛ⁵⁵tɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scream of terror (of a sleeping infant) 娃娃熟睡时突然惊吓时说的话 | *ceqceq ceq*.

cereung /tsɛ³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 longevity 长寿 | *celareung*. May you have long life. (祝你) 长寿.

Cereung /tsɛ³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Cereung 自楼 | Near present-day Gongshan. 在贡山县城附近.

ceu /tsu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sharpen (by scraping) 削 (尖) | *gya kam pvceu rvt*. You sharpen this bamboo by scraping. 你把这个竹子削尖.

vceu *vi* 不及物动 be pointy 尖

ceu'v'ceu /tsu⁵⁵ə³¹tsu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be very pointy and sharp 尖尖的

ceumceum /tsum⁵³tsum⁵³/ *adv* 副 1) well-behaved (of children) 规规矩矩的 | *na ceumceum pvrong*. You sit and be well-behaved. 你规规矩矩地坐着. 2)

honestly and sincerely 老老实实地

Ceun /tsuən⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 fourth-born male 老四 (男) | Term of address: Keuru. 称呼:Keuru.

cha₁ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wait 等; 等候 | *vmi nvcha?* Who are you waiting for? 你在等谁? | *nga mudo chang*. I'm waiting for the car. 我等车子. | *chuq pvchoo!* Wait a bit. 等一下.

cha₂ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tea 茶

cha₃ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) dye; color 染 2) smear; daub 涂 | *gya mi pvcha sheu*. Smear it with this. 用这个染.

cha'kru /tɕa³¹kru⁵³/ *n* 名 butter tea 酥油茶 | Mixture of strong tea, salt, rendered pork fat or vegetable oil (lacquer sap), and, in contemporary times, powdered milk purchased in shops. 浓茶、盐、猪油或植物油 (漆油) 混合在一起. 当代也用商店购买的奶粉.

cha'rap /tɕa³¹rap⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 ancient times 古代; 古时候

cha'raq /tɕa³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 friend 朋友 | Often a partner in goods exchange. 经常来往交换物品的.

Cha'u'dvm /tɕa³¹u⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Chawudam village 村名

chabei /tɕa³¹bəi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 a long time ago 很久以前 | *chabei vcvng* ancient people 古代人 | *chabei vlang* formerly 从前 | (一乡) **chapar** /tɕa³¹par⁵⁵/ | (四乡)

cha rvmang /tɕa⁵⁵ rə³¹maŋ⁵³/

chagyet /tɕa³¹jet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 trivet (tripod for holding pots over the fire pit) (火塘上支锅的) 三脚架 | Same term used by neighboring Nu and Tibetans. Cf. *mvgreu*. 当地怒族藏族也用.

chai /tɕai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 clothing 服饰; 服装

chaima /tɕai³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 saliva 口水

chaka /tɕa³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of traditional hoe made of naturally warped wood, similar to gola, except for the addition of a metallic piece at the head 小弯锄 (带金属头)

chakang /tɕa³¹kaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mug; cup 茶缸; 口缸; 杯子 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

chakeu /tɕa³¹ku⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hot water (for tea) 没有打过茶水

chaling /tɕa³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crawl space (under a house) (房屋) 底下 | (一乡) **chaleung** /tɕa³¹luŋ⁵⁵/

chama /tɕa³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 flint 火石 | *chama lung*

chan /tɕan⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 stretch; extend (thread) 伸展 (线)

chansheu *vi* 不及物动 straighten oneself; grow 伸腰; 增长

chansheu /tɕat⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) stretch oneself (of people, animals); lean forward 伸腰; 探身 | *vnggeu chansheu* stretch one's body 身伸腰 2) grow; creep (of plants, vines) 增长 (植物、瓜藤) > **chan**

chap /tɕap⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 open wide (mouth) 张开 (嘴)

chapar /tɕa³¹par⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 formerly; in the past; once upon a time 以前 | Often used in mythological and legendary stories. 经常用于神话故事.

chaq₁ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 come down (from upriver); arrive from above (从上游方) 到达 | *vng tvnche chaq rvt*. He just now arrived (from upriver). 他刚刚 (从上游) 到了.

chaq₂ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stay put (willingly) 愿意待 (在某个地方)

chaq₃ /tɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foxtail millet (Setaria italica) 小米

chaqwa /tɕa⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 secretly 秘密地

charlam /tɕar³¹lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gutter (under the eaves of a house) 屋檐下房屋四周的水沟 | *charlam do ngang beumbeum vdeum*. There's a lot of water in the gutter. 屋檐下房屋四周的水沟里积水很多. |

chasong /tɕa³¹soŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 tea dregs (used tea leaves) 茶渣 (泡过的茶叶)

chasu /tɕa³¹su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 milk tea (打出来的) 奶茶

chasu dong /tɕa³¹su⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 wooden churner for making milk tea or lacquer tea 作酥油茶的工具

chat /tɕat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 discard; throw away 丢弃; 扔; 撒 | *vya pvchaat*. Throw that out. 把那个扔了. | *mvcheu chat* throw wherever you like 随便撒

chatsheu /tɕat⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 jump 跳

chaweŋ /tɕa³¹wɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tea brick 茶块

che /tɕɛ³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) adverbializer (-ly) 地 | *gvmche pvrng* take care now 好好地住吧 | *na ewa che nvchung?* Why are you always saying that? 你为什么总是这样说? 2) as; just; only 只; 就 | *ti gyoq che di di* It was only him who came. 只有他一个人来了. | Attaches as a suffix to certain words. 能当后缀.

chem /tɕɛm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 side; edge 边 | *v'mra chem* side of the land 地边 | *mvlɔŋ chem* roadside 路边

cheng /tɕɛŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 percussion instrument (usually large drum hit with a mallet) 芒锣

cheq₁ /tɕɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be shabby; used 破旧 2) old (item); used 旧 (物品) | *landa cheq* an old shoulder bag 旧包

tvcheq *vt* 及物动 make shabby 弄破旧

cheq₂ /tɕɛŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 little piece (of meat) (一) 块 (肉)

cheq₃ /tɕɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small bamboo hunting trap for birds, which works by strangling them 一种捕捉鸟的工具 (扣子)

cheqsheu /tɕɛŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 open wide (mouth) 张 (开) | *neui cheqsheu* gape 张嘴

cher /tɕɛr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 kernel (husked grain) 颗粒 (脱壳后的粮食) | *vmbeu cher* rice grain 大米颗粒 | *tabong cher* corn kernel 包谷颗粒 | *zaicher* pearl millet kernel 小米颗粒

chetuq /tɕɛ³¹tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn porridge 浓香包谷稀饭 | Young corn dried and stewed together with bone and pig trotter. 青玉米晒干后保留起来, 用骨头、猪脚等一起炖.

cheu /tɕu⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 catch (with a fishing net) (用夹网) 夹 (鱼) | *ngvplaq cheu beung ning*. I'm going to catch fish. 我去夹鱼. 2) *n* 名 fishing net (hung on two long bamboo canes) 夹网

cheu'meq /tɕu³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishing net mesh 夹网眼

cheu'plang /tɕu³¹plɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spirit takes that possession of shamans or those in an alcoholic frenzy (also called u'plang) 一种神灵 (着魔巫师, 发酒风的人) | (四乡) **chi'plang** /tɕi³¹plɔŋ⁵⁵/

cheudor /tɕu³¹dɔr⁵³/ *n* 名 fishing net pole 夹网竿

cheugyvng /tɕu³¹ɣɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 fishing net 鱼网

cheum /tɕum⁵³/ *quant* 数量 1) more; much 多 | *cheum pvluu rvt*. Take a little more. 多拿一点来. | *na cheum ta so*. You understand quite a bit (of what's being said.) 你还是很听得懂. | (四乡) *chvnuq gvm taq rong* live pretty well 好好地生活 2) comparatively; quite 比较 | (四乡) **chunuq** /tɕu³¹nu⁵⁵/

***cheum** /tɕum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) maternal aunt 姨妈 2) aunt (wife of paternal uncle) 叔母; 伯母 3) stepmother 后母 | (四乡) **nyanya** /nɔ⁵⁵nɔ⁵⁵/

nvcheum *n* 名 (your) maternal aunt; aunt (wife of paternal uncle); stepmother (你/你们的) 姨妈; 叔母; 伯母; 后母

vcheum *n* 名 (my/our) maternal aunt; wife of paternal uncle; stepmother; older woman (我的) 姨妈; 叔母; 伯母; 后母; 阿姨

vngcheum *n* 名 (his/her/their) maternal aunt; wife of paternal uncle; stepmother (他/她/他们的) 姨妈; 叔母; 伯母; 后母

cheup /tɕup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 chew; gnaw (sugar cane, corn cob) 啃 (甘蔗、玉米杆)

cheuq /tɕu⁵⁵/ 1) *interj* 感叹 damn (expresses displeasure or pain) 哎哟 (表示被淋湿) | *cheuq, nvshaq rang*. Damn, you soaked me. 哎哟, 我被淋湿了. 2) *v* 动 serve (someone) right, expressing schadenfreude 活该 (表示幸灾乐祸) | *wei, tvcheuqcheuq*. Serves him right! 活该!

chi₁ /tɕi³¹/ *prt* 助词 past evidential 经验示征 | *vng rvingtong do vblaŋ raq chi e*. (At that time) he arrived in winter. (当时) 他是冬天到来的. | *hra neu eqwa blat chi*. This is how you weave a basket (based on our experience). 篮子要这样编. | *ewa mv'oo chi*. You don't do that (according to us). (咱们的习惯) 不能那样做. | Especially used in stories, followed by *wa*. 专门用于故事, 随后有 *wa*.

chiwa *prt* 助词 supposedly 据说

chi₂ /tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 urine 尿 | *chi chor pee* 小便 | *chi vjon pee* in one's pants 尿裤子

chi'kip /tɕi³¹kip⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bottom beam: part of a loom, consisting of a piece of wood in two parts, for winding the fabric, with a tension device at the ends 低轴 (织布机)

chi'klung /tɕi³¹klɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo cane used in divination 占卜拐杖

chi'klung mon /tɕi³¹klɔŋ⁵⁵ mɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cane divination 占卜

chi'klvng /tɕi³¹klɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 bladder 膀胱

chicheung /tɕi³¹tɕuŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be very small 小小的 | *mvdur chicheung cu* put forth tender little

shoots 吐出点点嫩芽
chichot /tɕi³¹tɕot⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of reddish-colored, wild rodent 一种红色的野鼠
chichvl /tɕi³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be small 小
chideut /tɕi³¹dut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 water rat 水鼠 | *ngang do chideut lang*. The water rat is swimming in the water. 水里有水鼠在游. |
Chidvm /tɕi³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Jindang (Second Township village) 金当 (二乡村名)
chiglam /tɕə³¹glam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl (black body, red mouth, very strong) 一种水鸟 (黑身, 红嘴, 力气大)
chikua /tɕi³¹k^wɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 pumpkin 南瓜 | (一乡) **kyikua** /ci³¹kua⁵³/
chilang dvnggu /tɕi³¹lan⁵⁵ dən³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟
chilep /tɕi³¹lep⁵⁵/ *n* 名 loincloth 遮羞布 | Worn by men, held at the waist by a thread belt. 以前男子穿的, 在腰部一线带举起.
chin /tɕin⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 tie up 系 | *lvgru pvchinsheu*. Tie up your shoes. 把鞋系上. 2) *n* 名 laces 带子 | *lvgru chin* shoelaces 鞋带
Chin /tɕin⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 fifth-born female 老五 (女) | Cf. Nun. Term of address: Chvvnvg. 称呼: Chvvnvg.
ching /tɕin⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be small; tiny 小 | *vngsaq ching* quiet 轻声 2) be thin; fine 瘦; 细 | *vnggeu ching* He's small (in stature). 个子小. 3) be cramped; narrow 窄 | (一乡) **cheung** /tɕuŋ⁵³/
ching'ra /tɕin³¹ra⁵³/ *n* 名 younger sibling 弟弟; 妹妹
chinit /tɕi³¹nit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of water rat 鼠 (生活在水中)
Chinreuidvm /tɕin³¹rui⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Chinreuidam (Fourth Township village) 钦浪当 (四乡村名)
chipkor /tɕip⁵⁵kɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 watermill 水车
chiq₁ /tɕi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) light (a fire) 点 (火); 打 (火) | *tvmi pvchiqsheu*. You two light the fire. (你俩) 点火. 2) strike a light 打 (火) | (一乡) **cheuq** /tɕuŋ⁵⁵/
pvchiq₂ *v* 动 kindle 点 (火)
chiq₂ /tɕi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pinch 掐 | *aang nvchiq rang*. He's pinching me. 他掐我. 2) wash (hands) 洗 (手) |

ur pvchiqsheu. Wash your hands a bit. 洗一下手吧. 3) suckle (at a breast) 吃 (奶) | *nung chiq* suckle at a breast 吃奶 | (一乡) **cheuq** /tɕuŋ⁵⁵/
chireuq /tɕi³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟
chit /tɕit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) blame (someone) 怪 (别人) | *nga le mvnchitsheu neu*. Don't blame me. 你们俩别怪我. 2) be angry at 气 3) make angry 使生气
chitang /tɕi³¹tan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild fowl 一种野鸡
chitaq /tɕi³¹taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 diaper 尿布
chiwa /tɕi³¹wa⁵³/ *prt* 助词 supposedly (according to hearsay) 据说 | *geuq chiwa* supposedly 据说 | Cannot be used in isolation. 不能单独用. > **chi₁**, **wa₂**
chol /tɕol⁵⁵/ *n* 名 porch; outer area of house for sitting and entering 门廊; 入口处 > **tvngchon** | (四乡)
chol /tɕol⁵⁵/
cholopa /tɕə⁵⁵lɔ³¹pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird that appears in winter (similar to a dove in size) 一种冬季出现的鸟 (约鸽子大)
cholotagar /tɕə⁵⁵lɔ⁵⁵ta³¹gar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟
chom /tɕəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rob (on the road) (土匪或者坏人来途中) 抢劫 | *vng svra choom wa*. (I heard) his things were stolen. 说他被抢了. | Archaic. 古代.
chongnga /tɕən³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟
chop /tɕəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be satisfied 满意 | *mit chop*
choq /tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be enough; be sufficient 够
chor₁ /tɕər⁵³/ *v* 动 1) rush (of water) (水柱) 涌出 2) urinate; piss 尿 (尿) | *vng chi chor di*. He went to take a piss. 他去小便了.
chor₂ /tɕər⁵³/ *v* 动 mold 长 (霉) | *wa chor*
Choridvm /tɕə³¹ri⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Choridam village 村名
choseu /tɕə³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 classroom 教室 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.
chot /tɕot⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make ritual aspersions (throwing or sprinkling, e.g. water, flour, alcohol) (仪式当中) 洒 (酒、水、面) | *vshi chot* funeral aspersions 丧礼仪式 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.
chotpa /tɕot⁵⁵pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 aspersion ritual 洒仪式 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.
chotsheu /tɕot⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 take 拿
chul /tɕul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) Chinese mahogany tree (Cedrela chinensis) 椿树 2) camphor tree 樟树 Cinnamomum

camphara | (四乡) **chun** /tɕun⁵⁵/

chung /tɕun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) point 指 2) say 说 | *tvng nvchungsheu?* What are you two saying? 你俩说什么?

chung pvri /tɕun⁵⁵ pə³¹ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 swallow 燕子 | (一乡)

charzi /tɕar³¹zi⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **chaibyeu** /tɕai³¹b⁵⁵u⁵⁵/

chung pvting /tɕun⁵⁵ pə³¹tiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl 一种水鸟 | (一乡) **chung pvteung** /tɕun⁵⁵ pə³¹tuŋ⁵⁵/

chung'lem /tɕun³¹lem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wooden stirrer (for food) (拌锅里食物的长) 木片、竹片

chuq /tɕu⁵⁵/ 1) *quant* 数量 a little (一) 点 | *chuq pvbing*. Give me a little. 给我一点. 2) *nclf* 名量 | *ti chuq pvkei* Eat a little (more). 多吃一点. | Commonly reduplicated: *chuqchuq*. 平常重叠: *chuqchuq*.

Chuqdi /tɕu⁵⁵di⁵³/ *top* 地名 Chudi (Second Township village) 求迪 (二乡村名)

chut /tɕut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pull out (hair) 拔 (头发) | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

chv'huamhuam /tɕə³¹x^wap⁵⁵x^wam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 yawn 打呵欠

chv'kloq /tɕə³¹klə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wave 波浪 | *ngang chv'kloq*

chv'lam /tɕə³¹lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 irrigation canal 水渠 (人做的) | *ngang chv'lam*

Chv'lingdvm /tɕə³¹liŋ⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Chalingdam village 村名 (四乡) | (一乡) **Chv'leungdvm** /tɕə³¹luŋ⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/

chv'nyong ni /tɕə³¹ŋəŋ⁵³ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 day before yesterday 前天 | (四乡) **chvgyin ni** /chv³¹gyin⁵³ ni⁵³/

chv'nyong par /tɕə³¹ŋəŋ⁵³ par⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 not long ago 前不久 | *vng chv'nyong che loq di*. He returned not long ago. 他前不久才回去的. | (四乡) **chv'nyong vlang** /tɕə³¹ŋəŋ⁵³ ə³¹lan⁵⁵/

chv'peu'peup /tɕə³¹pu⁵⁵pup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

chv'prai /tɕə³¹prai⁵³/ *n* 名 wild grass (used as pig feed) 野草 (猪食)

chvben /tɕə³¹bən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be flat 扁

chvbeun /tɕə³¹bun⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be unkempt (of hair) 头发乱蓬蓬

chvbu /tɕə³¹bu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 boil (on one's body) 疔 | *chvbu da* develop a boil 起泡

chvgreup /tɕə³¹gru⁵⁵p/ *n* 名 skirt 裙子

chvgreut /tɕə³¹gru⁵⁵t/ *v* 动 wrinkle 起皱

chvgri₁ /tɕə³¹gri⁵³/ *n* 名 hoof (horse, pig, goat etc.) 踢 (马、猪、羊等) | *waq chvgri* pig's foot 猪脚

chvgri₂ /tɕə³¹gri⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be curly (of hair) 卷卷的

chvgya /tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 not long ago (within the last 10 or so days) 前不久 (大概几天到十天左右之前) | *vng chvgya shvng do vl ra*. Not long ago he was in the county capital. 他前不久在县里.

chvgya ni /tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 yesterday 昨天 | *nga chvgya ni lok*. I came back yesterday. 我昨天回来. | (四乡) **chvgya jvn** /tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ ʒən⁵³/

chvgyaq vhreui /tɕə³¹ja⁵⁵ ə³¹xru⁵⁵i/ *n* 名 last evening (before dark) 昨晚 (天黑之前时分)

chvgyeq /tɕə³¹je⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tight (of clothing) 窄 (衣服) | *gya gyoq tei chvgyeq*. This piece of clothing is very tight. 这件衣服很窄.

chvhrai /tɕə³¹xrai⁵³/ *n* 名 pebble (by the riverside) 江边的小石头 | *ngang chvhrai* beach 沙滩 | (四乡)

chvhai /tɕə³¹xai⁵³/

chvhraq /tɕə³¹xra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 throat (interior) 嗓子 (口腔内部)

chvhraq sop /tɕə³¹xra⁵⁵ sɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Adam's Apple 喉结 | Literally "throat shell". 直译"喉咙壳".

chvhreu /tɕə³¹xru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 horn (of an animal) (动物) 角 | It was traditionally prestigious to hang cattle horns in one's home. Hunters may also hang them as trophies. 作为猎人的战利品. | (四乡) *tvheu* /tə³¹xu⁵⁵/

chvhri /tɕə³¹xri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gall bladder 胆 | (四乡) *sheui tvhi* bear gall 熊胆 | (四乡) *vsvr tvhi* bharal bladder 岩羊胆 | Animal gall bladders are commonly used as medical remedy. The size of a slaughtered animal's gall bladder is a sign of the slaughterer's future prosperity. 经常用于药材. 屠宰动物的胆囊大小是屠夫的未来繁荣的标志. | (四乡) **tvhi** /tə³¹xi⁵⁵/

chvhrop /tɕə³¹xrɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 palate 上颚 | *neuigong chvhrop za*. My palate is all sore. 嘴的上颚疼痛.

chvkang pung /tɕə³¹kan⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of spider (which spins big round webs) 一种蜘蛛 (织圆形网)

chvkeui /tɕə³¹kui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 burial objects (used by the deceased during their lifetime, left on top of the burial site, e.g. crossbow, loom) 坟墓上挂的死者物品 (如弩弓、织布机)

chvkong /tɕə³¹kɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mire; bog 泥潭

chvkop /tɕə³¹kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) turtle 乌龟 2) water beetle 一种水生的甲虫

chvkor /tɕə³¹kɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 whirlpool (formed because of some obstruction) 河流因地形的阻拦, 影响形成的漩涡 | *ngang chvkor* | (一乡) **ngangkork** /ŋaŋ³¹kɔr⁵⁵/

chvkua /tɕə³¹kʷa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earthen pot 土锅

chvkung /tɕə³¹kuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 roof 屋顶

chvkuq /tɕə³¹kuq⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pool (of water); well 水塘 | *ngang chvkuq*

chvkut /tɕə³¹kut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) shrink 缩成 | *vng vngpong kya hreq chvkutsheu*. It shrunk into something round. 他缩得象个圆型. 2) bend; warp 弯曲

chvkyeng /tɕə³¹tsɛŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 cockroach 蟑螂; 灶蚂蚁

chvl /tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 baby 娃娃 | *chvl al* be pregnant 怀孕 | (四乡) *chvn* /tɕən⁵³/

***chvl** /tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 1) diminutive 子 (表示小的语尾) | *Kvbeungchvl* descendants of the Kabeung clan 肯顶家族的子孙 2) baby (human and other animals) 小 (动物); 崽 | *pvcchiqchvl* baby bird 小鸟 | *pvmachvl* baby girl (daughter) 女儿 (女孩子) | *shinchvl* little plant 小草 | (四乡) *chvn* /tɕən⁵³/

nvchvl *n* 名 (your) child (你/你们的) 孩子

vchvl *n* 名 (my/our) child (我/我们的) 孩子

vngchvl *n* 名 (his/her/their) child (他/她/他们的) 孩子

chvleum /tɕə³¹lum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wasp (small in size, with a dark purple body) 土蜂的一种 (体型较小, 身紫黑色)

chvlneum /tɕəl³¹num⁵⁵/ *n* 名 womb; uterus 子宫

chvm /tɕəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 trample 踹 (踢) | *vng mi nvchvm rang*. He trampled me. 他踹了我.

chvma /tɕə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) irrigated field 水田 2) rice paddy; paddy field 稻田

chvmra /tɕəm³¹ra⁵³/ *n* 名 child; young person 小孩

chvn /tɕən⁵³/ *v* 动 follow 跟着; 跟随 | *nagoq nga le chvn, kvv mvtā*. The child is following me around, not doing what I say. 孩子跟着我, 不听话.

chvnen /tɕə³¹nɛn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of black and yellow bird 一种鸟, 黄色黑色 | *nvm'leum nvm du, chvnen geuq ra*. The warm season is here, the birds are calling. 春天到了, 听见春鸟在叫.

chvng₁ /tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 section (of river) (一) 节 (河) | *ngo pe chvng* the section upriver 上面的一节 (河) | Formerly, particular sections of river were reserved fishing areas for particular clans. 以前, 氏族是各有各的钓鱼地方.

chvng₂ /tɕəŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 press out liquid (e.g. when making tofu) 济水; 使 (水) 滴下 (如制豆腐时) | *ngang chvng* |

tvchvng *vt* 及物动 cause (liquid) to drip down 使滴下

chvng'lv'chvng /tɕəŋ⁵⁵lɔ³¹tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 sound of dripping water 水滴的样子 | *ngang chvng'lv'chvng vtoq*. The water goes drip drop. 水“哗哗”地滴落. | Onomatopoeic. 象声词.

chvngba /tɕəm³¹ba⁵³/ *n* 名 mud 泥巴 | (四乡) *chvkong* /tɕəŋ³¹kɔŋ⁵³/

chvngbal /tɕəm³¹bal⁵³/ *n* 名 lightning 闪电 | *chvngbal bal* lightning flashes 打闪

chvngdung₁ /tɕəŋ³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 brick 砖

chvngdung₂ /tɕəŋ³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl 一种水鸟

chvnggyan /tɕəŋ³¹jan⁵³/ *n* 名 lower back; small of the back 后腰 | (四乡) **dvmching** /dɔp⁵⁵tɕiŋ⁵³/

chvngkeu /tɕək⁵⁵ku⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rice wine moonshine 水酒

chvngma /tɕəŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant, with sour seeds, used to make a tofu-like food 一种籽酸, 可做豆腐的植物

chvngmit /tɕəŋ³¹mit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of fruiting bramble (edible red fruit, small seeds, small thorns) 刺果 (红色, 果粒小, 可食) | Also used in traditional tattooing. 也用于传统文身. | (一乡) **chunggit** /tɕuŋ³¹git⁵⁵/

chvngmitmit /tɕəŋ⁵⁵mit⁵⁵mit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sneeze 打喷嚏

Chvngnai /tɕəŋ³¹noi⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Changnai clan (in Burma) 家族名 (在缅甸境内)

chvngngu /tɕəŋ³¹ŋu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

chvngnvm /tɕəŋ³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ear of grain 穗

chvning ning /tɕə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 year before last 前年

chvningwang /tɕə³¹niŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 last year 去年 | (一乡) **chvneungwang** /tɕə³¹nuŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/

chvpanchvl /tɕə³¹pat⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 illegitimate child 私生子 | (一乡) **pattoq** /pat⁵⁵tɔ⁵⁵/

chvt₁ /tɕət⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be tight 紧 | *nvmbu chuq chvt ra*. The pants are a little tight. 裤子有点紧. | *chvtchvt* very tight 紧紧 2) *v* 动 keep close; draw near; keep on a leash 握得拢

svchvt *vt* 及物动 tighten strap 使 (背带) 紧

tvchvt *vt* 及物动 tighten 使紧

chvt₂ /tɕət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 have a stomach virus 翻肠子 | *pvgyeu chvt*

chvtar /tɕə³¹tar⁵³/ *n* 名 waterfall 瀑布

chvtartar /tɕə³¹tar⁵⁵tar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

chvteng /tɕə³¹tɛŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 thunder 雷声 | *chvteng teng* the crash of thunder 打雷

chvteung /tɕə³¹tuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 deep spot (good for fishing); still pool of water (in a river) (江流) 深水潭 (可以钓鱼的)

Chvwa'long /tɕə³¹wa⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Chawalong 察瓦龙 | Town in Southeast Tibet, close to Trung territory, whose rulers formerly exerted their power over many Trung. 西藏东南部的镇子, 藏族人统治独龙江时期的首都.

ci /tsi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 calculate (number) 计 (数)

***ci** /tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) grandmother (maternal or paternal) 奶奶; 外婆 2) great-aunt 姨祖母; 姑祖母

nvci *n* 名 (your) grandmother; great-aunt (你/你们的) 奶奶; 外婆; 姨祖母; 姑祖母

vci *n* 名 (my/our) grandmother; great-aunt (我/我们的) 奶奶; 外婆; 姨祖母; 姑祖母

vngci *n* 名 (his/her/their) grandmother; great-aunt (他/她/他们的) 奶奶; (他/她/他们的) 外婆; (他/她/他们的) 姨祖母; (他/她/他们的) 姑祖母

ciciri /tsi⁵⁵tsi⁵⁵ri⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird, very small and black 一种鸟 (斑黑色)

cin /tsin⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pluck (e.g. hairs from a beard) 拔出 (毛发)

ciq /tsi⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 build by laying bricks, stones etc. 砌; 垒 | *vngning lung ciq ra*. They are laying stones (for a building). 他们在砌石块. 2) *n* 名 pile (firewood, stone) 堆 (柴堆、石墙) | (一乡) **ceuq** /tsu⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **cuq** /cu⁵⁵/

cit /tsit⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 grip; clutch (hair) 揪 (头发) | *unei cit* clutch hair 揪头发 2) *n* 名 trap string | *cit kvlaq* string holder (for hunting)

co'ceuq /tsɔ³¹tsu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 table 桌子 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

co'naq /tsɔ³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 direction in which spirits face, and towards which a dead person should be facing in order to become a spirit 一种鬼灵存在的方向 | (一乡) *mvr co'naq lai le maqvpoq hreq pvwasheu*. Don't turn your face in the direction of the spirits. 不要把脸朝向鬼灵存在的那个方向. | After a person dies and his face is in the spirit direction, he will remain dead (unable to become a spirit). 人死后如果脸朝向“朝拿”, 就会继续死人.

cong /tsɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *vt* 及物动 pile up; stack; heap 堆 | *shing gya lok lacoong*. Pile up the firewood here. 把柴堆这儿. | *congkyeum* concrete (block) houses 水泥房 2) *nclf* 名量 pile 堆

coq /tsɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of spirit 一种鬼灵 | After someone dies, their body should be made to face east immediately, so that the coq spirit can see it, otherwise it will continue to be merely dead. 人死后要立即使其面朝东, 让这种鬼灵看到, 否则会继续死人.

cot /tsɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) time 时间; 时候 | (一乡) *vng loq cot do pvgi*. Go there when he comes back home. 你在他回来 (到家) 的时间去. 2) moment 时刻 | (四乡) **sot** /sɔt⁵⁵/

cu₁ /tsu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lake (usually up in the mountains); sea 大湖 (平常在山上) ; 海

cu₂ /tsu⁵³/ *v* 动 grow (of a tender shoot) (嫩芽) 长 | *vmra do vngza cu*. The grains in that field are growing shoots. 田地里粮食发芽.

cu₃ /tsu⁵³/ *v* 动 graze; put out to pasture (cows, sheep) 放 (牛、羊) | *nungngua cu* put the cow out to pasture 放牛

cu₄ /tsu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shock (of electricity) 触 (电) | (一乡) *tyen te nyvcu*. The electricity shocked me. 电来触着了.

cu bv'ling /tsu⁵⁵ bə³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shrimp 虾 | Literally "lake insect". 直译“湖虫”. | (一乡) **cu bv'leung** /tsu⁵⁵ bə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/

cul /tsul⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 fill in (a hole) (往洞里) 塞 | *vngdong do pvcul*. Fill in the hole. 在洞里塞住.

cung₁ /tsuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 business 生意 | *cung wa do business* 做生意 | (四乡) **sung** /suŋ⁵⁵/

cung₂ /tsuŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 household (一) 户 | Unit of taxation during period of Tibetan rule. 藏族人统治时期的征税单位.

cung wa /tsuŋ⁵⁵ wə⁵³/ *v* 动 engage in commerce; buy and sell 做买卖 | *cung wa vcvng* merchant, businessman 生意人 | *cungwa kyeum* small shop 小卖部

cungba /tsuŋ³¹bə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 merchant 生意人 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.

cunvm /tsu³¹nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 rain that falls when hunters are soon to return 猎人要回来时下的雨

cur /tsur⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 sizzling sound of deep frying 油炸的声音, 象声词 | *cur wa geuq*. It's making that sizzling sound. “噼”地响. | Onomatopoeic. 象声词.

cut₁ /tsut⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) suck 吮吸 2) smoke 吸; 抽 | Onomatopoeic. 象声词.

svcut *vt* 及物动 make suck 使吮吸

cut₂ /tsut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 notice; pay attention 理 | *vng nga le macut*. He doesn't pay attention to me. 他不理我.

cvm₁ /tsəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 curse 诅咒

cvm₂ /tsəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) be sociable; get on well with others 和群 | *vng lambroq le mvcvm vcvng e*. He's not very sociable with friends. 他 (跟朋友) 是个不和群的人. 2) muster; gather up completely 集中 (全部) | *nungngua cvm* herd all of the cattle together (so that none are missing) 把牛集中起来 | (四乡) **rvn** /rəm⁵⁵/

cvm₃ /tsəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 an edible variety of bracken (with an edible pointy top that curls up) 一种蕨菜 (尖头卷起, 食尖头)

cvmgyoq /tsəm³¹jo⁵⁵/ *n* 名 a person who curses others at will 随意诅咒人的人

cvmnai /tsəm³¹nai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 container with five different types of seed, used for divination purposes during the mvsoq ritual 种子容器 (保命延寿仪式)

cvng /tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 mate (of animals) (动物) 交配 | *gya pe geu cang*. This animal is mating. 这个动物正在交配.

svcvng *vt* 及物动 cause to mate 使 (牲畜) 交配

cvngjoq lunggang /tsəŋ³¹ʒə⁵⁵ luŋ³¹gaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 a mythological stone slab where god made men 神话传说中天帝造人的石板

cvngzi wa /tsəŋ³¹zi⁵⁵ wə⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be drunk 醉

cvnma /tsən³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 propriety 分寸 | *vng cvnma mal vcvng e*. He's a person without a sense of propriety. 他是个 (做事) 没有分寸的人.

cvnvt₁ /tsə³¹nət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 reed: part of a loom, consisting of a bamboo rod with heddle rings of thread or plastic, keeping the warp threads separate 箔 (织布时上下交线用的线)

cvnvt₂ /tsə³¹nət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wasp that makes its nests underground 一种在土里造巢的野蜂

cvp₁ /tsəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) repay (a debt or indemnity) 还 (债) | *vng pvlon cvp jin*. I paid back his debt. 他的债我还了. 2) lose (one's life) 损失 (生意)

cvp₂ /tsəp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) bake; heat by fire 烘 | *gya pvcap rvt*. Bake this a little bit. 把这个烘一下. 2) roast 烤

cvr /tsər⁵³/ *v* 动 rise (of the sun) (太阳) 出 | *nvm cvr di*. The sun is out. 太阳出来了. | (四乡) **svr** /ɕər⁵³/

cvr'lv'cvr /tsər⁵³lə³¹tsər⁵³/ *adv* 副 excitedly 滋滋地

cvri /tsə³¹ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thread (usually of plant or cotton fiber for weaving) 线 | *gyoq wa sa cvri* thread of woven cloth 织布的线 | *cvri svteum* knotted cord formerly used for counting (especially days), with each node representing one unit 以前算数 (算天) 的工具

cvt /tsət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 estimate; reckon 估计; 估量 | *ngei cvt be vya dvngbeum mal*. I reckon there aren't that many. 我估量没那么多.

-cvt /tsət⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 such (an extent) 多么 (程度) | (四乡) *yasvt vli lungdeung* such a heavy rock 这么重的石头 | (四乡) *ya dvngsvt tei lungdeung* such a large rock 这么大的石头 | *dvngcvt?* About

how many? 大概多少? | (四乡) **-svt** /sət⁵⁵/
cvte /tsə³¹tə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scissors 剪刀 | (四乡) **svte** /sə³¹tə⁵⁵/

cvwaq /tsə³¹wə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sand 沙子 | **cvwaq mvdvm**
do vgv play on the sand 在沙滩上玩耍 | (四乡) **vpi**
/ə³¹pi⁵⁵/

D d

da₁ /dɑ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) inflate; expand 膨胀 2) swell (stomach) (肚子) 胀 | **nga pa dang**. My stomach is swollen. 我肚子胀.

svda *vt* 及物动 cause swelling 使膨胀

da₂ /dɑ³¹/ *prt* 助词 question 疑问 (呢) | **vng tvng waq vcvng da e?** What's he doing, that person? 他是干什么的人? | **na da?** And you? 你呢?

da₃ /dɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scarecrow 稻草人

da₄ /dɑ⁵³/ *v* 动 gaze; stare at blankly (呆) 看 | **vtvng le nvda?** What are you staring at? 你呆看什么?

daba /dɑ³¹bɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 strong man; heroic warrior 体力强壮的人; 英雄

dadvm /dɑ³¹dəm⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 compete 竞争 2) *n* 名 competition; contest 比赛

dagrong /dɑ³¹grŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be burning; be in flames 被烧着; 燃烧着

dai /dai⁵³/ *n* 名 person 人 | **vng vmi dai?** Who is he? 他是谁? | (四乡) **vng vta dai e ra**. So that's the kind of person he is. 他原来是这样的人. | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

dajeu /dɑ³¹zu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be set up (of a target) (靶子) 摆放着

dala /dɑ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 reward; remuneration (劳动的) 报酬 | **dala ngul**

dalsheu₁ /dɑl⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 stand (leaning) (斜靠着) 站 | **vya do mvndalsheu neu**. Don't stand leaning there. 别站在那儿.

dalsheu₂ /dɑl⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 admit; acknowledge 承认

dam /dɑm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be lost 迷路 | **vng daam luung**. He's lost. 他迷路了.

svdam *vt* 及物动 cause to be lost 使迷路

dang₁ /dɑŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 1) lean (an object) 靠 | **gya ko do pvdangsheu**. Lean this over there. 把这个靠在那儿. 2) rely; depend 依靠; 依赖 3) do for; do in the name of 以...名义 | **nga vpei dang wei sylvpsheu**. I

study for my dad. 我为爸爸读书. | **nga na dang wei kvsvnshing**. I am proud of him. 我为你骄傲.

dangsheu *vi* 不及物动 lean 倚靠

dang₂ /dɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 steep slope 陡坡

dangsheu /dɑk⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 rest against; lean on (of a person) 倚靠 | **vya do**

mvndangsheu neu. Don't lean there. 别靠在那儿. > **dang₁**

daq /dɑ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 reach; get to 够得着 | **vya le mvdaqsheu**. The two of us can't reach there. 那我俩够不着.

daq lashe /dɑ⁵⁵la³¹she⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 forget it 算了 | **ewa e meu be, daq lashe**. Even if that's the way it is, forget it. 既然这样, 那就算了.

dar₁ /dɑr⁵³/ *n* 名 riverbank (江、河) 岸 | **neup dar** west bank (of a river) 西岸

dar₂ /dɑr⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 fever 发烧 | **dar kya** catch fever 2) *n* 名 flu or severe cold 流行性感冒

dar₃ /dɑr⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) mark (with tool or item) (用利器) 划破 | **gya gyoqpuq pvdaar rvt**. Use this string to mark it. 把这布条划开. 2) scratch | **vng mvr do dar**. His face is scratched. 他脸划破了.

dareu /dɑ³¹ru⁵³/ *v* 动 argue; fight 吵架 Fourth Township. 四乡话. > **dvreu**

dei /dai⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be sharp (knife) (刀) 快 2) *v* 动 chop 砍得动 3) *v* 动 bite off 咬得动 | **gya sha mvdei**. This meat I can't bite off. 这肉我咬不动.

demsheu /dep⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 communicate; be in touch (with someone) 于(某人)联系 | (一乡) **lvnsheu** /lət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ | (四乡) **tepsheu** /təp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

den₁ /den⁵⁵/ *v* 动 speak convincingly 讲道理 | *vng kv̄t den vcvng e*. He's someone who speaks convincingly. 他是讲道理的人。| *ka mv̄den* unconvincing words 讲的没有道理

den₂ /den⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be weary; exhausted 疲劳 | *vng tv̄tei den wa*. He says he's exhausted. 他说他很疲劳。

svdeng *vt* 及物动 tire someone out 使劳累

deq /dɛʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be destroyed; die out (of a lineage) 灭亡 | *tv̄kaq deq* the clan dies out 家族灭绝

svdeq *vt* 及物动 extinguish 消灭

der₁ /der⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bare 光秃 | *u der* bald-headed (naturally) 光头 (自然的) | *mv̄li derder* the land is bare 地上不长草

der₂ /der⁵³/ *v* 动 fart; break wind 放 (屁) | *pi der* 放屁 | (一乡) *ci v̄hu* | (一乡) **v̄hu** /ə³¹xu⁵³/

dermu /der³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 claw (of an animal) 爪子

deu /du⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be dark; gloomy 暗 2) darken (of the sky) (天) 黑 | *nvm deu di*. The sky is getting dark. 天黑了。

svdeu₂ *vt* 及物动 dim 使阴暗

deu mv̄da /du⁵³ mə³¹da⁵⁵/ 1) be surprised (unexpectedly, suddenly) 惊讶 | *deu mamv̄da?* Are you surprised? 你惊讶吗? 2) seem strange 奇怪 3) be confused 不知道是怎么回事

deum /dum⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 pool (water) 使水聚集 2) *n* 名 midstream where current is gentler because of a blockage 江河中水流因受阻, 比较平缓处

deumching /dɛp⁵⁵tɕiŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 lower back 后腰 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。| (一乡) **deumcheung** /dvp⁵⁵tɕuŋ⁵³/

deun /dun⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) use to pen (animals) 以...围起来 2) spring (a trap or tool for catching animals) 下 (捕捉猎物的工具)

deung /duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 thump; thud 咚咚 | Onomatapoetic. 象声词。

-deung /duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 augmentative marker (big, large) 大的 | *kyeumdeung* big house 大房子 | (四乡) *vsvng deung* giant 巨人

deup /dup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) bang; hit 碰撞 | (一乡) *vng te nya'vdeup rang*. He banged into me. 他撞了我。 2) dash; smash 摔; 砸 | *lung le pa'vdeupsheu*. Smash it on the stone. (把它) 摔到石头上。

vdeupsheu *v* 动 bump into; collide 撞; 碰撞

deuqsheu /du⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 reflect (mentally) 反思 | *mit nvnggv̄m*

pv̄deuqsheu. You think hard on it. 你好好想 (反思) 一下。

deursheu /du⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 shake (from loud noise) 震动 | *pv̄shin le deursheu taq dv̄reung*. The rumbling is shaking my heart. 响的震动心。

deut /du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mouse; rat 老鼠 | (四乡) **dit** /dit⁵⁵/

deutdeung /du⁵⁵duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large mouse or rat 大老鼠

deutdung /du⁵⁵duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mouse burrow 老鼠洞

deutgrong /du⁵⁵grɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 rodent path 老鼠道 (草丛里老鼠爬行留下的路)

deutna /du⁵⁵na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bait (for rodents) (老鼠) 诱饵

deutplu /du⁵⁵plu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild rodent (medium-sized, with a white stomach) 野鼠 (体型中大, 肚子白色)

deutsai /du⁵⁵sai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of rodent 一种啮齿目的动物 | A kind of deuttei. 一种 deuttei.

deuttei /du⁵⁵tai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large type of rodent 一种啮齿目的动物 (大)

di₁ /di⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) walk 走 2) go 去 3) come 来 | *na pv̄di ra*. You come here. 你过来。| (一乡) **gyi** /ji⁵³/

svdi *vt* 及物动 make walk 使走

di₂ /di³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) go (andative deictic marker from any point of reference, often the speaker) 去 (动作向外, 可能是说话人正处的位置, 兼表亲见意义) | *vng shing ri le dii di*. (I saw that) he went to carry firewood. (我看见) 他去背柴了。| *nga sheng le ding di wa geuq kleup e*. Someone said I went to the county capital, but he was lying. (某人说) 我去县城了, 是谎话。 2) immediate past perfective (visual evidential) 完成体 (刚刚完成, 兼表亲见意义) | *ngang vsu di*. The water is boiled. 水 (烧) 开了。| In both senses, typically not used with a first-person agent, unless reporting someone else's statement about the speaker. Speaker is directly reporting a

witnessed event. 一般不用于第一人称做施事，除非表示说话人转述他人的话。动作的发生是说话人亲眼目睹的。|(一乡) **gyi** /ji³¹/

di₃ /di⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be able (to do) 有办法；能(做) | ewa wa lep mvdi. It can't be done this way. 这样没法做。| na mi peui nvso di e? Can you memorize it? 你会背诵吗？

mvdi *vi* 不及物动 be incapable (of doing) 无法做的

dilam /di³¹lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 custom; propriety; standards 礼仪；规矩；习惯 | Literally "walk the path". 直译“走路”。

Dinggeu /diŋ³¹gu⁵³/ *top* 地名 Dinggeu (Second Township village) 丁给(二乡村名) |(一乡) **Deunggeu** /Duŋ³¹gu⁵³/

diq /di⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 cook until soft 饭煮软 | vngza diq di. The rice has been cooked until tender. 饭煮软了。|(一乡) **deuq** /du⁵⁵/

do₁ /dɔ³¹/ *post* 后置 1) locative (at, on) 在(表示方位和方向) | gya do pvrong. Sit here. 坐这里。2) temporal (at, when) 在(时间) |(四乡) **kei** /kəi³¹/

do₂ /dɔ⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 let's go 走吧 | do, loq shin. Let's go, let's head back (the two of us). 走吧，我俩回去吧。

dokci /dɔk⁵⁵tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 wild grass (used as pigfeed) 一种野草(猪食)

dokshang /dɔk⁵⁵ʃaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of taro (with long tuber) 一种芋头(块茎较长)

dol₁ /dɔl⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 tie on; wrap (legging, puttee) 扎(绑腿) | hreidol pvdolsheu. You two tie on the puttees. 你俩把绑腿扎上。2) *nclf* 名量 roll (一)团 | gyoq ti dol a roll of cloth 一团布

dol₂ /dɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 storm off (因生气) 出走；气走

domu /dɔ³¹mu⁵³/ *v* 动 praise; bless 赞颂

don₁ /dɔn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) narrate; tell out aloud 讲 | vng jvgye don ra. He's reading a book. 他在念书。2) read 念 3) attend school 上学；读书

don₂ /dɔn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stand (a ladder) 搭(梯子)

dong₁ /dɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bamboo tube 竹筒 | dong do ngang kvp. Put water in the bamboo tube. 竹筒里打水。2) bottle 瓶子 | Cf. svkvm, heu, pangcheuq for other types of containers, based on the contents they hold. 根据他们持有的内容，也有其他的容器。

dong₂ /dɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 drink (continuously and in huge gulps) (大口地，连续地) 喝 | neu svnaq doong di. The

alcohol has all been guzzled up. 酒都喝光了。

svdong *vt* 及物动 make drink 使喝

dong₃ /dɔŋ⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 river (一)条(河) | wangdong ti dong one river 一条河 | ti wangdong one river 一条河

dongnaq /dɔŋ³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wilderness 野外

dongnaq deu /dɔŋ³¹na⁵⁵ du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lush jungle (茂盛的) 野外丛林

dop₁ /dɔp⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 very 很 | gya ngang doop rvnaq. This water is very deep. 这水很深。|(四乡) **tvtei** /tə³¹təi⁵³/

dop₂ /dɔp⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 physical strength 力气 2) *v* 动 exert oneself; use all one's strength 使劲；用力 | doop pvhroong Use all your strength to call out. 使劲喊。

dop₃ /dɔp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 wrap (e.g. with thread) 包扎(布条) | gya mi pvdopsheu. Use this to wrap it. 你用这个包扎。| Fourth Township. Also used in personal names to indicate a tangled umbilical cord at birth, e.g. Pung Dop. 四乡话。也用于人命指出生时脐带纠结，如：Pung Dop.

dopma /dɔp⁵⁵ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 woman who practices voodoo poisoning 做放蛊的女人 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。

doppa /dɔp⁵⁵pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 man who practices voodoo poisoning 做放蛊的男人 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。

doq /dɔ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) scoop 舀 | tvn chuq pvdooq rvt. Scoop a little more. 再舀一点来。2) fill up (a bowl with rice) 装满(一碗饭)

dor₁ /dɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) oil (炒菜的) 油 2) lard 动物油

dor₂ /dɔr⁵³/ *v* 动 emerge 冒出来 | ko mvli le dor emerge from there 从那边冒出来的 |(四乡)

ben /ben⁵⁵/

dor₃ /dɔr⁵³/ *vclf* 动量 time (instance) 次

dor₄ /dɔr⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 bamboo pole; rod 竹竿 | shvnju dor / shvnju dang fishing rod 鱼竿 2) *vi* 不及物动 have an erection 勃起

svdor *vt* 及物动 cause an erection 使勃起

dot /dɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 prop up 顶；抵住 | nvpching gya mi pvdoot. Use this to prop open the door.

门用这个抵住。

du₁ /du⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) arrive 到达 | *ang maduu nvt?* Has he arrived? 他到了吗? 2) reach (a certain time, someone's turn) 论到; 到 (时间) | *vng le du* reach his turn 论到他 | *tical ti deum du di*. It's 11 o'clock. 十一点了。

du₂ /du⁵³/ *v* 动 excavate; dig up (something in particular) 掘开; 挖 (找某个东西)

Du /du⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 fourth-born female 老四 (女) | Term of address: Duna. 称呼: Duna.

dududq /du³¹du⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 vomit (呕吐的) 秽物 2) *v* 动 vomit 呕吐 | *nga dududq pvgeung*. I want to vomit. 我想吐。 | *dududq duq* vomit 呕吐

dul /dul⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 occur (of a natural disaster) 发生 (灾害) | *gya do duul gyang*. There was a landslide here. 这里滑坡了。 | Rockslide, flooding, mudslide etc. 滑坡洪水泥石流等。

svdul *vt* 及物动 cause landslide 使滑坡

dung₁ /duŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) hole (in roof, in clothing, nostril etc.) 洞 2) natural source of salt water, where takins go to drink 盐水的源头

dung₂ /duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 cave; hole 洞穴

dung₃ /duŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) beat; play (drum) 敲打 (鼓) | *ngeu dung* play the drum 敲鼓 2) butt (with one's head) 以头或角抵撞

dung₄ /duŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be burned 被烧 | *na gyoq dung di*. Your clothing was burned. 你的衣服被烧了。 | *tvmi mi dung lung mvlon* a wildfire could not consume it all 野火烧不尽

dung₅ /duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 wild bamboo leaf vegetable 竹叶菜 | (一乡) *deyeungwang lvka do dung tei vcong*.

This year up on the mountain the bamboo leaf vegetables are flourishing. 今年山上竹野菜很茂盛。

dungbeur /duŋ³¹bu⁵³/ *n* 名 facial hair; beard 胡子

dungbli /duŋ³¹bli⁵³/ *n* 名 wooden pestle (for pounding rice) (舂米的) 木杵

dunggua /duŋ³¹g^wa⁵³/ *n* 名 cucumber 黄瓜

dungma /duŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 largest of the ritual banners, traditionally used during the Kralchang festival 幡 (卡雀哇节使用) | Ritual expression *la dungma* means "the highest summit of a mountain". *la dungma* 意味着“最高峰”。

duq /du⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 vomit; throw up 呕吐; 吐 | *vng duuq luung*. He threw up. 他呕吐了。

svduq *vt* 及物动 make vomit 使呕吐

dur /dur⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pound corn (with pestle) 舂 | *nga tabong dur*. I am pounding corn. 我舂玉米。 | *pvgol dur* working in the fields (pounding corn) 做农业

dv- /dɔ³¹/ *v* 动 causative 使动态 | *vpraq dvboq* blow up the cliff (to repair the road) 炸悬崖 (修路) | Apparently not a productive affix, but goes before certain monosyllabic roots with voiced initial consonants. Related to Rawang *dv-*. 显然不是一个派生词缀, 可以加在浊辅音声母的单音节动词前, 跟日旺语 *dv-* 有关系。

dvbang /dɔ³¹baŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 too; really 太; 不怎么 | *vhrei ding be, dvbang di mvkyang*. We won't get there by walking. 走路的话, 走不起。 | *dvbang mvtei*. It's not very big. 不是很大。 | Often used with negative. 常常用于否定句。

dvbeq /dɔ³¹bɛ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 spit 唾 | *kyeul dvbeq* spit 吐痰 2) *n* 名 spit 唾

dvbeqsheu /dɔ³¹bɛ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 fall; drop 坠落 | *vng kyeum'u pang dvbeqsheu*. He fell down from the roof. 他从屋顶摔下来。 | (四乡) **dvbleqsheu** /dɔ³¹ble⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

dvbeum /dɔ³¹bu⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 pile up 堆 | *hvbic gya do padvbeumsheu*. Pile up the potatoes here. 把土豆堆在这儿。 2) *n* 名 pile 堆 | *kam ti dvbeum* a pile of bamboo 一堆竹子 3) *v* 动 plus; add (numbers) 加

dvbiq /dɔ³¹bi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be flexible; not rigid 松软; 不坚硬 | (一乡) **dvbeuq** /dɔ³¹bu⁵⁵/

dvbleu /dɔ³¹blu⁵³/ *n* 名 wormwood (a type of plant) 蒿子 (一种草) | Common plant, with a foul odor, can be boiled and rubbed inside the anus to ease diarrhea. Source of a river name in Burma, *Dvbleu rvmei*. 常见的植物, 有难闻的气味, 可煮揉肛门内缓解腹泻。缅甸河名的来源。

dvblung /dɔ³¹bluŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 throw (numerous things) 扔; 抛 (数量大的东西) | *svra svnaq mvli le dvbluung di*. The things were all thrown out

of the house. 东西都扔到 (屋) 外面了.

dvbluq /də³¹blu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tell; narrate 讲 ; 叙述 | *kvt*
dvbluq chat 聊天

dvblvng /də³¹bləŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) speak quickly (快速地) 说
2) yammer; jabber 讲 (含贬义) 3) speak without
stopping 不停的讲话

dvbon /də³¹bən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 present to a superior 敬 | Archaic
expression *shu dvbon* refers to the buying and selling of
slaves. 古代说法 *shu dvbon* 指的是买卖努力.

dvboq /də³¹bəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 explode 炸 ; 使爆炸 | *nga*
tabong dvbok. I'm making (popping) popcorn. 我在炸
爆米花. > **boq**₂

dvbra /də³¹bra⁵³/ *n* 名 rattan bridge 藤桥

dvbra tvng /də³¹bra⁵³ təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foot of the bridge 桥头

dvbram /də³¹bram⁵⁵/ *v* 动 flutter around (of bees and
insects) (蜂群、蚊虫) 纷飞

dvbreŋ /də³¹breŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) set off firecrackers 放鞭炮 2)
shoot weapons in a series 一连串的打枪声

dvbrvt /də³¹brət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 annihilate; put an end to 消灭 >
brvt₂

dvbu₁ /də³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bandit 强盗

dvbu₂ /də³¹bu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cook; bake 烧 ; 烙

Dvbvleu /də³¹bə³¹lu⁵³/ *top* 地名 Dabaleu village
(Kelaolong River valley) 迪布里 (克劳洛河谷村名)

Dvbvleu rvmei /də³¹bə³¹lu⁵³ rə³¹məi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Dabaleu
river 迪布里河 (克劳洛河谷村名)

dvbvm /də³¹bəm⁵³/ *n* 名 type of grass (used as pigfeed) 田
草 (猪食)

dvbvn /də³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thumb 拇指

ur dvbvn *n* 名 thumb 大拇指

dvbvng /də³¹bəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) deaf person 哑巴 2) fool; idiot 傻
子

dvbvr /də³¹bər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 goiter 溜子

dvbyeu /də³¹b¹u⁵³/ *v* 动 refine (oil) 炼 (油)

dvbyu /də³¹b¹u⁵³/ *n* 名 pus 脓 | (一乡) **seuzeu** /su³¹zu⁵³/

dvdeu /də³¹du⁵³/ *v* 动 boil; pan-fry (large chunks of meat)
熬 ; 煮 ; 煎 (大块肉) | *sha dvdeu* boil (large
chunks of) meat 熬肉

dvdeum /də³¹dum⁵³/ *n* 名 pond 池塘 ; 水池 | *ngang*
dvdeum

Dvdung /də³¹duŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Dadung (Fourth Township
village) 独都 (四乡村名)

dvgang /də³¹gaŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fry 烤 | *pvleq*
padvgaang. Fry the bread a little bit. 把粑粑烤
一下. 2) dry by fire 烤干

dvgaqsheu /də³¹gaŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 perform
the ritual of protection invoking the spirit Gramla
执行保护仪式 (呼吁守护神 Gramla)

dvgeu₁ /də³¹gu⁵³/ *num* 数 nine (9) 九

dvgeu₂ /də³¹gu⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 cover up 遮 ; 遮掩 ; 遮
盖 | *gya mi padvgeusheu*. Use this to cover
yourself up. 用这个遮住你自己. 2) *n* 名 covered
item 遮蔽物

dvgeui /də³¹gui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dog 狗 | (一乡) **dvgi**
/də³¹gi⁵⁵/

dvgeui kvt /də³¹gui⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 expletive; curse
words 脏话 ; 淫秽的话 | Literally "dog talk". 直
译“狗语”.

dvgeui meul /də³¹gui⁵⁵ mu¹l⁵³/ *n* 名 dog fur 狗毛

dvgeui sa /də³¹gui⁵⁵ sa⁵³/ *n* 名 incisor (tooth) 犬
齿 ; 门牙

dvgeui tvng /də³¹gui⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 puppy 小狗

dvgeui wa /də³¹gui⁵⁵ wa⁵³/ *v* 动 commit adultery 通
奸 ; 私通 | Literally "act like a dog". 直译“像狗”.

dvgeung /də³¹guŋ⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be willing 愿
意 2) *v* 动 want 想 (做、说) | *nga wa*
madvgeung. I don't want to do it. 我不想做.
3) *v* 动 consent (to certain conditions) 答案 (条
件)

dvgeung dvgeung /də³¹guŋ⁵⁵ də³¹guŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副
slowly 慢慢地

dvgeup /də³¹gu⁵⁵p⁵⁵/ *v* 动 prick 刺 ; 刺痛

dvglai /də³¹glai⁵³/ *v* 动 throw away 丢弃

dvgleum /də³¹glum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mass (for an attack) 集
中主攻 | (一乡) *tvleum te dvgleum*. The
wasps are massing for an attack. 群峰来叮.

dvgleup /də³¹glu⁵⁵p⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) insert 插入 2)
integrate 使嵌入

dvgleut /də³¹glut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 swallow whole (a large
chunk of something) (把大块的东西) 囫圇吞
下 | *shacheq dvgeuitvng mi vya keuq*
dvgleut di. The little dog directly swallowed
whole a chunk of meat. 小狗把肉块直接吞了.

dvglot /də³¹glət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 push 推 | *padvlot*. Push forward. 往前推.

dvglvng shi /də³¹gləŋ⁵³ ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small sweet fruit of the dvglvng tree 树果

dvgol /də³¹gəl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hinder; obstruct 挨得着; 管得着 | *na le tvng dvgol che?* What's hindering you? 妨碍你什么了?

dvgoŋ₁ /də³¹gəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 blunt; dull 弄钝 *shvm dvgoŋ luung*. The knife got dull. 刀弄钝了. > **gong₃**

dvgoŋ₂ /də³¹gəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) fang 犬齿 2) animal tusk 獠牙

dvgoq /də³¹gəŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be hunchbacked; be all hunched over 驼背 | *gong dvgoq vcvng* hunchback 驼背的人 | *vnggeu dvgoq*. He is all hunched over. 他驼背. 2) *vi* 不及物动 be bent 弯 | *svr dvgoq* curved legs 弯曲的腿 | *mit dvgoq* have hatred or resentment 怨恨 3) *v* 动 bend 弄弯

dvgra /də³¹grə⁵³/ *v* 动 1) hear the sound of activity (听到) 有动静 | *madvgra* peaceful 安静 2) ring; sound 响 | *tvng dvgra raq e?* What's that ringing? 是什么在响?

dvgrang /də³¹grəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be beautiful 漂亮; 美丽 | *vng tvtei dvgrang*. She's very beautiful. 她很漂亮. 2) be attractive 好看

dvgreung /də³¹gruŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) sway; rock 摇晃 | *gya tvrung dvgreung ra*. This pillar is swaying. 这柱子摇晃了. 2) waver 动摇 3) cause to waver 使动摇

dvgröl /də³¹gröl⁵³/ *v* 动 speak nonsense 胡说 | *tvng nadvgröl?* What nonsense are you talking? 你在说什么?

dvgrong /də³¹grəŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 burn; set afire 烧 | *gya shing svnaq padvgrong*. Burn all this firewood. 把这些柴都烧了.

dvgru /də³¹gru⁵³/ *n* 名 1) muscle 筋 2) vein 血管

Dvgru /Də³¹gru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Sturdy (personal name) 劲 (名字)

dvgu /də³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 single-plank bridge (over river rapids or across a cliff) 独木桥 (悬崖峭壁上、激流上) | (四乡) **mvgu** /mə³¹gu⁵⁵/

dvgua /də³¹g^wə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishing area (reserved for a particular clan) 渔场; 鱼口 (限于家族)

dvguan /də³¹g^wən⁵⁵/ *conn* 连 and; with 和; 跟 | *nit dvguan neu wen vcvng beum*. Cigarettes and alcohol

are the most popular products. 烟和酒人买的比较多. | *pvli dvguan* two grandchildren 两个孙子 | *Nvng dvguan* Nang and her partner [Pung] 女的老大跟男的老大 | Joins two people or two items, only one of which has to be stated explicitly. Cannot include the speaker. 连接两个人或两个项目, 其中只有一个要明确规定. 不能包括说话者.

dvgui /də³¹g^wi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 twist; wind (of a road) 弯曲 | *mvlong dvguisheu*. This road twists and turns. 道路弯弯曲曲.

dvgul /də³¹gul⁵³/ *v* 动 fidget (e.g. under a quilt) 微微移动 (在被窝里) | *mvndvgul neu ipgyeu ma'vgyong*. Stop fidgeting, I'm exhausted but can't fall sleep. 别动, 我睡不着. | *vya svra mvndvgul*. Don't move that thing around at all. 别动那个东西.

dvgun /də³¹gun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 draw (a bow) 弯; 弓起 | *vngdvgun* bow-shaped object 弓形 (的东西)

dvgvng₁ /də³¹gəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 upper leg muscle 大腿的筋

dvgvng₂ /də³¹gəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be stubborn; be obstinate 倔强 | *tvng le nadvgvng?* What are you being stubborn about? 你倔强什么? What are you fretting over? 你急什么?

dvgyan /də³¹jan⁵³/ *v* 动 climb; clamber 攀缘

dvgyeq /də³¹jeŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dry (over a firepit or under the sun); smoke (在火塘上或阳光下) 熏, 烤干 | *rvmvng dvgyeq* dried and smoked bamboo shoots 干竹笋

dvgyeuqsheu /də³¹juŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 moan 感叹 | *tvkya nadvgyeuqsheu?* Why are you moaning that way? 你为什么感叹?

dvgyi /də³¹ji⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small wildfowl 最小的野鸡

dvgyu /də³¹ju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bullet 子弹 | (四乡) **di'u** /di³¹u⁵⁵/

dvjer /də³¹zɛr⁵⁵/ *v* 动 array; arrange in a line 排列 | *kyeum pvng do shing geung vngdvjer rong*, There is a row of trees down below the house. 屋后树成行. | *vngdvjer wa* form a line 排着队 |

vngdvjerjer meu pvchiq row after row of wild geese 一排排大雁

dvjeu /də³¹zɯ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 set up (a target) 摆放 (靶子) | *langga dvjer*

Dvjeulong /də³¹zɯ⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Dajeu river valley 河谷名

dvjeum /də³¹zɯm⁵³/ *v* 动 wink; blink 眨 (眼)

dvjeup /də³¹zɯp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crop 庄稼

Dvjeuwang /də³¹zɯ⁵⁵wɑŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Dajeu river 河流名

dvji /də³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snowcock (Tetraogallus tibetanus) 雪鸡

Dvjingdvm /də³¹ziŋ⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Dajingdam (Third Township village) 迪京当 (三乡村名) | (一乡)

Dvjeungdvm /də³¹zɯŋ⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/

dvjitsheu /də³¹zit⁵⁵ɕɯ³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 bunch together (of woven fabric) 挤在一处 (编织品) > *jit*

Dvlan /də³¹lan⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Dalan (Second Township village) 迪兰 (二乡村名)

Dvlandvm /də³¹lan⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 1) Dalandam (Fourth Township village) 迪兰当 (四乡村名) 2) Dalandam clan 迪兰当家族

dvldung /də³¹duŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stretcher (temple): part of a loom, consisting of a hollow piece of bamboo slipped between two layers of the warp, to keep cloth stretched to a proper width during weaving 型板 (织布机)

dvleq /də³¹leŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 infant; baby 婴儿; 娃娃 | Less common than nagoq, sometimes referring only to newborns. 没有 nagoq 常用, 尤其是新生儿。

dvling /də³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shake head 摇头 | (一乡) **dvleung** /də³¹luŋ⁵⁵/

dvlɔŋ /də³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) wiggle 蠕动 | *shiq dvlɔŋ ra*. The lice are wiggling. 虱子瘙痒。 2) cause to itch 瘙痒

dvlop /də³¹lɔp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 move (lips) 嘴上下蠕动 | *neuigong marvna dvlop*. The lips keep moving. 嘴唇不停地蠕动。

dvlu /də³¹lu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 almost 差一点; 差不多

dvlu che /də³¹lu⁵⁵tɕe³¹/ *adv* 副 almost; nearly 差点 | *tvnni dvlu che shing*. Today I almost died. 今天我差点死了。

dvlvm /də³¹lɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) 蕨子

dvlvm dvgreg /də³¹lɔm⁵⁵də³¹greŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird (which hoots inside the bracken) 一种鸟, 在蕨草中鸣叫的鸟

Dvlvmmei /də³¹lɔm⁵⁵mɛi⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Dalammei (Second Township village) 迪拉梅 (二乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Dalammei clan 迪拉梅家族

dvlvng /də³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 wave; flutter 飘扬 | *hongchi dvlvp* the red flag waves 红旗飘扬 | (四乡) **dvlvp** /də³¹lɔp⁵⁵/

dvlvt /də³¹lɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slide around (this way and that) 上下左右滑动

dvm₁ /dəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be full 满 | *ngang dvm di*. It's full of water. 水满了。 | *vngza mvdvm* food not filled (to the top) 饭不满 | (一乡) *kei dvm laqnyvvl!* May you eat your fill! 祝你能吃得饱! | *rong dvm sheu mal* can't seat any more (fit) 坐不下, 坐不成 2) increase 加 | *cheum vkat dvm* make it a little hotter 加热一点 3) compare 对比

svdvm₁ *vt* 及物动 fill up 使满

dvm₂ /dəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be flat (level) 平 | *dvm mvli* flatland 平地; 坪坝

dvm₃ /dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hour 小时 | *vtvng dvm du di?* What time is it? 几点了?

dvm₄ /dəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 float (on water) 浮; 漂在 (水上) | *ngang do shing dam*. There's wood floating on the water. 水上漂着木头。

svdvm₂ *vt* 及物动 make float 使漂浮

dvm₅ /dəm⁵⁵/ *prt* 助词 inchoative (be about to) 将要 | (四乡) *Mvningwang Bvngpot le di dvm e ra, na vtei wa dvm?* When you go to Bapo next year, what will you do? 明年去巴坡你要怎么办? | (四乡) *lambroq me neu ngaq dvm svlon*. His friends are encouraging him to drink. 他的朋友劝他喝。 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

-dvm /dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 place 处 | *shindvm ti dvm a grassy field* 一块草地 | *rvnaq dvm* deep area (in water) 深处 | Used in many village names, such as Krongdvm. 用于各种村名如 Krongdvm。

dvma /də³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 betrothed young woman (not yet married or moved in with her in-laws) (未过门的) 媳妇 | *dvma lu* integrate a daughter-in-law into her in-laws' household 欢迎新媳妇进家庭

dvmbong /dəm³¹bəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 yard (flat area just outside the house) 院子 (屋外的平地)

dvn /dəŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 pad; cushion; mat 垫子; 席子 2) *v* 动 lay (cushions or padding) 垫 3) *v* 动 pave (road) 铺 (路)

dvna /də³¹na⁵³/ *v* 动 recover a little; improve (in health) (病情) 减轻; 稍好 | *tvnni chuq manadvna?* Are you a little better today? 你今天好一点了吗?

dvnai /də³¹naɪ⁵³/ *n* 名 submontane river valley 山下河谷区 | *dvnai le shom* go down into the valley 下山

dvnan /də³¹nan⁵³/ *v* 动 sound like movement or activity 有动静 | *ko do tvng dvnan raq e?* What's that sound of activity coming from over there? 那儿是什么在动?

dvng /dəŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 merely 光 | *vtvng sheu mawa kei dvng* so doing nothing but eating 光吃不做

dvng- /dəŋ³¹/ *adv* 副 1) so (to such a degree) 这么 (程度) | *dvngtei* so big 这么大 2) several 几 | *vdvng ni* several days 几天 | *dvngmei* several [filler word] 几个

dvng'lv /dəŋ³¹lɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small knife (used for making arrows) (制箭的) 小刀

dvngbeum /dəm³¹buɪm⁵⁵/ *quant* 数量 how much; how much; how many 多少 | (一乡) *na ngul dvngbeu vl?* How much money do you have? 你有多少钱? | (一乡) *ngang dvngbeu rvnaq?* How deep is the water? 水有多深? | *gya dvngbeum e?* How much is this? 这是多少? | (一乡) **dvngbeu** /dəŋ³¹buɪ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **tabeum** /tə³¹buɪm⁵⁵/

dvnggang /dəŋ³¹gaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) large, wide knife (面宽的) 大刀 2) sheath; scabbard 刀鞘

dvnggrvl /dəŋ³¹grəl⁵³/ *n* 名 process of clearing the remaining tree stumps in a scorched field, in swidden agriculture 刀耕火种 (火山地) 里砍平烧剩余的树枝的过程 | *vng vmra do dvnggrvl wa.* He's on the land clearing the stumps. 他在地里清理地。

dvnggu₁ /dəŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rooster 公鸡 | *kaq dvnggu*

dvnggu₂ /dəŋ³¹gu⁵³/ *n* 名 plank; board 木板 | *dvnggu kyeum* plank house (walls made of large wooden planks placed horizontally) 木板房

dvngmei /dəŋ³¹məi⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 filler word 填空 | Literally "several". 直译“几个”。

dvngsheu /dək⁵⁵ʃu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 hover (of birds on rising currents in the sky) (飞禽靠上升的气流在空

中) 停滞

dvngshi /dək⁵⁵ʃi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dagger 匕首

dvnv /də³¹nət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) stutter; stammer 结巴; 口吃 | *vng dvnv vcvng e.* He's a person who stutters. 他是个结巴的人。 2) hiccup 打嗝

dv /dəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) nail; hammer in 钉 | *gya lok pvdap.* Hammer here. 钉在这儿。 | 2) stick 贴 3) go with; fit well; match (in appearance or status) 配得上

dvre /də³¹ru⁵³/ *v* 动 scold; abuse 骂 (人) | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

dvreung /də³¹ruŋ⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be noisy 吵闹; (人声) 嘈杂 | *vngning ti gyaq dvreung ra.* They were noisy all night. 他们嘈杂了一夜。 | *ko pe cangko dvreung ra.* The noisy sound of singing is coming from over there. 那边传来唱歌的声音。 2) *v* 动 boom; rumble; resound 轰鸣 | *muq dvreung* there's the sound of thunder 有雷声

dvreup /də³¹rup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be blocked 封闭; 封山 | (一乡) *lvka tvwvn te dvrit gyi.* The mountains are blocked by snow. 山被雪封了。 | (一乡) **dvrit** /də³¹rit⁵⁵/

dvri /də³¹ri⁵³/ *n* 名 type of frog 一种青蛙

dvruq /də³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) group of people (forming a circle) (围成圈坐着的) 人群 | *vcvng ti dvruq* 2) Trung rite of bovine sacrifice traditionally associated with the lunar New Year 犁牛仪式 | *dvruq wa*

dvt /dət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 snap off; break (e.g. of rope, thread etc.) 断 | *tvlt dvt di.* The bow-string is snapped. 弩弦断了。 | *soq dvt die* 丢命

svdvt *vt* 及物动 snap 使断

dvwal /də³¹wəl⁵³/ *v* 动 flash (of a reflection or silhouette) (影子或身影) 晃

dvwat /də³¹wat⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of hunting trap, usually made of bamboo and activated when an animal steps on a string 一种扣子 (地弩)

dvzeung /də³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be falling 正在下 | *tvwvn dvzeung.* Snow is falling. 雪正在下。

Dvzeungdvm /də³¹zuŋ⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Dazeungdam
(First Township village) 迪政当 (一乡村名)

E e

e₁ /ɛ⁵³/ **1)** *cop* 系 be 是 | *vtvng e, manvso?* Do you know what they are? 你知道他们是什么? | *vng vmi e?* Who is he? 她是谁? **2)** *prt* 助词 sentence-final 吧 (句末助词) **3)** *prt* 助词 question marker 吗 (疑问) | *na mvndi e?* You're not going? 你不去吗? (Fourth Township. 四乡话.)

e₂ /ɛ⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 this 这

e be sheu /ɛ⁵⁵ bə³¹ ɕu³¹/ *conn* 连 **1)** in that case 这样的话... 也 **2)** no matter what 无论如何 | *e be sheu, na pvdi beu.* No matter what, you're going. 无论如何, 你去吧. **3)** but 可是 | (四乡) **e di sheu** /ɛ⁵⁵ di⁵⁵ ɕu³¹/

e di /ɛ⁵⁵ di³¹/ *interj* 感叹 enough; okay 够了; 好了

e di neu /ɛ⁵⁵ di⁵⁵ nu³¹/ *conn* 连 if... then 如果... 就

e di sheu /ɛ⁵⁵ di⁵⁵ ɕu³¹/ *conn* 连 **1)** that being the case 这样的话... 也 | *e di sheu nga mvding.* If that's how it is, I'm not going either. 这样的话, 我也不去. **2)** no matter what 无论如何 | *vtei wa edisheu* no matter what 不管怎么样; 无论如何 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

ekek /ɛk⁵⁵ɛk⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 sound of cracking 碎裂声 | *ekek wa geuq tvng geuq da e?* What is making that cracking sound? “哎哎”地叫, 什么东西在叫? | Onomatapoetic. 象声词.

emi /ɛ⁵⁵mi³¹/ *conn* 连 because 因此; 因为 | (四乡)

mangkei /mɑŋ³¹kəi³¹/

eng /ɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 seed 籽

eq₁ /ɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shell (very small in size) (微小的) 壳 | *dunggua eq* cucumber seed shell 黄瓜籽壳

eq₂ /ɛŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 crack open (with one's teeth) 嗑开 (瓜子壳) | *gya eq jin pvkai.* Crack this open and eat it. 把这个磕开了吃. | Onomatapoetic. 象声词.

eqwa /ɛŋ⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 this way 这样 | *eqwa pv'oo rvt.* Come, do it this way. 你 (来) 这样做.

et /ɛt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mock; jeer 嘲笑 | *nga le et raq e ra.* Seems to be mocking me. 看来是在笑我.

etsheu /ɛt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 **1)** smile 笑 **2)** laugh | *tvkya nv'etsheu?* Why are you laughing? 你为什么笑? | (一乡) **gyetsheu** /jɛt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

eu /u⁵³/ *v* 动 **1)** turn millstone 推磨 | *vng rvngtaq eu.* He's turning the millstone. 他在推磨. **2)** turn; twist (bending) 扭弯 | *vng mvtep ti klong eu.* He's bending a pair of bamboo fire tongs. 他在扭弯一把竹子火夹.

eum /u⁵⁵/ *v* 动 thump (with a stick) (用粗棍) 打 | *vng talaq mi vng eum.* He's pummeling him with a stick. 他用棍子打他.

eup /u⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 suffocate (from smoke) (烟) 呛 | *vng neut mi eup.* He was suffocated by the smoke. 他被烟呛着了.

sv'eup *vt* 及物动 be suffocated with smoke 使被 (烟) 呛

ewa /ɛ³¹wa⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 so; thus 那样 | *ewa mvnwa neu.* Don't do it that way. 别那样做. | *ewa emi* therefore 因此 | (一乡) **yawa** /ja³¹wa⁵⁵/

G g

ga₁ /ga⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 **1)** brighten 亮 | *nvm ga* The sky is brightening. 天亮了 **2)** be bright | *ko do tvng ga e?* What's so bright over there? 那儿是什么亮?

svga *vt* 及物动 illuminate 照亮

ga₂ /ga⁵⁵/ *n* 名 horse saddle 鞍子 | *gagyeung* saddle bag 马搭子

ga₃ /ga⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rice worm 米虫

gai /gai⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) open (eyes) 睁 (眼) | *meq gaisheu* 2) tear open 掀开

gal /gal⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be delicious 美味 | *gya tvtei gal*. This is very good (delicious). 这个很好 (吃) .

galei /ga³¹lai⁵³/ *v* 动 exchange 交换 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

gam₁ /gam⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be blocked (of a route) (路) 被阻 | *vngning ngang do gam*. They were blocked by water. 他们被水阻了. 2) be stopped up 堵

svgam *vt* 及物动 impede 使不能通行

gam₂ /gam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lack (items) 缺乏 (物品) | *tvmvr tvtei gaam*. The thing we lack most is oil. 最缺乏油料. |

Gam'lei /gam³¹lai⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Gamlei (Fourth Township village) 嘎莫赖 (四乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名词 Gamlei clan 嘎莫赖家族

gan /gan⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 step 迈 (步子) | *vng hrei ti gan gansheu*. He took one step. 他迈了一步. 2) *nclf* 名量 step (一) 步

gansheu *vi* 不及物动 start walking 开始起步

gang /gan⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) roast; warm in the sun 烤 | *tvmi gang ra*. The fire is too hot. 火太烤了. 2) shine (of the sun) (太阳) 照 | *nvm bali gang di*. The sun is shining again. 太阳又照 (出来) 了.

