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The Buyang language of South China: grammatical notes, glossary, texts and translations

LI Jinfang and LOU Yongxian

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Buyang is a Tai-Kadai (Kra-Dai) language, spoken by approximately 2,000 people in Yunnan and northwestern Guangxi, forming two dialect groups. In this sketch the Paha dialect (of the western group) is described. This volume is a much revised and reworked translation of materials by Li Jinfang, originally published in Chinese in the late 1990s, which fills a sorely felt gap in the descriptive sources available in English. Its publication now is especially welcome as Buyang shows various morphological parallels with Austronesian, which as have been noted in recent discussions about the linguistic prehistory of SE Asia. Paha also possesses a number of lexical items and structural features that are shared by surrounding Miao-Yao, Mon-Khmer and Tibeto-Burman languages. The work includes a selection of texts and a substantial lexicon, in addition to the grammatical sketch and detailed geographical and social information.

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**THE
BUYANG
LANGUAGE
OF SOUTH CHINA**

**Grammatical Notes,
Glossary, and Texts**

Li Jinfang and Luo Yongxian

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1 *Introduction*

1.1 Language and its speakers

Buyang is a Tai-Kadai language, spoken by a small group of approximately 2,000 people in Yunnan and northwestern Guangxi in Southwest China on the Sino-Vietnamese borderland (see Map on next page). They are distributed in the following locations.

1. Southeast of Gula Township of Funing County Yunnan Province on the Sino-Vietnamese border. There are eight villages: Ecun, Dugan, Zhelong, Nada, Longna, Maguan, Langjia, and Nianlang. These form the largest concentration of Buyang, with about 1000 speakers. These villages, which are in close geographical vicinity, are referred to by the local Han and Zhuang people as 布央八寨 ‘the eight Buyang villages’;
2. North of Guangnan County in southeastern Yunnan. About five hundred speakers live in Yanglian Village of Dixu Township, and about a hundred in Anshe Village of Bada Township;
3. Central Bohe Township of Napo County, western Guangxi, on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Over three hundred speakers live in Rongtun and Gonghe villages, and more than a hundred in Shanhe, Yong’an and Guoba villages.

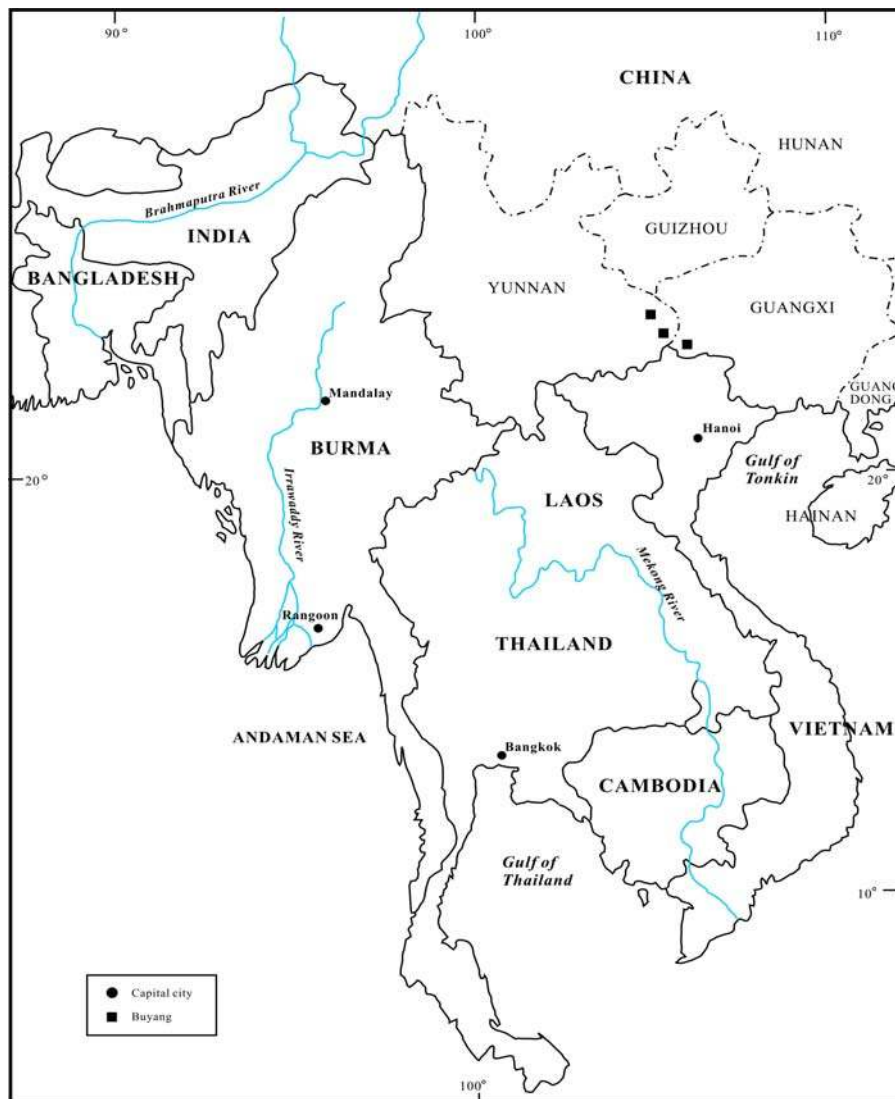
Based on our field investigation, Buyang can be divided into two dialect groups: the Eastern Group (Funing and Napo) and the Western Group (Guangnan, represented by Paha). The Eastern Group can be further divided into Napo (represented by Yarong), Langjia (represented by Langjia), and E’ma (represented by Ecun) vernaculars (Li 1999). This study is devoted to the Paha,¹ a representative dialect of the Western Group.

Like other Buyang dialects, Paha possesses a small number of lexical items and structural features that are found to be shared by surrounding Miao-Yao, Mon-Khmer, Tibeto-Burman. However, it has a closer link with the Kam-Tai languages, with which it has more in common.

Like Kam-Tai, Paha Buyang has a rich tonal system, a relatively simple consonant inventory and a rich vowel system with length contrast. It is basically monosyllabic, with S-V-O word order. Modifiers follow the modified items. Most importantly, Paha Buyang has a significant number of vocabulary items cognate with Kam-Tai for which observable phonological correspondences can be established. Final consonants appear to be more stable among Kadai languages, except for Lachi and Gelao. Patterns of correspondences can be established between Paha Buyang and Tai-Kadai. But no regular tonal

¹ In this study, Paha and Paha Buyang are used interchangeably. Buyang is used as a cover term for the entire group, unless otherwise specified.

correspondences can be established between Buyang and Tai-Kadai. This may suggest that each of these language groups might have developed their own system of tones after they split.



Map: *Buyang Speaking Area in China*

1.2 Linguistic Type

Buyang is a typical isolating and analytic language with basic SVO word order. Typological features include a rich phoneme inventory, lexical tone, strong left-headedness in constituent structure, multi-verb constructions without overt syntactic marking, among others. The features of ‘one morpheme per word’, ‘lacking morphology’ and so on may characterize Buyang, but there is much productive compounding which is clearly not syntactic in nature, i.e., the semantics of the whole compound are not straightforwardly analyzable from the known semantics of the constituent morphemes. There is also a rich system of reduplicative derivation which is clearly a morpho-phonological process with

expressive function. Certain items are used as morphosyntactic markers with restricted syntactic behavior; these are often derived from full lexical items (mostly verbs).

The ‘subject’ is operated on an S/A pivot. Movement, ellipses, and S = O ambitransitivity characterize aspects of Buyang syntax. ‘Movement’ of core arguments based on their discourse status is very common. Classifier phrases may be separated and moved away from the host head noun in a kind of ‘modifier float’. Virtually any NP may be ellipsed if reference is contextually retrievable. A significant number of verbs are ambitransitive or unaccusative (as in English *I broke the glass* and *The glass broke*). Examples include *pwan*³²² ‘kill, die, dead’, *peŋ*⁴⁵ ‘bake (vt.), heated, hot’, *gfiɛ*⁴⁵ ‘break (vt.); be broken, shabby (vi)’.

1.3 Neonyms, Autonyms

Buyang as a cover term for the Buyang Group is not entirely satisfactory if various autonyms are taken into account. Buyang (local pronunciation *pu*²²*jaan*²⁴ [lit. ‘people-other’]) is a reference term for the Buyang people as given by the local Zhuang people, meaning ‘people (whose language and customs are) different (from the Zhuang)’. In some Zhuang and Buyi areas, it is pronounced as *pu*²²*naan*²⁴. Some Buyang speakers use this term as an autonym. In Napo County, the local Zhuang people call the Buyang speakers *jaan*³³*khjun*²⁴, the Khjung group of Buyang. The local Han people refer to the Buyang as Tu Yao (土瑶 ‘native Yao’), Tie Yao (铁瑶 ‘Iron Yao’, as the Buyang there are good ironsmiths), or Liu Yao (六瑶 ‘Six Yao’, because they used to live in six villages). The reason why the Buyang are called Yao is because they were mistakenly identified as Yao by the local Han and Zhuang because the Buyang in these villages wear head scarfs with patterns similar to those of Yao festoon.

Not all Buyang speakers call themselves *pu*²²*jaan*²⁴, though. A number of different autonyms are found in the Buyang community. For example, the Buyang in Napo County call themselves *ɬia*³³*hrɔŋ*⁵³, translatable as ‘the *ɬia*³³ (dialect of) the *hrɔŋ*⁵³ group’. In the Buyang dialect of Napo, ‘to speak one’s own language’ is *ɬda*⁵³*ɬia*³³, *ɬda*⁵³ meaning ‘speak’. Thus *ɬia*³³ appears to be the root morpheme of the autonym *ɬia*³³*hrɔŋ*⁵³, which can be interpreted as the *ɬia*³³ subgroup of the Hrong Branch. The autonym for the Buyang variety in Guangnan County is *pa*³³ *ha*³³. *pa*³³ is a noun prefix for human beings in this variety, and *ha*³³ is the root morpheme meaning ‘people, person’. It is this variety that is the subject of the present study. Thus, apart from the exonym *pu*²²*jaan*²⁴, Buyang speakers use *ɬia*³³ or *ha*³³ as their autonyms. *ɬia*³³ and *ha*³³ may be related etymologically.