-gang /gan⁵³/ *n* 名 large and broad 大的 | *lunggang* large stone 大石头 | *shvmgang* broad knife 大刀

gangnvm /gan³¹nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 1) sunny day; clear day 晴天 2) hot day 热天

gangzar /gan³¹zar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 love handle; flank 侧腹

gansheu /gat⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 start walking (of toddlers) 开始起步 | *nagoq tvsa gansheu*. The baby just started walking. 娃娃刚刚起步. > **gan**

gap /gap⁵⁵/ *v* 动 jam 卡住; 窄 | *vng hrei gap di*. His foot is jammed. 他的脚卡住了.

vgap *vi* 不及物动

gaq₁ /ga⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 split open 裂开 | *seum gaq taq min*. The peach is ready to split open. 桃子熟得裂 (透) 了.

svgaq *vt* 及物动 make split open 使裂开

gaq₂ /ga⁵⁵/ *n* 名 place; soil 地方; 土地 | *vdeu gaq le vnitsheu* miss one's hometown 思念自己的故乡 |

Mvngku gaq Maku 马库 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

gaqdvm /ga⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 street 街道

gar /gar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 forge 锻炉

gar'v'gar /gar⁵⁵ə³¹gar⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 (walk) with legs splayed out (considered unattractive) (脚) 岔开地; 缝隙大地 (走路) | *ko pvma hrei gar'v'gar, gyvng mvgvm*. That woman is bow-legged, not very attractive. 那个女的脚岔开的不好看.

garwa /gar⁵⁵wa⁵³/ *n* 名 blacksmith 铁匠

gaweng /ga³¹weŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large cicada 一种大蝉

geu₁ /gu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 want 要 | *nga mvgeung*. I don't want it. 我不要.

geu₂ /gu⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 animal (一) 只 (动物); 头; 匹 | *pvchiq ti gung* one bird 一只鸟 | (四乡)

gung /guŋ⁵⁵/

geu₃ /gu⁵⁵/ *prt* 助词 tag question 是否问句 (是不是) | *vng gya geu e?* Is he Chinese or not? 他是不是汉人? | (四乡) **gung** /guŋ⁵⁵/

geu₄ /gu³¹/ *prt* 助词 nominalizer 名物化 | (一乡) *shingwvt lang geu vcvng* the person who brought flowers 送花的那个人 | First Township. 一乡话.

geu'ra /gu³¹ra⁵³/ *n* 名 diligence; work ethic 勤劳 | *geura vl*

geui₁ /gui⁵³/ *v* 动 shoot; fire 射

geui₂ /gui⁵³/ *v* 动 call (of rooster) (公鸡) 啼

geui₃ /gui⁵³/ *v* 动 lift 掀 | *dvnggu pvgeuisheu*. Lift open the wooden plank. 把木板掀开.

geuisvng /gui³¹səŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) really; truly 真的; 确实; 果然; 果真 2) definitely 一定 | (一乡) **gyesvng** /ɕe³¹səŋ⁵⁵/

geul /gul⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be stuck at an impasse, with no way forward 无路可走 | (一乡) *gi tvp mal geul gi*. Can't go any further, we're at an impasse. 走不成了, 无路可走.

svgeul *vt* 及物动 force; teach lesson 逼; 教训

geumsheu /gup⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) bend down; crouch 弯腰; 蹲踞 2) lie face down 趴下

geung /guŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 tree (一) 棵 (树) | *shing ti geung* one tree 一棵树

geup /gup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sink down; extend down 凹下去

geuq /guŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) say; speak 说 | *tvng nvgeuq pvngwa?* What are you going to say? 你要说什么? | *geuq mazu* speak wrongly 说错 2) call over (people) 叫 (人) | *vngning chuq nvgeuq beu*. Go call over them here for a minute. 去叫一下他们. 3) call (of animals) 叫 (动物) 4) make a sound 响

svgeuq *vt* 及物动 make ring 使响

geur /guŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 sweat 汗 | *geur vpuq* can't help but sweat 忍不住出汗 | *nga pvreq mi geur vpuk*. I'm sweating from fear. 我害怕得冒汗了. | *geur vlai* give off sweat 冒汗 2) *v* 动 sweat 出汗 | *nga geur ding*. I'm sweating. 我出汗了.

geurhuap /guŋ³¹xwq⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fan 扇子 | Literally "sweat fan". 直译“汗扇”.

geurti /guŋ³¹ti⁵³/ *n* 名 sweat 汗水

geut₁ /guŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) carry with both hands 扛 2) be able to lift 抬得动 | *gya ma'vgeut*. This can't be lifted. 这个背不动.

geut₂ /guŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be crowded 拥挤 | *geut ra, koko taq pvrep*. It's too crowded, move (stand) over a bit. 太挤了, 站过去一点. | *geut kei, ko taq pvrong*. It's too crowded, move (sit) over a bit. 太拥挤了, 坐过去一点. 2) be tight 挤 | *lvgru geut* the shoe is tight (鞋子) 挤

svgeut *vt* 及物动 squeeze crowd 挤; 使感觉拥挤

giuget /gi³¹ru⁵⁵get⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

gisheuq /gi³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bedbug 臭虫

gla /glɔ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 fall 落下 | *ngang wang'lu le gla di* fell into a vat of water 掉进了大水缸

svgla *vt* 及物动 cause to fall 使掉下

glag /glɔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have hole 通洞 | *gyeung glag ra*. The bag is leaking (because there's a hole). 袋子漏了.

svglaq *vt* 及物动 make hole 使 (底) 破 (洞)

glem /glem⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slice into round pieces 切 (成圆片) | *hvbiq pvglem rvt sheu*. You two slice up the potato (into round pieces). 你俩来切土豆 (成圆片).

gleugleu /gluŋ⁵³gluŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 smell fishy 有腥气

gleup /gluŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) get stuck in 陷进 2) disappear gradually 渐渐消失 | *vng ruq do gleup di*. He disappeared into the gully. 他消失在山沟里

了.

svgleup *vt* 及物动 implant 嵌进

gligli /gli⁵⁵gli⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be smooth; sleek (like the walls of a cave) (洞穴四壁) 光滑 | *gligli lung tvlong* very smooth stone pillar 滑溜溜的石柱 |

gliq /gliŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be razed; be torn down; be knocked down 折 2) split 断 | *tvngol gliq di*. The bamboo cane is split. 竹杖断了. | (一乡) **gleuq** /gluŋ⁵⁵/

svgliq *vt* 及物动 raze 折

glom /glɔm⁵³/ *v* 动 set (of the sun, stars) (太阳) 落 (山) | *nvm glom di*. The sun just set. 太阳落山了.

glu /glu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 reed 芦苇

glvng /glɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be cold; cool 凉

svglvng *vt* 及物动 cool down 使凉

gol /gɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) need 需要 | *nga kyeum le loq sa gol*. (Something serious has happened) I have to go home. 我得回家 (出事了). | *mvgol mit mvntvsha neu*. Don't be nervous, don't grieve. 不要紧, 别伤心. | *mvgol* you're welcome (don't bother) 不客气; 没事 2) let (hortative) 激励 | *kei gol* let's eat 吃吧 | *vtvng svna sei gol* what are you doing getting angry 干吗生气呢?

gola /gɔ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of traditional hoe, small in size, made with a warped piece of wood as its head 一种小木锄头

gong₁ /gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) back (of the body) 脊背 | *gong dvgoq* be hunchbacked 驼背 2) body; health 身体

gong₂ /gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mountain ridge; slope 山脊; 山坡 | *lvka gong*

gong₃ /gɔŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be dull; blunt 钝 | *shvm gong di*. The knife is dull. 刀钝了.

svgong *vt* 及物动 make blunt 使钝

-gong /gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 tall; long (长条形) 大 |

shinggong tall tree 大木头 | Different from -gang. 根 -gang 不一样.

gong'riq /gɔŋ³¹riŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 backbone; spine 脊梁; 脊椎骨 | (一乡) **gong'reuq** /gɔŋ³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/

gonggrai /gɔŋ³¹grai⁵³/ *n* 名 caterpillar 毛虫

gonggvnm /gɔŋ³¹gɔm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be healthy 身体健康

gongmei /gɔŋ³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 focus; core 重点 |
gongmei vngza staple food 主食 | nga neu bri
jvgye do gongmei ing. As long as only I am the
main character in that piece of writing. 只有我才是文
章的主角.

Gongmeq /gɔŋ³¹məi⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Gongme clan 家
族名

goq /gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sate (baby's appetite) 娃娃肚子饱 |
(一乡) nagoq goq gi. The baby is sated. 娃娃喂
饱了.

gor /gɔr⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be completely bald 秃头 | *u*
gor bald-headed 秃头

svgor *vt* 及物动 make bald 使光秃

gorla /gɔr³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 very common type of black and
white bird 田鸟 | v'mra do gorla vjar. There are
gorla birds on the field. 田地里田鸟.

got /gɔt⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be smart 聪明 | mitgot 2) be
sensible 懂事 | vng mvgot vcvng e. He is not a
sensible person. 他是个不懂事的人. 3) be attentive;
obedient (of a child) 乖 | gya chvmmra tei got.
This child is very well-behaved. 这孩子很乖.

grai /grai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 die (by freezing or starving)
(冻、饿) 死 | vng lvka do grai wa. I hear he
died up on the mountain (of unnatural causes). 说他死
在山上了.

svgrai *vt* 及物动 freeze; starve to death 使冻; 饿死

gram /gram⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 dry up; wither (of leaves)
(叶子) 枯 | kvn graam meu. (I understand) the
plant is withering. 菜枯了.

svgram *vt* 及物动 cause wither 使(树木) 枯死

Gram'la /gram³¹la⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 spirit protector, with
a martial aspect, invoked with swords during the
dvgaqsheu ritual 守护神(武术方面, dvgaqsheu 仪
式过程中用剑向他祈愿)

grang /grɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) burn; scald 烫 2) have a
fever 发烧 | nagoq grang ra. The child has a fever.
孩子发烧了.

svgrang *vt* 及物动 warm up 加热

grang'chv'grang /grɔŋ⁵⁵tɕə³¹grɔŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 bristling;
standing on end (of animal hair when an animal is
angry) (动物如猪由于发怒) 毛发竖立 | meul
grang'chv'grang wa. The hair is standing on end. 毛

发竖立起来.

grapci /grap⁵⁵tsi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sparrow (or similar bird) 麻雀
(之类的鸟) | (四乡) gapci /gap⁵⁵ci⁵⁵/

grel /grel⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be scorched (of hair or dry
grass) (毛发、干草) 被烧 | v'mra grel di. The
field is scorched. 田地烧着了. |

greng /grɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be hard 硬 | lung wa
greng hard as a rock 和石头一样固执 | (一乡)

chizvng /tɕi³¹zɔŋ⁵³/

svgreng *vt* 及物动 harden 使变硬

gret /gret⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slice (hard material) 切(硬材料)

greum /gruɐm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 smell deliciously (of
burning meat) 焦味 | sha greum ra. The meat
smells good. 肉香味.

greumgyaq /gruɐm³¹jaŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) argue 吵架 2) scold;
get angry; be bad-tempered 骂; 发怒; 脾气暴躁 |
greumgyaq wa abuse or scold someone 斥责; 骂 |
vng vcvng greumgyaq e. He's a person with a bad
temper. 她是个脾气暴躁的人. | (四乡) geumgyaq
/guɐm³¹jaŋ⁵⁵/

greung₁ /gruɐŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 speak; tell; say (humans only)
讲; 说(人) | nga mi greung. I'll speak now. 我
来说了. | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

greung₂ /gruɐŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) cry; howl (of wolves) (狼)
叫 2) cry; chirp (鸟) 叫

greup /gruɐp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 reduce (量) 缩小; 减少 | (一
乡) vngza chuq gyeup ri, vcvng tei keu ri me
v/? Is the reason there's less food that someone stole
it? 粮食少了一点是不是有人偷掉了?

gri /gri⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be scorched; be burnt (by
overcooking) 烧焦 | pvleq grii luung. The fried
bread got burned. 粑粑烧焦了.

svgri *vt* 及物动 scorch 使烧焦

grol /grɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 rot; corrode 腐蚀

grom /grɔm⁵³/ *n* 名 coffin 棺材

grong /grɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wizened; shrivelled 瘦得
干瘪 | vng tei grong. She's all shrivelled. 她瘦得干
瘪.

grop /grɔp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 crack (of bamboo tubes or bottles)
(竹筒、瓶) 破裂 | dong grop di. The bamboo
tube cracked. 竹筒破了.

groq /grɔʔ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 pile 堆 | *lung gya do grooq neu*. Pile up the stones here. 这里把石头堆积起来.
2) *n* 名 | *shinggroq* wood pile 柴堆

groqsheu /grɔʔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 wedge mouth between the front legs (of a dog while sleeping) (狗睡觉时把嘴) 夹 (在两只前腿间)

gru /gru⁵³/ *v* 动 bark; yap (狗) 叫; 吠

grvn'lv'grvn /grən⁵⁵lɔ³¹grən⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 dragging and pulling 拉拉扯扯 | (一乡) *grvn'le'grvn tvng'la nyv'o?* What are you doing with all this dragging and pulling? 拉拉扯扯搞什么?

grvng₁ /grɛŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 winnowing pan (household receptacle woven from bamboo, with large holes on all four sides and a small base) 一种竹编的四方形口较大, 底较小的容器 2) *nclf* 名量

grvng₂ /grɛŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) freeze (e.g. meat) (肉) 冻 2) be frozen stiff (人) 冻僵

svgrvng *vt* 及物动 freeze 使冻僵

grvng₃ /grɛŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 stay close; follow closely 握得拢 | (四乡) **chvt** /tɕət⁵⁵/

grvt /grət⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 bite 咬 | *dvgeui mi nvgrvt rang*. The dog bit me. 狗咬了我. 2) *nclf* 名量 bite; instance of biting (一) 咬

mvgrvt *v* 动 grip; pinch 揪; 抓

svgrvt *vt* 及物动 make bite 使咬

gu₁ /gu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) guess 猜 2) guess correctly (of a riddle) 猜中

gu₂ /gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 coffin 棺材

gu₃ /gu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 surrender; capitulate 投降 | *gu taqsheu*

-gu /gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 male (animal) 公的 | *waq vnggu* male pig 公猪

gu'ngaq /gu³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 egg (from a chicken) 鸡蛋 | Child language. 儿语.

gua /g^wa⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 put on (clothing); wear 穿 (衣服)

guaqsheu *v* 动 be wearing (clothing) 穿着 (衣服)

svgua *vt* 及物动 make (someone) put on clothing 使穿

guai /g^wai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stop by one place (in order to go to another) (为了去一个地方) 先去另一个

guaqsheu /g^wa⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 be wearing (clothing) 穿着 (衣服) > **gua**

guar /g^war⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be yellow 金黄色

svguar *vt* 及物动 turn yellow; heat until red 使黄; 使烧

guat /g^wat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 snatch 攫夺

gubeut /gu³¹but⁵⁵/ *v* 动 finish 完成 | *ngul cvp gu mvbeut* haven't finished paying a debt 还没有还完钱

gugu /gu⁵⁵gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 owl 猫头鹰

gui₁ /g^wi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 wear (shoes or pants) 穿 (鞋、裤)

svgui *vt* 及物动 put on (shoes, pants) 使穿 (鞋、裤)

gui₂ /g^wi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 taro (general) 芋头 (总称)

guigor /g^wi³¹gɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of taro 一种芋头

guina /g^wi³¹na⁵³/ *n* 名 type of taro 一种芋头

guiplu /g^wi³¹plu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of taro 一种芋头

guitongge /g^wi³¹tɔŋ⁵⁵ge⁵³/ *n* 名 type of wild goose 一种大雁

Guizungtuq /g^wi⁵⁵zʊk⁵⁵tu⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Guizungtu (Fourth Township village) 坤中土 (四乡村名) | *Guizung nyvreuq* Guizung clan 坤中家族

guka₁ /gu³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 door 门 | Used in ritual language. 用于仪式语言.

guka₂ /gu³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 riddle 谜语

gul /gul⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 lay (egg) 孵出 | *kati gul pvng'oo*. The chick is going to lay an egg. 小鸡要孵出来了. | *vng'leum gul* lay an egg 鸟蛋孵出来

gulung /gu³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 loop; circuit 圈 | *vseum vbli gulung vkorsheu* rotate three or four times 三四次转动 | *gulung gulung* circle around (looking) 一圈一圈地 (寻找)

gulvp /gu⁵⁵lɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual of the opening of the door during the construction of a new house 开门仪式 (建房时)

gunatshuq /gu⁵⁵nat⁵⁵ɕu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 dead drunk; in a drunken stupor 喝醉地

gung /guŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be mature (of seeds) (籽) 成熟 | *tabong tvntaq mvgung*. The corn seeds are not yet mature. 玉米 (籽) 还没成熟.

guqsheu /gu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 doze (of a dog by the firepit) (狗) 睡 (在火塘边) | *dvgeui mvkung tung do guqsheu*. The dog is dozing in the corner by the firepit. 狗睡在火塘边.

gurmet /gur³¹met⁵⁵/ *n* 名 star 星 | (一乡) **gunyit** /gu³¹nit⁵⁵/

gvdeu /gə³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hedgehog 刺猬
gvdoq /gə³¹do⁵⁵/ *n* 名 porridge 稀饭
gvgyeum /gə³¹ju⁵⁵/ *v* 动 smash (using a huge stone) (用巨石) 砸
Gvla /gə³¹la⁵³/ *top* 地名 Western countries (especially England or France) 西方国家 (英国和法国) | *Gvla mvli* | English loanword "England". Also by extension the area west of the Dulong river, i.e. Burma, during the era of British imperial activity. 英语借词 (英格兰). 也包括殖民地时代独龙江的西部 (缅甸等).
gvla shin /gə³¹la⁵³ ɕin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of grass (supposedly came with the English) 一种草 (据说英国人到了读组地区以后才有)
gvlei /gə³¹lei⁵³/ *v* 动 1) alter 改 2) change 换 | *svra gvlai* change something (for something else) 换东西 | *gvleisheu* change clothing 换衣服 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.
gvleum /gə³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 young bamboo, from which rattan strips can be peeled 当年生长的幼竹, 可用来剥竹蔑
gvleuq /gə³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 taro flower (edible after cooking) 芋头花 (食物)
gvlung /gə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fuss with 折腾 | *Pung chichi gvlung*. Pung is fussing with the machine (trying to repair it). 阿普在折腾 (修理) 机器. 2) wrangle with 闹腾 | *dvgeui nvpching gvlung*. The dog is wrangling with the door (because he wants to get out). 狗在闹门 (要出去).
gvlvn /gə³¹lən⁵³/ *v* 动 pacify (a crying baby, by humming or rocking) (用手轻拍或轻声哼着) 安抚 (啼哭的婴儿)
gvm₁ /gəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be good 好 | *gya mvgvm* This is no good. 这个不好. | *vgvl gvm* fun 好玩
svgvm *vt* 及物动 heal 治好
vgvm *n* 名 good feeling 好感
gvm₂ /gəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 box; trunk 箱子
gvm₃ /gəm⁵³/ *v* 动 wear (headgear) 戴 (帽子、包头巾)
gvmche /gəp⁵⁵tɕe³¹/ *adv* 副 really (do something); resolutely 好好地 | *gvmche pvrong*. You take care now [when leaving someone's house]. 好好地住吧 [离开某人的家].

gvmei /gə³¹məi⁵³/ *adv* 副 very 很; 非常; 十分 | *vng gvmei tvhrvl*. He's very mischievous. 他很调皮.
Gvmeu /Gə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 God (traditional religion); omniscient celestial divinity and creator 天神; 造物主
Gvmeu mvjvl /Gə³¹mu⁵⁵ mə³¹zəl⁵³/ *n* 名 celestial feminine spirit 天神子女
Gvmeu mvli /Gə³¹mu⁵⁵ mə³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 celestial dwelling place (traditional religion) 神住居的地方 (传统宗教)
gvmgvm /gəm⁵³gəm⁵³/ *adv* 副 1) carefully 小心地 2) thoroughly 好好地; 认真地
gvmon /gə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 disturb; harass 骚扰
gvmtsheu /gə³¹mət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 move back and forth 动来动去
gvmuq ruq /gə³¹mu⁵⁵ ru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 thunder 打雷 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.
gvneum /gə³¹num⁵⁵/ *n* 名 household; whole family 一家人
gvneun /gə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) tangle up (a ball of string) 弄乱 (线团) 2) teach (someone bad) a lesson (对坏人) 教训 (Fourth Township. 四乡话.) 3) work with (trying to fix) 摆弄 (修理) (Fourth Township. 四乡话.)
gvng /gəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 swell (of body parts) 肿 | *vng mvr gvng ra*. His face is swollen. 他脸肿了.
svgvng *vt* 及物动 make swell 使肿
gvnvng /gə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 praying mantis 螳螂
gvp₁ /gəp⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 carve; engrave 刻 | *gya do chuq pvgvpsheu*. Carve a little here. 这儿刻一下. 2) *nclf* 名量 step (e.g. on a ladder) 阶 | *malgvp* series of steps (on a ladder) 台阶 3) *nclf* 名量 floor (of a building); story 楼
gvp₂ /gəp⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 tael (traditional unit of measurement (equivalent to 50 grams) (一) 市两 | (一乡) *vngza kyegvp vl*. There's one tael of food. 粮食有一两. | 10 gvp equals 1 kyi. 十 gvp 等于一 kyi.
Gvre /Gə³¹re⁵⁵/ *n* 名 God (Christian) (基督教) 上帝
gvrolsheu /gə³¹rəl⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 lie down 躺
gvt₁ /gət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shop 小商店 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

gvt₂ /gət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be hoarse (from making torturous, agonizing sounds) (因过度痛哭声音) 沙哑

gya₁ /ja⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 1) this (proximal) 这 | *gya do* here 这里 2) | (四乡) **ya** /ja⁵⁵/

gya₂ /ja⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 here (when giving someone something) (语气词) 给 | *gya na gyoq*. Here is your clothing. 给, 你的衣服.

Gya /ja⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Han Chinese ethnic group 汉族

Gya mvli /ja⁵⁵ mǎ³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 1) interior (land) 内地 2) Han Chinese territory 汉人住的地方

Gya vcvng /ja⁵⁵ ǎ³¹tsəŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Han Chinese people 汉人; 汉族人

gyadeu /ja³¹du⁵³/ *n* 名 night 晚上 | *gyadeung gyalā* all night long 整夜

gyai /jai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual figure made of buckwheat flour 野禽塑像 | Generic term cf. *gyonggu*, *plongbla*, *shabla*, *torma*. 总称.

Gyakvt /ja³¹kət⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Chinese language 汉语

gyang /jaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 prosperity; wealth 幸运 | Similar to Tibetan *yang*. 像藏语 *yang*.

gyangblan /jaŋ³¹blan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual to embed prosperity in a house, performed on many different occasions (construction, funerals, the New Year), which includes tossing a bit of flour on the exterior and interior walls, and in the hearth area 繁荣仪式 (建房, 丧礼, 新年的时候, 把面粉撒在炉床里, 内外墙上) | *gyangblan wa*

gyangmu /jaŋ³¹mu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be prosperous (honorific) 幸福 | Feminine ending -mu is used with certain items in ritual language. 女性后缀用于仪式语言某些词.

Gyangmu Kwakarpu /jaŋ³¹mu⁵⁵ kǎ³¹wa⁵³kar³¹pu⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Great Kawagebo mountain (in the Gaoligong mountains near Gongshan) 卡瓦格博 (贡山境内高黎贡山最高峰) Holy mountain where a brother and sister took refuge from an ancient flood, and from which mankind then spread out and the nations of the world emerged. 圣山, 传说远古时洪水淹没大地以后, 只有两兄妹在山顶幸免于难, 后来婚配繁衍人类, 形成世界上的各个民族. > [Kwakarpu](#)

Gyangmuglung /jaŋ³¹mu⁵⁵gluŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Gyangmuglung 仰目谷陇 | Another name for Gyangmu Kwakarpu. Gyangmu Kwakarpu 的另一个名称.

gyangten /jak⁵⁵ten⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chant and dance for conserving prosperity, performed during funerals 福舞 (丧礼时) | Literally "holding the prosperity". 直译“拿福”.

gyapsheu /jap⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 1) open wide 敞开 | (一乡) *vyeung te nvkcheung gyapsheu ge*. It's the two of us who opened the door wide. 是我两把门敞开的. 2) dig open 掘开

gyaq₁ /ja⁵⁵/ *n* 名 night 夜

gyaq₂ /ja⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be happy 幸福 2) be rich 富有 | First Township. 一乡话.

gyenaq /je³¹na⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be fortunate 幸福 | *gyenaq kya* | *gyenaq gyesom* thriving 繁华

gyeq /je⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tie up (an animal) 拴 (动物) | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

gyeu₁ /ju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tree-spring hunting snare 扣子 (捕猎工具) | *sha gyeu lei*. Set the noose for the prey. 下野兽的扣子.

gyeu₂ /ju⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 sound for calling dogs 叫狗声

gyeumbrai /jum³¹brai⁵³/ *n* 名 sweet buckwheat 甜荞

gyeumbrai pi /jum³¹brai⁵⁵ pi⁵³/ *n* 名 sweet buckwheat flour 甜荞面 | *gyeumbrai pi mi pvleq pvnai*. Knead the sweet buckwheat flour into fried bread. 用甜荞面来捻粑粑.

gyeung /juŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large bag 袋子 | *cv'lyo (suliao)* *gyeung* plastic bag 塑料袋子

gyeuq /ju⁵⁵/ *v* 动 twist together (rope) 搓 (绳) | *gya pvgyeuq rvt sheu*. You two twist this together. 你俩来搓这个.

gyi /ji⁵⁵/ First Township. 一乡话. > [di₂](#)

gyinnei dung /jin³¹nəi⁵³ duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 straw (for drinking) 吸管

gyit /jit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be burning hot 烫

svgyit *vt* 及物动 boil 烧 (水)

gyol /jɔl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be easy; simple 容易 | *gya wa mvgyol*. Doing this isn't easy 这个不容易做. | *geuq sa gyol* easy to say 容易说 | (一乡) **la** /la⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **yon** /jɔn⁵³/

gyomeira /jɔ³¹məi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 elder; old person 老年人 | *gyomeipei* older man 年纪大的男人 | *gyomei ti gyoq* one old man 一位老头儿 | Usually over 45 years old, but also relative to the speaker's age. 经常四十五岁以上，而且相对于说话者的年龄。 | (四乡) **yomei** /jɔ³¹məi⁵⁵/

gyong₁ /jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tired; exhausted 累；疲劳 | *tei gyong, wa mvkyang*. I'm too tired, can't do it. 太累了，干不动了。

svgyong *vt* 及物动 tire out 使累

gyong₂ /jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) produce 生长 | *gya do tvng gyong e?* What's growing here? 这里长的是什么？ 2) grow (hair, moss) 长出 (头发、青苔)

Gyong /jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 seventh-born male 老七 (男)

gyonggu /jɔŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual figurine made of buckwheat flour paste 野禽塑像 | Cf. *gyai, plongbla, shabla, torma*.

gyoq₁ /jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 person (一) 位 (人) | (四乡) **yoq** /jɔŋ⁵⁵/

gyoq₂ /jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) cloth 布料 2) clothing; article of clothing 衣服 | (四乡) **yoq** /jɔŋ⁵⁵/

gyoqbeuq /jɔ³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thick quilt (used on top) 被窝 | Thick, used on top. 比较厚，用在上面。

gyoqnam /jɔ³¹nam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 belt 领带；束腰带 | (一乡) *gyoqnam te pa'vhrvk*. Fasten up that belt. 束腰带来系好。

gyoqpel /jɔ³¹pəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 blanket; sheet 毯子 | Thinner than, and used below, a *gyoqbeuq*. 比 *gyoqbeuq* 还薄，使用在下面。 | (一乡) **yopel** /jɔ³¹pəl⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **yopen** /jɔ³¹pən⁵⁵/

gyoqrachichi /jɔ³¹ra⁵³tɕi⁵⁵tɕi³¹/ *n* 名 Chinese loom 织布机 (汉族的) | Partial Chinese loanword. “机器”是汉语借词。

gyor /jɔr⁵³/ *v* 动 completive marker (accomplish, be able) 得了 (能做) | *wa mvgyor* can't do 做不了 |

Fourth Township. 四乡话。

gyu₁ /ju⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 down (in the downstream direction) 下面 (下游方) | *gyuu* further down 最下面 | *vng gyu le di di*. He's walking down that way (downstream). 他往下面去了。 | (四乡) **yu** /ju⁵⁵/

gyu₂ /ju⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be correct 正确 2) be appropriate 合适 | *mvgyu kop* hide what is inappropriate 不合适隐藏 3) be permitted 允许

gyuq /ju⁵⁵/ *det* 限定 below; down there 下面 (定语) | *gyuq shing* that tree down there 下面的树

gyvm /jəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be even (length) (长短) 齐 | *gya shong mvgyvm*. The chopsticks are not the same length. 这筷子不齐。

gyvng₁ /jəŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 watch; look; see 看 | *tvng nvgyvng?* What are you looking at? 你看什么？ | *pvgyvng* take a look (for example) 你看 (比如) | (四乡) **yvng** /jəŋ⁵³/

svgyvng *vt* 及物动 cause to look 使看

vygyvngsheu *vi* 不及物动 be visible 看得见

gyvng₂ /jəŋ³¹/ *pvt* 助词 semi-remote past perfective 完成体 (十多天以前完成，兼表非亲见意义) | *kyeum vdang nvton gyvng sheu?* When did you (two) finish covering the house? (你俩) 房子什么时候盖好的？

gyvnggvvm /jəŋ³¹gəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be beautiful; pleasant to the eyes 漂亮；好看 | (四乡) **yvnggvvm** /jəŋ³¹gəm⁵³/

gyvp₁ /jəp⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 dig 挖 | *v'mra gyvp* dig up (a field) 挖地 2) *vt* 及物动 lock 锁 (门) | *nvpcching gvmche pvgyvp*. Be sure to lock the door. 请锁门。 3) *vt* 及物动 inject 注射 | *mvn gyvp* have an injection 打针 4) *n* 名 switch; trigger (e.g. for crossbow) 开关 (弩机)

gyvp₂ /jəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fight; make war 打 (仗) | *maq gyvp* make war (fight each other) 打仗

H h

hai /xai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be acrid (flavor of sprouting potatoes, certain liquids, corn or taro going bad) 涩；

(绿洋芋) 麻嘴

heu₁ /xu⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 minute 分钟 | *tvn nali ti heu kya di*. Now there's already a minute (gone by). 现在已有一分钟了.

heu₂ /xu⁵³/ *v* 动 poke; pierce 戳

heu₃ /xu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be rough; coarse 粗糙

hoce /xɔ³¹tse⁵³/ *n* 名 firewood 火柴 | Chinese loanword. 中文借词.

hra₁ /xra⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 basket, made of woven bamboo strips 篮子 | *hratvng* small basket 小篮子 2) *nclf* 名量 load or basketful (一) 蓝

hra₂ /xra⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be gluttonous; greedy 馋 | *neui hra* to love good food 嘴馋

svhra *vt* 及物动 make gluttonous 使馋

hrai /xrai⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 smear; daub 涂 | *gya do tvng hraai e?* What's smeared here? 这里涂的是什么?

hral /xral⁵⁵/ *v* 动 whet; sharpen (knife) 磨 (刀) | *vng shvm hral*. He's sharpening the knife. 他在磨刀.

hrang /xraŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) lift 举 | *ngo le pvhraang*. Lift it up. 往上举. 2) raise (level) 提高 | (四乡) **hang** /xaŋ⁵³/

hrap₁ /xrap⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 hang (objects) 搭 | *gyoq tvngchon do pvhrapsheu*. You two hang the clothing on the porch. (你俩) 把衣服搭在走廊上.

hrap₂ /xrap⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) arrive from downriver (从下游方) 到达 2) arrive at the top 到 (上面)

hraq /xraŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be foul-tasting (of food gone bad, experienced after swallowing) 涩; (芋头) 麻嘴 | (四乡) **haq** /xaŋ⁵⁵/

hraqsheu /xraŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 get angry and respond defiantly (especially of an animal when provoked) (动物受刺激) 发怒; 顶嘴

hrei /xrai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foot; lower leg (from knee to toes) 脚; 小腿 | (四乡) **hi** /xi⁵⁵/

hrei dvbvn /xrai⁵⁵ dɔ³¹bən⁵³/ *n* 名 big toe 大拇指

hrei mvboq /xrai⁵⁵ mɔ³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lower leg muscle (calf) 小腿肚; 腿肌

hrei mvchung /xrai⁵⁵ mɔ³¹tɕuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 tiptoe 脚尖

hrei mvlóng hram /xrai⁵⁵ mɔ³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵ xram⁵³/ *n* 名 middle toe 中趾

hrei svri hram /xrai⁵⁵ sɔ³¹ri⁵⁵ xram⁵³/ *n* 名 little toe 小趾

hreiben /xrai³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sole (of foot) 脚掌

hreichiq /xrai³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ankle (joint) 脚关节; 脚踝 | (一乡) **hreichueq** /xrai³¹tɕuŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **hichiq** /xi³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵/

hreidol /xrai³¹dɔl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 puttee 布制绑腿

hreigan /xrai³¹gan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 footstep 脚步

hreigong /xrai³¹gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 shin 小腿的前部

hrehram /xrai³¹xram⁵³/ *n* 名 toe 脚趾 | Literally "digit of the foot".

hreimal /xrai³¹mal⁵⁵/ *n* 名 footprint 脚印

hreimeq /xrai³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ankle (bony part) 脚踝 (跗骨部位) | Literally "eye of the foot". 直译“脚眼”.

hriteun /xrai³¹tun⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foot of the bed 床尾 | (一乡) **hreitín** /xrai³¹tin⁵⁵/

hreitot /xrai³¹tɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) leg amputation 断腿; 断腿的人 2) leg amputee 断腿的人

hrem /xrem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 roast (on a fire) (火上) 烤 | *gya sha chuq pvhrem*. Roast this meat a little bit. 这肉在火上烤一下. |

hreq /xreŋ⁵⁵/ *prt* 助词 until (terminative) 才 (表示终结) "vpei vmei" *geuq so hreq oo chiwa*. [The baby] did this until it could say "mommy, daddy". (婴儿) 这样做, 直到它可以说“妈妈, 爸爸”. *ko hreq pvgyi*. Go over there (and no further). 走到哪儿 (为止). First Township. 一乡话. > **taq₁**

hret /xret⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 saw off 锯 | *dvnggu chuq pvhret rvt*. Saw this plank a bit. 这个木板锯一下. 2) *vi* 不及物动 be sharp (knife) (刀) 快 3) *vi* 不及物动 be stingy; miserly 吝啬 | *vya vcvng tei hret*. That person is very stingy. 这个人很吝啬.

hreu₁ /xru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cut into one's body (uncomfortably) 硌 | *tvng hreu raq e?* What is this thing cutting into my body? 是什么东西硌我? | (四乡) **heu** /xu⁵³/

hreu₂ /xru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo internode (used as a cup for drinking) 竹节 (喝饮料); 竹杯

hreuken /xru³¹zen⁵³/ *n* 名 strap for basket carried on the back (usually made of woven rattan strips) 背篓绳 (藤篾编的) | (四乡) **svjen** /sɔ³¹zen⁵³/

hreuken weq /xru³¹zen⁵³ weŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 centipede 蜈蚣 | (四乡) **kajan beq** /ka³¹zan⁵⁵ beŋ⁵⁵/

hreul /xru⁵³/ *n* 名 charcoal 炭 | Used for smelting iron or for burning in a brazier. 用于炼铁或在火盆里烧

的。

hreuma /xru³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 basket of woven bamboo strips 一种篮子

hreug /xru⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be thin; be lean 瘦 | *na nvhreug ra*. You got thin. 你瘦了. | (四乡) **cheui** /tɕui⁵⁵/

svhreug *vt* 及物动 make emaciated 使瘦

hri /xri⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be appropriate; compatible (of something long term) 适合 | *hri mvhri ma'vsa* don't know if they're compatible or not (of a couple) 不知道他们是不是合适

hrin /xrin⁵⁵/ *v* 动 touch bottom (in deep water) (深水中脚) 触到水底 | *gya deum tei rvnaq hreq te mvhrin*. This water is very deep, feet can't touch the bottom. 这水很深, 脚无法触地. |

hring'lv'hring /xriŋ⁵⁵lɔ³¹xriŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 with a jingling sound (of metal) 金属叮叮当当的声音 | (一乡) *vngser guisheu, mvlóng gi be "hring'le'hring" geuq*. She's wearing metal jewelry, when she walks it makes a jingling sound. 她身带金属饰品, 走路时叮叮当地响. | Onomatopoeic. 象声词. | (一乡) **hreung'le'hreung** /xruŋ⁵⁵le³¹xruŋ⁵⁵/

hrol₁ /xrol⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hide (something, e.g. stolen goods) 藏 (东西) | *gya gyuq lok pvhrool*. Hide this down below (on the side of a path). 把这个藏在下面 (路边). | Negative connotation. 贬义. | (四乡) **hol** /xol⁵⁵/

hrolsheu *vi* 不及物动 hide oneself 躲藏

hrol₂ /xrol⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) fit right 合适 2) be medium-sized 中等

hrolsheu /xrol⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 hide oneself (urgently or degradingly) 躲藏 (紧急、下贱) | *vng vra le hrolsheu e?* Where did he hide himself? 他躲哪儿去了? > **hrol₁**

hrong₁ /xroŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 have a hole 有 (洞) | *gya do dung hrong*. Here there's a hole. 这里有个洞.

hrong₂ /xroŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shout; cry out 喊 | *tvng le nvhrong?* What are you shouting? 你喊什么? | *na vtvng le nvhrong e?* What are you shouting about? 你喊什么?

hrong'long /xroŋ³¹loŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

hrop /xro⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 slurp; drink (porridge) 喝 (粥) | *tupa hrop* 2) *nclf* 名量 gulp; mouthful (of liquid) (一口水) | *nga mi ngang ti hrop ngvk*. I drank a mouthful of water. 我喝了一口水. | *ti hrop pv'ngaq*. Drink it down in one gulp. 干杯. | (四乡)

hop /xop⁵⁵/

hroq /xro⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) scrape out (e.g. with a spoon) (用调羹) 刮 | *tombu mi tasheuq hroq* (use a spoon to) scrape out the crust of cooked rice (用调羹) 刮锅巴 2) singe (textiles, to remove loose fibers) 烧毛

hrot /xrot⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shave (hair) 刮 (毛) | *gya mi pvhroot*. Shave it off with this. 用这个刮.

hru /xru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 roast in the flames (e.g. meat, peeled potato, taro, or corn) (把去皮的熟食) 烤 (在火炭上) | *gya gui chuq pvhru rvt*. Roast this taro for a while. 这芋头烤一下. | (四乡) **tvhu** /tə³¹xu⁵⁵/

hrvm /xrəm⁵³/ *n* 名 second level of the sky, to which the lives of men and women are connected 天空中的第二级, 以其中男女性的生命连接 | Cf. **hrvmmei**

hrvmchi /xro⁵⁵tɕi⁵³/ *n* 名 small drying area just above the hearth, made of bamboo and suspended from the **hrvmmei**, used to dry wood and meat 火塘上方的架子, 用来晒干东西

hrvmmei /xrəm³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 large storage area under the roof, covering the space above the hearth and serving for cereal storage, notably those for alcohol 火塘上方的存放东西的大架子 | Symbolically represents the second level of the sky (**hrvm**). 象征天空中的第二级.

hrvmsheu /xro⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 cover or block (with one's body) (用身体) 扑盖; 盖住

hrvn /xrən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 move up (to a higher level) (往高架) 搬 | *gya pvhran rvt*. Move this up there. 把这个搬上去.

hrvnsheu *vi* 不及物动 climb up; board (vehicle) 爬 (高处); 上(车)

tvhrvn *vt* 及物动 move up 搬移

hrvng /xroŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 piece (of swidden land) (一块地 (火山地, 刀耕火种)) | *tabong mra ti hrvng* one (swidden) corn field 一块玉米地理

hrvngsheu /xrok⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 look up; hold head high 仰头, 抬起头; 昂首, 抬头 |

pvhrvnsheu. Lift up your head. 抬起头来。

hrvnsheu /xɾəʔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) climb up 爬 (高处) | *shing le pvhrvnsheu ra*. Climb on up the tree. 爬树上来。 2) board (vehicle) 上 (车) | *nga mudo le hrvnsheu ning*. I want to get in the car. 我想上车。 > **hrvn**

hua /x^wɑ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 large group (一) 群; (一) 拨 | *vcvng ti hua* a group of people 一群人 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。

huahua wa /x^wɑ⁵⁵x^wɑ⁵⁵ wɑ⁵³/ *v* 动 welcome; greet 欢迎 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。

huahui /x^wɑ³¹x^wi⁵³/ *n* 名 fertilizer 化肥 | *tabong le huahui tap*. Put some fertilizer on the corn. 包谷上施化肥。 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词。

huai /x^wai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 split (by chopping) 划 (破) | *bvngtuq huai* incomplete tattoo 不完整的纹身

huam'lv'huam /x^wam⁵⁵lɔ³¹x^wam⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) be weak and dispirited 有气无力 | (一乡) *ko vcvng huam'le'huam neq kvlang geu e*. That person seems listless, maybe he's drunk. 那个人有气无力的, 可是酒醉了。 2) loosely (e.g. of shoes) 松松地 (穿鞋子)

huap'lv'huap /x^wap⁵⁵lɔ³¹x^wap⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 pacing back and forth (stirring up the air) 人走来走去 (产生的风尘) | (一乡) *huap'le'huap mvwa vl, vngza vpeur*. Don't keep moving back and forth, dust is falling in the food and getting it dirty. 不要动来动去, 灰尘掉进饭里不干净。

huapsheu /x^wap⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 fan oneself 扇动

huaq /x^wɑ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 small section of land 块 (地) | *gya pe huaq uzu tvkoq gol*. Let's dig this section of land first. 让我们先挖这一边吧。 | 2) *nclf* 名量 row (field) 行 (地)

hucheq /xu³¹tɕɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 silk 丝 | *hucheq gyoq silk cloth* 丝布 | (一乡) **gukye** /gu³¹ɕɛ⁵⁵/

huit /x^wit⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 whistling sound 哨声 2) *v* 动 make a whistling sound with the fingers (用手) 吹口哨 | Onomatopoeic. 象声词。

hul /xu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have bad breath 口臭 | *na svni nvhul*. You have bad breath. 你口臭。

hung₁ /xuŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 smell (of alcohol) 酒气味 | *neu hung ra*. It smells like alcohol. 有酒气味。 |

hung₂ /xuŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 garment (一) 件 (衣服)

hvbiq /xə³¹biŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 potato 土豆; 洋芋 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。

hvng₁ /xəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be dazed; stare into space 发呆

hvng₂ /xəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 smell bad (e.g. stink bugs, lacquer oil) 有 (难闻的怪味, 如漆油, 臭大姐)

hvr₁ /xər⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be foul-smelling (of feces) (屎) 臭 | *ni hvr ra*. It smells like crap. 有屎臭味。

hvr₂ /xər⁵³/ *v* 动 rave; bark wildly (of dogs) (狗) 怒吼

hya /x^jɑ⁵⁵/ 1) *num* 数 hundred (100) 百 | *vni hya* two hundred 二百 | *vnghyahya* several hundred 几百 2) *nclf* 名量 cent (一) 分 (钱) | *ngul ti hya* one cent 一分钱 | (一乡) **sha** /ɕɑ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **sha** /ɕɑ⁵⁵/

hyaq /x^jɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) shovel 铲 | *gya ko le pvhyaaq*. Shovel this away. 把这个铲走。 | 2) sweep 扫 | (四乡) **shaq** /ɕɑ⁵⁵/

hyarung /x^jɑ³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be diligent; hard-working 勤奋 | (四乡) **sharung** /ɕɑ³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/

hyi₁ /x^ji⁵⁵/ *n* 名 neigh (嘴) 吹的声 | *tvng geuq ra da e, hyi?* What's making that neighing sound? 什么叫声, “嘿”?

hyi₂ /x^ji⁵³/ *v* 动 remain; be left over 剩下 | (一乡) *svnaq shi beui, e be geu cheq hyi*. They all died, leaving only one alive. 全死掉了只剩下这一只。

hying /x^jiŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 have a strong smell 有 (气味) | *tvng hying e?* What is that strong smell? 是什么气味? | (四乡) **hing; shing** /xiŋ⁵⁵; ɕiŋ⁵⁵/

hyit /x^jit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 push; slide over (something that remains on the ground) (底部不离地面地) 挪动; 移动 | *panteu koko nvhyit*. Push the chair over there. 推椅子吧。 | (四乡) **shit** /ɕit⁵⁵/

hyitsheu *vi* 不及物动 slide oneself over 移动

hyitsheu /x^jit⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 scoot oneself over (臀部不离地) 移动; 挪动 > **hyit** | (四乡)

shitsheu /ɕit⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

hyung /x^juŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 leak out (air from a room or a mattress) (房屋、被窝) 漏 (风) | *gya lap lok hyung ra*. Air is leaking out here. 这边漏风了。 | (四乡) **shung** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

hyvng /x¹əŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be adept; skilled 娴熟 | *vng wa mvhyvng ra*. He did it unskillfully. 他干得不娴熟. | (四乡) **shvng** /ɕəŋ⁵⁵/

hyvngwa /x¹əŋ⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 directly; straight (without stopping or tarrying) 直接; 不停顿地 | (四

乡) *vgui lai ong shvngwa pvdi*. Straight ahead on the left. 一直走, 在左边. | (四乡) **shvngwa** /ɕəŋ⁵⁵wa³¹/

hyvt /x¹ət⁵⁵/ *num* 数 eight (8) 八 | (四乡) **kyvt** /cət⁵⁵/

I i

i /i⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 wild hemp (Urtica and Boehmeria), used for weaving handmade traditional clothing 麻 (用来织传统服装) 2) *n* 名 hemp thread 麻线 3) *v* 动 weave (hemp) 纺 (麻) | *vng i i*. She is weaving hemp. 她在纺麻线.

igyeuq /i³¹ju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) string; thread 线 2) rope 麻绳; 绳子 | (四乡) **bvng'ri** /bəŋ³¹ri⁵³/

ik /ik⁵⁵/ *poss* 物主 our (first-person plural possessive) 我们的 (领属) | *ik Pung* our older brother 我们的老大 (阿普) | *gya neu ik kyeum e*. This is our home. 这是我们的家.

ikeui /i³¹kui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hemp thread 麻线 > **keui**₁

ing₁ /iŋ⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 first-person plural, three or more (we) 我们 (三以上) | (一乡) **vyeung** /ə³¹juŋ⁵³/

ing₂ /iŋ⁵⁵/ *cop* 系 am (first-singular of "be") 是 (1 单) > **Irregularly Inflected Form** 屈折变体 **e₁**

ingne /iŋ⁵⁵ne⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 1DU INCL (first-person dual inclusive); we two (inclusive); 咱们俩

ip₁ /ip⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 sleep 睡觉 | *vng ip di*. She's sleeping. 她睡觉了. | (一乡) **nvm deu gi pvgyeup yeung**. It's getting dark, you guys go to sleep. 天黑了, 你们睡吧. | (一乡) **gyeup** /ju⁵⁵/

sv'ip *vt* 及物动, *v* 动 put to sleep 使睡觉

ip₂ /ip³¹/ *prt* 助词 while sleeping 睡觉发生 | *kaq vmaang ip*. During the night we lost the chicken. (昨夜) 鸡丢失了 (我睡之前还在的). | Action must have taken place at night, presumably when speaker was asleep, and was not directly witnessed. 动作是在夜间发生的, 兼表非亲眼意义. 与 **ri** 相比, 强调是在说话人入睡后完成的.

ipgyeu /im⁵⁵ju⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) nap; doze off 瞌睡 | *ipgyeu vgyoong* 冲瞌睡 2) be drowsy 困 | (一乡) **gyeupgyeu** /ju⁵⁵ju⁵⁵/

ipong /i³¹pəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 ball of string 线团

ishing /i³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hemp plant 麻树 | (一乡) **isheung** /i³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

J j

ja₁ /za⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 measure (size) 量 (尺寸) | *v'mra ja*. Measure the land. 量田地. 2) *n* 名 measurement 尺寸 3) *n* 名 ruler (measurement tool) 尺寸

ja₂ /za⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fill up (something empty) 装满

jai /zai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 wash (clean) (洗) 干净 | *gyoq mvjai ra*. The clothing has not been cleaned. 衣服没 (洗) 干净.

svjai *vt* 及物动 make clean (by washing) 洗净

jaman /za³¹man⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bracelet 手镯 | (一乡) **yaman** /ja³¹man⁵⁵/

jan₁ /zan⁵³/ *n* 名 spider 蜘蛛

jan₂ /zan⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be bearable 忍受得了 | *pa zang mi mvjan*. My stomach hurts so much I can't take it. 肚子疼得受不了拉.

jan pvgya /zan⁵³pə³¹ja⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spider web 蜘蛛网

jang /zaŋ⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 song, story, dance (一) 首 (歌、故事、跳舞) | *mvnju ti jang* one folksong 一首民歌

Jang /zaŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Naxi 纳西族

jaq /za⁵⁵/ *v* 动 prick 刺 | *mvgreung mi nungngua jaq*. Prick the bull with the spear. 用矛来刺牛.

jaqsheu /ʒɑŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be brave or courageous 勇敢 | *vng wa jaqsheu vcvng*. He's brave. 他敢干。 > **vjaq**

Jarong /ʒɑ³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Jarong village (Kelaolong River valley) 甲若 (克劳洛河谷村名)

jat /ʒat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 give birth 生孩子 | *nagoq jat*

jatni /ʒat⁵⁵ni⁵³/ *n* 名 birthday 生日 | (四乡) **jatjvn** /ʒat⁵⁵ʒən⁵³/

jen /ʒen⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 lie down 躺

svjen *vt* 及物动 make lie down 使躺下

jesheu /ʒɛ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 quibble 狡辩 | *keu jin keu jin jesheu*. Though it's stolen, they're still quibbling. 偷了还狡辩。

jet /ʒet⁵⁵/ *v* 动 squeeze (between one's fingers) 两指甲夹挤 | *shiq jet*. Squeeze the louse. 捻虱子。

jeu₁ /ʒu⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 sugar 糖 2) *vi* 不及物动 be sweet 甜 | *ur jeu* sweet hands (of a good brewer) 甜手 (酿酒人)

jeu₂ /ʒu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wash (face) 洗 (脸) | *mvr jeusheu*

jeum₁ /ʒum⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be enough 够 2) *v* 动 quench (one's thirst) 解渴 | *saq bal jeum* quench one's thirst 解口渴 3) *v* 动 relieve (an itch) (痒) 消除 | *pvsaq jeum ding*. I'm not itchy (since you scratched it). (你抓一抓后现在) 我不痒了。

jeum₂ /ʒum⁵³/ *v* 动 wink; blink 眨眼睛 | *meqjeum jeum'lv'jeum wa* you're blinking (or winking) 你眨眼睛

jeum'lv'jeum /ʒum⁵⁵lɔ³¹ʒum⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 twinkling (stars); blinking (eyes) 一闪一闪 (星星、眼睛) | *gurmet jeum'lv'jeum* the stars twinkling 星星闪烁

jeung /ʒuŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) rise (of smoke) (炊烟) 升 2) make smoky (烟) 熏 | *nga le mv'eu jeung ra*. I'm getting all smoky. 烟熏我了。

jeup₁ /ʒup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cicada 蝉

jeup₂ /ʒup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be ground up (or fine-ground); be broken up (into little bits) 碎; 细碎 | *tabong mvjeup ra*. The corn has not been ground up into pieces. 玉米没有 (磨) 碎。

svjeup *vt* 及物动 grind 使碎

jeup₃ /ʒup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 roof; put up (a roof); thatch (用茅草等) 盖 (屋顶) | *vngning kyeum jeup ra*. The two of them are putting a roof on the house. 他们在盖

房子。

jeupchvl /ʒup⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 small cicada 小蝉 | (一乡) *jeupchvl kyegeu reup*. Catch a small cicada. 抓着一只小蝉。

jeupnvm /ʒup⁵⁵nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 monsoon season (heavy rains) 蝉鸣叫时下雨的季节 | Literally "cicada days", approximately from April to June, divided into *jeupchvl* and *jeupmei*. 直译“蝉天”,大概在四、五、六月份左右,分 *jeupchvl* 和 *jeupmei*。

jeur₁ /ʒur⁵⁵/ *v* 动 indirect causative (force; cause; allow; make someone do something) 役使 (让; 使; 叫) | *nga na le vngza kei svjeur*. I am making you eat the food. 我让你吃饭。 | *pu rong jeur*. There was an owl in there (revealed by someone poking around a tree). 原来有猫头鹰在那里。 | Preceding main verb must be volitional, or else morphological causative is used. In control and purposeful, the causer makes one object act on another. 前一个动词只能是自主动词。主题役使第一个客体致使第二个客体。

jeur₂ /ʒur⁵³/ *v* 动 sound the alarm 发警声 | *kaq tvng le jeur e?* Why is the chicken sounding the alarm? 鸡为什么发警声? | Used of particular small animals, e.g. chicks or mice. 好像专用于小鸡遇见一些小虫或老鼠等它恐惧的事物时发出的警声。

ji₁ /ʒi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 chase; pursue 赶; 追上 | *vng mvjing*. I didn't pursue him. 我没赶上他。

ji₂ /ʒi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small shop 小卖部 | Fourth Township. Lisu loanword. 四乡话. 傈僳借词。

jibeu /ʒi³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 guitar 吉他

jikyem /ʒi³¹cum⁵³/ *n* 名 airplane 飞机

jili /ʒi³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 savage (person) 野人

jili mvjvl /ʒi³¹li⁵³ mɔ³¹ʒəl⁵³/ *n* 名 savage female clan 野人氏族

jin₁ /ʒin³¹/ *prt* 助词 durative (while) 现行体 | *laika wa jin rong* make a living 做工作生活 | (四乡) *kei chaq rong* sitting and eating 坐着吃 | Links two simultaneous actions. 连同助词。 | (四乡) **chaq** /tɕaŋ⁵⁵/

jin₂ /ʒin³¹/ *prt* 助词 recent past perfective (visual evidential) 完成体 (刚刚完了, 亲见) | *mvn kei jin*. I just took the medicine. 药我刚吃了。 | Only used with first-person agent. 只用于第一人称做施事

的动词后。

- jin₃** /zin⁵⁵/ *v* 动 soak; immerse 泡 | *gya gyoq pvjin sheu*. You two soak that clothing. 你俩把这衣服泡了。
- jin₄** /zin⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 already 已经 | (一乡) **jeur** /zur⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **jvn** /zən⁵⁵/
- jin₅** /zin⁵³/ *n* 名 type of edible taro 野毛芋 (可食)
- jing** /ziŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 occur (of a solar eclipse) 发生 (日食) | *nvmjing jing* a solar eclipse occurred 发生日食 | *nvmjing* the sky is getting dark 天黑 | (一乡) **jeung** /zuŋ⁵³/
- jiq** /ziŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 ache (of the head) (头) 疼 | *vng u jiq wa*. He says it's a headache. 他说头疼。 | (一乡) **jeuq** /zuŋ⁵⁵/
- jiqjiq** /ziŋ⁵⁵ziŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 thinly; finely 细细地 | *jiqjiq pa'vjiq*. Chop it very finely. 把它切得细细地。 | (一乡) **jeuqjeuq** /zuŋ⁵⁵zuŋ⁵⁵/
- jit** /zit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be dense 密
- dvjitsheu** *vi* 不及物动 bunch together 挤在一处
- jitjit** /zit⁵⁵zit⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 densely; thickly 密密地 | *jitjit mvnkvu neu*. Don't plant too close together. 别种得太密了。
- jiwa** /zi³¹wa⁵³/ *n* 名 power; authority 权力
- jong** /zɔŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be oval; oval-shaped 椭圆形的 | *lungjong* oval-shaped stone 椭圆形的石头
- jong'lv'jong** /zɔŋ⁵⁵lɔ³¹zɔŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 on top and bottom 一上一下 | *pvcheuq jong'le'jong lungplang do rong*. The birds are sitting in rows on the flagstones. 鸟在石板上—上—下地坐着。
- jongnga** /zɔŋ³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird which lives in groups and has a long, upright hair on its head 一种鸟, 群居, 头上有竖立的长毛
- jop'lv'jop** /zɔp⁵⁵lɔ³¹zɔp⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 look for trouble; stirring up a row 参杂混乱的样子 (捣乱) | (四乡) *na jop'le'jop mvwa vl*. You don't want to stir up trouble. 你不要捣乱了。
- joq** /zɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be inauspicious (due to some type of phenomenon or omen appearing) (通过某种现象显示的) 不吉利 | *ewa kya joq e*. This kind of thing happening is unlucky. 发生这样的事不吉利。 2) *n* 名 strange phenomenon 怪事
- jorjit** /zɔr³¹zit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sunbird (Nectariniidae) 太阳鸟

- jot** /zɔt⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 squeeze 挤 | *nung jot* squeeze out breast milk 挤奶
- jotsheu** /zɔt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) ride (horse, bicycle etc.) 骑 (马、自行车等) | *vgeui vchit do jotsheu*. The monkey is riding the goat. 猴子骑羊。 2) straddle 跨上
- ju₁** /zu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) extend; stretch 伸 | *ur jusheu* extend a hand 伸手 2) pass 递 | *ko pvjuu rvt*. Pass that over. 把那个伸过来。
- ju₂** /zu⁵³/ *v* 动 fish with hook and bait 钓 | *ngvplaq ju* go fishing 钓鱼
- jul'lv'jul** /zul⁵⁵lɔ³¹zul⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 flickering (of fire) (火) 一暗一亮 | (一乡) *tvni nvdeum jul'le'jul* the torch flickering 火把一亮一暗 | First Township. 一乡话。
- juq** /zu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 decrease; be reduced 缩小
- svjuq** *vt* 及物动 reduce 使缩小
- ju'gua'pla** /zɔ³¹g^wu⁵⁵pla⁵³/ *n* 名 cauliflower 花椰菜
- jvgrim** /zɔ³¹grim⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of dark-colored waterfowl 一种黑色的水鸟 | (一乡) **zegreum** /ze³¹grum⁵⁵/
- jvgye** /zɔ³¹je⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) character; letter; writing 字 | *jvgye vseum meq* three characters 三个字 2) book 书 | *jvgye vseum peung* three books 三本书 3) paper 纸 | *jvgye vseum ben* three sheets of paper 三张纸 | (四乡) **dvge** /dɔ³¹ge⁵⁵/
- jvk** /zɔk⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pierce; puncture (a hole) 戳 | (一乡) *mvgreung te jvk*. I'm puncturing it with a spear. 我用矛戳。
- jvl₁** /zɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pay (money); repay (debt) 付 (钱); 还 (债) | *pvlon jvl* repay a debt 还债 2) buy 买
- jvl₂** /zɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wash 洗 | *gyoq cangma jvl* wash clothes 洗衣服洗得干净 | *vnggeu jvlshing*. I am washing my body. 我在洗澡。
- jvl₃** /zɔ³¹li⁵⁵/ *v* 动 accumulate 积累
- jvli** /zɔ³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant, edible, with a bitter flavor 一种味苦, 可食用的植物
- jvma** /zɔ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rush (tall grass) 苎麻
- jvmdaq** /zɔm³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 master god of the hunt, who resides in the mountains 猎神 (住在山上)
- jvmeu** /zɔ³¹mu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be overcast 阴 | *nvm jvmeu* cloudy day 阴天
- jvmom** /zɔ³¹mɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant 一种植物

jvn /ʒən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be elastic; be capable of stretching 有 (伸弹性) | *gya jvn ra tvcha e*. This thing can really be stretched. 这是有伸弹性的东西。
svjvn *vt* 及物动 stretch out 使伸长
jvng₁ /ʒəŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 drink (continually) (连续地) 大口喝 | *vng ngang jvng ra*. He is drinking water

(continually). 他在大口喝水。

svjvng *vt* 及物动 ply with drink 使 (大口) 喝
jvng₂ /ʒəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be sore; achy (of limbs) (脚、手) 酸 | *vng hrei jvng*. His foot is sore. 他脚酸。

K k

ka₁ /ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) word 词 *mondi ka* curse; bad words 诅咒 *ka meq* vocabulary word 单词 2) language 话 ; 语言 First Township. 一乡话. > **kvt₂**
ka₂ /ka⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bitter 苦
ka₃ /ka⁵⁵/ *v* 动 spin (thread) 纺 (线)
kachi /ka³¹tɕi⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be happy; wonderful; be in high spirits 高兴 ; 奇妙 ; 兴致高 | *vng tvtei kachi*. He's very happy. 他很高兴. | Fourth Township. 四乡话。
Kachinlong /ka³¹tɕin⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Kachinlong 卡级洛
kachiq /ka³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 resolution; sense; bargain (in a dispute or situation) 道理 ; (处理某种纠纷或事件时 , 作为约定的) 话 | *ka ti chiq* one argument; one point 一条道理 | (一乡) **kacheuq** /ka³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ **kaci** /ka³¹tsi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bran 米糠 ; 麦麸 | *tabong kaci* corn bran 玉米面
kadvngsop /ka³¹dəŋ⁵³sɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small black bird, which would build its nests in (thatch) roofs 一种在 (茅草) 房屋上筑巢和活动的黑色小鸟
kahor /ka³¹xɔr⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 brag; boast 吹嘘 2) *n* 名 braggart 爱吹嘘的人
kahyaq /ka³¹xɿa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hoe (with metallic heads purchased in commercial exchanges) 锄头 | (四乡)
kasha /ka⁵⁵ɕa⁵³/
kai₁ /kai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 come true (of sayings or curses) (话、诅咒) 灵验 | *mondi ka kei chi*. The curse will come true. 诅咒会灵验的。
kai₂ /kai⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 this right here (very proximal) 这 (旁指)
kajon /ka³¹ʒɔn⁵³/ *v* 动 babble 说话不算数

kaka /ka⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) different; by itself 不一样的 ; 单独 | *kaka mvli vcvng* outsider 外地人 | *kaka vpoq* major change 巨大的变化 2) special 特别
kakreum /ka³¹kru⁵³/ *n* 名 law 法律 | *kreum* derives from Tibetan "rule". 源于藏语“统治”。
kalop /ka³¹lɔp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be talkative; be garrulous 多嘴 ; 话多的习惯 | (四乡) **kabeum** /ka⁵⁵bu⁵³/
kam₁ /kam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo 竹子 | (四乡) **rvmvng** /rə³¹məŋ⁵⁵/
kam₂ /kam⁵³/ *v* 动 1) defend 维护 | (一乡) *vng te vng tei kam*. She really defends him. 她最维护他了. 2) justify (someone) (为谁) 辩解
kam'la /kam³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl, similar to a chicken in size, dark blue-green in color with a white head 一种水禽 , 约家鸡大 , 青黑色 , 白头
kam'lv /kam³¹lɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo leaf 竹叶
kam'reu /kam³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo root (used to make tobacco pipe bowls) 竹根 (可制造烟锅)
kamcheq /ka⁵⁵tɕe⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) thin strip (of bamboo or other wood) 小竹签 ; 竹片 ; 小木条 2) stick 棍子 3) crosspiece 横木
kamdeu /kam³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo forest 竹林
kamklvp /kam³¹klɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thin bamboo strips used for weaving 竹蔑
kamkuang /kam³¹kʷaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 bamboo harvesting area 收割竹子的地方
kampla /ka⁵⁵pla⁵⁵/ *n* 名 place where large bamboo stands grow 生长大片竹子的地方
kampom /ka⁵⁵pɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo bundle 竹捆
kamsaq /ka⁵⁵sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo cross-section 竹膜 | (一乡) *kamsaq te lemu meut*. Play that piece of bamboo like a flute. 用竹膜来吹笛子。

kamseum /kəp⁵⁵sup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 seeds produced when bamboo blooms 竹子开花结的籽

kamsheu /kəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 traverse; cross (bridge, river) 过 (桥、河) | *na uzu pvkamsheu beu*. You cross the bridge first. 你先过桥吧.

kan /kən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 call; summon (especially domestic animals) 唤 (家畜) | *dvgeui pvkaan rvt*. Call the dog over. 把狗唤过来.

kang₁ /kən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 open up 翻开 ; 揭开 ; 掀开 | *gya jvgye nvkang*. Open the book 把书打开

kang₂ /kən⁵³/ *n* 名 big cat (leopard, tiger) 老虎 (豹子、老虎)

***kang** /kən⁵³/ *n* 名 1) grandfather (maternal or paternal) 爷爷 ; 外公 2) great-uncle 舅祖父 ; 从祖父 3) master 师傅

kangkang *n* 名 grandpa 爷爷

nvkang *n* 名 (your) grandfather; great-uncle (你/你们的) 爷爷 ; 外公 ; 舅祖父 ; 从祖父

vkang₁ *n* 名 (my/our) grandfather (我/我们的) 爷爷 ; 外公 ; 舅祖父 ; 从祖父

vngkang *n* 名 (his/her/their) grandfather; great-uncle (他/她/他们的) 爷爷 ; 外公 ; 舅祖父 ; 从祖父

kang'reu /kən³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tiger bone 虎骨

kangdeung /kən³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 big tiger 大虎

kangji /kən³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 golden leopard 金钱豹 | (四乡) **gong** /gən⁵⁵/

kangkang /kən⁵⁵kən⁵³/ *n* 名 grandpa 爷爷 | Child language. 儿语. > ***kang**

kangseum /kək⁵⁵sum⁵³/ *n* 名 tiger skin 虎皮

kap /kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of spirit that lives in rocky places, has a human appearance, supposedly was originally human, both male and female versions are very attractive, causing humans to lose consciousness and forget the way home 居住在岩石上的一种神灵, 相貌像人, 传说是由人变成的, 男女都十分俊美, 但经常使人神志不清, 迷茫忘返回家

kapcaq /kəp⁵⁵tsaɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pit (e.g. of peach); stone (桃等的) 核 | *seum kapcaq* peach pit 桃子核

kaphyeur /kəp⁵⁵x¹ur⁵³/ *n* 名 meteor; shooting star 流星 ; 扫把星 | (一乡) *kapsheur zer gi*. A shooting star went by. 流星飞过去了. | (一乡)

kapsheur /kəp⁵⁵ɕur⁵³/

kapi /kə³¹pi⁵³/ *n* 名 flour 面粉

kaq₁ /kə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken 鸡

kaq₂ /kə⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) untie; undo 解开 | *lvgru chin pvkaqsheu*. Untie your shoes. 把你的鞋带解开. | *vlaq kaq* undo the rope bridge 揭开流索 2) take off; remove (e.g. clothing) 脱 (衣服)

kaq₃ /kə⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 obstruct 阻拦 | (一乡) *vng te nvkaq e?* He's blocking you? 他不让你走吗? | *kri kaq* "block tax" (historically, when a Trung chief would refuse to hand over taxes to a non-Trung overlord) 阻拦税 (过去头人拒绝向土司纳税)

kaq dvng'rong /kə⁵⁵dəŋ⁵⁵rən⁵³/ *n* 名 coop (hung behind the house, long and round in shape, for chickens to sleep in) (挂在屋子背后, 圆条形的鸡睡觉的) 笼子

kaq npom /kə⁵⁵nə³¹pəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken crop (pouch in the gullet where food is stored) 鸡嗉子 | Literally "chicken stomach". 直译“鸡胃”.

kaqbu /kə³¹bu⁵³/ *n* 名 large chicken 体形大的鸡

kaqchit /kə³¹tɕit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of disease that affects chickens, the main symptom of which are ulcers growing on the head 一种鸡病, 主要症状是在头部长疮

kaqdur /kə³¹dur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 featherless chicken at egg-laying time 孵出时尾部光秃的鸡

kaqdvng /kə³¹dəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 chicken coop; henhouse 鸡窝

kaqhrei /kə³¹xrəi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken foot 鸡脚

kaqkyer /kə³¹cer⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) chicken wing 鸡翅 2) fletching (feathers for an arrow) 箭羽

kaqleum /kə³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 chicken egg 鸡蛋

kaqleum mon /kə³¹lum⁵³mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of divination practiced with eggs 蛋卜

kaqma /kə³¹mə⁵³/ *n* 名 hen 母鸡

kaqmei /kə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 mother hen 母鸡 (孵过小鸡的)

kaqmeq /kə³¹mɛɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken eye 鸡眼睛

kaqmeul /kə³¹muɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken feather 鸡毛

kaqmon /kə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken divination 鸡卜 | The movements of the chicken are watched for divination purposes. 为了占卜都看鸡的动作.

kaqni /kə³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken droppings 鸡屎

kaqpit /kə³¹pit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small chicken 体型小的鸡

kaqra /ka³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 brood of chickens (from the same mother) 一群鸡

kaqreum /ka³¹rum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken plague 鸡瘟

kaqrung /ka³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken shed 鸡棚

kaqshiq /ka³¹ciŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken louse 鸡虱 | (一乡)

kaqsheuq /ka³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

kaqti /ka³¹ti⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chick 小鸡

kaqu /ka³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chicken head 鸡头

kar /kar⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 pull apart; separate (livestock, people or animals in conflict) 分开 (家畜或发生冲突的人, 动物); 打架

karan /ka³¹ran⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slather; smear 乱涂

kari /ka³¹ri⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 rotate (by itself) 转动

karmu /kar⁵⁵mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 four-pronged spinning wheel 四管齐下纺车

karsheu /kar⁵⁵ɕuŋ³¹/ *v* 动 open up 张开 | *vngwvt* *karsheu* flower opens up 花朵张开

kasaq /ka³¹saŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tone; manner of speaking 口气; 语气 | *kasaq vtvng* echo (of a voice) 回声 2) message 消息 | Literally "word sound". 直译“词声”。

kasvng /ka³¹səŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) headman; chief (informal) 头人; 领袖 2) spokesman; good orator 口才好的人; 能说会道的人

kata /ka³¹ta⁵⁵/ *n* 名 apron 围裙; 围腰 | Article of clothing in daily use for many minorities in Yunnan. 云南少数民族日常生活穿的服装。

katam /ka³¹tam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shelf (for chicken to sleep in their coop) (鸡睡觉的) 架子

kateq /ka³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 button 纽扣

kei₁ /kəi⁵³/ 1) *vt* 及物动 eat 吃 | *nga mvkei*. I'm not eating. 我不吃。 2) *vt* 及物动 bite 咬 | *nvkei rang*. I was bitten (by a dog). 我被 (狗) 咬了。 3) *v* 动 exploit; invade; raid 剥削; 侵略

svkei *vt* 及物动 feed; make eat; invite over to eat 喂; 使吃; 请吃饭

svkeisheu *vi* 不及物动 make a living 生活

kei₂ /kəi³¹/ *post* 后置 1) locative (in; on; at) 在 (表示方位和方向) | (四乡) *lvka kei shingwvt beumbeum vl*. On the mountains there are many flowers. 山上有很多花。 2) temporal (at, when) 在 (时间) | (四乡) *ip wa vlang kei* while sleeping 睡觉的时候 | (四乡) *vya svnaq kei neu* after all that

那个以后 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

kei₃ /kəi⁵³/ *adv* 副 soon 一会儿要 | *kyeum kei breut pvngwa*. The house will collapse soon. 房子一会儿要倒塌。

keigvm /kəi³¹gəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be tasty; delicious 好吃

keisa /kəi³¹sa³¹/ *n* 名 food 食物

keu /ku⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 rob; steal 偷; 偷盗 | *vng keu ra*. He's stealing. 他在偷。

svkeu₁ *vt* 及物动 cause to steal 使偷

***keu** /ku⁵³/ *n* 名 1) maternal uncle 舅舅 2) uncle (husband of paternal aunt) 姑丈 3) father-in-law 岳父

nvkeu *n* 名 (your) maternal uncle; uncle (husband of paternal aunt); father-in-law (你/你们的) 舅舅; 姑丈; 岳父

vkeu *n* 名 (my/our) maternal uncle; uncle (husband of paternal aunt); father-in-law (我/我们的) 舅舅; 姑丈; 岳父

vngkeu *n* 名 (his/her/their) maternal uncle; uncle (husband of paternal aunt); father-in-law (他/她/他们的) 舅舅; 姑丈; 岳父

keui₁ /kui⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 long thin objects (thread, rattan) (一) 根 (线、藤) | *cvri ti keui* one thread 一根线 | *vngkeui ti keui* one length of rope 绳子一根 | (四乡) **bring** /brin⁵⁵/

ikeui *n* 名 hemp thread 麻线

keui₂ /kui⁵³/ *v* 动 snuggle up to; hug (someone's neck, especially when they're asleep) 搂 (他人的脖颈, 多指睡觉时)

keuleu /ku³¹lu⁵³/ *n* 名 inveterate thief; kleptomaniac 惯偷

keuma /ku³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 thief 贼

Keunding /kun³¹din⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Keunding (Third Township village) 肯顶 (三乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名词 Keunding clan 肯顶家族 | (一乡) **Keundeung** /kun³¹duŋ⁵³/

keung /kuŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 go stale; harden (叶子因老) 变硬 | *gya kvn keung*. This vegetable is stale. 这菜硬了。

keuq₁ /kuŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 also 也 | *nga keuq Pung Svr e*. I'm also Pung Svr. 我也是 Pung Svr. | *vpei keuq di*. Dad is also going. 爸爸也去。

keuq₂ /kuʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lead; bring along 领 | *nagoq keuq* lead along the child 领小孩

tvkeuq *vt* 及物动 pull; tug 拉出

keut₁ /kuʔ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cook; boil 煮 (菜) | *kvn pvkeutsheu*. Cook the greens. 把菜煮上.

keut₂ /kuʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 squeak (蛇) 叫 | *beu keut ra*. The snake is squeaking. 蛇在叫. | In fact the noise made by the rodent the snake attacks. 实际上是老鼠发的警声.

ki /ki⁵⁵/ *v* 动 grow 生长 | *zvngngu ki*. The seedlings are growing. 禾苗长出来了.

kizinzin /ki³¹zin⁵³zin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flood; deluge 洪水 | *kizinzin wa vlang*. It was the time of the Great Flood. 是洪水的时间. | Said to derive from the sound produced by a bird spirit announcing the rising waters. By itself, kizin can designate something abnormally large, or the idea of colossal size. Also ngang kizinzin, ngang kizin, kizin ki. 据传说来自宣布洪水鸟神做的声音. 单独用可以指定异常大, 巨大的概念.

klanklan /klan⁵⁵klan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be smooth 平滑的 | (一乡) *vya sheungkoq neu klanklan e*. That log is very smooth. 那根木头很光滑.

klaq₁ /klaʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 peel (fruit skin) 削 (皮) | *vng seum klaq*. He is peeling a peach. 他在削桃子.

klaq₂ /klaʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 drown 淹死 | *ngang le klaq*

klei /kləi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 exchange; change; substitute 交换; 换; 替代 | *gya mi klei ning*. I'm going to exchange it for this one. 我用这个换. | (一乡) *gya te klei yeung*. I'm going to exchange it for this one. 我用这个换. | (四乡) **gvlei** /gə³¹lei⁵³/

klep /klep⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 level; flatten 铲平 | *vngning dvm klep*. They're leveling the ground. 他们在铲平地. 2) *nclf* 名量 strip; pelt (of an animal) (一) 长条; 长条

kleum /klum⁵³/ *v* 动 chop (something soft) 用力砍 (软质的东西) | (一乡) *shvm te pvkleum*. Chop it forcefully with the knife. 你用力猛砍.

kleup /kleup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) lie 撒谎 2) cheat; deceive 骗; 诈骗; 哄骗 | *kleup vcvng liar* 骗子 | *kleupka* rumor 谣言

kleut /klut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove (hairs from an animal) 褪 (毛) | *vngning waq kleut*. They're removing the

hairs (in the process of killing a pig). 他们在 (杀猪) 褪猪毛.

kleutsheu *vi* 不及物动 shed (蛇) 蜕皮

kleutsheu /klut⁵⁵ɕuʔ³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 slough off; shed (of a snake) (蛇) 蜕皮 > **kleut**

kli /kli⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tickle 哈痒; 痒痒

klīng /kliŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 clear off (household utensils) 腾 (器皿、容器) | *gya ban pv'klīng rvtshu*. (You two) clear this plate off a bit. (你俩) 把这盆腾一下. | (一乡) **kleung** /kluŋ⁵⁵/

kliqson /kli³¹sən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 have a jaw ache 腮子疼 | (一乡) **kleuqson** /klur³¹sən⁵⁵/

klong /klɔŋ⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 long, thin, inflexible object (一) 支; 把; 根 | *neut ti klong* one cigarette 一支烟 | (四乡) **dvm** /dəm⁵⁵/

klot /klot⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pull out (of a pocket, hole etc.) (从衣兜、口袋、洞、小口的容器) 取; 拿 | *tvng e pvklot?* What's that you're pulling out? 是什么你拿出来?

klotsheu *vi* 不及物动 struggle free; emerge 挣脱; 出来

klotsheu /klot⁵⁵ɕuʔ³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) throw off; struggle free of 挣脱 2) spring from; emerge 出来 > **klot**

klung₁ /klun⁵³/ *n* 名 plantain 芭蕉

klung₂ /klun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 toss (upwards) (往上) 抛 | *pvklung lung*. You toss it up. 你抛上来. | *pvklung rvt*. You toss it up. 你抛上来.

klungsheu *vi* 不及物动 leap (往上) 跳

klungsheu /kluk⁵⁵ɕuʔ³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 leap (往上) 跳 | *vng tei klungsheu be sheu mvdaaq*. Even with a big leap he couldn't reach. 他怎么跳也够不着. > **klung₂**

kluq /kluʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dig (pit or hole) 挖 (坑) | *tvng wa sa nvkluuq?* What are you digging (a pit) for? 你挖 (坑) 来做什么?

klvn /klən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mend (sewing torn clothes) 补 (衣物的破洞) | *nvmbu pv'klvn wang*. Help me mend the pants. 你帮我补一下裤子.

klvng /kləŋ⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 drop (of liquid) (一) 滴 | *ngang ti klvng* a drop of water 一滴水 | *mvgyu nvm klvng* spring rain 春雨

klvp /kləp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 peel (thin bamboo strips used for weaving) 削 (竹蔑) | *vng kam klvp*. He's peeling bamboo. 他削竹蔑。

ko /kɔ⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 that; those (distal) 那; 那个; 那些 | *koo* that one (even further) 那 (还更远) | *ko vmi e?* Who is that? 那是谁? | *ko mvli vcvng* outsider 外地人 | *ko do* there 那边 | *ko lap* that side; over there 那边 | *ko meung gya meung* all kinds 各种各样

ko le gya le /kɔ⁵⁵ lɛ³¹ ja⁵³ lɛ³¹/ *adv* 副 1) here and there; everywhere 到处 2) each other; on both sides 两边; 互相; 彼此 | *ko le gya le svlvpsheu* teach each other 互相教

koča /kɔ³¹tɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 country 国家 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词。| (一乡) **ko'kya** /kɔ³¹ca⁵⁵/

kolai /kɔ⁵⁵lai⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 clearly (expressing frustration with someone who seems to think otherwise) 嘛 (就是这样, 对别人疑问捎带不满) | (四乡) *vng vsvng ni looq kolai*. He'll clearly be back tomorrow. 他明天会回来的嘛。| *ewa e kolai!* That's clearly how it is! 肯定是这样的嘛。

kolang /kɔ³¹laŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 grasshopper 蚂蚱

kolaq /kɔ³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bandit 土匪 | *kolaq vblaq*. The bandits are coming to pillage. 土匪强盗来了。 2) raids of pillaging, especially those of the Lisu in former times 袭击; 强盗 | (四乡) **dvbu** /dɔ³¹bu⁵⁵/

kom /kɔm⁵³/ *v* 动 fry (eggs etc.) 煎 (鸡蛋等)

kon /kɔn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 gather up (drying clothing, fishing net) 收 (晒的衣服、下的渔网等) | *gyoq pvkon beu*. You go gather up the clothing. 你去收衣服。

kong₁ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 help up; cause to get up 扶起; 使起来 | *vng chuq pvkoong*. Help him up a bit. 扶他 (起来) 一下。

kongsheu *vi* 不及物动 awaken; stand up 起 (床); 起来

kong₂ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 price 价格

kong₃ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 peck (dry measure for grain equal to ten sheng) (一) 斗

kong₄ /kɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 dig up (food) 挖出 (食物) | (一乡) *ki kong sa gye*. You should dig up the Chinese yams. 应该把山药挖出来。| *hvbiq kong* dig up potatoes 把土豆挖出来 2) *nclf* 名量 terrace (of rice

paddy) (一) 块 (水田) | *chvma ti kong*

kong'lu /kɔŋ³¹lu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

kong'roq /kɔŋ³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 trough; trench 沟; 槽

kongching /kɔk⁵⁵tɕiŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be cheap 便宜 | (一乡) **kongcheung** /kɔk⁵⁵tɕuŋ⁵³/

kongdang /kɔŋ³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 steep slope 坡地; 陡坡

kongkraŋ /kɔk⁵⁵kraŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be expensive 贵

Kongsang /kɔk⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Gongshan (county capital, in the Nu River valley) 贡山县城 (怒江) | Cf. Tangdvm.

kongsaq /kɔk⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 life 生命

kongsheu /kɔk⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) wake up 起 (床) | *vng tvntaq mvkoksheu*. He still hasn't gotten out of bed. 他还没起床。 2) stand up 起来 > **kong₁**

kongshi /kɔk⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 boat (usually a wooden raft) 船 (木头的) | *kongshi ti lung* one boat 一只船

kongsvng /kɔk⁵⁵saŋ⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 reputation; fame and prestige 名声; 名望 2) *vi* 不及物动 be well-known 有名望; 出名

kongtei /kɔk⁵⁵tai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be expensive 贵

kongteng /kɔk⁵⁵teŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) foot-powered wooden pestle 脚踏的木杵 2) seesaw 翘翘板 | *kokteng do vgv* play on the seesaw 玩翘翘板

kongtung /kɔk⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 somersault 跟斗 | *kongtung leisheu* do a somersault 翻跟头 | *kongtung v'ngaŋ* fall during a somersault 翻跟头摔跤

konkvn /kɔk⁵⁵kən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 orphan (fatherless child) 孤儿 | *tvcheu konkvn* destitute orphan 孤苦伶仃的孤儿 | Literary language. 文学语言。

kop /kɔp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cover 盖; 遮盖 | *zvguaq pvkoop*. Cover up the vegetables 把菜盖上。| *jvgye nvkop* close the book 关书

***kop** /kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) great-grandparent 曾祖父母 2) great-grand-uncle or aunt 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹

nvkop *n* 名 (your) great-grandparent; great-grand-uncle or aunt (你/你们的) 曾祖父母; 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹

vkop₁ *n* 名 (my/our) great-grandparent; great-grand-uncle or aunt (我/我们的) 曾祖父母; 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹

vngkop *n* 名 (his/her/their) great-grandparent; great-grand-uncle or aunt (他/她/他们的) 曾祖父母; 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹

koq₁ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 grow (e.g. plants, leaves) 长; 生长 (叶子、植物等) | *tvng koq, pvgyang?* What do you see growing? 你看长的是什 么?

svkoq *vt* 及物动 lengthen 使长 (东西)

koq₂ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 long, thin object (e.g. blade of grass) (一) 根 | *rvmvng ti koq* one green bamboo stem 一竿翠竹 | (一乡) *sheung kyekoq* one tree 一棵树

kor₁ /kɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 turn around 转弯 | *gya ong korshin*. Let's (the two of us) take an indirect route from here. 我俩从这里迂回吧。2) *v* 动 go around (by a circuitous route) 迂回 3) *vclf* 动量 time (一) 次 (First Township. 一乡话。)

kor₂ /kɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 grind (using a grindstone) (用磨) 磨 | (四乡) *lata kor* turn a millstone 推磨 | *vng pvseu kor ra*. He is grinding up noodles to fry. 他在磨炒面。

korong /kɔ³¹rɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 windpipe 气管

krai /krai⁵³/ *v* 动 1) spread out; unfold 展开; 张开 | *gyoq pvkraai*. Unfold the cloth. 把布展开。2) open up 撑开

krakraq /kra³¹kra⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 immediately 马上; 立即

Kralchang /kral³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 traditional New Year celebration 卡雀哇节 (新年仪式) | Tibetan loanword (Kraltshang). 藏语借词。

kralkral /kral⁵³kral⁵³/ *adv* 副 messily 稀巴烂; 混乱 | *svra ewa kralkral mvra shvl*. Don't make such a mess putting things down. 东西不要这样乱七八糟的放着。

kram /kram⁵³/ *v* 动 go together (in a group) 一起去 (群体) | Possibly archaic. 可能是古代。

krangkrang /kraŋ⁵⁵kraŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be crystal clear 清清楚楚

krapura /kra³¹pu⁵⁵ra⁵³/ *n* 名 strongman 强人

kraq /kra⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 win 赢 | *vng kraq di*. He won. 他赢了。2) *vi* 不及物动 be formidable; awesome 厉害 | *vng mvgyvl wa le tvtei kraq*. He is good at the work he does. 他做工作做得很厉害。3) *vi* 不及物动 be severe; fierce 尖; 狠 4) *adv* 副 quick 快 | *kraq pvgeuq*. Say it quick. 快说。

vkraq *vi* 不及物动 be surprised; be frightened 吃惊; 吓

kraqsheu /kra⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 shake; shake out 抖; 抖落 | *na gyoq chuq pvkraqsheu*. Shake your clothing a bit. 把你的衣服抖一下。

kre /kre⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of tree, whose nuts are used to make a sour tofu 一种树 (野果用来做苦味的豆腐) | (一乡) *vnoq ju zusa kye pvreup beu!* You go that pick that kye tree to make tofu. 你去摘下制造豆腐的野果“开”。 | (四乡) *kye /ce⁵⁵*

kreq /kre⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be emaciated (because undernourished) (因营养不良) 瘦小长不大 | *gya chvmmra kreq ra*. This child is emaciated. 这孩子长不大。

svkreq *vt* 及物动 thin out 使瘦

kreshi /kre³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild nut, black after ripening, has a sour taste, can be made into tofu 一种成熟后黑色的野果, 味酸, 可以制豆腐

kreun /kru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 withstand; bear (someone's temper) 忍 受得了 (怪脾气) | *vng mvkreun*. I can't stand him. 我受不了他了。

kreup /kru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sew 缝 | *nga gyoq kreup*. I am sewing clothing. 我缝衣服。

kri₁ /kri⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 ask; inquire 问; 询问 | *vng le pvkrisheu*. You two ask him. 你俩问他。2) *n* 名 question 问题

kri₂ /kri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tax 税 2) tribute, especially that given in former times to Tibetan and other authorities 贡物 (尤其以前给藏族和其他统治者)

krolaq /krɔ⁵⁵la⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be a shame 可惜 | *krolaq kya*. That's too bad. 太可惜了。2) be a waste 浪费 | *dop krolaq nvdi*. You made such a waste. 太可惜, 你浪费了吧。 | (四乡) **kolaq** /kɔ³¹la⁵⁵/

krom /krɔm⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 jump; hop 蹦跳 | *sha gyu le krong di*. The prey got away by hopping down. 猎物往下面蹦跳 (跑) 了。2) *nclf* 名量 jump 跳

krong /krɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 village 村子

Krongdvm /krɔŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Krongdam (Third Township village) 孔当 (三乡村名)

Kronggra /krɔŋ³¹grɑ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Kronggra (Third Township village) 孔嘎 (三乡村名)

Krongmei /krɔŋ³¹məi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Krongmei (Third Township village) 孔美 (三乡村名)

Krongmu /krɔŋ³¹mu⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Krongmu (Third Township village) 孔木当 (三乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Krongmu clan 孔木家族

kruq₁ /kruŋ⁵⁵/ *num* 数 six (6) 六

kruq₂ /kruŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 churn (tea) 打 (茶) | *cha* *pvkruqsheu*. You two go churn some tea. (你俩) 打茶. | Traditional method of making lacquer oil tea. 传统打漆油的方式.

krvm /krəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be congealed; solidify (of liquid) (液体) 凝固 | *tvmvr krvm di*. The oil has congealed. 油凝固了.

svkrvm *vt* 及物动 congeal 使凝固

krvng /krɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be strong (e.g. like a bow) 有劲的 (弓) | *gya tana tvtei krvg*. This bow is very stiff. 这弩弓很硬. 2) be hale and hearty; in robust health (身体) 硬朗 | *vng vnggeu tvtei krvg*. His body is very healthy. 他的身体很好.

krvt /krət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be tart flavor (of unripe fruit) 涩 | *gya seum krvt ra*. This peach is tart. 这桃子涩. 2) be sharp-edged (not smoothed down) 不光滑 | *uneuq krvt* smart 聪明

tvkrvt *vi* 不及物动 tart 涩

ku₁ /ku⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be circular; round 团状的

ku₂ /ku⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 chunk (of soil) (一) 块 (土) | *vsa ku* chunk of soil 土块

ku₃ /ku⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 transmit; infect with (disease) 传染 (疾病) | *ku za* 2) *vi* 不及物动 be inflamed (of the ears) (耳朵) 发炎 | *vna ku* ear infection 耳朵发炎 (因进水)

ku'nyeam /ku³¹neum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of tree, looks similar to Korean pine 一种树 (有点像红松树)

kua /k^wa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bee; honeybee 蜜蜂 2) honey 蜂蜜 3) sugar 糖

kua vkang /k^wa⁵⁵ ə³¹kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 queen bee 蜂王 | Literally "master bee". 直译“蜂师傅”.

kuakua nungngua /k^wa⁵⁵k^wa⁵⁵ nuŋ³¹ŋ^wa⁵³/ *n* 名 snail 蜗牛

kuan /k^wan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) chase; run after 追求 | *sha kuan* hunting 打猎 2) expel; drive out 赶出

svkuan *vt* 及物动 give chase 使追

-kuang /k^waŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 place (where a particular activity takes place) 处 (专门来做谋事的地方) | *neneq sa kuang* place for pooping 大便的地方 | *kamkuang* place for harvesting bamboo 收割竹子的地方

kuaq /k^waŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scoop out (a hole in dirt) 挖 (坑)

kuar /k^war⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 hoe; rake; harrow 耙 2) *v* 动 hoe 耙

kuchi /ku³¹tci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 circular food chest with cover, woven from very thin straps of bamboo 食品盒 (圆形, 竹编的)

Kuen /k^wen⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 third-born male 老三 (男)

kui₁ /k^wi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 suffer losses; come to grief 亏; 吃亏 | *nga kui gyaq kui*. I've suffered too much. 我太亏了.

kui₂ /k^wi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 twist (thread) 绞 (线)

kui₃ /k^wi⁵³/ *v* 动 hook 勾 (过来) | *gya mi kui ning*. I'll use this to hook it. 我用这个勾吧. | *kakui* fighting words (让我们争论的) 话

kuk /kuk⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cluck (of a broody hen) (母鸡召唤小鸡) 叫

kulu /ku³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wheel 轮; 轱辘 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

kun /kun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) be able to endure (能) 忍受 2) tend to; not turn one's back (on the old or chronically ill) 不嫌弃 (年老或长时间卧病在床的人)

kungma /kuŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 emperor 皇帝 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.

kuq₁ /kuq⁵⁵/ *v* 动 enclose; close in on 圈起来

kuq₂ /kuq⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 ferment (酒) 酿成 | *neu kuq pvngwa*. The alcohol is about to ferment. 酒要酿成了.

svkuq *vt* 及物动 cause to ferment 使酿成

kura /ku³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 vegetable plot surrounding a house (may also contain corn, taro etc.) 房屋四周的园地 (也能有玉米, 芋头, 等等) | (四乡) **kuru** /ku³¹ru⁵³/

kureu /ku³¹reu⁵³/ *n* 名 donkey 驴子

kurkyang'ra /kur³¹caŋ⁵³ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lad; young, unmarried man 小伙子

kurvp /ku³¹rəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 beeswax 蜂蜡

kusur /ku³¹sur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 beehive 蜂箱 | *kua kusur*

kut /kut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 whittle; shave 削制 | *nga tvma kut*.
I'm whittling arrows. 我在制箭。

kv'nyi /kə³¹ŋi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 nearby (home) 附近 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

kv'nyong /kə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 nod off (hanging forward) 打瞌睡 (垂着头) | *gya do mvnkv'nyong neu, pv'ip beu*. Don't nod off here, go off and get some sleep. 你别在这儿打瞌睡, 去睡觉。

kv'nyot /kə³¹ŋɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sway (while dozing off) (因瞌睡身体来回) 摇晃 | *ipgyeu kv'nyot*

Kvbeung /kə³¹bueŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 Kabeung clan 家族名

kvbu₁ /kə³¹bu⁵³/ *v* 动 1) shout (大声地) 说 2) ramble (usually drunkenly) 讲 (多指醉酒的人) | *kvt kvbu*

kvbu₂ /kə³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gruel; porridge 粥 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

kvcet /kə³¹tset⁵⁵/ *n* 名 unit of weight (small container of ground corn, approximately 20 jin) 重量单位 (约二十斤)

kvcheup /kə³¹tɕuɔp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tie up (animals or items to put inside a cage or basket) (把动物, 物品装入笼子, 篮子里) 捆紧

kvchvt wa /kə³¹tɕəf⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make an arrangement 约定 | *kvchvt wa*

kvdan /kə³¹dən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 swing (a seat for swinging) 秋千

kvgyol /kə³¹ɟɔl⁵³/ *v* 动 hang; suspend (up in a high place) 吊 (在高处)

kvkal /kə³¹kəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be slippery (of ground) 地滑 | *gya vsa tei kvkal*. The ground here is very slippery. 这个地很滑。

kvkyvng /kə³¹cəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be crippled (by injury) (因受伤) 跛脚

kv /kəl⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 carry; bear (usually of a horse) 驮 (多指马) | (四乡) **kvn** /kən⁵⁵/

svkvl *vt* 及物动, *n* 名 burden 使驮

kvlakyeng /kə³¹lɑ⁵³cəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small type of eagle; eaglet 小鹰

kvlang₁ /kə³¹lɑŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be drunk 醉 | *vng kvlang di*. He's drunk 他醉了。 | *meq kvlang* very drunk (literally "eyes drunk") 很醉

kvlang₂ /kə³¹lɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 plant stalk 秆 | *tabong kvlang* corn stalk 玉米秆

kvlap /kə³¹lɑp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cover 盖子

kvlaq /kə³¹lɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small stirring spoon 小勺

kvleq /kə³¹leŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 call (of a happy hen after laying her egg) (母鸡下蛋后) 叫

kvlong /kə³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) roll up 卷 | *gyoqbeuq pakvlongsheu*. You two roll up the blanket. 你俩把被子卷起来。 | *neut kvlong* roll a cigarette 卷烟 2) spread paste (e.g. onto fry bread) 涂敷 (浆糊)

kvlop /kə³¹lɑp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wrap (with strips of material) (用片状物) 包 | *gya mi pakvloop*. Use this to wrap it. 用这个包。

kvloq /kə³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) lily 百合 2) type of large fritillary bulb 一种果实很大的贝母

Kvloqlong /kə³¹lɔ⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 1) Kelaolong river valley 克劳洛河谷 2) Kelaolong clan 克劳洛家族

kvlv /kə³¹lɑm⁵³/ *v* 动 1) hurl (a long distance) (往远处) 扔 | *vng mi taq kvlv gyu le kvlam di*. He threw down the pot cover. 他把锅盖往下面扔了。 2) fling (something disc-shaped) 抛 (片状物)

kvlvmsheu *vi* 不及物动 run 跑

kvlvmsheu /kə³¹lɑp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 run 跑 | *pakvlvmsheu beu*. You go run by. 你跑着过去。 > [kvlv](#)

kvlv /kə³¹lɑp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pot lid 锅盖

kvm₁ /kəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be dry 干 | *gyoq kvm di*. The clothing is dry. 衣服干了。

svkvm₂ *vt* 及物动 dry roast 使干; 烤

kvm₂ /kəm⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 even; no matter (emphatic) 怎么也 (强调) | *vng kvm tei wa geung mvta*. He doesn't listen no matter what I say. 我怎么说他也不听。

kvn /kən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of leafy green vegetable 菜; 蔬菜; 青菜

kvn'gyeu /kən³¹ɟu⁵³/ *n* 名 vegetable seed 菜种子

kvnbeq /kən⁵⁵bəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant 一种植物

kvngja /kəŋ³¹ɟɑ⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be crippled; lame 跛脚 | *hrei kvngja kya* foot is crippled 脚有点跛 2) *n* 名 lame or crippled person 跛脚的人

kvnlp /kən³¹lɑp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 vegetable leaf 菜叶

kvnmra /kən³¹mra⁵³/ *n* 名 vegetable field 菜地

kvnti /kət⁵⁵ti⁵³/ *n* 名 vegetable soup 菜汤

kvp₁ /kəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) cover (the tops of household utensils, or other things that have a cover) 盖住 (器皿口) | *dong pvkap*. Cover the bamboo tube. 把筒盖上. 2) fill up (hole) 塞满 (口)

kvp₂ /kəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fetch; draw (water) 打 (水) | *vng ngang kvp di*. He's going to fetch water. 他去打水了.

kvpong /kə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 loop (thread) (把线) 绕成团

kvpoq /kə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) change; cause to change 改变 ; 使变化 | *nga mi vya lvgyit keuq kvpoq sang*. I can edit this story. 我能编这个故事. 2) invent 发明

kvppom /kəp⁵⁵pəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cuckoo bird 布谷鸟

kvpsheu /kəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 rely on; depend; trust 依赖 ; 依靠 ; 信任

kvra /kə³¹ra⁵⁵/ 1) *quant* 数量 all 所有 | *vya, kvra e svra* everything we had 我们所有的东西 2) *pvt* 助词 accomplish (an action) 完成 | *kamsheu kvra chi* they made it across (the river) 他们过江了 (Follows another verb. 加在另一个动词的后面.)

kvrai /kə³¹rai⁵³/ *v* 动 smear (sticky substance) (胡乱) 涂抹

kvran /kə³¹ran⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scribble messily (of characters written carelessly) 乱涂 (字写得潦草) | *gya do tvng nakvransheu?* What are you two scribbling? 你俩在这儿涂的事什么?

kvrang /kə³¹raŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 firefly 萤火虫

kvraq /kə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pocket (in clothing) 衣兜 | (一乡) **guraq** /gu³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **chitou** /tɕi³¹tu⁵⁵/

kvrel /kə³¹rel⁵³/ *v* 动 develop; evolve (of something large) 推移 (巨大的物体)

Kvrenq /kə³¹reŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 first-born female 老大 (女)

kvrenq sung /kə³¹reŋ⁵⁵ suŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 seven-spotted ladybug (Coccinella septempunctata) 七星瓢虫

kvri /kə³¹ri⁵³/ *v* 动 1) turn; turn around; rotate 转 | *ewa pakvrii*. Turn this way. 这样转. 2) drive (a vehicle) 开 (车)

kvrisheu *vi* 不及物动 stroll; turn oneself; be dizzy 转悠 ; 转动 ; 头晕

kvrisheu /kə³¹ri⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) wander; take a stroll 转悠 ; 游荡 | *vra le nakvrisheu meu?*

Where are you wandering off to today? 你今天到那儿转悠了? 2) take a turn 转动 3) be dizzy 头晕 | *meq kvrisheu > kvri*

kvriji /kə³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 luck; good fortune 运气 | *kvriji kraq* great good fortune 很好的运气 | Cf. *svnam*.

kvrtop /kə³¹təp⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 arrogantly 狂妄 | *kvrtop wa jin kri* ask arrogantly 傲慢地问

kvrtut /kə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) dig out (with finger or sharp object) (用手指 , 尖物) 抠 | *dvngshi mi pakvruut*. Use the small knife to dig it out. 你用小刀抠. 2) fish out 掏

kvrrwa /kə³¹wa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pancake usually made from sweet buckwheat, often less chunky than *pvleq* 粑粑 (甜荞麦)

kvseqsheu /kə³¹sɛŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) boast 自夸 (含贬义) 2) brag 吹牛

kvsiq /kə³¹si⁵⁵/ *v* 动 itch 痒 | *kvsiq, ewa mvnwa neu*. It itches, don't do that. 痒 , 别那样做. | (一乡)

kvseuq /kə³¹su⁵⁵/

kvsvn /kə³¹sən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 praise; compliment 赞扬 ; 称赞 | (四乡) **kvsvl** /kə³¹səl⁵⁵/

kvsvnsheu *vi* 不及物动 boast 自夸

kvsvnsheu /kə³¹sət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 boast; show off 自夸 ; 自我炫耀 | *vng ewa kvsvnsheu*. He boasts like that. 他那样自夸 (说) . > **kvsvn**

kvt₁ /kət⁵⁵/ *vcl* 动量 time; trip (occasion) (一) 次 ; 回 ; 趟 | *shing vni kvt ri* make two trips carrying firewood 背两次柴 | *ti kvtkvt chuq ngaq* sometimes drink 有时候喝 | *vngkvtkvt* often (many times) 许多次

kvt₂ /kət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) word 词 | *kvt ta* be obedient 听话 2) language 话 ; 语言 | *Gyakvt* Chinese language 汉语 | (一乡) **ka** /ka⁵⁵/

kvt₃ /kət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 plant 种植 ; 种 | *vngne tvnni tabong kvt*. The two of them are planting corn today. 他俩今天种玉米.

kvthal /kə³¹tal⁵³/ *v* 动 hang; suspend 挂 ; 吊

kvtbody /kət⁵⁵bu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be talkative; garrulous 多嘴 (话多) | *vng ka tei bu*. He talks the most. 他的话最多. | (一乡) **kabu** /ka³¹bu⁵³/

kvtool /kə³¹tol⁵³/ *v* 动 limp (leg) 跛行 | *hrei kvtool*

kvtvng /kə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fix; repair (e.g. machines) 修理 (机器) 2) tidy; put in order 整理

Kvwakarpu /kə³¹wa⁵³kar³¹pu⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Kawagebo mountain (especially Gyangmu Kawakarpu near Gongshan) 卡瓦格博 (尤其贡山境内高黎贡山最高峰) | Name especially for the four tallest and most sacred mountains in the region, one in each cardinal direction. 在每个基本方向四个最高和最神圣山的名称.

Gyangmu Kvwakarpu *top* 地名 Great Kawagebo Mountain (in the Gaoligong mountains near Gongshan) 卡瓦格博 (贡山境内高黎贡山最高峰)

kya₁ /ca⁵³/ *v* 动 1) accomplish, be able (completive) 得了 (能做) | *nga di mvkyang*. I can't walk. 我走不动了. | *lu svkya* bring something over (应该) 拿过来 | *nga loq svkya*. I have to get back. 我得回去. | *dop kya* very formidable 很厉害 | *vcvng mvkya* can't fit people 坐不下人 2) happen 发生 3) reach (time, age etc.) 到 (时间、年龄) | *nga vpei dvgeu cal ning kya*. My father is ninety years old. 我的父亲到了九十岁. | *vteum neu vhreui kya sa*. By then it was evening. 到了晚上. 4) get sick 生病 | *ze kya vcvng leper* 麻风病人

kya₂ /ca⁵³/ *v* 动 look like; resemble 像 | *vng vngpei wa kya*. He looks like his father. 他像他爸爸.

kyaq /ca⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) lift; raise 抬 | *gya le pvkyaaq rvt*. Lift it over here. 抬过来. 2) weigh; balance (using scales) (用秤) 称

kye /ce⁵⁵/ *num* 数 one — First Township. 一乡话. > **Dialectal Variant** 方言变形 **ti**₁

kyebeuq /ce³¹bui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo cabinet (竹子编的) 柜子

kyechi /ce³¹tci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) urgent or important matter 急事; 要紧的事 | *tvng kyechi mi ewa nvnan?* What urgent business do you have that you're so anxious? 你这样着急 (去) 有什么要紧的事? 2) relation; connection 关系 3) necessity 必要

kyekui /ce³¹k^{wi}⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hook 钩子

kyel /cel⁵⁵/ *v* 动 drive (penned livestock) 赶 (拴着的牲畜) | *nungngua gya le pvkyeel*. Drive the cattle over here. 把牛赶到这儿.

kyeng /ceŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 one of a pair (成双的物品中的单) 只 | *lvgru ti kyeng* one shoe 一只鞋

kyenvm /ce³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 already; then 才

kyep /cep⁵⁵/ *v* 动 insert (into a small crack) 插 (在缝隙里) | *dvngshi pel do pvkyeep*. Stick the small knife in the wall. 把小刀插在墙壁上.

vkyep *vi* 不及物动 be wedged 夹着

kyeq /ceŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 break off; pry off (a small piece) 掰; 撬 (下小块) | *pvleq chuq pvkyeeq rvt*. Break off a little piece of the cake. 饼掰一点来.

kyer /cer⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 wing (鸟) 翅膀 2) *n* 名 fin (fish) (鱼) 直尾 3) *v* 动 fletch; feather (an arrow) (给箭) 上 (羽毛) | *nga tvma kyer*. I am putting feathers on the arrow. 我在给箭上羽毛.

kyereung /ce³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cricket 蟋蟀

kyerung /ce³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spoon 调羹; 勺子 | (四乡) **kvrung** /kə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/

kyeu /cu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bamboo 一种竹子

kyeu'mi /cu³¹mi⁵³/ *n* 名 type of dried tofu strips produced from bamboo shoots 一种竹笋加工成的腐竹食品

kyeul /cu⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 spit at 唾 | *ewa vcvng kyeeul mvnkyeeul?* How can you not spit at that kind of person? 这样的人怎么不唾他. 2) *n* 名 spit; saliva 口水; 唾液 | *kyeul dvbeq* spit 吐痰

kyeulkyeul /cu⁵³cu⁵³/ *adv* 副 in succession; one after another 依次

kyeum /cūm⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 house 房子 | *kyeum ti lung* one house 一座房 2) *n* 名 home 家 3) *n* 名 family 家庭 4) *nclf* 名量 household (一) 户 | (四乡) **ceum** /cūm⁵⁵/

kyeum dvjeum /cūm⁵³ də³¹zūm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 household duties 家务

kyeumboq /cūm³¹bə⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 area near the house 房附近 | *kyeumboq kyeumchem* on all sides of the house 房子四周

kyeumchem /cu⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 side of the house 房边

kyeumdeung /cūm³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large house 大房子

kyeumdeut /cūm³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 house mouse 家鼠

kyeumgyoqra /cūm³¹jo⁵⁵ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 young, usually unmarried girl 姑娘; 年轻女子

kyeumkol /cu^m31kɔ^l55/ *n* 名 base; foundation (of a building) 地基

kyeumma /cu^m31mɔ^l55/ *n* 名 longhouse, consisting of two parallel rows of hearth areas, used by nuclear families 一种长屋 (家人公共住所) | Archaic. Literally "mother house". 古代.直译“妈家”.

kyeumpa /cu^p55pa^l55/ *n* 名 longhouse, consisting of a row of hearth areas apportioned according to married couples 一种长屋 (家人公共住所) | Archaic. Literally "father house". 古代.直译“爸家”.

kyeumpeut /cu^p55pu^t55/ *n* 名 garden plot (surrounding the house) (房屋周围的) 园地

kyeumpru /cu^p55pru^l55/ *n* 名 house dance 家舞

kyeumput /cu^p55pu^t55/ *n* 名 geomancy (siting of a house according to principles of geomancy) 风水

kyeumsep /cu^p55sep^l55/ *adv* 副 area near the house 房子附近

kyeup /cu^p55/ *v* 动 hibernate (动物) 冬眠 | *gya do beu kyeup*. Here there's a snake hibernating. 这里有蛇冬眠.

kyi₁ /ci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild Chinese yam (likely *Dioscorea opposita*) 野山药 (长条) | (一乡) **ki** /ki⁵³/

kyi₂ /ci⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 weigh 称 2) *nclf* 名量 catty (traditional unit of weight equivalent to 500 grams) (一) 市斤

kyi₃ /ci⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shriek; screech 大声尖叫 | *vmi kyi ra e?* Who is shrieking? 是谁在叫 ?

kyindulit /cin⁵⁵du⁵⁵lit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟 (叫喊声命名)

kyisa /ci³¹sa^l55/ *n* 名 wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) 麦子 | *kyisa pvta* wheat noodle 面条

kyit /cit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 plug hole; stop up (a hole) (往洞 , 孔里) 塞

kyitsheu /cit⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 squeeze one's way in 挤进 ; 塞进出

kyong /cɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 hang 挂 | *sha kyong* hang strips of meat 挂肉 2) *nclf* 名量 long strip (一) 串 (肉) | *sha ti kyong* one (long rectangular) strip of meat 一串肉

kyvla /cɔ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 musk deer (*Moschus* genus) 麝 ; 獐子

Kyvng /cɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 third-born female 老三 (女) | Term of address: Gvreq. 称呼 : Gvreq.

Kyvnbgvyeuqlong /cɔŋ⁵⁵bə³¹ju^l55lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Kyangbayeu river valley in Dulongjiang, mentioned in mythology 神话传说中的独龙江河谷名

LI

la₁ /la⁵³/ *v* 动 seek; look for 找 | *na tvng nvla?* What are you looking for? 你在找什么 ?

la₂ /la⁵⁵/ *conn* 连 only then 才

la₃ /la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) god; deity 神 2) icon; carving (of a deity) 雕刻 (神)

***la** /la⁵³/ *n* 名 1) first cousin (child of paternal aunt or maternal uncle) 姑母的女儿 ; 舅父的女儿 2) cousin's spouse (married to child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) 堂表兄弟的配偶 3) (my/our) brother-in-law; (my/our) sister-in-law; (my/our) cousin-in-law 配偶的兄弟姐妹 ; 配偶的表哥

nvla *n* 名 (your) first cousin; cousin's spouse; brother-in-law; sister-in-law; cousin-in-law (你/你们的) 姑母的女儿 ; 舅父的女儿 ; 堂表兄弟的配偶 ; 配偶的兄弟姐妹 ; 配偶的表哥

vla *n* 名 (my/our) first cousin; cousin's spouse; brother-in-law; sister-in-law; cousin-in-law (我/我们的) 姑母的女儿 ; 舅父的女儿 ; 堂表兄弟的配偶 ; 配偶的兄弟姐妹 ; 配偶的表哥

vng'la *n* 名 (his/her/their) first cousin; cousin's spouse; brother-in-law; sister-in-law; cousin-in-law (他/她/他们的) 姑母的女儿 ; 舅父的女儿 ; 堂表兄弟的配偶 ; 配偶的兄弟姐妹 ; 配偶的表哥

la- /la³¹/, /la⁵⁵/ *v* 动 jussive (indirect directive) 祈使式 (说话人建议或希望第三方进行或不进行某种动作) | *vng la'ip*. (You should) put him to sleep. 让他睡吧 (我希望) . | *vng ewa laqmvgeuq*. (I'd rather) you not let him speak that way. 别让 (我不希望) 他那样说. | *vng laqmamvdeum wa*. (Someone said) he shouldn't go back. (某人说) 他别返回去了. | Often followed immediately by negative marker.

laq- is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. 常常加否定词在后面.laq- 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前.

la rong kyeum /la³¹rɔŋ⁵³ cum⁵³/ *n* 名 Buddhist temple 寺庙 (佛教) Literally "house where god lives". 直译“神住的家”. > **lakyueum**

Labeu /la³¹bəu⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Bai ethnic group 白族

Labeun /la³¹bun⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 dog name (often for dogs with long hair) 狗的名字 (通常是体毛较长的狗)

labu /la³¹bəu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large bull 大公牛

labuchvl /la³¹bəu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 male calf 小公牛

lacu /la³¹tsu⁵³/ *n* 名 candle 蜡烛 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词

lada /la³¹də⁵⁵/ *v* 动 gesticulate 打手势 ; 挥手 ; 招手 | *ur lada wa* gesticulate (with the hands) 打手势

ladu /la³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 servant; slave; serf 奴仆 ; 奴隶 ; 仆从

lahrong /la³¹xrɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

lai₁ /lai⁵³/ *v* 动 1) spit out 吐出 | *mvnm laq neu, pvlaii*. Don't swallow it, spit it out. 别吃进去 , 吐出来 . | *vng mi tvng laai rvt?* What is he spitting out? 2) remove 拿出 ; 取出 3) excrete 上厕所 (大便) | *ni lai*

laiqsheu *vi* 不及物动 relieve oneself; confess 解 (大便) ; 招供

lai₂ /lai⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 side; that side 边 ; 那边 | *ko lai gya lai* both sides (on this side and that side) 两边 (那边这边) | First Township. 一乡话.

laika /lai³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) work; job 工作 2) matter; event; thing 事情 | (四乡) **men** /men⁵³/

laiq /lai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 flash (of lightning) 闪 (电) | *lakur laiq* a big bolt of lightning 大闪 | *chvngbal laiq* lightning flashes 闪电

laiqsheu /lai⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) come out 出来 2) relieve oneself (with a bowel movement) 解 (大便) 3) confess (one's crime) 招供 | *vng ka laiqsheu*. He confessed. 他招供了. > **lai₁**

laiqwa /lai⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 quickly; for a little while 短时间地 ; 一会儿 | *nga laiqwa ding beung ning*. I'm going quickly, just for a little while. 我去一会儿. | Literally "like lightning". 直译“象闪电一样的”.

lakaq /la³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 salary; wage 工资 ; 薪水

lakeu /la³¹ku⁵³/ *n* 名 plow 犁

lakyueum /la³¹cum⁵³/ *n* 名 Buddhist temple 寺庙 (佛教) | Literally "house of god". 直译“神家”. | (四乡)

laceum /la⁵⁵cum⁵³/

lalaka(ka) /la⁵⁵la⁵³ka⁵⁵(ka⁵⁵)/ *adv* 副 inconveniently (do something) 不方便作谋事 | *lalaka(ka) mvton* not finish something because of the difficulty (因为不方便) 不会完成谋事

lam /lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) messenger 信差 2) path; route 路

lam'loq /lam³¹lɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 return (home, midway, of a bad dog that should be following its master) (狗跟随主人出门时中途) 返回 (家) | *vng tvnni lam'loq wa*. Today it just ran back home. 它今天中途跑回 (家) 去了.

lama₁ /la³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Buddhist religious figure 佛教法师 | Not necessarily an incarnate Buddha (lama). 不一定跟喇嘛一模一样.

lama₂ /la³¹ma⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) especially 特别地 ; 特殊地 2) actually 实际上 | *vng lama sheu mvsoo do, ewa kvsvtsheu*. Even though he really doesn't understand, he's still boastful like that. 他也不怎么懂但这样吹牛.

lambaq /lam³¹ba⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of orchid (Bletilla striata) 白芨

lambe /lam³¹bə⁵³/ *n* 名 axe 斧子 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

lambe gong /lam³¹bə⁵³ goŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 axe poll (back of head) 斧背

lambe zvng /lam³¹bə⁵³ zəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 axe handle 斧把 | Literally "axe trunk". 直译“斧干”.

lambroq /lam³¹brɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 friend 朋友 | *lambroq lapkyang* a bunch of friends (usually of the same age) 一群朋友 (同辈)

lan₁ /lan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bare; naked (lower part of the body) (下身) 赤裸 ; 裸体 | *vng lan rong*. He's naked. 他赤裸着. | *hrei vng'lan* barefoot 光着脚 | *hreilan di* walk barefoot 赤脚走

lan₂ /lan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 section; part; internode 间 ; 部分 | *hreilan / hrei vng'lan* section of leg (between knee and ankle) 小腿 (膝盖和脚关节之间的部分) | *urlan* section of forearm (between elbow and wrist) 前

臂 (手关节和肘关节之间的部分) | *kam vng'lan*
bamboo internode 竹子两端茎节之间的部分 (能包
括节)

landa /lan³¹da⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shoulder bag 包包 | Lisu
loanword. 傈僳语借词.

lang₁ /lan⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 release; let out (e.g. enclosed
animals) 放出 (关着的家畜) ; 放开 ; 放下 | *kaq
pvlang beu*. You go let out the chickens. 你去八鸡
放出来.

svlang *vt* 及物动 dispatch 派

lang₂ /lan⁵³/ *v* 动 swim 游泳 | *chvmmramaq ngang
lang ra*. The children are swimming. 孩子们在游泳.

lang₃ /lan⁵³/ *v* 动 stop 停止 ; 停住 (话) | *na ka
pvlaang*. You shut up. 你住嘴.

lang₄ /lan⁵³/ *vcf* 动量 instance of hitting or kicking
(打) 一顿 ; (踢) 一脚 | (一乡) *vng te vng
kyelang tvklaq*. He kicked him once. 她踢了他一
脚.

lang₅ /lan⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 mile (traditional Trung unit of
distance) (一) 里

lang₆ /lan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 aluminum 铝

langban /lan³¹ban⁵⁵/ *n* 名 (aluminum) basin 铝盆 ; 盆
子

langdon /lan³¹dɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ladder, usually a notched tree
trunk 梯子 | Also refers to the mythological ladder
which once connected heaven and earth. 也是传说里
面连接天地的梯子. | (四乡) **langdor** /lan³¹dɔr⁵⁵/

langga /lan³¹ga⁵⁵/ *n* 名 target 靶子 | Can be any kind of
improvised target: a potato, a piece of wood etc. 可以
是任何一种临时的目标 : 土豆、一块木材等.

langgeui /lan³¹gui⁵³/ *n* 名 nape; back of the neck 脖子
(后部) | (一乡) **langgi** /lan³¹gi⁵³/

langgvr /lan³¹gər⁵³/ *n* 名 wild dog; yellow weasel; fox
(member of the Canidae family) 野狗 ; 野猫 ; 狐狸的
另外一种

langhreu /lak⁵⁵xru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishing spear 鱼叉

langmeq /lan³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 window 窗户 | (四乡)
sungga /suŋ³¹ga⁵⁵/

langtaq /lak⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 aluminum pot 铝锅

Langwang /lan³¹waŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Langwang clan 郎
王家族

Langwangdong /lan³¹waŋ⁵³dɔŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 1)
Langwangdong (Fourth Township village) 郎王夺
(四乡村名) 2) Langwangdong river (Trung river
tributary) 郎王夺河 (独龙江支流)

lap /lap⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 side (leaf, paper money etc.) 边 ; 张
(叶子、元) | *gya lap* this side 这边 | (一乡) **lai**
/lai⁵⁵/

lapchem /lap⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 roadside 路边

Lapet /la³¹pɛt⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Lapet (Third Township
village) 腊配 (三乡村名) | Name means "Where
the vulture snatched", for an old story of a young child
carried off by a vulture. 村名意味着“秃鹫抢走初”因
为传说里小孩子被秃鹫抢走的.

laq₁ /laŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lick 舔 | *dvgeui peurkoq laq ra*.
The dog is licking the bowl. 狗在舔碗.

laq₂ /laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) vulture 雕 2) large eagle 大鹰 |
laqtvng small eagle 一种小型鹰

laq₃ /laŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be dazzling (of light) (光) 刺
眼 , 耀眼 | *meq laq, mvr le mvnwan neu*. It's
dazzling, don't shine it in my face. 刺眼 , 别照脸.

lasa lama /la³¹sa⁵⁵ la³¹ma⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 especially 特别
地 ; 特殊地 ; 实际上

lat /lat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tip with poison (arrows) (给箭) 上 (毒
药) | *vng pvla lat di*. He's going to make poison
arrows. 他去制毒箭了.

lateu /la³¹tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 turban 包头巾 | Lisu loanword. 傈
僳借词.

le /le³¹/ *post* 后置 1) allative (to; towards) 夺格 |
kyeum le vblaq teum after we went back home 回
家以后 2) anti-ergative (recipient, patient,
benefactive) 反作格 | *tvng le nadvvng?* What are
you being so stubborn about? 你倔强什么 ? | *vta
jvng geuq e?* What do you want to say? 你想说什
么 ? 3) purposive (in order to) 目的格 (为了) |
prase kei le come to raid the people 来剥削老百姓 |
(四乡) **jvng** /ʒəŋ³¹/

legru /le³¹gru⁵³/ *n* 名 bachelor 光棍

lei₁ /lei⁵³/ *v* 动 plant (sprouts, seedlings) 栽 (苗) |
seum lei beung ning. I am going to plant peach tree
sprouts. 我去栽桃树吧. | *liza lai* we are planting
seedlings 我们栽秧苗

lei₂ /ləi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cross over; overcome (a concrete obstacle) (通过一定的障碍物) 移动 | *lvka lei* cross a mountain 翻山

lei₃ /ləi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) load (weapon) 上 (膛) 2) start; turn on (machine) 开 (机关) 3) draw (bow) 张 (弩) | *tana pvlai*. Draw your bow. 你张弩.

lela /lə³¹la⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 very 很; 十分地 | *lela wa (me)* very extraordinary 很了不起 | *vng lela kvv ra*. He loves rambling on. 他是很爱吹牛的.

lem /ləm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 silver-plate 镀

lembu /ləm³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 deputy; lackey 代理人; 走狗 | Possible Tibetan loanword. Hereditary title, designating tax-collecting representatives of pre-20th century Chawalong (Tibetan) rulers. 可能是藏语借词, 指以前从察瓦龙来收税的代表.

lemu /lə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo flute 笛子

len₁ /lən⁵³/ *v* 动 1) entice; tempt 引诱 2) amuse; entertain (children) 哄 (孩子) | *nagoq gya mi pvlensheu*. You two use this to amuse the child. (你俩) 用这个哄孩子.

len₂ /lən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 ask for; beg 要; 请求给 | *svla chuq pvlēn beu*. Go beg for a little salt. 去要一点盐去. | *vngza let vcvng beggar* 乞丐 | (四乡) **tvku** /tə³¹ku⁵³/

leng /ləŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 weed; pull up (weeds) 拔 (草、小树) | *vng svmeu leng di*. He went to pull up alder sprouts. 他去拔水冬瓜树 (苗) 了. | (四乡) **teq** /tə⁵⁵/

lepe /lə³¹pə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wedding 婚礼 | *vng lepe kyasheu wa*. I hear he got married. 听说他结婚了.

leq /lə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 take off; remove (clothing, shoes) 脱 (衣服、鞋子) | *sala gyoq leqsheu* take off the cotton-padded jacket 脱掉棉袄 | (四乡) **kaq** /ka⁵⁵/

lesheu /lə³¹ɕu⁵³/ *n* 名 idler; lazy person 懒人

leshu /lə³¹ɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 letter 信; 信件 | Lisu loanword. 傈僂语借词.

let /lət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 water; pour water on 浇; 泼 | *vng kvn let di*. He's going to water the vegetables. 他去浇菜了.

leu /lu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 have sex 干 (性交) | Taboo word. 禁忌词.

svleu *vt* 及物动 force into sex 使干

leum₁ /lum⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be warm or hot 暖和 2) *v* 动 warm up; heat up 热; 加热 | *vngza sheul maleum ning?* Should I heat up the cold rice? (我) 要不要把冷饭热一下? | (四乡) **vkāt** /ə³¹kat⁵⁵/

leum₂ /lum⁵³/ *v* 动 lay (egg) 产 (卵); 下 (蛋) | *vng'leum leum lay* an egg 产卵

Leumdv̄m /lum³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Leumdam (First Township village) 冷木当 (一乡村名) | Part of Dazeungdam. 村名, 在迪政当村委会内.

leumsheu /lup⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 warm oneself (by the fire) 烤火 | *tv̄mi pvlēumsheu ra*. You come over and warm yourself. 你过来烤火.

svleumsheu *vi* 不及物动 warm oneself 取暖

leumshing /lup⁵⁵ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of hardwood tree 一种质地坚硬的树 | (一乡) **leumsheung** /lup⁵⁵ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

leup /lup⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) bury 埋 | *vngning tv̄nni vcvng leup*. Today they're burying a man. 他们今天埋 (死) 人. 2) submerge (in a flood) 淹没 3) dive 潜水 | *ngang leup*

li /li⁵³/ *nclt* 名量 li (Chinese measure of distance equal to one-third of a mile) (一) 里 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

lichi /li³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 number two wife (when polygamy was practiced) 第二个妻子 (以前一夫多妻的时代)

linoi /li³¹noi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 number three wife (when polygamy was practiced) 第三个妻子 (以前一夫多妻的时代)

liq /li⁵⁵/ *v* 动 snap; break into pieces 折断 | *nga tv'ngol v̄mi mi liiq luung e?* Who broke my walking stick? 我的拐杖是谁弄断的? | (一乡) **leuq** /lu⁵⁵/

liqlaq /li⁵⁵la⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be mischievous; play practical jokes 作恶剧 | *vng tv̄nni liqlaq meu*. Today (I understand) he's been naughty. 他今天调皮 (干坏事) 了.

lisheu /li⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 look back; turn one's head 回头 (看) | *vng tei hrong be sheu mv̄lisheu*. Even when I call after him, he doesn't turn around. 我怎么喊他也不回头.

Lisu /li³¹su⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Lisu ethnic group 傈僂族

lit /lit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fertilizer; manure 肥; 肥料

liteung /li³¹tuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 number one wife (when polygamy was practiced) 第一个妻子 (以前一夫多妻的时代)

liza /li³¹za⁵³/ *n* 名 seedling 秧苗

loco /lo³¹tsɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stove 灶 | Chinese or Lisu borrowing. Modern appliance not usually found in Dulong homes. 汉语或傈僳语借词.

loi /loi⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 okay; right; yes 好吗 ; 是 ; 好 | *na pvdi, loi?* You're going, right? 你去好吗 ? | *loi, nga ding ning.* OK! I'm going. 好 (是) ! 我去.

lok /lok⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 LOC 在 | *shing gya lok lacoong.* Pile up the firewood. 把柴堆这儿. | Upriver/Nujiang dialect. 上游/怒江方言.

lokur /lo⁵⁵kur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo basket 竹篮

lom /lom⁵³/ *v* 动 1) outdo; exceed (in ability) (本事) 比得上 | *nei nga mvnlom.* You can't outdo me. 你比不上我. 2) overtake; catch up with (someone) 赶得上

lon /lon⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) find; locate 找到 | *manvlonsheu?* Have you two found it? (你俩) 找到了吗 ? 2) get; finish 得到 | *tvreu sheu mvlon nvmklvng* too many raindrops to count 数不清的雨点儿 | *kei mvlon* can't manage to eat 吃不起 | Must express completed action. 只能表示“完成”意义.

ulon *v* 动 finish; get (set phrase marking an completed action) 得了 (搭配表示“完成”意义)

long₁ /lon⁵⁵/ *n* 名 river valley 河谷 | *Mvngblilong* Mangbli river valley 麻必力河谷

long₂ /lon⁵³/ *v* 动 wash away (of water) (水) 冲走 | *nga pvgya ngang mi loong ri.* My fishing net was washed away by the water. 我的鱼网被水冲走了.

long₃ /lon⁵³/ *v* 动 make smooth (wood or a bundle of bamboo) 使 (木头、竹捆) 滑下 | *vngning shing'lang long di.* They're going to make the logs smooth. 他们去滑木头了.

long₄ /lon⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cast (net) 撒 (网) | *vng pvgya long di.* He went to cast the fishing net. 他去撒鱼网了. | (四乡) **jeum** /zum⁵⁵/

long₅ /lon⁵⁵/ *n* 名 belong to particular sign of the Chinese zodiac 属 (生肖) | *kaq long* be born in the year of the chicken 属鸡

longdeut /lon³¹dut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of rodent 一种老鼠 | A kind of deuttei. 一种 deuttai.

lop /lop⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 do (incorrigibly) 习惯于干 (坏事) | *vng keu lop.* He's an incorrigible thief. 他惯于偷.

svlop *vt* 及物动 inculcate bad habit 使养成

lop'lv'lop /lop⁵⁵lv³¹lop⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 opening and closing (like a mouth) 一开一合地 | *vng neuī lop'lv'lop wa.* His mouth keeps opening and closing. 他的嘴一张一合的.

loq₁ /lo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) return 返回 | *vng loq di.* He went back there. 他回去了. | *vng loq ra.* He came back (here). 他回来了. 2) marry (a man) 嫁 (给) | (四乡) *na vng jvng nvloq.* You go marry him. 你嫁给他.

svloq₁ *vt* 及物动 make return 使回

loq₂ /lo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 stare 瞪

svloq₂ *vt* 及物动 stare 瞪

loseu₁ /lo³¹sui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 teacher 老师 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

loseu₂ /lo³¹sui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 screw 螺丝 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

losvr /lo³¹sər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) New Year's celebration 新年 2) New Year's day 初一 | Typically lunar calendar. Tibetan loanword. 农历.藏语借词.

losvr pru /lo³¹sər⁵⁵pru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 New Year's dance 新年跳舞

lot₁ /lot⁵⁵/ *v* 动 occupy by force 占领 ; 强占 | *ik mvli vcvng mi loot.* Our territory has been occupied by others. 我们的土地被人占了.

lot₂ /lot⁵⁵/ *v* 动 swim upstream (of fish) (鱼) 上溯 | *tvn ngv'plaq lot cot duu.* It's now the time when fish swim upstream. 现在到了鱼上溯的时候了.

lot₃ /lot⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bezoar (a concretion trapped in the stomach of certain ruminants, used in Chinese medicine) 牛黄 (用于中医)

lu₁ /lu⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 1) take; pull out 拿 | *shong nvlu.* Take the chopsticks. 拿过来筷子 | *ko pvlv rvt sheu.* You two take that out. (你俩) 把那个拿过来. 2) marry (a woman); take a wife 娶 | *pvma lu*

lu₂ /lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 age 年龄 | *lu tei* old 年纪大 | *lu ching* young 年纪小

Lu mvjvl /lu⁵⁵ mǝ³¹zəl⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Dragon Daughter (Nagakanya in Sanskrit), reputedly the most beautiful woman in the world (Buddhist figure) 龙女, 传说是世上最美丽的女子 (佛教的任务)

lung₁ /luŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 rock; stone 石头 | *vseum lung lung* three stones 三个石头 2) *n* 名 circle 圆 3) *nclf* 名量 round object (stone, bowl, grain of rice) (一) 颗; 粒; 碗; 石头 | *sa ti lung* one tooth 一颗牙齿 | *tabong vng'lung* corn kernel 玉米粒 4) *nclf* 名量 three-dimensional object (一) 立体物 | *kyeum ti lung* one house 一座房子 | *ulung* entire head 头 (全部)

lung₂ /luŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 recent past perfective (non-visual evidential) 完成体 (刚刚完成, 兼表非亲见) | *vng looq luung*. He went back (so he's not here). 他回去了 (不在了) | *Nvng mi vngza ton lung teuq e*. Nang should have finished cooking the food (by now). 阿娜该把饭做好了 | *na toi manvdi lung?* Did you just go or not? 你刚才去了没有? | Speaker did not directly witness, but learned the result. 动作过程说话人没目睹, 只发现结果.

lung₃ /luŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fly up (of birds, bugs) 飞上去 (鸟类、昆虫) 2) climb tree (of animals) 上树 (兽)

lung₄ /luŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 up (from down to up); upriver (deictic) 上 (趋向朝着某个中心方向由下 (游) 方往上 (游) 方进行) | *vsanni pv'ngang lung sheu*. (You two) head up the mountain tomorrow (I'm going today). (你俩) 明天上 (山) 来吧 (我今天先上去).

Lung'raq /luŋ³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Lungra (Third Township village) 龙拉 (三乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Lungra clan 龙拉家族

lungben /luŋ³¹ben⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stone slab 石片; 石板

lungboq /luŋ³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small organism, the size of a rice grain, yellow in color, that lives and groups together on rocks 一种成群的在岩石上生活的黄色的小生物 (约米粒大小)

lungbor /luŋ³¹bɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 game that involves picking up stones 捡石子游戏

lungbuq /luŋ³¹buŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 refuge; cliffside cave (where one can avoid the elements) (野外可避风雨住宿的) 岩洞

lungci /luŋ³¹tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 lime 石灰 | 一乡

lungciq /luk⁵⁵tsiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) cairn; rock pile (made with human intention) 石堆 (人做的) 2) stone foundation 石垒 | Often used to demarcate land or keep animals out of an area. 经常用于划分土地或阻止养动. | (一乡) **lungceuq** /luk⁵⁵tsuŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **lungsiq** /luk⁵⁵siŋ⁵⁵/

Lungcong /luŋ³¹tsɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Lungcong (Second Township village) 龙所 (二乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Lungcong clan 龙所家族

lungdeut /luŋ³¹dut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large wild rodent (lives in caves) 石鼠 (野外石洞里生活) | Literally "rock mouse". 直译“石鼠”.

lungdung /luŋ³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 cave; grotto 石洞 | Typically large openings or cavities in rock where one can hide. 可以躲藏的大型岩腔.

lunggang /luŋ³¹gaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 stone slab 石板 | Flat enough for drying clothing. 比较平坦的大石头, 可以在上面洗晒衣服.

lunggang shin /luŋ³¹gaŋ⁵³ʃin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of grass (used as pig feed) 田草 (猪食、喂猪)

Lunggeui lvka /luŋ³¹gwi⁵³lɔ³¹ka⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Gaoligong Mountains 高黎贡山

lunggroq /luŋ³¹grɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) messy rock pile (rockslide, rockfall, scree) 乱石堆 2) rocky area 石头多的地方

Lungguen /luŋ³¹g^wen⁵³/ *top* 地名 Lungguen (Second Township village) 龙元 (二乡村名)

lunghrai /luk⁵⁵xrai⁵³/ *n* 名 pebble; gravel 碎石子

lunghral /luk⁵⁵xral⁵³/ *n* 名 charcoal 木炭

lungjin /luŋ³¹ʒin⁵³/ *n* 名 ginger 姜

Lungkop /luk⁵⁵kɔp⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 1) Lungkop village 村名 2) Lungkop clan 家族名

lungmvning /luŋ⁵⁵mǝ³¹niŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 小石鸟

lungpei /luk⁵⁵pɛi⁵³/ *n* 名 large rock (usually liftable) 大石块

lungplang /luk⁵⁵plɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large flat rock 大片岩石 (平坦, 大面积, 裸露)

lungpon /luk⁵⁵pɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 boulder; large rock 大岩石 | *wangchvng lungpon* large boulder on the side of the river 江边的大岩石

Lungsaidvm /luk⁵⁵sai⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Lungsaidam village 村名 | On the eastern shore of Dulongjiang. 在独龙江东.

Lungsaigong /luk⁵⁵sai⁵³gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Lungsa slope 坡名

Lungsailong /luk⁵⁵sai⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Lungsa river 河谷名

Lungsaiwang /luk⁵⁵sai⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Lungsa river (tributary of the Dulong river) 河流名 (独龙江支流) | Tributary of the Dulong river. 独龙江支流.

lungseu /luk⁵⁵su⁵³/ *n* 名 whetstone 磨刀石

lungshi /luk⁵⁵ʃi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pebble 小石子

luq /lu⁷⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 alone; by oneself 加在人称代词后表示单独地做某事 | *na luq pvdī*. You go by yourself. 你自己去吧.

lvban /lə³¹ban⁵⁵/ *v* 动 week 礼拜 | *lvban wa do* weekly prayers 做礼拜 (念经) | Chinese loanword, used mainly by Christians. 中文借词 (基督教).

lvban kyeum /lə³¹ban⁵⁵cum⁵³/ *n* 名 church 教堂

lvban ni /lə³¹ban⁵⁵ni⁵³/ *n* 名 Sunday 星期天 | Used among Christians. 基督教.

lvbor /lə³¹bɔr⁵⁵/ *v* 动 commit suicide 自杀 | *vng lvbor wa wa*. Apparently he committed suicide. 说他自杀了.

lvbuq /lə³¹bu⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 turnip 萝卜 | Chinese loanword. Now often superseded by unmodified Chinese original. 汉语借词. 目前有人直接说“萝卜”.

lvchi lvkui /lə³¹tʃi⁵³lə³¹kʷi⁵³/ all different kinds of; of every description 奇形怪况; 各种各样 | *lvchi lvkui geuq* say all kinds of things 乱说 | *lvchi lvkui gyoq* all kinds of clothing 各种各样的衣服

lvdar /lə³¹dar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 white ritual banner, used when making prayers 幡 (白色的祈祷时用的)

lvga /lə³¹ga⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sheep 绵羊

lvgeut /lə³¹gut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 suspect (e.g. of stealing) 猜疑; 怀疑 (偷盗) | *vng keu lvgeut noo*. I suspect him of stealing. 我猜疑他是偷东西的.

lvgru /lə³¹gru⁵³/ *n* 名 shoe 鞋

lvgru chin /lə³¹gru⁵³tʃin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shoelaces 鞋带

lvgru prvn /lə³¹gru⁵³prən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shoelaces 鞋带

lvgyit /lə³¹jit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 story; legend 故事; 传说 | (四乡) **nvpciq** /nəp⁵⁵tʃi⁷⁵⁵/

lvka /lə³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mountain 山; 山脉 | *lvkachvl* hill (small mountain) 小山

lvka su /lə³¹ka⁵⁵su⁵³/ *n* 名 wild chives (gathered up in the mountains) 野韭菜 (长在高山)

lvka ting /lə³¹ka⁵⁵tiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foot of a mountain or hill 山脚

Lvka'taq /lə³¹ka⁵⁵tɑ⁷⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Lakata 山外 | *Lvkataq vcvng* "beyond the mountains" people (impolite) 山外的人 (不礼貌) | Present-day Dazeungdam (upriver, mountainous area) 现在的迪政当 (江上).

lvkyiq /lə³¹ci⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 poison arrow (without iron arrowhead) 没有铁镞箭头的毒箭 | Aconite plant is commonly used. 经常用乌头. | (一乡) **lvkyeuq** /lə³¹cui⁷⁵⁵/

lv_{m1} /ləm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 dance 跳舞 | *vngning ti gyaq lv_{m1} ra*. They danced all night. 他们跳了一夜 (舞).

svlv_m *vt* 及物动 make dance; teach flying 使舞

lv_{m2} /ləm⁵³/ *nclt* 名量 fathom; armspan (traditional measure of length with outstretched arms) (一) 寻 (测量单位)

lv_{m3} /ləm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dry in the sun 晒 | *nga gyoq lv_{m3} pvngwang*. I'm going to dry the clothing. 我要晒衣服. | *lam we lie in the sun* (我们) 晒

lvmgreu /ləm³¹gru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ensemble of three stones which, in former times, comprised the hearth 壁炉 (以前三个石头在一起) | Archaic. 古代.

lvmgroq /ləm³¹grɔ⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thin strap for puttees, which binds them above the calf 绑腿带子

lv_{mzeuq} /ləm³¹zu⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hunting spirit 神猎手

lv_{n1} /lən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be blind (眼) 瞎 | *vng meq lv_{n1} wa*. (I hear) he's blind. 说他的眼睛瞎了.

lv_{n2} /lən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) call 叫; 称呼 | *vng mi nvlan vngbreung*. He gave me the name. 他给我起名字. 2) assume; believe 以为; 认为 | *vng ewa geuq be nvmlvng*. I don't think he would say that. 我认为他不会怎么说. | *tv_{pang} mvlvn* look down on; despise 看不起; 看不惯

lv_{nsheu} *vi* 不及物动 be named 叫 (名字)

lvng₁ /ləŋ⁵³/ *nclt* 名量 long flat object (一) 张; 片; 根 | *jvgye ti lvng* one piece of paper 一张纸 |

nvmbu ti lvng a pair of pants 一条裤子 | *unei ti lvng* one hair 一根头发

lvng₂ /ləŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 hold (手里) 拿着; 持有 | *shvm pvlvng rvt sheu*. You two take the knife. (你俩) 把刀拿来。 | *tyentu manvlvngshin?* Did you take a flashlight? 电动拿了没有?

svlvng *vt* 及物动 make take hold 使拿; 持

lvng'la /ləŋ³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 1) man 男人 2) husband 丈夫

lvng'lachvl /ləŋ³¹la⁵³tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 lad; young man 小伙子

lvng'lv'lvng /ləŋ⁵⁵lɔ³¹ləŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 swaying back and forth (due to a wound) (因受伤) 左右摇摆 | *vng lvng'lv'lvng loq di*. He is swaying back and forth as he walks back. 他摇摇晃晃地走了。

lvnsheu /lət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be named 叫 (名字); 姓 | *na tvng nvlvnsheu?* What's your name?

你叫什么名字? > **lvn₂**

lvp /ləp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 imitate (sound, movement) 模仿 (声音、动作)

svlvp *vt* 及物动 teach study 教; 学习

svlvpsheu *v* 动 learn 学习

lvpa /lə³¹pɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 steam 蒸气

lvpt /lə³¹pət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 compensate; make up 补偿

lvsheung /lə³¹ɕuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 pine sprout, used in traditional New Year ritual to represent cultural unity 松芽苗

lvsom /lə³¹sɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 musk (used as medicine) 麝香 (一种药材)

lvwang /lə³¹wɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 outdoor area (facing house) (相对屋里的) 户外

lvwvt /lə³¹wət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 first quarter moon 上弦月

M m

ma₁ /ma⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) hide (with advance warning) 藏 (提前准备) | *gya nvnggvn pvma sheu*. Hide this well, you two. (你俩) 把这个藏好。 2) hibernate 蛰 3) keep a secret 保密

masheu *vi* 不及物动 hide oneself 躲藏

ma₂ /ma⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sting 刺 | *kua mi nvman rang*. I was stung by a bee. 我被蜜蜂蛰了。

ma- /ma⁵⁵/ polar question 是非问句 | *na manvdi neu?* Are you going or not? 你要去吗? | *chvgya ni ko dar do shvn ju vcvng na mane?* Was that you on the opposite bank fishing yesterday? 昨天在对岸钓鱼的人是你吗? | *sha mamiin luung?* Is the meat ready [cooked]? 肉 (炖) 熟了吗? | *vng madi wa mamvdi wa?* (He said) he's going or not? (他说) 他要去吗, 还是不去? | *maleum na e, na nvgreung?* You say it should be warm or not? 你说暖和和不暖和?