Buyang place names do not reveal their origin. The majority of Buyang place names come from Zhuang. For example, Maguan comes from *ma*²³ *kuun*³¹ in Zhuang, meaning ‘arrive first / earlier’, because speakers of this village are said to have lived there earlier than those of other villages. Langjia also got its name from Zhuang, *laan*³⁵*tɕaai*³¹, literally ‘bamboo shoot dried — dried bamboo shoot’, because this village is well-known for the bamboo shoots it produces. Yanglian is from Zhuang *jaan*²⁴*leŋ*³¹ ‘Yang-lonely’, the ‘lonely Buyang’, as it is the only Buyang village in the area. Rongtun is a Chinese translation of the Buyang name *ti*¹²*hrɔŋ*⁵³, lit. ‘land – *hrɔŋ*’, ‘the land of the Rong’.

All the Buyang groups have local legends describing their migration from elsewhere to the current locations. The legends say that the Zhuang are the native people who arrived earlier, and that they (the Buyang) themselves and the Han are ‘guests’, i.e., late comers.

1.4 History

Chinese historical records of the Qing and the Republican periods made mention of a minority group, the Yang (written Chinese 佯), in Northwest Guangxi. Along the Yong River, the You River and the Red River in Central and Western Guangxi, there are legends and stories about Buyang. Some Zhuang speakers in this region are also called Buyang. Is this an indication that the Buyang used to reside in this region?

In Southeast Guangxi on the China-Vietnamese border, about one-third of Zhuang speakers in Jingxi and Napo counties are referred to as 'Buyang' by other Zhuang groups in this area. This group of Zhuang is also derogatively called 'the hairy-eared Yang', indicating that they were once discriminated against. Among the Zhuang varieties in Napo, there are designations such as Yangtai, Yangzhou, Yanglong, Yangjie, Yangnan, Yangwu, and so on. Are they Buyang speakers who have been assimilated to Zhuang?

A look at maps and local gazetteers reveals that many place names taking the element 'yang-' (written Chinese 央 or 秧) plus a second element are found in areas along southeastern Guizhou and the neighboring Tianlin, Longlin, and Xilin counties of Guangxi. Local Zhuang people also have stories about these places having been inhabited by the Buyang in history.

Historical records also contain similar accounts. According to *The Chronicle of the Nong Clan* (侬氏家谱) of the Qing dynasty, 'Ceheng and surrounding areas were named Yangzi (秧兹) and Yanghao (秧豪) in ancient times. They were inhabited by the Puyang (普央), Puman (普蛮), Punong (普侖), and the Puna (普那) people.' *The Gazetteer of Guangnan Fu* (广南府志), also of the Qing period, has the following description of the local ethnic minorities:

In Guangnanlu, there are the White and Black Sand people (白黑沙人), the Pula (普喇), the Puyang (普央), the Black and White Lolo (白黑倮倮), the Laizi (佬子), as well as the Pudai (普歹) people.

This indicates that at least in Ceheng and Guangnan, the Buyang has been identified as an independent ethnic group since the Qing dynasty.

From a historical-comparative point, Buyang shares a number of lexical items with Hlai, Lingao and Kam-Sui languages rather than with the nearby Zhuang language with which it has close relationship and intense contact. These include 'nose, pus, waist, chest, tail, wind, sleep, sit, give, light, heavy, tall, full, root, horse, needle, iron' and so on (Li and Zhou 1999: 225-227).

Historical records seem to suggest that the Buyang moved to their current settlement areas along a north-to-south migrating route from Guizhou via Guangxi to Vietnam and Laos. Beginning from the late Ming Dynasty and the early Qing Dynasty, population growth and large influx of Han immigrants from Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, coupled with frequent civil unrests, forced many minority groups such as the Miao, Yi, Gelao, Buyi, Lai, Bugar and a small number of Kam-Sui people to migrate to the border areas of Guizhou and Guangxi and north Vietnam and Laos where the population problem was less pressing. The migration movement lasted for three to four hundred years until modern times, forming a north-south language corridor stretching several hundred kilometres (Edmondson and Li 1996).

On the basis of the above evidence, we may infer that ancestors of the Buyang may first have migrated upriver from the Lingnan area into southwestern Guizhou, before moving southwards to their present settlement areas. Those who migrated southwestwards along the rivers and settled in western Guangxi may have assimilated to the local Zhuang.

1.5 Life Style, Festivals and Other Customs

The Buyang live in terraced houses. Their staple crop is rice. They also grow maize, soya beans, taro, peanuts, sweet potatoes and cotton. Their customs of marriage, birth and funeral are very much the same as the nearby Zhuang. Inter-marriage with the Zhuang is common. In Yanglian village of Guangnan County alone, nearly 40 Zhuang women are married to Buyang men. The Buyang wear the same dress as the local Zhuang, although they are said to have their traditional dress which were still preserved several decades ago. The Buyang in Guangnan are said to wear long dresses (which are similar to those of the Gelao and Laji with whom the Buyang are closely related). In Funing, women are said to wear short dresses and long skirts, while in Napo both men and women are said to wear knee-length short pants and blue tops. Legend has it that the Buyang used to have their own characteristic forms of songs and dances. The posture of dances and the melodies of songs are quite different from those of the Zhuang.

In terms of festival celebrations, the Buyang in Funing and Napo follow the Zhuang, while those in Guangnan have their own Dragon-Worshipping Festival in March of the Lunar calendar (in fact the God of Earth rather than Dragon is worshipped), and the Yin Day Festival in June. The latter is the most important festival for the Buyang, which they refer to as their New Year Festival. Legend says that during their course of migration, they were unable to keep track of dates. When the time came for worshipping ancestors, they did so on their way in the valley. Later they remember that the day was the first Day of Yin in June, and thus they made this day a New Year's Day for themselves, during which they would kill pigs and chickens for their ancestors, and invite relatives and friends for celebration. In Yanglian Village, the Buyang also celebrate the Chinese New Year's Day, and to worship the 'Flower Lady' or the goodness of birth. But this celebration is less sumptuous in scale and style than the Yin Day Festival.

Family names are small in number for the Buyang. They include Zhou, Zhong, Huang, Nong, Lu, He, Cen, Wei, Li (李), Meng, Liang, and Lí (黎), among others, very similar to the Zhuang, Buyi, Kam and Sui speakers.

Buyang children generally speak their native language. They can also speak a little Zhuang. They begin to learn Zhuang after they go to school. Adults can speak Zhuang fluently. The majority of adult male speakers are also fluent in Southwestern Mandarin. In a number of villages, language shift is becoming a common phenomenon. Many Buyang speakers have shifted to Zhuang. For example, in Anshe Village of Bada Township in Guangnan County, only elderly people can still speak their native tongue. Younger generations have completely shifted to use Zhuang. The language situation in Buyang areas reflects the historical development of the language. The number of Buyang speakers is declining because they tend to use the local prestigious languages such as Chinese and Zhuang, and gradually abandon their mother tongue.

1.6 The Position of Buyang within Tai-Kadai

1.6.1 The Relationship between Buyang and Kam-Tai

Buyang is a member of the Geyang or Kra group of the Tai-Kadai language family. To see the genetic position of Buyang within Tai-Kadai, we use Swadesh's 200-word list to compare the Paha Buyang with some representative Tai-Kadai languages, with the following results:

Lg. compared	No. of words	Cognates shared	Percentage
Paha — Ong-Be	194	62	32%
Paha — Kam	194	55	28%
Paha — Zhuang	194	53	27%
Paha — Cun	194	42	22%

The statistics shows that in the area of basic vocabulary, Paha shares between 22~32% cognate words with Tai-Kadai. This indicates that Paha does not seem to form a significantly closer link with any particular group within Tai-Kadai.

1.6.2 The Relationship between Paha and Gelao

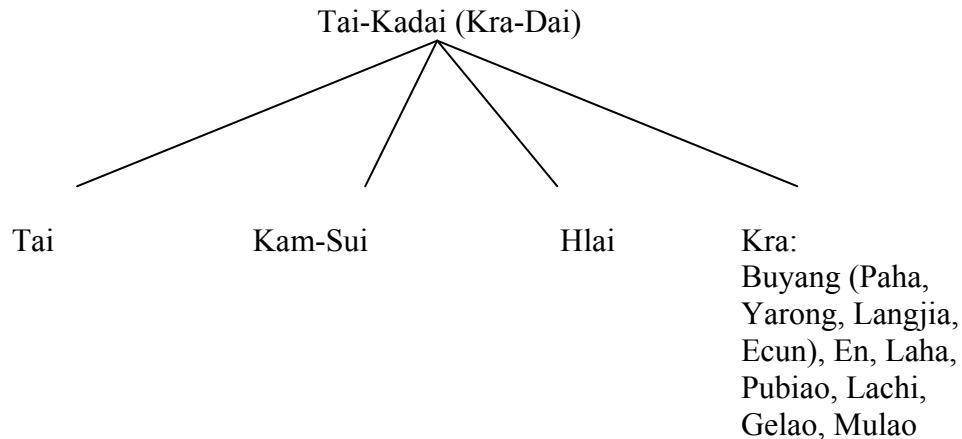
Benedict (1942, 1975) first noticed a close relationship between Kam-Tai and the Gelao, Lachi, Pubiao and Laha group of languages in southwest China and northern Vietnam. It has now been accepted that these languages have a genetic relationship, for which the term Tai-Kadai is generally used. Within Tai-Kadai, the Gelao group forms a branch of its own, distantly related to other groups. The Gelao group is generally referred to as 'outliers' or 'outlying Kam-Tai', or Kra, as suggested by Ostapirat (2000). In terms of common vocabulary, Buyang shows a closer relationship with the Gelao group, as Buyang shares more cognate items with Gelao than with Kam-Tai. A comparison between Buyang and Gelao in the area of vocabulary yields the following results, based on Swadesh's 200-word list.

Languages compared	No. of words	No. of cognates	Percentage
Paha — Pubiao	189	85	45%
Paha — Lachi	189	78	41%
Paha — Gelao	179	72	40%
Paha — Mulao	176	52	30%
Langjia — Pubiao	189	85	45%
Langjia — Lachi	189	80	42%
Langjia — Gelao	179	72	40%
Langjia — Mulao	176	61	35%

The above results show that the percentage of shared cognates between Paha Buyang and the Gelao dialects is between 30 ~ 45%, which is nearly 10% higher than that between

Paha Buyang and Kam-Tai. A look at a larger set of data confirms this assessment. Paha and other Buyang dialects share a significantly higher percentage of cognates with Gelao than with Kam-Tai, for which partial correspondences can be established. As the final consonants in Gelao and Lachi have become simplified, no regular correspondences can be set up for Buyang and Gelao. However, we believe that such partial correspondences may still be deemed as evidence of genetic relationship.