-ma₁ /ma³¹/ polar question 是非问句 | *gyama e?* Is it this one? 是这个吗? | *nvm zaq pvngwa ma?* Is it going to rain? 是要下雨了吗? | *nama nvdi neu?* Are you the one going (or is it someone else)? (是) 你去 (还是别人)? | Following noun or noun phrase, indicates a choice between two options. 加在

名词、代词后表示选择性的提问。

-ma₂ /ma⁵³/ *n* > *n* 名 > 名 female (animal) 母的 | *kaqma* hen 母鸡

macheqcheq /ma³¹tɕe⁵⁵tɕe⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 identical; exactly the same (in appearance) (长相) 一模一样的

mada /ma³¹da⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 especially 尤其

madung /ma³¹duŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bugle; trumpet 军号 | *madung ti lung* one trumpet 一把铜号

mageu /ma³¹gɯ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 usually; often 平常 | *kang mageu do ma'vgyvngsheu*. Big cats are usually hard to see. 老虎平常很难见到。

maje /ma³¹zɛ⁵³/ *n* 名 sugar cane 甘蔗

mal₁ /mal⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 1) not have 没有 2) be absent 不在

mal₂ /mal⁵⁵/ *n* 名 footprint; track 脚印

nameu /ma³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soldier; troops 军人; 军队 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词。

mapa /ma³¹pa⁵³/ *n* 名 Christian pastor 牧师 (基督教)

mapon /ma³¹pɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 officer 军官

maq₁ /ma⁵⁵/ *prt* 助词 reciprocal (optional) 互动 (自选) | (一乡) *nv'nyi nya'vsvt maq sheu*. You two are fighting with each other. 你们俩互相争斗。

maq₂ /mɑŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 spoil; break 坏 | *nga nali maq di*. My watch is broken. 我的表坏了. 2) *vi* 不及物动 damage 毁损 | *meq maq* damaged eyes 眼睛不行
svmaq₁ *vt* 及物动 break 弄坏
-maq /mɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 plural (for animate beings) 们 (复数, 众生); 群 | *vngningmaq* they 他们 | *shosingmaq* students 学生们
maqsheu /mɑŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 fall silent; shut up 缄口
mara /mɑ³¹ra⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be opposed; not get along well 不和; 不睦 | *vngne chuq sheu mara*. The two of them don't get along at all. 他俩一点也不和. 2) *v* 动 be different 有区别; 不一样 | *sha wa le di pvngwang be, chuq mara nvm za*. We were going to go hunting, but it's been raining continually. 因为天天下雨所以没有去打猎. | *vra mara mvli* all over the world 五洲四海
marong /mɑ³¹rɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of medicinal plant (possibly coltsfoot) 一种药材 (可能是冬花)
masheu /mɑ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 hide oneself (with advance warning) 躲藏 > **ma₁**
me₁ /mɛ⁵⁵/ *cop* 系 negative copula 不是 | *ching me tei me* whether big or small 无论是大或小 | *meq bei...* if not... 不是的话
me₂ /mɛ⁵⁵/ *indfpro* 无定代词 other 其他; 别的 | *meme vl* there are others 有别的 | *me sheu ti gyoq mvgraq mi so di*. All the other people know. 其他的也人人都知道了. | *vmvn ti gyoq* another person 另一个人 | (四乡) **vmvn** /ə³¹mən⁵⁵/
me di neu /mɛ⁵⁵di⁵⁵nu³¹/ *conn* 连 if not; otherwise 否则 | *nagoq za di neu, krakraq mvnkyeum le pvsheul, me di neu za mvgvn*. If the baby gets sick, bring it to a hospital quick or else the illness may not get better. 婴儿病的话, 赶快送医院, 否则病是不会好的.
megyeng /mɛ³¹jɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small fish, about one foot long 一种较小的鱼, 约一尺长
mei /mɛi⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 thing (general classifier for bowls, bridges, songs etc.) (一) 个 | *ti mei mei* some (things) 有的 (东西) | (四乡) **mvn** /mən⁵⁵/

***mei** /mɛi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) female 女 | *vngdeumei* his wife 他的妻子 2) mother 母亲
nvmei₂ *n* 名 your mother (你/你们的) 母亲
vmei₁ *n* 名 (my/our) mother (我/我们) 母亲
vngmei *n* 名 (his/her/their) mother (他/她/他们的) 母亲
meichoqmeinvm /mɛi³¹tɕo⁵⁵mɛi³¹nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 all kinds of living things 各种生物
meichvl /mɛi³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 mother and child 母子; 母女
meisui /mɛi³¹sui⁵³/ *n* 名 1) ink 墨水 2) ink cake 砚 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.
meq₁ /mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eye 眼睛 | *meqnaq* ordinary vision (inability to see spirits) 普通视力 (不能见灵) | (一乡) **neq** /nɛŋ⁵⁵/
meq₂ /mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 character; letter (一) 个 (字) | *jvgye meq*
meq₃ /mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 snap in half (corn cob; bamboo pole etc.) 掰 (玉米棒) | *tabong meq* 掰玉米
meq mvchaq /mɛŋ⁵⁵mə³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵/ dislike; cannot stand (person) 看不惯
meq mvdvm /mɛŋ⁵⁵mə³¹dəm⁵³/ *v* 动 be satisfied 满意 | *vng meq mamvdvm*. He is not satisfied. 他不满意.
meqboq /mɛ³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 blind person 瞎子
meqgyvng /mɛ³¹jəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mind's eye (ability of certain people, especially shamans, to see invisible spirits); shamanic vision 灵魂之眼 (能看到无形神灵的能力); 巫师视力 | Literally "eye-seeing". 直译“眼睛看到”.
meqgyvng'ra /mɛ³¹jəŋ⁵⁵ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shaman 巫师 | Literally "person whose eyes can see". 直译“眼睛看到的人”.
meqjeum /mɛ³¹zɔum⁵³/ *n* 名 1) eyebrow 眉毛 2) eyelash 睫毛
meqkop /mɛ³¹kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eyelid 眼皮
meqku /mɛ³¹ku⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 envy 嫉妒 | *na tvng meku sa vl?* What are you envious about? 你有什么忌妒? 2) *vi* 不及物动 be jealous 妒忌
meqlung /mɛ³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eyeball 眼球
meqma /mɛ³¹mɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 taboo of seeing a woman's blood, especially during tattooing or giving birth 血液禁 (看到女人的血忌血液禁忌) | Literally

"violation of sight" 直译“违反视线”。

meqmam /mɛ³¹mam⁵³/ *n* 名 person with bad eyesight; 视力很差的人

meqnaq /mɛ³¹naŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ordinary vision (inability to see invisible spirits) 正常的视力 (看不见神) | Literally "black eye". 直译“黑眼”。

meqni /mɛ³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rheum (sleep dust in the eyes) 眼屎 | Literally "eye shit". 直译“眼粪”

meqpeng /mɛ³¹peŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 one-eyed person 独眼人

meqpeun /mɛ³¹puən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eyelid 眼皮

meqpil /mɛ³¹pil⁵³/ *n* 名 tear 眼泪 | *meqpi vjon* shed tears 眼泪出来 | (一乡) **neqpi** /nɛ³¹pi⁵³/ | (四乡)

meqpin /mɛ³¹pin⁵³/

meqra /mɛ³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eyeglasses 眼镜

meqseng /mɛ³¹seŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) iris (eye) 虹膜 2) pupil (eye) 瞳孔

meqsiq /mɛ³¹siŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 envy 嫉妒 2) *vi* 不及物动 be jealous 妒忌 | (一乡) **neseuq** /nɛ³¹suŋ⁵⁵/

meqsor /mɛ³¹sɔr⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tipsy 喝醉 (一点) | *meq tei sor* very drunk 很醉

met /mɛt⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 squeeze 榨; 挤压

metsheu *vi* 不及物动 yield 屈从

***met** /mɛt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) female first cousin (daughter of maternal uncle or paternal aunt) 舅父或姑妈的女儿 2) sister-in-law 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹 | Denotes traditional potential marriage partners. 潜在的传统婚姻伴侣。

nvmet *n* 名 (your) female first cousin; sister-in-law (你/你们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿; 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹

vmet₂ *n* 名 (my/our) female first cousin; sister-in-law (我/我们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿; 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹

vngmet *n* 名 (his/her/their) female first cousin; sister-in-law (他/她/他们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿; 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹

metsheu /mɛt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 yield; submit (e.g. of a bullied animal crawling on the ground, trying not to provoke) 屈从; 屈服 (动物不敢反抗, 爬在地上) | *ka metsheu* submit to someone's words (out of fear or contempt) 不回嘴, 让别人说 > **met**

mettoq /mɛt⁵⁵tɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 sunflower 葵花 2) *n* 名 sunflower seed 葵花子 3) *nprop* 专有名 dog name

"Sunflower" (whose eyes are encircled by white hairs) 狗的名字 (眼睛带有白毛圈的)

meu₁ /mu³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) perfective non-visual (daytime occurrence) 完成体 (白天完成或发生, 兼表非亲眼意义) | *Pung zaai meu*. Pung got sick (as I discovered upon my return). 阿普生病了 (早上还好好地, 我回来发现他病了) . 2) mirative evidential (discovery of result) 发现体 (结果) | *vng (tvnni) gyoq jvl meu*. He washed clothes (today, as I saw from the clothes hanging up). 她今天洗衣服了. | *vya pvgvnggyvng meu*. Just go have a look, just have a look. 你去看看一下. | *geu svraqsheu meu, tvng nvso*. They might have been feeling a little ashamed, you know? 他们可能是感到惭愧, 你知道吗?

meu₂ /mu⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 money 钱 | *vtvng meu e?* How much money is it? 多少钱? 2) *nclf* 名量 yuan; unit of money (一) 元; 块 | *ngul ti meu* one unit of money 一元钱 3) *num* 数 ten thousand (10,000) 万 | *ti meu* ten thousand 一万

meu mvjvl /mu⁵⁵ mɔ³¹zɔl⁵³/ *n* 名 wild goose 大雁

meul /mul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hair, body 毛发; 羽毛 | *dvgeui vngmeul* dog hair 狗毛

meum /mum⁵³/ *v* 动 hold (liquid) in mouth 含 (水)

meun /mun⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be rotten (木) 朽 | *tvrung meun pvngwa*. The pillar is rotting through. 柱子要腐烂了.

meung /muŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type; category 种类; 群体 | *meung meung vngza* all kinds of crops 各种各样的食物 | *pvmameung* the female gender 女人们 | *Lisu pemeung* Lisu people 傈僳族 | *shinwvt ti meung* a type of flower 一种花

meuq /muŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be overcast (天) 阴 | *tvnni nvm meuq pvngwa*. Today the sky will be overcast. 今天天要阴了.

meut /mut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) blow; blow away 吹 | *nei pvmeeut*. You go ahead and blow. 你来吹. 2) play (musical instrument) 拉 (乐器); 弹

mi₁ /mi³¹/ *post* 后置 1) agentive 施事格 | *tvsa pe gyoq mi sheu ap wa* the first one also shot [an arrow] 第一个人也射箭了 2) instrumental 工具格 | *Tvrung kv t mi gya sara lan*. This (table) is called sara in Dulong. 独龙语这样(桌子)叫 sara. | (一乡)

te /tɛ³¹/ | (四乡) **me** /mɛ³¹/

mi₂ /mi³¹/ *conn* 连 causal (because) 原因格 | *vng*
lvngla neu ngaq tvsha mi vng pvma ngeu e.
 Because of the hardship of her husband drinking, the
 wife cried. 因为她老公喝酒那么辛苦，妻子哭了。

michog /mi³¹tɕɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tail 尾巴

mido /mi³¹dɔ⁵³/ *n* 名 fame; renown 名声

midung /mi³¹duŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild rodent which lives
 on mountains, has no tail, and resembles a domestic
 mouse 高山上的一种野鼠，无尾巴，外形似家鼠 | (一
 乡) **nidung** /ni³¹duŋ⁵⁵/

min /min⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be ripe 熟；成熟 2) be ready
 成了 | *vngza min di*. The meal is ready. 饭熟了。 |
 (四乡) **mil** /mil⁵³/

Mincung /min³¹tsuŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名词 Mincung clan 家族
 名

minda /min³¹da⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gun; firearm 枪 | Tibetan
 loanword. 藏语借词。

minda tot /min³¹da⁵⁵ tot⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small arm; pistol 短
 枪；手枪

minnung /min³¹nuŋ⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be good-tempered
 脾气好 2) *n* 名 kind and generous person 温和宽厚
 的人

minze /min³¹ze⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gunpowder 火药 | Tibetan
 loanword. 藏语借词。

miq₁ /mi³¹q⁵⁵/ *v* 动 twist; turn (something hard) 扭；拧
 (硬质的东西)

miq₂ /mi³¹q⁵⁵/ *v* 动 close (one's eyes) 闭 (眼) | *meq*
miqsheu close one's eyes 闭眼

Misham /Mi³¹ɕam⁵³/ *n* 名 Misham (mythological python
 mentioned in creation myth) 神话传说中的巨蟒 |
 Thief and violator of women with part-human
 appearance, thrown by humans into the river,
 provoking the original flood. 像人的外表，小偷和侵
 犯妇女的人，被人类扔进河里，挑起了原来的洪水。
 | (一乡) **Nisham** /Ni³¹ɕam⁵³/

mit₁ /mit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 think; remember; intend 想；怀念；心
 眼 | *nga vpei le mit*. I miss my father. 我思念我的父
 亲。 | *mit mvgvv vcvng* an ill-intentioned person 心
 眼坏的人 | *vngmit* feeling 感觉 (名) | (一乡) **nit**
 /nit⁵⁵/

mitsheu *vi* 不及物动 think of; miss 思想；思念

mit₂ /mit⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 put out; extinguish (fire) 灭 (火)
 | (四乡) **ngv'eut** /ŋə³¹ut⁵⁵/

mit tvsha /mit⁵⁵ tə³¹ɕa⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 pain; agony 哀愁 2) *vi*
 不及物动 be sad; unhappy 难过 | (一乡) **nit tvsha**
 /nit⁵⁵ tə³¹ɕa⁵³/

mitbeum /mit⁵⁵buum⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be worried; be full
 of anxiety 忧虑；心事重重

mitgot /mit⁵⁵got⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be intelligent 聪明 | (一
 乡) **nitgot** /nit⁵⁵got⁵⁵/

mitgvv /mit⁵⁵gəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be kind; friendly 善
 良；和气 | (一乡) **nitgvv** /nit⁵⁵gəm⁵³/

mitsheu /mit⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) think of 思想 |
mitsheu mvmitsheu without hesitation 不假思索
 2) miss 思念 | *kyeum le dop vmitsheu* really
 miss home 很想家 > **mit₁** | (一乡) **nitsheu**
 /nit⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

mllaq /mla³¹q⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 swallow 吞；咽

sv'mllaq *vt* 及物动 cause to swallow 使咽

mlvng /mləŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 dream 梦想；梦 2) *v* 动
 dream; have a dream 做梦 | *mlvng mlvng* have a
 dream 做梦 3) *v* 动 dream of; see in a dream 梦见 |
 Considered to be what the soul sees and does during
 sleep. 被认为是灵魂在睡眠过程中所做所看到的东
 西。

mlvngkvt /mlək⁵⁵kət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 talk in one's sleep 梦呓

mon /mɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) divination 占卜 2) sign (in
 divination) 标记

Mon /mɔn⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 Mon clan 孟家族

mon'lv'mon /mɔn⁵⁵lɔ³¹mɔn⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 bustling 熙熙攘
 攘的

Mondvm /mɔn³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mondam (Fourth
 Township village) 孟当 (四乡村名)

mong /mɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be white (color) 白；干
 净 | *mongmong* very white 白白的 2) be clean 干
 净

svmong *vt* 及物动 whiten 使白

monlam /mɔn³¹lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 auxiliary spirit, helping to
 provide magic powers, and specifically reporting on
 what happens in the invisible world (宗教) 附于巫师
 身上的神灵，巫师借助其法力实施巫术

monwvt /mɔn³¹wət⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 divination 占卜 2) *v* 动
 practice divination | Usually tying leaves together and

reading them. 把叶子捆绑在一起，阅读。

monzeng /mən³¹zɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) divination expert; soothsayer; fortune-teller 占卜师父 2) spirit which teaches divination 教占卜的神

mop /mɔp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) fall (headfirst) (头朝下) 跌倒 2) stomp on someone's head (with a foot on their neck) (摁住脖颈) 使脸撞地

moq₁ /mɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wear (hat) 戴 (帽子) | *na gya pvmoq*. You wear this. 你戴这个。

moq₂ /mɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) sputum 痰 | *moq dvbeq* spit up phlegm 吐痰 2) slimy snot 鼻涕

moq za /mɔŋ⁵⁵ za⁵³/ *v* 动 catch cold 感冒 | Literally "phlegm sickness". 直译“痰病”。

mor /mɔr⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be ashen; gray 灰白

mormor /mɔr⁵⁵mɔr⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be ash-colored 灰白的

mowaq /mɔ³¹waŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 married couple; husband and wife 夫妇；夫妻

moyi /mɔ³¹ji⁵³/ *n* 名 small shop; store 小卖部 | Chinese loanword. In the years after 1949, the few shops were run by the state-owned trading company (màoyì gōngsī). 汉语借词。解放以后才有了国有贸易公司。

mra /mra⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 plow; till 耕；犁 | *vngning chvma mra ra*. They are tilling the rice paddy. 他们在耕水田。

mrving /mrɛŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be long 长 | *gya pe koq chuq mrving*. This root is a bit longer. 这根长了一点。 2) be tall 高 | *vcvng dvngmrving?* How tall is the man? 人有多高？ 3) be far 远

sv'mrving *vt* 及物动 lengthen 使长

mrvingmrving /mrɛŋ⁵⁵mrɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be far away (beyond the village) 远远的

mudo /mɔ³¹dɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 car; vehicle 车 | Burmese loanword, possibly via Lisu. 可能是通过傣语语言的缅甸语借词。

Mudvm /mu³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mudam (First Township village) 木当 (一乡村名)

mugua /mu³¹g^wɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 poncho (simple raincoat) 雨披；雨衣

mugyeng /mu³¹jeŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird which appears during the winter 一种冬季出现的鸟

Mujin /mu³¹zin⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Pleiades 昴宿星团

muk /muk⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be crazy 疯 | *vng muk ra*. He's crazy. 他疯了。 | *muk keuq dai* lunatic 疯子

Mulimar /mu³¹li⁵³mar⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mulimar (Fourth Township village) 梅立门 (四乡村名)

muq /muŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sky; heaven 天 | *muq mvli* heavenly realm (topmost layer of the universe) 天的地方

Mvpei mvjvl *nprop* 专有名 female spirit 女神

Mvpei Pung *nprop* 专有名 deity 天帝

muq dvgeui /muŋ⁵⁵ dɔ³¹gwi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stick insect 竹节虫 | Literally "sky dog". 直译“天狗”。

muqkop pvng /muŋ⁵⁵kop⁵⁵ pvng⁵⁵/ *n* 名 world 世界 | Literally "Below what the sky covers". 直译“天盖住的下面”。

muqshing /mɔ³¹ciŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rainbow 彩虹

muqshing gyoq /mɔ³¹ciŋ⁵⁵ joŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rainbow cloth 彩虹布 | Also muqshing nenna gyoq. 也叫做 muqshing nenna gyoq. | (一乡) **muqsheung gyoq** /mɔ³¹ʃuŋ⁵⁵ joŋ⁵⁵/

muring /mu³¹riŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 soot (from fire, on the ceiling) (火) 烟子 | (一乡) **mureung** /mu³¹ruŋ⁵³/

mv- /mɔ³¹/, /mɔ³¹/ *v* 动 negative 否定式 | *gya mvgvvm*. This is not good. 这个不好。 | *nga mvding*. I'm not going. 我不去了。 | *vng madvgrang, gyvng mvgvvm*. She's neither beautiful nor good-looking. 她不漂亮，不好看。 | *na mvng e*. You aren't. 你不是。 | *ma-* is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. *ma-* 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前。

mv'eu /mɔ³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 smoke (from a fire) 火烟 | *neut mv'eu* cigarette smoke 烟

mv'leu /mɔ³¹lu⁵⁵/ *velf* 动量 loop; circle; orbit (一) 圈

mv'neup /mɔ³¹nup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 assault; pounce on 扑

mv'ngu /mɔ³¹ŋu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cooperation; mutual aid 互相帮助 | *mv'ngu wa do* cooperatively (farming, plowing etc.) (耕地，耕作) 伙有 | Parcel of land jointly cultivated by two households. 两户共同耕种的一块地。

mv'nyvng /mɔ³¹ŋɛŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 glutinous rice 糯米

mvbap /mɔ³¹bap⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be wounded 受伤 | *mvbap kya*

mvcheu /mə³¹tɕu⁵³/ *adv* 副 however one wishes 随便；随意 | *mvcheu mvn'geuq neu*. Don't just say whatever you want. 别随便说。 | (四乡) *nyaq ding*. I'll go when I wish. 我随便去。 | (四乡) **nyaq** /ɲaŋ⁵⁵/

mvchi₁ /mə³¹tɕi⁵³/ *n* 名 crest; crown (on birds) (禽头上的) 冠子 | *kaq mvchi* cockscorn 鸡冠

mvchi₂ /mə³¹tɕi⁵³/ *n* 名 thigh 大腿内侧 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

mvchin /mə³¹tɕin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) moss 青苔 2) lichen | (一乡) **nichin** /ni³¹tɕin⁵⁵/

mvchol /mə³¹tɕol⁵³/ *v* 动 be not allowed 不让；不做不行

mvchoq /mə³¹tɕoŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 in passing 顺便

mvchor /mə³¹tɕor⁵³/ *n* 名 tongue of flame 火舌

mvchung /mə³¹tɕuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) end; edge 端 | *hrei mvchung* tiptoe 脚尖 2) peak; summit 顶端 | *lvka mvchung*

Mvchvllong /mə³¹tɕəl⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Machal river valley 木切河谷

Mvchvlwang /mə³¹tɕəl⁵³wɑŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Machalwang (river, village) 木切旺 (三乡河流名, 村名)

mv dai /mə³¹dai⁵³/ *v* 动 1) screech; shriek 尖叫 | *kaq mv dai ra, kraq pvgvng beu*. The chicken is shrieking, quick go look. 鸡尖叫了, 快去看。 2) meow (猫) 叫

Mvdai mvli /Mə³¹dai⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 heavenly dwelling place of gods and spirits (in traditional religion) (宗教) 天上神灵居住的地方

mvdei /mə³¹dai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be blunt 不锋利

mvdep /mə³¹dɛp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fold up (a quilt) (被子) 折叠 2) unseam (clothing) (衣服) 拆开

mvdeum₁ /mə³¹dum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) return (item) 归还 (东西) 2) retaliate; take revenge 包袱

mvdeum₂ /mə³¹dum⁵³/ *v* 动 1) return (from midway) (中途) 返回 | *vng mvdeum di*. He went back (when only part way there). 他返回去了。 2) retreat 撤退

mvdeum₃ /mə³¹dum⁵³/ *n* 名 torch; lamp 火把 | *tvmi mvdeum* | (一乡) **nvdeum** /nə³¹dum⁵³/

mvdi /mə³¹di⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be incapable (of doing) 无法做的；不方便 | *vng wa mvdi ra*. He's doing it

incompetently. 他做不熟练。 | *wa sa mvdi* unskilled 不熟练 > **di**₃ | (四乡) **mvyoq** /mə³¹jol⁵³/

mvdol₁ /mə³¹dol⁵³/ *v* 动 roll up (bedding) 卷 (铺盖) | *gyoqbeuq pamvdool*. Roll up the quilt. 把被子卷起来。

mvdol₂ /mə³¹dol⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nebula 星云

mvdong /mə³¹dɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shuttle: part of a loom, with weft string 梭子 (织布机)

mvdursheu /mə³¹dur⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be budding 含苞

mvdv m /mə³¹dəm⁵³/ 1) *adv* 副 above; on top 上面 | *sara mvdv m on the table* 桌子上 | *mvdv m le ngang* climb up (ladder, mountain) 爬上去 2) *conn* 连 than 比 | *ti ni mvdv m ti ni gvm* each day is better than the last 一天比一天好 | *nga na mvdv m tei*. I am bigger than you. 我比你大。

mvgam /mə³¹gam⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be rich; prosperous 富 | *vng tvtei mvgam*. He's very rich. 他很富。 2) *n* 名 rich person 富人 3) *n* 名 ruler; king; emperor 国王；皇帝

Mvgaqlong /mə³¹gaŋ⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Maga river valley 木嘎河谷

Mvgaqwang /mə³¹gaŋ⁵⁵wɑŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Maga river 木嘎河流

mvgeu /mə³¹gu⁵³/ *n* 名 horse 马

mvgeu ja /mə³¹gu⁵³ ʒa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 horse feed; fodder 秣

mvgeun /mə³¹gun⁵³/ *n* 名 baggage; load 行李

mvgot /mə³¹got⁵⁵/ *v* 动 act foolishly; be thoughtless 不明智；不懂事

mvgrai /mə³¹grai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 grasp; clutch (e.g. s person with one's hand) 揪

mvgrang /mə³¹grɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mosquito 蚊子

mvgrangsheu /mə³¹grak⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 stand on end (of animal hair, when an animal gets angry) (动物因发怒) 竖立 (毛发)

mvgraq₁ /mə³¹grɑŋ⁵⁵/ *quant* 数量 all 都 | *ti ni mvgraq* every day... all 每天都 | *ti gyoq mvgraq* everyone 大家

mvgraq₂ /mə³¹grɑŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 grab (e.g. a piece of food) 把 (食物) 2) *nclf* 名量 fistful (一) 抓

mvgreu /mə³¹gru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 trivet (tripod for holding pots over the fire pit) (火塘上支锅的) 三脚架 | *lung mvgreu* stone trivet 三脚架(石) | Most trivets are

made from iron today, but stone ones may still be used in a few remote areas (e.g. Kelaolong) and on hunting outings. 目前大多数三脚架是由铁作的. 仍然可以找到石头作的三脚架在少数边远地区 (如克劳洛) 和打猎出游的时候.

- mvgreung** /mə³¹gruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spear; lance (can be of bamboo or wood; and tipped with iron) 矛
- mvgrvt** /mə³¹grət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 grip; pinch 揪; 抓 > **grvt**
- Mvgvmbong** /mə³¹gəm⁵³bɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Magambong 木嘎坡 2) *nprop* 专有名 Magambong clan 木嘎坡家族
- mvgyep** /mə³¹jep⁵⁵/ *v* 动 press from both sides (to pick up, e.g. food with chopsticks) 夹; 钳 | *magyeq* be pressed from both sides; wedged between 夹着
- mvgyoq** /mə³¹jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scold; denounce; criticize 斥责; 骂; 批评 | *magyoq* scold each other 互相骂
- mvgyu** /mə³¹ju⁵³/ *n* 名 type of flowering tree 一种花树
- mvgyu nvm** /mə³¹ju⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 spring-summer reason (when mvgyu trees blossom) 春夏之际 (某种花树开时)
- mvgyvl** /mə³¹jəl⁵³/ *n* 名 project; undertaking; farmwork 事业; 农活
- mvhral** /mə³¹xral⁵³/ *n* 名 ember 火炭 | (一乡) **nvhral** /nə³¹xral⁵³/ | (四乡) *mvkyeq* /mə³¹cəŋ⁵⁵/
- mvhral kyeq** /mə³¹xral⁵³ cɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ember; hot coal 火炭 | (一乡) **nvhral kyeq** /nə³¹xral⁵³ cɛŋ⁵⁵/
- mvhreun** /mə³¹xruŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of dark, round mushroom 菌类 (黑色、圆团状)
- mvjeq** /mə³¹zɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mushroom 蘑菇
- mvjeu** /mə³¹zu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) many 多 | *mvjeu svlpsheu pvngwang*. I really want to study. 我多想学习. 2) than 比 3) most; -est 最 4) more 更 | *gya mvjeu gvm*. This is better. 这个更好.
- mvjing** /mə³¹ziŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 constellation with eight stars 一种星座 | (一乡) **mvjeung** /mə³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/
- mvjiq mvliq** /mə³¹ziŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 no matter what 无论如何 | *tvng na svkei gyvng ning, mvjiq mvliq di sa geung*. I should go see whatever it is he wants to feed me. 他请我吃什么, 我无论如何应该去看一下.
- mvjung** /mə³¹zuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 drying rack for fritillary bulbs 贝母架子

- mvjuq** /mə³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stuff 包 (馅) | *sha mvjuq* meat dumpling 肉包子
- mvjut** /mə³¹zət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) close up (e.g. flower petal) 合上 (花瓣) 2) wrap (dumpling) 包 (包子)
- mvjvl** /mə³¹zəl⁵³/ *n* 名 1) uterus; womb 子宫 2) female (often used with ethnic or clan groups) (某民族、家族) 女子
- mvkai** /mə³¹kai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lower jaw 下颚
- mvkeum** /mə³¹kum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pillow 枕头 | *vmra mvkeum* ridge 田埂
- Mvkeumdvm** /mə³¹kum⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Makeumdam 木肯门登 ((四乡山名) | Known in the Fourth Township as *gaq puri* "navel of the world". 四乡话把它叫做 *gaq puri*, "地球的肚脐".
- mvkka** /mək⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 collective; common 集体 | *mvkka le svdeu* gathered for the collective 集体集中 | *mvkka vmra* collective land (pre-1949 system of collective swiddening) 集体土地 (解放前集体火山地制度)
- mvkkong** /mək⁵⁵kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 common type of hunting trap 一种捕捉工具 (扣子)
- mvkoq tot** /mə³¹kɔŋ⁵⁵ tət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 charred log 火塘上的烧剩的柴块
- Mvkpei** /mək⁵⁵pəi⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Tibetan people 藏族 (人)
- Mvkpei mvli** /mək⁵⁵pəi⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³/ *top* 地名 Tibetan territory 藏区
- mvkuit** /mə³¹kʷit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 curl up (e.g. of snakes, or a dog's tail) (蛇) 卷曲; (狗) 卷 (尾巴) | *i mvkuit* coil of thread 线圈
- mvkul** /mə³¹kul⁵⁵/ *v* 动 miss; long for 想念
- mvkung** /mə³¹kuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hearth; firepit 火塘; 壁炉 | (一乡) **neugong** /nu³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/
- mvkung tung** /mə³¹kuŋ⁵⁵ tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fireside 火塘边
- mvkut** /mə³¹kut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 little basket for harvesting fritillary bulbs 收贝母的小篮子
- mvkvm** /mə³¹kəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mushroom 一种蘑菇
- mvkya** /mə³¹cə⁵³/ *vi* 不及物 动 be impossible 不行; 做不了
- mvkya mvna** /mə³¹cə⁵⁵ mə³¹na⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 by every possible means 千方百计 | *ngei mi mvkya mvna mameut wa jvl*. I am forcing him by every possible means to become a soldier. 我强迫他当兵.

mvkyeq /mə³¹ceŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 charcoal 火炭

mvkyit /mə³¹ciŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fritillary bulb (Fritillaria roylei) 贝母 | Used as a remedy, also in former times as a medium of exchange and part of tribute payments. 作为一种药，也是古代的交换方法和贡物。|(一乡)

mvkit /mə³¹kit⁵⁵/

mvla /mə³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 clitoris 阴蒂 | *ping mvla*

mvlai /mə³¹lai⁵³/ *n* 名 1) blaze; flame 火焰 | *tvmi mvlai* 2) dry bamboo 干竹子 (Fourth Township. 四乡话。)

mvlan /mə³¹lan⁵³/ *v* 动 1) proceed immediately; continue on (without stopping at an intermediate place) (刚到某处不停留又) 去 (某处) 2) just (finished) 刚 (完了) | *ka geuq ton mvlan* just after finishing what he had to say 话刚说完了

Mvlan /mə³¹lan⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Malan 木兰

mvli /mə³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 1) place 地方 | | *mvli dvm* flatland 平地 2) world 世界 3) home village 家乡 4) open country; field 野外 | *mvli dang* | (四乡) **gaq** /gaŋ⁵⁵/

mvli mvdvm /mə³¹li⁵³ mə³¹dəm⁵³/ *n* 名 the whole world; earth 世界；天下 | *mvli mvdvm do kvra e svra*. This world has everything in it. 在这个世界什么东西都有。

mvli sha /mə³¹li⁵³ ʃa⁵³/ *n* 名 wild animals; game 猎物

Mvliwang /mə³¹li⁵³ wəŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Maliwang 木立王

mvlong₁ /mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 road; path; route 路 | *mudo mvlong* car road 公路

mvlong₂ /mə³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 midstream 中流

mvmit /mə³¹mit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be unforgettable 难忘

mvn /mən⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 medicine; pill 药 | *mvn beumbeum wen* buy a lot of pills 买很多药 2) *v* 动 be efficacious (of medicine) (药) 有效 | *gya mvn mvn*. This medicine is effective. 这药有效。| Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词。

mvn- /mən³¹/ *v* 动 prohibitive (negative imperative) with non-first person actor 禁止(别) | *na mvnrva neu*. Don't you rest now. 你别休息。| Combination of mv- and nv-. Sometimes used with vl. 把 mv-, nv- 结合起来.能和 vl 搭配。

mvnba /mən³¹ba⁵³/ *n* 名 doctor 医生 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词。

mvnem /mə³¹nem⁵⁵/ *v* 动 press from both sides (筷子) 夹

mvneu /mə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 long period of time 时间很久 | *mvneuneu mvnwa neu*. Don't do it for too long. 别做太久。

mvneun /mə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tangle (thread) 弄乱 (线)

mvng /məŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 plant with starchy tubers (kind of kudzu root) 块根植物，葛根类 | Famine food. 饥荒食物。

Mvngbli /məŋ³¹bli⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Mangbli clan 麻必家族

Mvngblidvm /məŋ³¹bli⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mangblidam (Fourth Township village) 麻必力；麻必当 (四乡村名)

Mvngblilong /məŋ³¹bli⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mangbli river and river valley 麻必河谷；麻必河 | Upper tributary of the Dulong river. 独龙江上游支流之一。

Mvngku /mək⁵⁵ku⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Maku (Fourth Township) 马库 (四乡)

Mvngzeuq /məŋ³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Mangzeu 芒自 | Located in the Nu river valley. 在怒江流域。

mvnju /mən³¹zu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 folk song 歌谣

mvnkyeum /mək⁵⁵cum⁵³/ *n* 名 hospital 医院

mvnla ni /mən³¹la⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 third day after today 大后天

mvnni /mən³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 day after tomorrow 后天

mvnning ning /mən³¹niŋ⁵⁵ niŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 the year after next 后年 | (一乡) **mvnneung neung** /mən³¹nuŋ⁵⁵ nuŋ⁵⁵/

mvnningwang /mən³¹niŋ⁵⁵wəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 next year 明年 | (一乡) **mvnneungwang** /mən³¹nuŋ⁵⁵wəŋ⁵³/

mvno /mə³¹no⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bag 袋子

mvnuq /mə³¹nuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tip (of a tree branch) 树枝的末端 2) tip (of plant or grass) (植物、草) 尖端

mvnvng /mə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 1) after 然后 | *puq ton mvnvng, nacei nacei tvli zang*. After having bored a small hole, (I) slowly fit the bow into the hole. 钻好了小洞以后，我慢慢的把弩弓装进去。 2) with 和；跟 | *na nga mvnvng pvdī*. Walk with me. 你跟我走。

mvnvt /mə³¹nət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) bite (someone's neck) 咬住 (脖子) 2) throttle; grab (someone's neck) 抓住 (脖子)

mvpa /mə³¹pɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 son-in-law who lives with his wife's family (against usual practice) (上门的) 女婿

Mvpei mvjvl /mə³¹pəi⁵³ mə³¹zəl⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 female spirit mentioned in mythology 神话传说中的神女 > **muq**, ***pei**

Mvpei Pung /mə³¹pəi⁵³ puŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 deity (mythic creator) 神话传说中的神 | Literally "first-born sky father". Also called Gvmeu. 直译“老大天父”，也叫做 Gvmeu. > **muq**, ***pei**

mvpong /mə³¹pəŋ⁵³/ *adv* 副 in a little while 一会儿 | *ti mvpong* | Derived from the amount of time it takes to wind a skein of thread. 来自缠绕一绞线需要的时间.

mvpvt /mə³¹pət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 leech 蚂蟥；蛭 | *Tvrung mvli mvpvt tei vl*. There are lots of leeches in Dulongjiang. 独龙江有很多蚂蟥.

mvr₁ /mər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 face 脸；面子 | *mvr mvwa pvgeeuq*. Don't say it to (his) face. 别给面子说.

mvr₂ /mər⁵³/ *v* 动 1) redder (of melons ripening) (瓜果皮因成熟) 变红 | *kyikua mvr ra*. The pumpkin turned red. 南瓜红了. 2) get dark 发黑 | *nvm mvr* the sky is getting dark 天黑

mvra₁ /mə³¹rɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 sin; iniquity (Christian) 罪孽 (基督教)

mvra₂ /mə³¹rɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 alcohol used to make sacrifices to the spirits of the dead 祭祀亡魂的酒

mvrben /mər³¹bən⁵³/ *n* 名 face 脸盘；脸蛋

mvrca prap /mə³¹tsɑ⁵⁵ prap⁵⁵/ slap someone's face 打耳光

mvrchur /mər³¹tʃur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild dog 野狗的一种

mvrdaq /mər³¹dɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 forehead 额头

mvreu /mə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be a pity 可惜 | *reu mvreu e*. What a pity! 太可喜了！

mvrgyvng /mər³¹ɣəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mirror 镜子

mvrin /mə³¹rin⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be thin; watery 薄

mvrmeul /mər³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 facial hair; beard 胡子

mvrpeun /mər³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cheek 脸皮

mvrvlshu /mə³¹rəl⁵⁵ʃu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be impatient 不耐烦

Mvrvngdvm /mə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Marangdam (Fourth Township village) 木拉当 (四乡村名)

mvrvp /mə³¹rəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hearth area; fire pit 火塘

mvseq /mə³¹sɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 kindling (small dry branch) 干的小树枝

mvseu /mə³¹sui⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 news (of someone or something) 消息 2) *v* 动 inform (of news); trade gossip 告知 (消息) | *mvseu/ wa* gossip and stir up discord (between two other people) 挑拨离间

mvsha /mə³¹ʃɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of fungus, red in color, grows on trees 菌类，长在树上，颜色红

mvshueng gunyit /mə³¹ʃeuŋ⁵⁵ gu⁵⁵nit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 constellation 一种星座 | First Township. 一乡话.

mvshi tirap /mə³¹ʃi⁵³ ti⁵⁵rap⁵⁵/ forever and ever 永远；永生永世

mvshvng /mə³¹ʃəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 menstruation; period 月经 | Older usage. 古典语言.

mvsoq /mə³¹sɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual intended to ensure the longevity of females 保命延寿仪式 (女) | Cf. solachot.

mvsu /mə³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 ash 火灰 | *tvmi mvsu*

mvsvl /mə³¹səl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 recognize; identify 认出；认识

mvtap /mə³¹tɑp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 put up over; put up on top (e.g. of baggage) 搭 (在行李上)

mvtep /mə³¹tɛp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fire tongs 火钳 | *shvm mvtep* iron fire tongs 火剪

mvteup /mə³¹tup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 grip (in a clenched fist) 攥 (拳头)

mvteuq /mə³¹tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of poison, used by people who practice local voodoo 放蛊的人使用的毒药 | *mvteuq na* practice voodoo ("feed poison") 放蛊

mvlong /mə³¹təŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of fungus 菌类

mvttot /mə³¹tət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 match head 火柴头

mya /m¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chew 嚼

Myentyeng /m¹ɛn³¹tɛŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Burma; Myanmar 缅甸

-n /n⁵³/ *v* 动 : *Agreement* second-person plural 第二人称复数 | *pvbrin!* Write. 写一写. | *vmi nv'in?* Who are you guys? 你们是谁?

na₁ /na⁵³/ *pro* 代 1) second-person singular (you) 你 2) second-person singular possessive (your) 你的 (领属)

na₂ /na⁵⁵/ *v* 动 feed (pigs, chickens) 喂 (猪、鸡) | *vng waq na di.* She went to feed the pigs. 她去喂猪了. | *mvteuq na* practice voodoo ("feed poison") 放蛊

na₃ /na⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be sealed 不漏 (洞) | *gya gyeung mvna ra.* This pocket is not sealed. 这口袋漏了. 2) be airtight 密闭

na₄ /na⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 oh 哦

na e /na⁵⁵ e³¹/ *prt* 助词 maybe; probably 推测语气词 (或许) | *(nvm) zaq pvng na e.* I think it's about to rain. 可能要下雨了. | *e na e.* Maybe so. 可能是. | *vtvng ka greung na e?* What kinds of things do you think he will say? 他会说些什么? | *vng nvm mi shaq na e.* He'll definitely get wet. 一定要淋湿了. | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

na'ngom /na³¹ŋom⁵³/ *n* 名 loach 扁头鱼

nabvm /na³¹bəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of fruiting bramble (edible black fruit, relatively large seeds, large thorns) 一种刺果 (黑色, 果粒较大, 可食) | *nabvm pvreup gyeum.* Go pick some nabvm. 你去摘刺果吧. | Also used in traditional tattooing. 也用于传统的文身.

nabvn /na³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earring 耳环; 耳缀

nacei /na³¹tsəi⁵³/ *adv* 副 slow 慢 | *nacei wa* slowly; stealthily 慢慢地; 悄悄地 | (四乡) **dvgeung** /də³¹guŋ⁵⁵/

nagoq /na³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 baby; infant 婴儿; 娃娃 | (四乡) **vnggu** /vŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/

nai₁ /nai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spirit which dwells inside caves and is linked to agricultural fertility 一种在岩洞里居住的神灵

nai₂ /nai⁵³/ *v* 动 1) knead (dough) 揉 (生面团) 2) mold (clay) 捏 (泥巴)

Nai /nai⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 eighth-born female 老八 (女)

naka /na³¹ka⁵³/ *n* 名 fish organs boiled and used as a condiment on rice 鱼的内脏熬成的, 用于下饭的调料

naku /na³¹ku⁵³/ *n* 名 1) slug 蛞蝓 2) tadpole 蝌蚪

nali /na³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) watch 手表 2) clock 钟表 | Burmese loanword, possibly via Lisu 可能是通过傈僳语言的缅甸语借词.

nam /nam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hang up 搭

namsheu /na⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 recline 靠 (坐、躺) | *gya do pvnamsheu.* You recline over here. 你靠这儿.

nan /nan⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be anxious; impatient (to leave) 急于 (走) | *tvng le nvnan?* What are you anxious about? 你急什么? | *mit tei nan* feel all anxious 心里很着急

nana /na³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rice 米饭 | Child language. 儿语.

Nangtai /nak⁵⁵tai⁵³/ *top* 地名 Nangtai village (Kelaolong River valley) 南代 (克劳洛河谷村名)

napet /na³¹pet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of rodent 一种啮齿目的动物

napvng /na³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 field mouse 田鼠

naq /na²⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be black; dark 黑色 | *naq wa pvsai* purple (i.e. "dark red") 紫红色 2) be dirty; filthy 脏

naqcang /na³¹tsaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of skirt 一种裙子 |

Fabric strip worn around the waist by women. 女子穿的一条织布.

narchu /nar³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) nose ring (for cattle) 鼻环 (牛) 2) loop 环状的曲线

nawa /na³¹wa⁵³/ *n* 名 airplane 飞机 | Burmese loanword. 缅甸语借词.

naweq /na³¹wɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large loach (Beaufortia fish) 大扁头鱼

nei /nəi⁵³/ *emph* 强代 second-person singular agentive (you) (由) 你 (施事格) | *nvkraq ebe, nei svt sa pv'oo.* If you're mighty and powerful, you go and do it, kill them. 你很厉害的话, 你去沙他们吧.

nem /nem⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be tame, calm, or docile (often said of small animals being appeased) (通常指小动物在安抚下) 驯服; 不怕人 | *pvshin nem*

Nen /nɛn⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 second-born female 老二 (女) | Term of address: Tai, Nentai. 称呼: Tai, Nentai. | (一乡) **Nyen** /ɲɛn⁵⁵/

neneq /nɛ³¹nɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 poop 屎 | Child language. 儿语.

nep /nɛp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snot 鼻涕

nesit /nɛ³¹sit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

net /nɛt⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 press close; get close 贴近; 接近

svnet *vt* 及物动 get close 使贴近

neu₁ /nu³¹/ *prt* 助词 topic marker 主题 | *na vngchvlmei neu shi di*. Your daughter is dead. 你的女孩已经死了.

neu₂ /nu³¹/ *prt* 助词 optative mood (expressing the speaker's desire) 吧 (愿望态) | *na mvndi neu*. Don't you go. 你别去. | *do, looq neu*. Let's go. 走, 咱们回去吧. | Used with first-person plural or second person, in sentence-final position. 在句尾, 用于第二人称 (说话人).

neu₃ /nu⁵³/ *n* 名 fermented alcohol 酒

neu₄ /nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) mountain lake 高山上的小湖泊 2) marsh; swamp 沼泽

neu'peq /nu³¹pɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dregs (of alcohol) 酒糟

neuchi /nu³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 alcohol foam (that appears during fermentation) 酒泡沫 (酿成时出现)

neugreung /nu³¹gruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 strong type of dense alcohol, brewed over a long period 时间长而浓度高的酒; 参第一道水度数高的水酒

neu₁ /nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mouth 嘴; 嘴巴

neu₂ /nu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be delicious; tasty (of a soup that is a little sweet) (汤稍带甜味的) 鲜美 | *gya kvnti neu₁*. This vegetable soup is tasty. 这汤鲜美.

neuigong /nu³¹gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mouth 嘴巴 | *neuigong kraq* be a good speaker or orator 口才很好的人 | (一乡) **nigong** /ni³¹gɔŋ⁵³/

neuikop /nu³¹kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lip 嘴唇

neuipeun /nu³¹pun⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lip 嘴唇

neuipor /nu³¹pɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) beak 喙 2) maw (of an animal) 动物的长嘴 | *waq neuipor* pig snout 猪鼻

neu₁tei /nu³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 glutton 嘴馋的人 | Literally "big mouth". 直译“大口”.

neup /nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 west 西 > **nvmneup**

neuqeu /nu⁵⁵u⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be smoked 熏制

neuqni /nu³¹ni⁵⁵/ *v* 动 become smoky; fill with smoke (烟锅上的) 烟渍

neuqwa /nu⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 lukewarm to cool (of liquid temperature) (水) 温热地; 微凉地 | *gya ngang neuqwa leum*. This water is lukewarm. 这水温热.

neut /nut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tobacco 烟草 2) cigarette 烟 | *neut ti klong* one cigarette 一支烟

neut bvling /nut⁵⁵bə³¹liŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tobacco bug (green, eats tobacco leaves) 烟虫 (吃烟叶的虫, 绿色) | (一乡) **neut bvleung** /nut⁵⁵bə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/

neutlv_p /nut⁵⁵lɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tobacco leaf 烟叶

neutsheup /nut⁵⁵ɕwɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cigarette carton 烟盒

neuttaq /nut⁵⁵tɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tobacco pipe 烟锅

neuttot /nut⁵⁵tɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cigarette butt 烟头; 烟屁股

-ng /ŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 : *Agreement* first-person singular 第一人称单数 | *laika wa ding ding jvgye chuq*. On the job I did a little writing work. 我去工作写东西. | *nga ewa mitshing*. That's what I was thinking. 我是这样想 (考虑) 的.

nga₁ /ŋa⁵³/ *pro* 代 1) first-person singular (I) 我 2) first-person singular possessive (my) 我的 (领属) | (一乡) **vgo** /ə³¹gɔ⁵³/

nga₂ /ŋa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) borrow (an item that can be returned) 借 (工具) 2) lend (an item that can be returned) 借出 (工具) | *wvr pv'nga beu*. Lend me the axe for a bit. 你借一下斧吧.

nga₃ /ŋa⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have hole 通洞 | *chvkung nga ra*. There is a hole in the roof. 屋顶通洞了.

sv'nga *vt* 及物动 make a hole in 通洞

ngai /ŋai⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 split open; cleave 划开; 劈开 | *mvli ngai* draw up a boundary 划界限 2) *num* 数 half (一) 半 | *ti ngai pvluu rvt*. Take one half. 拿一半来. | *pvlai ti ngai tot* cut the tongue in half 舌头切成两半 | *ti ni ti ngai* a day and a half 一天半

v'ngai *vi* 不及物动 split open 裂开

ngam /ŋam⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) stick out (especially from a hole or window) (从洞口、窗户) 伸; 伸出 | *gya oong pv'ngaam rvt*. Stick it out from here. 从这里伸过来. | *ur ngam* stick out a hand 伸出手 2) crane one's neck; extend one's head 探头

ngamsheu *vi* 不及物动 extend oneself 探头

sv'ngam *vt* 及物动 extend out 使 (从洞里) 伸出

ngamsheu /ŋap⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 extend one's body 探头 | *vng langmeq oong ngamsheu ra*. He's poking out the window. 他从窗户探出头来。 | *mvneuneu mv'ngamsheu ra*. You haven't been here for a while! 你好久没有来。 > **ngam**

ngan /ŋan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 deflate; make air leak out 使 (气) 泄露

sv'ngan *vt* 及物动 deflate (air) 使漏 (气)

v'ngan *vi* 不及物动 let out (air) 漏 (气)

ngang₁ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 water 水 | (四乡) **wang** /waŋ⁵⁵/

ngang₂ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 go up; climb 爬 | *vng lvka le ngang di*. He's going up the mountain. 他上山了。

sv'ngang *vt* 及物动 make climb up 使爬上

ngang bvngboq /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ bək⁵⁵boŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 foam 泡沫

ngang mameu /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ma³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) sailor (in the navy) 水军 2) navy 海军

ngang mvlong₁ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 midstream; middle (of a river) (江河的) 中流

ngang mvlong₂ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ mə³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) water channel (created naturally) 水渠 (自然的) 2) water route (between two places) 水路 | Literally "water road". 直译“水路”。

ngang pvchiq /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl 一种水鸟 | (一乡) **ngang pvcheuq** /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/

ngang urbet /ŋaŋ⁵⁵ ur⁵⁵bət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 goose 鹅

ngang'leum /ŋaŋ³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hot water 热水

ngangbeu /ŋaŋ³¹bu⁵³/ *n* 名 water snake 水蛇

ngangchem /ŋak⁵⁵tɕem⁵⁵/ *n* 名 waterside 水边

ngangdung /ŋaŋ³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) pool; waterhole 池塘 2) mouth of a spring 泉眼

ngangglvng /ŋaŋ⁵⁵glɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cold water 冷水

nganggyit /ŋaŋ⁵⁵jit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 boiled water 烫水

ngangmon /ŋaŋ³¹mɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 water divination 水卜

ngangsag /ŋak⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sound of water (booming sound of river water or waterfall) 水声 (江水或瀑布的轰鸣声)

ngangsheul /ŋak⁵⁵ɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cold boiled water 凉水 (开过的)

ngangsu /ŋak⁵⁵su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 boiled water 开水

ngaq₁ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 drink 喝 | *tvng nv'ngaq?* What are you drinking? 你在喝什么? 2) *vi* 不及物动 breathe 呼吸 | *saq ngaqsheu* 3) *vi* 不及物动 smoke

抽 (烟) | (四乡) **aq** /aŋ⁵⁵/

sv'ngaq *vt* 及物动 make someone drink; invite to drink 使喝; 请 (人) 喝

ngaq₂ /ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) drop 放倒 | *nagoq nv'ngaaq ra neu*. Be careful you don't drop the kid! 小心碰倒孩子! 2) knock over 弄倒

ngardong /ŋar³¹doŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 lower leg bone 小腿骨

ngei /ŋəi⁵³/ *emph* 强代 first-person singular agentive (I) (由) 我 (施事格) | *gya ngei ring ning*. I'll carry that. 这个我来背吧。

ngeu₁ /ŋu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small, double-sided drum made of skin 鼓 | Used by shamans during rituals, suspended from a chain, to communicate with auxiliary spirits. 仪式当中, 挂在链, 巫师用来与神灵沟通。

ngeu₂ /ŋu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 cry 哭 | *nagoq ngeu ra*. (I hear) the baby crying. 孩子哭了 (我听见)。 | (一乡) **neu** /nu⁵³/

sv'ngeu *vt* 及物动 drive to tears 使哭

v'ngeu *vi* 不及物动 weep 哭出来

ngeu'teuq /ŋu³¹tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crybaby 爱哭的人 (指小孩)

ngeui /ŋui⁵³/ *v* 动 tweet; call (bird) 叫 (鸟)

ngeum /ŋum⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 assemble (a group of people) 聚齐

sv'ngeum *vt* 及物动 gather together 使聚集

ngeumsheu /ŋu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) bow head 低头 2) bend over 弯腰 | *nga ngeumsheu jin jvgye bring*. I have to bend over to write. 我弯着腰写。 > **v'ngeum**

ngeun /ŋun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mourn (a dead person) 哀悼 | *tvng le nvngeut?* What are you mourning? 你哭什么? | (一乡) **ngeut** /ŋu⁵⁵/

ngo /ŋo⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 up; upwards (height) 上方 (高度) | *ngoo up* (even further) 最上面 | *vng ngo le di di*. He went up. 他去上面了。

ngom /ŋom⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 munch (e.g. on fried noodles) 吃 (炒面) | *pvseu pv'ngom ra*. Come chomp on some fried noodles. 你来吃炒面。 | Onomatopoeic. 象声词。

ngon /ŋon⁵⁵/ *n* 名 go hunting and fishing 捕鱼活动 | *vng ngon wa di*. He went hunting and fishing. 他去捕鱼了。

ngong₁ /ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) push 推 2) make slanted 使倾斜
ngong₂ /ŋɔŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 burn (on a large scale, e.g. swidden; house; land; forest etc.) 烧 (火山地、房子、草地、森林等) | *vng vmra ngong ra*. He's burning land. 他在烧地.
sv'ngong₁ *vt* 及物动 cause burning 使被烧
ngoq /ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 brush or scrape away (a little pile of things in order to level a surface) 刮 ; 铲 (细颗粒的东西)
ngor /ŋɔŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 snore 打鼾 | *vng ngor ra*. He snored. 他打鼾了. | Onomatapoetic. 象声词.
ngot /ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shave (hair) 刮 (毛)
v'ngotsheu *vi* 不及物动 rub one's own body 蹭 (身体)
ngotsheu /ŋɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 rub (an itch) 蹭 (痒)
ngu /ŋu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 appearance 相貌
nguaq /ŋ^wɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bamboo 一种竹 | *nguaq rvmvng*
nguar /ŋ^wɑr⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be off color (of fruit) 过期的颜色 (水果) | *chikua nguar di*. The pumpkin has an off color (like it's overripe). 南瓜有过熟的颜色.
ngul /ŋul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) money 钱 2) silver 银子 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词. | (四乡) **jaq** /zɑŋ⁵⁵/
ngulkri /ŋul³¹kri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large metal earring, generally decorated with stone and from Tibet 耳环 (金属和石头作的, 来自西藏)
ngultiq /ŋul³¹ti⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small earring 耳环 (小的) | (一乡) **ngulteuq** /ŋul⁵⁵tu⁵⁵/
nguq /ŋu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 eat up; drink up 吃得光 ; 喝得光 | *vng mi neu nguq luung*. He drank up the alcohol. 他把酒喝光了. | *vya dvngbeum ma'vnguq*. This much I can't finish eating. 那么多 (我) 吃不完.
ngv'plaq /ŋə³¹plaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish 鱼 | (四乡) **ngvchi** /ŋə³¹tɕi⁵⁵/
ngv'plaq reu /ŋə³¹plaŋ⁵⁵ ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishbone 鱼刺
ngvkang /ŋə³¹kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 big fish 大鱼
ngvkvp /ŋə³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish hook 鱼钩
ngvleum /ŋə³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 fish egg; roe 鱼卵
ngvloī /ŋə³¹loi⁵³/ *n* 名 water buffalo 水牛
ngvm /ŋəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be aromatic; rich and fragrant smelling (e.g. of fresh meat) 醇香 (鲜肉味)

| *tvng ngvm raq e?* What smells so good? 是什么香 ?
ngvma /ŋə³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 1) female fish 母鱼 2) big fish 大鱼
ngvmei /ŋə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 big fish 大鱼
ngvp /ŋəp⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 chomp (大口) 咬 | *na dvgeui mi nv'ngvp rang*. Your dog chomped me. 你的狗咬了我. 2) *nclt* 名量 chomp (一) 大口
sv'ngvp *vt* 及物动 make bite 使咬
ngvpuq /ŋə³¹puŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gaur (Bos frontalis) 独龙牛 (贡山宽额牛)
ngvr /ŋər⁵⁵/ *v* 动 roar (of fire); burn (火) 汪 | *tvmi tvtei ngvr*. The fire is really roaring. 火很汪.
ngvrung /ŋə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 deep pool where schools of fish sleep 鱼群睡觉的深塘 | (四乡) **pvrung** /pə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/
ngvrug /ŋə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bead 珠子
ngvseu /ŋə³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 water buffalo 黄牛 | (四乡) **batseu** /bat⁵⁵su⁵³/
ngvt₁ /ŋət⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 move (something) 动 | *mvnngvt neu*. Don't move that. 你别动 (那个) . | *vngpeu kor svra, vya ngvt sa me*. Don't move that, it's valuable. 那个赚钱的东西, 你不要动. | *shing'lvp ngvtsheu* leaves are moving (in the wind) 叶子动 2) *v* 动 touch 触摸 3) *v* 动 swing; sway 摇动
ngvtsheu *vi* 不及物动 move oneself 动弹
ngvt₂ /ŋət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be alive 活
ngvten /ŋə³¹ten⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish dam (diverting water in order to catch fish easily) 鱼坝
ngvtsheu /ŋət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 move (oneself); budge 动 ; 动弹 | *mvnngvtsheu neu*. Don't move. 别动. > **ngvt₁**
ni₁ /ni⁵³/ *n* 名 day 日 (时间) | (四乡) **jvn** /zən⁵³/
ni₂ /ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 feces 屎 | *ni lai* go to the bathroom (bowel movement) 上厕所 (大便) |
***ni** /ni⁵³/ *n* 名 1) paternal aunt 姑妈 2) aunt (wife of maternal uncle) 舅母 3) mother-in-law 岳母
nvni *n* 名 (your) paternal aunt; aunt (wife of maternal uncle); mother-in-law (你/你们的) 姑妈 ; 岳母 ; 岳母
vngni *n* 名 (his/her/their) paternal aunt; aunt (wife of maternal uncle); mother-in-law (他/她/他们的) 姑

妈；舅母；岳母

vni₂ *n* 名 (my/our) paternal aunt; aunt (wife of maternal uncle); mother-in-law (我/我们的) 姑妈；舅母；岳母

nidam /ni³¹dam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mountain rodent 山鼠的一种 (生活在高寒山区)

nikrai /ni³¹krai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

nin /nin⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be cooked 熟

ning₁ /niŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 and; with 和；与 | *kaq ning waq* chicken and pig 鸡和猪 | *vng Pung ning mvnvnvng dii di*. He went with Pung and them. 他跟阿普他们去了。 | (一乡) **nyi** /ɲi³¹/

ning₂ /niŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) year 年 2) year old 岁 | *vng ti ning kya*. He's one year old. 他一岁了。 | (一乡) **yeung** /jɥŋ⁵⁵/

ning₃ /niŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 optative (marking requests, desires, intentions) 吧 (愿望态) | *ngei geuq ning*. I am telling you (him, her). 我说给你 (他/她)。 | *nga lang rang ning*. I'll look for you. 我会找你。 | (四乡) *peut vsvng sheu saqdeu taq greung gol, ta vsvng sheu ding ning mitsheu*. The person talking should make it so vivid that the person listening will think about going. 要尽量说得生动一些，使听的人想去。 | Used by first-person speaker, in sentence-final position = neu + -ng. 在句尾，用于第一人称 (说话人) = neu + -ng. | (一乡) **yeung** /jɥŋ³¹/

ninichichi /ni⁵⁵ni⁵⁵ɬɛi⁵⁵ɬɛi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 very small black and white bird, with different winter and summer calls 一种黑色和白色的鸟 | Onomatopoeic. Or nini chitchit. 象声词。也有 nini chitchit.

niq /ni⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 press with the finger (into water) 摁 (入水) | *gyu le pvniiq*. Press it down (with your finger). (把它) 摁下去。 | (一乡) **neuq** /nu⁵⁵/

nishi /ni³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bits of food that fall on the ground during a meal 吃饭时掉在地上的米粒 2) leftovers; scraps 剩饭；剩菜

nokkaq /nɔk⁵⁵kaɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) harelip 豁嘴 2) person with a harelip 豁嘴的人

nol /nɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 push 推 | *ko le pvnool*. Push it open. 把它推开。

nolsheu /nɔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 plod (usually because of illness or a wound) 慢慢地走 (多指因病或受伤)

non /nɔn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fill 添；添加 | *ngang chuq pvnonshau*. Fill (the pot) with water. (往锅里) 添点水。

nong /nɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 discard; abandon 抛弃；丢弃 | *vya ngei nong e*. That's what I discarded. 那是我丢弃的。

noqsheu /nɔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 believe in religion; be religious 信教 | Used among Christians. 基督教徒。

nor /nɔr⁵³/ *v* 动 not eat (out of anger) (因生气) 不吃 (饭) | *gya vng mi noor e*. This is what he didn't eat. 这是他不吃的。

not /nɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 harm; damage 妨害；有害于 | *neu dvbang mvnnga q neu, vnggeu le not*. Don't drink too much alcohol, it'll harm your health. 酒别喝太多，伤身体。

vnnot *vi* 不及物动 be serious (of an illness) (疾病) 严重

nukkueq /nuk⁵⁵k^wɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bone marrow 骨髓

Nun /nun⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 fifth-born female 老五 (女) | Cf. Chin.

nung /nuŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 nipple; breast (humans and animals) 乳房 | *nung ngaq* be suckled, drink mother's milk 喂奶 | *nung sv'nga q* suckle; nurse 哺乳 2) *n* 名 milk 奶 3) *v* 动 suckle (at the nipple) 吮吸 (乳头)

nungkyung /nuk⁵⁵cuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 payment received by the mother of a woman who is getting married 新娘的母亲支付 | Literally "milk prize". 直译“奶奖”。

nungngua /nuŋ³¹ŋ^wɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 cow; bull 牛

nungngua nung /nuŋ³¹ŋ^wɑ⁵³ nuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cow milk 牛奶

nuq /nu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 collect 采 (蜂) | *vng kua nuq di*. He's going to collect honey. 他去采蜂蜜了。

nv₁ /nɔ³¹/, /nɑ³¹/ *v* 动 : Agreement 1) non-first person actor 非第一人称 | *na vmi nv'e?* Who are you? 你是谁? | *gya neu vpei mi nvbing svra e*. This is the gift my father gave me. 这是我爸爸给我的礼物。 | *na mvr na'pvsai*. Your face is red. 你 (的) 脸 (是) 红了。 2) imperative 命令式 (Fourth Township only. 四乡话。) | na- is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. na- 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前。 | (一乡) **nyv** /ɲɔ³¹/

nv-₂ /nə³¹/ *n* 名 your 你的 (领属) | *nvpei* your father 你父亲 | Attaches primarily to kinship terms. 主要与亲属称谓一起使用。

nv'kla /nə³¹klə⁵³/ *n* 名 outer buttock; hip area 臀部外侧

nv'mvgyeng /nə³¹mə³¹jɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large white fish 体型大的白鱼

nv'nyeq /nə³¹ɲɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 glutton; overeater 贪嘴的人 ; 能吃的人

nvben /nə³¹bɛn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cockscomb (公鸡) 冠子

nvbung /nə³¹bun⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chin 下巴

nvcheum /nə³¹tɕum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (your) maternal aunt (你/你们的) 姨妈 2) (your) aunt (wife of paternal uncle) (你/你们的) 叔母 ; (你/你们的) 伯母 3) (your) stepmother (你/你们的) 后母 > *cheum

nvchvl /nə³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 (your) child (你/你们的) 孩子 > *chvl | (四乡) nvchvn /nə³¹tɕən⁵³/

nvci /nə³¹tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) grandmother (你/你们的) 奶奶 ; 外婆 2) (your) great-aunt (你/你们的) 姨祖母 ; 姑祖母 > *ci

nvcm /nə³¹tsim⁵³/ *n* 名 goatee 下巴山羊 | (一乡)

nvceum /nv³¹tsum⁵³/

nvdeu /nə³¹dɯ⁵³/ *n* 名 deaf 聋 | *vna nvdeu*

nvdeuseut /nə³¹dɯ⁵³sut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dung beetle 屎壳郎

nvgoq /nə³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) lower back (between the buttocks and the waist) 后腰和臀部之间的部位 2) tenderloin (牛、猪) 腰肉 (Cut of meat from along the backbone near the tail, traditionally reserved for elders during the butchering. 传统来说在屠宰过程中专门保留给老人家。)

nvgu /nə³¹gu⁵³/ *n* 名 Christian evening prayer (基督教) 晚上念经 | *nvgu wa* | Usually on Wednesdays. 通常是星期三。

nvkang /nə³¹kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) grandfather (你/你们的) 爷爷 ; 外公 2) (your) great-uncle (你/你们的) 舅祖父 ; 从祖父 > *kang

nvkcheungkvlang /nək⁵⁵tɕuŋ⁵⁵kə³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small bird 一种鸟 (体型很小)

nvkeu /nə³¹ku⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) maternal uncle (你/你们的) 舅舅 2) (your) uncle (husband of paternal aunt) 姑丈 3) (your) father-in-law (你/你们的) 岳父 > *keu

nvkop /nə³¹kɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (your) great-grandparent (你/你们的) 曾祖父母 2) (your) great-grand-uncle or aunt (你/你们的) 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹 > *kop

nvkreng /nə³¹kreŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of frog 一种青蛙

nvkreŋ /nə³¹kreŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 butt; rear end 屁股 | *nvkreŋ dung* anus 肛门 | (四乡) **nvrol** /nə³¹rɔl⁵⁵/

nvla /nə³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) first cousin (child of paternal aunt or maternal uncle) (你/你们的) 姑母 2) (your) cousin's spouse (married to child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) (你/你们的) 堂表兄弟的配偶 3) (your) brother-in-law; (my/our) sister-in-law; (my/our) cousin-in-law (你/你们的) 配偶的兄弟姐妹 ; 配偶的表哥 > *la

nvleŋ /nə³¹leŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 testicles 睾丸 | *nvleŋ lung*

nvleŋgmvgyp /nə³¹leŋ⁵⁵mə³¹jɛp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of beetle 一种甲虫

nvleŋgsheu /nə³¹lek⁵⁵ɕuɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scrotum 阴囊 | Literally "testicle sack". 直译“睾丸袋”。

nv₁ /nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 1) heaven; sky 天 | *nv₁ zaq* to rain 下雨 2) sun 太阳 3) season 季节

nv₂ /nəm⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 of course 当然 | *vng nv₂ di*. Of course he's going. 他当然去。

nv₃ /nəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 sell 卖 | *svra nv₃* sell merchandise 卖货 |

nv₄ /nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 auxiliary spirit from which shamans get magic powers in traditional religion (宗教) 一种神灵 , 据说巫师借助其法力施巫术

***nv₁** /nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) first cousin (child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) 堂兄弟 ; 姨表兄弟 2) cousin's spouse (married to child of maternal uncle or paternal aunt) 堂兄的配偶 3) sibling-in-law spouse 配偶之兄弟的配偶

nv₁nv₁ *n* 名 (your) first cousin; cousin's spouse; sibling-in-law's spouse (你/你们的) 堂兄弟 ; 姨表兄弟 ; 堂兄的配偶 ; 配偶之兄弟的配偶

vngnv₁ *n* 名 (his/her/their) first cousin; cousin's spouse; sibling-in-law's spouse (他/她/他们的) 堂兄弟 ; 姨表兄弟 ; 堂兄的配偶 ; 配偶之兄弟的配偶

nv₁nv₂ *n* 名 (my/our) first cousin (child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt); cousin's spouse; sibling-in-law's spouse (我/我们的) 堂兄弟 ; 姨表兄弟 ; 堂

兄的丈夫或妻子；配偶之兄弟的丈夫或妻子
nvm dvbra /nəm⁵³ də³¹bra⁵³/ *n* 名 ray of light 光线 |
 Literally "sky bridge". 直译“天桥”。
nvm mvgyang /nəm⁵³ mǝ³¹jaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) daytime 白天
 2) noon 中午 | (一乡) **nvmgyang** /nəm³¹jaŋ⁵³/
nvm'la /nəm³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) deity 神 2) god (bodhisattva)
 菩萨 | Generic term for all spirits, literally "sky
 spirits". 通称各路神仙，直译“天神”
nvm'leum /nəm³¹lum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hot day 热天
nvm'leum nvm /nəm³¹lum⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 summer; hot
 season 夏季；热季 | (四乡) vkat nvm /ə³¹kat⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/
nvm'loq nvm /nəm³¹loŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 darkening season
 (late fall) 太阳射点移动季节 (深秋)
nvm'lung /nəm³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sun 太阳 | Literally "stone
 of the sky". 直译“天石”。
nvmbeung /nəm³¹buŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 wind 风 | *nvmbeung*
wang the wind blows 风吹
nvmbra /nəm³¹bra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cropland 田地
nvmbu /nəm³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pants; trousers 裤子
nvmbu tot /nəm³¹bu⁵⁵ tət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shorts 短裤 | Literally
 "cut pants". 直译“切裤”。
nvmbu tvleng /nəm³¹bu⁵⁵ tǝ³¹leŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 underwear 裤
 衩
nvmcet /nəm³¹tset⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small, wild rodent 野鼠 (体
 型小)
nvmcher /nəp⁵⁵tcer⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shaman with substantial
 powers, but who does not harm people 法术高而不害
 人的巫师
nvmcoq /nəm³¹tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 first rays of sun 太阳的第一
 缕
nvmcvr /nəm³¹tsər⁵³/ *n* 名 1) sunrise 日出 2) dawn;
 daybreak 黎明 3) east 东 | (四乡) **nvmshvr**
 /nəm³¹ʃər⁵³/
nvmdaqra /nəm³¹daŋ⁵⁵ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 widow; widower 寡
 妇；鳏夫 | *pvmā nvmdaqra* widow 寡妇
nvm den /nəm³¹den⁵⁵/ *n* 名 altar (long shelf inside the
 house used during rituals, where the shaman's auxiliary
 spirits reside and are presented with offerings) 坛 (家
 里面，仪式当中供奉神灵的)
nvmdeung /nəm³¹duŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rainy day 大雨天
nvm dvgv /nəm³¹də³¹gəm⁵³/ *adv* 副 well 好好地 | (一
 乡) **nvmgdvgv** /nəŋ³¹də³¹gəm⁵³/

nvm ei₁ /nə³¹məi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cat 猫
nvm ei₂ /nə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 (your) mother (你/你们的)
 母亲；妈妈 > ***mei**
nvm eichvl /nə³¹məi⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 kitten 小猫
nvm et /nə³¹mət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (your) female first cousin
 (daughter of maternal uncle or paternal aunt) (你/你
 们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿 2) (your) sister-in-law
 (你/你们的) 嫂嫂；姻亲姊妹 > ***met**
nvm gang /nəm³¹gaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) sunshine; sunlight 阳光
 2) clear day 晴天
nvm glon /nəm³¹glən⁵³/ *n* 名 sunset 日落
nvm glon tvsu /nəm³¹glən⁵³ tǝ³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 dusk;
 twilight 太阳快要落山时
nvm gyng pvchiq /nəm³¹jiŋ⁵⁵ pǝ³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 big
 swallow 大燕 | (一乡) **nvmgyeung pvcheuq**
 /nəm³¹jaŋ⁵⁵ pǝ³¹tɕuŋ⁵⁵/
nvm ji /nəm³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 mung bean 绿豆
nvmjing /nəm³¹ziŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 solar eclipse 日食 | (一乡)
nvmjeung /nəm⁵³zuŋ⁵³/
nvmklvng /nəm³¹kləŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 raindrop 雨滴
nvmkyen /nəp⁵⁵cən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bracken 一种蕨菜
nvmmeu /nəm³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cloudy day 阴天
nvm mrvng nvm /nəm⁵³mrəŋ⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 long days
 season 白天长的季节
nvm neq /nəm³¹neŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mind's eye (ability of certain
 people, especially shamans, to see invisible beings,
 sometimes described as being like a pair of glasses) 灵
 魂之眼 (某些人，尤其是巫师，能看到无形众生，
 有时被描述为像一副眼镜) | First Township. Cf.
 megyvng. 一乡话。
nvm neu jeul /nəm⁵³nu⁵⁵ zuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 earthquake 地震
nvm neu jin /nəm³¹nu⁵⁵ zin⁵³/ *n* 名 earthquake 地震 |
nvm neu jin ra. An earthquake is happening. 在地
 震。
nvm neup /nəm³¹nup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 west; place where the sun
 sets 西
nvm neup dar /nəm³¹nup⁵⁵ dar⁵³/ *n* 名 west bank (of a
 river) (江、河) 西岸
nvm ngan /nəm³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sudden downpour 突然而
 来的暴雨
nvm nor /nəm³¹nər⁵³/ *n* 名 dew 露水

nvmpoŋ /nəp⁵⁵pəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 powerful shaman 法力高强的巫师

nvmpu /nəp⁵⁵pu⁵³/ *n* 名 shaman who harms people, has poor skills, or whose predictions are inaccurate 法术低, 预言不灵验或经常作祟害人的巫师

nvmsa /nəp⁵⁵sə⁵³/ *n* 名 shaman 巫师 | Aided by auxiliary spirits (nvm), the shaman can combat or negotiate with the spirits, rescue fugitive souls, and proceed directly into celestial or subterranean zones. 在神灵的帮助下, 巫师可以打击或跟神灵商量, 救援逃犯灵魂, 直接驶进天体或地下区域。

nvmsheq /nəp⁵⁵ʃeŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dry up (e.g. of rainwater on the ground) (庄稼或草丛的雨水) 干

nvmsing /nəp⁵⁵ʃiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 daybreak; first light (sun not yet out) 大清早 (刚刚亮, 太阳还没有出来) | Fourth Township. 四乡话。| (一乡) **nvmsheung** /nəp⁵⁵ʃuŋ⁵⁵/

nvmtœi nvm /nəm⁵³tœi⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 short days season 白天短的季节

nvmtzer tvma /nəm³¹zɛr⁵⁵ tə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dragonfly 蜻蜓 | (四乡) **nvmtung tvma** /nəm³¹tun⁵⁵ tə³¹ma⁵⁵/

nvmtzi /nəm³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

nvmtzvg ti /nəm⁵³zəŋ⁵³ ti⁵³/ *n* 名 rainwater (collected in containers) 雨水 (接在器皿中的)

nvne /nə³¹nɛ⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 1) second-person dual (you two) 你们俩 2) second-person dual possessive 你们俩的 (领属) | (一乡) **neungnyi; nvyœung; nvnyi** /nuŋ⁵⁵ŋi⁵⁵; nə³¹juŋ⁵⁵; nə³¹ŋi⁵⁵/

nvng /nəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 choke 噎 | *nvnvng rang*. I was choking. 我被噎了。

Nvng /nəŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 first-born female 老大 (女)

nvnggvm /nəŋ³¹gəm⁵³/ *adv* 副 well 好好地 > **nvmdvgvm**

Nvngnungting /nəŋ⁵⁵nuk⁵⁵tiŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Nangnungting village 村名 | (一乡)

Nvngnungteung /Nəŋ⁵⁵nuk⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵/

nvngpang /nək⁵⁵pəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 surface 表面

nvni /nə³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) paternal aunt (你/你们的) 姑妈 2) (your) aunt (wife of maternal uncle) (你/你们的) 舅母 3) (your) mother-in-law (你/你们的) 岳母 > *ni

nvnik /nə³¹nik⁵⁵/ *poss* 物主 second-person plural possessive (your) 你们的 (领属)

nvning /nə³¹niŋ⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 second-person plural, three or more (you) 你们 (三以上) | (一乡) **nvyœung** /nə³¹juŋ⁵³/

nvning'ra /nə³¹nik⁵⁵ra⁵³/ *n* 名 (you/your) sibling; brother; sister (你/你们的) 兄弟姐妹

nvnm /nə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (your) first cousin (child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) (你/你们的) 堂兄弟; 姨表兄弟 2) (your) cousin's spouse (你/你们的) 堂兄的配偶 3) (your) sibling-in-law's spouse (你/你们的) 配偶之兄弟的配偶 > *nvm

nvpcing /nəp⁵⁵ʃiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 door 门 | (一乡)

nvpcœung /nəp⁵⁵ʃœuŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **pvngka** /pək⁵⁵ka⁵³/

nvpcing kang /nəp⁵⁵ʃiŋ⁵⁵ kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 entrance; doorway; gate 门口 | (一乡) **nvpcœung kang** /nəp⁵⁵ʃœuŋ⁵⁵ kaŋ⁵³/

nvpciŋ /nəp⁵⁵ʃiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 myth; story 神话传说; 故事 | (一乡) **nvpcœuq** /nəp⁵⁵ʃœuŋ⁵⁵/

nvpei /nə³¹pɛi⁵³/ *n* 名 your father (你/你们的) 父亲 > *pei

nvphram /nəp⁵⁵xram⁵³/ *n* 名 type of red, wild rodent 一种红色的野鼠

nvpi₁ /nə³¹pi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) grandmother (你/你们的) 奶奶 2) (your) great-aunt 姨祖母; 姑祖母 > *pi

nvpi₂ /nə³¹pi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 butt; buttocks 臀部

nvpyœng /nəp⁵⁵ʃœŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 edible bamboo leaf vegetable 竹叶菜类的另外一种, 可食

nvpom /nə³¹pəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stomach 胃

nvppet /nəp⁵⁵pɛt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small, wild rat 一种小体形的野鼠

nvppvœung /nəp⁵⁵pə³¹wœŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bat 蝙蝠

nvra /nə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pap (of corn or millet) (米) 饭 | *tabong nvra* corn pap 玉米饭

nvra sheul /nə³¹ra⁵⁵ ʃœul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cold dish 冷饭

nvram /nə³¹ram⁵³/ *n* 名 bamboo fence 栅栏; 篱笆 | (四乡) **kvngdvng** /kəŋ³¹dəŋ⁵³/

nvraq /nə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) sexual organs 性器官; 排泄口 2) excretory orifices 排泄口 | Slang. 俚语。

nvraq kv̄t /nə³¹rd̄⁵⁵ kət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 expletive; bad language; dirty words 脏话

nvreum /nə³¹rum⁵³/ *n* 名 fish gill 鱼鳃

nvrol /nə³¹rəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 butt; rear end 屁股 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

nvr̄sheu /nər̄⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 tremble 抖

nvru tung /nə³¹ru⁵⁵ tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nook; corner (of a room, especially near the firepit) 靠近火塘的角落; (屋) 角落

nvsvng /nə³¹səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) nephew (你/你们的) 外甥 2) (your) niece (你/你们的) 甥女 3) (your) first cousin once removed (你/你们的) 堂兄弟的子女 4) (your) son-in-law (你/你们的) 女婿 > *svng

nvt /nət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be paralyzed or immobilized (because of serious illness or injury) (因受伤) 动弹不了 | vng nvt taq sat. He was beaten until he couldn't move. 他被打得动弹不了.

nvwvng /nə³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (your) paternal uncle (你/你们的) 伯伯; 叔叔 2) (your) uncle (husband of maternal aunt) (你/你们的) 姨丈 > *wvng

nya /nə⁵³/ *v* 动 call (especially of a hen just before laying an egg) (母鸡要下新一轮的蛋之前的特殊的) 叫 | kaqma nya ra, leum pvngwa ra. The hen is calling, she's about to lay an egg. 母鸡叫了, 要下蛋了.

nyaq /nə⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 demand 索要 2) *adv* 副 however one wishes 随便 (Fourth Township. 四乡话.)

nyeka /nɛ³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crime (e.g. theft, physical violence, arson) 犯罪 (如偷盗、伤人, 烧毁别人房屋等) | nyeka poq vcvng people who become criminals 犯罪的人

nyela /nɛ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sperm 精子 | na nyela poq. He comes from your sperm. (He's your son.) 他来自你的精子. (他是你的儿子.)

nyemvr /nɛ³¹mər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 glans penis 龟头

nyen /nɛn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of insect that eats taro 虫 (害虫、食芋头)

nyenben /nɛn³¹bən⁵³/ *n* 名 fern 蕨类 (植物)

nyenzar /nɛn⁵⁵zar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snack 小吃 | Can be eaten at any time. 随时吃的.

nyeu'nyeu /nɯ⁵³nɯ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 listlessly; downcast 有气无力; 无精打采 | vng nyeu'nyeu rong meu. He's sitting there downcast. 他无精打采地坐着.

nyeu₁ /nɯm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be dirty; be filthy 脏 2) revile (think someone is filthy) 嫌脏 | vng nga le nyeu₁ ra. He thinks I'm filthy. 他嫌脏我.

nyeu₂ /nɯm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 preserve (food); salt; pickle; cure 腌

nyeu_p /nɯp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be soft; tender and delicate 软; 娇嫩 | gya sha nyeu_p. This meat is soft. 这肉软.

sv'nyeu_p *vt* 及物动 soften 使软

nyi₁ /ni⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be allowed; acceptable; okay 允许; 可以 | ewa wa mvnyi. You're not allowed to do that. 不能这样做. | 2) be okay 行

nyi₂ /ni⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be oily; resinous (of a fire-igniting stick) (松明子) 油性强 | gya svru tvtei nyi. This pine stick is very resinous. 这松明子很油.

nyigra /ni³¹gra⁵³/ *v* 动 1) worry; be concerned 担心; 担忧 | vpei vmei nyigra so mother and father will be worried 爸爸妈妈会担心 2) feel estranged from others (in one's heart) (心里对别人) 有隔阂

nyikua shi /ni³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³/ *v* 动 be worn out 疲惫; 拼命 | nyikua shi mvnvng che dung. I was completely worn out by the time I arrived. 过了一个辛苦的旅程以后, 我终于到了. | (四乡) nikua shi /ni³¹kʷa⁵³ ɕi⁵³/

nyil /ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fingernail 指甲 | pvchiq nyeul talon 鸟的爪子 | (一乡) nyeul /ni⁵⁵/

nyil svri hram /ni⁵⁵ sə³¹ri⁵⁵ xram⁵³/ *n* 名 pinky fingernail 小指甲

nyiltot /ni⁵⁵tət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fingernail cutter 指甲刀

nyishi /ni³¹ɕi⁵³/ *v* 动 love romantically (someone of the opposite sex) 爱 (异性) | nga vng le nyishing. I love her (him). 我爱她 (他).

nyishishi /ni⁵⁵ɕi³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 happily; heartily 痛快地

nyitchin /nit⁵⁵ɕin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

nyo /nɔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be simple 简单

nyol /nɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scald; splash (with burning hot water) (用烫水) 泼

nyong /nɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 bend down (of a tree branch) 弯下 (树枝)

nyot /nɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 rock (back and forth, left and right)
(前后左右) 摇晃
nyv- /nə³¹-/ First Township. 一乡话. > **nv-**₁
nyvreu /nə³¹reu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 blood money (compensation
traditionally given in cases of murder) 杀手酬金 (付

给被害人家属的抚恤金)
nyvreuq /nə³¹reuq⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) clan 氏族 ; 家族 |
nyvreuq nyv'wa relatives 亲戚 2) ethnicity 民族 3)
kind; type 种类 | *vngnyvreuqreuq gyoq* many
types of clothing 各种各样的衣服

O o

o₁ /ɔ⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 oh (expresses sudden realization) 呀 ;
喔 (表示突然意识到某事)
o₂ /ɔ⁵³/ *v* 动 do; make (agentive non-first person) 做 ;
弄 ; 搞 (非第一人称 , 强调式) > **Irregularly**
Inflected Form 屈折变体 **wa₁**
ol /ɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chafe (of clothing) 搓 ; 硌 (衣服)

oloq /ɔ³¹lɔ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 again 又
om /ɔm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 crawl (of a baby) 爬行
ong /ɔŋ⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 from; via 从 (经由) | *na vra*
ong nvdi? Where are you from? 你是从哪里来的 ?
oq /ɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) strike; beat 敲 2) crack (an eggshell) 打
破 (蛋壳)

P p

pa /pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 belly (from nipple to the waist) 肚子 |
nga pa raai shi. I'm hungry. 我饿了. | *nga pa raai*
gri. I'm starving. 我饿死了. | (四乡) **pvwa**
/pə³¹wa⁵⁵/

pa rai shi nvm /pə³¹rai⁵⁵ ɕi⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 hunger season
饿肚子季节 | Spring period, until about June, when
few crops are ready. 指春季以后所有庄稼都没成熟
时节 , 一般到六月就有一些庄稼成熟了.

pa'nga /pa³¹ŋa⁵³/ *n* 名 *Cirsium setosum* (buds bitter but
edible) 刺菜 (尖头花苞可食 , 苦味)

pa'nvl /pa³¹nəl⁵³/ *n* 名 blanket 毯子 | Fourth Township.
Made differently from jopel used elsewhere, thinner
than and used below gyoqbeuq. 四乡话. 根 jopel 不
一样 , 更细 , 用在 gyoqbeuq 下.

pa'pvl /pa³¹pəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mole (rodent) 鼯鼠

paboq /pa³¹bɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dust 灰尘 | *kyeum do paboq*
beum beum vl. There's a lot of dust in the house. 家
里灰尘很多.

pacvng /pa³¹tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mating (of livestock, especially
pigs) (家畜) 交配 | *waq pacvng wa*. The pigs
are mating. 猪在交配.

padu /pa³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo basket 竹箩

pai₁ /pai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 carry by slinging over the arm or
shoulder 挎 | *shvm pvpaai*. Sling the knife over
your shoulder. 把刀挎上.

paisheu *v* 动 sling 挎

pai₂ /pai⁵³/ *n* 名 large bamboo basket 箩 ; 藤萝

pai'v'pai /pai⁵⁵ə³¹pai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be slanted 歪斜

paikoq /pai⁵⁵kɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tall rattan basket 藤萝

paisheu /pai⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 sling; carry on the arm or
shoulder 挎 | *landa paisheu* carry a bag 挎包包 |
minda paisheu carry a gun 挎枪 > **pai₁**

paji /pa³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 skill; method 技术 ; 方法 | *lung*
waq paji stonemason 石匠 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语
借词.

pama /pa³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sow 牝猪

pambyeum /pam³¹b'ium⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of frog (bullfrog) 一
种青蛙 (田鸡 ; 牛蛙)

pang /paŋ⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 from (initial point) 从 (起点) |
ko pang pvdi go from there 从那边去 | (一
乡) *mvkpei mvli pe loq* he returned from Tibetan
territory 他从藏区回来了 | (一乡) **pe** /pe³¹/ | (四乡)
wei /wəi³¹/

pang'ra /paŋ³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tent 帐篷 2) shelter; refuge
3) storehouse 储存房

pangcheuq /pak⁵⁵tɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 section or tube of bamboo used for storage 竹节

pangdaq /paŋ⁵³daŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 non-poisonous arrow (for crossbow) 没有毒的箭头

panggang /paŋ³¹gaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small wasp (whose hives hang under rocks or on tree branches, generally has only one or two young) 小石蜂 (窝挂在树枝或在石片下, 蜂片很小, 往往只有一两只幼儿)

panghuaq /pak⁵⁵x^waŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 means (of dealing with something) 办法 | Chinese loanword. 中文借词.

pangngai /paŋ³¹ŋai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 belt of rings made from waxed hemp threads, formerly worn by women around the waist 麻线做的环形腰带 (以前女性穿的) | *pangngai bang* metal rings through which the waxed threads passed to form a belt (on each side of the waist) 以前腰带的金属环

panteu /pat⁵⁵tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 seat; bench; chair (usually wood) 板凳; 凳子 | *na panteu do pvrong*. Sit down in the chair. 请你坐在凳子上. | Chinese loanword. 中文借词.

pap /pap⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) take down (from a high shelf) (从高架上往下) 搬移 2) lower; reduce 降低 | *kong pap* lower the price 降价

papsheu *vi* 不及物动 descend (从高处) 下

papal /pa³¹pal⁵³/ *n* 名 beetle 甲虫

papsheu /pap⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 go down; descend (from a high place) (从高处) 下 | *mvdo papsheu* get out of the car 下车 > **pap**

papu /pa³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ash 灰烬

paq /paŋ⁵⁵/ *num* 数 (one) half (of an animal) (一) 半 | Severed half of an animal after slicing down the middle of its body, separating forelegs and hindlegs. 从身体中间划开, 前腿和后腿各划一半.

par /par⁵⁵/ *n* 名 photograph 像; 相片

-par /par⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 time 时 | *chapar* in the past 以前

parbeup /par³¹bup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 alpha wolf; leader of the wolfpack 豺的头领 (个头在群里最大)

pardoq /par³¹doŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sudden mountain storm 山上突然发生的暴风雨、暴风雪 | Thought by some to be the reaction of mountain spirits to wrongdoing. 据说是因得罪山神而起.

partap /par³¹ta^p⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) record (audio and visual) 记录 2) photograph 照相

partei /par³¹tai⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 usually 经常 | *partei mv'ngaq* usually don't drink 经常不喝 |

parung /pa³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corral; pen; enclosure (for animals) 圈

parwa /par³¹wa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 jackal 豺狗

pateu /pa³¹tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 respond 回答

patkvteu /pat⁵⁵kə³¹tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 upend; turn upside down 颠倒; 倒立 | (四乡) **pattvteu** /pat⁵⁵tə³¹tu⁵⁵/

patoq /pa³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corral; pen 畜栏; 棚子 | *waq patoq* pig pen 猪圈 | *nungngua patoq* cattle shed (牛) 棚子

pattoq /pat⁵⁵təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) illegitimate child 私生子 2) hybrid; mongrel 杂种 | First Township. 一乡话.

pattung /pat⁵⁵tuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 traitor 叛徒 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词

pazvng /pa³¹zəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of lizard 蜥蜴

pe /pe⁵⁵/ *num* 数 numeral substitute 数字代替 | *gya pe huaq uzu tvkoq gol*. Let's dig this side first. 我们先挖这一边吧. | Used with a classifier before a noun in place of a numeral. 根量词用于名词之前代替数字.

***pei** /pəi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) male 男 2) father 父亲

Mvpei mvjvl *nprop* 专有名 female spirit 女神

Mvpei Pung *nprop* 专有名 deity 天帝

nvpei *n* 名 your father (你/你们的) 父亲

vngpei *n* 名 (his/her/their) father (他/她/他们的) 父亲

vpei *n* 名 (my/our) father (我/我们的) 父亲

peichvl /pəi³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 father and child 父子; 父女 | *vngne peichvl* those two, father and child 他们父子; 他们父女

Peidvm /pəi³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Peidam village 村名

pel /pel⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wall 壁; 墙壁

pen /pen⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) stick; paste (something sticky) 贴 (黏糊材料) 2) dab; smear 涂 | 还

pende /pen³¹də⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Tibetan monk, below the level of lama 藏传佛教僧侣

peng /peŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flat rice pounded after being fried 炒熟后舂成的扁米

penla /pen³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soldier 军人 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

penma /pen³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 beater: part of a loom, consisting of a piece of wood slipped in to pack the new weft threads tightly into the fabric 铺网机 (织布机的部分) | (一乡) **cenma** /cen⁵⁵ma⁵³/

peq₁ /pe²⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) skin; peel 皮 2) shell 壳 3) ear or spike (of wheat or other grain-producing plants) 穗

peq₂ /pe²⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stick; paste 贴; 粘 | *gya gya do peq sa*. Stick this up there. 这个要粘在这儿.

tvpeq *vt* 及物动 stick 粘

pet₁ /pet⁵⁵/ *v* 动 catch; capture 捕捉

pet₂ /pet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 long thin slice 长形的薄片 | *kampet* long, thin piece of bamboo 竹片 | (一乡) **cet** /cet⁵⁵/

petsheu /pet⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) crawl (of insects) (虫) 爬着 | *na hrei do bvling peqsheu*. There's an insect crawling on your foot. 你的脚上有虫. 2) approach; come near 附着

peu₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 afford (to buy) 买得起 | *vya kong kraq mvpeusheu*. That price is high, the two of us can't afford it. 那个价格贵, (我俩) 买不起.

tvpeu *vt* 及物动, *n* 名 compensate; compensation; compensation to the dead 补偿; 补偿物; 供奉亡魂的食物

peu₂ /pu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be worth money; be valuable 值钱 | *gya tvtei peu svra e*. This thing is very valuable. 这东西很值钱.

peui₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 recite; repeat from memory 背诵

peui₂ /pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn pest 玉米虫

Peui /pu⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 seventh-born male 老六 (男) | Term of address: Bijar. 称呼: Bijar.

peulu /pu³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cushion; pad 垫子

peung₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 book (一) 本 | *jvgye ti peung* one book 一本书 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

peung₂ /pu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be stupid 笨 | *unu peung* thick-headed 脑子笨

peup /pu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 scatter; sprinkle 撒 | *vng kvn'gyeu peup ra*. She's scattering vegetable seeds. 她在撒菜种.

peuq₁ /pu²⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be asleep (of a child) (孩子) 睡熟 | *nagoq beuq di*. The baby is sleeping. 孩子睡着了.

svpeuq *vt* 及物动 put child to sleep 使 (孩子) 入睡

peuq₂ /pu²⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be soft 软 2) *v* 动 macerate (soften food in liquid) 浸软 | (一乡) **piq** /pi²⁵⁵/

peur /pu⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 bowl 碗 2) *nclf* 名量 bowlful (一) 碗 > **peurkoq**

peurkoq /pu³¹ko²⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bowl (usually factory-made) 碗 (多指工厂制造的)

peurkoq mon /pu³¹ko²⁵⁵ mɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bowl divination 碗卜 | Bowl filled with water is thrown to see how it will land. 碗装满水被抛出, 看看如何落下.

peut₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tell; narrate 讲述; 告诉 | *vya vng le mvnpeut neu*. Don't tell her that. 那个 (事情) 别告诉她.

peut₂ /pu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 untie 解开 | *ko igyeuq pvpeeut rvt*. Untie that rope. 把那个绳子解开.

tvpeut *vt* 及物动 shake off 甩开

pi₁ /pi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 powder; flour 粉 | *brakyi pi* chili powder 辣椒粉 | (一乡) **ci** /tsi⁵⁵/

pi₂ /pi⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 have maggots 生蛆 | *sha pi mi pii*. The meat has maggots. 肉生蛆了. 2) *n* 名 maggot 蛆虫

pi₃ /pi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fart; flatulence 屁 | *pi vblvn pass gas* 放臭屁 | *ci vhu* | (一乡) **ci** /tsi⁵⁵/

***pi** /pi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) grandmother 奶奶 2) great-aunt 姨祖母; 姑祖母 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词.

nvpi₁ *n* 名 (your) grandmother; great-aunt (你/你们的) 奶奶; 姨祖母; 姑祖母

vngpi *n* 名 (his/her/their) grandmother; great-aunt (他/她/他们的) 奶奶; 姨祖母; 姑祖母

vpi *n* 名 (my/our) grandmother; great-aunt (我/我们的) 奶奶; 姨祖母; 姑祖母

picut /pi³¹tsut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flatulent person; person who farts a lot 屁多的人

picheu /pi³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ball (for sports) 篮球; 皮球 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

pili /pi³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 whistle 哨子

pili dur /pi³¹li⁵⁵ dur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of insect which likes the dry dust under houses 虫类, 喜欢在房子下面干灰尘里

ping /piŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 female reproductive organs; vagina 女生殖器 | (一乡) **peung** /puŋ⁵⁵/

pingkang /pik⁵⁵kaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 labia 阴唇 | (一乡) **peungkang** /puŋk⁵⁵kaŋ⁵⁵/

pise /pi³¹se⁵⁵/ *n* 名 competition 比赛 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

pit /pit⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) shut (door); turn off (cell phone) 关 (门) ; 关掉 | *nvpching pvpitsheu*. (You two) shut the door. (你俩) 把门关上. | *soji nvpit e*. Turn off the cell phone. 把手机关掉. 2) go numb 麻木 | *nga hrei pit*. My foot is numb. 我的脚麻木. | (一乡) **cit** /cit⁵⁵/

svpit *vt* 及物动 close book 合上 (书)

piyong /pi³¹jɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 erhu (two-stringed musical instrument played with a bow) 二胡

-pla /pla⁵⁵/ *n* 名 field 处 | *kampla* bamboo grove 生长大片竹子的地方 | *mvkyitpla* fritillary field 生长很多贝母的地方

plan /plan⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scatter (of clouds) (云) 散

plang /plaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) spirit 神 2) ghost 鬼 | Generic category for invisible beings. 无形生物的通用类别.

plangkvt /plak⁵⁵kat⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) spell; incantation 咒语 2) lie; falsehood 鬼话 | Literally "ghost language". 直译“鬼语”.

plaq₁ /plaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 stick (in a wok) 贴 | *pvleq²* *plaq* stick fry bread (in the wok for cooking) 把粑粑贴 (在锅里)

plaq₂ /plaŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be willing (to give) 舍得 (给) | *vng mi tvng sheu mvplaaq*. He's not willing to give up anything. 他什么也舍不得.

plat /plat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 put out; drive out; herd 放; 驱赶 | *vchit vra le nvplat lung sheu?* Where were the goats herded off to? 羊赶到哪儿了?

plet /plet⁵⁵/ *v* 动 water; irrigate 浇 | *vng kvn plet di*. She went to water the vegetables. 她去浇菜了.

pleup'lv'pleup /plup⁵⁵lɔ³¹plup⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 struggle and flap its wings (of a chicken) 鸡挣扎拍打翅膀 | *kaq pleup'lv'pleup wa ra, tvngkya pvgvng beu*. The chicken is struggling to flap its wings, go see what the matter is. 鸡在挣扎, 快去看看是怎么回事了. | Onomatopoeitic. 象声词.

plokwa /plɔk⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 with a plopping sound 扑通地 | *shvm ngang le plokwa gla di*. The knife fell into the water with a plop. 刀子扑通地掉到了水里. | Onomatopoeitic. 象声词.

plong₁ /plɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 pile up 堆 | *shing ko do pvplongsheu*. Pile up the wood over there. 把柴堆载那儿. | *lungplong* rock pile 石堆

plong₂ /plɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 mountain peak; snow-capped peak 雪峰; 山峰

plongbla /plɔŋ³¹bla⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual figurine in conical form, representing a mountain and its resident spirit 野禽塑像 (代表山和山神) | Cf. *gyai*, *gyonggu*, *shabla*.

plvng₁ /plɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 fry (in a wok over a fire) 火里做饭 | *zvguag pvpvngsheu*. You two fry the vegetables. (你俩) 炒菜.

plvng₂ /plɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 hear 听

pol /pɔl⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) pull up; pull out 拔 2) lift up (tree roots, rocks) 掀 (树根, 石块)

pom /pɔm⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 hug; hold in one's arms 抱 2) *nclf* 名量 bundle; sheaf (一) 捆

svpom *vt* 及物动 hug 使抱

pom'lom /pɔm³¹lɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

pon /pɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (government) official 官; 官员 2) chief; leader 领导 | Apparently from Tibetan *dpon*. 显然来自藏语的 *dpon*.

pong /pɔŋ⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 wind; coil (thread to make a loop) 绕 (线成团) 2) *nclf* 名量 skein (一) 盘 | *i ti pong a* skein of hemp thread 一盘麻线

pop /pɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo tube 竹筒

popo /pɔ³¹pɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spider 蜘蛛

popoce /pɔ⁵⁵pɔ⁵⁵tse⁵³/ *n* 名 cabbage 卷心菜; 菠菜菜 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

popsheu /pɔp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 grip (tightly with hands or feet) (用手脚紧紧) 抱住

poq /pɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) upend; turn over 翻; 翻转 2) change 变 3) translate 翻译 | *Gyakvt te pvpqoq*. Translate it into Chinese. 把它翻译到中文.

svpoq *vt* 及物动 develop 使变成

poqsheu /pɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) flip oneself over 翻 (身) 2) become; change into 变成 | *vngza kyi lokur ngvp wa vcvng poqsheu*. That's what he

had become: a person who could wolf down a whole big bamboo basket (of meat). 他成为了一个人能吃一大竹筐(肉)的人。 > **poq**

potlong /pɒt⁵⁵tɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 control; administrative responsibility (under the Guomindang) 控制; 管理 (国民党时期)

poza /pɒ³¹zə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo steamer 蒸笼

pra₁ /prə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 omen; sign 征兆; 预兆

pra₂ /prə⁵³/ *n* 名 winnowing pan, made of woven bamboo strips and used to cleanse and shake the grains 簸箕

pradoq /prə³¹də⁵⁵/ *n* 名 maleficent spirit, up in the high mountains 恶魔 (住在山上)

praki shin /prə³¹ki⁵⁵ ɕin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of grass (used as pigfeed) 田草 (猪食)

pralmang /prəl³¹məŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ally (other clans or families from whom one receives brides in marriage exchanges) 盟友 (传统婚姻交换制度, 其他娶女性的家族, 氏族)

pram /prəm⁵³/ *v* 动 sprinkle; spray 撒 (水) | *gya le ngang chuq pvpramsheu*. Sprinkle a little water here. 这儿撒点水.

prang /prəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chest 胸脯 | *prang vng'reu* breastbone (sternum) 胸骨

praq₁ /prə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cut (thatch etc. to make into bundles) 割 (成捆、成把的草、稻子) | *vng vji praq di*. He's going to cut thatch. 她去割茅草了.

praq₂ /prə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cliff; precipice 悬崖

prase /prə³¹se⁵³/ *n* 名 common people 老百姓

prase krong /prə³¹se⁵³ krɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 countryside (villages) 农村 | Literally "the common people's villages". 直译“老百姓的村子”.

prei /prəi⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be tough and durable (of thread or rope) (线、绳) 坚韧 | *gya cvri mvprei*. This string isn't durable. 这线不韧.

preu /pru⁵³/ *v* 动 pull off 拔出 (毛发) | *nganggyit mi dvgeui meul preu*. pull off dog hair with boiling water (用) 开水来拔出来狗毛

preup /pru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) sprinkle (water) 撒 2) sow seeds 播种 | (四乡) **prap** /prəp⁵⁵/

prot /prɒt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) rouse 叫醒 | (一乡) *kang te prot* rouse the tiger 叫醒老虎 2) pelt (with dirt or stones) (用土小石块) 打

pru /pru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 circular, chanted dance, usually around a fire 一种载歌载舞的舞蹈 | *kyeumpru* house dance 家舞

pruqpruq /pru⁵⁵pru⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be ashen; bloodless (气色、脸色) 灰白; 无血色地 | *vng mvr pruqpruq kya*. He's ashen. 他气色不好.

prvn /prən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 bind; tie up 系; 拴 | *gya mi pvprvnsheu*. You two use this to tie it up. (你俩) 用这个拴上. | Used in slightly different contexts from chin. 根 chin 比起来, 用在稍微不同的情况下

svprvn *vt* 及物动 tie 系 (结子)

prvt /prət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) welcome; receive (a guest) 接待 | *lambroq prvt sheu mvnsou*. You don't know how to welcome friends. (你) 朋友也不会接待. 2) have relations 交往

prvtsheu *vi* 不及物动 communicate 联系

prvtsheu /prət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 communicate; be in touch 联系 | *vng nga le mvprvtsheu ra*. He didn't communicate with me. 他没跟我联系. > **prvt**

pu₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 owl 猫头鹰

pu₂ /pu⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 rot 腐烂 2) *vi* 不及物动 be rotten; be decayed 腐朽 3) *vi* 不及物动 be foul; be smelly 臭 | *pusiq* foul rotten smell 腐臭味

svpu *vt* 及物动 rot 使腐烂

pung /puŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 open up (something with a cover) 打开 (瓶子筒盖) | *gya pvpuung rvt*. Open this up. 把这个打开.

Pung /puŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 first-born male 老大 (男)

Pung'lung /puŋ³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 dog name 狗名

punggong /puŋ³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

Punggyet /puŋ³¹ɕet⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 dog name 狗名 | Typically first-born. 平时头生.

pungket /puk⁵⁵ket⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

punin /pu³¹nin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 navel; belly button 肚脐 | (四乡) **puri** /pu³¹ri⁵⁵/

punin beuq /pu³¹nin⁵⁵ bui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 placenta 胎盘 | (四乡) **puri beuq** /pu³¹ri⁵⁵ bui⁵⁵/

puq₁ /pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 steam; boil (especially alcohol) 蒸; 煮 | *vng neu puq ra*. He's boiling alcohol. 他在蒸酒.

puq₂ /pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bore; drill (a small hole) 钻 (空)

puq₃ /pu⁵⁵/ *nclt* 名量 roll; length (of cloth) (一) 幅; (一) 团 | *gyoq ti puq* a roll of cloth 一幅布

puru /pu³¹ru⁵³/ *n* 名 umbilical cord 脐带

putvk /pu³¹tək⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small owl 一种小体型的猫头鹰

pv- /pə³¹/, /pə³¹/ *v* 动 imperative 命令式 | *nagoq kraq pasv'iip*. Quick, make the child go to sleep. 你快让 (使) 孩子睡觉. | *chuq patvkeuk rang*. You pull me a little. 你拉我一下. | *pvdī ra*. Come over here. 你过来. | *pa-* is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. *pa-* 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前. | (四乡) **nv-** /nə³¹-/

pv'nga /pə³¹ŋa⁵³/ *num* 数 five (5) 五

pv'nga cal /pə³¹ŋa⁵³ tsal⁵⁵/ *num* 数 fifty (50) 五十

pvbi /pə³¹bi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of small flying squirrel 一种飞鼠

pvcaq /pə³¹tsa⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 sieve; sifter 筛子 2) *v* 动 sieve; sift 筛

pvcheup /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be sour 酸 2) *n* 名 (Chinese-style) pickled vegetables 酸菜

pvchiq₁ /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bird (small birds in particular) 鸟 (尤其小鸟) | (一乡) **pvcheuq** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/

pvchiq₂ /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 kindle; ignite 点 (火) | *tvmi papvchiq*. You light the fire. 你点火. > **chiq₁** | (一乡) **pvcheuq** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/

pvchiq dvgong /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵ də³¹gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 beak; bill (of a bird) 鸟喙 | (一乡) **pvcheuq dvgong** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵ də³¹gɔŋ⁵³/

pvchiq dvng /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 bird's nest 鸟窝 | (一乡) **pvcheuq dvng** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁵³/

pvchiq leum /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵ lum⁵³/ *n* 名 bird egg 鸟蛋 | (一乡) **pvcheuq leum** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵ lum⁵³/

pvchiqchvl /pə³¹tɕi⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 1) baby bird 小鸟 2) small bird 体型小的鸟 | (一乡) **pvcheuqchvl** /pə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/

pvdeu /pə³¹du⁵³/ *v* 动 1) like 喜欢 | *kei pvdeu* like to eat 喜欢吃 2) feel the urge (to go to the bathroom) 想 (大小便)

pvdu /pə³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) nephew (brother's son or wife's sister's son) (我/我们的) 侄子 2) (my/our) niece (brother's daughter or wife's sister's daughter) (我/我们的) 侄女 3) (my/our) first cousin once removed (child of female cousin) 姨表兄弟的子女

pvdvl /pə³¹dəl⁵³/ *n* 名 1) earthworm 蚯蚓 2) fish bait 鱼饵 | *pvdvl pvkoq beu*. You go look for the bait. 你去找下鱼饵. | (四乡) **bvdvl** /bə³¹dəl⁵³/

pvdvm /pə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 measure (whether a length is correct, or whether two lengths are equal) 量 (长短是否合适, 一致)

pvdvng /pə³¹dɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of wild pheasant, largest in size, lives in the mountains 山鸡, 一种高山上的野雉, 比鸡略大

pvgol /pə³¹gəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chore (household duty) 家务 | *pvgol dur* work in the fields (planting corn) 做农业 (种玉米)

pvggran /pə³¹gran⁵⁵/ *n* 名 salamander 四脚蚊

pvgu /pə³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

pvgu netoq /pə³¹gu⁵⁵ ne³¹tɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

pvgu shu /pə³¹gu⁵⁵ ɕu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

pvgui /pə³¹g^{wi}ɕi⁵³/ *n* 名 fox 狐狸

Pvguila /pə³¹g^{wi}ɕi⁵³la⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Paguila village 布伟腊 (村名)

pvgung /pə³¹guŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bent 弯曲

pvgya /pə³¹ja⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishing net 鱼网 | Different from *cheu*, can be left overnight and pulled up the next morning. 跟 *cheu* 不同, 可以留下过夜, 第二天早上拉升. | (四乡) **pvya** /pə³¹ja⁵⁵/

pvgyai /pə³¹jai⁵³/ *v* 动 spit out 吐 (含在嘴里的东西)

pvgyeu /pə³¹ju⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 intestines 肠子 2) *v* 动 feel nauseous 想 (呕吐) | *vng duduq pvgyeu wa*. He says he's feeling nauseous. 他说他想吐 (恶心).

pvgyeu cvng /pə³¹ju⁵⁵ tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sausage 灌肠 | Made from intestines. 从肠子做的.

pvgyong /pə³¹jɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 neck (front) 脖子 | (四乡) **pvying** /pə³¹jɔŋ⁵³/

pvgyu₁ /pə³¹ju⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be born 生 (育) | *waqkyeng pvgyu luung*. The piglet was just born. 小猪生了.

pvgyu₂ /pə³¹ju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large bird 一种大鸟 | *pvgyu dvbvng* "stupid pvgyu" (a particular sub-species) pvgyu 的种类

pvgyuk /pə³¹juk⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large bird, active by night, dark in color, slightly bigger than a pigeon 一种夜间活动的大鸟, 黑色, 比鸽子略大

pvgyuk wa /pə³¹juk⁵⁵ wə⁵³/ *n* 名 snowstorm; rainstorm 暴风雪；暴风雨

pvhrvl /pə³¹xrəl⁵³/ *n* 名 gizzard (禽的) 胃

pvhrvm /pə³¹xrəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thatched building 茅屋；草棚

pvja /pə³¹ʒa⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 measure with distance between thumb to middle finger 用手来扎长度 (从拇指指尖到中指指尖) 2) *nclf* 名量 | *ti pvja*

pvjul /pə³¹ʒul⁵³/ *n* 名 type of small, wild rodent, with a little mouth 老鼠 (体型最小的, 嘴尖)

pvjung /pə³¹ʒuŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 pile; stack (fine-grained items) 堆 (颗粒细小的东西) | *tabong gya lok pvjung ning*. I'm piling up the corn here. 我把玉米堆这儿吧。 2) *nclf* 名量 pile 堆 | *lit ti pvjung* a pile of fertilizer 一堆肥料

pvka /pə³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bitter buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum* (L.) Gaertn) 荞麦

pvka pi /pə³¹ka⁵⁵ pi⁵³/ *n* 名 bitter buckwheat flour 苦荞面

pvkachvl /pə³¹ka⁵⁵təɫ⁵³/ *n* 名 kind of bitter buckwheat (a little bit sweet) 一种荞麦 (一点甜)

Pvkralong /pə³¹kra⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Pakra river valley 布卡旺河流 (三乡)

Pvkrawang /pə³¹kra⁵³wəŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Pukrawang village 布卡旺 (三乡村名)

pvla₁ /pə³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 spirit; soul 灵魂 | *gya pvla neu ko vcvng pvla e*. This spirit is that that person's soul. 这个灵魂是那个人的灵魂。 | Vital principle thought to accompany all living beings, the disappearance of which brings about death. 被认为陪众生的活力, 消失的话就死了。

pvla₂ /pə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) poison (aconite) 毒 2) poison arrow 毒箭

pvla₃ /pə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 yeast for fermenting alcohol 一种酵母 | Cf. sheungshi, sheungka.

pvla₄ /pə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 coward 草乌

pvlai /pə³¹lai⁵³/ *n* 名 tongue 舌头

pvlap /pə³¹lap⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 leaf; page (一) 页 ; 张 | *jvgye ti pvlap* one piece of paper 一张纸

pvlaq /pə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 great-grandchild 曾孙

pvleq /pə³¹le⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cake; fry bread 饼 ; 粑粑 | Made with different types of flour, usually kneaded in a pan without grease and then cooked in the ash around the

fire, leaning against the tripod. 用不同类型面粉制作, 通常在无油脂盘中揉好, 靠在三脚架在周围的火灰烧好。

Pvleup /pə³¹lu⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Paleup (First Township village) 白丽 (一乡村名) 2) *nprop* 专有名 Paleup clan 白丽家族

pvli /pə³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) grandchild 孙子 | *pvlipvlaq* descendants 后代 2) grandnephew; grandniece 侄孙女 ; 侄外孙

pvlimei /pə³¹li⁵⁵məi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) granddaughter 孙女 2) grandniece 侄孙女

pvlipai /pə³¹li⁵⁵pəi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) grandson 孙子 2) grandnephew 侄外孙

pvlon /pə³¹lɔn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 debt 债 | *pvlon vdvvm* owe a debt 欠 (债务)

pvm /pəm⁵³/ *v* 动 soak; steep (in water) 泡 (液体里) | *ngang le chuq pvpam*. Soak it in water a bit. 在水里泡一下。

pvma /pə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) woman 女人 2) wife 妻子 | *pvma svtu* ask for a woman's hand in marriage 求婚 | *pvma dvjon* provide a dowry for the bride 提供嫁妆 | *pvma tpeu* pay matrimonial compensation (to the bride's family) 支付彩礼

pvni₁ /pən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be useful 对 (人) 有用 | *vng tvng sheu mvpvni*. He's not useful to me at all. 他 (对我) 什么用处也没有。

pvni₂ /pən⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 type 种类 | *bakuar vpvni vpvni vl* there are many types of butterflies 蝴蝶有好几种 2) *nclf* 名量 | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

pvneq /pə³¹ne⁵⁵/ *n* 名 potbelly 油肚

pvng₁ /pən⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 1) under; down; bottom 下 ; 下面 ; 下方 | *sara pvng do tvng e?* What's under the table? 桌子下是什么 ? 2) back 后 ; 后面 | (一乡) **jap** /ʒap⁵⁵/

pvng₂ /pən⁵³/ *v* 动 start; begin; initiate (开始) 做 ; 干 | *vng gyoq pvng ra*. She is starting to weave. 她开始做 (织) 布了。 | (四乡) *nvm za pa*. It's about to rain. 快要下雨。 | (四乡) **pa** /pa⁵³/

pvng- /pən³¹/ *v* 动 inchoative (be about to) 会 ; 将要 | *nga Bvngpot le di pvngwang*. I am going to Bapo. 我要去巴坡。 | (四乡) **dvvm** /dəm⁵⁵/

pvngmvr /pəŋ³¹mər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 granary; barn 粮仓 |
Usually raised slightly above the ground, constructed of wood to be as hermetically sealed as possible and accessed by a small door. 通常略高于地面，木头做的，密封，通过小门进入。

pvngneu /pəŋ³¹nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) fog 雾 2) mist

pvngpeut /pək⁵⁵pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) joint 关节 | *pvngpeut za* arthritis 关节病 2) knee; kneecap 膝盖

pvngpvng /pək⁵⁵pəŋ⁵³/ *adv* 副 in detail; systematically 一五一十；按照顺序

pvngzi /pəŋ³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mountain rodent 山鼠 (生活在山尖地带)

pvnsheu /pət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 pull out (hair) 拔 (头发)

pvnm₁ /pə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) smell 闻 2) catch the smell of 嗅到 3) be foul or smelly 臭

pvnm₂ /pə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild boar 野猪

pvnvng /pə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 accumulate; save (money) 积攒；积累 | *ngul nvnggvn papvvnvngsheu*. You two should save up some money. 你俩好好攒钱。

pvr /pər⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dangle from mouth 衔着 | *vya neu* do *mvnpvr neu*. Don't have that hanging out of your mouth. 那个别衔在嘴里。| *neuigong do sha pvr* have meat dangling from you the mouth 嘴里含肉

pvrqsheu *v* 动 dangle from mouth 衔着

svpvr *vt* 及物动 stuff in mouth 使衔

pvra /pə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 twin 双胞胎

Pvrai /pə³¹rai⁵³/ *top* 地名 Parai (First Township village) 白来 (一乡村名)

pvr_{al} /pə³¹ral⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) partner 伙伴 2) relative by marriage (e.g. two unrelated men marrying sisters) 娶同一家族或家庭女子的男子

pvram₁ /pə³¹ram⁵⁵/ *n* 名 top of a mountain ridge 山梁上

pvram₂ /pə³¹ram⁵³/ *n* 名 rib 肋骨

pvreq /pə³¹rɛŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fear; be afraid 害怕；怕 | *na nga le pvreq mvgol*. Don't be afraid. 你不用怕。

pvreq chet /pə³¹rɛŋ⁵⁵ tɕet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 coward 胆小的人

pvreq lu /pə³¹rɛŋ⁵⁵ lu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 frighten 使害怕；吓唬 | *vng le pvreq pvl_u*. You're frightening him a bit. (你)吓唬他(一下)。

pvreu /pə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo rat (Rhizomys, large in size) 竹鼠 (体型很大)

pvreum /pə³¹rum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 prick; pierce (skin and flesh) (嵌入皮肉的) 刺

pvri /pə³¹ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 kudzu vine root (Pueraria lobata) 葛根 | Famine food, now usually pig feed. 饥荒食物，现在喂猪的。

pvroq /pə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird similar in size to a pigeon 一种鸽子般大的鸟

pvrqsheu /pər⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 dangle from mouth (cigarette, pen etc) 衔着 (在嘴巴里) > **pvr**

pvru /pə³¹ru⁵³/ *v* 动 be raring (to fight) 想 (挨打) | *svt napvru e?* You want to fight? 你想挨打吗?

pvrung /pə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mountain valley 山谷

pvsa₁ /pə³¹sa⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 marker; sign (for later recognition) (用于以后辨认的) 标记 | *pvsa chuq wang ning*. I'm putting a little marker (where I'm burying something). 我 (在埋东西的地方) 做一点标记吧。 2) *v* 动 mark up 标记 3) *vi* 不及物动 be clear (事态) 明朗；清楚 || *ngvplaq teui kei mvkei me sheu mapvsa*. Whether the fish will start biting in a little while or not still isn't clear. 鱼要不要吃还不清楚。

pvsa₂ /pə³¹sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 reaction 反应

pv_{sai} /pə³¹sai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be red; orange 红；橙 2) be turn red 发红

pv_{saisai} /pə³¹sai⁵⁵sai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be very red 红红的 | *pv_{saisai} gyoq* very red clothing 红红的衣服

pv_{saq} /pə³¹saŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 itch 痒 | *nga geu pvsvk*. My back itches. 我背痒。 2) *n* 名 ringworm (itchy skin disease) 癣 (一种瘙痒的皮肤病)

pv_{seu} /pə³¹su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) flour (of corn or barley) 面粉 2) stir-fried noodles 炒面 | Eaten directly on the hand or spoon while drinking butter tea, similar to Tibetan tsampa. 直接食用手或勺子一边吃一边喝着酥油茶，类似于西藏的糌粑。

pv_{seur} /pə³¹sur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 administrative responsibility for tax collection, in former times 税务 (古代)

pv_{sheu} /pə³¹ɕu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of small bird, blue-green in color, active in groups 一种成群活动的青色的小鸟

pv_{sheu} pu /pə³¹ɕu⁵³ pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 owl (small in size, similar to a sparrow) 猫头鹰 (体形很小，约麻雀般大小)

pvshi /pə³¹ci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mouse (relatively large) 老鼠 (体型较大, 生活在管道)

pvshin /pə³¹cin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 liver 肝 | *pvshin do mvgvm* feel bad 感觉不好 | (一乡) **pvhin** /pə³¹xin⁵⁵/

pvshin nvpcha /pə³¹cin⁵⁵ nəp⁵⁵tə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 internal organs 内脏 (总称)

pvshin sei /pə³¹cin⁵⁵ səi⁵⁵/ be jealous 吃醋 | Literally "be spicy in the liver". 直译“肝子辣”。

pvshing /pə³¹ciŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be green 绿 ; 青 2) show green 呈绿色 3) be turn green 变绿 | Also includes blue (in First Township). 也包括蓝色 (一乡话) . | (一乡) **pvsheung** /pə³¹ciuŋ⁵³/

pvshingshing /pə³¹ciŋ⁵⁵ciŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be very green 绿绿的 | *pvshingshing gyoq* very green clothing 绿绿的衣服 | (一乡) **pvsheungsheung** /pə³¹ciuk⁵⁵ciuŋ⁵³/

pvsiq pvsai /pə³¹siŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹sai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be rosy; ruddy (complexion) (气色) 红润 | (一乡) **pvseuq pvsai** /pə³¹suiŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹sai⁵⁵/

pvsong /pə³¹sɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of blue-green bird, with a tail separated like a swallow's tail 一种青色的鸟, 尾巴分开像燕尾

pvsu /pə³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 largest type of flying squirrel 最大的飞鼠

pvsu peun /pə³¹su⁵³ puən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flying squirrel fur (while still alive) 飞鼠皮

pvsung /pə³¹suŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 yellow weasel 黄鼠狼

pvsvm /pə³¹səm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 recall; think of; call to mind 回忆起 ; 记起 ; 想起 | *mit mapvsvm* worry about someone (对别人) 担心

pvt /pət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pull (trigger) 扣 (扳机) 2) reset (open device) to its original state 使张着的机关恢复原状

pvta /pə³¹ta⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 little span 小拊 2) *nclf* 名量 little span (unit of measurement from thumb to little finger) (一) 小拊 (从拇指指尖到小指指尖)

pvtin /pə³¹tin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 honeycomb 蜂巢

pvtol /pə³¹təl⁵³/ *n* 名 type of gray-colored bird that appears in winter 一种灰色冬季出现的鸟

pvtsvmvt /pət⁵⁵sə³¹mət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of insect (with a mottled body) 一种虫 (身有花斑)

pvtvng /pə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 squirrel 松鼠

pvwvm /pə³¹wəm⁵³/ *n* 名 quail 鹌鹑 | (四乡) **poloq** /pə³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/

pvzung /pə³¹zuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of deuttai (rodent) 一种野鼠

pya₁ /p³¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mock; make fun of (by imitating someone's actions or noises) (模仿动作、声音) 嘲笑 | *vng nga le pya ra*. She's making fun of me. 她在嘲笑我。

pya₂ /p³¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pheasant 野鸡 ; 雉

pya₃ /p³¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 designate someone to scare animals and birds away from crops nearly ready to harvest 庄稼快成熟时派专人在地里驱赶偷吃庄稼的飞禽野兽 | *pya wa* scarecrow 稻草人

pyaq /p³¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 break with both hands 掰下 (碎屑)

pyar /p³¹ɑ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pour out 使泻落 2) flow down; fall (of a waterfall) 泻下 ; (瀑布) 泻落 | *ngang pyarsheu do*. place where water flows down 水泻落处 (有瀑布的地方) .

pyeu /p³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 penis; male genitalia 男性生殖器 | (一乡) **ceu** /cu⁵⁵/

pyong /p³¹ɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 float; drift (of snow) (雪) 飘 | *tvwvn pyong ra*. The snow is floating (falling). 飘 (下) 雪了。

pyoyang /p³¹ɔ³¹jaŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 praise; commend 表扬 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词。

R r

ra₁ /ra³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) venitive deictic (towards the speaker) 来 (动作向心) | *pvdī ra*. (You) come over here. 你过来。 | *nga vdoi ding rang ning*. I'll come back in a little while. 我过一会儿过来。 | *u na'vdeup*

rang. I hit my head. 撞了我的头了。 2) mirative (eye-witness discovery by sight, touch etc.) 发现体 (亲眼目睹的视觉、触觉) | *vng tvng geuq ra?* (You heard him) say what? (你听到) 他说什么了 ? |

vng gyoq jvl ra. (I see that) he is washing clothes. (我发现) 他正在洗衣服。| *tvtei sison ra* very interesting 有趣极了 | Used with imperative to sound more polite. 跟命令式同时使用更礼貌。

ra₂ /ra⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) put down; set down 放置 2) leave behind; hand down 留下 3) receive; accept 收

ra₃ /ra⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 group (animals) (一) 群 (动物) | *kaq ti ra* a brood of chickens 一窝鸡

ra₄ /ra⁵³/ *v* 动 shoulder 耸肩 | *ra kya shrug* 耸肩

-ra /ra⁵³/ *n* 名 plural (+) for moveable things (humans, animals) 群 | *vchitra* flock of sheep 羊群

ra'plvng /ra³¹pləŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 shoulder blade; scapula 肩胛骨

Rai /rai⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 eighth-born male 老八 (男)

raiki /rai³¹ki⁵³/ *n* 名 red panda 金狗; 小熊猫 | (一乡) *raiki* /rai³¹ci⁵³/

ral /ral⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 arrange warp (before weaving, to ensure colors will come in the right order) 搭配 (经线)

rali /ra³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 armpit 腋下

ram /ram⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 walk across (on a slope in a horizontal direction) (在坡上朝横行方向) 走 2) *v* 动 be horizontal 横 3) *nclf* 名量 line; row (of houses) (一) 排 (房子) | *ngvplaq vng'ram vng'ram* row after row of fish 一排一排的鱼

rang /raŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be stuck (in the throat, e.g. a piece of hard food or a thorn) (被硬的食物或刺) 卡 (喉咙) | *ngvplaqreu mi nvrang rang*. A fishbone is stuck (in my throat). 鱼刺卡我 (喉咙) 了。

ranung /ra³¹nun⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Chinese sorghum 高粱

rap /rap⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 generation (一) 代 | *ti rap* generation 一代 (人) | *charap* ancient times 古代 | *ti rap lambroq* lifelong friend 一辈子的朋友 | *nga ti rap* my lifetime (generation) 我这一代

raq₁ /raŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 weave; knit (particularly the motion of the feet on the loom) 织 (布) | *vng gyoq raq ra*. She's knitting clothing. 她在织布。

raq₂ /raŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lead 铅

raqsheu /raŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 have; possess 拥有 | *nga chvmmra vni gyoq, nagoq ti gyoq (raqshing)*. I have two kids and one baby. 我有两个小孩子, 一个

娃娃。

rashet /ra³¹ɕet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ear (of grain) 穗 | *tabong rashet* corn tassel 玉米穗

rei /rɛi⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be toothed; serrated 有齿 | *vng'rei vl shinlv* serrated (plant) leaves 带齿的草叶

rel /rɛl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 burn; set fire (particularly swidden) 烧 | (四乡) *tvmi ren* commit arson 纵火 | (四乡) **ren** /rɛn⁵³/

ren /rɛn⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be opportune; ripe (moment) (时机) 成熟

reng₁ /rɛŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tear 撕; 使裂 | *vng mi jvgye reeng di*. He tore the book. 他撕了书。| *vng vsham gyoq reng*. She is tearing the clothing (down). 她在撕坠下的衣服。

reng₂ /rɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 roof beam; rafter 梁

rep /rɛp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) get up; stand up 站; 站立 | *na vya do mvnrep neu*. Don't stand there. 你别站那儿。| *unai rep* hair stands up 头发站立 2) stay upright

svrep *vt* 及物动 erect 竖立

req /rɛ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) slaughter; butcher 宰; 宰杀 | *waq req* slaughter a pig 杀猪 2) strangle 勒死

reqsheu *vi* 不及物动 hang oneself 上吊

reqsheu /rɛ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 hang oneself (suicide) 上吊 > **req**

reqshi /rɛ⁵⁵ɕi⁵³/ *n* 名 thank you 谢谢 | *na le reqshi wang*. I thank you. 我谢谢你。

Retan /rɛ³¹tan⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Retan clan 家族名

Retan'gong /rɛ³¹tan⁵⁵gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Retan mountain slope 山坡名

reul /ruɪ⁵³/ *v* 动 crumple; collapse into a heap 弄垮 (成堆物)

reum₁ /ruɪ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop down (big tree) 砍 (倒大树) | *vng shing reum ra*. He is chopping down trees. 他在砍树。

reum₂ /ruɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 infectious disease (domestic animals) 瘟疫 | *dvgeui reum* dog disease 狗瘟

reum₃ /ruɪ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) finish (a bowel movement) (大便) 解完 | *nga tvntaq mvreum*. I still haven't finished (going to the bathroom). 我还没解好 (大便)。2) dissolve 解好

reung /ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 longevity; long life 长寿

reup₁ /rup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pick (fruit, flowers) 摘 (果子、花) | *vng seum reup di*. He's going to pick peaches. 他去摘桃子了。 2) catch 捕捉 | *bvling reup* catch worms 捉捉虫

reup₂ /rup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 forge (iron) 打 (铁) | *vng shvm reup ra*. He's forging iron. 他在打铁。

reuq /ruŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scratch lightly (at an itch) 挠 (痒)

reusheu /ru⁵⁵ɕur³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 berate unfairly; take one's pain or anger out on someone (who doesn't deserve it) (因疼痛或某种原因) 迁怒于 | *vng nga le reusheu*. He's berating me unfairly. 他迁怒于我。

svreusheu *v* 动 berate unfairly 迁怒于

reut /rut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 take apart (a house) 拆 (房子) | *vngning kyeum reut ra*. They're taking apart the house. 他们在拆房子。

reuzung /ru³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ditch; trench 沟

ri₁ /ri³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) experiential (aspect) 过 (曾经经历某种事情) | *gya vng kei mvri*. He has never eaten this. 这个他没吃过。 2) non-visual perfective (took place at night, unseen by speaker) 夜间发生 (非亲眼意义) | *toigyaq ngang taai ri*. Last night the water (in the river) rose. 昨夜 (江) 水上涨了。(Compare with ip. 与 ip 相比。)

ri₂ /ri⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 bear; carry on one's back 背 | *mit do ri* memorize 背下来 2) *nclf* 名量 load (on one's back) (一) 背 | *shing ti ri* a load of wood 一背柴

ri₃ /ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 odor; scent (of a person or animal) (人或动物身上) 气味

ri rvdaq /ri⁵³ rə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild animals; game 猎物 | Cf. mvli sha.

ring /riŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 reek (of burning) 有 (烧焦的难闻的气味) | *tvng ring raq e?* What's that smell? 是什么味道? | *tvmi ring sa* fire smell 火的原味 | (一乡)

reung /ruŋ⁵⁵/

ringgong /riŋ³¹gəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 roof beam 屋梁 | (一乡)

reunggong /ruŋ³¹gəŋ⁵³/

ro /rə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) set down 放置 2) leave behind 留下 *gya pvro*. Leave it behind. 留下吧。 *lama kaba ro lvgit* the words left behind by the lama 喇嘛留下话的故事 3) receive 收 Agentive non-first person. 非第一人称,

强调式。 > Irregularly Inflected Form 屈折变体 **ra₂**

rol /rəl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bump (a wound) 碰 (伤口) | *binma nvrol rang*. I bumped my wound (and made it sore). 我的伤口被碰 (疼) 了。

rombuchi /rəm³¹bu⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 elephant 大象 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词。

rong /rəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) sit 坐 | *gya do pvrang*. You sit here. 你坐这儿。 2) inhabit; settle 住 3) live (one's days) 过 (日子) 4) be present 在 | *nga vya vlang mvrang*. I wasn't there at the time. 我那个时候不在了。

svrong *vt* 及物动 set down 使坐

rop /rəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) beat up 敲打 2) play (a game) 打 (篮球) | *picheu rop* play a ball game (e.g. badminton) 拍球 3) call (phone); dial 打 (电话) | *vmi le nvroop?* Who are you calling (on the phone)? 你给谁打 (电话) 的?

roq /rəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dig (trough, ditch) 挖 (槽、沟) | *gya do chuq pvrooq*. Dig a little here. 这儿挖一点。 | *kongroq roq* dig a trench 挖 (沟)

ru₁ /ru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) chisel 凿 2) incise 刻 | *bvngtuq ru* draw a tattoo 做文身

ru₂ /ru⁵³/ *v* 动 be allergic (to plants or insects) (虫、草使人) 过敏

ru₃ /ru⁵³/ *v* 动 hex; curse (through witchcraft) (巫师作法) 害 (人)

ruq /ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ditch 沟

ruzi /ru³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of mountain rodent (which lives in mountain passes) 山鼠的一种 (生活在高寒山区)

rv'ngeui /rə³¹ŋui⁵³/ *v* 动 nod off; doze (while sitting) (坐着) 瞌睡

Rv'ngu /rə³¹ŋu⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Ra'ngu clan 家族名

rv'ung /rə³¹uŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 high elevation area 山上 | As opposed to river valleys where most people now live, mountain areas are usually used for farming, gathering, and other productive activities. 与河谷居住区相对的, 通常是干农活, 采集等生产活动的去处。

rvbuq /rə³¹bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 festering wound (化脓的) 伤口

rvchi /rə³¹tɕi⁵³/ *v* 动 investigate; look into (reason) 追究; 追究 (话); 探问 (原由)

rvda /rə³¹da⁵³/ *v* 动 call after; call out for (呼唤着) 寻找 | *vng vmi rvda e?* Who is she searching for? 她在找谁?

rvdaq /rə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hunting spirit 猎神

rvdaq sha /rə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ ɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 game; the meat of hunted animals 猎物的肉

rvgong₁ /rə³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 rabbit 兔子 | Tibetan loanword. 藏语借词.

rvgong₂ /rə³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flood season (江水) 汛期

rvkang /rə³¹kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large fish 大鱼

rvkol /rə³¹kɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pick up; gather 拾; 捡 | *vng shing rvkol ra*. He's gathering wood. 他在捡柴.

rvkot /rə³¹kɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird which appears in winter, resembles a sparrow but bigger, active in huge groups numbering in the thousands 一种冬季出现的鸟, 外表像麻雀, 但体型较大, 成群活动, 可多达上万只

rvla₁ /rə³¹la⁵³/ *v* 动 call (of a hen before laying an egg) (母鸡下蛋前) 叫

rvla₂ /rə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 song 歌曲

rvlei /rə³¹lai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) switch; change 换 | *gya tvrung meun ra laqrulai*. This pillar has rotted through, switch it. 这个柱子腐烂了, 换掉. | *gyoq rvlei* change clothes 换衣服 2) correct; fix (a mistake) 改正 (错误)

rvli /rə³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish that always live in a particular river tributary 在江河的支流上固定居住的鱼

rvlvng /rə³¹lɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bamboo (used in hunting because of its sharpness, said to be poisonous) 一种有毒的竹子

rvm /rəm⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be enough, sufficient or complete (数目) 齐全 | *kaq mrvrm*. There are not enough chickens. 鸡不全了 (数目不够). | *vngza rvm vngji* harvest time 收获的时间 2) *v* 动 make sufficient by adding (to the original number) (在原有的数目上) 加 | *ngei gya rvm ning*. I'm adding this one. 我加上这个.

rvmei₁ /rə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 large river 江

rvmei₂ /rə³¹məi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 recollect (out loud) 想来说 | *vng vya rvmei ra*. He recollected it out loud. 他想来说了.

Rvmeipvng /rə³¹məi⁵³pəŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Rameipang 日迈巴 | *Rvmeipvng vcvng* "downriver people" (impolite) 下游的人 (不礼貌) | Present-day Maku, "bottom of the river". 现在的马库 (江下).

rvmeut /rə³¹mɯt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cloud 云 | *rvmeut ti pong* one cloud 一朵云

rvmoq /rə³¹mɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 heart 心脏

rvmu₁ /rə³¹mu⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 draw (design) 画; 描 2) *n* 名 drawing 画

rvmu₂ /rə³¹mu⁵³/ *n* 名 digging stick, used for planting and collecting tubers 挖棍 (用于种植和收集块茎)

rvmusha /rə³¹mu⁵³ɕa⁵³/ *n* 名 type of medicinal plant 黄精果 (一种药材)

rvmvng /rə³¹məŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bamboo shoots 竹笋 2) bamboo 竹子 | More common in Fourth Township. 通常在四乡话.

rvmvng dung /rə³¹məŋ⁵⁵ duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 section of bamboo used as container 竹筒

rvna₁ /rə³¹na⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 rest 休息 | *gya do chuq rvnashin*. Let's rest a bit here (the two of us). 我俩在这儿休息一会儿. 2) *v* 动 pause 停 | *marvna rvm za* rain nonstop 不断的下雨 3) *velf* 动量 a little while 一会儿

rvna₂ /rə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 designated resting place (on the side of the road) (路边固定的) 休息处

rvnaq /rə³¹naŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be deep (volume) 深 | *gya ngang rvnaq ra*. The water is deep here. 这水很深.

rvnei /rə³¹nəi⁵³/ *n* 名 putty; type of sticky substance pasted onto branches to catch birds, made from fruit peel 一种用野果皮加工成的粘性物, 涂在树枝上用于捕鸟

rvng /rəŋ⁵³/ *pro* 代 first-person plural inclusive (we) 咱们 | *rvng mvli* our area (within sight) 我们的地方 | *rvng mvli vcvng* insider, local 本地人

rvngdung /rəŋ³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 Chinese yam (Dioscorea opposita) 山药

rvngkong /rək⁵⁵kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 millstone base (for collecting) 石磨底盘

rvngsheu /rək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 feel capable (used with the negative, often because of illness or exhaustion) (因疾病, 劳累) 感觉能做 (用于否定句)

rvngtaq /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 millstone (磨面的) 石磨 | *ngang rvngtaq* watermill 水磨 | (一乡) *lata* /la⁵⁵ta⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **langtaq** /lak⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/

rvngtaq meq /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵ mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small hole in a millstone, into which cereals are packed for grinding 磨的上盘上装粮食的小孔

rvngtaq ping /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵ piŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small hole in a millstone which links the base and the upper section with a spindle 磨的上盘与底盘的固定轴结合的小洞 | (一乡) **rvngtaq peung** /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵ puŋ⁵⁵/

rvngtaq pyeu /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵ pju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wooden spindle in the middle of a millstone 磨的底盘中间的固定轴

rvngtaq sung /rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵ suŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 millstone handle 磨的把手

rvngtong nvm /rək⁵⁵təŋ⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 winter (approximately November to February) 冬季 (相当与公历十一月至次年二月) | (四乡) **titnvm** /tit⁵⁵nəm⁵³/

rvnoq /rə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dig up (with the snout) (猪) 拱 | *waq mi kura rvnooq meu*. The pigs dug up the whole garden area. 猪把园地拱了。

rvp /rəp⁵⁵/, /rəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) thresh (grain) 打 (谷子) | *tvnni vmbeu rvp pvngwang*. Today I'm going to thresh the paddy. 今天我要打稻谷。 2) sift; sieve 筛 3) strike; hit 打 4) paddle; row (a boat) 划 (船) | *kongshi rvp*

rvpkui /rəp⁵⁵kwi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large, non-poisonous, blue-green snake 一种无毒的大青蛇

rvsa nvm /rə³¹sa⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 sunshower 晴朗的天空里下的毛毛雨

rvsaq /rə³¹su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 water spirit (水里的) 鬼 | *rvsaq laq!* Oh god! (This is serious.) 天啊! (不得了) | Known for seducing human souls. 会勾引人的灵魂。

rvseq₁ /rə³¹seŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish scale 皮屑; 鳞片

rvseq₂ /rə³¹seŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 get badly scraped (e.g. by a claw) 刮蹭

rvseu /rə³¹su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lung 肺

rvseul /rə³¹su⁵⁵/ *v* 动 nibble (at the odds and ends of things) 吃 (零碎的东西) | *tvng narvseul?* What are you eating? 你在吃什么?

rvsiq /rə³¹siŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物 be noisy (声音) 吵; 吵闹 | *rvsiq, ka mvn'geuq neu*. It's too noisy, don't

talk. 太吵了, 别说话。 | (一乡) **rvseuq** /rə³¹su⁵⁵/

rvt₁ /rət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) cut down (bamboo or other small trees and branches) 伐 (竹子、细木料) | *vng kam rvt di*. He went to cut down bamboo. 他去伐竹了。 2) tear off (thread) 扯断 (线)

rvtsheu *v* 动 scratch 挠 (痒)

rvt₂ /rət³¹/ *prt* 助词 venitive deictic (towards a reference point) 来 (动作向心) | *vdoi sang rvt ning*. I'll bring it over in a little bit. 我一会儿送来 (某物)。 | *hra pvso rvt*. Bring over the basket. 送一下篮子。 | (四乡) *vkang di rvt*. Grandfather's coming! 爷爷来啦! | Use after transitive verbs (Third Township), or use in place of -ra (Fourth Township). Used with imperative to sound more polite. 加在及物动词后. 跟命令式同时使用更礼貌。

rvteu /rə³¹tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 count; calculate 计算; 数 | *gya dvngbeum e, parvteeu*. Count up how many this is. 你数一下这是多少。

rvtsheu /rət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 scratch 挠 (痒) | *dungbeur nrvtsheu* scatch a beard 挠胡子 > **rvt₁**

rvwal /rə³¹wəl⁵³/ *n* 名 fellow villager; neighbor 同村的人; 邻居 | *rvwal vcvng* fellow villager 同村的人

Rvwang /rə³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Rawang ethnic group 日旺族 | Minority group across the border in Myanmar, seen as being an extension of the Dulong, or else their cousins or close relatives. 缅甸的少数民族, 被认为是独龙族统一的自称或表弟亲戚。

rvwel /rə³¹wəl⁵³/ *v* 动 separate (humans and spirits) 分开; 分离 (人类和鬼) | Only appears in the myth of the primeval flood. Tradition holds that humans and spirits once lived together, humans were on the verge of extinction, and the heavenly spirit sent a flood to separate humans and spirits. 只出现在洪水神话中. 传说远古时候人类和鬼生活在一起, 人类濒临灭绝, 天神就发洪水把人与鬼分开。

rvziq /rə³¹ziŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tie together (bamboo to make a raft) 扎 (竹子成竹排) | *ti koq ti koq pa'rvziqsheu*. Tie it together one strip at a time. 一根一根扎起来。 | (一乡) **rvzeuq** /rə³¹zu⁵⁵/

sa₁ /sa³¹/ *prt* 助词 nominalizer 名物化 | *Tvrung kvt tei wa geuq sa?* How do you say it in Dulong? 独龙语怎么说? | *kei sa ngaq sa* food and drink 吃的喝的 | (一乡) *vsan nyi vgyvng sa* see you tomorrow 明天见

sa₂ /sa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) know (thing or person) 知道; 认识 2) understand 懂; 明白 | *manvsa lung sheu?* Do you two understand? (你俩) 明白了吗? 3) be able 会 | *ngei don sang.* I know how to read. 我会读.

sa₃ /sa⁵³/ *n* 名 tooth 牙齿 | *sa ti lung* one tooth 一颗牙齿

sa₄ /sa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) give (a gift); present with 送 (礼物) | *gya pvsas beu.* You go present this. 你去送这个. 2) accompany; take (someone somewhere) 送 (人) | *nga na le sang ning.* I'll take you. 我去送你.

sa₅ /sa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 rust; grow rusty 生锈 | *na shvm sa.* Your knife is rusty. 你的刀生锈了.

sa₆ /sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of tough, durable tree, whose wood can be used to make bows 一种坚韧的树, 可以做弓

sa₇ /sa⁵³/ *v* 动 crackle (of a fire) (火) 哔拍作响 | *tvmi sa*

sachul /sə³¹təul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gums 牙龈

sadvm /sa³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 field; open area (e.g. where people can gather for an activity) 操场; 场地

sagang /sa³¹gaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large front teeth 大板牙

sagu /sa³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 baby tooth 乳牙

sagvm /sa³¹gəm⁵³/ *n* 名 molar (tooth) 臼齿

sai /sai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be rust-colored 红褐色

saji /sa³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 small, thin front teeth 小而细的门牙

sal /sal⁵⁵/ *v* 动 browse; flip through 翻; 翻出

sala /sa³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 1) cotton 棉花 2) cotton wadding 棉絮 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳借词.

saleu pung /sa³¹lu⁵⁵ puŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of insect 一种飞虫

saloq /sa³¹lo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be turned inside out (口袋等里往外地) 翻着

sam₁ /sam⁵³/ *v* 动 collapse (of an avalanche) (雪) 崩 | *wvnsam sam* a snow avalanche is happening 雪崩 (发生)

sam₂ /sam⁵³/ *v* 动 permeate (of water) (水) 渗入

sang /saŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fumigate; smoke out 烟熏

sangjit /saŋ³¹zit⁵⁵/ *v* 动 find; discover 发现; 找到

sangsang /sak⁵⁵saŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 purposely; on purpose; intentionally 故意; 有意地 | *vng sangsang ewa waq e.* He did this on purpose. 他是故意这样做的.

sangwvr /saŋ³¹wər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 signal fire 燃烟火

sankoq /san³¹ko⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of taro (large) 一种芋头 (大的)

saq₁ /sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) sound 声音 | *vngsaq tei loud* 大声 2) voice 人的声音 | *saq dvmat* have a cold (be hoarse, cough, or sneeze) 咳嗽 (或打喷嚏) 3) breath 呼吸 | *saq ngatsheu* 4) strength 力气 | *saq mvzvng.* I don't have any strength. 我没有力气. 5) steam 蒸汽

saq₂ /sa⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be itchy 刺痒

saq dvmat /sa⁵⁵ də³¹mat⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 cough 咳嗽 | *vng ti gyaq saq dvmat ra.* He coughed all night. 他咳了一夜. 2) *vi* 不及物动 be hoarse; lose one's voice

saqdeu /sa⁵⁵du⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be happy 开心 2) be interested 感兴趣 3) be excited 兴奋

saqzei /sa³¹zəi⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 envy; admire 羡慕 2) *n* 名 covetous person 好羡慕别人的东西的人 | (一乡)

saqdvt /sa⁵⁵dət⁵⁵/

sar /sar⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be light and transparent 薄而透明

sara /sa³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) table 桌子 2) chair 椅子

sasa /sa⁵⁵sa⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 comfortably 舒舒服服的

sat₁ /sat⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gift 礼品 | *sat wa* give a gift 送礼

sat₂ /sat⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 rouse; wake (somebody) 唤醒 | *Pung pvsat beu.* You go rouse Pung. 你去唤醒阿普.

satot /sa³¹tət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be connected 连接着 | *ti teuq ti teuq satot* one room connected to the next 一间连着一间

se /se⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) pick; choose 挑选; 选择 2) divide 分; 划分

sei /səi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be spicy 辣 | *svna sei* be angry 生气 2) be sore (inflamed) 辣疼 | *vnggeu saisheu* a sore inflamed body 身体辣疼

sekv /se³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 syringe 注射器

sem /sem⁵⁵/ *v* 动 peep; peek (through a small crack)
(通过缝隙) 偷窥

semaq /se³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pea 豌豆

seng /seŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be unclouded; clear (of water)
(水) 清 | *rvmei seng di*. The river water is clear. 江水清了。