The evidence seems to lead us to conclude that Buyang and Gelao sprung from a common source. It forms a closer genetic link with En, Laha, and Pubiao. The genetic affiliation of Buyang can be represented in the following diagram:



1.7 The Paha Dictionary Project

Initial fieldwork on Paha Buyang was first carried out in early 1995 over a period of two weeks. The language consultant was Mr Nong Shibin, who was in his mid thirties at that time. The second field trip was conducted in August 2001 for nearly 3 weeks. Mr Nong Shiming, aged 36 at the time, was the language consultant. A third trip was undertaken in August 2003, mainly to validate data. Two language consultants were involved, Mr Nong Junhong (aged 25) and Mr Nong Sihong (aged 30). These three field trips were conducted by the first author. The most recent field trip (2007) was undertaken by Mr He Yancheng, a PhD student at Central University for Nationalities under the supervision of the first author. Mr He skilfully took digital photographs of some of the animals, plants and artefacts, and recorded some of the stories which are included in the dictionary and which has enhanced both the utility and the presentation the dictionary.

Joint work on the project started during the first author's appointment as senior fellow to the University of Melbourne between September 2002 and March 2003, funded by the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for Institutional Enhancement. The second author's role is to oversee the overall progress of the project, to provide guidance, to translate the original material into English and above all, to edit the entire manuscript of the dictionary. The first draft of the dictionary was completed in 2003. It went through several revisions over a period of 5 years, particularly during the first author's second visit to Melbourne in July 2006. The second author wishes to thank the first author for allowing him to work with the material, and for his superb collaboration.

Funding support for the second author from the Australian Research Council for the Discovery Project, Tai, Sino-Tai: The Nature of Historical Relationship (ARC DP0209445), is gratefully acknowledged.

1.8 Earlier Work on Buyang

Due to the relatively small number of speakers and because the speakers were identified as Zhuang or Yao, Buyang received little attention before the 1990s. Liang Min (1990) represents the first attempt to describe Buyang. Li (1999) conducted in-depth comparative study of the Buyang dialects. Similar efforts were made (Li and Zhou 1999). Edmondson, Nguyen and Hoang (1999) reports on Nùng Vên, a closely related language in Vietnam. Edmondson (2008: 660-662) offers an updated overview of the research on the topic.

2 *Phonology*

2.1 Phonemic Inventory

2.1.1 Initials

Paha Buyang has 37 simple consonants, 5 palatalised consonants and 15 labialised consonants, as listed below.

p	ph	b	bfi	m	m̥	f	w	wh
t	th	d	dfi	n	n̥	l	l̥	
tɕ	tɕh	θ	ð	ɲ	ɲ̥	ɕ	j	jh
k	kh	g	gfi	ŋ	ŋ̥	ʎ		
q	qh	ɣ	ʔ	h				
pj	phj	bj	bfi j	mj				
pw	phw	bw	mw					
tw	θw	ðw	ɕw	jw	tɕw			
kw	khw	gw	ŋw	qw				

Aspiration is not very strong with aspirated stops. Aspiration also occurs with devoiced nasals, lateral /l̥/ and bilabial fricative /wh/ where the air flow is quite weak. Voiced aspirated stops /bfi/, /dfi/ and /gfi/ can sound rather like voiceless stops, especially when pronounced by younger speakers. A number of speakers pronounce the /ð/ and /h/ sounds with breathy voice in words taking the mid-level (33) and the high rise (45) tones. For example: *ðaam*³³ ~ *ðfi aam*³³ ‘to carry by more than two persons’, *ðan*⁴⁵ ~ *ðfi an*⁴⁵ ‘to cut’, *ði*³³ ~ *ðfi*³³ ‘intestines’, *haan*³³ ~ *hfi aan*³³ ‘reply’, *huŋ*⁴⁵ ~ *hfi uŋ*⁴⁵ ‘to charge forward’. Two minimal pairs can be observed between /ð/ and /ðfi/: *ði*³³ ‘think, remember’ ~ *ðfi*³³ ‘intestines’, *ðan*³³ ‘shallow’ ~ *ðfi an*³³ ‘body’. But since these are the pronunciations for only a limited number of speakers, they are not analyzed as phonemic contrasts. Palatalisation occurs with labial sounds only. They show very slight palatalisation. Labialisation occurs with labials, dentals, and velars. They are pronounced with lips rounded. They are quite prominent in the sound system of Paha Buyang.

2.1.2 Finals

Simple vowels

Paha Buyang has a system of 9 basic vowels, four with length contrast (/i/ ~ /ii/, /u/ ~ /uu/, /ɯ/ ~ /uu/, and /a/ ~ /aa/), making a total of 13 simple vowels.

i ii e ɛ ɯ uu u uu o ɔ ə a aa

In connected speech, the pairs [e] and [ɛ], and [o] and [ɔ] are phonetically rather close to each other. Long [i:], [u:], and [u:] are pronounced as diphthongs with a vowel glide [-ə-]. For example, *liu*³³ ‘to run’, *kunut*³¹ ‘to carry on shoulder’ and *kuui*¹¹ ‘to mix’ are realized as *liəu*³³, *kuət*³¹ and *kuəi*¹¹ respectively. Long [a:] is quite common; the other three long vowels are less so and occur more often with Zhuang loans.

[ɛ] and [ɔ] are pronounced as long [ɛ:] and [ɔ:] respectively. Since there is no length contrast, they are written simply as [ɛ] and [ɔ] in this study.

2.1.3 Diphthongs

The following diphthongs are found in Paha Buyang.

ia iu iu eu ɛu ɯə ui uuui ui uui oi ɔi əi ai aai au aau au

As finals, the first vowel in the diphthong is the main vowel. Diphthongs do not take consonant endings, except for [ia], which can take a final [-n], mainly in Chinese loans, eg. *lian*³³ ‘practice’ (from Chinese *liàn*), *mi*⁵⁵*ɕian*²⁴ ‘rice noodle (Chinese *mǐ xiàn*)’.

Diphthongs /iu/, /uuui/, and /uui/ are triphthongized as /iəu/, /uəi/, and /uəi/. Several triphthongs are also found with Chinese loans, eg. *kuaai*³³ ‘clever, good (child)’ (from Chinese *guāi* 乖), *ɕiaau*³²² ‘teach’ (from Chinese *jiào* 教).

2.1.4 Final endings

Only high vowels -i, -u, -ɯ, nasals -m, -n, -ŋ, and stops -p, -t, -k can occur word finally.

2.1.5 Tones

There are 7 tones in Paha Buyang, which is the most developed among the Geyang group. No tonal correspondences can be established between Paha Buyang and Chinese. Their correspondences with Kam-Sui and other Geyang languages are also very irregular.

High level	⁵⁵	ti ⁵⁵	‘one’ (citation form)	taŋ ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾	‘market’
				tɕhu ³³	
High rise	⁴⁵	ti ⁴⁵	‘one’ (used with classifiers)	taŋ ⁴⁵	‘to stand, erect’
Mid level	³³	ti ³³	‘pair’	taŋ ³³	‘level, flat’
Mid fall	³²²	ti ³²²	‘empty’	taŋ ³²²	‘to weave’
Low fall	³¹	ti ³¹	‘wash’	taŋ ³¹	‘to paddle (a boat)’
Mid rise	²⁴	ti ²⁴	‘to whittle’	taŋ ²⁴	‘to soak’
Low level	¹¹	ti ¹¹	‘small bowl’	taŋ ¹¹ ti ³²²	‘empty-handed’

The mid falling tone ³²² starts with fall, and then a long level. Low level tone ¹¹ is slightly lower. In connected speech and in bisyllabic or polysyllabic words, high level and mid level tones are not easily distinguishable. The same is true of high rise and mid rise tones.

Aspirated initial consonants occur mostly with the mid level (33) and the high rise (45) tones. Checked syllables occur mostly with the high level (55), mid level (33), low fall (31) and low level (11) tones, but rarely with the high rise (45), mid rise (24) and mid fall (322) tones, except for long vowels.

*dɔk*⁴⁵ ‘sweep’

*ðɛk*⁴⁵ ‘firm, steady’

*thwaak*⁴⁵ ‘yell, shout’

*taak*³²² ‘move’ ([ɔ] and [ɛ] are phonetically long vowels)

Tone sandhi. Tone sandhi is a common phenomenon of Paha Buyang, exhibiting very complex features. We haven’t yet been able to come up with any generalisations on the mechanisms of tone sandhi in Paha Buyang. Further investigation needs to be done. In examples hereafter, sandhi tones are transcribed as they occur in contexts, with the citation tones cited in brackets. There are seven tones in Paha Buyang, as described below.

A number of prefixes are pronounced with the neutral tone, labelled as ⁰. One might compare these structurally to the sesquisyllabic wordshape typical of many Austroasiatic languages, eg.

*ka*⁰*ɣɔ*⁵⁵ *ma*⁵ ‘shoulder’

*ma*⁰*qɔn*³²² ‘front’

*qa*⁰*daak*³³ ‘shuttle’

Other prefixes may carry a phonemic tone, or the neutral tone. Eg.

*pa*³³*bu*³³*ni*⁴⁵ ~ *pa*⁰*bu*³³*ni*⁴⁵ ‘wild boar’,

*pa*³³*ɔuk*⁵⁵ ~ *pa*⁰*ɔuk*⁵⁵ ‘quiet’.