Seng /seŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 male name 男子名 | *Pung Seng* | For a child born at daybreak. 给黎明出生的孩子。

sep /sep⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 nearby; next to 附近; 旁边 | *nga sep do pvrong*. Sit by my side. 你坐在我旁边。 | (四乡) **sep kei** /sep⁵⁵ kei⁵³/

ser /ser⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be fair-haired (头发) 黄 | *vng unei ser*. He's fair-haired. 他的头发发黄。 2) *n* 名 gold 金子

seraq /se³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 poor person 穷人

serchu ti /ser³¹tɕu⁵⁵ ti⁵³/ *n* 名 golden soup mentioned in mythology 传说中的金汤

seu₁ /su⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 plug (hole); block up 堵 (洞) | *gya mi pvseeu*. Use this to plug it. 用这个堵。

seu₂ /su⁵³/ *n* 名 method of catching fish 一种捕鱼方法

seui /sui⁵⁵/ *v* 动 comb (hair) 梳 (头发) | *u pvseui rang*. Help me comb a bit. 帮我梳一下头。

seum₁ /sum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) greet; receive 接; 迎接 | *vpei seum le ding*. I am going to greet my father. 我去接我爸爸。 2) welcome; bid someone welcome 欢迎

seum₂ /sum⁵³/ *n* 名 peach 桃子

seum₃ /sum⁵³/ *v* 动 flower and produce seeds (of bamboo) (竹子) 开花结籽 | (一乡) *kam seum vng'yeung*. that year the bamboo flowered and produced seeds 竹子开花结果的那年

seum₄ /sum⁵³/ *n* 名 fur; animal skin 兽皮; (动物) 皮 | *pvsu seum* flying squirrel fur 飞鼠皮

seum'lv /sum³¹lɒp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 peach tree leaf 桃叶

seumcher /sup⁵⁵tɕer⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of peach (in which the pit sticks more to the pulp) (一种) 果肉包核的桃子

seumkuaq /sum³¹kʷa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of peach (in which the pit does not stay stuck to the pulp) (一种) 果肉不包核的桃子

seumtoq /sup⁵⁵tɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 peach tree sprout 桃树苗

seumwvt /sum³¹wət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 peach blossom 桃花

seumzvng /sum³¹zəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 peach tree bark 桃树的树皮

seunyit /su⁵⁵nit⁵⁵/ *num* 数 seven (7) 七

seup /sup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 finish weaving; finish knitting 编完; 织完 | *vng mi hra seup pvng'o*. He is about to finish weaving the basket. 他要把篮子编好了。

seuq /su⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wipe; erase (something foul) 擦; 抹 (污秽物) | *gya kani pvseuq sheu*. Wipe away these bird droppings. 把这鸡屎擦掉。 | *nvrol seuqsheu* wipe oneself 擦屁股

seuseu /su³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 plum 李子 | Lisu loanword. 傈僂借词。

sha /ɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) meat; flesh 肉 2) wild animal; game 野生动物

sha'raq /ɕa³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 distilled alcohol made with grilled meat, which colors and gives a pleasant smell to the alcohol 沙拉酒 | Literally "meat alcohol", said by some to come originally from the Nu river valley. 直译“肉酒”。 > **vraq**

Sha'reup /ɕa³¹rup⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 hunting dog name 猎犬名

sha'u /ɕa³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 animal head, especially of prey 兽头; 猎物的头

shabla /ɕə³¹bla⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual figurine made of flour, representing a wild animal or bird, kneaded out of buckwheat flour and used in sacrifices for the hunting spirit 野禽塑像 (用荞麦面捏制的用于祭祀猎神的野兽) | Cf. *gyai*, *gyonggu*, *plongbla*, *torma*.

shacheq /ɕa³¹tɕe⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large chunk of meat 大块肉

shadeu /ɕa³¹deu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 good hunting grounds; place where prey is bountiful 猎物多的地方

shagyi /ɕa³¹ji⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild goose 大雁 | (一乡)

shagyeuq /ɕa³¹ju⁵⁵/

shagyong /ɕa³¹joŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 long strip of meat (割下的长条形大块的) 肉块

shai /ɕai⁵³/ *v* 动 1) put (carelessly) (随意) 放置 | *shvm mvcheu mvnshai neu*. Don't just put the knife down anywhere. 别把刀子随意放着。 2) toss 扔

shajeu /ɕa³¹zu⁵³/ *n* 名 strawberry 草莓

Shaji /ɕa³¹zi⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 name for a hunting dog 猎犬名

shakaq /ɕa³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chunk of meat (小块的) 肉块

shakeum /cə³¹kum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chopping board 菜板
shakongmakong /cə³¹kəŋ⁵⁵ma³¹kəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird, named for the sound of its call 一种鸟 (根据它的叫声得名)
shakuan /cə³¹kʷan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hunt; hunting 打猎 | *shakuan dvgeui* hound; hunting dog 猎犬 | *shakuan vcvng* hunter 猎人
shalamo /cə⁵⁵la⁵⁵mo⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be naughty 调皮
Shalung /cə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 hunting dog name 猎犬名
sham /cam⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 reach down (从上往下) 伸 ; 递 | *gya oong pvshaam zaq.* Reach down from here. 从这儿伸下来. | *pvlai sham* stick out tongue 伸舌头
shama /cə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 broom 扫帚
shamal /cə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 prey tracks 猎物的脚印 ; 踪迹
shamaya /cə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ja⁵³/ *n* 名 peacock 孔雀
shameul /cə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 prey hair 猎物毛发
shanaq /cə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lean meat 瘦肉
shapeun /cə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 animal skin (动物) 皮
shaq /cə⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wet; damp (of something usually dry) 湿 | *na lvgru shaq di.* Your shoes are wet. 你的鞋湿了. | *vngshaq* soaked through 湿透 | (一乡) **shai** /cəi⁵⁵/
tvshaq *vt* 及物动 get wet 使湿
shaqshaq /cə³¹cə⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be soaking wet; drenched 湿漉漉 ; 湿淋淋 | *vng shaqshaq loq ra.* He came back soaking wet. 他湿漉漉地回来了.
shar₁ /cə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 east 东 | *sharlap* east side 东方 | (四乡) **sar** /sar⁵⁵/
shar₂ /cə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hurry on (mid-route, quickly and without stopping) (中途不停顿地快速地) 赶路 | *vng vseum dvm do duu taq shar zaq.* At three o'clock, he reached that place up there and then hurried quickly down. 下午三点钟, 他到达上面那个地方, 然后匆匆地很快就下来了.
shareu /cə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 animal bone, especially of prey 猎物的骨头
shaseum /cə³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 hide; animal skin 兽皮
shasheu /cə³¹cu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 raw meat 生肉
shashi /cə³¹ci⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ground meat 磨肉
shasi /cə³¹si⁵⁵/ *n* 名 animal spirit, whose aid is essential for success in hunting, considered an auxiliary to

Jvmdaq 动物神 (猎神的帮手)
shema /cə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 menstruation; menstrual period 月经 | *shema kya* have one's period 作月经
Shenjeungdvm /cən³¹zuŋ⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名
 Shenjeungdam (Second Township village) 猷九当 (二乡村名)
sher /cə⁵³/ *v* 动 separate (leaves, cloth) into thin strips (把草叶、布等) 划 (成若干细条)
sheu₁ /cəu³¹/ *adv* 副 also; even 也 | *vng sheu Pung e.* He is also Pung. 他也是阿普. | *vmi kvt sheu ta vsa* understand whatever anyone says 谁的话全部都听得懂 | *vpei sheu di.* Dad is also going. 爸爸也去. | *vng lama sheu mvsoo do, ewa kvsvnsheu.* Even though he really doesn't understand, he's still boastful like that. 他也不怎么懂但这样吹牛.
sheu₂ /cəu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be moist; fresh; not yet dry (e.g. of cut plants) 湿 ; 未干枯 | *shing vngsheu* wood not yet dry 还没有干的木头 | *vngsheu kam* fresh bamboo 新鲜竹子
sheu₃ /cəu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove; take off (pants) 拖 (裤子) | *nvmbu sheu* take off pants 拖裤子
-sheu₁ /cəu³¹/ *v* 动 : Agreement first- and second- person dual 第一、第二人称双数 | *tvng nvwasheu?* What are you two doing? (你俩) 在做什么 ? | *vne gyoq jvlsheu.* The two of us are washing clothes. 我俩在洗衣服.
-sheu₂ /cəu³¹/ *v* 动 reflexive or middle voice 反身态 ; 中间态 | *vng geu jvlsheu.* He's washing (his body). 他在洗澡 (自己的身体).
vgyvngsheu *vi* 不及物动 be visible 看得见
sheu₁ /cəu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 blood 血 | (四乡) **shi** /ci⁵⁵/
sheu₂ /cəu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 black bear (Selenarctos thibetanus, Ursus) 黑熊 | (四乡) **shi** /ci⁵⁵/
sheuikvp /cəu³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 straight-line tattooing on the palm of the hand 手掌直纹 | "Bear" tattoo. 黑熊纹.
sheuiseum /cəu³¹su⁵³/ *n* 名 bearskin 黑熊皮
sheul₁ /cəu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be cool; cold 凉 | *ngang sheul di.* The water is cold. 水凉了. 2) be cool 变凉 3) blow in (of wind into a room) 漏风 | *nvmbung sheul* wind blows in 风吹
sheul₂ /cəu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) carry; bring 领 ; 带 | *nagoq wangchvng le mvnsheul neu.* Don't

bring the baby down to the riverside. 别把孩子带到江边。 2) invite 邀请 | (一乡) **shul** /ɕul⁵³/ | (四乡) **sheun** /ɕuən⁵⁵/

sheul₃ /ɕul⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 cut (hair) 理 (发) | *vng vngchvl u sheul*. He cut his own child's hair. 他在给自己的孩子理发。

sheum /ɕuəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 sweep 扫 | *kyeum pvsheumsheu*. (You two) sweep the house. (你俩) 扫屋子。

sheunang /ɕuɪ³¹naŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 deadly blow 致命打击

sheungka /ɕuək⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 brewer's yeast, used for fermenting grain alcohol 酒曲 (用于发酵白酒)

sheungshi /ɕuək⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 brewer's yeast 酒曲

sheup₁ /ɕuəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) deflate; empty 使瘪; 弄瘪 2) shut (umbrella) 关闭 (雨伞等等)

tvsheup₂ *vi* 不及物动 deflate 弄瘪

sheup₂ /ɕuəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 grassy nest where animals sleep 动物睡觉的草窝 | *waqsheup* "pig nest" 猪窝

sheuq /ɕuɪ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 pull out; extract (firewood from a firepit) (从火塘里) 抽出 (柴火)

sheur /ɕur⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 smell fishy (like duck eggs) 有腥味 (如鸭蛋)

sheut /ɕut⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 scrape (to smooth a surface); file down 削 (屑, 使表面光滑)

shi /ɕi⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 die 死 2) *n* 名 death 死亡

tvshi₁ *vt* 及物动 kill 弄死

-shi /ɕi⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 suffix on personal names for people who are deceased ("the late") 敬语 (死者人名)

shiceu /ɕi³¹tsuɪ⁵³/ *n* 名 gun; pistol 手枪 | Possible Chinese loanword. 可能是汉语借词。

shidung /ɕi³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 telescope 望远镜

shigeu /ɕi⁵⁵guɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corpse; carcass 尸体

shigu /ɕi³¹gu⁵³/ *n* 名 glass 玻璃

shileum /ɕi³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 nit (egg of a louse) 虱子; 卵子

shin₁ /ɕin⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 plant; grass 草 2) *v* 动 weed; pull up (plants) 薅 (草) | *tvnni tabong shinsheu*. Today the two of us are going to pull up the corn. 今天我俩薅玉米了。

shin₂ /ɕin³¹/ *prt* 助词 emphatic (for information considered obvious) 嘛 (强调明显)

-shin /ɕin³¹/ *v* 动 : Agreement first- and second-person dual optative 第一、第二人称双数愿望态 | *ewa mvnwashin*. Don't do that, you two. 你们俩, 不要这样作。 | -sheu + -neu

shindeu /ɕin³¹duɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) underbrush 草丛 2) wilderness 野外 | *shindeu wa* go to the bathroom (outside) 上厕所

shing₁ /ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tree 树 2) wood 木头 3) firewood 柴火 | (一乡) **sheung** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

shing₂ /ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 brighten (of an overcast sky) (天蒙蒙) 亮 | *muq shing di*. The sky is brightening. 天亮了。 | (一乡) **sheung** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

shing kapu /ɕik⁵⁵ka⁵³pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dry firewood 干的柴 | (一乡) **sheung kapu** /ɕuək⁵⁵ka⁵³pu⁵⁵/

shing vnoq /ɕiŋ⁵⁵ə³¹no⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soybean 黄豆 | Literally "tree bean". 直译“树豆”。 | (一乡) **sheung vnoq** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵ə³¹no⁵⁵/

shing'lang /ɕiŋ³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tree trunk 树干 2) log 木材 | *shing'lang kor kyeum* log cabin, wooden beam house 木楞房; 木头房 | (一乡) **sheung'lang** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵/

shing'lang kyeum /ɕiŋ³¹laŋ⁵⁵cuəm⁵³/ *n* 名 log cabin 木头房子 | (一乡) **sheung'lang kyeum** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵laŋ⁵⁵cuəm⁵³/

shing'lushom nvm /ɕiŋ³¹lu⁵⁵ɕəm⁵³nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 late, rainy season (when leaves fall) 落叶时下雨的季节 | (一乡) **sheung'lushom nvm** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵lu⁵⁵ɕəm⁵³nəm⁵³/

shing'lvp /ɕiŋ³¹ləp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 leaf (of a tree) 树叶 > **vng'lvp** | (一乡) **sheung'lvp** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵ləp⁵⁵/

shing'lvp tpeq /ɕiŋ³¹ləp⁵⁵tə³¹pɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of very small, green bird 树叶鸟 (很小, 绿色) | Literally "tree leaf bird". 直译“树叶鸟”。 | (一乡) **sheung'lvp tpeq** /ɕuŋ³¹ləp⁵⁵tə³¹pɛ⁵⁵/

shing'reu /ɕiŋ³¹ruɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) tree root 树根 2) stump 树桩 | Literally "tree bone". 直译“树骨”。 | (一乡) **sheung'reu** /ɕuŋ³¹ruɪ⁵⁵/

shing'u /ɕiŋ³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 treetop 树梢 | (一乡) **sheung'u** /ɕuŋ³¹u⁵⁵/

shingben /ɕiŋ³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wooden board; plank 木板 | (一乡) **sheungben** /ɕuŋ³¹bən⁵⁵/

shingblvng /ɕiŋ³¹bləŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 woods 树林 | (一乡) **sheungblvng** /ɕuŋ³¹bləŋ⁵⁵/

shingbung /ɕiŋ³¹buŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 foliage 群叶 | (一乡)
sheungbung /ɕuŋ³¹buŋ⁵³/

shingca /ɕiŋ³¹tsa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Chinese goldthread (Coptis chinensis) 黄连 | Used in Chinese medicine and as a kind of currency in former times. 用于中医，以前用于金钱。| (一乡) **sheungca** /ɕuŋ³¹tsa⁵⁵/

shingdeu dongnaq /ɕiŋ³¹du⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁵⁵naŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dark, gloomy forest 阴森森 | (一乡) **sheungdeu dongnaq** /ɕuŋ⁵⁵du⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁵⁵naŋ⁵⁵/

shingdeu lungdeu /ɕiŋ³¹du⁵⁵ luŋ³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wilderness (gloomy place of many trees and rocks) 草深石多 (野外) | (一乡) **sheungdeu lungdeu** /ɕuŋ³¹du⁵⁵ luŋ³¹du⁵⁵/

shingdeut /ɕiŋ³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 树鸟 | Literally "tree mouse". 直译“树鼠”。| (一乡) **sheungdeut** /ɕuŋ³¹du⁵⁵/

shingkoq /ɕik⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 timber; hewn wood 木头；砍掉的木头 | (一乡) **sheungkoq** /ɕu⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵/

shingkoq klvng /ɕik⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ kləŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 woodpecker 啄木鸟 | (一乡) **sheungkoq klvng** /ɕu⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ kləŋ⁵⁵/

shingkoq kvnei /ɕik⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ kə³¹nei⁵³/ *n* 名 woodpecker 啄木鸟 | (一乡) **sheungkoq kvnei** /ɕu⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ kə³¹nei⁵³/

shingkoq tong'rong /ɕik⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵⁵rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 woodpecker 啄木鸟 | (一乡) **sheungkoq tong'rong** /ɕu⁵⁵koŋ⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵⁵rɔŋ⁵⁵/

shingkreum /ɕik⁵⁵krum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small wooden message board 木刻 | Formerly used for the transmission of messages about taxes, marriages, celebrations and so on. kreum is from Tibetan. 以前用于有关税收，婚姻，庆典等信息的传递。kreum 来自藏语。| (一乡) **sheungkreum** /ɕu⁵⁵krum⁵⁵/

shingkua /ɕik⁵⁵kʷa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bee 蜜蜂 | Literally "tree bee". 直译“树蜂”。| (一乡) **sheungkua** /ɕu⁵⁵kʷa⁵⁵/

shingpeq /ɕik⁵⁵pɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tree bark 树皮 | *svmeu* *peq* alder bark 水冬瓜树的树皮 | (一乡) **sheungceq** /ɕu⁵⁵ɕɛŋ⁵⁵/

shingshi₁ /ɕik⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fruit 水果 | (一乡) **sheungshi** /ɕu⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/

shingshi₂ /ɕik⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small bits of wood, worked by planing to resemble flowers and used in an offering called tvsu 小木块 (tvsu 供品) | (一乡) **sheungshi**

/ɕu⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/

shingshi lungshi /ɕik⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵ luk⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 food shortage 食物短缺 | Literally "tree fruit rock fruit". 直译“树果石果”。| (一乡) **sheungshi lungshi** /ɕu⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵ luk⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵/

shingsvng /ɕik⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 forest; woods 森林；树林 | (一乡) **sheungsvng** /ɕu⁵⁵səŋ⁵⁵/

shingwvt /ɕiŋ³¹wət⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 flower (on a tree) 树花 2) *vi* 不及物动 be multi-colored 花色 | (一乡) **sheungwvt** /ɕuŋ³¹wət⁵⁵/

shingzvng /ɕiŋ³¹zəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tree (individual) 一棵树 | (一乡) **sheungzvng** /ɕuŋ³¹zəŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡)

shinggeung /ɕiŋ³¹gəŋ⁵⁵/

shinlv /ɕin³¹ləp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 leaf (of a plant) 草叶

shinwvt /ɕin³¹wət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flower 花

shiq /ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 louse 虱子 | (一乡) **sheuq** /ɕu⁵⁵/

shiwang'at /ɕi⁵⁵waŋ⁵⁵at⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of medicinal plant 一种药材

shoje /ɕɔ³¹zɛ⁵³/ *n* 名 sugar cane 甘蔗 | Lisu loanword. 傣借词。

shol₁ /ɕɔ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 stretch; stick out (one's leg while lying down) (躺着) 伸 (腿) | *na hrei gya le mvnshol neu*. Don't stick out your leg. 别把你的脚伸过来。

sholsheu *vi* 不及物动 slide oneself down 移动

shol₂ /ɕɔ⁵³/ *v* 动 cause to drip 使 (液体) 淌下

sholaq /ɕɔ³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 raise; bring up 培养 2) *v* 动 educate 教育 3) *n* 名 caregiver; maid 保姆 4) *n* 名 hired hand 帮佣 (Now uncommon. 不经常用。)

sholsheu /ɕɔ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 slide oneself (along the ground, e.g. when descending a mountain) (臀部不离地地) 移动 | *gya le pvsholsheu*. You slide down over here. 你移过来。 > **shol₁**

Sholvng /ɕɔ³¹ləŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Sholang village 村名 2) *nprop* 专有名词 Sholang clan 家族名

Sholvngwang /ɕɔ³¹ləŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Sholangwang 地名

shom /ɕɔm⁵³/ *v* 动 descend; go down 下去 | (四乡)

yeutsheu /jw⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

shopsheu *vi* 不及物动 look displeased; droop eyelids 拉下 (脸)；垂下

tvshom *vt* 及物动 move down 搬下

shong₁ /ɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 take down (something pinned or put on); remove 取下 (穿着的东西) | *wvp pvshoong*. Remove the needle (from the thread). 把针 (从线上) 取下来。

shong₂ /ɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chopsticks 筷子

shongdong /ɕɔŋ³¹dɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 chopsticks holder 筷子筒

shonggeui ni /ɕɔŋ³¹gwi⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 sixth day after today 以后的第六天

shongma /ɕɔŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of auxiliary spirit, and by extension of the person to whom it imparts the power of vision and healing, which are less than those of the nvmsa 一种神

shongmet ni /ɕɔŋ³¹met⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 fifth day after today 以后的第五天

shongpeum ni /ɕɔk⁵⁵pu⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 seventh day after today 以后的第七天

shongsai /ɕɔk⁵⁵sai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ball of string 线团

shongtei ni /ɕɔk⁵⁵tai⁵³ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 fourth day after today 以后的第四天

shop /ɕɔp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 brush away 拂

shopsheu /ɕɔp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) pull a long face; look displeased 拉下 (脸) | *mvr shopsheu*. pull a long face 拉下脸 2) droop (one's eyelids, as an expression of dissatisfaction) 垂下 (眼皮 , 表示不满) > **shom**

shoq₁ /ɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 share (一) 分

shoq₂ /ɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hew; cut down (timber) 削 (木料) | *vng shing shoq di*. He went to hew timber. 他去削木头了。

shoq₃ /ɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 rush down (of birds leaving the mountains because of winter cold) (冬季寒冷把飞禽从高山上) 赶下

shosha /ɕɔ³¹ɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 school 学校 | Chinese loanword. 中文借词。

shosing /ɕɔ³¹siŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 student 学生 | Chinese loanword. 中文借词。 | (一乡) **shoseung** /ɕɔ³¹suŋ⁵⁵/

shot /ɕɔt⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 peel; pare (with a small knife) (用小刀) 削

shotang /ɕɔ³¹taŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 school 学堂 | Chinese loanword. 中文借词。

shu₁ /ɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) habit 习惯 2) custom 习俗 | *Gya shu* Han people's customs 汉族的习俗

shu₂ /ɕu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 take off (pants) 脱 (裤子) | *nagooq nvmbu pvshu oq*. Help the baby take off its pants. 你帮孩子脱下裤子。

shu₃ /ɕu⁵³/ *v* 动 sic; cause a dog to chase (by calling) 使唤狗追

tvshu *vt* 及物动 sic 唤 (狗去扑咬)

shu₄ /ɕu⁵³/ *n* 名 1) bill of exchange 汇票 2) slave; serf 奴隶 | *shu dvbon* sell or exchange slaves (in the type of arrangement once practiced in the region) 出售或交换奴隶 (以前当地制度)

shukin /ɕu³¹kin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 towel 毛巾 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词。

shul /ɕul⁵⁵/ *v* 动 abduct 带走

shung /ɕuŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) love 爱 | *nga na le shung*. I love you. 我爱你. 2) like 喜欢 | *na tvng neut nvshung?* What kind of cigarette do you like? 你喜欢什么样的烟? 3) want 要

Shungdvm /ɕuŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Shungdam (First Township village) 雄当 (一乡村名)

shungshin /ɕuŋ⁵³ɕin⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) love 爱 2) like 喜欢 > **shung**

shupa /ɕu³¹pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cedar tree 一种松树

shuq /ɕu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 wind; coil (of a vine on a pole) (把藤状物) 绕 (竿上) | *vnoq gya mi pvshuuq*. Wind the bean vine around here. 豆子 (藤) 绕在这儿。

shuq vnoq /ɕu⁵⁵ ɔ³¹no⁵⁵/ *n* 名 green bean 绿豆 | Literally "vine bean". 直译“藤豆”。

shutap /ɕu³¹ta⁵⁵/ *n* 名 intermediary of the former slave trade 以前奴隶贸易的中介

shv'nyi /ɕə³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tin 锡

Shvcher /ɕə³¹tɕer⁵³/ *top* 地名 Shacher (Second Township village) 学切 (二乡村名) ; 学切家族

shvl /ɕəl⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 pull 拖 | *vng shing shvl di*. He went to drag some wood over. 他去拖木头了。

shvlsheu /ɕəl⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 stir (move slowly) 慢慢地挪动 > **shvl**

shvm /ɕəm⁵³/ *n* 名 1) iron 铁 2) knife; machete 刀子 | (*ngang*) *shvm* "water blade" (flat-water section of a river) “水刀” (激流因平如刀片)

shvm cvri /ɕəm⁵³ tsə³¹ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 iron thread 铁丝

Shvm langga /ɕəm⁵³ lɑŋ³¹gɑ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Iron Target (mentioned in the creation story of Kvwakarpu) 传说中的铁靶子

shvm tvmeu /ɕəm⁵³ tə³¹mu⁵³/ *n* 名 magnet 磁石；磁铁

shvm'u /ɕəm³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 knife tip 刀头

shvmben /ɕəm³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 iron sheet 铁片

shvmbin /ɕəm³¹bin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 iron roof 从铁做的房顶

shvmceum /ɕəm³¹tsum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 knife handle 刀柄；刀把

shvmchi /ɕəp⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sharp edge of knife blade 刀口

shvmdeung /ɕəm³¹dun⁵³/ *n* 名 large knife; machete 大刀

shvmdong /ɕəm³¹dən⁵³/ *n* 名 poison arrow (made from iron or rvlvng bamboo) 毒箭头 (铁镞或 rvlvng 竹片) | *pvla shvmdong*

shvmei /ɕə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 large, female prey 母性的大猎物

shvmeui /ɕə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) fog 雾 2) mist

shvmgong /ɕəp⁵⁵kən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 back of the knife (dull edge) 刀背

shvmkyeng /ɕəp⁵⁵ceŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small knife 小刀

shvmmon /ɕəm³¹mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 knife divination 刀卜

shvmmra /ɕəm³¹mra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 swidden; slash and burn agriculture 火山地 (刀耕火种地)

shvmpi /ɕəp⁵⁵pi⁵³/ *n* 名 type of small, open-mouthed basket 一种敞口的挎篮

shvmpvng /ɕəp⁵⁵pən⁵³/ *n* 名 wooden mortar 木臼 | *lung shvmpvng* stone mortar 石臼

shvmsheu /ɕəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 stretch oneself (of people, animals) 伸懒腰 | *vng vnggeu shvnsheu*. He is stretching himself. 他伸了个懒腰。 | (四乡)

shvnsheu /ɕət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

shvmtaq /ɕəp⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 iron cooking pot; wok 铁锅

shvn /ɕən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be straight (of trees, bamboo) (竹子、木料) 直 | *gya pe koq mvshvn*. This stem is not straight. 这根不直。

shvngma jvgye /ɕən³¹ma⁵⁵ zə³¹je⁵³/ *n* 名 Bible 圣经 | Used among Christians. 基督教徒。

shvngshvng /ɕək⁵⁵ceŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bland; tasteless (味道) 淡 | *zvguaq shvngshvng e, svla mvsvng*. The food is tasteless, there's no salt

flavoring. 菜淡，没有盐味。

tvshvng *vi* 不及物动 tasteless (味道) 淡

shvnju /ɕən³¹zu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fishing; angling 钓鱼；垂钓

shvpei /ɕə³¹pəi⁵³/ *n* 名 takin (Budorcas taxicolor) 野牛 (扭角羚)

shvpu /ɕə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large, male prey 公的大猎物

Shvrong /ɕə³¹rən⁵³/ *top* 地名 Sharong (First Township village) 辖若 (一乡村名)

shvt /ɕət⁵⁵/ *vi* 及物动 slide over (底部不离地面地) 移动 | *sara koko taq pvshat*. Slide the table over a bit. 把桌子移过去一点。

shvtsheu *vi* 不及物动 move oneself over 挪动

shvtsheu /ɕət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 slide (oneself) over; scoot 挪动；移动 | *na gyagya taq pvshvtsheu ra*. Slide over here a bit. 你挪过来一点。 > **shvt**

shvwa /ɕə³¹wa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 deer (Elaphodus) 山鹿 | *shvwa vnggeu vbrangbrang kya*. There are stripes on the deer's body. 山鹿身上是斑纹的。

Shvwatvng /ɕə³¹wa⁵⁵tən⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Shawatang (Third Township village) 学哇当 (三乡村名)

shvwer /ɕə³¹wər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of orchid 一种兰花

shvwer mon /ɕə³¹wər⁵⁵ mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of divination practiced with this type of orchid 兰花卜

si /si⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) termite 蛀虫 2) bookworm (insect that eats through paper) 蠹虫

singgi /sin³¹gi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lion 狮子 | (一乡) **seunggi** /suŋ⁵⁵gi⁵⁵/

singsing /sik⁵⁵sin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 little bell 铃铛 | Also called singne. Used by a shaman, who holds it in the same hand with a small drum he also hits. 也叫做 singne. 巫师使用的，同时同一只手打鼓，响铃。 | (一乡)

seungseung /suək⁵⁵suŋ⁵⁵/

siq /siŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 smell pungent; have a strong unpleasant odor (e.g. of alcohol being fermented) 有 (气味) (酿酒时) | (一乡) **seuq** /suŋ⁵⁵/

sisaq /si³¹saŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bore (of termites) (虫) 蛀

sison /si³¹sən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be interesting 有趣 2) be fun 好玩 | *si sonson* happily 欢欢喜喜

sit /sit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be blue 蓝色 | *sitsit muq* blue sky 蓝天 2) be purple; dark blue 紫色 | *sitsit*

so /sə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) know 知道 *mvso pvmachvl* a girl who's a stranger 陌生的女孩 2) understand 懂 3) be able 会

Agentive non-first person. 非第一人称，强调式。 >
Irregularly Inflected Form 屈折变体 **sa**₂

soci /sɔ³¹tsi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lock 锁 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词。

soci kvlaq /sɔ³¹tsi⁵⁵ kə³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 key 钥匙

sola chot /sɔ³¹la⁵⁵ tɕɔt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual to ensure longevity for males 保命延寿仪式 (男) | Cf. mvsoq.

som /sɔm⁵³/ *v* 动 incinerate (small insects and random items by throwing them in the fire) (把小虫、杂碎的东西扔到火里) 烧 > **zom**₁

soma /sɔ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 organic waste (leaves etc. to be cleared out of the house) 有机垃圾 (树叶等，打扫房子时)

song /sɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 copper 铜

Songdom'long /sɔŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名
Songdomlong mountain (near Krongdvm) 山名 (离孔当很近)

songtaq /sɔk⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 copper pot 铜锅

sop /sɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shell 壳

soq₁ /sɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) calculate (numbers) 算；计算
2) estimate 估计

soq₂ /sɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 life 生命 | *soq dvt* die 丢命

soq₃ /sɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 husk 糠

soqsheu /sɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 be proud; boast of 骄傲 | *vya pon soqsheu lembu soqsheu vcvng* those people who prided themselves on being the chiefs and the lackeys 算是领导算是走狗的人

sor /sɔr⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of yellow wasp, active at night 一种黄色的夜间活动的野蜂

sore /sɔ³¹rɛ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 saw 锯子

sotsot /sɔt⁵⁵sɔt⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 more 越；更 | *nvm sotsot zaq di*. It was raining more and more. 下雨下得更欢。

su₁ /su⁵⁵/ *v* 动 nourish; raise; take care of (of children or animal young) 养 | *vng waq su vcvng e*. He's a person who raises pigs. 他是养猪的人。

su₂ /su⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be fat (pig) 肥 | *gya waq tvtei su*. This pig is really fat. 这猪很肥。 | *susha* fatty meat 肥肉

su₃ /su⁵³/ *n* 名 garlic 蒜

sudong /su³¹dɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scallion; spring onion 小葱

sujeung /su³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 permanent cultivated land (as opposed to swidden land), usually for corn 固定的耕

地 (与轮歇刀耕火种的火山地相对)

Sula /su³¹la⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Sula village 村名

suli /su³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pear 梨子

sung /suŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 protect; guard 守护 | *nga dvgeui kyeum sung sa sung e*. My dog is trained to guard the house. 我的狗是养来看家的。 | Also used in personal names. 也用于人名。

sungwa /suŋ⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 quietly 悄悄地

suq /suŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 wring out (clothing) 拧 (衣服) | *gya gyoq suq pasvvnng*. Help me wring out this clothing. 帮我拧这衣服。

sur /sur⁵³/ *v* 动 go bad; be rancid 馊 | *vngza suur ri*. The food has gone bad. 饭馊了。

sv- /sə³¹/, /sə³¹/ *v* 动 causative 表示使动 | *gyoq nasvbreeng luung*. You made the clothing tear. 你把衣服弄破了。 | *sa-* is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. Related to archaic Proto-Tibeto-Burman causative. *sa-* 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前。来自藏缅语的使动前缀。

sv'eup /sə³¹uɸ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 be suffocated with smoke 使被 (烟) 呛；熏 > **eup**

sv'ip /sə³¹ip⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 put to sleep 使睡觉 2) *v* 动 lay away 保留 > **ip**₁ | (一乡) **svgyeup** /sə³¹ɰuɸ⁵⁵/

sv'mlaq /sə³¹mlaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cause to swallow 使咽；吞 > **m laq**

sv'mrvng /sə³¹mrɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 lengthen 使长 > **mrvng**

sv'nga /sə³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make a hole in 使通 (口、洞) > **nga**₃

sv'ngam /sə³¹ŋam⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 extend out (from a hole) 使 (从洞里) 伸出 > **ngam**

sv'ngan /sə³¹ŋan⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 deflate (air) 使漏 (气) > **ngan**

sv'ngang /sə³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make climb up 使爬上 > **ngang**₂

sv'ngansheu /sə³¹ŋat⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be deflated; be in low spirits 消沉 > **sv'ngan deflate (air)**

sv'ngaŋ /sə³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (someone) drink; invite to drink 使喝；请 (人) 喝 > **ngaŋ**₁

sv'ngeu /sə³¹ŋu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 drive to tears 使哭；弄哭 > **ngeu**₂

sv'ngum /sə³¹ŋum⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 gather together 使聚集；集中 > **ngum**

sv'ngong₁ /sə³¹ŋoŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to burn 使 (房子等易燃物) 被烧 > **ngong₂**

sv'ngong₂ /sə³¹ŋoŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 starve (someone) to death 使饿死 > **v'ngong₃**

sv'ngvp /sə³¹ŋəp⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make bite 使咬 > **ngvp**

sv'nyet /sə³¹ŋet⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 press down (with one's finger) 摁住

sv'nyeup /sə³¹ŋuəp⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 soften 使软 > **nyeup**

sv'nyot /sə³¹ŋot⁵⁵/ v 动 pour alcohol 灌 (人酒)

sv'nyvm /sə³¹ŋəm⁵⁵/ v 动 compare (length) 比较 (长短)

svba /sə³¹bə⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make thin; weaken 弄薄 > **ba**

svben /sə³¹bən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 infect; make infected 使被传染 > **ben₂**

svbeq /sə³¹bə⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 chip; nick 使缺口；弄缺 > **beq**

svbeum /sə³¹bəum⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 lay down (child) for sleep 使 (孩子) 躺下 (睡觉) > **beum₂**

svbeun /sə³¹bəun⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make spongy and soft 使泡软 > **beun**

svbeur /sə³¹bəur⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 fatten 使肥 > **beur**

svbeut /sə³¹bəut⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) cause to lose 使损失 2) punish 罚 > **beut**

svbi /sə³¹bɪ⁵⁵/ n 名 temple (body part) 太阳穴

svblan /sə³¹blən⁵⁵/ v 动 sober (someone) up 使醒酒

svblang /sə³¹blən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 put out to pasture (of livestock); make forage 放 (牲畜) ；使觅食 > **blang**

svblem /sə³¹bləm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to overflow 使溢出 > **blem**

svblon /sə³¹blən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 revive; bring back to life 救活 > **blon**

svblong /sə³¹blən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) cause to crawl 使爬 2) make slide down 使 (木料等) 滑下 > **blong**

svblung /sə³¹bluŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 splash 使溅起 > **blung**

svbluq /sə³¹blu⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 break through (basket, article of clothing, anything with a soft bottom) 弄破 (篮子、衣物等软质的底部) > **bluq**

svbot /sə³¹bət⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) cause to expand 使膨胀 2) increase 增多 3) exaggerate 夸大 > **bot**

svbra /sə³¹brə⁵⁵/ v 动 gather; collect 采集

svbraq /sə³¹brə⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 hold; carry 使拿；抱 > **braq**

svbrei /sə³¹brəi⁵⁵/ v 动 joke; jest 玩笑 | **svbrei wa**

svbrenq /sə³¹brən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 tear (clothing etc.) 弄破 (衣物等) > **brənq** | (四乡) **svbreq** /sə³¹brə⁵⁵/

svbreq /sə³¹brə⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause searing pain 使辣疼 > **breq**

svbreut /sə³¹brut⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 bring down; make collapse 使垮；弄垮 > **breut**

svbrom /sə³¹brəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to swell 使膨胀 > **brom**

svbuq /sə³¹bū⁵⁵/ v 动 break (household utensils) 弄破 (器皿的底部)

svbvng /sə³¹bəŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make something blow away 使飘 > **bvng**

svbvt /sə³¹bət⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 dry (something wet) 使干 > **bvt**

svbbya /sə³¹bɪə⁵⁵/ n 名 soap 肥皂

svbyan /sə³¹bɪən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) make melt slowly 使 (慢慢) 融化 2) make dissolve slowly 使 (慢慢) 融解 > **byan**

svbyeuq /sə³¹bɪu⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) make melt (quickly) 使融化 (快) 2) make dissolve (quickly) 使融解 (快) 3) fester 化脓 > **byeuq**

svchvt /sə³¹tət⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 tighten (strap) 使 (背带) 紧 > **chvt₁**

svcut /sə³¹tut⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make suck 使吮吸 > **cut₁**

svcvng /sə³¹tsəŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to mate 使 (牲畜) 交配 > **cvng**

svda /sə³¹də⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to swell 使膨胀 > **da₁**

svdam /sə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause someone to get lost 使迷路 > **dam**

Svdang /sə³¹dən⁵³/ top 地名 Sadang village (Kelaolong River valley) 斯当 (克劳洛河谷村名)

Svdaq /sə³¹də⁵⁵/ top 地名 Sada (Fourth Township village) 思哒 (四乡村名)

svdeng /sə³¹dən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 tire (someone) out 使劳累 > **den₂**

svdeq /sə³¹də⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 extinguish; put out 消灭；使灭亡 > **deq**

svdeu₁ /sə³¹du⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) concentrate; collect 集中; 汇集 | *kri svdeu* collect taxes 收税 2) harvest; reap 收获 | *tabong svdeu* harvesting corn. 收回来包谷 | *svdeu nvm* harvest season 收获的季节
svdeusheu v 动 convene (人) 集中
svdeu₂ /sə³¹du⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 dim; darken 使阴暗 > **deu**
svdeum /sə³¹dum⁵⁵/ v 动 fell (trees) 使 (树木) 倒
svdeusheu /sə³¹du⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ v 动 convene; gather (people) (人) 集中 > **svdeu₁**
svdi /sə³¹di⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make (someone) walk 使走 > **di₁**
svdong /sə³¹dɔŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make (someone) drink 使 (人) 喝 > **dong₂**
svdor /sə³¹dɔr⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause an erection 使勃起 > **dor₄**
svdul /sə³¹dul⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause a landslide 使滑坡 > **dul**
svduq /sə³¹du⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make (someone) vomit 使呕吐 > **duq**
svdvm₁ /sə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 fill up 使满 > **dvm₁**
svdvm₂ /sə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make float 使漂浮 > **dvm₄**
svdvt /sə³¹dət⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 snap 使断; 弄断 > **dvt**
svga /sə³¹gɑ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 illuminate; brighten 使亮; 照亮 > **ga₁**
svgam /sə³¹gam⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 impede; block access (with some obstacle) (设障碍) 使不能通行 > **gam₁**
svgap /sə³¹gap⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 jam in between 使夹 > **vgap**
svgaq /sə³¹gɑ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make split open 使裂开 > **gaq₁**
svgeul /sə³¹gɯl⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) force (into a corner or to a point of no return) 逼 (到角落或无退路的地方) 2) teach a lesson (with common sense) (用道理) 教训 > **geul**
svgeuq /sə³¹gɯ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make ring; make sound 使响; 弄响 > **geuq**
svgeut /sə³¹gɯt⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) squeeze 挤 2) crowd someone in 使感觉拥挤 > **geut₂**
svgin /sə³¹gin⁵⁵/ v 动 trust; believe (somebody or something) 相信 | *nga na kv t svgin*. I trust your word. 我相信你的话。

svgla /sə³¹glɑ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to fall 使掉下 > **gla**
svglaq /sə³¹glɑ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make a hole (in the bottom) 使 (底) 破 (洞) > **glaq**
svgleup /sə³¹glɯp⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 implant 使嵌入; 嵌进 > **gleup**
svgliq /sə³¹gli⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 raze; break (into pieces) 使断; 折 > **gliq** | (一乡) **svgleuq** /sə³¹glɯ⁵⁵/ **svglvng** /sə³¹glɔŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cool down 使凉 > **glvng**
svgong /sə³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make blunt (knife) 使钝; 弄钝 (刀) > **gong₃**
svgor /sə³¹gɔr⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to go bald 使秃头 > **gor**
svgra /sə³¹grɑ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 satiate (with food) 弄饱; 使饱 > **vgra**
svgrai /sə³¹grai⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 1) freeze 使冻 2) starve to death 饿死 > **grai**
svgram /sə³¹gram⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to wither (of trees) 使 (树木) 枯死 > **gram**
svgrang /sə³¹grɑŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 warm up; heat (pot) 使 (锅底) 热; 加热 > **grang**
svgreng /sə³¹gren⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 harden 使变硬 > **greng**
svgri /sə³¹gri⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 scorch 使烧焦 > **gri**
svgrvng /sə³¹grɑŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 freeze 使冻僵 > **grvng₂**
svgrvt /sə³¹grət⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make bite 使咬 > **grvt**
svgua /sə³¹g^{wɑ}⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 make (someone) put on clothing 使穿 (上衣、裤子) > **gua**
svguaq /sə³¹g^{wɑ}⁵⁵/ v 动 scoop out; make concave 使凹下; 使挖下去 > **kuaq**
svguar /sə³¹g^{wɑ}⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 heat until red (e.g. iron) 使黄 (烧红) > **guar**
svgui /sə³¹g^{wi}⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 put on (shoes, pants) 使穿 (鞋、裤) | *lvgru svguisheu* put on shoes 穿鞋子 > **gui₁**
svgur /sə³¹gur⁵⁵/ v 动 wreck; ruin cause a failure 使发生故障; 弄坏
svgvm /sə³¹gəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 heal; make better (sickness) 使 (病) 好; 治好 > **gvm₁**
svgvng /sə³¹gɑŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 cause to swell 使肿; 弄肿 > **gvng**

svgyeng /sə³¹jeŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make twinkle 使闪亮
svgyit /sə³¹jit⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 boil (water) 烧 (水) > **gyit**
svgyol /sə³¹jol⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cause to leak or funnel out 使漏出
svgyong /sə³¹joŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 tire (someone) out 使累 > **gyong**₁
svgyvng /sə³¹jəŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cause (someone) to look 使看 > **gyvng**₁
svhra /sə³¹xrə⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 make gluttonous 使饕 > **hra**₂
svhreug /sə³¹xru⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make emaciated 使瘦 > **hreug**
svjai /sə³¹zəi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make clean (by washing) 洗净 ; 使干净 > **jai**
svjei /sə³¹zəi⁵⁵/ *v* 动 instill fear (of people, in animals) 使 (动物) 怕 (人)
svjen /sə³¹zən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make lie down 使躺下 > **jen**
svjeup /sə³¹zup⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 grind; crush up 使碎 > **jeup**₂
svjeur > **jeur**₁ indirect causative (force; cause; allow; make someone do something)
svjot /sə³¹zot⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (someone) ride (e.g. a horse) 使骑
svjuq /sə³¹zu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 reduce 使缩小 > **juq**
svjvn /sə³¹zən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 stretch out 使伸长 > **jvn**
svjvng /sə³¹zəŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 ply with drink 使 (大口) 喝 > **jvng**₁
svkam /sə³¹kam⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (someone) cross (a river) 使过 (江)
svkaq /sə³¹ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 twig; branch 枝桠 | **mvlong** **svkaq** crossroads; intersection 十字路口
svkaqsheu /sə³¹ka⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 branch off (of a twig) 长 (枝桠)
svkei /sə³¹kəi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) feed; make eat 喂 ; 使吃 ; 2) invite to eat 招待 (食物) > **kei**₁
svkeisheu /sə³¹kəi⁵³ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 make a living 养活自己 | Literally "enable oneself to eat". 直译“使自己吃”. > **kei**₁
svkeu₁ /sə³¹ku⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cause to steal 使偷 > **keu**

svkeu₂ /sə³¹ku⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 drive livestock 驱赶 (牲畜) > **vkal**
Svkeun /sə³¹kun⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Cikai (Gongshan town) 茨开 | Present-day Gongshan county seat. 现今贡山县城.
svkleup /sə³¹klup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cover (with a blanket) 盖 (被子)
svkol /sə³¹kol⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) boil 煮 | **cha pasvkool**. You boil tea. 你煮茶. 2) decoct; cook (herbal medicine) 熬 (药)
Svkong /sə³¹kəŋ⁵³/ *top* 地名 Sakong village (Kelaolong River valley) 斯孔 (克劳洛河谷村名)
svkoq /sə³¹kəŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 lengthen (an object) 使长 (东西) > **koq**₁
svkor /sə³¹kə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 demand; ask for (things) 讨 (东西)
svkra /sə³¹kra⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fetch (grain from the storehouse) (到粮仓) 取 (粮食)
svkreu /sə³¹kre⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 thin out 使瘦 > **kreu**
svkrvm /sə³¹krəm⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 congeal 使凝固 > **krvm**
svku /sə³¹ku⁵³/ *n* 名 calabash 葫芦
svkuan /sə³¹kʷan⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 give chase 使追 > **kuan**
svkuq /sə³¹kuq⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cause to ferment 使发酵 > **kuq**₂
svkvl /sə³¹kə⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 burden 使驮 2) *n* 名 portion (e.g. of a slaughtered animal, to which one is entitled) (应得的) 份额 | **gya nga svkvl** e. This is my portion. 这是我的那份. | **vkeu svkvl** the father-in-law's (family) portion 岳父 (家) 的份额 > **kvl**
svkvm₁ /sə³¹kəm⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 cover 盖 2) *n* 名 cover 盖子 | In former times, a large bamboo tube which served as a bowl. Cf. **dong**, **heu**. 以前用来作碗的大竹筒.
svkvm₂ /sə³¹kəm⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) dry 使干 2) roast 烤 > **kvm**₁
svkvt /sə³¹kət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 intention (expressed through certain actions or behavior) 意思 (指通过某种动作, 行为表达出来的) | **nga vngza na vchiit kai taq nv'oo, tvng svkvt nvwa?** You let your goat eat my crops, what's the meaning of that? 你让你的羊吃了我的庄稼, 你什么意思?
svkyaq /sə³¹ca⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 spool (of spun thread) (一) 卷 (纺好的线)
svkyeu /sə³¹cu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Chinese flowering quince 木瓜

svkyi /sə³¹ci⁵⁵/ *v* 动 borrow (things that cannot be returned in their original form) 借 (消耗物品, 如粮食) | *nga vngza svkyi le ding*. I've come to borrow food. 我来借粮食。 | *ngul svkyi* borrow money 借钱 | (四乡) **keui** /kui⁵³/

svkyot /sə³¹cət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make crooked 使歪; 弄歪斜

svl /səl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 choke 呛 | *ngang mi nvsvl rang*. I was choked by water. 我被水呛了。

svla₁ /sə³¹la⁵³/ *n* 名 salt 盐巴

svla₂ /sə³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) moon 月亮 2) month 月份 | The Trung consider the moon to be masculine. 被独龙族认为是男的。

svlam /sə³¹lam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove (e.g. vegetable skin) 去 (饭菜的表层)

svlang /sə³¹lan⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 dispatch; send on a mission 派遣; 派 > **lang₁**

svlap /sə³¹lap⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 wedge between 夹层 2) *nclf* 名量 level (一) 层

svleu /sə³¹lu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 force into sex 使干 > **leu**

svleumsheu /sə³¹lu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 warm oneself 取暖 > **leumsheu**

svli /sə³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 flea 跳蚤

svlisheu /sə³¹li⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) shed (skin); slough off 脱皮 | *beu svlisheu* the snake sheds its skin 蛇脱皮 2) metamorphose (of a pupa becoming a moth) 变 (蛹变蛾)

svlon /sə³¹lon⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) instigate 唆使 | (四乡) *lambroq me neu ngaq dvm svlon*. His friend gets him to drink alcohol. 朋友劝他喝酒。 2) collude 勾结

svlop /sə³¹lop⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 inculcate (a bad habit) 使养成 (某种坏习惯) > **lop**

svloq₁ /sə³¹loq⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (someone) return 使回; 带回 (人) > **loq₁**

svloq₂ /sə³¹loq⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 stare 瞪 | *meq svloq* 瞪眼 > **loq₂**

svlu /sə³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bracken grass 一种蕨草 | Formerly used as thatch. 以前用于茅草房子。

svlu na'ngan /sə³¹lu⁵⁵ na⁵⁵ŋan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird which lives in bracken grass 一种鸟, 生活在蕨类草丛中

svlung₁ /sə³¹luŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 island (in the middle of a river) 洲 (河流中间的一块陆地)

svlung₂ /sə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 launch in flight (straight up) 使往直上方飞

svlvm /sə³¹lvm⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) make dance 使舞 2) teach flying (of hens to chicks) (母鸟) 教 (雏鸟练习飞翔) 3) go hunting 打猎 (First Township. 一乡话.) > **lvm₁**

svlvn /sə³¹lvn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 darn (clothing); sew and mend 缝补

svlvng /sə³¹lvn⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) make take 使拿 2) hold 持 > **lvng₂**

svlvp /sə³¹lvp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 teach 教 | *gya wa pasvlp*. You teach me how to do that. 你教我做这个。 | *salvp* teach each other 互相学习 > **lvp**

svlvpsheu /sə³¹lvp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 learn 学 | *na vmi le nasvlpvpsheu?* Who are you studying with? 你跟谁学的? > **lvp**

svm /səm⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 peel (animal skin) 剥 (兽皮) | *vchit pvsvmsheu*. You two peel sheepskin. (你俩) 剥羊皮。

Svm /səm⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Dai ethnic group 傣族

svma /sə³¹ma⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 use as bait 以...做诱饵 2) *n* 名 bait 诱饵

svmaq₁ /sə³¹maq⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 break; ruin 弄坏 > **maq₂**

svmaq₂ /sə³¹maq⁵⁵/ *n* 名 grit (at the bottom of a pot) 锅灰 | Traditionally used for face tattooing. 以前用来做文面。

svmbli /səm³¹bli⁵³/ *n* 名 big wooden shovel 铲子 (木头)

svmeu /sə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 alder tree (alnus nepalensis) 水冬瓜树 (桤树) | Traditionally planted in swidden areas during the fallow period. Used as firewood and building material. 传统来说, 休耕期种在刀耕火种的地方。以后用作木柴和建材。

svmeung /sə³¹muŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 pubic hair 阴毛

svmeuq₁ /sə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 just before death; in extremis 临死前的

svmeuq₂ /sə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lull (to sleep) 催眠

svmeur /sə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hold (something solid) in mouth 含 (固体物)

svmi /sə³¹mi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 candle 蜡烛

svmin /sə³¹min⁵³/ *n* 名 small, red-colored loach 一种红色的小扁头鱼

svmit /sə³¹mit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mosquito larva 孑孓

svmom /sə³¹məm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) foam; froth 泡沫 2) froth 水花

svmon /sə³¹mən⁵³/ *n* 名 group (of people) (人) 群

svmong /sə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 whiten 使白 > **mong**

svmor /sə³¹mər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant (traditionally used on wounds) 一种植物

svmot /sə³¹mət⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 words uttered during rituals, including wishes, demands etc. 2) *n* 名 prayer; invocation 祈祷 3) *v* 动 vow; swear 发誓

svmvn /sə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 caterpillar 毛虫

svmvn saq /sə³¹mən⁵⁵ sa⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 caterpillar 毛毛虫

svmvng /sə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 cause to lose 使丢失 | Fourth Township 四乡话. > **vmvng**

svna₁ /sə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nose 鼻子

svna₂ /sə³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of crop (possibly amaranth) 一种农作物 (可能是苋菜) | Now in little use. 现在很少用.

svna dung /sə³¹na⁵⁵ duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 nostril 鼻孔

svna gong /sə³¹na⁵⁵ goŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nose bridge 鼻梁

svna kraq /sə³¹na⁵⁵ kra⁷⁵⁵/ have a big temper 脾气大 (的人)

svna kyer /sə³¹na⁵⁵ cer⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nose flap 鼻翼

svna meul /sə³¹na⁵⁵ muɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 nose hair 鼻毛

svna sei /sə³¹na⁵⁵ sei⁵⁵/ get angry; lose one's temper 生气 | *nga pvma le svna sei* I am angry at my wife. 我对妻子生气. | Literally "be spicy in the nose". 直译“鼻子辣”.

svnam /sə³¹nam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 good fortune 运气 | Tibetan loanword. Ritual equivalent of *kvri*, a term with which it is often paired. 藏语借词.

svnaq /sə³¹na⁷⁵⁵/ 1) *quant* 数量 all 都; 所有 | *svnaq dii neu*. Let's all go. 咱们都去. 2) *det* 限定 whole; entire 全

svnet /sə³¹net⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 get close 使贴近 > **net**

svneu /sə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 aim (weapon at a target) 瞄准 | *nvnggvn pasvneeu*. Aim well. 瞄准好!

svneut /sə³¹nut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) point out 指示 2) give directions 指点 (目标、方向) | *tvtei wa sa svneut* tell someone what they should go do 让人去

去做事情

svng₁ /səŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 spread (reputation, news) (名声、消息) 传开

svng₂ /səŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be tasty; strong (味道) 好 2) be (moderately) salty (盐咸味) 适度

svng₃ /səŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pine leaf smoke (burned for sacrifices to gods or shaman rituals) 松毛叶 (祭祀神或巫师作法时焚烧)

***svng** /səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) nephew (sister's son or wife's brother's son) 外甥 2) niece (sister's daughter or wife's brother's daughter) 甥女 3) first cousin once removed (child of male cousin) 堂兄弟的子女 4) son-in-law 女婿

nvsvng *n* 名 (your) nephew, niece, first cousin once removed, or son-in-law (你/你们的) 外甥, 甥女, 堂兄弟的子女, 女婿

vngsvng *n* 名 (his/her/their) nephew, niece, first cousin once removed, or son-in-law (他/她/他们的) 外甥, 甥女, 堂兄弟的子女, 女婿

vsvng₂ *n* 名 (my/our) nephew, niece, first cousin once removed, or son-in-law (我/我们的) 外甥, 甥女, 堂兄弟的子女, 女婿

svng'lot /səŋ³¹lot⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Burmese soldier 緬共武装

svng'ui /səŋ³¹ui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 second half of the night; early hours of the morning 后半夜

svngdu /səŋ³¹du⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small earthen pot 小土坛子

svni hul /sə³¹ni⁵⁵ xul⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bad breath 口臭

svniq /sə³¹ni⁷⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pulp of fruit 瓤 | (一乡) **svneuq** /sə³¹nu⁷⁵⁵/

svnvm /sə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sesame 芝麻 | Used as a condiment on cakes and mixed into butter tea. 用于粿粿和酥油茶里面.

svnvng /sə³¹nən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) help 帮助; 帮忙 | *nga na le svnvng ning*. I'll help you. 我帮你. | *sanvng* help each other 互相帮忙 2) benefactive 收益格 | (四乡)

vnet /sə³¹net⁵⁵/

svnyvmsheu /sə³¹nəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 follow after others (in doing something) 看着别人才去做

svpang /sə³¹pən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 elevated granary, used for drying, with open bamboo lattice walls to allow for aeration 提高的粮仓

svpeu /sə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wrap (wound); bandage (伤口) 包着

svpeuq /sə³¹puŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 put to sleep 使 (孩子) 入睡 > **peuq₁**

svpit /sə³¹pit⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 close (a book) 合上 (书) > **pit**

svpom /sə³¹pəm⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 hug 使抱 > **pom**

svpoq /sə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 develop (career, undertaking) 使变成 > **poq**

svpraq /sə³¹prəŋ⁵⁵/ n 名 fork (in the road) 岔路口

svprvn /sə³¹prən⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 tie 系 (结) > **prvn**

svprvt /sə³¹prət⁵⁵/ v 动 install; set up (machinery) 安装 (机械)

svpu /sə³¹pu⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 rot; make rotten 使腐烂 > **pu₂**

svpvng /sə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ n 名 drying shelf 晒架

svpvr /sə³¹pər⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 stuff (in someone's mouth) 使街 > **pvr**

svpvt /sə³¹pət⁵⁵/ v 动 1) divide up (and give to others) 分给 2) cause someone to get 使得到

svr₁ /sər⁵⁵/ vi 不及物动 be new 新 | *vngsvr gyoq* new clothing 新衣 | *Pung Svr* | Also used in personal names, especially for births take place in the morning or under the New Moon. 也用于人名, 特别是早晨或新月发生的分娩。

svr₂ /sər⁵⁵/ n 名 upper leg (above the knee) 大腿

svr₃ /sər⁵³/ v 动 filter (alcohol) 筛 (酒)

svra₁ /sə³¹ra⁵³/ n 名 1) thing; object 东西; 行李 | *bi svra* gift 礼物 2) baggage 行李 | (四乡) **shvra** /çə³¹ra⁵³/

svra₂ /sə³¹ra⁵⁵/ n 名 preacher 传道者 | Christian term. 基督教。

svra wa kyeum /sə³¹ra⁵⁵ wə⁵³ cūm⁵³/ n 名 guardhouse; sentry post 哨所

svral /sə³¹ral⁵⁵/ n 名 foyer 大厅 | Part of the house which the door opens onto, where meals are prepared, generally the area of guests, women, and children. 房子里开门进去的房间, 准备饭菜, 欢迎客人, 妇女儿童聚集的地方。

Svram'lem /sə³¹ram⁵³lēm⁵⁵/ top 地名 Saramlem (Second Township village) 司仍冷 (二乡村名)

svrang₁ /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ n 名 morning 早上

svrang₂ /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ n 名 type of bamboo 一种竹子 | *svrang kaq* bamboo strips (used for making arrows)

(制箭的) 竹片

svrang vngza /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹za⁵⁵/ n 名 breakfast; morning meal 早餐

Svrang'long /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵lŋ⁵⁵/ top 地名 Sarang river valley 斯拉洛河谷 (四乡村名)

Svranghrai /sə³¹rak⁵⁵xrai⁵³/ top 地名 Saranghrai village 村名

Svrangwang /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/ top 地名 Sarangwang river 斯拉洛河流 (四乡村名)

svraq /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ vi 不及物动 be shy 害羞 | *svraqsheu mvgol* don't be shy 不用害羞 | *svraq mvraq* sorry (I feel bad about it) 不好意思; 对不起

svraq liq /sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵ liŋ⁵⁵/ v 动 shame; humiliate 羞辱

svrep /sə³¹rep⁵⁵/ vt 及物动 erect; set upright 竖立; 使站立 | *kyeum svrep* erect a house 立房子 > **rep**

svretdv /sə³¹rət⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ n 名 waist (place where a belt goes) 腰 (扎腰带的部位)

svreu /sə³¹ru⁵⁵/ n 名 boundary 界; 界限 | *mvli svreu* land boundary 地界

svreui /sə³¹ru⁵³/ n 名 type of crop 一种作物

svreum /sə³¹rum⁵⁵/ v 动 put in a package; wrap (something in a bag) 装 | *cha manasvreum lung sheu?* Have you two wrapped up the tea leaves? 你俩装茶叶了吗?

svreum nv /sə³¹rum⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ n 名 winter (period when it snows) 冬季 (下雪天) | (四乡) **rvngtong nv** /rək⁵⁵tŋ⁵⁵nəm⁵³/

Svreuq /sə³¹ru⁵⁵/ top 地名 Sareu (First Township village) 斯任 (一乡村名)

svreusheu /sə³¹ru⁵⁵çu³¹/ v 动 berate unfairly; take one's pain or anger out on someone (who doesn't deserve it) (因疼痛或某种原因) 迁怒于 > **reusheu**

svri₁ /sə³¹ri⁵⁵/ v 动 learn (a lesson) 接受 (教训) | *vng svnq be sheu masvri*. I hit him but he still didn't learn his lesson. 我打他也不接受教训。

svri₂ /sə³¹ri⁵³/ n 名 muntjac; mouse deer; chevrotain (Moschus genus) 麂子 | *svri sha tei keigvm*. Muntjac meat is delicious. 麂子肉很好吃。

svri kittoq shin /sə³¹ri⁵³ kit⁵⁵tŋ⁵⁵ çin⁵⁵/ n 名 weed (used as pig feed) 野草 (猪食)

svring /sə³¹riŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of rattan 一种藤子 | (一乡)
svreung /sə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/

svrong /sə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 set down 使坐；安排（职位）；放 > **rong**

svroq₁ /sə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ant 蚂蚁 | (四乡) **shvroq**
 /çə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/

svroq₂ /sə³¹rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 mate (chickens) (鸡) 交配

svrot /sə³¹rɔt⁵⁵/ *v* 动 curse; damn 咒骂

svrreu /sə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thigh bone (femur) 大腿骨

svru /sə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) pine tree 松树 | *svru shi* pine cone 松果 2) pine torch (fueled by natural resins) 松明子 (松木火炬)

svruq /sə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fletch (tie on arrow feather) 扎 (箭羽)

svrv₁ /sə³¹rəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 look after (crops) 看 (庄稼) | *vpei vmra svrv₁ le di di*. Dad has gone to look after the crops. 爸爸去看庄稼了.

svrv₂ /sə³¹rəm⁵³/ *n* 名 otter 水獭 | (四乡) **shrv₂**
 /çə³¹rəm⁵³/

svrvn /sə³¹rən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 get fixed (by taking for repair) 使修理 (送到工匠处)

svrvng /sə³¹rəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cause an erection 使勃起

svrvt /sə³¹rət⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 belt 腰带 2) *v* 动 bind; tie (belt) 扎 (腰带)；腰带) 系着

svt /sət⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) hit 打 2) kill 杀

svtsheu *vi* 不及物动 fight battle 打架；打战

svta /sə³¹tə⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (someone) listen 使听 > **ta₁**

svtang /sə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earth (terrestrial domain where humans dwell) 世界 | *svtang mvli*

svtap₁ /sə³¹təp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 translate 翻译 | *ka svtap* > **tap**

svtap₂ /sə³¹təp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 contemporary; peer; person of the same age 同辈；同龄的

svtei /sə³¹təi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) grow large 变大 2) enlarge 使大 > **tei₁**

svten /sə³¹tən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 grasp 使拿；抓 > **ten**

svteui /sə³¹tui⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 shorten 使短；弄短 > **teui₂**

svteum₁ /sə³¹tum⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 tie (knot); fasten 系 (结)；打 (结) > **teum₃**

svteum₂ /sə³¹tum⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 delay 耽搁

svteumsheu /sə³¹tup⁵⁵çu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 tarry; delay (oneself) 使 (自己) 受耽搁 > **svteum₂**

svteur /sə³¹tur⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 shed blood 使 (血) 流尽 > **teur**

svtiq /sə³¹tiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 grime; filth (sticking to one's body or clothing) (粘在身体、衣物的) 污垢 | (一乡)

svteuq /sə³¹tur⁵⁵/

svtot /sə³¹tət⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) join; connect 连接 2) bequeath; hand down 遗留 | *vng svtot* his successor 他的继承人 3) save someone's life 救活 | *saq svtot* > **tot**

svtsheu /sət⁵⁵çu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) fight 打架 2) battle 打战 > **svt**

svtu /sə³¹tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 straighten 直；使直 | *dungbeur svutu* whiskers sticking up 胡子翘

svtuq /sə³¹tur⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tighten 使紧

svtvl /sə³¹təl⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make roll down 使滚下 > **tv₁**

svtvn /sə³¹tən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 show; display 展示；给看 > **tvn₂**

svtvng /sə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) drawer; shelf 抽屉 2) shelf 架子的层 3) earthly layer of the three-layered universe, the land where men live 中间层人类居住的大地 | *svtvng mvli* the world 世界

svttv /sə³¹tət⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 thicken 使厚 > **ttv**

svwa'ngat /sə³¹wa⁵⁵ŋət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of wild vegetable (which grows on high mountains) 一种野菜 (生长在高山上)

svwei /sə³¹wəi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 give poison (to someone) 使中毒 > **wei₁**

svza /sə³¹zə⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) sicken 使生病；使疼 2) cause (someone) pain 使疼 > **za₁**

svzom /sə³¹zom⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 incinerate (make something burn up) 使烧尽 > **zom₁**

svzung /sə³¹zun⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make (a child) go to the bathroom 使 (孩子) 大小便 > **zung**

ta₁ /ta⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) listen 听 | *manvtasheu?* Do the two of you hear? (你俩) 在听吗? 2) hear 听见 3) be willing (to do something) 肯 | *rvna (ka) mvta* not be willing to rest 不肯休息

svta *vt* 及物动 make someone listen 使听

vtasheu *vi* 不及物动 be audible 听得见

ta₂ /ta⁵⁵/ *n* 名 horse 马

ta₃ /ta⁵⁵/ Fourth Township. 四乡话. > **Dialectal Variant** 方言变形 **tvng₁**

ta- /ta³¹/ **dem** 指示代 1) demonstrative (this; that) 这; 那 | *vcvng tagyoq tagyoq* very few people 个别人 2) each 每 | *tagyoq* each person 每个人 | Archaic, used in set phrases. 古代 (只用于搭配)

ta'lap /ta³¹lap⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 each (in its own direction) (方向) 各自

ta'u /ta³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 head of crossbow (弩) 头

tabong /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn 玉米; 包谷 | (一乡)

tangbong /taŋ³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **tambong** /tam³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/

tabong cheuq /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ tɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 green corn

(harvested early, valued for its tender flavor) 青玉米

tabong kaci /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 cornmeal 玉米粉

tabong long /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn seed 玉米籽

tabong lvp /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ ləp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn leaf 玉米叶

tabong mra /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ mra⁵³/ *n* 名 corn field 玉米地

tabong peng /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cornmeal (hard and ground up, eaten as a snack) 玉米粉

tabong pi /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pi⁵³/ *n* 名 corn flour 玉米面

tabong pvleq /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹lɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cornbread 玉米粑粑

tabong pvngboq /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pək⁵⁵bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 popcorn 爆米花

tabong pvra /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 two corncobs on one stalk 一株上结两个棒的玉米

tabong pvseu /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ pə³¹su⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fried corn noodles 玉米做的炒面

tabong song /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ sɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 corn stalk 玉米秆

tabong tong /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 corncob (from which the kernels have not been removed) 玉米棒 (未掰下籽的)

tabong vdvm /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corncrib 玉米谷仓

tabong vngza /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹za⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corn rice (dish made with a mixture of corn and rice) 玉米饭

tabong vngzeum /ta³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵ əŋ³¹zɔum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dried hanging corncobs 一对玉米

tabongchvl /ta³¹bək⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 small corn (type of corn that ripens early, common before recent introduction of larger varieties) 一种早熟的玉米

tacheu /ta³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earthen jar 土罐

tadvn /ta³¹dən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow flight groove (where arrow rests) 弩弦槽

tagong₁ /ta³¹gɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow stock (includes butt) 弩身

tagong₂ /ta³¹gɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 upper leg (outer part) 大腿外侧

taitu /tai³¹tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 attitude 态度 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

takchi /tak⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 conical bamboo implement used for filtering alcohol 筛酒用的圆锥形竹器

takcu /tak⁵⁵tsu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of monkey with gray fur and a black and white face (possibly Eastern hoolock gibbon) 一种猴子 (毛皮灰色, 脸黑白)

takol /ta³¹kəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 big wok cover 大锅盖

takrol /ta³¹krəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow trigger (弩) 扳机

takvt /ta³¹kət⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 in order; in succession 依次

tal /tal⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 behind; back 背后 | *na tal do tvng e?*

What's behind you? 你背后是什么? | *kyeumtal*

behind the house 房后

talaq /ta³¹laŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) wooden stick 小木棒 2) arrow 箭 3) small strip of bamboo 竹条

taleum /tə³¹lum⁵³/ *n* 名 1) hornet; wasp 马蜂; 蜂子 2) calabash wasp (medium-sized, body mottled red) 葫芦蜂 (体型中, 身斑红色)

tam₁ /tam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 arrange; put in order 排列; 排

tam₂ /tam⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be allowed 准 | Archaic. 古代.

Tam /tam⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 seventh-born female 老七 (女)

tama /ta³¹ma⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 truth 确实 2) *adv* 副 truly; really 真的 | *tama vngchvl* legitimate child (not a

fatherless orphan) 亲生孩子 3) *adv* 副 definitely 一定

tamamvhrī /tɑ³¹mɑ⁵⁵mə³¹xri⁵³/ *n* 名 type of medicinal plant 一种药材

tamcheu /tɑp⁵⁵tɕu⁵³/ *n* 名 Saurauia fruit 鼻涕果 | Edible plant. 可食的植物.

tan /tɑn⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 open (door) 开 (门) | *nvpching* *pvtan*. Open the door. 你开门.

tana /tɑ³¹na⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow 弩弓

tana u /tɑ³¹na⁵⁵u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow head 弩头

tance /tɑn³¹tse⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bicycle 自行车 ; 单车 | Chinese loanword. 汉语借词.

tang /tɑŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 Chinese hemlock tree (Tsuga chinensis or dumosa) 铁杉树

tangdeut /tɑŋ³¹dut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of rodent which lives in the woods 一种鼠 (树林中生活)

Tangdvm /tɑŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tangdam 丹当 | Literally "hemlock flat". Known in Chinese as Gongshan today. Origin of the Chinese name for the Dandanglika mountain range. 今贡山县城 , 丹当力卡山的中文名称的起源.

Tangdvmlong /tɑŋ³¹dəm⁵⁵lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 1) Tangdam river 丹当河 2) Tangdam river valley 丹当河谷

tangmeq /tɑŋ³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hemlock knot 松眼 ; 松节 | Used in Chinese medicine. 用于中医.

tangmvr /tɑŋ³¹mər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of pine tree 一种松树

tanla /tɑn³¹la⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 now 现在 | *tanla e* wait a second 等一下

tap /tɑp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 set up; put up (hang, lean, rest) 搭上去 | *hrei vya do mvntap neu*. Don't put your foot up there. 脚别搭在那儿.

svtap₁ *vt* 及物动 translate 翻译

tapet /tɑ³¹pɛt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow (弩) 弓

tapeum /tɑ³¹pum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 arm 胳膊 | *ur tapeum*

tapit /tɑ³¹pɪt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo wattle (used for walls of a house) 竹篱笆 | *tapit kyeum* bamboo wattle house 竹蔑房 | (四乡) **jima** /zi³¹ma⁵⁵/

taq₁ /tɑŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 resultative (cause) 致使 (让) | *nga gyoq shaq taq oo lung*. Someone got my clothing all wet. (某人) 把我的衣服弄湿了. | *vng mvdvm le ngang taq oo!* Get him to come up here. 让他爬了上来. | *vng ngeu taq senq*. I beat him until he cried. (我) 把他打哭了. | Preceding main verb

must be volitional, or morphological causative is used. Often has a negative or dissatisfied connotation. 前一个动词只能是自主动词 , 通常表示负面的结果. | (一乡) **hreq** /xreŋ⁵⁵/

taq₂ /tɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 over (abstract); up; upriver 上 ; 上游 | *vra koko taq*. Go a little over there. 往那边挪一挪. | (一乡) **hreq** /xreŋ⁵⁵/

taq₃ /tɑŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 collect; catch (using household utensils) (用器皿) 接 (东西) | *vng ngang taq di*. He's going to collect water. 她去接水了.

taqwa /tɑŋ⁵⁵wa³¹/ *adv* 副 1) with difficulty 终于 (好不容易) | *taqwa che lon*. I found it with great difficulty. 我 (终于) 好不容易找到了 (它) . 2) reluctantly 勉强地 | *vng taqwa che di ka ta*. After listening he is willing to go (at last, reluctantly). 他 (在我劝说、坚持下/勉强地/终于) 愿意去了.

tar /tɑr⁵⁵/ *v* 动 go past; go across (where an obstacle is) 过得了 (障碍) | *vngning gya do mvtar sa e*. They probably cannot pass here (e.g. because the river carried off a bridge). 他们在这里可能过不去 (因为河水把桥冲走了) .

tara /tɑ³¹ra⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 same 一样 | *tara e*

tarcha /tɑr³¹tɕɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) Trung loom 织布机 (独龙族) | *gya neu vmei tarcha e*. This is mother's loom. 这是妈妈的织布机. 2) loom warp beam (a bamboo spindle on which the warp is mounted) 经轴 ; 织轴 (织布机) | Typically a portable backstrap loom with several wooden rods, tied between the weaver and any secure point. 用背垫条可携带的一个小织布机.

tarcoq /tɑr³¹tsɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual banner planted in front of the house during funerals 幡 (丧礼)

tashiq /tɑ³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crispy rice cracker 锅巴 | (一乡) **tasheuq** /tɑ³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

te₁ /te³¹/ *post* 后置 1) agentive 施事格 | *vya do prase te kaihui* and then the common people held a meeting 然后老百姓开会了 2) instrumental 工具格 | First Township. 一乡话.

te

te₂ /te⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) compare 比 | *dvgeui te* compare to a dog 比做狗 2) describe.as 形容

te'ngu /tɛ³¹ŋu⁵³/ *n* 名 comparison 比喻 | *vng te'ngu waq e*. He's saying it as a comparison (an example). 他说的是比喻.

tei₁ /tɛi⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 be big, large, broad 大 | *vra pe mei tei?* Which one is bigger? 哪个大? | *vngpuq tei* broad 宽 2) *vi* 不及物动 grow up 长大 | *nvteisheu mvnvng sheul shin*. Wait until you two grow up, then we'll take you. 等你俩长大了带你俩去. 3) *adv* 副 very 很 | *tei gvm* very good 很好

svtei *vt* 及物动 grow large; enlarge 变大; 使大

vttei *v* 动, *adv* 副 very big; extremely; barely 庞大; 非常; 差一点

tei₂ /tɛi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) how 怎么 | *gya svra tei wa ten?* How do you use this thing? 你怎么用这个东西? | *tei wa e be sheu, pvdi ra*. Come whatever happens. 无论如何你要来吧. | *vtei sheu mvwa sheu* not know what's right 不知如何是好 2) in this way; thus 这样 | *shingwvt tei dvgrang* beautiful as a flower 如花似玉 | (一乡) **kvrwa** /kɔr⁵⁵wa⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **vtei** /ə³¹tei⁵⁵/

teira /tɛi³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) older brother 哥哥 | *teira dvguan* two older brothers 两个哥哥 2) adult 大人 3) older person (as opposed to child) 年长的人 (相对小孩) 4) official; leader 官职大的人

tembo /tɛm³¹bɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 shirt 衬衫

ten /tɛn⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) hold; grasp; touch 握; 拿; 触 | *gya chuq pvteen rvt*. You hold this a bit. 你拿一下这个. 2) hold up; support (with the hand) 扶 | *nagoq pvten* Hold the baby. 扶一下娃娃. 3) use 用 | *vng ngul ten mvsoo*. He doesn't know how to use money (he wastes it). 他不会用钱.

svten *vt* 及物动 grasp 使拿

Teng /tɛŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 fifth-born male 老五 (男) | Term of address: Teng Ba. 称呼: Teng Ba.

tep /tɛp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) greet (people); receive 接待 (人) 2) associate with 交往

teq /tɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 pull out (hair) 拔 (毛发)

ter /tɛr⁵³/ *v* 动 1) hold (something large) in mouth (大口地) 含 2) gobble (food) (大口地) 吃 (食物)

tera /tɛ³¹ra⁵³/ *n* 名 path; trail 路

tereq /tɛ³¹reŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

test /ɛtɕ/

tet /tɛt⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 strike 撞 2) *v* 动 hit (drum) 打 (鼓)

tetsheu /tɛt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 hit oneself; bump (把自己) 撞; 碰 > **tet**

teu /tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pick up 拾; 捡 | *ko pvteeu rvt*. Pick that up. 把那个捡过来.

teui₁ /tui⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 in a short time 快

teui₂ /tui⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be short 矮 2) be low 低 3) get shorter 短 | *gya chuq teui*. This got a bit shorter. 这个短了一点.

svteui *vt* 及物动 shorten 弄短

teuinaq /tui³¹naŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 little sibling 娃娃; 兄弟姐妹 (少年) | Also apparently used in birth order names, following the ninth-born male. 好像也用于出生顺序名第九出生的男性后.

teuitvn /tui³¹tɔn⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 just now 刚才 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

teum₁ /tu⁵⁵/ *post* 后置 1) after 以后 | *teum ni* the next day 第二天 2) back; behind 后面 | *vng teum do pa'vnolsheu*. Walk with him slowly at the back (because he has a foot problem). 在后面带他 (因为他脚疼走不动).

teum₂ /tu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 burn out (点着的东西) 烧尽 | *lacu teum di*. The candle burnt out. 蜡烛尽了.

teum₃ /tu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 string across; tie between two points (thread, rope etc.) 系 (线、绳于两点之间)

svteum₁ *vt* 及物动 tie (knot) 系 (结)

teumeu /tu³¹mu⁵³/ *n* 名 eagle (general) 老鹰 (总称)

teumeu lapkyvng /tu³¹mu⁵³ lap⁵⁵cəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of small bird of prey 一种小鹰 | *muq do teumeu lapkyvng tvmsheu*. A little bird of prey is circling up there in the sky. 空中小鹰在飞.

teung₁ /tuŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be raw; uncooked 未煮过; 生

teung₂ /tuŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 ring; be resounding (声音) 响; 响亮 | *dvreung taq teungsheu* all that commotion is really loud 吵闹响了

teuni /tu³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 clear day 晴天

teup₁ /tu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be willing (to do something) 肯; 愿意 (做某事) | *vng loq ka mvteup*. He's not willing to go back. 他不肯回去.

teup₂ /tuɿp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant 一种采集的植物

teuq /tuɿ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 room (with firepit) 房间 2) *nclf* 名量 room (一) 间 (房屋)

teuq e /tuɿ⁵⁵ ɛ³¹/ *prt* 助词 maybe; probably 推测语气词 (或许) | *Nvng mi vngza ton lung teuq e*. Nang should have finished cooking the food (by now). 阿娜该把饭做好了。| *vsan ni loq teuq e*. Maybe he'll be back tomorrow. 他可能是明天要回来。| (四乡) **na e** /na⁵⁵ ɛ³¹/

teuqsheu /tuɿ⁵⁵ ɕuɿ³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be pregnant 怀 (孩子) | *vng nagoq teuqsheu ra*. She's pregnant. 她怀着孩子。

teur /tuɿ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 flow out completely; drain (of blood, pus etc.) (血) 流尽 | *kaq sheui teur di*. The blood of the chicken killed has drained away. (杀的) 鸡血流尽了。

svteur *vt* 及物动 shed blood 使 (血) 流尽

teut /tuɿ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove (from stove or cooking platform) (从火塘架上) 取; 拿下 | *ko taq pvteutsheu*. Take that pot off (the fire). 把那锅取下来。

ti₁ /ti⁵⁵/, /ti⁵⁵/ *num* 数 one (1) 一 | *ti tat ti tat neut ngaq* occasionally smoke cigarettes 偶尔才抽烟 | (一乡) **kye** /kɛ⁵⁵/

ti₂ /ti⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soup 汤 | *kvnti* vegetable soup 菜汤

ti- /ti⁵⁵/ *num* 数 ordinal number prefix 第 | *tisan* third 第三 | Chinese loanword. Chinese numerals used. 汉语借词. 使用汉语数字。

tical /ti³¹ tsal⁵⁵/ *num* 数 ten (10) 十 | *vngcalcal* several tens 几十 | *vngcal gyoq* tens (dozens) of men 几十人 | (四乡) *tisvl* /ti³¹ sal⁵⁵/

tical ni /ti³¹ tsal⁵⁵ ni⁵⁵/ *num* 数 twelve (12) 十二

tical ti /ti³¹ tsal⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵/ *num* 数 eleven (11) 十一

tichi /ti³¹ tɕi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) same 一样 2) similar 同样 | (四乡) **kyiky** /ci⁵⁵ ci⁵⁵/

Tichong /ti³¹ tɕɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tichong (Second Township village) 滴桥 (二乡村名)

ticung /ti³¹ tsuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 farmer 农夫

tikat /ti³¹ kat⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 together 一起

timuq kuq /ti³¹ muq⁵⁵ kuq⁵⁵/ *v* 动 kowtow 叩头 | Not traditional to Dulong society, but may have been practiced with Tibetan overlords in Chawalong. 不是

独龙社会的传统, 可能与藏族察瓦龙统治者实践的。

Tin /tin⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 second-born male 老二 (男) | Term of address: Duri, Tin Duri. 称呼: Duri, Tin Duri. | (一乡) **Kyen** /kɛn⁵⁵/

Tinjang /tin³¹ ɟaŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名词 dog name 狗名

tiq /ti⁵⁵/ *v* 动 trip up (with rope etc.) (用绳等) 绊 | (一乡) **teuq** /tuɿ⁵⁵/

tit /ti⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pull out (hair, grass) 拔 (头发、草)

titsheu *v* 动 grab hold 抓

titsheu /ti⁵⁵ ɕuɿ³¹/ *v* 动 grab hold 抓 > **tit**

Titsvng /ti⁵⁵ sɔŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名词 Titsang clan 家族名

to /tɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) hear 听 2) listen Agentive non-first person. 非第一人称, 强调式。 > **Irregularly Inflected Form** 屈折变体 **ta₁**

toi₁ /toi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 just now 刚刚; 刚才 | *vng toi vblaq ra*. He just arrived. 他刚才到了。| *vng toi che di di*. He just went off. 他刚刚去了。

toi₂ /toi⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) long since 早就 2) already 已经 | *vng toi looq lung*. He already went back there. 他早就回去了。

toigyaq /toi³¹ ɟa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 last night (after dark) 昨晚 (天黑以后)

toltol /tɔ⁵⁵ tɔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 feel swollen 感觉肿的

tom /tɔm⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 pour 倒 | *ngang chuq pvtoom rvt*. Pour a little water. 倒点水来。

tombu /tɔm³¹ bu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ladle; dipper; spoon 勺

ton₁ /tɔn⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 finish (doing) (做) 完; 完成 | *Nvng mi vngza ton lung teuq e*. Nang should have finished cooking the food (by now). 阿娜该把饭做好了。

ton₂ /tɔn⁵³/ *v* 动 1) divide up 分 2) distribute (goods) 分发 (东西)

tong /tɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 knock over 弄倒 (立着的东西) | *dong vng mi toong diq e*. He knocked over the bamboo tube. 筒是他弄倒的。

tongtongrongrong /tɔk⁵⁵ tɔŋ⁵³ rɔŋ⁵⁵ rɔŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 harried 忙忙乱乱

top /tɔp⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 gain; acquire (in a contest) (争夺中) 得到 | *nga tvng sheu mvtop*. I didn't gain anything. 我什么也没得到。

toppa /tɔp⁵⁵ pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 quiver (woven from animal skin) 箭包 (用兽皮缝制的)

toppu /tɔp⁵⁵pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large black bear 大熊 | *sheui toppu*

toq₁ /tɔɿ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) drip 滴 2) make drip down 使滴下

toq₂ /tɔɿ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 intercept (by encircling) (迂回) 拦截 | *vng gya oong pvtooq*. Intercept him from this side. 从这边拦截他.

tor /tɔr⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 wither (of a tree) (树) 枯 | *shingtor* withered (dead) tree 枯树

torma /tɔr³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual figurine 野禽塑像 | From Tibetan gtor-ma. Cf. gyai, gyonggu, shabla. 源于藏语. 也有其他种类.

torpa /tɔr³¹pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo spring (for hunting) 陷阱 (竹)

torsheu /tɔr⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 run 跑 | *pvtorsheu beu*. Run! 你跑着去. > **vtor** | (四乡) **vgyer** /ə³¹ɣer⁵⁵/

tosi /tɔ³¹si⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pest; animal that secretly eats crops (e.g. mice, insects etc.) 偷吃庄稼的小动物 (老鼠, 昆虫等) 的总称 | *tosi toral*

tot /tɔt⁵⁵/ 1) *vt* 及物动 cut 割; 剪 2) *vt* 及物动 chop; hew 砍 | *gya shing pvtoot rvt*. You come chop up this piece of wood. 你来把这木头砍断. 3) *n* 名 scissors 剪刀 4) *nclf* 名量 section (一) 节; (一) 段 | *shingtot* wooden stick 木棍 | *mvlong ti tot* one section of road 一段路 | *na nvshung pe tot* the part that you like 你喜欢的部分 5) *nclf* 名量 armful (一) 载

Tottvng /tɔt⁵⁵təŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名词 Venus; morning star 金星

tu /tu⁵⁵/ *num* 数 1) thousand (1000) 千 2) jiao (one-tenth of a yuan) 角

tul /tul⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) draw; unsheath (the hilt of a dagger) 拔出 (柄) 2) plunder; pillage; loot 抢夺 | *tul vcvng* bandit 强盗

tung₁ /tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corner 角落 | *vseum tung* triangle 三角形

tung₂ /tuŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) bushwhack (在丛林中) 砍 (路) 2) hack 砍 (草)

Tunggrung /tuŋ³¹gruŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tunggrung (Second Township village) 东给 (二乡村名)

Tungmalong /tuŋ³¹ma⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tungma river valley 河谷名

Tungmatuq /tuŋ³¹ma⁵³tu⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tungmatu village 村名 | Near present-day Gongshan, where the Pula and Nu rivers come together. 离贡山很近, 普拉河汇入怒江的口.

tungpreut /tuk⁵⁵pruut⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of large fish with a long beard 一种长胡须的大鱼

tungtung /tuk⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 straight up (向上) 直直的

tuni /tu³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) facial mole; beauty mark 斑点; 黑痔 2) pimple 疱

tupa /tu³¹pa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gruel 粥 | *tabong tupa* corn gruel 包谷稀饭 | (四乡) kvbu /kə³¹bu⁵⁵/

tuq₁ /tuɿ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be salty; savory (盐) 咸

tuq₂ /tuɿ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cut down (a fire-igniting stick) 采伐 (松明子)

tur /tur⁵³/ *n* 名 acne; pimple 青春痘

tutu /tu⁵⁵tu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pocket 口袋 | Child language. 儿语.

tuza /tu³¹za⁵³/ *n* 名 type of leech that emerges during droughts 一种旱生的蛭

tv- /tə³¹/, /tə³¹/ *v* 动 causative 使动态 | *ngang patvsuu*. You boil the water. 你烧水吧. | ta- is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. Attaches to fewer verbs than sv-, typically before voiceless fricative initials. ta- 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前. 比 sv- 用得少, 加在清擦音声母的单音节动词前.

tv'aq /tə³¹aŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 make a mark or sign 作 (标记) 2) *n* 名 marker; sign 标记

tv'euq /tə³¹uŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 burp; belch; hiccup 嗝 | *tv'euq v'ngansheu* to burp 打嗝 | (一乡) *nagoq le vngza dv'oq lung hreq mvzi vl*. Don't feed the baby so much that it burps. 娃娃上不要喂饭喂得打嗝. | Onomatopoeic. 象声词. | (一乡) **dv'oq** /də³¹oŋ⁵⁵/

tv'klaq /tə³¹kləŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) kick 踢 | *mvgeu mi natv'klaq ra neu*. The horse kicked me. 马踢了我. | *ta'klaq* kick each other 互相踢 2) strike (a match) 擦; 划 (火柴) | *hoce patv'klaaq* strike a match 火柴擦燃

tv'klat /tə³¹klət⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be slippery (路) 滑 | *gya do tv'klat pa'vnarsheu*. It's slippery here, be

careful. 这儿滑，小心。2) *v* 动 slip 滑倒

tv'kleq /tə³¹kleŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 roll up (sleeves or pants) 卷 (袖子、裤管) | *nvmbu patv'kleqsheu*. Roll up your pant legs. 卷起你的裤管。

tv'kleup /tə³¹klup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 layer (of clothing) 层 (衣服) > **svkleup**

tv'klvng /tə³¹kləŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stack up 叠 | *peur patvklvngsheu*. Stack up the bowls. 把碗叠起来。

tv'kring /tə³¹krɪŋ⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 layer; level 层 2) *nclf* 名量 floor; story (of a building) (一) 层 (楼) | (一乡)

tv'kreung /tə³¹krueŋ⁵³/

tv'mlot /tə³¹mlət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lubricate (of a snake using saliva with caught prey) (蛇用唾液把捕到的猎物) 弄软

tv'ngol /tə³¹ŋəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo cane; walking stick 拐杖

tv'ngvm /tə³¹ŋəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bear; carry (a heavy load on one's back) 背 (重物) | *vng tvng tv'ngvm e?* What are you carrying? 他背的是什么?

tv'om /tə³¹əm⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bracken 一种蕨菜

tv'ong /tə³¹ɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) scold 骂; 漫骂 | *vng vmi le tv'ong e?* Who is he scolding? 他在骂谁? 2) make a racket 喧闹

tv'plai /tə³¹plai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be careless (actions, words); (动作、言语) 不稳重; 粗心

Tv'u'dvm /tə³¹u⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tawudam (Fourth Township village) 托乌当 (四乡村名)

tvcaq /tə³¹tsaŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 sieve; sifter 筛子 2) *v* 动 sift (something particularly fine) 筛 (细)

tvcha /tə³¹tɕa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thing; object 东西; 物品 | *gya tvng tvcha e?* What is this thing? 这是什么东西?

tvchaq /tə³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 insert; stick in 插 | *tvrung do tvma tvchaq*. There's an arrow stuck in the pillar. 柱子上插着箭。| *tvrung gya do tvchaq sa*. Stick the pillar in here. 柱子要插 (立) 在这儿。

tvchen /tə³¹tɕen⁵³/ *v* 动 set down; put down (on the ground) 放置; 放 (在地上) | *shvm mvcheu mvntvchen neu*. Don't misplace the knife. 刀子别乱放。

tvcheq /tə³¹tɕeŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 make shabby (worn out) 弄破旧 | *Pung mi nvmbu dvngni sheu mal do tvcheeq*. In just a few days Pung got his pants all worn out. 阿普没几天就把裤子弄破 (旧) 了。 >

cheq₁

tvcheuchvl /tə³¹tɕu⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 orphan (fatherless) 孤儿

tvchon /tə³¹tɕən⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 ready; prepare (an item) 准备 (物品) | *shvm patvchoon*. You prepare the knife. 你准备刀子。

tvchonsheu *v* 动 prepare action 准备

tvchonsheu /tə³¹tɕət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 prepare (to do something) 准备 (做某事) > **tvchon**

tvchoq /tə³¹tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 instigate; incite; take the lead (in doing something bad or something one shouldn't do) 怂恿; 带头 (做坏事或不应该做的事) | *keu le nvchvl mi tvchooq e*. It's your child who instigated the theft. 是你的孩子带头偷的。

tvchvng /tə³¹tɕəŋ⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 cause (liquid) to drip down 使滴下 > **chvng₂**

tvchvt /tə³¹tɕət⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 tighten 使紧; 弄紧 > **chvt₁**

tvcuq /tə³¹tsu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fall headfirst (头朝下地) 跌倒

tvhra nv /tə³¹xrə⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 clear day suitable for swidden agriculture 适于烧荒的晴天

tvhreum /tə³¹xru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) meet; run into 相遇; 遇到; 遇见 | *vng matvhreum jin*. I didn't encounter him. 我没遇见他。2) gather 集中 | *shing gya le tvhreumshin*. The two us gathered the firewood here. 我俩把柴集中到这里。

tvhruq /tə³¹xru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cover (coop, basket) (笼子、篮子) 套; 罩; 盖 | *kaq hra mi patvhruuq*. Use the basket to coop up the chicken. 鸡用篮子罩 (关) 上。

tvhrvl /tə³¹xrəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be naughty; be mischievous (小孩) 调皮

tvhrvn /tə³¹xrən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 move up (onto a shelf or other high place) (往架子、高处) 搬移 > **hrvn**

tvhyeuq /tə³¹x¹u⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cut by dragging the knife towards one's body (往后拖刀) 割 | (一乡)

tvsheuq /tə³¹ɕu⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **tvsheuq** /tə³¹ɕu⁵⁵/

tvhyeuqsheu /tə³¹x¹u⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 slide; glide (over a rope bridge) (用溜绑或滑轮在溜索上) 滑行 | *vbom do tvhyeuqsheu* glide over the rope bridge 在溜索溜行 | (一乡) **tvsheuqsheu** /tə³¹ɕu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ | (四乡) **tvsheuqsheu**

/tə³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵ɕuŋ³¹/

tvka /tə³¹ka⁵³/ *n* 名 ration (to eat on the road) (途中的) 口粮

tvkai /tə³¹kai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 offering to spirits 亡魂的祭品 | Curse word. 骂人的话.

tvkaq /tə³¹kaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) clan 家族 2) seed (descendant) 种子 | (四乡) **tvkeung** /tə³¹kuŋ⁵³/

tvkei /tə³¹kai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be difficult (to do) 难 (做) ; 麻烦 | *gya tvtei tvkei*. This is very difficult (to do). 这个很难 (做) . | *geuq sa tvkei* hard to say 难说

tvkeu /tə³¹ku⁵⁵/ *n* 名 insect (pest which eats the buds of plants) 虫 (害虫、食嫩芽)

tvkeun /tə³¹kun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cramp up 抽 (筋) | *dvgru natvkeun*. I have a cramp. 我抽筋了.

tvkeuq /tə³¹kuŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) pull 拉出 ; 拉过来 | *mvntvkeuq neu*. Don't pull. 你别拉. | *takeuq* pull from both sides 互相拉 2) tug > **keuq**₂

tvkeur /tə³¹ku⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bait on top of a hunting trap 捕捉工具上的诱饵

tvkoq₁ /tə³¹koŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) hoe 锄 | *vng kvnmra tvkoq*. He is hoeing the vegetable field. 他在挖菜地. 2) dig 挖 3) nip; peck (of chickens, snakes) (鸟、蛇) 啄 ; 咬

tvkoq₂ /tə³¹koŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of basket without holes 一种没有洞子的篮子

tvkral /tə³¹kral⁵³/ *n* 名 garbage 垃圾

tvkreum /tə³¹krum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) teach a lesson; chastise 教训 | *vng chuq tvkreum pvngwang*. I want to teach him a lesson. 我要教训一下他. 2) struggle against (verbally) 奋斗 (话)

tvkri /tə³¹kri⁵³/ *n* 名 1) lacquer tree 漆树 2) lacquer sap 漆油

tvkri gyeu /tə³¹kri⁵³ ju⁵⁵/ *n* 名 lacquer oil (used locally in food preparation 漆油 (当地食用的)

tvkri kong /tə³¹kri⁵³ koŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 carved wooden board with grooves for liquid runoff, used for making lacquer oil 作漆油的工具

tvkrvn /tə³¹krən⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 stick up; paste 粘 ; 粘贴 | *gya mi patvkrvn sheu*. You two stick this up. 你俩用这个粘. | (一乡) *rvnei te patvkrvn*. Use putty to stick it up. 用泥胶把它粘贴起来. 2) *vi* 不及物动 be sticky or glutinous 有粘性 | *gya tvkrvn ra*. This

thing is sticky. 这个有粘性.

tvkrvt /tə³¹krət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be tart flavor (of unripe fruit) 涩 2) be sharp-edged (not smoothed down) 不光滑 > **krvt**

tvku₁ /tə³¹ku⁵³/ *v* 动 demand; ask for 索要

tvku₂ /tə³¹ku⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be viscous; thick (of porridge) 浓 (粥) | *matvku* watery (of porridge) (粥) 薄

tvkvng /tə³¹kəŋ⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be taut; stretched tight 绷紧 | *gya chuq patvkvngsheu*. Make this a little more taut. 把这个绷紧一点. 2) *v* 动 make taut 使绷紧

tvkyeq /tə³¹ceŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wrap (small item, usually with leaves or paper) (用树叶、纸张等) 包 | *gya do tvng takyeeq e?* What's wrapped up here? 这里包着的是什么? | *mvn gya mi patvkyeeq*. Use this to wrap up the medicine. 药用这个包上.

tvkyiq /tə³¹ciŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 strangle (using rope) (用绳子) 勒 | (一乡) **tvkyeuq** /tə³¹cuŋ⁵⁵/

tvli /tə³¹li⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 roll; cause to roll down 滚 ; 使滚下 | *vcvng mi lung tal zaq*. There are people rolling down stones. 有人滚下来石头了.

svtvl *vt* 及物动 make roll down 使滚下

tvlam /tə³¹lam⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wide flat road (平坦的) 大路

tvlambong /tə³¹lam⁵³bəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 egret 白鹭

Tvlang /tə³¹laŋ⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Talang village 村名 2) *nprop* 专有名词 Talang clan 家族名

tvleui /tə³¹lui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bow 弓 | (一乡) **tvli** /tə³¹li⁵⁵/

tvleum /tə³¹lum⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be round 圆 2) *v* 动 besiege; beleaguer 围攻

tvlit /tə³¹lit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 curved part of bow 弓形 (弩弓的一个部分)

tvlong /tə³¹loŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 roll 卷 (成条) | *neut gya mi natvlong'long sheu pv'ngaq sheu*. Use this to roll a cigarette. 用这个卷着烟抽.

tvlu /tə³¹lu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be ready made 现成

Tvluq /tə³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Talu (Burma) 托洛 (在缅甸境内)

Tvluq rvmei /tə³¹luŋ⁵⁵ rə³¹məi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Talu river 托洛江

tvlv /tə³¹lət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crossbow string 弩弦

tvm /təm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be round (of the moon) (月) 圆 | *svla tvn*. The moon is round. 月圆了.

tvma₁ /tə³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 arrow 箭 | (一乡) **dvma** /də³¹ma⁵⁵/

tvma₂ /tə³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bamboo growing on high mountaintops 高山上的竹子 | Used for arrows. 箭竹.

Tvmaidvm /tə³¹mai⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Tamaidam (Fourth Township village) 迪门当 (四乡村名)

tvmi /tə³¹mi⁵³/ *n* 名 fire 火 | (一乡) **tvni** /tə³¹ni⁵³/

tvmi mvn /tə³¹mi⁵³mən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gunpowder 火药 | Literally "fire pill". 直译“火药”.

Tvmi vngshi /tə³¹mi⁵³ək⁵⁵ʃi⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Mars 火星

tvmoq₁ /tə³¹mo⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ritual to ensure a successful hunt 打猎之前的仪式

tvmoq₂ /tə³¹mo⁵⁵/ *v* 动 occur (flash flood) (河水) 暴涨 | *wang tvmoq* | *tvmoq wa* | Rising river level caused by sudden mountain storms, despite clear weather in the valley, sometimes catching fishermen unaware and drowning them. 因河谷高山上下暴雨, 但山下天晴, 山下河水会暴涨, 有时钓鱼的人站在河水中间的岩石上, 不知道高山上下暴雨, 会被突然暴涨的河水淹死.

tvmsheu /təp⁵⁵shui³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 1) circle above (of a hunting bird) 盘旋 | *teumeu tvmsheu ra*. There's an eagle circling in the air. 有鹰在盘旋. 2) hover over 翱翔

tvmvng /tə³¹məŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 elder sibling 大哥; 大姐

tvmv /tə³¹mər⁵³/ *n* 名 oil 油

tvn₁ /tən⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) now; the present 现在 | *tvn sheu* still 还 | *tvn tvng wa shin?* Now what should the two of us do? 现在我俩做什么? | *nali tvn vlang tvng dvm du?* What time does the clock have? 现在 (手表上) 几点了? 2) soon 快 | *nga tvn vblak rang*. I'll be there in just a little bit. 我一会儿就到了. | *tvn e tvn di ra* to go and come back (within a short time) 出去, 又过来 (时间短暂)

tvn₂ /tən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 show; display 展示; 给看 | *vya nagoq le mvntvn neu, chitsheu mvgvm*. Don't give that to the child to look at, it'll stir up trouble. 那个别给孩子看, 会闹 (惹要) 不好.

svtn *vt* 及物动 show 展示

tvn svrang /tən⁵⁵sə³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 this morning 今天早上

tvn vhreui /tən⁵⁵ə³¹xrui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tonight (evening) 今晚

tvn'gyaq /tən³¹ja⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tonight 今夜

tvnche /tət⁵⁵tʃe³¹/ *adv* 副 just 刚才 | *vng tvnche chaq rvt*. He just arrived (from upriver). 他刚刚 (从上游) 到了.

tvng₁ /təŋ⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 1) what 什么 2) how much; how many 多少; 几个 | *vtvng e?* How much (money) is it? 多少钱? | *vtvng mrvng?* How far? 多远? | (四乡) **ta, vta** /tə⁵⁵, ə³¹tə⁵⁵/

tvng₂ /təŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 button; do up 扣 (纽扣等) | *na kateq pvtvngsheu*. Do up your button. 扣上你的纽扣.

tvng'laq /təŋ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of flying squirrel, relatively small, lives in the forest 一种飞鼠 (体型小, 生活在树林中)

tvng'rvng /təŋ³¹raŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 corncob (with kernels already removed) 玉米棒 (已掰下籽的) | *tabong tvng'rvng*

tvngchon /tək⁵⁵tʃən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 porch; outer area of house for sitting and entering 门廊; 入口处

tvngcvng /tək⁵⁵tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cupboard (with shelves for bowls, cups etc.) 架子

Tvngga /təŋ³¹ga⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 sixth-born female 老六 (女)

tvnggong /təŋ³¹gəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small rattan basket 小篮子 (藤竹) | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

tvnghra /tək⁵⁵xra⁵³/ *n* 名 twig; branch (of a tree) 树枝; 枝条

tvngka /tək⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 crow; raven (Corvus) 乌鸦

tvngkaq /tək⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tree fork 树杈; 杈; 枝杈 | *shing tvngkaq*

tvngkom jorjit /tək⁵⁵kəm⁵³zər⁵⁵ʒit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of woodpecker 一种啄木鸟

tvngkong /tək⁵⁵kəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 rhododendron flower 杜鹃花

tvngkra /tək⁵⁵kra⁵³/ *n* 名 type of large squirrel 一种体型较大的松鼠

tvngkya /tək⁵⁵ca⁵³/ *adv* 副 1) how 怎么 2) why 为什么

tvngkyeq /tək⁵⁵ce⁵⁵/ *dem* 指示代 this kind of 这样的 | Negative connotation. 贬义.

tvngnyet /təŋ³¹net⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

tvngpyer /tək⁵⁵pjər⁵³/ *n* 名 type of tree 一种树

tvngsa /tək⁵⁵sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bed 床 | (一乡) **ram** /ram⁵⁵/

tvngsheum /tək⁵⁵ʃum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 broom 扫帚

tvnni /tən³¹ni⁵⁵/ *n* 名 today 今天

tvnningwang /tən³¹niŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 this year 今年 | (一乡) **dvyeung wang** /də³¹juŋ⁵⁵waŋ⁵³/

tvnpar /təm³¹par⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 now 现在

tvntaq /tət⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 until now 到目前为止 | *vng tvntaq mvkongsheu*. He still hasn't gotten out of bed. 他还没有起床。 | *ngei tvntaq sha kei mvring*. I've never eaten meat. 我从来没吃过肉。 | Usually followed by negative. 以后经常加否定词。

tv₁ /təp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 catch 接 | *gya pvtap*. Here, catch it (something thrown over). 给, (扔过去) 接住。

tv₂ /təp⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 article (of clothing) (一) 件 (衣服)

tvpai /tə³¹pai⁵³/ *v* 动 deflect blame; pass the buck 嫁祸于

tvpaisheu /tə³¹pai⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 pretend (to do) 装着 (做)

tvpanɡ mvlv /tə³¹paŋ⁵³mə³¹lən⁵⁵/ look down on 看不起

tvpaq /tə³¹paŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 split open (an animal from the back) (把动物从脊背上) 划开

tvpeq /tə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 1) stick; paste 粘; 贴 | *gya pel do patvpeeq*. Stick this (drawing) up on the wall. 把这 (张画) 贴在墙上。 2) connect; join 连 3) spell 拼 > **peq₂**

tvpeu /tə³¹pu⁵³/ 1) *vt* 及物动 compensate; make up for 补偿 | *mvli tvpeu* land tax (tribute given historically to outsider sovereigns) 地方税 (传统给外地的统治者) 2) *n* 名 compensation; payment 补偿物 | *tvpeu tlot* reveal the matrimonial compensation (traditionally) 揭示嫁妆 3) *n* 名 compensation offered to spirit of the deceased, all items but especially food 供奉亡魂的食物 | *tvpeu neu* alcohol offered ceremonially to the spirit of the deceased 供奉亡魂的酒 > **peu₁**

tvpeun /tə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 tomb 坟墓

tvpeut /tə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 shake off; push away 甩开 > **peut₂**

tvpeutsheu /tə³¹pu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 struggle 挣扎 | *vng pvdvl tot wa tvpeutsheu*. He struggled like an earthworm cut in two. 他像断了身的蚯蚓般挣扎。 > **tvpeut** shake off

tvpi /tə³¹pi⁵³/ *n* 名 sheath; scabbard (for a knife) (刀鞘) | *shvm tvpi*

tvpka /təp⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hearth area 火塘 | Ritual name specifically designating the top of the tripod (formerly of the three stones that constituted the hearth), considered to be the first stage of the sky, part of the cosmic axis inside the house. 仪式名专门指定三脚架顶部 (三石头构成的炉膛), 被认为是天空的第一阶段, 屋内宇宙轴的一部分。

tvreq /tə³¹reŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) kidney 肾 2) waist 腰部

tvreu /tə³¹ru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 count; calculate 计 (数); 数 | *patvreeu, dvngbeum e?* Count it up, how much is it? 数一下是多少?

tvreung /tə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 soup 汤 | *sha tvreung* meat soup 肉汤 2) *v* 动 make into soup 做成 (汤) | *kaleum patvreeung* make the egg into soup 把鸡蛋做成 (汤)

tvreup /tə³¹rup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish hook 鱼钩

tvri /tə³¹ri⁵³/ *n* 名 rattan bamboo 藤竹

tvrol /tə³¹rɔl⁵³/ *n* 名 quiver for carrying poisonous arrows, made from bamboo and covered with a flap of skin 箭筒

tvron /tə³¹rɔn⁵³/ *n* 名 swim bladder 鱼鳔

tvrong /tə³¹rɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of basket (used as a cage for chickens), made of strips of woven bamboo 笼子 (关鸡的, 用竹条作的) | Cf. *hra, hreuma*.

tvrung /tə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pillar; column 柱子

Tvrung /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung; Dulong 独龙

Tvrung jvgye /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ʔə³¹je⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung writing 独龙文

Tvrung kv /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³kət⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung language 独龙语

Tvrung mvjvl /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³mə³¹ʔə⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung women 独龙女子

Tvrung mvli /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³mə³¹li⁵³/ 1) *top* 地名 Trung territory 独龙族地区 2) *n* 名 Trung river basin 独龙江流域

Tvrung rvmei /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³rə³¹məi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Trung river 独龙江

Tvrung vcvg /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung person 独龙族; 独龙族人

Tvrung'long /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Trung river valley 独龙江河谷 2) *nprop* 专有名 Trung people 独龙族

Tvrungchvl /tə³¹ruŋ⁵³tɕəl⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Trung child 独龙儿女

Tvrungdvm /tə³¹rəŋ⁵³dəm⁵⁵/ 1) *top* 地名 Tarangdam 迪郎当 2) *nprop* 专有名 Tarangdam clan 迪郎当家族

tvsa /tə³¹sə⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 initially; in the beginning 初期; 起初 | *tvsa par* | May have inchoative meaning in some situations. 有时候可能有“将要”的意思。

tvsaq /tə³¹sə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) life 生命 2) life force 气

tvseu /tə³¹sui⁵³/ *n* 名 type of fir tree 一种杉树

tvseu mvkeum /tə³¹sui⁵³mə³¹kum⁵³/ *n* 名 type of medicinal plant 一种药材 | Literally "fir tree pillow". 直译“杉树枕头”。

tvsha /tə³¹ɕə⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be poor 穷 | *nga tvnningwang tvtei tvshang*. This year I'm very poor. 我今年很穷 (困难) . 2) be hard (difficult) 辛苦 | *tvsha mit* feel sorry; feel compassion 哀怜 | *na tvsha wa sheu mvgol*. You don't have to trouble yourself. 你不用麻烦。 | *dop tvsha nvkya* you have it very hard 你很辛苦了 | *tvsha mvsha* with great hardship 很辛苦

tvsha reut /tə³¹ɕə⁵⁵rut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make things difficult (for someone) 让人很辛苦

tvshaq /tə³¹ɕə⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 get wet 使湿; 弄湿 > **shaq**

tvsheu /tə³¹ɕur⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 string together; connect 串着 | *sha tvsheu* hang meat 挂肉 2) *v* 动 thread (the eye of a needle) 穿上 (针眼) | *wvp matvsheu meeq mvgvng*. The needle won't thread, my eyes can't see it well. 针穿不上, 我眼睛看不见 (好) . 3) *nclf* 名量 strip 串

tvsheul /tə³¹ɕul⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 malaria 疟疾 | *tvsheul za* 2) *v* 动 feel chills (身体) 发冷 | *nga vnggeu tvsheul*. I'm feeling chills. 我感到身体发冷。 3) *vt* 及物动 cool down 使凉; 弄凉 | *ngang chuq patvsheul*. Cool down the water a bit. 把水弄凉一下。

tvsheup₁ /tə³¹ɕup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be messy (of a house; a floor) (屋子、地板) 杂乱 2) make a mess 使杂乱 | *kyeum mvntvsheup neu*. Don't make a mess of the house. 别把屋子弄杂乱了。

tvsheup₂ /tə³¹ɕup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 deflate; shrivel up 弄瘪 > **sheup₁**

tvsheur /tə³¹ɕur⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 snatch; pillage 攫夺

tvshi₁ /tə³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 kill (cause to die) 弄死 | *dvgeui mi kaq tvshii luung*. The dog caused the chicken's death. 狗把鸡弄死了。 > **shi**

tvshi₂ /tə³¹ɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of yeast used in former times, which came from Chawalong in Tibet 一种酵母, 以前从察瓦龙进口的

tvshom /tə³¹ɕəm⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 move down 使下; 搬下 | *tvnni kaq pashoom zaq*. Today move the chickens down from the mountain. 今天把鸡 (从山上) 搬下来。 > **shom**

tvshu /tə³¹ɕu⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 sic; call or summon (a dog to pounce and bite) 唤 (狗去扑咬) > **shu₃**

tvshvng /tə³¹ɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tasteless; bland (味道) 淡 > **shvngshvng**

tvsong /tə³¹səŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be active; have movement 有 (动静)

tvsu /tə³¹su⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 boil (water) 烧 (水) > **vsu**

tvvt /tət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be thick 厚

svtvt *vt* 及物动 thicken 使厚

tvtei /tə³¹təi⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 be very big 庞大 2) *adv* 副 very; extremely 很; 非常 | *vng tvtei dvgrang*. She's very beautiful. 他很漂亮。 3) *adv* 副 barely 差一点 | *tvtei mvshi* barely survive (almost die) 活着 (差一点死) > **tei₁**

tvwa /tə³¹wə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bamboo (possibly *Dendrocalamus giganteus*) 龙竹

tvwa napu /tə³¹wə⁵⁵na³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 opium 鸦片

tvwang /tə³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *nclf* 名量 stream; small river (一) 小溪; 小河 | *ngang kye twang* one stream 一条小河 |

tvwvn /tə³¹wən⁵³/ *n* 名 snow 雪 | *tvwvn pyong* snow falls (literally "floats") 下雪 (直译“飘”)

U u

u₁ /u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 head 头 | *wang'u* source of the river (north) 江头 (北)

u₂ /u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) type of witchcraft or shamanic practice 一种巫术 2) alcohol-driven frenzy 发酒风 (的状态) | *u vcvng* person in an alcohol-induced frenzy 发酒风的人 |

u rvseq /u⁵⁵ rə³¹sɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dandruff 头屑

U'ngan /u³¹ŋən⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 U'ngan clan 家族名

u'ngang /u³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fontanelle (soft spot on a baby's head) 脑囟

u'plang /u³¹pləŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spirit takes that possession of shamans or those in an alcoholic frenzy (also called *cheu'plang*) 一种神灵

uchon /u³¹tɕən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 forehead fuzz 留在额上方的一小撮头发

udaq /u³¹dəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pillow 枕头

udvm /u³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 top of the head 头顶

ugal /u³¹gal⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bald 光秃秃的 | *ugal* bald head 秃头 | (四乡) **ugan** /u³¹gan⁵⁵/

ugal leq /u³¹gal⁵⁵ lɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of waterfowl with a white head and a red body, lives near the water 一种在水边生活的白头，红身的鸟

ugyeng /u³¹jeŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 splitting headache 尖疼

uji /u³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 spotted squirrel 花鼠 (一种松鼠)

ujiq /u³¹ziŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 headache 头疼 | (一乡) **ujeuq** /u³¹zɯŋ⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **ujeuq** /u³¹zɯŋ⁵⁵/

ukeui /u³¹kui⁵³/ *n* 名 crown of the head 头顶

ukeum /u³¹kum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pillow 枕头

uklang /u³¹kləŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 skull 头骨

uleum /u³¹lum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bald 光头 | *vng uleum* *sheul sheu*. He shaved off all his hair (until he was bald). 他剃了个光头。

ulon /u⁵⁵lən⁵⁵/ > **lon** | (四乡) **ngu'lon** /ŋu⁵⁵lən⁵⁵/

ulung /u³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 entire head 头 (全部) | (四乡) **vpeq (lung)** /ə³¹pɛŋ⁵⁵ (luŋ⁵⁵)/

ulvp /u³¹lɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) lesson (for children) (对孩子的) 教训 2) education; teaching 教育

umoq /u³¹mɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hat 帽子

unei /u³¹nəi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hair 头发

unei blvt /u³¹nəi⁵⁵ blət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 braid 辫子

unei mvgyep /u³¹nəi⁵⁵ mə³¹jɛp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hair clip 发夹

unei prvn /u³¹nəi⁵⁵ prən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hairband; hair tie (usually cord) 扎头发的绳

uneuq /u³¹nuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 skull marrow 脑髓

unu /u³¹nu⁵³/ *n* 名 1) brain 脑子 2) mind 脑筋

up /u³¹p⁵⁵/ *v* 动 rule; dominate 统治 | Possible Kachin (Jingpo) loanword via Rawang. 这个词来源于缅北独龙语 (日旺语), 可能是景颇语借词。

upvn /u³¹pən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 scalp 头皮

uq₁ /u³¹ŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 poke through (an eggshell, brittle object, bag) 捅破 (鸡蛋壳、软质的器皿、袋子)

uq₂ /u³¹ŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 stir carelessly (water, soup) (汤、水) 乱搅动 | *na zvguaq ti mvn'uq neu*. Don't stir the vegetable soup carelessly. 你不要乱搅动菜汤。

uq₃ /u³¹ŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 box 盒子

ur /ur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 arm (from the shoulder to the fingertips) 胳膊 (肩膀到手指) | *ur ti ur* one hand 一只手

ur dvbvn /ur⁵⁵ də³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thumb 大拇指 > **dvbvn**

ur kurmu /ur⁵⁵ kur³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 elbow 肘

ur mvlng hram /ur⁵⁵ mə³¹lŋ⁵⁵ xram⁵³/ *n* 名 middle finger 中指

ur rvmu /ur⁵⁵ rə³¹mu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hand tattoo 手纹

ur svri hram /ur⁵⁵ sə³¹ri⁵⁵ xram⁵³/ *n* 名 little finger; pinky (手) 小指

urai /u³¹rai⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mythological monster with long hair and a narrow face, can make people laugh to their deaths from tickling 传说的一种鬼怪, 长发, 脸盘狭小, 能使人因痒发笑致死

urben /ur³¹bən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 palm (hand) 手掌

urchiq /ur³¹tɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wrist (joint) 手关节 | (一乡) **urcheuq** /ur⁵⁵tɕɯŋ⁵⁵/

urhram /ur³¹xram⁵³/ *n* 名 finger 手指

urju /ur³¹zu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 give (respectfully); present 给予; 赠送 | *vng vcvng le urju mvwaq vcvng e*. He's the kind of person who won't give things to others. 他是个不会给别人东西的人。

urkvp /ur³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 palm (hand) 手心

urlon /ur³¹lən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hand tattoo 手纹

urpong /ur³¹pɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 fist 拳头
ursheup /ur³¹ɕwɔp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 glove 手套
urtiq /ur³¹tiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 handprint 手印 | (一乡) **urteuq** /ur⁵⁵tɕu⁵⁵/
urtong /ur³¹tɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 sleeve 袖子 | *gyoq urtong patvklek*. Roll up the sleeves. 把衣服袖子掳 (卷) 起来.
useui /u³¹swi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 comb 梳子
useup /u³¹sup⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mint 鱼香草; 薄荷 | Two types: one eaten by pigs, one eaten by people. 有两种, 一种喂猪, 一种人吃.

utaq /u³¹taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 harness (block of wood to which one attaches oneself for crossing a rope bridge) 溜帮
utaq ki /u³¹taŋ⁵⁵ ki⁵⁵/ *n* 名 harness rope (for rope bridge) 溜帮的绳子 | (四乡) **utaq kui** /u³¹taŋ⁵⁵ kui⁵⁵/ **uzer useui** /u³¹zer⁵³ u³¹swi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟
uzi /u³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 type of rodent 鼠的一种
uzu /u³¹zu⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) first; before; in front 前; 先 | *na uzu pvdi*. You go first. 你先走. (Fourth Township) **mv³¹chvn⁵³** 2) a long time ago 很久以前 | *pv'nga ning uzu* five years ago 五年前 | *uzu rap* previous generation 上一代 (Fourth Township) ui⁵³

V v

v-₁ /ə³¹/, /a³¹/ **v** 动 1) intransitive 不及物 | *vgyvngsheu* be visible 看得见 2) reciprocal action 互动态 | *tvng na'vgeuqsheu?* What are you two saying? (你俩) 在说什么? | *vngne ko le gya le vkuan*. The two of them are chasing after each other. 他俩互相追逐. | *vbi* mutually present gifts 互赠 | *ahraq* scare each other 互相吓唬 | a- is used before two-syllable and already prefixed verbs. a- 用在双音节动词 (包括其他语法前缀) 前.
v-₂ /ə³¹/ *n* 名 my (first-singular possessive) 我/我们的 (领属) | *vpei* my father 我爸 | Attaches primarily to kinship terms. 主要与亲属称谓一起使用.
v'le /ə³¹le⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 oy (expresses annoyance) 哎呀 (表示不满) | Common to other minority languages and Chinese dialects in the region. 经常在当地其他民族语言和汉语方言使用的.
v'mla /ə³¹mla⁵⁵/ *v* 动 forget 忘记 | *kvm ma'mlasheu ti ni* an unforgettable day 难忘的一天
v'mra /ə³¹mra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cultivated land; field 土地 | *v'mra wa* work the fields; perform manual labor 劳动 | *kvmra* vegetable field 菜地 | *shingshi mra* orchard 果园 | Typically differentiated in terms of what is planted, e.g. swidden areas, alder fields, home gardens. 通常按照作物来区分, 如火山地, 水冬瓜树, 园地.
v'ngai /ə³¹ŋai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 split open 裂开; 破开; 划开 | *gya dvnggu v'ngai*. This wooden plank is split open. 这木板裂开了. > [ngai](#)

v'ngam /ə³¹ŋam⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 extend out (from a hole) (洞里) 伸出 *ko do tvng v'ngam e?* What's that extending out over there? 那儿伸出来的是什么? > [ngam](#)
v'ngan /ə³¹ŋan⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 let out (air) 漏 (气) | *neu v'ngan ra*. The (fermenting) alcohol is letting out air. 酒漏气了. | *saq v'ngansheu* breathe 呼吸 > [ngan](#)
v'ngang₁ /ə³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be reachable 够得着 | *vya le ma'v'ngang*. That can't be reached. 那儿够不着.
v'ngang₂ /ə³¹ŋaŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be light (in weight) (重量) 轻 | (四乡) **v'nyang** /ə³¹ŋaŋ⁵³/ **v'ngaq** /ə³¹ŋaŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) topple; fall down 倒下 *hra v'ngaq pvngwa*. The basket will fall down. 篮子要倒了. 2) collapse 倒塌 > [ngaq₂](#)
v'ngeu /ə³¹ŋu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 weep (cry spontaneously) (不自觉地) 哭出来 > [ngeu₂](#)
v'ngeum /ə³¹ŋum⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 bow (one's head) 低头
ngeumsheu *vi* 不及物动 bow head; stoop 低头; 弯腰
v'ngeup /ə³¹ŋup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 nod (in agreement or acknowledgement) 点头
v'ngeut /ə³¹ŋut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 wipe; rub; polish (any surface) 擦; 抹; 拖 (地) | *gya mi na'v'ngeeut*. Use this to wipe it. 用这个擦.

v'ngong₁ /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be aflame 燃烧 > **ngong₂**

v'ngong₂ /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 incline; tilt 倾斜

v'ngong₃ /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 starve; die (of hunger) (饿) 死 | *pvrāai v'ngong* starve to death 饿死.

sv'ngong₂ *vt* 及物动 starve someone to death 使饿死

v'ngoq /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 stride over 跨掉 | *vsa v'ngoq* stride over the ground 土地跨掉了 | *mvli v'ngoq* stride around a place 地方跨掉了

v'ngor /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 snore (while falling asleep) 打呼噜; 打着呼噜入睡 > **ngor**

v'ngot /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 rub 蹭 2) *vi* 不及物动 cause friction 摩擦

v'ngotsheu /ə³¹ŋɔŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 rub one's own body 蹭 (身体) *waq v'ngotsheu pvsāq ra*. The pig is rubbing its body, it must be itchy. 猪在蹭身子, 看来是痒了. > **ngotsheu**

v'nyaq /ə³¹ŋa⁵⁵/ *v* 动 beat (with a stick) (用棍子) 打

v'nyasheu /ə³¹ŋa⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 entreat; implore 哀求

v'nyeul /ə³¹ŋu⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be sick of; be fed up with 厌烦

v'nyeuq /ə³¹ŋu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be twisted and bent 被拧弯

Vbai /ə³¹bai⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Abai (personal name) 人名 | Personal name for children whose umbilical cords are tangled at birth, or the children of women who had been infertile or had miscarriages. 人名用于出生时脐带纠结的孩子, 或有不孕或流产过的母亲.

vban /ə³¹bān⁵⁵/ *v* 动 injure accidentally 误伤 | *nagoq na'vbaan ra neu*. Be careful you don't accidentally hurt the infant. 小心伤着孩子.

vbaq /ə³¹bāq⁵⁵/ *v* 动 block; bar the way (with an object like a stick) (用横木等) 阻拦

vbeng /ə³¹bēŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be finished (doing) (做) 完 *tvnni wa ma'vbeng pvngwa*. It won't be finished today. 今天要做不完了. > **beng**

vbensheu /ə³¹bēt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 clap hands 拍手

vbeq /ə³¹bēŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slap; swat 拍 | *ko vjeul pa'vbeeq*. Swat that fly. 拍那个苍蝇.

vbetsheu /ə³¹bēt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 press down 按下来

vbeur /ə³¹būr⁵³/ *n* 名 fallow field (overgrown with weeds) 休耕地 (长野草的)

vbaut /ə³¹būt⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 lose 损失 *ngei beumbeum vbvnq*. I lost a lot. 我损失了很多. > **beut**

vbautsheu lose money 损失 (钱)

vbautsheu /ə³¹būt⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 lose (money) 损失 (钱) > **vbaut**

vblaq /ə³¹blāq⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 arrive 到; 到达 | *vng ma'vblaq ra*. He hasn't arrived. 他没到来. | *jongngara vblaq*. The jongnga birds are flocking here. “肖昂”鸟群来到.

vbli /ə³¹bli⁵³/ *num* 数 four (4) 四

vbli cal /ə³¹bli⁵³ tsal⁵⁵/ *num* 数 forty (40) 四十

vblitung /ə³¹bli⁵³ tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 square; four-sided object 正方; 四方

vbloq /ə³¹blōq⁵⁵/ *v* 动 buck (of a horse) (马) 踏 | *mvgeu mi na'vbloq ra neu*. Watch out for the horse kicking you. 小心马踏着你.

vblung /ə³¹bluŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 overflow (of rising water level) 溢出 (涨水) > **blung**

vblvn₁ /ə³¹blən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) pass; disappear 过去 | *vngji vblvn di*. Time passed. 时间过了. | *vng vblan luung*. He has already gone past (here). 他已经 (从这儿) 过去了. 2) have an upset stomach (involving flatulence) (因着凉肚子) 疼 | *cer vblvn* have an upset stomach (due to the cold) 指因着凉肚子疼 (或拉肚子)

vblvn₂ /ə³¹blən⁵³/ *n* 名 trace (footprint, fingerprint etc) 印有 (脚印、手印等) | *gya do tvng vblvn e?* What left traces here? 这里引着的是什么?

vbom /ə³¹bōm⁵³/ *n* 名 rope bridge 溜索 | Primarily for crossing rivers, made of a woven bamboo or metal cable, attached by a wooden harness (utaq) which glides over the cable. 主要用于穿越河流, 由一个竹子编织或金属线, 通过连接一个滑过电缆的木制的线束 (utaq).

vboq /ə³¹bōŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 break up (clods of soil) 打碎 (土块) | (一乡) *vgo mi vmra vboq* break up clods of soil with a hoe 用锄头敲碎土地

vboqsheu /ə³¹bōŋ⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 clap hands (unnaturally loud) 拍手 (发出砰的一声) | *ur vboqsheu*

vbra /ə³¹brə⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be fast (movement) (动作) 快 | *vng tvtei vbra*. He's very fast. 他很快. | *vbrabra* immediately 赶快

vbrap /ə³¹brəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 be multi-colored (colors all mixed together) (花色) 混合在一起

vbreuq /ə³¹brəu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have stripes (on an animal's body) (动物身上) 有条纹 | *vya vbreeuq tvcha e*. That is the thing which has stripes on it. 那是 (身上) 有条纹的东西.

vbri /ə³¹bri⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 write 写得出 *gya pe klong ma'vbri*. This pen doesn't write. 这枝 (笔) 写不出来. > **bri**

vbrvng /ə³¹brəv⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be on the right (direction) 右 (方向) | *vbrvng ur* right hand 右手 | *vbrvng lai* right side 右边 | *vbrvng pai paq* right side of the body 身体右侧

vbvl /ə³¹bəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be bolted, locked, or latched (of a door) 闩上 (门) | *pvnga nvgvn nvbn* you lock the door 你锁门吧 2) be penned in (of animals); be imprisoned 关起来 | *waq pa'vbnlsheu*. Pen in the pig. 把猪关起来. | *vcvng vbvl kyeum* jail 监狱 | *kaq vbvl kyeum* chicken coop; henhouse 鸡窝

vbvn /ə³¹bən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be idle; be available; have free time 有空 *tvnni mana'vbansheu?* Do the two of you have free time? 今天你俩有空吗? > **bnv₁**

vbvp /ə³¹bəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) devour 大口地吃 2) bite (usually said of animals) 咬 (多指动物)

vcai /ə³¹tsai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be dredged up; be fished out (从水) 捞得出; 捞得上来 > **cai**

vcem /ə³¹tsem⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be pinned on (e.g. of a needle etc. onto an article of clothing) (针等) 插; 别在 (衣物上) *wvp na umoq do vcem me e?* Is the needle not pinned to your hat? 针不是插在你的帽子上吗? > **cem**

vcep /ə³¹tsep⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop; split 劈 | *nga shing vcep pvngwang*. I'm going to chop firewood. 我要劈柴.

vcepsheu *vi* 不及物动 be cleaveable (柴) 劈得开

vcepsheu /ə³¹tsep⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be cleaveable (firewood) (柴) 劈得开 > **vcep**

vceu /ə³¹tsu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be sharp or pointy 尖 > **ceu**

vceup /ə³¹tsu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 suck in; inhale 吸出 | *ma'vceup?* Did you suck it in? 吸得出来吗?

vchan /ə³¹tɕən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 stretch out (e.g. of thread) (线) 伸展着 > **chan**

vchang /ə³¹tɕaŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 kick (of a bird) (鸟) 踢

vchap /ə³¹tɕap⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wide open 张着 (嘴、口); (野兽的长嘴) 张开 *vya neu_i eq dop tei vchap*. That thing's mouth can really open wide. 那个的嘴能张这么大. > **chap**

vchaq /ə³¹tɕa⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 come down (from upriver or the mountains); arrive from above (从上游方、山上) 到 *vng vchaq zaq*. He's come down. 他到了. > **chaq₁**

vchaqsheu /ə³¹tɕa⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 nod (head) 点头 | *u vchaqsheu* > **vchaq**

vchat /ə³¹tɕat⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) jump (forward) (向前) 跳 *gya le pa'vchat ra*. You jump on over here. 你跳过来. 2) beat (of a heart) 心跳 *rvmoq vchat* > **chatsheu**

vcheq /ə³¹tɕe⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be shabby 破旧

vcheu /ə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be caught (夹网) 夹上; 夹住 (鱼) *tvnni ngvplaq ma'vcheu*. Today the fish aren't getting caught. 今天夹不上鱼来. > **cheu**

vcheum /ə³¹tɕum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) maternal aunt (我/我们的) 姨妈 | (一乡) *vcheum te pvleq kyekueq nyvzeung*. My aunt gave me a piece of fried bread. 姨妈给了我一小块粑粑. 2) (my/our) aunt (wife of paternal uncle) (我/我们的) 叔母; (我/我们的) 伯母 3) (my/our) stepmother (我/我们的) 后母 4) older woman (may not be related) 阿姨 > ***cheum**

vcheup /ə³¹tɕu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chew through 嚼出 | *tvng sheu ma'vcheup ra*. None of this can be chewed through. 什么也嚼不出来.

vchit /ə³¹tɕit⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) domesticated goat 羊 2) mountain goat 山羊

vchit peun /ə³¹tɕit⁵⁵pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sheepskin 羊皮

vchon /ə³¹tɕən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 guard; keep watch over 守 | *na gya do tvng na'vchon?* What are you guarding here? 你在这儿守什么?

vchung /ə³¹tɕuŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 watch; keep an eye on (items being cooked) 看管 (煮米的锅、烧的食物等) | *vngza nvnggvm pa'vchungsheu*. Keep an eye on the food. 看好 (煮的) 饭.

vchvl /ə³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 (my/our) child, especially son (我/我们的) 子女; (我/我们的) 孩子 | *vchvlmei* my daughter 我女儿 > ***chvl** | (四乡) *vchvn* /ə³¹tɕən⁵³/

vchvng /ə³¹tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) fit (can be loaded inside a container) 装得下 | *gya ma'vchvng*. It can't hold this. 这个装不下了. 2) can be accommodated 容纳得下

vchvpsheu /ə³¹tɕəp⁵⁵ɕw³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 chew the mouth (usually of a pig expressing anger) (猪) 嚼嘴 (表示愤怒)

vci /ə³¹tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) grandmother (我/我们的) 奶奶; (我/我们的) 外婆 | *vci'vkang* ancestors 祖先 2) (my/our) great-aunt (我/我们的) 姨祖母; 姑祖母 > ***ci**

vciq /ə³¹tsiŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be laid down (of a building's foundation) 砌着; 垒着; 砌得起来 | (一乡) **vceuq** /ə³¹tsuŋ⁵⁵/

vcong₁ /ə³¹tsəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 pile up 堆着 *ko do tvng vcong geu e?* What's that piled up there? 那儿堆着的是什么? > **cong**

vcong₂ /ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be good (of crop growth) (庄稼长势) 好 2) have a bumper harvest 丰收 | *tvnningwang vngza vcong*. This year is a bumper harvest for grains. 今年粮食丰收了.

vcot /ə³¹tsət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be stabbed; be pricked 被刺 | *bvnghreui mi vcot rang*. He was pricked by a thorn. 我被刺刺了.

vcul /ə³¹tsul⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 get stuck (in a hole) 陷在; 陷进 (洞里) *gya do tvng vcul e?* What's stuck in here (this hole)? 这 (洞) 里是什么? > **cul**

vcuq /ə³¹tsuŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) look after; take care of 看管 | *nagoq nvnggvm pa'vcuqsheu*. You two look after the baby. 你俩看好孩子. | *na nvwa le vmi vcuqsheu neu?* Who cares about what you're doing? 你做的谁在乎呢? 2) nurse 看护

vcuqsheu /ə³¹tsuŋ⁵⁵ɕw³¹/ *v* 动 pay attention; be mindful 注意; 留意 | *vnvm gvm vsuqshing ning*. From

now on I'll be mindful of that. 以后我要留意. | (四乡) **vsuqsheu** /ə³¹suŋ⁵⁵ɕw³¹/

vcut /ə³¹tsut⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be sucked out 吮出来 *ma'vcut ra* can't be sucked out 吮不出来 2) kiss 吻 *neuigong vcut* > **cut₁**

vcvng /ə³¹tsəŋ⁵³/ 1) *n* 名 person 人 2) *n* 名 people (group) 人民 3) *n* 名 family 人家 4) *indfpro* 无定代词 who 谁

vcvngshi pru /ə³¹tsək⁵⁵ɕi⁵³ pru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 funeral dance 丧礼跳舞

vcvp /ə³¹tsəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 dry over a stove 烘干 > **cvp₂**

vda₁ /ə³¹da⁵³/ *v* 动 possess; own; have 拥有 | *mit vda* wise; learned 懂事 | *nga tvng sheu ma'vdang*. I don't own anything. 我什么也没有. | *na pvma manvda?* Do you have a wife? 你有没有妻子?

vda₂ /ə³¹da⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 come on (let's start) 来 (开始吧)

vdang₁ /ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 when 何时 | *na vdang nvloq?* When are you coming back? 你什么时候回来? | *vdang ning nvwa?* What year did you do it? 几年做的?

vdang₂ /ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 lean sideways 斜靠着 | *pop ko do vdang*. The bamboo tube is leaning sideways over there. 竹筒在那儿靠着.

vdang madang /ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵daŋ⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 1) often 常常 2) at all times; always 时时刻刻; 总是 | (四乡)

vda mada /ə³¹da⁵⁵ ma³¹da⁵⁵/

vdaq₁ /ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 start 开始

vdaq₂ /ə³¹daŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be reachable; be close enough to touch 够得着; 触摸得到 *vya le ma'vdaq*. That's not reachable (because it's too high). 那个够不着 (太高了). > **daq**

vdep /ə³¹dəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 smash 砸 | *gya mi pa'vdeep*. Use this to smash. 用这个砸.

vdeu /ə³¹duŋ⁵³/ *emph* 强代 1) oneself 自己 2) own 自己的 | *vdeu kvt* mother tongue 母语 | *vdeu (mvli)* *vcvng* local person 本地人 3) alone 单独 | *na deu* you by yourself 你一个人

vdeudeu /ə³¹duŋ⁵³duŋ⁵³/ *adv* 副 1) individually 个别 2) each one 每一个

vdeum /ə³¹dum⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 accumulate; be stored

(e.g. water in a pool) (水) 积 (成塘) *gya do ngang vdeem ri*. Water is stored here. 这里积了水了. 2) *vi* 不及物动 drink from the same glass, cheek to cheek 喝同心酒 *neu vdeum* 3) *n* 名 granary; barn; storehouse 粮仓 > **deum**

vdeun /ə³¹dun⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tied up; be restrained 拴 *dvgeui pa'vdeunsheu*. You two get that dog tied up. 你俩把狗拴上. > **deun**

vdeupsheu /ə³¹dup⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 1) bump into (the table) 撞 (桌子) 2) collide; run into 碰撞 > **deup**

vdeur /ə³¹dur⁵⁵/ *v* 动 drench (in water) (用水) 淋 (头); 浇 | *u pa'vdeur rang*. Pour water on my head. 浇我一下头.

vdoi /ə³¹dai⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 soon; shortly; in a little while 一会儿 | *vdoid chuq pvdidi ra*. Come over here in a little bit. 一会儿你过来一下.

vdol /ə³¹dol⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 make a slip of the tongue 口误 | *vng mi ka vdol di*. He made a slip of the tongue. 他口误了.

vdon /ə³¹dən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 swarm 积满

vdong /ə³¹dŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 wild vegetable 野菜

vdop /ə³¹dəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wrapped; be bundled 包着 > **dop**₃

vdop /ə³¹dəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be scooped out 舀出 *tupa ma'vdoq*. The gruel can't be scooped out (because of the spoon). 稀饭舀不上来 (勺不好). > **doq**

vdu₁ /ə³¹du⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) arrive; make it (to a destination) 到得了 *tvn sheng le ma'vdu*. Now we can't make it to the county capital. 现在到不了县城了. 2) happen upon (while something bad is happening) 撞见 (干坏事) *vng keu vlang vdung*. It happened upon him while he was stealing. 他偷窃的时候被我撞见了. *lung mi na'vdu ra neu*. He ran into the rock (while in the process of doing something bad). 他撞到了岩石 (做坏事的时候). Impersonal, used without personal pronouns. 客观的, 没有人称代词使用 > **du**₁

vdu₂ /ə³¹du⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 fit (size or length) (尺寸, 大小) 合适 | *gya lvgru nga le ma'vdu*. This shoe doesn't fit me. 这只鞋 (穿着) 不合我 (脚).

vdul /ə³¹dul⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 occur (of a natural disaster) 发生 (灾害) *vduldul*. There's a flood. 发洪水.