2.2 Distribution of Phonological Units

There is a contrast between voiced stops and voiced aspirated stops, typically in the level (33) and the high rise (45) tones in Paha, which is quite unusual among the modern Tai-Kadai languages. Examples:

b : bʰ

*baau*³³ ‘embrace, hug’

*buu*³³*ku*²⁴ ‘low shin’

:

*bʰaau*³³*jʰi*³³ ‘wave’

*bʰuu*³³ ‘carry on one’s back, drape (over)’

d : dʰ

*da*³³ ‘boat’

*dam*³³ ‘to plant’

*ɔk*⁵⁵ ‘itch, itchy’

:

*dʰa*³³ ‘nine’

*dʰam*³³ ‘braid’

*dʰɔk*⁵⁵ ‘carry/hold in a utensil’

g : gʰ

*ga*⁴⁵ ‘to water’

*ge*⁴⁵ ‘claw’

:

*gʰa*⁴⁵ ‘light (not heavy)’

*gʰe*⁴⁵ ‘bad, not working’

There is a voiced-voiceless contrast between nasals, laterals, semivowels and aspirated stops in the level and low-fall tones.

m : m̥

*man*³²² ‘flee, leave’

*mi*³³ ‘mole cricket’

:

*m̥an*³²² ‘porcupine’

*m̥i*³³ ‘drunk, drunken’

n : n̥

*naai*³³*lin*⁴⁵ ‘sad’

*nun̥*³²² ‘dirty’

:

*n̥aai*³³ ‘tired, exhausted’

*n̥un̥*³²² ‘muddy’

ɲ : ɲ̥

*ɲaan*³³ ‘scabies’

*ɲɛ*³³ ‘only’

:

*ɲ̥aan*³³ ‘quarrel’

*ɲ̥ɛ*³³ ‘sea’

ŋ : ŋ̥

*ŋu*³³ ‘pus’

:

*ŋ̥u*³³ ‘sweet’

l : l̥

*laak*³³ ‘understand’

*lam*³²² ‘concave’

:

*l̥aak*³³ ‘collapse, fall’

*l̥am*³²² ‘black’

j : jh

ja ¹¹ ‘female’	:	jha ¹¹ ‘to throw’
jaŋ ³³ ‘aim’	:	jaŋ ³³ ‘shiver, tremble’
jiŋ ³²² ‘incense’	:	jhiŋ ³²² ‘squirrel’

w : wh

wa ⁴⁵ ‘catch, grab’	:	wha ⁴⁵ ‘hailstone’
waan ⁴⁵ ‘enter, leave for’	:	whaan ⁴⁵ ‘sharp’
wi ³³ ‘evening, night’	:	whi ³³ ‘big bag, sack’

A contrast exists between velar and uvular sounds. Similar contrasts are found only in the Sui language among the Kam-Tai group. Examples:

k : q

ka ³²² ‘handle’	:	qa ³²² ‘cogon grass’
kam ²⁴ pwi ³²² ‘torch’	:	qam ²⁴ ‘find out’
kan ³²² ‘heavy’	:	qan ³²² ‘possessive marker’

kh : qh

khaai ⁴⁵ ‘tie up’	:	qhaai ⁴⁵ ‘shoe’
kham ⁴⁵ ‘to cover’	:	qham ⁴⁵ ‘to hatch’
khɔ ³³ ‘late afternoon’	:	qhɔ ³³ ‘bone’

ɣ : ʁ

ɣa ³³ ‘measure for long, thin objects’	:	ʁa ³³ ‘wine, alcohol’
--	---	---

There are no consonant clusters in Paha Buyang. But some palatalised and labialised consonants might have developed from consonant clusters in the proto language. Examples:

Gloss	Paha	Related Languages
‘fish’	pja ³²²	Moji Gelao plau ³¹
‘stone’	pwa ³²²	Zhuang pla ¹ ‘mountain’
‘to herd (cattle)’	pwaai ²²	Anshun Gelao vlɔ ³³ , Siamese plɔi ⁵
‘thunder’	mwa ³¹	Zhuang pla ³ , Kam pja ³

Loss of final consonant endings. Nasals and stops in syllable final position may be lost if they occur as the first syllable of a bisyllabic or polysyllabic word / compound. Examples:

<i>kaan</i> ³²² <i>pi</i> ^{55 (33)} <i>khi</i> ^{45 (322)}	→	<i>ka</i> ^{35 (322)} <i>pi</i> ^{55 (33)} <i>khi</i> ⁴⁵	‘not tasty, not delicious’
<i>ʔɔŋ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>luŋ</i> ³³	→	<i>ʔɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>luŋ</i> ³³	‘water well, pond’
<i>mɔŋ</i> ³³ <i>pa</i> ^{55 (33)} <i>khaau</i> ^{33 (322)}	→	<i>mɔ</i> ³³ <i>pa</i> ^{55 (33)} <i>khaau</i> ^{33 (322)}	‘coffin (lit. ghost cave)’
<i>naak</i> ¹¹ <i>wai</i> ³¹	→	<i>na</i> ³¹ <i>wai</i> ³¹	‘ruin, damage’
<i>mut</i> ¹¹ <i>ma</i> ⁵⁵ <i>da</i> ^{33 (322)}	→	<i>mu</i> ¹¹ <i>ma</i> ⁵⁵ <i>da</i> ^{33 (322)}	‘eyebrow, eyelid’

There are two forms for ‘to come’, *nɔŋ*³¹ and *nɔ*³¹. The latter form is probably an example of loss of final consonant.

2.3 Variation in Certain Phonological Units

A notable sociolinguistic feature of Paha Buyang can be observed in our data which involves variation in a few phonological units among speakers. This typically occurs with the dental fricative /ð/, which some speakers pronounce with noticeable voiced glottal frication, transcribable as /ðɦ/. Examples:

<i>ði</i> ³³	~	<i>ðɦi</i> ³³	‘far; intestines’
<i>ðan</i> ³³	~	<i>ðɦan</i> ³³	‘body’
<i>ðoŋ</i> ³³	~	<i>ðɦoŋ</i> ³³	‘throat’
<i>ðɔk</i> ³³	~	<i>ðɦɔk</i> ³³	‘cough’

No minimal pairs are found for a phonemic contrast between /ð/ and /ðɦ/. Are they remnants of the original phonemes, or the result of phonological change? At this state, we are unable to determine their status. Note, too, that voicing also occurs, although a lot less frequently, with the voiceless palatal fricative /jɦ/ and the voiceless labial approximant /wɦ/, which some speakers pronounce as /jɦ/ and /wɦ/ respectively. Two examples each are found in our data:

<i>jhu</i> ²⁴	~	<i>jɦu</i> ²⁴	‘rope, cord, vine’
<i>jhu</i> ³³	~	<i>jɦu</i> ³³	‘pillar, post’
<i>wha</i> ³³	~	<i>wɦa</i> ³³	‘wall, partition’

In view of the existing contrast between /j/ and /jɦ/, and /w/ and /wɦ/ in Paha, we may suppose that they result from various sporadic sound changes that are yet to be analysed.

No variation of this sort is found in other phonological units in our data.

3 *Word formation and lexicon*

3.1. Word Classes and Word Formation

Phonological words, lexical words and grammatical words can be recognized for Paha. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are the open word classes in Paha. Other word classes include adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, interjections, discourse particles. Quite a significant number of words are multifunctional in that they can serve as lexemes and as grammatical words or grammatical morphemes. For example, the lexeme **pa**³³ ‘father’, is also a noun prefix for human beings. Many words have more than one class membership, e.g. as a verb and as a noun.

From a morphosyntactic point of view, Paha words can be classified into simple words and compound words.

3.1.1 Simple Words

The majority of simple words in Paha are monosyllabic, with a small number being bisyllabic or polysyllabic. Examples of monosyllabic words are:

du³²² ‘do, make’
qaan³²² ‘sunlight’
gaat³³ ‘wild pepper’

Examples of bisyllabic words:

ʔut⁵⁵**le**³²² ‘soft’
bhaau³³**jhi**³³ ‘wave’
qen³²²**boi**¹¹ ‘shy’

A significant number of bisyllabic words involve alliteration:

ge³¹**gi**³³ ‘settle down’
jɔŋ³¹**jɔ**³¹ ‘squat’
lu³²²**leŋ**³²² ‘knead’

In addition to alliteration, partial or full rhyming also plays a role in the formation bisyllabic words:

*dap*⁵⁵ *daap*⁵⁵ ‘muddle-hearted, confused’
*kum*³³ *kaam*³³ ‘very short’
*ɲup*⁵⁵ *ɲaap*³¹ ‘nod, agree’

Trisyllabic words are relatively less abundant:

*paau*⁴⁵ *la*³³ *maai*³³ ‘little finger’
*nɛɲ*²⁴ *ma*⁰ *di*⁵⁵ ‘clitoris’
*ka*⁰ *ɣɔ*⁵⁵ *ma*⁵⁵ ‘shoulder’

A noticeable number of simple words are formed through morphological processes, i.e. alternation of tones, initials or finals. Some of these are antonyms. Others are allofams or semantically related words. Examples:

<i>ɲi</i> ³³ ‘up, above’	<i>ɲi</i> ³¹ ‘down, under, root’
<i>gha</i> ⁴⁵ ‘thirsty, dry’	<i>ga</i> ⁴⁵ ‘to water’
<i>qe</i> ³²² ‘hand’	<i>ge</i> ⁴⁵ ‘claw’
<i>dhaɲ</i> ⁴⁵ ‘pull, draw’	<i>dhaɲ</i> ³³ ‘scoop up’
<i>nur</i> ³²² ‘dirty’	<i>nur</i> ³²² ‘muddy’
<i>ta</i> ²⁴ ‘go down, descend’	<i>ta</i> ³³ ‘below, underneath’ <i>ta</i> ¹¹ ‘climb (up)’
<i>tɕaai</i> ³²² ‘grandfather’	<i>tɕaau</i> ³²² ‘grandmother’

A small number of simple words are formed through reduplication, with different tones for each of the reduplicated syllables. Examples:

*pu*⁴⁵ *pu*³²² ‘glow worm, firefly’
*ʔɛ*¹¹ *ʔɛ*⁴⁵ ‘a kind of two-stringed musical instrument’
*pa*¹¹ *pa*⁴⁵ ‘rice cake’

3.1.2 Affixation

3.1.2.1 Prefixes

A small number of prefixes are found in Paha. They occur mostly with nouns and less frequently with verbs or adjectives. Some examples are given below.