Rockslide, flooding, landslide etc. 滑坡洪水泥石流等. > **dul**

vdung₁ /ə³¹dun⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 middle; inside 中间; 里面 | *na vdung do pvrang*. You sit in the middle. 你坐中间. | *vdungdung* right in the middle 正中 | More common in downriver dialects. 下游方言用得比较多.

vdung₂ /ə³¹dun⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) reach (midday) 到 (中午) | *nvm vdung di kraq pvkoksheu*. It's midday, get up quick. 到中午了, 快起床. 2) be high in the sky (of the sun) (太阳) 居 (天空中央)

vdung reui /ə³¹dun⁵³ rui⁵⁵/ *n* 名 midnight 半夜; 午夜 **vdug** /ə³¹du⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop off; trim (tree branch) 砍 (枝桠) | *gya shing pa'vduqsheu*. You two cut the branches off this tree. 你俩把这个树的枝桠砍掉.

vdur /ə³¹dur⁵⁵/ *v* 动 strike; hit; smash 撞; 撞击; 砸

vdvl /ə³¹dəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 shiver 发抖 | *pit'lv'pit vdvl* numb and shivering 麻木发抖 | (四乡) *tvkya na'vdvn?* Why are you shivering? 你为什么发抖? | (四乡) *vdvn* /ə³¹dən⁵³/

vdvm /ə³¹dəm⁵⁵/ *v* 动 owe (a debt) 欠 (债) | *vng nga le ngul vdvm*. He owes me money. 他欠我钱.

vdvpsheu /ə³¹dəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 fall down; slip and fall 跌倒; 摔倒 | *nagoq vdvpsheu di*. The child fell down. 孩子跌倒了.

vga₁ /ə³¹ga⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 ouch (expresses pain) 哎呀 (表示疼痛) | *vga binma nvrol rang*. Ouch, you bumped into my wound. 哎呀, 碰到我的伤口了.

vga₂ /ə³¹ga⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 hey (to draw someone's attention or stop someone from doing something) 哎 (表示提醒) | *vga na'vdvpsheu ra neu*. Hey, be careful you don't fall. 哎, 小心摔倒.

vgai /ə³¹gai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be open (eyes) (眼) 睁开 > **gai**

vgam /ə³¹gam⁵³/ *v* 动 seize; occupy 占; 占有 | *nga svra aang vgaam*. My things have been seized by him. 我的东西被他占了.

vgap /ə³¹gap⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wedged; be jammed or pressed from both sides 夹着 > **gap**

svgap *vt* 及物动 jam between 使夹

vgaq /ə³¹ga⁵⁵/ *v* 动 block; bar the way (bodily) (用身体来) 阻拦 | *pa'vgaqsheu*. Block (him). 拦住 (他).

vgeui₁ /ə³¹gui⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 go; walk 去 ; 走 | *na vra le na'vgeui?* Where are you going? 你去哪儿 ?

vgeui₂ /ə³¹gui⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be ensnared; be caught in a noose (of prey) (猎物被机关) 套住

vglei /ə³¹gləi⁵³/ *v* 动 jump; leap 跳 | (四乡) **daglei** /dɑ³¹gləi⁵³/

vgo /ə³¹gɔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hoe 锄头

vgoi /ə³¹gɔi⁵³/ *n* 名 type of monkey (Trachypithecus) 一种猴子

vgoi kvp /ə³¹gɔi⁵³ kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 casual tattooing on the palm of the hand 手掌上的乱纹 | "Monkey" tattoo. 猴子纹.

vgra /ə³¹grɑ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be full (of food); be sated 饱 | *waq vgra di.* The pig is full. 猪 (吃) 饱了.

svgra *vt* 及物动 satiate 弄饱

vgrai /ə³¹grai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 get soiled 踩 ; 抓 (到屎、秽物) | *ni vgrai jin.* I stepped in crap. 我踩到屎了.

vgrat /ə³¹grat⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 have diarrhea 拉肚子 ; 泻肚

vgreut /ə³¹gruut⁵⁵/ *v* 动 poke (with a torch or burning stick) (用火把或火炭) 捅 | *mvkoq tot mi pa'vgreeut.* Use a charred log to poke it. 用火炭捅 (它) .

vgrol /ə³¹grɔl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) gnaw 啃 | *tvng na'vgrol?* What are you gnawing on? 你在啃什么 ? 2) suck on 含入口中

vgrong /ə³¹grɔŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 shake; jolt 颠簸

vgru /ə³¹gru⁵³/ *n* 名 black-winged stilt (Himantopus) 长脚鹤

vgruq /ə³¹gru⁵⁵/ *v* 动 poke (eyes) 戳 (眼睛) | *meq na'vgruq ra neu.* Be careful it doesn't poke your eyes. 小心戳到你的眼睛.

vgrvng /ə³¹grəŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 1) lift 抬 | *ko pa'vgrvng rvt sheu.* You two carry that over here. 你俩把那个抗过来. 2) shoulder 抗

vgrvngsheu /ə³¹grək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 stand up 起来

vgrvt /ə³¹grət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pinch; hold between thumb and forefinger 捏

vgui /ə³¹g^{wi}⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be on the left (direction) 左 (方向) | *vngnik kyeum vgui pai paq.* His house is on the left. 他们的家在左边. | *vgui ur* left arm 左手 | *vgui lap* left side 左边 | (一乡) **vgui lai** /ə³¹gui⁵⁵

lai⁵⁵ | (四乡) **vgui paq** /ə³¹gui⁵⁵ pa⁵⁵/

vgulsheu /ə³¹gul⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 stroll; go for a walk 逛 ; 散步

vguq /ə³¹gu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 encircle 围起来

vgur /ə³¹gur⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 break (of a device) 出故障 | *nga nali vguur.* My watch broke. 我的手表坏了.

vgut /ə³¹gut⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 return (after leaving home) (出门) 回 | *vra oong na'vgut ra.* He returned from there. 你从那里回来.

vgvl /ə³¹gəl⁵³/ *v* 动 play 玩 | (四乡) **rvgon** /rə³¹gɔn⁵³/

vgvm /ə³¹gəm⁵³/ *n* 名 good feeling 好感 | *vgvm mvgyvng* have bad feelings about 有坏感 > **gvm₁**

vgvng /ə³¹gəŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 support with one's hand (someone old, sick, or drunk) 扶 (老、病、醉)

vgvp /ə³¹gəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be carved 刻着 | *gya do tvng vgvpe?* What's carved here? 这里刻着的是什么 ?

vgya /ə³¹ja⁵³/ *n* 名 type of wasp (lives in cliffside nests) 岩蜂 (蜂窝悬挂在悬崖上)

vgyaq /ə³¹ja⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild vegetable (which grows on the high mountains) 野菜 (生长在高山)

vgyar /ə³¹ja⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be separated 分开 | (一乡) *cheum mvneu vgyar gi* be separated for a long time 分开好长时间了

vgyat /ə³¹jat⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) drop 掉 | *Pung mi ngul vgyaat luung.* Pung dropped the money. 阿普掉了钱了. 2) lose 丢失

vgyeu₁ /ə³¹ju⁵³/ *v* 动 flow (of liquid, tears) 流 ; 流淌 | *sheui vgyeu* to bleed 血流出来

vgyeu₂ /ə³¹ju⁵³/ *n* 名 wasp; horsefly 土蜂 (体型较大 , 身黑色 , 头红色)

vgyeul /ə³¹jul⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 stuff 塞 ; 填塞 | *gya svnaq gyeung le pa'vgyeul.* Stuff all these in your pocket. 把这些都塞到口袋里.

vgyol₁ /ə³¹jəl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) fall out 渗 | *na gyeung oong tvng vgyol e?* What's that falling out of your pocket? 从你口袋里渗出的是什么 ? 2) leak 漏 | (四乡) **yong** /jɔn⁵³/

vgyol₂ /ə³¹jəl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be accustomed to; have the habit 习惯

vgyolsheu /ə³¹jəl⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be accustomed to 习惯 > **vgyol₂**

vgyong /ə³¹ɣŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be asleep 睡着 *ang ipgyeu vgyoong luung*. He's sleeping. 他睡着了. > **gyong**₁

vgyvngsheu /ə³¹ɣək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be visible 看得见 | (一乡) *lvka pon pe vyeung krong vgyangsheu ra*. From the mountain slope my hometown is visible. 从山坡上望去看见我们的家乡. | *ma'vgyvngsheu?* Is it visible? 看得见吗? > **gyvng**₁, **-sheu**₂

vgyvp /ə³¹ɣəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be locked 锁着; 锁上 *nvpching ma'vgyvp ra*. The door is not locked. 门没锁上(着). > **gyvp**₁

vhrai /ə³¹xrai⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be smeared 涂着 *na nvmbu do tvng vhrat pvgyang?* What's smeared on your pants? 看看你的裤子上涂着的是什么? 2) be stuck 附着; 粘着 > **hrai**

vhrap /ə³¹xrap⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 hang (of clothing); be hung up (衣物) 挂着 *na gyoq tvngchon do vhrap*. Your clothing is hanging on the porch. 你的衣服挂在走廊上. > **hrap**₁

vhraq /ə³¹xraŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bind; tie up 捆绑; 扎 | *nvnggvn pa'vhraq*. Tie it up well. 捆绑好.

vhret /ə³¹xret⁵⁵/ *v* 动 polish 刷 | *lvgru vhrat polish shoes* 刷鞋

vhretsheu /ə³¹xret⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 chatter (of teeth) (牙齿) 颤动 | *sa vhratsheu*

vhreu /ə³¹xru⁵³/ *n* 名 pigeon; dove; turtledove 鸽子; 斑鸠

vhreui /ə³¹xru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 evening; night 晚上

vhreui la /ə³¹xru⁵⁵ld⁵³/ *n* 名 late afternoon; early evening (~7 pm) 下午 (大概~7点)

vhreui vngza /ə³¹xru⁵⁵əŋ³¹za⁵³/ *n* 名 dinner 晚餐

vhrol /ə³¹xrol⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be horizontal 横

vhrol /ə³¹xrol⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) poke through (with a little stick) (用小棍子) 捅 2) dig out (e.g. a cave) 挖 (洞穴等)

vhrvk /ə³¹xrək⁵⁵/ *v* 动 fasten 系好

vhrvn /ə³¹xrəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fall down (伏身) 扑 (到某物上); 撞见 | *bvngghreu le vhrvn rang*. I fell down onto the blackberry vine. 我扑倒了荆棘上.

vhrvn /ə³¹xrən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 climb up 爬得上去 (来)

vya le ma'vhrvn. I can't climb up there. 那儿我爬不上去. > **hrvn**

vhrrt /ə³¹xrət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop (large bunches of grass, vegetables etc.) 切 (成捆的草, 菜) | *waza pa'vhrrt sheu*. You two chop up the pig feed. 你俩切猪食.

vjaq /ə³¹zaŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 dare 敢 | *ewa svra vcvng le zon ma'vjaq*. This kind of thing I don't dare give anyone. 这样的东西 (我) 不敢交给人家. | *kri mvjaqsheu* I don't dare ask. 我不敢问.

jaqsheu *vi* 不及物动 be brave 勇敢

vjar /ə³¹zar⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 scavenge; hunt (for food) (鸟, 兽) 觅食 | *ko do pvchic vjar ra*. Birds are scavenging there. 那儿有鸟在觅食. 2) *v* 动 move around 活动

vjep /ə³¹zəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop up; mince 剁 | *nei sha pa'vjeep*. You chop up the meat. 你剁肉.

vjeu /ə³¹zu⁵³/ *n* 名 fly 苍蝇

vjeunsheu /ə³¹zu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be pregnant 怀孕

vjeup /ə³¹zup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 rub to soften (e.g. animal skin) 搓 (碎) | *gya pa'vjeeup rvt*. Come rub this (to soften it). 你来把这个搓碎.

vji₁ /ə³¹zi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 catch up (to someone) 赶上; 追上 *vng tvn ma'vji*. I can't catch up with him now. 现在追不上他了. > **ji**₁

vji₂ /ə³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Guozhang dance 锅庄舞 | *vji chvm* dance the Guozhang 跳锅庄舞 | Popular folk dance across the region, performed in a circle, often with one dancer in the middle. 云南少数民族的一个很流行的圆圈进行的民间舞蹈, 经常在中间有一个舞蹈演员.

vji₃ /ə³¹zi⁵³/ *n* 名 thatch (imperata cylindrica) 茅草 (用来盖房子) | Used for covering traditional houses. 用来做传统房子的房顶.

vjin₁ /ə³¹zin⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 soak 泡着 | *gyoq ban do vjin*. The clothing is soaking in the basin. 衣服在盆里泡着.

vjin₂ /ə³¹zin⁵³/ *n* 名 type of plant, with a starchy edible tuber 一种块茎可食用的植物

vjiq /ə³¹ziŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slice thin (细) 切 | *jiqjiq pa'vjiq*. Slice it up real thin. 切得细细的. | (一乡) **vjeuq** /ə³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/

vjon₁ /ə³¹ʒən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) piss inadvertently (wet the bed, piss one's pants) 尿 (床、裤) | *ang chi vjoon ri*. He wet the bed. 他尿床了. 2) shit out 屙出

vjon₂ /ə³¹ʒən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 dower (provide a dowry for the bride) 提供嫁妆 | *pvma dvjon*

vjop /ə³¹ʒəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 interrupt 打岔 | *ka mvnvjop ning*. Don't interrupt me. 别给我打岔.

vjot /ə³¹ʒət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 squeeze out 挤出 > **jot**

vju /ə³¹ʒu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 stick out; be exposed 伸出; 突出 | *ko do tvng vju raq e?* What's that sticking out? 那儿伸出的是什么?

vjvl /ə³¹ʒəl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 trample; step on 踩 | *hrei na'vjvl rang*. Trampled on my foot. 踩了我的脚了. | (一乡)

vjvt /ə³¹ʒət⁵⁵/

vjvm /ə³¹ʒəm⁵³/ *v* 动 mix soup into rice (用汤) 拌 (饭) | *tvreung mi na'vjaamjaam pvkai*. Mix the soup with the rice and then eat it. 用汤拌着吃.

vk- /ək⁵⁵/ *poss* 物主 third-person singular possessive (his/her/its) 他/她/它的 (领属)

vkai₁ /ə³¹kai⁵⁵/ *v* 动 push away 挪; 挪开 | *gya ko le pa'vkai*. Push these things over there. 把这些挪开.

vkai₂ /ə³¹kai⁵³/ *v* 动 fight (of animals) 打架 (动物)

vkal /ə³¹kəl⁵³/ *vt* 及物动 drive (livestock) 驱赶 (牲畜) | *waq pa'vkalsheu*. You two drive the pig out. 你俩把猪赶开.

svkeu₂ *vt* 及物动 drive livestock 驱赶 (牲畜)

vkam /ə³¹kəm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 cross over 过得去 (桥、河流) | *vya ngang do ma'vkam*. I can't cross that water. 那水我过不去.

vkang₁ /ə³¹kəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) grandfather (maternal or paternal) (我/我们的) 爷爷; 外公 2) (my/our) great-uncle (我/我们的) 舅祖父; (我/我们的) 从祖父 3) master (addressing spirits in traditional incantations) 师父 > ***kang**

vkang₂ /ə³¹kəŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 lift open 翻开; 掀开 | *svkvm vkaang luung*. Lift open the cover. 盖子掀开了.

vkaq /ə³¹kəʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be loose (结) 松; 散开 | *na lvgru chin vkaq*. Your shoelaces are loose. 你的鞋带松了. > **kaq₂**

vkār /ə³¹kar⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 live apart (of a large family dispersing into smaller groups) 分家 > **kar**

vkāt /ə³¹kat⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be hot 热 2) be scalding hot 烫 | *vya vkat, mvnngvt neu*. It's hot, don't touch it. 那个烫, 别动. 3) have a fever 发烧 | *vng vkat ra*. He has a fever. 他在发烧. | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

vkeu /ə³¹ku⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) maternal uncle (我/我们的) 舅舅 2) (my/our) uncle (husband of paternal aunt) (我/我们的) 姑丈 3) (my/our) father-in-law (我/我们的) 岳父 > ***keu**

vkeui /ə³¹kui⁵³/ *v* 动 pursue; chase 追赶

vkeum /ə³¹kum⁵⁵/ *v* 动 gather 收; 收拾 | *na svra pa'vkeum*. Gather up your things. 把你的东西收好.

vkeut /ə³¹kut⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be cooked (and ready to eat) 煮好; 煮熟 *kvn vkeut di*. The vegetables are cooked. 菜煮熟了. > **keut₁**

vklasheu /ə³¹klə⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 laugh heartily 忠心地笑

vklei₁ /ə³¹kləi⁵³/ *v* 动 exchange; swap 换; 交换

vklei₂ /ə³¹kləi⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 remain; be left over 剩下 2) *v* 动 be over; more than (numeral) 多于 (数字) | *vni cal vklei* more than twenty 二十多 3) *n* 名 extra pieces (left over food) (吃剩的) 残块 | *guza klai* the pieces of food left over by a wild animal 野兽吃剩的残块

vkōn₁ /ə³¹kōn⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fade (of color) 褪色

vkōn₂ /ə³¹kōn⁵³/ *v* 动 1) move; displace 搬移 | *gya ko le pa'vkoon*. Move this over there. 把这个搬到那儿. 2) move (house) 搬家 | *kyeum vkon*

vkong /ə³¹kəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 get up (out of bed) 起得了 (床) | *tvn svrang ma'vkong*. This morning I can't get out of bed (too tired). 今天早上我起不来 (太困了). > **kong₁**

vkonsheu /ə³¹kət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 move 搬迁; 迁移 | *vra le na'vkonshin?* Where are you moving to? 你们搬到哪儿去? > **vkōn₂**

vkop₁ /ə³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) great-grandparent (我/我们的) 曾祖父母 | *vkopmei* (my/our) great-grandmother (我/我们的) 曾祖母 2) (my/our) great-grand-uncle or aunt (我/我们的) 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹 > ***kop**

vkop₂ /ə³¹kəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be covered 盖着; 盖住

zv³¹g³¹uaq ma'v³¹ko³¹p ra. The vegetables haven't been covered. 菜没盖住. > kop

vk³¹oq /ə³¹kə³¹ʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 arm wrestle 掰 (手腕) | *ur vk³¹oqshin*. Let's arm-wrestle (the two of us). 我俩掰手腕吧.

vk³¹rang /ə³¹kraŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shake off 抖 (灰尘等) | *paboq pa'vk³¹rangsheu*. Shake off that bit of dust. 抖一下 (你身上的) 灰.

vk³¹raq /ə³¹kraʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be surprised 吃惊; 使吃惊 2) be frightened 吓; 吓一跳 | *vng vk³¹raq di*. He started (with fright). 他吓了一跳. | *aang na'vkrvk*. He frightened me. 他吓了我. > kraq

vk³¹rep /ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) bite (on bone) 咬 (骨头) 2) chew (on something crispy) 嚼咬 (脆的东西)

vk³¹rvp /ə³¹kɾɛp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 chop (meat) 砍 (肉)

vk³¹uaq /ə³¹k^wɑ³¹ʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be sunken; concave; scooped out 凹下 *etsheu vk³¹uaq* dimple (while laughing) (脸颊, 下巴的) 笑时露出的酒窝 > kuaq

vk³¹ui /ə³¹k^wi⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be hooked 钩住; 钩着 | *tvng do vk³¹ui?* What is it hooked on? 被什么钩住了? 2) be hung; be suspended 吊

vk³¹uq /ə³¹kuq⁵⁵/ *v* 动 levy or impose a tax (on every household) (从各家各户) 征集; 征收 | *ngul vk³¹uq* levy a monetary fine 征收钱

vk³¹vl /ə³¹kəl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be borne 驮着 *wvr mvgeu gong do vk³¹vl di*. The axe is being borne on the horse's back. 斧头驮在马背上了. > kvl

vk³¹vpsheu /ə³¹kəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 1) depend on; rely on 依靠 2) admire; look up to 佩服; 敬重 > kvpsheu

vk³¹yep /ə³¹ɕɛp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wedged 夹着 > kyep

vl /əl⁵³/, /ɑl⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 have 有 | *na do tvng vl?* What do you have there? 你那儿有什么? 2) *vi* 不及物动 exist; be present 存在 3) *v* 动 negative prohibition 禁止 | (一乡) *mvzi vl*. Don't give it. 别给.

vla /ə³¹lɑ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) first cousin (child of paternal aunt or maternal uncle) (我/我们的) 姑母的女儿; 舅父的女儿 | *vla Pung* first-born first cousin (term of address) 对老大堂兄的称呼 2) (my/our) cousin's spouse (married to child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) (我/我们的) 堂表兄弟的配偶 3) (my/our) brother-in-law; (my/our) sister-in-law; (my/our) cousin-in-law (我/我们的) 配偶的兄弟姐

妹; (我/我们的) 配偶的表哥 | *vlamei* (my) sister-in-law (我) 妻子的姐妹 > *la

vlai /ə³¹lɑi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) come out (长) 出来 2) rise (of the sun) (太阳) 出来 3) occur; happen 发生

vlang₁ /ə³¹lɑŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 time 时; 时候 | *cha vlang* ancient times 古代 | *vya vlang nga nagoq ing*. At that time I was an infant. 那时我是个婴儿.

vlang₂ /ə³¹lɑŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 drop (of an object) 掉 (东西) > lang₁

vlaq /ə³¹lɑʔ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cable used for sliding through the air across a river 溜索 | *shvm vlaq* iron cable 铁索 | (四乡) **vbom** /ə³¹bəm⁵³/

vlem /ə³¹lɛm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of kitchen utensil, long and made of wood, used to stir the pot 一种厨具; 搅锅的长木片

vleng /ə³¹lɛŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 uproot (plant) (草) 拔出 | *gya shin ma'vleng*. This plant can't be pulled up. 这草拔不出来.

vleq /ə³¹lɛʔ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove (hat or certain other articles of clothing) (衣帽) 脱落 | *nagooq umoq vleeq luung*. The child took off its hat. 孩子的帽子掉了.

vleup /ə³¹lɛup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be buried 埋入 2) be submerged or flooded 沉入; 淹没 > leup

vli₁ /ə³¹li⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be heavy 重

vli₂ /ə³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cat 猫 | Fourth Township. 四乡话.

Vlidvm /ə³¹li⁵⁵dəm⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Alidam (Second Township village) 阿利当 (二乡村名)

vloi /ə³¹lɔi⁵³/ *v* 动 tease 戏弄; 逗弄 | *nagoq mvnvloi neu*. Don't tease the baby. 别逗弄孩子.

vlon /ə³¹lɔn⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be found 找到 *tvng sheu ma'vlon*. Nothing can be found. 什么也找不到. 2) be realized; be achieved 实现 *wa vlonsheu* succeed 成功 > lon

vlong /ə³¹lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 apply (ointment) 涂; 擦 (药) | *mvn mi pa'vlongsheu*. Apply this ointment to your wound. 用药涂 (你自己的伤).

vloq /ə³¹lɔʔ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 protrude 凸起; 鼓起 | *gya do tvng vloq e?* What's protruding here? 这儿凸起的是什么?

vl_u /ə³¹lu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) take out 拿得出 2) fetch down (from somewhere) 取得 (下) > lu₁

vlusheu harvest 获得

vlū₂ /ə³¹lu⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bamboo that grows high in the mountains (possibly Fargesia) 一种高山实心竹

vlu hvbiq /ə³¹lu⁵³ xə³¹biŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Gastrodia root (used in Chinese medicine) 天麻 (药材)

vlung /ə³¹luŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 only child 独生子 | *vcvng vlung* | *vlung ti gyoq*

vlusheu /ə³¹lu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 harvest 获得 | (一乡) *deyeungwang vngza beubeu maqvlusheu*. This year we didn't harvest much food. 今年粮食没有获得多少. > **vlū₁**

vlvng /ə³¹lən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 red deer 马鹿 | (一乡) *vlvng kuan le gi gol*. Let's go chase red deer. 我们去追赶马鹿吧.

vlvpsheu /ə³¹lən⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be happy 高兴

vm'lung /əm³¹luŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 unhusked rice 稻谷

vman /ə³¹mən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 sleepwalk 梦游

vmaq /ə³¹maŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 faint 昏厥; (突然) 神智不清

vmbeu /əm³¹bue⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) rice 大米 2) rice paddy 稻 | (四乡) **vmcher** /əm³¹tɕer⁵⁵/

vmbeu gvnvng /əm³¹bue⁵⁵ gə³¹nəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cockroach 蟑螂 | Literally "rice praying mantis". 直译“大米螳螂”.

vmchvl /əm³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 rice seedling 秧苗

vmei₁ /ə³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 (my/our) mother (我/我们的) 妈; 母亲 > ***mei**

vmei₂ /ə³¹məi⁵³/ *v* 动 resemble; look like (外貌、性格) 接近; 像 | *na vpei le nvmei*. You look like your father. 你像你的爸爸.

vmet₁ /ə³¹met⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) squeeze out 挤压 2) pinch 捏 > **met**

vmet₂ /ə³¹met⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) female first cousin (daughter of maternal uncle or paternal aunt) (我/我们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿 2) (my/our) sister-in-law (brother's wife's sisters) (我/我们的) 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹 | Denotes traditional potential marriage partners. 潜在的传统婚姻伴侣. > ***met**

vmi /ə³¹mi⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 who 谁 | *na vmi ne?* Who are you? 你是谁? | *vngning vmi mi e?* Who are all of them? 他们都是谁? | *vmi mi* everyone 大家 | (一乡) **vni** /ə³¹ni⁵⁵/

vmiq /ə³¹miŋ⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 whose 谁的 | *gya vmiq e?* Whose is this? 这是谁的?

vmit /ə³¹mit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be extinguished 熄灭 *tvmi vmit di*. The fire is out. 火灭了. > **mit₂**

vmon /ə³¹mən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 fade (of color) 褪色

vmop /ə³¹məp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fall down (headfirst, bending over) (俯身头部先着地) 跌倒 *nagoq vmop di*. The child fell down. 孩子跌倒了. > **mop**

vmsong /əp⁵⁵səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 rice straw 稻草

vmvl /ə³¹məl⁵³/ *v* 动 1) break 弄错 2) take by mistake 拿错

vmvn /ə³¹mən⁵³/ *n* 名 type of hobgoblin that makes people die of laughter 一种鬼怪, 能使人发笑致死

vmvng /ə³¹mən⁵⁵/ *vt* 及物动 lose 丢失 | *ngul vmvng jin*. I lost the money. 我丢了钱了.

svmvng *vt* 及物动 cause to lose 使丢失

vmvngsheu *v* 动 forget 忘记

vmvngsheu /ə³¹mək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 forget (e.g. a word, a friend) 忘记 > **vmvng**

vn /ən⁵³/ > **Dialectal Variant** 方言变形 **vl**

vna₁ /ə³¹na⁵³/ *n* 名 ear 耳朵 | *ti vna* one ear 一只耳朵

vna₂ /ə³¹na⁵⁵/, /ə³¹na⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 grow (mole) 长 (黑痔) | *na gya do na'vna ra*. You've got a mole here. 这儿长有痔. 2) *n* 名 birthmark; mole 太痣; 斑点

vna ben /ə³¹na⁵³ ben⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earlobe 耳垂

vna chin /ə³¹na⁵³ tɕin⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earlobe 耳垂

vna dung /ə³¹na⁵³ duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 ear canal 耳道

vna korsop /ə³¹na⁵³ kər⁵⁵səp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of white earwax 一种白色的耳垢

vna mvdur /ə³¹na⁵³ mə³¹dur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earwax 耳屎

vna mvgröt /ə³¹na⁵³ mə³¹gröt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 black wood-ear (Auricularia auricula-judae) 黑木耳 | A type of edible fungus. 一种食用菌.

vna nvkrot /ə³¹na⁵³ nə³¹kröt⁵⁵/ *n* 名 earwax 耳食

vna svran /ə³¹na⁵³ sə³¹ran⁵⁵/ *n* 名 ear drum 耳膜

vna tungkyeq /ə³¹na⁵³ tuk⁵⁵ceŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of earwax 耳屎

vnan /ə³¹nan⁵³/ *v* 动 1) move 动 | *vya mvn'vnan neu*. Don't move that. 别动那个. 2) touch 触摸

vnar /ə³¹nar⁵³/ *v* 动 1) protect; look after 保护; 呵护; 看护 | *nagoq nvnggvm pa'vnaar*. Look after the kid properly. 好好看护孩子. 2) prevent 预防 | *tvmi vnar* prevent a fire 防火

vnarsheu /ə³¹nr⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be careful; watch out 小心; 当心; 注意 (安全) | *mvlong do nvnggvn pa'vnarsheu*. Be careful on the road. 路上小心. > **vnar**

vnasheu /ə³¹na⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 vow; pledge 发誓; 起誓

vne /ə³¹ne⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 1) first-person dual 我们俩 2) first-person dual possessive 我们俩的 (领属) | (一乡)

vyeungnyi /ə³¹jwŋ⁵⁵ni⁵⁵/

vneul /ə³¹nul⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) call over (ask someone to do something) 使唤 (做某事) | *vngning le jeujeu shingshi kei vneul*. Have them taste how sweet the fruit is. 请他们尝尝水果得香甜. 2) let; allow 让 | *vng wa pa'vneulsheu*. Let him do it. 让他做. | *gu vneul* let people guess 让人猜测 | (四乡) *vneun* /ə³¹nun⁵⁵/

vneun /ə³¹nun⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tangled (线) 乱 | *cvri vneun di*. The thread is tangled. 线乱了.

vneung /ə³¹nwŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be turbid 浑浊 | *rvmei ngang vneung ra*. The river water is turbid. 江水浑浊了. 2) *v* 动 muddy 使浑浊 | *ngang vmii vneung lung e?* Who muddied the water? 水是谁浑浊的?

vng /əŋ⁵⁵/, /aŋ⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 1) third-person singular (he/she/it) 他/她/它 2) third-person singular possessive (his/her/its) 他/她/它的 (领属)

vng₋₁ /əŋ³¹/ *vi* > *n* 不及物动 > 名 nominalizer 名物化 | *vtvng tvng vngsvr nvso?* What new things are there? 有哪些新的发现? | Optional when following the noun head.

vng₋₂ /əŋ³¹/ *n* 名 third-person singular possessive (his/her/its/their) 他/她/他的 (领属) | Attaches primarily to kinship terms. 主要与亲属称谓一起使用.

vng'an /əŋ³¹an⁵⁵/ *n* 名 flavor 味道 | *nvmdvgvm v'ngan* delicious flavor 很好的味道

vng'eu /əŋ³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 relative by marriage (parents of child's spouse) 亲家 | Can refer to matrimonial allies in traditional marriage patterns. 在传统婚姻制度, 能意味着婚姻盟友.

vng'la /əŋ³¹la⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) first cousin (child of paternal aunt or maternal uncle); (他/她/他们的) 姑母的子女; 舅父的子女 2) (his/her/its/their)

cousin's spouse (married to child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) (他/她/他们的) 堂表兄弟的配偶 3) (his/her/its/their) brother-in-law; (my/our) sister-in-law; (my/our) cousin-in-law (他/她/他们的) 妻的兄弟姐妹; 夫的兄弟姐妹; 配偶的表哥 > ***la**

vng'leum /əŋ³¹lum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 egg (general) (鸟类的) 蛋

vng'li₁ /əŋ³¹li⁵⁵/ *n* 名 propriety; politeness 礼貌 | *vng'li tei vl taq greung* be full of politeness 显得彬彬有礼

vng'li₂ /əŋ³¹li⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be old 旧 | *vngli vlang* in the old days 旧时 | *shali* old (cured) meat 比较旧的肉 (腊肉) | Limited usage. 用法有限.

vng'lv /əŋ³¹lp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 leaf 叶子

shing'lv *n* 名 tree leaf 树叶

vng'ra /əŋ³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 group 群

vng'reu /əŋ³¹ru⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) bone 骨头 | *nungngua reu* cow bone 牛骨头 2) root 根 3) letter (alphabet) 字母 | *Tvrung vng'reu klvng* Trung letters 独龙语字母

vng'u /əŋ³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 head 头; 顶端 | *lvka vng'u* mountain peak 山顶

vngbaq /əŋ³¹baŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 illicit sex 不道德的性关系 (如私通) | *vngbaq vwa* have illicit sexual relations 发生性关系

vngbreung /əŋ³¹bruŋ⁵⁵/

vngca /əŋ³¹tsa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 evidence 证据

vngceum /əŋ³¹tsum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hilt; handle (of a knife) (刀) 把手; 柄

vngcheum /ək⁵⁵tsum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) maternal aunt (他/她/他们的) 姨妈 2) (his/her/their) aunt (wife of paternal uncle) (他/她/他们的) 叔母; (他/她/他们的) 伯母 3) (his/her/their) stepmother (他/她/他们的) 后母 > ***cheum**

vngchiq₁ /ək⁵⁵tciŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) joint 关节 | *urchiq* wrist 手关节 2) node of plant stalk or stem 茎节 | *kam vngchiq* bamboo joint 竹节 | (一乡) **vngcheq** /ək⁵⁵tceŋ⁵⁵/

vngchiq₂ /ək⁵⁵tciŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 reasoning; coherence (讲的) 道理; 条理 | (一乡) **vngcheuq** /ək⁵⁵tciw⁵⁵/

vngchvl /ək⁵⁵tɕəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 (his/her/their) child (especially son) (他/她/他们的) 孩子 > ***chvl** | (四乡)

vngchvn /vk⁵⁵tɕən⁵³/

vngci /əŋ³¹tsi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) grandmother (他/她/他们的) 奶奶; 外婆 2) (his/her/their) great-aunt (他/她/他们的) 姨祖母; (他/她/他们的) 姑祖母 > *ci

vngdvng /əŋ³¹dəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 nest 窝 | *tvngka vngdvng* crow's nest 乌鸦巢

vnggeu /əŋ³¹gu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 body 身体; 全身 | *vnggeu laqnvvm!* May you be healthy! 祝你身体健康! |

vnggyeu /əŋ³¹jw⁵³/ *n* 名 seed 种子 | (四乡) **vng'yeu** /əŋ³¹jw⁵³/

vnghya meu /ək⁵⁵x^{1a}⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵/ *num* 数 million 百万 | Literally "hundred ten thousands". 直译“百万”. | (一乡)

vngsha meu /ək⁵⁵ɕa⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵/ | (四乡) **vngsha meu** /ək⁵⁵ɕa⁵⁵ mu⁵⁵/

vngji /əŋ³¹zi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 time; season 时间 | *vngji mvneuneu vblvn teum, nga gya le long.* After a long time I returned. 过了很长时间, 我回来了. | *vngza rvm vngji* harvest time 收获的时间 | Possible Lisu loanword. 可能是傈僳语借词.

vngkang /ək⁵⁵kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) grandfather (他/她/他们的) 爷爷; 外公 2) (his/her/their) great-uncle (他/她/他们的) 舅祖父; 从祖父 > *kang

vngkaq /ək⁵⁵kaŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 chunk 厚片

vngkeu /ək⁵⁵ku⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) maternal uncle (他/她/他们的) 舅舅 2) (his/her/their) uncle (husband of paternal aunt) (他/她/他们的) 姑丈 3) (his/her/their) father-in-law (他/她/他们的) 岳父 > *keu

vngkop /ək⁵⁵kəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) great-grandparent (他/她/他们的) 曾祖父母 2) (his/her/their) great-grand-uncle or aunt (他/她/他们的) 曾祖父母的兄弟姐妹 > *kop

vngkyvng /ək⁵⁵cəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 peer 同辈 | *lambroq vngkyvng(ra)* (group of) friends of a similar age (一群) 同辈的朋友

vngma /əŋ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wound 伤口 | *dvgeui mi kai vngma* wound from a dog bite 狗咬的伤口

vngmei /əŋ³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 (his/her/their) mother (他/她/他们的) 母亲; 妈妈 > *mei

vngmet /əŋ³¹met⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) female first cousin (daughter of maternal uncle or paternal aunt)

(他/她/他们的) 舅父或姑妈的女儿 2) (his/her/their) sister-in-law (他/她/他们的) 嫂嫂; 姻亲姊妹 > *met

vngne /əŋ³¹ne⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 1) third-person dual (the two of them) 他俩/她俩/它俩 2) third-person dual possessive 他俩/她俩/它俩的 (领属) | (一乡)

vyeungnyi /ə³¹jw⁵³j⁵⁵/

vngni /əŋ³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) paternal aunt (他/她/他们的) 姑妈 2) (his/her/their) aunt (wife of maternal uncle) (他/她/他们的) 舅母 3) (his/her/their) mother-in-law (他/她/他们的) 岳母 > *ni

vngnik /əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵/ *poss* 物主 their (third-person plural possessive) 他/她们的 (领属)

vngning /əŋ³¹niŋ⁵⁵/ *pro* 代 third-person plural, three or more (they) 他们/她们/它们 | (一乡) **vng'yeung** /əŋ⁵³jw⁵³/

vngning'ra /əŋ³¹nik⁵⁵ra⁵³/ *n* 名 (his/her/their) sibling; brother; sister (他/她/他们的) 兄弟姐妹

vngnvm /əŋ³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) first cousin (他/她/他们的) 堂兄弟; 姨表兄弟 2) (his/her/their) cousin's spouse (他/她/他们的) 堂兄的配偶 3) (his/her/their) sibling-in-law's spouse (他/她/他们的) 配偶之兄弟的配偶 > *nvm

vngpei /ək⁵⁵pəi⁵³/ *n* 名 (his/her/their) father (他/她/他们的) 父亲 > *pei

vngpeu /ək⁵⁵pəu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) price 价格; 价值 2) value 价值 | *vngpeu kor svra* something very valuable 很值钱的东西

vngpeun /ək⁵⁵pəun⁵⁵/ *n* 名 skin 皮; 皮肤 | *vngpeun rvseq* peeling skin 剥皮肤

vngpi /ək⁵⁵pi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) grandmother (他/她/他们的) 奶奶; 他/她/他们的) 外婆 2) (his/her/their) great-aunt (他/她/他们的) 姨祖母; 姑祖母 > *pi

vngpuq /ək⁵⁵pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 width (of a flat surface) 宽度 (平面) | *vngpuq ching* narrow 窄 | *vngpuq tei* wide 宽

vngsep /ək⁵⁵səp⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 recently 最近

vngshet /ək⁵⁵ɕet⁵⁵/ *n* 名 grounds (of rice, corn etc., usually coarse) (磨碎后颗粒较大的) 米粒

vngshi /ək⁵⁵ʃi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) fruit 果实 2) nut 坚果 | *svru shi* pine nut 松籽 3) seed 籽

vngsong /ək⁵⁵səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) stalk (of crops) (庄稼) 秆 2) dregs; sediment 残渣

vngsvng /ək⁵⁵səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) nephew (他/她/他们的) 外甥 2) (his/her/their) niece (他/她/他们的) 甥女 3) (his/her/their) first cousin once removed (他/她/他们的) 堂兄弟的子女 4) (his/her/their) son-in-law (他/她/他们的) 女婿 > *svng

vngtung /ək⁵⁵tʊŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 thickness 粗细 | *vngtung ching* thin 细

vngwvng /əŋ³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (his/her/their) paternal uncle (他/她/他们的) 伯伯; 叔叔 2) (his/her/their) uncle (husband of maternal aunt) (他/她/他们的) 姨丈 > *wvng

vngza /əŋ³¹zɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) food 饭 | *vngza ti za* one meal 一顿饭 | 2) rice 米饭 | (四乡) **vngja** /əŋ³¹zɑ⁵⁵/

vngza min nvm /əŋ³¹zɑ⁵⁵ min⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 harvest season 庄稼成熟季节

vngza sheul /əŋ³¹zɑ⁵⁵ ʃuɪ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 cold dish 冷饭

vngzeng /əŋ³¹zeŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) living tree trunk (活的) 树干 2) core 核心 3) strong person 骨干人物

vni₁ /ə³¹ni⁵⁵/ *num* 数 two (2) 二

vni₂ /ə³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) paternal aunt (我/我们的) 姑妈 2) (my/our) aunt (wife of maternal uncle) (我/我们的) 舅母 3) (my/our) mother-in-law (我/我们的) 岳母 > *ni

vni cal /ə³¹ni⁵⁵ tsal⁵⁵/ *num* 数 twenty (20) 二十

vni hya /ə³¹ni⁵⁵ xɪ⁵⁵/ *num* 数 two hundred (200) 二百

vning'ra /ə³¹niŋ⁵⁵ra⁵³/ *n* 名 (my/our) sibling; brother; sister (我/我们的) 兄弟姐妹 | (一乡) **vyeungra** /ə³¹jʊŋ⁵³ra⁵³/

vnol /ə³¹nɔl⁵³/ *v* 动 guide; lead along (slowly) (慢慢地) 带; 领 | *vng teum do pa'vnolsheu*. Walk with him slowly at the back (because he has a foot problem). 在后面带他 (因为他脚疼走不动)。

vnong₁ /ə³¹nɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be paralyzed 走不动; 被落下; (因病) 动弹不了 | *vng vnoong luung*. He is paralyzed. 他被落下了。

vnong₂ /ə³¹nɔŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 give (something unwanted) 给 (人不想要的东西)

vnoq /ə³¹nɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bean 豆子 | General term. 总称。

vnot /ə³¹nɔt⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be serious (of an illness) (疾病) 严重; 加重 | *vng za tvtei vnot*. His illness is serious. 他的病很严重。 | *vng sotsot vnoot ri*. His illness is more and more serious. 他的病越来越严重。 > not

vnu /ə³¹nu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 area of the house behind the foyer, a place of honor which belongs to the master of the house 大厅后面 (属于家主)

vnung /ə³¹nuŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shoot (from a close distance) (近距离) 射 | *sep le nvdiqdiq pa'vnuung*. Go close and shoot. 走近了射。

Vnung /ə³¹nuŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Nu ethnic group (especially Gongshan county) 怒族 (贡山县) | The official Nu minority includes several ethnolinguistic groups living along the Nu River, but Trung speakers primarily have contact with those in Gongshan county, who speak a variety closely related to Trung. 官方怒族包括沿怒江住的几个民族语言组, 但独龙人主要跟贡山县的怒族有所来往, 语言之间有很密切的关系。

Vnung mvli /ə³¹nuŋ⁵³ mǎ³¹li⁵³/ *top* 地名 Nu territory 怒族居住地

Vnung rvmei /ə³¹nuŋ⁵³ rǎ³¹mǎi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Nu river 怒江

Vnung'long /ə³¹nuŋ⁵³lɔŋ⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 1) Nu river valley 怒江河谷 2) Nu people 怒江河谷居住的人; 怒族人

vnvm₁ /ə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 afterwards 以后 (时间) | *vnvm bali pvdi ra*. Come again in the future. 以后你再来。

vnvm₂ /ə³¹nəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) first cousin (child of paternal uncle or maternal aunt) (我/我们的) 堂兄弟; 姨表兄弟 2) (my/our) cousin's spouse (married to child of maternal uncle or paternal aunt) (我/我们的) 堂兄的丈夫或妻子 3) (my/our) sibling-in-law's spouse (我/我们的) 配偶之兄弟的丈夫或妻子 > *nvm

vnvn₁ /ə³¹nən⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 kill 杀 | *waq za mvnvng vnvn*. Because the pig was sick I slaughtered it. 猪由于生病我把它杀了。 2) *vi* 不及物动 get seriously ill 打 (病重的) 3) *vi* 不及物动 be badly injured 打 (受伤的)

vnvn₂ /ə³¹nən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) reply; answer 回答 ; 答案 | *vng ka ma'vnvn*. He doesn't respond. 他不答话. 2) promise; consent 承诺

vpai /ə³¹pai⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be crooked 歪 | *vng neu i vpai*. His mouth is crooked. 他的嘴歪.

Vpanrong /ə³¹pan⁵³rɔŋ⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Apanrong clan 家族名

vpap /ə³¹pap⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be brought down (from a high place) (从高处) 取下 | *wang'lu vpap di*. The wine jar's been taken down. 坛子取下了. 2) fall (from a high position) (官职) 下降 | *vng pon vpap wa*. Apparently he fell from the leadership. 说他的职务降了.

vpag /ə³¹paŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wooden fire tongs 火钳

vpei /ə³¹pai⁵³/ *n* 名 (my/our) father (我/我们) 父亲 > *pei

vpen /ə³¹pən⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be stuck to 粘着 | *na ur do tvng vpen e?* What's that stuck to your arm? 那是什么粘在你的手臂 ?

vpeq /ə³¹pɛŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) stick 贴着 ; 挂着 | *ko do tvng vpeq, pvgyang?* What's that stuck up there? 看那儿贴着的是什么? 2) hang 挂着 | *bakuar shinwvt do peqsheu*. The butterfly stops at the flower. 蝴蝶停在花上.

vpel /ə³¹pɛl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 wrestle (children's game, beginning with arm's around each other's backs) 摔角 (孩子玩的游戏 , 首先用手臂绕着对方的背影) | *vpel dadvm* | (一乡) **vcet; vkeun** /ə³¹cɛt⁵⁵; ə³¹kun⁵³/

vpeu /ə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of plant, whose seeds can be strung together as beads 一种植物 , 籽可串珠

vpeup /ə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be scattered; be broadcast (of seeds) (种子) 撒到 ; 撒着 > **peup**

vpeur /ə³¹pu⁵³/ *v* 动 dirty; foul 弄脏 ; 弄污 (食物) | *kaq mi vngza vpeur ri*. The chicken made the food dirty. 鸡把饭弄脏了.

vpeut /ə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 loosen (结) 解开 ; 松开 | *na lvgru chin vpeut*. Your shoelaces are coming loose. 你的鞋带松了. > **peut₂**

vpi /ə³¹pi⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) grandmother (maternal or paternal) (我/我们的) 奶奶 ; 外婆 2) (my/our) great aunt (我/我们的) 姨祖母 ; 姑祖母 > *pi

vpit /ə³¹pit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be closed (door); be shut (eyes) (眼) 闭着 ; (门) 关着 2) close; shut (eyes, door etc.) 关上 *nvpching ma'vpit*. The door won't close. 门关不上. > **pit**

vpla /ə³¹pla⁵³/ *n* 名 ash (from the stove or firepit) 灶灰 ; 火塘灰

vplat /ə³¹plat⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 scatter (of sheep being herded) (羊群被驱赶) 分散 | *vchit gong le vplat di*. The herd of sheep have scattered over the slope. 羊群散到坡上了.

vpleupsheu /ə³¹plu⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 flap wings (of chickens, fighting each other) (鸡) 拍打 (翅膀 挣扎) | *kaq vpleupsheu ra, tvngkya pvgyaang*. The chicken is flapping its wings all around, go see what the matter is. 鸡拍打翅膀 (挣扎) 了 , 看看是怎么了.

vpluq /ə³¹plu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 poke through (with a thick stick) (用粗棍) 捅

vplvng /ə³¹pləŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hit (something solid) 弹出来 | *shvm vra le vplvng di?* What did the knife hit? 刀子弹到哪儿去了 ?

vpol /ə³¹pɔl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be pulled or lifted up (e.g. a root) (根) 掀开 *gya lung ma'vpol*. This rock can't be lifted up. 这石头掀不开. > **pol**

vpoq /ə³¹pɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) turn over; capsize 翻 (身) *kongshi vpoq di*. The boat capsized. 船翻了. 2) change into 变成 > **poq**

vprap /ə³¹prap⁵⁵/ *v* 动 swat (用树枝、扫帚) 打 | *ko vjeul pa'vpraap*. Swat that fly. 打那苍蝇.

vproq /ə³¹prɔŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be colorful (动物毛发) 花 | *gya kaq vproq*. This chicken is colorful (with its feathers). 这鸡 (毛发) 花. 2) be mixed; be jumbled 错杂

vprvn /ə³¹prən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be tied 系着 ; 系上 *na lvgru chin ma'vprvn*. Your shoelaces aren't tied. 你的鞋带没系上. > **prvn**

vpung /ə³¹puŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be open (cover off) (盖) 开 *dong vpuung luung*. The bamboo tube is open. 竹筒 (盖) 开了. > **pung**

vpuq /ə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) catch fire (火) 起 | *tvmi vpuq di*. The fire has caught. 起火了. 2) break out laughing 忍不住大笑 | *etsheu vpuq*

Vpuq /ə³¹pu⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Jingpo (or Kachin) ethnic group 景颇族

vpvm /ə³¹pəm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 fall (into water) 掉 (水里) | *vng ngang le vpv di*. He fell in the water. 他掉上水里了.

vpvng /ə³¹pəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be bulky (in the extremities) (末端) 粗大 | *pvreu nvrol vpvng*. The bamboo rat has a big behind. 竹鼠的屁股大.

vpvr /ə³¹pər⁵³/ *v* 动 be dangling from mouth 衔着

vpvt /ə³¹pət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) start up (of a machine) (机关) 发动; 被触动 | *mind vpv di*. The gun went off. 枪响了. 2) loosen 松 | *igyeuq vpv* the rope loosens 绳子松了

vra₁ /ə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 1) which 哪个 | *vra nvchuung?* Which is the one you're talking about? 你说的是哪个? 2) where 哪里 | *vra do*

vra₂ /ə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be friendly; feel goodwill towards 和睦; 和 | *vngne chuq sheu ma'vra*. The two of them don't get along at all. 他俩一点也不和. | *vdeum do mit vrasheu*. Our relations are good. 我们的关系很好. 2) agree 同意 | *vng ma'vra*. He doesn't agree. 他不同意. 3) be the same 相同; 一样

vra du du /ə³¹ra⁵⁵ du⁵⁵ du⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 everywhere 到处 | *vra du du vgyangsheu* can be seen everywhere 到处可见

vraq /ə³¹ra⁵⁵/ *n* 名 distilled alcoholic spirits 白酒

sha'raq *n* 名 distilled alcohol made with grilled meat 沙拉酒

vrel /ə³¹rel⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be burned 被烧 > **rel**

vret /ə³¹ret⁵⁵/ *v* 动 press down on; crush (to pieces) 压 | *lung mi pa'vretsheu*. Use the stone to crush it. 用石头压.

vreung /ə³¹ruŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) stir; agitate 搅拌 | *kua chuq pa'vreungsheu*. Stir in a little sugar. 搅拌一点糖来. 2) cause to dissolve 使溶解

vriq /ə³¹ri⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of cooking implement 一种厨具 | (一乡) **vreuq** /ə³¹ru⁵⁵/

vrom /ə³¹rəm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 far-off place 远方 | *vng vrom le dii beu*. He went to a far-off place. 他去远方了.

vroq /ə³¹rə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 help; assist 帮助; 援助 | *vng pa'vroqsheu*. The two of you go help him a little. 你俩帮他一下. | *aroq* help each other 互相帮忙

vru /ə³¹ru⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 mix in 混; 混入 | *gya keuq chuq pa'vru sheu*. Also mix in a little of this. 这个也混如一点. | *gya do tvng vru ra pvgyang vrt*. Take a look at what's mixed in here. 你看看这里混入的是什么. 2) *v* 动 stir; blend 搅; 拌和 | *waqza chuq pa'vruuq*. Stir together the pig feed a little. 把猪食搅拌一下.

vsal /ə³¹sa⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) know 知道 2) be able 会 | *vya wa ma'vsa*. That I don't know how to do. 那个(我)不会做.

vsal₂ /ə³¹sa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) soil; earth 土 2) ground 地 | (四乡) **nvbra** /nə³¹bra⁵⁵/

vsa vnoq /ə³¹sa⁵⁵ ə³¹no⁵⁵/ *n* 名 soybean 大豆; 黄豆

vsan ni /ə³¹san⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ *n* 名 tomorrow 明天 | (一乡)

vsang nyi /ə³¹saŋ⁵⁵ ni⁵³/ | (四乡) **vsung ni** /saŋ³¹ni⁵³/

vsang /ə³¹saŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fish basket 鱼笼

vsat /ə³¹sat⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 awaken (from bed) 醒 > **sat₂**

vseisheu /ə³¹səi⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 fall off (e.g. a button off a shirt) 掉起来

vsel /ə³¹səl⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 go off accidentally (枪、弩) 走火

vseq /ə³¹sə⁵⁵/ *v* 动 pick; pluck 摘 | *meq vseq slitty eyes* 有裂缝的眼睛

vseu₁ /ə³¹su⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be blocked up; be restricted 堵着; 塞着 *gya lok tvng mi vseu e?* What's blocking this up? 这里是被什么堵住了? > **seu₁**

vseu₂ /ə³¹su⁵³/ *v* 动 request; notify 邀请; 通知 | *vng mvnba vseu di*. He went to request a doctor. 他去请医生了. | Used in formal contexts. 正式语言.

vseui /ə³¹sui⁵⁵/ *v* 动 scratch 挠 | *vng u vseuisheu*. He's scratching his head. 他挠头.

vseum /ə³¹sum⁵³/ *num* 数 three (3) 三 | (一乡) **seum** /sum⁵³/

vseum cal /ə³¹sup⁵⁵ tsal⁵⁵/ *num* 数 thirty (30) 三十

vseun /ə³¹sun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 look after (a sick person) 守护 (病人) | *nga ti gyaq vseun*. I looked after (him) all night. 我守护了一夜.

vsham /ə³¹ɕam⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 stretch down 伸下 (来) > **sham**

vsheq /ə³¹ɕe⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) draw (a sword) (刀) 拔出 2) unsheath 脱鞘

vsheup /ə³¹ɕup⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be shrivelled or shrunken 瘪 2) shrink; contract 缩紧

vsheuq /ə³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dried rice 米 (干)

vshi /ə³¹ɕi⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 be dead 死的 2) *n* 名 spirit of the departed, which manifests itself after the disappearance of the vital life force (pvla) 亡魂 (pvla 消失以后才出现) | *vshi mvli* underworld (lowest layer of the universe) 大地下面的那层

vshi kati /ə³¹ɕi⁵³ ka³¹ti⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hoopoe (migratory bird) 戴胜鸟 (一种候鸟)

vshi mvli /ə³¹ɕi⁵³ mə³¹li⁵³/ *n* 名 land of the dead (where the spirit of death lives amidst the shades of the earth) 亡魂居住的地方 (在大地的背阴处)

vshi nvm /ə³¹ɕi⁵³ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 slight sunshower 晴朗的天空里下的毛毛雨 | Literally "dead man's rain". 直译“死人雨”。

vshi ukeum /ə³¹ɕi⁵³ u⁵⁵kum⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

vshi wakyeng /ə³¹ɕi⁵³ wə⁵⁵ɕeŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mole cricket 蝼蛄 | Literally "dead soul of a piglet". 直译“亡魂小猪”。

vshing /ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵³/ *quant* 数量 all 统统; 尽 (是); 都 (是) | | *lung vshing vtor* throwing all the stones 扔所有的石头 | *vle, svnaq teui vshing che e!* Oy, I just said all of them! 哎呀, 我刚刚都说了. | (一乡)

vsheung /ə³¹ɕuŋ⁵³/

vshiq /ə³¹ɕiŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 get crispy (of rice at the bottom of the wok) (米在锅底) 成 (锅巴) | (一乡)

vsheuq /ə³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/

vshit /ə³¹ɕit⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 move; shift 移动; 挪动

vshol /ə³¹ɕol⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 trickle down (液体) 淌下 > **shol**₁

vshom /ə³¹ɕom⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) miscarry 流产 2) abort (a child) 堕胎 | *vng nagoq vshoom wa.* (They say) she had an abortion. (说) 她流产了. | (一乡)

shop /ɕəp⁵⁵/

vshong /ə³¹ɕoŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 drop out (one thing after another) (串着的东西) 脱落

vshop /ə³¹ɕəp⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 lower; drop 降下来; 下降

vshoq /ə³¹ɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 descend a mountain (e.g. birds in winter moving to a lower elevation) (冬季飞禽) 下山 > **shoq**₃

vshot /ə³¹ɕət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 peel off 削下 > **shot**

vshu /ə³¹ɕu⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fall off (of pants, by

themselves) (裤子自动) 脱落 > **shu**₂

vshuq /ə³¹ɕuŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wound around (e.g. a vine around a branch) (藤状物) 缠绕 (树干等) > **shuq**

vshvl /ə³¹ɕəl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 drag or pull out 拉出; 拉得出 > **shvl**

vshvt /ə³¹ɕət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 move or shift (itself) (自动) 移动; 挪动 > **shvt**

vsi /ə³¹si⁵⁵/ *v* 动 eat scraps 吃 (残物)

vsop /ə³¹səp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 touch; feel 摸 | *tvng e pa'vsoop.* Touch it to see what it is. 摸摸看是什么。

vsoq /ə³¹səŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) be calculated; be counted 算数 | *tvn dor ma'vsoq.* This time doesn't count. 这次不算. 2) keep one's word 算话

vsu /ə³¹su⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 boil; bubble (水) 开 | *ngang vsu di.* The water is boiled. 水开了。

tvsu *vt* 及物动 boil water 烧 (水)

Vsung /ə³¹suŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名词 personal name meaning spotless, clean (for girls) 阿松 (人名)

vsuq /ə³¹suŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be wrung dry (水) 拧得干 > **suq**

vsvl /ə³¹səl⁵³/ *v* 动 choose; select 挑选 | *gvmgvm vya pa'vsvlsheu.* Choose well. 挑好的。

vsvm /ə³¹səm⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 be torn open (of flesh) (表皮) 磨破 *vng hrei vsvm.* His leg is torn open. 他的脚破了. > **svm**

vsvng₁ /ə³¹səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 person; people 人 Fourth Township. 一乡话. > **vcvng**

vsvng₂ /ə³¹səŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) nephew (我/我们的) 外甥 2) (my/our) niece (我/我们的) 甥女 3) (my/our) first cousin once removed (我/我们的) 堂兄弟的子女 4) (my/our) son-in-law (我/我们的) 女婿 > ***svng**

vsvng₃ /ə³¹səŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 brighten (of the sky) (天) 亮 | *nvm vsvng di.* The sky's brightened. 天亮了。

vsvr₁ /ə³¹sər⁵⁵/ *v* 动 clean; sort out 整理; 收拾 | *vng pvgya vsvr.* He's cleaning up the fishing net. 他在整理鱼网。

vsvr₂ /ə³¹sər⁵³/ *n* 名 bharal (Himalayan blue sheep, Pseudois nayaur) 岩羊 | *vsvr chvhreu koq.* The bharal has horns. 岩羊有角. | Liver is used as

medicine. 其肝脏用来做药.

vsvt /ə³¹sət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) quarrel 吵架 2) fight (each other) 打仗; 打架 3) beat (each other) up 挨打; 打死 > **svt**

vtan /ə³¹tan⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be open (door) (门) 开着 2) open up 打开 *nvpching ma'vtan*. Can't open the door. 门打不开. > **tan**

vtap /ə³¹tap⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be put up (hanging, leaning, resting) 搭着 *na gyoq tvngchon do vtap*. Your clothing is hanging up on the porch. 你的衣服在走廊上搭着. > **tap**

vtar /ə³¹tar⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo wattle (for walls of a house) 竹蔑笆 | *vtar kyeum* bamboo wattle house 竹蔑房

vtasheu /ə³¹ta⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 be audible; be heard 听得见 | *tvng sheu ma'vtasheu* nothing is audible 什么也听不见 | *na manvto?* Did you hear or not? 你听到了没有? > **v-₁**, **ta₁**, **-sheu₂**

vtet /ə³¹tet⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 hit; strike 撞 *u vtet rang*. I hit my head. 我撞了头了. > **tet**

vteui /ə³¹tui⁵⁵/ *v* 动 delay 耽误 | *nga neu vteui sa me*. I won't delay. 我不会迟到的. | *svteuisheu* delay oneself (by keeping behind) 耽误自己

vteum /ə³¹tum⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 after 以后 > **teum₁**

vteup /ə³¹tup⁵⁵/ *v* 动 cut down; chop (meat) 砍 (肉)

vtom /ə³¹təm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) pour out (water) 倒出 (水) *cha ma'vtom*. The tea is not pouring out (since the mouth of the pot is blocked up). 茶倒不出来 (壶嘴被堵了). 2) rain 下 (雨) *nvm vtom pvngwa*. It's going to rain. 要下雨了. > **tom**

vton /ə³¹tən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be able to finish (doing) (做) 完 *tvnni shin ma'vton pvngwa*. Today we won't even be able to finish pulling up all the weeds. 今天 (草) 薅不完了. > **ton₁**

vtong /ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fall over (of things that were standing up straight, e.g. bamboo tubes, cups, and other household implements) (竹筒、杯子等长条形的器皿) 倒 *dong vtong di*. The bamboo tube fell over 竹筒倒了. > **tong**

vtoq₁ /ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) drip 滴 *ngang vtoq ra*. Water is dripping. 水滴下来了. 2) fall 掉 > **toq₁**

vtoq₂ /ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 prop up; support 支撑; 抵 | *ur vtoq* arm wrestle 摆手腕 | *nvpching vtoq* push up

against the door 抵住门

vtor /ə³¹tər⁵⁵/ *v* 动 throw 扔; 掷 | *luung pa'vtorsheu*. Throw rocks at it, you two. (你俩) 用石头打 (它).

torsheu *vi* 不及物动 run 跑

vtot /ə³¹tət⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be cut off 断 *vng ur vtot wa*. Apparently his hand was cut off. 说他的手断了. > **tot**

vtu /ə³¹tu⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be accurate (of crossbows, guns etc.) (弩、枪) 准 | *gya tana ma'vtu*. This crossbow is not accurate. 这弩不准. 2) *v* 动 strike; hit (target) 打中; 击中 | *mana'vtusheu?* Did you two hit the target? (你俩) 打中了吗?

vtul /ə³¹tul⁵⁵/ *v* 动 unsheath (刀、斧等) 脱离 (柄) | *shvm vtul di*. The knife is unsheathed. 刀脱柄了.

vtvl /ə³¹təl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 roll 滚 *lung vtvl di*. The stone rolled down. 石头滚下去了. > **tv**

vtvm /ə³¹təm⁵³/ *v* 动 carry on a pole (two or more people) 担 (两人或多人用)

vtvng₁ /ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *interrog* 疑代 what 什么 *na kyeum do tvvng gyoq vcvng vl?* Which (how many) people are there in your house? 你家里的人有哪些? > **tvng₁** | (四乡) **vta** /ə³¹ta⁵⁵/

vtvng₂ /ə³¹təŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 answer; respond 回答; 回应

vtvng vtvng /ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵ ə³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 all kinds of things 各种各样的东西 > **tvng₁** | (四乡) **vta vta** /ə³¹ta⁵⁵ ə³¹ta⁵⁵/

vwal /ə³¹waɪ⁵³/ *v* 动 share 分给

vwvng₁ /ə³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) (my/our) paternal uncle (我/我们的) 伯伯; 叔叔 2) (my/our) uncle (husband of maternal aunt) (我/我们的) 姨丈 3) older man (may not be related) 叔叔 > ***vwvng**

vwvng₂ /ə³¹wəŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 throng (of insects) (蜂群, 蚊虫) 蜂拥

vya /ə³¹ja⁵³/ *dem* 指示代 that (medial) 那; 那个 | *vya svnaq* and so on 等等 | *vya me neu* besides this 除了... 之外 | *tei vya, ching vya* big ones, small ones 大的, 小的

vyeu /ə³¹ju⁵⁵/ *interj* 感叹 darn (expresses impatience, dissatisfaction) 啊呀 (表示不耐烦, 不满) | *vyeu, ewa mvnwa neu*. Darn it, don't do that. 啊呀, 别

那么做。

vyvl /ə³¹jəl⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) extend 延伸 2) spread (e.g. of a vine) 蔓延 (树藤) | Fourth Township. 四乡话。

vza /ə³¹zu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 feed 喂 | *nagoq nvnggv m pa'vza sheu*. Feed the baby well. 把孩子喂好。

vzap /ə³¹zəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) fix; repair; put in order 修理 ; 修改 | *gyoq vzap* repair clothing 修改 (衣服) | *nungngua vzap* prepare the cow (during the sacrificial rite) 准备牛 (剽牛时) 2) heal (after illness) 治好 | *mvli vzap* repair the place (of snow regenerating land during winter) 修好地方 (冬季下雪土地修复)

vzapsheu /ə³¹zəp⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 dress up; fix oneself up 打扮

vzar nvm /ə³¹zər⁵⁵ nəm⁵³/ *n* 名 hot rainy season (when the leaves are emerald green) 树叶翠绿时下雨的季节

vzer /ə³¹zər⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 latch 门闩 2) *v* 动 latch (door) 插 (门)

vzeu /ə³¹zu⁵³/ *v* 动 approach (head on); come near 逼近 (跟前)

vzeur /ə³¹zur⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bamboo spike (for arrows) 竹扦 (做箭) | *vzeur ti lung*

vzi /ə³¹zi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 squeak (of a mouse) (老鼠) 叫 | *deut vzi ra*. The mouse is squeaking. 老鼠在叫。

vzol /ə³¹zəl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 small trap for hunting mice and birds, which works by crushing, thanks to an equilibrium between a rock and a heavy plank 捕杀老鼠的工具

vzor /ə³¹zər⁵³/ *v* 动 throw a long distance (e.g. a pole) 投掷 (竿)

vzu₁ /ə³¹zu⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be correct 对 ; 正确 | *ewa ma'vzu*. That way is not right. 那样不对. | *soq vzu* be calculate correctly 算对了 2) *v* 动 fulfill; satisfy (conditions or requirements) 答案 (条件、需要)

vzu₂ /ə³¹zu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 goral (Nemorhedus genus) 斑羚

vzung /ə³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 highland barley (Hordeum vulgare) 青稞

vzuq /ə³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 wild bovine animal type (black hair, size of a calf) 一种牛科动物 (有牛犊般大 , 黑毛) | (一乡) *lvka gong do vzuq kyegeu rep*.

There's a wild bovine standing on the mountain slope. 山坡上有着 vzuq 站立。

vzvn₁ /ə³¹zən⁵³/ *adv* 副 1) middle 中间 2) between (两个) 之间 | (四乡) **vdung** /ə³¹duŋ⁵⁵/

vzvn₂ /ə³¹zən⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be crushed; be ground up 轧 | *ur na'vzvn rang*. My hand was crushed. 我的手被轧了。

W w

wa₁ /wə⁵³/ *v* 动 do; make 做 ; 弄 ; 搞 | *tvng nvwa?* What are you doing? 你在做什么 ? | *gya laika nga wa kyang*. I can do this work. 这个工作我干得了. | Used with a main verb at the beginning as a resultative complement.

wa₂ /wə³¹/ *prt* 助词 hearsay (reported speech) 转述听说 , 即说话人转述别人的话 | *na mvndi neu wa*. You shouldn't go (according to someone). (某人说) 你别去了. | *Pung loq di wa*. Pung went back there (said someone). (某人说) 阿普回去了.

chiwa *prt* 助词 supposedly 据说

wa₃ /wə³¹/ *prt* 助词 1) adverbializer (just like) 像 (一样) | *vng pvdvl tot wa tvpeutsheu*. He struggled like an earthworm cut in two. 他像断了身的蚯蚓般挣

扎. | *tvwvn wa mong* snow-white 雪白 2) approximately (numeral) 约数 ; 左右 (数字) | *vnical wa* around twenty 二十左右

wa₄ /wə⁵⁵/ *n* 名 mold (which grows on food) (饭菜长的) 霉

Waba lvka /wə³¹bə⁵⁵ lə³¹kə⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Biluo Snow Mountain 碧罗雪山 (怒山)

Waba rvmei /wə³¹bə⁵⁵ rə³¹məi⁵³/ *top* 地名 Mekong river 澜沧江

Wakchvl /wak⁵⁵ɕəl⁵³/ *nprop* 专有名 Wakchal clan 家族名

wakong gret /wə³¹kəŋ⁵⁵ grət⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

wal /wəl⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 apportion; distribute (items) 分 (东西) 2) *nclf* 名量 part; some (一) 部分 ; 一些 | *ti*

wal loq di. Some of them are going back. 一部分 (人) 回去了. 3) *num* 数 half (一) 半 | *ti wal pvluu rvt*. Take half. 拿一半来.

wan /wan⁵⁵/ *v* 动 shine 照 | *gya le pwan rvt sheu*. You two shine the light over here. (你俩) 往这儿照 (光).

wang₁ /waŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 river 河 | *ti wangdong* one river 一条河

wang₂ /waŋ⁵⁵/ *v* 动 blow (of wind) 刮 (风) | *nvmbeung wang ra*. The wind is blowing. 刮风了.

wang rvngtaq /waŋ⁵³ rək⁵⁵taŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 trip hammer for hulling rice 杵锤 | Literally "water millstone". 直译"水石磨".

wang'long /waŋ³¹loŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 river valley 河谷

wang'lu /waŋ³¹lu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 large jar for fermenting alcohol 坛子 | *neu wang'lu*

wang'u /waŋ³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) river head 江头 2) north 北

wang'u wangmi /waŋ³¹u⁵⁵ waŋ⁵³mi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 entire river (from source to mouth) 江头江尾

wangchi /wak⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 stream 小溪 | (四乡)

ngangchi /ŋak⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵/

wangchi tvng /wak⁵⁵tɕi⁵⁵ təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 streamside place for drawing water 溪边打水处

wangchvng /wak⁵⁵tɕəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 riverside 江边 | (四乡)

ngangchvng /ŋak⁵⁵tɕəŋ⁵⁵/

wangdong /waŋ³¹dəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 river 河

Wangmei /waŋ³¹məi⁵⁵/ *top* 地名 Wangmei (Third Township village) 旺美 (三乡村名)

wangmi /waŋ³¹mi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) mouth of the river 江尾 2) south 南

wangshor /waŋ³¹ʃor⁵³/ *n* 名 rapids 激流 | Fourth Township. 四乡.

wangtuq /wak⁵⁵tuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 confluence of rivers (where a small river flows into a larger one) 小河与大江汇合处

wangwei /waŋ³¹wəi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 vulture 秃鹰

waq /waŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig 猪

Waq /waŋ⁵⁵/ *nprop* 专有名 Wa ethnic group 佤族

waqchvl /wa³¹tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 piglet 小猪

waqdeung /wa³¹dəuŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 large pig 大猪

waqdor /wa³¹dər⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig lard 猪油

waqhrei /wa³¹xrəi⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig foot; pig trotter 猪腿

waqkong /wa³¹kəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig trough 猪槽

waqkyeng /wa³¹ceŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 piglet newborn 小猪 (出生不久的)

waqmei /wa³¹məi⁵³/ *n* 名 mother sow (has already given birth) 母猪 (已生育的)

waqmeul /wa³¹mʉl⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig hair 猪毛

waqpeun /wa³¹pʉn⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig skin 猪皮

waqsha /wa³¹ʃa⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pork; pig meat 猪肉

waqtoq /wa³¹təŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pigpen; pigsty 猪圈

waqu /wa³¹u⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pig head 猪头

waqza /wa³¹za⁵⁵/ *n* 名 pigfeed 猪食

washeu /wa⁵³ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 cooperate; work together 合作

wat /wat⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) means; method 做法 2) behavior 行为 | *tvng wat nv'oo?* What are you doing? 你干什么?

wei₁ /wəi⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be poisoned 中毒 | *nvwei ra neu*. Watch out you don't get poisoned. 你小心中毒. 2) have a bad reaction (to food) (食物) 有不良反应

svwei *vt* 及物动 give poison 使中毒

wei₂ /wəi⁵³/ *interj* 感叹 hey (to draw someone's attention) 喂 (提醒人家)

wen /wən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 remove (from a receptacle) (从容器里) 拿出 | *cha pwen rvt sheu*. You two take the tea out. (你俩) 把茶取出来.

wensheu /wət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *v* 动 go out; leave (a place) 出; 走出 | (四乡) *vng kyeum wei wensheu di*. He rushed out the door (of his home). 他冲出了家门. > **wen**

weq /wəŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 break off 掰开 2) *nclf* 名量 (broken-off) chunk (一) 块 | *cha ti weq* a chunk of (brick) tea 一块茶 | *pvləq ti weq* a chunk of fry bread 一块粑粑

wvn₁ /wən⁵⁵/ *v* 动 buy 买 | *tvng nvwvn?* What are you buying? 你在买什么?

wvn₂ /wən⁵³/ *v* 动 snow 下 (雪)

wvn₃ /wən⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of grass which can be used to make tinder or eaten after drying in the sun 一种草, 晒干后可以制火绒, 也可以食用

***wvng** /wəŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 1) paternal uncle 伯伯; 叔叔 2) husband of maternal aunt 姨丈 3) stepfather 后父

nvwvng *n* 名 (your) paternal uncle; uncle (husband of maternal aunt) (你/你们的) 伯伯; 叔叔; 姨丈
vngwvng *n* 名 (his/her/their) paternal uncle; uncle (husband of maternal aunt) (他/她/他们的) 伯伯; 叔叔; 姨丈
vwwng₁ *n* 名 (my/our) paternal uncle; uncle (husband of maternal aunt); older man (我/我们的) 伯伯; 叔叔; 姨丈
vwnjong /wən³¹ʒəŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 hail; hailstone 冰雹
vwnku /wət⁵⁵ku⁵⁵/ *n* 名 snowball 雪团; 雪球
vwnsam /wət⁵⁵sam⁵³/ *n* 名 snow avalanche 雪崩 |
 vwnsam sam di. There was a snow avalanche. 发生雪崩了。
vwnzung /wən³¹zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 frost 霜
wvp /wəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 needle 针
wvpchvl /wət⁵⁵tɕəl⁵³/ *n* 名 small needle 小针
wvpdeung /wəm³¹duŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 big needle 大针

wvpmeq /wəm³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 eye of needle 针眼
wvr₁ /wər⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) kindle 生火 | *tvmi le pvwar*. Cook it in the fire. (把它) 烧到火里去。 | *hvbiq wvr* cook potatoes (in the ashes) 烧土豆
wvr₂ /wər⁵³/ *n* 名 axe; hatchet 斧头 | (四乡) **lambe** /lam³¹bɛ⁵³/
wvrmeq /wər³¹mɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 axe eye (hole connecting handle and head) 斧头上插柄的洞
wvrsung /wər³¹suŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 axe handle 斧柄
wvt /wət⁵⁵/ 1) *n* 名 flower 花 | *shingwvt vngwvt* every flower 每一朵花 2) *v* 动 bloom; reveal 开 (花) | *seum wvt pvngwa*. The peach tree is going to bloom. 桃树要开了。 3) *v* 动 practice divination 占卜 | *mon wvt*
wvtcheq /wət⁵⁵tɕɛŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 spindle 纺锤
wvti /wə³¹ti⁵³/ *n* 名 Tibetan-style earring 耳环 (藏式)

Y y

yeutsheu /jwət⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 go down (a short distance, e.g. a ladder or a slope) 往下去 | Fourth

Township. 四乡话。

Z z

za₁ /zɑ⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be sick; get sick 病; 生病 2) *vi* 不及物动 be sore; ache 疼; 痛 3) *n* 名 disease; illness 疾病
svza *vt* 及物动 sicken; cause pain 使生病; 使疼
za₂ /zɑ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 meal (一) 顿 | *vngza ti za* one meal 一顿饭
zaguiq /zɑ³¹gwiŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 sickle 镰刀
zai /zai⁵³/ *n* 名 pearl millet (possibly *Setaria italica* var. *germanica*) 小米; 御谷
zaka /zɑ³¹kɑ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 man who is brave, formidable, capable 勇敢厉害能干的人 | Lisu loanword. 傈僳语借词。
zal /zɑl⁵⁵/ *v* 动 seduce; take liberties (with a member of the opposite sex) 调戏 (异性)

zanwan /zan³¹wan⁵⁵/ *adv* 副 period of time (usually several days) 一段时间 (几天) | *ti zanwan*
zaq₁ /zɑŋ⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 fall (of rain) 下 (雨) | *nvm zaq pvngwa*. It's going to rain. 要下雨了。 | *nvm dop zaq* it's raining hard 下大雨 | *nvm chuqchuq zaq* it's raining a little 下雨一点
zaq₂ /zɑŋ³¹/ *prt* 助词 down (from up to down); downriver (deictic) 下 (趋向朝着某个中心方向由上 (游) 方向下 (游) 方进行) | *vng chvgya ni shom zaq*. He came down yesterday (from a village upriver). 他昨天 (从上游某村) 下来的。
ze /ze⁵⁵/ *n* 名 leprosy 麻风病 | *ze kya vcvng leper* 麻风病人
zeui /zui⁵⁵/ *v* 动 bear (fruit) 结 (果) | *tvnningwang seum mvzeui*. This year the peach tree isn't bearing

fruit. 今年桃子不结果。 | *ko do tvng zeui raq e?*
What is that fruiting there? 那儿结的是什 么 ?

zeum /zum⁵³/ 1) *v* 动 bind; tie up 捆 ; 捆绑 | *vng zeum shin*. The two of us should bind him up. 我 俩把他捆起来。 2) *nclf* 名量 pair (一) 双 | *lvgru ti zeum* a pair of shoes 一双鞋 | *ti zeum meq* one pair of eyes 一双眼睛

zeun /zun⁵⁵/ *v* 动 1) catch; hold onto 抓住 | *dvlv che zeun*. I almost caught him. 我差一点抓住 (它) 了。 2) touch; reach 触到 3) hit (target) 射中 ; 击中

zeung₁ /zuŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 1) be cold 冷 | *mazeung?* Is it cold? 冷不冷 ? | *nvm tvtei zeung*. The weather is very cold. 天气严寒。 | *vng zeung le pvreq so*. He's afraid of the cold. 他怕冷。 2) catch cold 感冒 | (四乡) **tit** /tit⁵⁵/

zeung₂ /zuŋ⁵⁵/ *nclf* 名量 plant (tree, plant etc.) (一) 棵

zeuq /zuŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of leopard 一种豹子

zeur /zur⁵³/ *v* 动 light (a fire) 点 (火) | *teung pvzeur*. Light the lamp. 你把灯点上。

zom₁ /zom⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 burn up 烧尽 | *shing zom di*. The firewood is all burned up. 柴烧完了。

svzom *vt* 及物动 incinerate 使烧尽

zom₂ /zom⁵³/ *n* 名 Chinese mahogany tree (Toona sinensis) 香椿树

zom mvdur /zom⁵³ mǝ³¹dur⁵³/ *n* 名 soft, edible bud of the Chinese mahogany tree (Toona sinensis) 香椿嫩芽 (可食) | *zom mvdur blvng jin kei nyi*. The Chinese mahogany leaves can be cooked and eaten. 香椿嫩芽可以炒吃。

zon /zɔn⁵⁵/ *v* 动 hand over 递 ; 交给 | *gya vng le pvzoon*. You hand this over to him. 你把这个交给他。 | (四乡) **jon** /zɔn⁵⁵/

zong /zɔŋ⁵³/ *n* 名 type of bag made of hemp thread with small holes, used to pack fish 一种麻线编织的有眼的包 , 用于装鱼

zoq /zɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be early; come before 先到 | *vng chuq zooq luung*. He came a little earlier than I did. 他 (比我) 早到了一点。 2) *adv* 副 early 早 | (四乡) *joqjoq pv'ip ri*. Go to sleep early tonight (after I'm gone). (我走后) 你 (夜里) 早早睡觉。 | (四乡) **joq** /zɔŋ⁵⁵/

zorsheu /zɔr⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 lean to one side 侧 (身)

zu₁ /zu⁵⁵/ *v* 动 make; produce 制造 | *vngza zu* make food 做饭

zu₂ /zu⁵⁵/ *n* 名 yak 牦牛 | Found in Tibetan areas to the north. 北边的藏区才有。

zung /zuŋ⁵³/ *vi* 不及物动 defecate (屎) 屙出

svzung *vt* 及物动 make go to the bathroom 使 (孩子) 大小便

zur /zur⁵³/ *num* 数 part; portion 分 | *vbli zur pang ti zur* one fourth 四粉之一

zvbang /zɔ³¹baŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 fortune (essence of wealth and fertility) 福

zvboq /zɔ³¹bɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of bird 一种鸟

zvguaq /zɔ³¹g^wɑŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 dish (at a meal) 菜 (饭菜) | *sha zvguaq* meat dish 肉菜 | *kvn zvguaq* vegetable dish 蔬菜

zvka /zɔk⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/ *n* 名 edge (of a precipice etc.) (悬崖等) 边缘

zvkkog /zɔk⁵⁵kɔŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 1) type of grass 一种草 2) grasshopper (including locusts) 蚂蚱 (包括蝗虫)

zvm₁ /zɔm⁵⁵/ *n* 名 bridge (especially single-log bridges) 桥 ; 独木桥 | Cf. *dvbra*, *vbom*.

zvm₂ /zɔm⁵⁵/ *vi* 不及物动 be scorched 烤焦 | *na lvgru zam luung*. Your shoes are scorched. 你的鞋烤焦了。

zvma₁ /zɔ³¹ma⁵⁵/ *n* 名 food; cereals 粮食 | *na vthreeui zvma svkyi, svraang zvma svkyi*. (The mouse says to wild rodent): You borrow the food at night and borrow the food in the morning. (家鼠对山鼠说) : 你晚上借粮食 , 早上借粮食。 | Only appears in folktales. 只出现在民间故事中。

zvma₂ /zɔ³¹ma⁵³/ *n* 名 type of medium-sized wildfowl 一种体型中的野鸡

zvman /zɔ³¹man⁵⁵/ *n* 名 gleaning (cereals overlooked and left in the field during harvesting) 落穗 (田地收割时遗漏的粮食)

zvbreuq /zɔm³¹bruŋ⁵⁵/ *n* 名 type of medicinal herb, which grows in swamps 一种草药 , 长在沼泽地里

zvng₁ /zɔŋ⁵⁵/ 1) *v* 动 put in; load 装入 ; 放 | *dor uzu nvzvng* first put in oil 先放油 2) *v* 动 pocket 放 (在口袋里) | *tutu le zvng* put in one's pocket 放在口袋

里 | *gya gyeung le pvzaang*. Put this in your pocket. 把这个装入口袋里. 3) *v* 动 enter (of a substance) (物体) 进入

zvng₂ /zəŋ⁵³/ *v* 动 contain (inside a receptacle) (器皿) 有 | *neu mvzvng*. There's no alcohol (in the bottle). (瓶里) 没有酒. | *saq mvzvng*. I don't have any strength. 我没有力气.

zvngsheu /zək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/ *vi* 不及物动 enter (of a person) 进 (屋) | *kyeum le pvzvngsheu ra*. Enter the house. 你进屋里来. | (四乡) **jvngsheu** /zək⁵⁵ɕu³¹/

zvni /zə³¹ni⁵³/ *n* 名 ally (to whom one gives women in marriage in traditional marriage exchange) 盟友 (嫁给女性, 传统婚姻交换) | Cf. pralmang.

zvp₁ /zəp⁵⁵/ *n* 名 Sichuan pepper 花椒

zvp₂ /zəp⁵⁵/ *v* 动 tie around (to bind) 箍 (住) | *shvmzeum tvri mi pvzaap*. Tie this bamboo

around the knife handle. 用这个竹篾来箍刀把. | (四乡) **geq** /geŋ⁵⁵/

zvr /zər⁵³/ 1) *vi* 不及物动 be sharp 锋利 2) *nclf* 名量 hook-shaped object (一) 根 (鱼钩)

zvt /zət⁵⁵/ *v* 动 slice; mince (meat) with a knife 切

zvtan /zə³¹tan⁵⁵/ *n* 名 barnyard millet (Echinochloa) 稗子 | Most common kind of barley. 最普通的大麦.

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