(i) *pa*³³ — noun/verb/adjective prefix. This prefix is quite productive. As a noun prefix, it combines with nouns denoting human beings, animals or abstract things. Examples:

<i>pa</i> ³³ <i>pa</i> ²⁴	‘slave’
<i>pa</i> ³³ <i>ða</i> ³¹	‘eel’
<i>pa</i> ³³ <i>mwi</i> ³²²	‘sky’

*pa*³³ can also go with verbs or adjectives. Examples:

pa³³poŋ⁴⁵	‘bruised’
pa³³puut⁵⁵	‘(mosquito) bite’
pa³³ɖuuk⁵⁵	‘quiet’

(ii) **ma⁵⁵/ma³³/ma⁰** — noun prefix. This prefix combines with plant names, body part terms and certain direction words. Examples:

ma⁵⁵gə³³	‘eggplant’
ma⁵⁵da³²²	‘eye’
ma⁵⁵taan¹¹	‘buttock, bottom’
ma⁵⁵lan³¹	‘back’
ma⁰qən³²²	‘front’
ma³³mit¹¹	‘right hand side’

(iii) **qa⁰** — noun prefix. This prefix is less productive. Examples:

qa⁰daak³³	‘shuttle’
qa⁰lan⁴⁵	‘legging’

(iv) **ka⁰** — noun prefix. This is not very productive, either. Examples:

ka⁰ɣə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵	‘shoulder’
ka⁰ɣhə³³	‘a kind of insect’

(v) **ka¹¹** — pronoun prefix, with emphatic meanings. Examples:

ka¹¹mə³¹	‘you (sig.)’
ka¹¹ku³²²	‘I, me’
ka¹¹θa³³ (322)hə³³	‘the two of us’

(iv) **ta⁵⁵/ta³³/ta⁰** — noun prefix. This prefix is highly productive, occasionally found to combine with other parts of speech. Examples:

ta⁵⁵tak⁵⁵	‘chest (body part)’
ta⁵⁵whan³³	‘the sun’
ta⁰ɖap¹¹	□or, otherwise’

3.1.2.2 Suffix

Verbal suffix. One verbal suffix **kan³³** is found in our data which denotes reciprocal actions. Examples:

ɖaak¹¹kan³³	‘to marry, get married’
--	-------------------------

ṇaan³³kan³³	‘argue, quarrel’
lin⁴⁵kan³³	‘to be of the same opinion/mind, agree’

Descriptive suffixes and reduplications. The majority of adjectives and a small number of verbs can take a monosyllabic or disyllabic suffix to enhance their expressive power. These can be treated as elaborate reduplications, rather than suffixes in the usual sense, since these have rhyming or alliterative relationships with the roots they modify. Examples:

na³²² ‘thick’	——	na³²²ni³³ ‘very sick’
le³²² ‘soft’	——	le³¹ (322)la³¹ ‘very soft’
kw⁴⁵ ‘green’	——	kw⁴⁵kw⁵⁵ ‘very green’
ði¹¹ ‘long’	——	ði¹¹ ðə³³ ‘quite long’
lam³²² ‘black’	——	lam³²²po³³ ‘very black’, lam³²²po³³po³³ ‘extremely black’
tɕe⁴⁵ ‘red’	——	tɕe⁴⁵ðaaŋ³³ ‘very red’, tɕe⁴⁵ðaaŋ³³ðaaŋ³³ ‘extremely red, fiery red’

Two idiosyncratic trisyllabic formations, **pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵** (OR **kə⁵⁵**) **naŋ³¹**, and **ŋa³²²pa³³θau³³**, are found in our data. The function of these is to designate the intensity of a state or situation, meaning ‘extremely, very, too...’, the former with neutral or derogative nuances, and the latter carrying a neutral or a favourable tune. e.g.:

tɕi⁵⁵tɕhaŋ³³pi⁵⁵kə³³naŋ³¹	‘very fierce’
noŋ³¹ŋə⁴⁵ŋa³²²pa³³θau³³	‘enjoyed very much’

3.1.3 Compound Words

The following types of compound words are found in Paha Buyang.

3.1.3.1 Coordination

A coordinated compound is made up of two or more than two elements that are of equal status or of the same form class. Examples:

ʔən³³	i⁴⁵
younger sibling	elder sibling
‘relative’	
ʔi⁵⁵ (45)	qəŋ³²²
small	big
‘people, young and old’	

tɕaau ^{33 (322)}	tɕaai ³²²
grandmother	grandfather
‘ancestor, alter’	

3.1.3.2 Modification

This type of compounds typically consists of two or more components: a head and a modifier. In Paha, the modifier generally follows the head. Pre-modification is rare. Various semantic relationships can be observed between the modifier and the head. Examples:

(i) Noun-Noun:

This type of compounds exhibits various semantic relations, such as part-whole, location-purpose, location-agent and so on. Examples:

ɖaaj ³²²	mwa ^{24 (45)}
handle	knife
‘handle of a knife’	(part-whole)
wa ³³ la ⁵⁵	li ³³
rice field	seedling
‘rice field for seedlings’	(location-purpose)
khə ⁴⁵	nu ³³
pond	cow/ox
‘a mud pond for ox/buffalo (to bathe in)’	(location-agent)

(ii) Noun-Verb

In compounds of this kind, the two morphemes bear a relationship of a subject and a predicate. Examples:

mwa ³¹	ɖaj ³²²
thunder	sound
‘thunder, thundering’	
ʔaau ⁴⁵	pɛŋ ⁴⁵
flesh	hot
‘have a fever’	
lin ⁴⁵	ɖi ¹¹
heart	ache
‘show sympathy, care about’	

(iii) Verb-Noun

These bear a verb-object relationship. Examples:

ʔuŋ ³²²	li ³³
cultivate	rice seedling
‘cultivate rice seedlings’	

ʔan ³³⁽³²²⁾	laak ¹¹
have	child
‘pregnant’	

du ³²²	mjaan ³¹
do	work
‘work’	

(iv) Verb-Complement

In this type of compounds, the modifying element describes the manner or result of the action indicated by the head.

na(ak) ¹¹	wai ³¹
cause	bad
‘damage’	

nij ⁴⁵	θɔ ³¹
shoot	straight
‘aim, take aim’	

ʔan ³³⁽³²²⁾	waan ³³
stay	leisure
‘relaxing, leisurely’	

3.1.4 Elaborate Expressions

Elaborate or four-syllable expressions are a common feature of East and Southeast Asian languages. Paha Buyang is no exception. Elaborate expressions form an important part of the Paha lexicon. Examples:

ŋaak ³³ ka ³³ laan ³³ thaan ³³	‘lie down carelessly and disorderly’
khɔŋ ³³ ma ³³ ka ²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ qɔŋ ³²²	‘main road’
tɕu ²⁴ tɕu ³¹ ŋa ³¹ qa ⁴⁵	‘in the old days, once upon a time’
daŋ ⁴⁵ qɔŋ ³³ pa ³³ mwi ³²²	‘the world, heaven and earth’

3.2 Lexemes

3.2.1 Enigmatic Language

An interesting feature about Paha is the use of enigmatic language. There are several hundred enigmatic expressions which come from their common-word counterparts. This kind of enigmatic language is used within the community in a situation where the speaker does not want outsiders to understand what is being talked about among the group members. In normal linguistic situations, enigmatic language may sometimes be used as well. An enigmatic expression typically takes the form of a metaphor or a riddle. For example:

<i>pa</i> ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ <i>qui</i> ³²²	‘water’ (lit. ‘things (that) flow’)
<i>pa</i> ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ <i>whəŋ</i> ³³	‘goose’ (lit. ‘large fowl’)
<i>θa</i> ³¹⁽³²²⁾ <i>ka</i> ¹¹	‘people’ (lit. ‘two legs’)

Some enigmatic expressions are hard to explain through their literal sense. Others may have come from early words or expressions that have been replaced by new ones which have become marginal ‘enigmatic expressions’, as similar forms are found in other dialects or related languages.

3.2.3 Loan Words

Paha Buyang loan words mainly have their sources in Zhuang and Chinese. Zhuang loans into Paha are the results of several hundred years of contact. These loans can be identified through comparison of Buyang dialects and the nearby Zhuang dialect of Xinlin (the Guibian vernacular of Northern Zhuang). Examples:

Gloss	Paha	Yarong	Ecun	Langjia	Xinlin Zhuang
‘scar’	<i>pɛu</i> ³³	<i>taau</i> ⁵³	<i>tau</i> ²⁴	<i>tau</i> ²⁴	<i>pjeu</i> ³³
‘small’	<i>ʔi</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ʔat</i> ³³	<i>ʔit</i> ⁵⁵	<i>ʔɛŋ</i> ²⁴	<i>ʔi</i> ³⁵
‘peel, shell’	<i>bi</i> ³²²	<i>tɛ</i> ⁵³	<i>ʔaat</i> ⁵⁵	<i>ʔaat</i> ¹¹	<i>ʔbi</i> ³¹
‘tie, bind’	<i>tɕok</i> ³¹	<i>pjup</i> ⁵³	<i>tɕop</i> ⁵⁵	<i>tɕop</i> ¹¹	<i>tɕok</i> ³¹

Paha Buyang has quite a large number of Chinese loans, which can be divided into two layers: early loans and late loans. Early loans are closer to the sound system of Guangyun of Middle Chinese. Some of these loans have been borrowed from Zhuang. Unlike Zhuang and Kam-Sui, where regular correspondences can be established between Chinese and Zhuang/Kam-Sui, the early Chinese loans into Paha Buyang show no regular correspondences. This indicates that the situation of early Chinese loans being borrowed into Paha is quite complicated. Late Chinese loans in Paha Buyang come from Southwestern Mandarin.

Some examples of Early Chinese loans into Paha Buyang are given below.

Gloss	Paha	Li's Middle Chinese Reconstruction ²
'guest'	<i>khaak</i> ³³	<i>khək</i>
'chopsticks'	<i>daau</i> ³³	<i>tjwo</i>
'salty'	<i>qam</i> ³²²	<i>kâm</i>

Examples of Modern Chinese loans include:

Gloss	Paha	SW Mandarin
'messy'	<i>luun</i> ³²²	<i>luan</i> ²⁴
'hundred million'	<i>ji</i> ³¹	<i>ji</i> ²⁴
'doctor'	<i>ji</i> ³³ <i>ɕuən</i> ³³	<i>ji</i> ³³ <i>ɕən</i> ³³

² Li, Fang-Kuei 1980 (1971). *Studies on Old Chinese Phonology*.

4 Grammatical sketch

4.1 Pronouns

4.1.1 Personal Pronouns

Paha distinguishes between first, second and third person singular and plural pronouns, with first person pronouns having inclusive (including the hearer) and exclusive (excluding the hearer) forms. Plural pronouns are formed by putting a plural prefix **hɔ⁴⁵** (meaning ‘flock, group’, probably from Chinese **huo³**) or **ha³³** (meaning ‘person, people’) to the singular forms. Both first and second person plural have free variants. Paha pronouns are listed in Table 1.

Person/Number	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ku³²²	hɔ⁴⁵ku³²² , hɔ⁴⁵du³³ , du³³ (exclusive) hɔ⁴⁵tu³²² , tu³²² (inclusive)
2nd Person	mə³¹	hɔ⁴⁵tɕhu³³ , hɔ⁴⁵mə³¹
3rd Person	kə⁵⁵	hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵

Table 1: *Paha Buyang Personal Pronouns*

hɔ⁴⁵tu³²², **hɔ⁴⁵ku³²²** sometimes may be pronounced as **ha^{45 (33)}tu³²²**, **ha^{45 (33)}ku³²²** respectively.

The prefix **ka¹¹** is attached to pronouns to denote deictic or emphatic meaning, as well as possessive meaning:

ka¹¹mə³¹ ‘you (yourself); yours’

ka¹¹ku³²² ‘I (myself); mine’

ka¹¹θa^{33 (322)}hɔ³³ ‘the two of us; ours’

ka¹¹ can stand alone to mean ‘self, on one’s own’, as in

ka¹¹ wa²⁴ du³²² mjaan³¹

self go do work

‘go to work by oneself/on one’s own.’

4.1.2 Indefinite pronouns

Paha Buyang has several indefinite pronouns, as given below.

<i>ha</i> ³³ <i>pja</i> ¹¹	‘everyone’
<i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>pja</i> ¹¹	‘everyone’
<i>taŋ</i> ³³ <i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵	‘all’
<i>taŋ</i> ³³ <i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>ha</i> ³³	‘everyone, all’
<i>pɛŋ</i> ³²²	‘other, others’
<i>ti</i> ⁵⁵ <i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵	‘some (people)’
<i>ti</i> ⁵⁵ <i>qu</i> ⁴⁵	‘some’

Table 2: Paha Buyang Indefinite Pronouns

4.1.3 Reflexive pronouns and emphatic pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the reflexive suffix *ha*³³*qu*³³ ‘self, one’s own’ to the personal pronouns, as given below.

Person/Number	Singular	Plural
1st Person	<i>ku</i> ³²² <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³	<i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>ku</i> ³²² <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³
2nd Person	<i>mə</i> ³¹ <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³	<i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>tɕhu</i> ³³ / <i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>mə</i> ³¹ <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³
3rd Person	<i>kə</i> ⁵⁵ <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³	<i>hɔ</i> ⁴⁵ <i>kə</i> ⁵⁵ <i>ha</i> ³³ <i>qu</i> ³³

Table 3: Paha Buyang Reflexive Pronouns

*ha*³³*qu*³³ can also be used as long distance reflexive in constructions like

- (2) *kə*⁵⁵ *ðaa*¹¹ *də*³²² *ŋau*⁴⁵ *tɕaŋ*⁴⁵ *ha*³³*qu*³³
 3SG use CL mirror reflect self
 ‘He looked at himself in the mirror.’

4.2 Deictics

Paha Buyang has two basic deictic forms: *ni*⁵⁵ ‘this’, and *nə*⁵⁵ ‘that’. These two are used in bound forms and are not found to be used alone as free forms in our data. *ni*⁵⁵ and *nə*⁵⁵ may take a plural prefix *ku*⁴⁵ to form plural demonstrative pronouns. Paha Buyang deictic forms are listed below.

<i>ʔan</i> ^{55 (322)} <i>ni</i> ⁵⁵	‘here, this place’
<i>ʔeŋ</i> ³³ <i>ni</i> ⁵⁵	‘here’
<i>ʔan</i> ^{33 (322)} <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘there, that place’
<i>ʔeŋ</i> ³³ <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘yonder’
<i>ku</i> ⁴⁵ <i>ni</i> ⁵⁵	‘these’
<i>ku</i> ⁴⁵ <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘those’
<i>du</i> ³²² <i>ni</i> ⁵⁵	‘this way, like this, so’
<i>də</i> ³²² <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘(at) that time’
<i>du</i> ³²² <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘that way, like that’

Table 4: *Paha Buyang Deitics*

4.3 Interrogative Pronouns

Paha Buyang interrogative pronouns are formed through adding the interrogative suffix *nau*³³ ‘how, what’ to the root morpheme, except for ‘what’, and ‘how many/much’, which are expressed by *tɕə*³³ *kə*⁵⁵ or *də*³²² *kə*⁴⁵, *pja*¹¹ *laau*³³ respectively.

<i>pa</i> ³³ <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾	‘who’ (<i>pa</i> ³³ ‘person’)
<i>də</i> ³²² <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾	‘who, which one’ (<i>də</i> ³²² CLF)
<i>tau</i> ⁴⁵	‘where’ (from <i>t(i)</i> ⁵⁵ ‘place’ + (<i>n</i>) <i>au</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾)
<i>tɕu</i> ²⁴ <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾	‘when, what time’ (<i>tɕu</i> ²⁴ ‘time’)
<i>du</i> ³²² <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾	‘how’ (<i>du</i> ³²² ‘do’)
<i>phan</i> ³³ <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾	‘why’ (<i>phan</i> ³³ ‘be’)
<i>tɕə</i> ³³ <i>kə</i> ⁵⁵ / <i>də</i> ³²² <i>kə</i> ⁴⁵	‘what’
<i>pja</i> ¹¹ <i>laau</i> ³³	‘how many/much’

Table 5: *Paha Buyang Interrogative Pronouns*

4.4 Numerals

Unlike Kam-Tai, which share the whole set of numerals with Chinese, Paha Buyang is unique in possessing a set of native numerals from ‘one’ to ‘ten’ and the forms for ‘hundred’ and ‘thousand’, as given below.

tɕam ⁴⁵	‘one’
θa ³²²	‘two’
tu ³²²	‘three’
pa ³²²	‘four’
ma ³³	‘five’
nam ³¹	‘six’
ðfu ³³	‘seven’
mu ³¹	‘eight’
dfa ³³	‘nine’
wat ⁵⁵	‘ten’
qan ³³	‘hundred’
dɔŋ ⁴⁵	‘thousand’

Table 6: *Paha Buyang Numerals*

Two numerals, ‘one’ and ‘ten’, have semantic variants, **ti**⁵⁵ and **pwat**⁵⁵ respectively. Both are bound forms and cannot be used as free forms. They have different usages from their counterparts, **tɕam**⁴⁵ and **wat**⁵⁵. Basically, **ti**⁵⁵ is used with unit's place or before measure words. Examples:

ti ⁵⁵ qan ³³	‘one hundred’
ti ⁵⁵ dɔŋ ⁴⁵	‘one thousand’
ti ⁵⁵ də ^{33 (322)} ðam ^{33 (322)} qai ^{33 (322)}	‘an egg’

tɕam⁴⁵ is not used in such situations.

The numerals from ‘eleven’ to ‘nineteen’ are formed by combining **wat**⁵⁵ ‘ten’ with the respective numbers from ‘one’ to ‘nine’:

wat ⁵⁵ tɕam ⁴⁵	‘eleven’
wat ⁵⁵ θa ³²²	‘twelve’
wat ⁵⁵ tu ³²²	‘thirteen’
wat ⁵⁵ dfa ³³	‘nineteen’

Paha Buyang does not have a native word for ‘ten thousand’. The numeral for ‘ten thousand’ **faan**³³/**waan**³³ is a loan word from Chinese (Modern SW Mandarin **wan**²²).

pwat⁵⁵ cannot stand alone to denote ‘ten’. It goes with other numbers to form numerals from ‘twenty’ to ‘ninety-nine’. For example:

θa ³²² pwat ⁵⁵	‘twenty’
tu ³²² pwat ⁵⁵	‘thirty’
tu ³²² pwat ⁵⁵ tɕam ⁴⁵	‘thirty-one’
nam ³¹ pwat ⁵⁵ pa ³²²	‘sixty-four’

The form **wat**⁵⁵ cannot be used in such constructions.

There is no native word for ‘naught, zero’ in Paha Buyang. Thus, the numeral 101 is **ti**⁵⁵ **qan**³³ **ti**⁵⁵ **da**³²², literally ‘one-hundred-one-measure’. The concept of ‘naught, zero’ is borrowed from Modern Chinese, pronounced as **lan**¹¹ (from Southwestern Mandarin **lin**¹¹) in Paha Buyang.

4.5 Classifiers

Paha Buyang classifiers can be divided into two types: classifiers for nouns and classifiers of acts. Noun classifiers are used to categorise or count persons, objects or things. They can be further divided into two subtypes: countable (individual) or collective/plural. There are also standard measure words for measuring length, capacity and weights. Some common classifiers are given below:

Classifier for countable/individual things. These are used with individual objects, persons, or things. Examples of commonly used classifiers in Paha Buyang include:

da ³²²	‘general classifier for things’
kon ³³	‘classifier for human beings’
mai ²⁴	‘classifier for trees’
po ³³	‘lump, piece of (rock)’
the ³³	‘classifier for one of a pair (of shoes)’

Of all the classifiers, the most common is **da**³²². It can refer to various kinds of objects, including utensils, clothes, buildings, currencies (dollar). It can also be used to count animals.

It is worth noting that as a general classifier **da**³²² is used for both objects and animals when the numeral is ‘one’. When the numeral is two or above, **daai**⁵⁵ is used. For example:

ti ⁵⁵ da ³²² qaan ³³	‘one room’
θa ³¹⁽³²²⁾ daai ³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ qaan ³³	‘two rooms’
ti ⁵⁵ da ³²² ti ¹¹	‘a small bowl’
tu ³³ daai ³³ ti ¹¹	‘three small bowls’.

Classifier for collective things. These refer to things in pairs, groups, bundles, etc., rather than individually. Examples:

pwak ⁵⁵	‘bunch (of flowers)’
ku ³¹	‘pair (of shoes)’
puŋ ³¹	‘pile (of manure)’
paan ³³	‘flock (of cattle)’

Classifier for acts. These designate instances of an act described by the verb in question. Examples:

ɬiij ¹¹	‘general classifier for instances of an action, trip’
laak ⁵⁵	‘classifier for short, quick acts, such as a kick, a slap’
ŋan ²⁴	‘classifier for sleeps, naps’
pjaam ⁴⁵	‘classifier for meals’
ɟɟk ³³	‘classifier for bites, drinks’

Measures of length, capacity, weights, and units of currency:

da ³²²	‘catty (= half a kilogram)’
mek ³³	‘one hundred catty’
gaap ³³	‘measure of length from thumb to middle finger’
də ³²²	‘yuan, dollar’

In some cases, the same noun may take different classifiers depending on the size or length of the object being talked about. For example:

də ³²² ~ laak ¹¹	‘big’ vs. ‘small’
ti ⁵⁵ də ³²² ʔaau ⁴⁵ pja ³²	‘a big fish’
ti ⁵⁵ laak ¹¹ ʔaau ⁴⁵ pja ³²²	‘a small fish’

kat ⁵⁵ ~ khɔŋ ³³	‘long’ vs. ‘short’
ti ⁵⁵ kat ⁵⁵ ma ⁵⁵ ti ³²²	‘a long stick’,
ti ⁵⁵ khɔŋ ³³ ma ⁵⁵ ti ³²²	‘a short stick’

Some classifiers have double membership. That is, they are derived from nouns or verbs. They are both lexemes and function words. For examples:

ðeŋ ³²²	‘leaf’, classifier for thin, flat objects such as sheets, paper, e.g.:
ti ⁵⁵ ðeŋ ³³⁽³²²⁾ wat ^{55 (33)}	‘a piece of paper’

lim ²⁴	‘speak’, classifier for utterances, e.g.:
keŋ ⁴⁵ ti ⁵⁵ lim ^{11 (24)}	‘give (sb.) a yell’.

Classifiers normally take numerals to form numeral-classifier constructions. However, in some cases classifiers can take a noun/pronoun without a numeral. For example:

laak ³³	lim ²⁴	ku ³²²	mə ³¹	ŋi ³³	pi ⁵⁵	ŋi ^{33?}
sentence	CL	1SG	you	listen	not	listen
‘Will you listen to my words/what I am going to say?’						

4.6 Locative/Directional Nouns

Locative/directional nouns in Paha Buyang are typically formed with the root *maaj*³³ ‘side’, *ʔeŋ*³³ ‘place, location’, *ni*³¹ ‘below, at the foot/base (of)’, prefixes *ta*⁵⁵ / *ta*³³, as well as *ma*³³ and *maθ*, as in:

<i>maaj</i> ³³ <i>nau</i> ⁴⁵	‘above, top’
<i>maaj</i> ³³ <i>tə</i> ⁴⁵	‘below, underneath’
<i>maaj</i> ³³ <i>khu</i> ⁴⁵	‘inside’
<i>maaj</i> ³³ <i>θaan</i> ⁴⁵	‘outside’
<i>ma</i> ³³ <i>mit</i> ¹¹	‘left-hand side’
<i>ma</i> ³³ <i>maaj</i> ²⁴	‘right-hand side’
<i>ma</i> ⁰ <i>qən</i> ³²²	‘front, ahead’
<i>ma</i> ⁰ <i>lan</i> ³¹	‘back, rear’
<i>ma</i> ⁰ <i>θaan</i> ⁴⁵	‘side’
<i>ʔeŋ</i> ³³ <i>ni</i> ⁵⁵	‘this place, here’
<i>ʔeŋ</i> ³³ <i>nə</i> ⁵⁵	‘that place, there’
<i>ni</i> ³¹ <i>gfiŋ</i> ⁴⁵	‘the foot of the hill’
<i>ta</i> ⁵⁵ <i>teŋ</i> ²⁴	‘middle’
<i>ta</i> ³³ <i>ʔəŋ</i> ⁴⁵	‘under water, in water’
<i>ta</i> ³³ <i>qaan</i> ³²²	‘below/on the low side of the house’

These nouns are often combined with the existential verb *ʔan*³²² ‘to exist, located at, be at’ to form locative/directional meanings, as in

<i>ʔan</i> ³³⁽³²²⁾ <i>ta</i> ⁵⁵ <i>teŋ</i> ²⁴	‘be in the middle, in between’
<i>ʔan</i> ³³⁽³²²⁾ <i>jha</i> ³³	‘be in front, ahead’
<i>ʔan</i> ³³⁽³²²⁾ <i>θaan</i> ⁴⁵ <i>wa</i> ³³	‘be/located by the side of the field’

4.7 Discourse Particles

A number of aspect markers and discourse particles are found in Paha Buyang. Their meaning and function are described below.

(i) *hə*³¹ — vocative marker used sentence finally for making a statement or a proposal, or raising a question. Examples:

- (1) *pa*³³ *hə*³¹ *tu*³²² *wa*²⁴ *ðaak*¹¹ *θu*³²² *ja*¹¹
 father PART 1PL go cut firewood VOC
 ‘Father, let’s go and get some firewood.’

- (2) *taŋ*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ *moi*³¹ *hə*³¹, *ŋu*³³ *maan*³¹ *waəŋ*⁴⁵ *moi*³¹ *ha*³³
 everybody PART cow new enter village VOC
 ‘Attention, everybody. A new cow (i.e. stranger) has arrived at our village.’

(ii) *ni*³³ — topic marker, used in declarative sentence to punctuate narrative events, or change of topics. Examples:

- (3) *kən*¹¹⁽³³⁾ *ʔən*³³ *pa*⁵⁵ *mai*¹¹ *nə*⁵⁵ *ni*³³ *ŋu*¹¹ *ni*³³ *ki*³¹
 CL young sister that TOPIC sleep up stairs
 ‘As for the younger sister, she sleeps upstairs.’

- (4) *kən*³¹⁽³³⁾ *ʔən*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *man*³¹ *wa*³³⁽²⁴⁾ *jaŋ*¹¹ *ni*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *pa*³³ *mwi*³²² *pjaak*¹¹ *ja*¹¹
 younger sister run away finish TOPIC sky, day bright PART
 ‘After younger sister had run away, day broke.’

(iii) *tə*¹¹, *tək*¹¹ — discourse particle used sentence finally to mark the result of a prior event or situation. Examples:

- (5) *du*³³ *ʃen*⁴⁵ *wa*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ *təaai*⁴⁵ *pjaan*³²² *kən*³³ *pa*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *taai*³³⁽³²²⁾
 take money use all complete(ly) CL sister
*kə*⁵⁵ *ʃam*³¹ *phan*³³ *təha*³³ *tə*¹¹
 then together become poor PART
 ‘Having spent all her money, the sisters all went broke.’

- (6) *təi*⁴⁵ *qai*³²² *tə*³¹ *pə*³¹⁽³³⁾, *du*³³ *ti*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ *da*³³ *ti*¹¹ *ni*⁵⁵ *tək*¹¹
 pierce chicken catch blood get one half bowl this PART
 ‘(We) cut (the throat of) the chicken for blood, and only got half a bowl.’

- (7) *ʒa*³¹ *nəŋ*³¹ *di*¹¹⁽³²²⁾ *ta*³¹ *ha*⁴⁵ *pja*¹¹ *daau*³³ *laŋ*³¹ *haai*³³ *ʔan*³²² *tə*¹¹
 go come back tell everyone all chopsticks still place PART
 ‘Come back to tell everyone that the chopsticks are still there.’

(iv) *pə*³³ — sentence final particle expressing surprise or unexpectedness.

- (8) *kə*⁵⁵ *ko*⁵⁵ *tat*⁵⁵ *tək*³³ *naak*¹¹ *nu*⁴⁵, *kən*¹¹⁽³³⁾ *ʔən*⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ *lum*⁵⁵ *tək*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾
 3SG also cut ASP cause fall CL sister then drop
*wa*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ *khu*⁴⁵ *ʔəŋ*⁴⁵ *pwan*³²² *pə*³³
 go inside water drown PART
 ‘She also joined in (the team) to cut the tree. The tree then fell down, and younger sister dropped into the river and got drowned!’

(v) *li*⁵⁵ — discourse particle for asking questions.

- (9) *moi*³¹ *pa*³³*ha*³³ *ʔan*³²² *tau*⁴⁵ *li*^{55?}
 village Paha place where PART
 ‘Where is the Paha village?’

- (10) *hɔ*⁴⁵*du*³³ *phan*³³ *nau*⁴⁵*kaan*³²² *jin*¹¹*li*^{55?}
 1PL why celebrate Yin Day
 ‘Why do we celebrate the Yin Day?’

4.8 Tense-Aspect Markers

A number of tense-aspect markers are found in Paha which express temporal-aspectual meanings, such as inchoative, completion, experiential, iterative, among others. Some of these markers are bound to the verb, others take the form of lexical items. Some common temporal-aspectual markers are illustrated below.

4.8.1 Completion

Completion is expressed through *le*³¹ and *du*³³:

- (11) *ʔaaj*¹¹⁽³²²⁾*nɔj*³¹ *khau*⁴⁵ *le*³¹ *du*³¹⁽³²²⁾ *nə*⁵⁵ *pi*⁵⁵ *ðu*³³ *puŋ*⁵⁵
 uncle arrive ASP way that not laugh then
ka^{55 (45)} *ʔaaj*³²² *tɕɛ*⁴⁵
 be uncle blood-related
 ‘Uncle has arrived. The one who is not smiling is the blood-related uncle.’

- (12) *ti*²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ *ti*⁵⁵ *pwak*³¹ *daau*³³, *ti*²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ *li*³¹ *wi*³³, *ti*²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ *du*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 Whittle one bunch chopsticks whittle whole night whittle ASP
*jaŋ*¹¹, *puŋ*⁵⁵ *tau*¹¹ *ði*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾...
 finish then again think...
 ‘(He) whittled a bunch of chopsticks for a whole night. After he finished, he then thought...’

In addition, there is an aspect marker, *kɔ*⁹*lɔ*⁰, which is used sentence finally to indicate that an action or event has already happened at the time of speaking.

- (13) *kə*⁵⁵ *ðu*¹¹*nɔ*³¹ *kɔ*⁹*lɔ*⁰
 3SG come ASP
 ‘He has come again.’

4.8.2 Current Relevance

Current relevance is expressed through *tɕɔ*³¹, indicating that a situation already exists or holds at the moment of speaking, e.g.:

- (14) *kə*⁵⁵ *ðau*¹¹ *ŋaai*³²² *tɕɔ*³¹ *kɔn*³³ *ʔɔn*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *kə*⁵⁵
 3SG again be in love with CR younger sister 3SG
 ‘He has fallen in love with her younger sister.’

4.8.3 Experiential

Experiential is expressed through a post-verbal aspect marker *qui*⁴⁵, very similar in shape, meaning and function to the Chinese experiential marker *guò*.

- (15) *tɕu*²⁴ *ja*³³⁽³²²⁾ *kə*⁵⁵ *θau*³¹ *qui*⁴⁵ *mi*³²²
 before 3SG hunt ASP bear
 ‘He went bear-hunting before.’

- (16) *pə*³³ *ʔaən*³²² *kə*⁵⁵ *khau*³³ *qui*⁴⁵ *khə*⁴⁵ *tɕiu*³²² *we*¹¹ *ʔɔn*³³ *pi*⁴⁵
 father-in-law 3SG reach ASP Vietnam look for relative
 ‘His father-in-law has been to Vietnam looking for his relatives.’

4.8.4 Iterative/Repetitive

Iterative/Repetitive aspect in Paha is iconic. It is formed by inserting the aspectual marker *la*³¹ in between two reduplicated verbs to describe a repeated action.

- (17) *pjɔ*³²² *la*³¹ *pjɔ*³²², *pjɔ*⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ *naak*¹¹ *thuŋ*⁴⁵ *wa*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ *nau*⁴⁵
 poke ASP poke, poke make through go above
 ‘(He/I) kept poking, and finally he/I made a hole through to the top.’

4.8.5 Surprise/Unexpectedness

The post-verbal marker *-ək*³³ is used to express an act or situation that has come about unexpectedly. The initial consonant of *-ək*³³ is variable; it copies that of the verb it modifies.

- (18) *kə*⁵⁵ *ko*⁵⁵ *tat*⁵⁵ *tək*³³ *naak*¹¹ *nu*⁴⁵, *kɔn*¹¹⁽³³⁾ *ʔɔn*⁴⁵ *lum*⁵⁵ *tək*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾
 She also cut ASP make fall CL younger sister then drop
*wa*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ *khə*⁴⁵ *ʔɔŋ*⁴⁵ *pwan*³²² *pə*³³
 go inside water die PART
 ‘She also chopped (the tree), and it fell down. The younger sister was thrown into the water and drowned!’

- (19) *də*³²² *qaan*³³⁽³²²⁾ *ku*⁵⁵ *wai*³¹ *wək*³³
 CL house 1SG collapse ASP
 ‘My house collapsed!’

4.8.6 Immediate Future

The immediate future marker *tai¹¹ja¹¹* is used sentence finally to designate that an action or event is going to happen at the time of speaking.

- (20) *hɔ⁴⁵du³³* *di³³⁽³²²⁾* *kuut¹¹* *li⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾* *wi³³ tai¹¹ja¹¹*
 1PL want dig whole night ASP
 ‘We are going to dig for the whole night.’

4.9 Reduplication of Adjectives, Verbs and Classifiers

Quite often, adjectives are reduplicated to express the intensity of a situation being talked about, or to enhance the stylistic effect of the speech event.

- (21) *gaan³¹* ‘firm, strong’ — *gaan³¹gaan³¹* ‘very firm, very strong’
dam³²² ‘dark (day)’ — *dam³¹⁽³²²⁾dam³³⁽³²²⁾* ‘very dark (day)’
ɲɔ⁴⁵ ‘happy, pleased’ — *ɲɔ¹¹⁽⁴⁵⁾ɲɔ⁴⁵* ‘very happy’

Directional verbs may also be reduplicated. They express repeated actions described by the verb in question. For example:

- (22) *nɔ³¹* *nɔ³¹* *ɖa³¹* *ɖa³¹*
 come come go go
 ‘come and go’
- (23) *na³¹* *na³¹* *ɖɔŋ⁴⁵* *ɖɔŋ⁴⁵*
 ascend ascend descend descend
 ‘walk up and down’

Classifiers may be reduplicated as well. Reduplicated classifiers express the meaning of ‘each’, ‘every’, ‘all’. Examples:

- (24) *də³²²* *də³²²* ‘everybody, everyone’
 CL CL (for humans)
- (25) *gu⁴⁵* *gu⁴⁵* ‘every flower’
 CL CL (for flowers)
- (26) *laak³³* *laak³³* ‘every utterance, every sentence’
 CL CL (for utterances)
- (27) *kə⁵⁵* *whan³³* *whan³³* *to³³* *du³²²* *mjaan³¹*
 3SG day day always do work
 ‘He works everyday.’

- (28) *ʔi*³³ *maan*³¹ *ðɔŋ*³¹ *ðɔŋ*³¹ *pjaak*¹¹ *θau*³²
 crop new CL CL shiny clear
 ‘New crops got shiny grains for each individual grain.’

4.10 Clause Types

4.10.1 Copula clauses and verbless clauses

Copula clauses take the copula verb *ka*⁴⁵ as the operator. Examples:

- (29) *ku*²⁴⁽³²²⁾ *ka*⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ *ha*³³ *pa*³³ *ha*³³
 1SG be person Paha
 ‘I am a Paha speaker. (OR: I speak Paha.)’

- (30) *hɔ*⁴⁵ *du*³³ *pa*³³ *ha*³³ *ni*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ *ka*⁴⁵ *hɔ*⁴⁵ *kaan*³²² *de*¹¹ *tɕɛ*⁴⁵
 group 1PL Paha this be group eat shrimp red
 ‘Our group of Paha are the ones that eat red shrimps.’

- (31) *ka*⁵⁵ *ka*⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ *pi*⁵⁵ *ka*⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ *ja*²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ *mə*³¹ ?
 3SG be not be mother 2SG
 ‘Is she your mother?’

In many cases, the copula verb can be left out, rendering the construction a verbless clause. Examples:

- (32) *naan*³²² *nə*⁵⁵ *naan*³²² *lɔk*⁵⁵
 month that month six
 ‘It was June that month.’

- (33) *moi*³¹ *ni*⁵⁵ *moi*³¹ *pa*³³ *ha*³³
 village this village Paha
 ‘This is a Paha village.’

4.10.2 Passive constructions

Passive constructions in Paha are typically formed through the use of *nɛ*³¹ (OR *naak*¹¹) which appears to derive from the lexical verb *naak*¹¹ ‘give’. *nɛ*³¹ can be used as a preposition before a noun to introduce the agent of the action, or before a verb to mark passivization.

(34) *naak*¹¹ *ma*³¹ *ḍaai*³³

by dog bite
'be bitten by a dog'

(35) *kə*⁵⁵ *ḍaak*¹¹ *θu*³²² *laau*⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ *nɛ*³¹ *di*³²²

3SG gather firewood less PASS scold
'He was scolded for having gathered too little firewood.'

(36) *ma*⁵⁵*lu*³²² *nɛ*³¹ *tɕaai*⁴⁵ *pjaan*³²²

money PASS use all, completely
'Money has been used up.'

(37) *whan*³³*ni*⁵⁵ *laak*¹¹ *waau*³³ *mə*³¹ *naak*¹¹ *lum*²⁴ *ma*⁵⁵*lu*³²²

today offspring male 2SG PASS punish money
'Your son got a fine today.'

There is still another passive marker, *tɕɔ*³¹:

(38) *kə*⁵⁵ *tɕɔ*³¹ *kaap*³¹ *ʔan*²⁴⁽³²²⁾ *ta*⁵⁵*teŋ*²⁴

3SG PASS squeeze place middle
'He got caught in the middle/in between.'

4.10.3 Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are formed through the use of interrogative pronouns. Sometimes a question particle is used at the end of the sentence. Examples:

(39) *mə*³¹ *ka*⁴⁵ *ha*³³ *tau*⁴⁵ ?

2SG be person where
'Where are you from?'

(40) *ma*⁵⁵*ti*³²² *tɕə*³³*kə*⁵⁵ *tɕau*³³ *ti*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ *dɔŋ*⁴⁵ *mɛŋ*³¹ ?

tree what live one thousand year
'What (kind of) trees can live for a thousand years?'

(41) *mai*²⁴ *ma*⁵⁵*ti*³²² *nə*⁵⁵ *ʔan*³²² *də*¹¹*nau*⁵⁵ *whəŋ*³³

CL tree that place how many tall
'How tall is that tree over there?'

(42) *moi*³¹ *pa*³³*ha*³³ *du*³³ *han*³³*nau*⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ *kaan*³²² *jin*¹¹*li*⁵⁵ ?

village Paha 1PL why celebrate Yin Day
'Why does our Paha village celebrate the Yin Day?'

Alternative question is operated by the negative word **pi**⁵⁵ to form the ‘Verb - **pi**⁵⁵ - Verb’ construction. Examples:

- (43) **kə**⁵⁵ **ka**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **ka**⁴⁵ **ja**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ **mə**³¹ ?
 3SG be not be mother 2SG
 ‘Is she your mother (or not?)’

- (44) **mə**⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾ **taau**³²² **pi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **taau**³²² **kat**⁵⁵ **qaau**³³ **kwi**⁴⁵ **ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ?
 2SG use not use CL writing pen this
 ‘Are you using this pen or not?’

4.10.4 Negation

Negation is expressed through the negators **pi**⁵⁵ ‘not’, **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²² ‘not yet’ and **pen**³²² ‘not be/have (negator for copula and existential verbs)’. **pen**³²² appears to be a contracted form of **pi**⁵⁵ + **ʔan**³²² ‘exist, have’. Examples:

- (45) **ʔu**³¹ **pa**³³ **ʔan**³²² **ja**¹¹ **lan**³¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **dfam**⁴⁵ **laak**¹¹
 father have wife later not care about child
 ‘The father refuses to look after the child after he has a second wife.’

- (46) **ku**³²² **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²² **kaan**³²²
 1SG not yet eat
 ‘I have not yet eaten.’

- (47) **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³³⁽³²²⁾ **nə(ŋ)**³¹
 3PL not yet arrive
 ‘They have not yet arrived.’

- (48) **kə**⁵⁵ **ʔə**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **ko**⁵⁵ **pen**³²²
 3SG what(ever) PART not have
 ‘He has nothing.’

- (49) **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **di**³²² **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **pen**³²² **ʔeŋ**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ja**¹
 3PL then say meat not be here PART
 ‘They said the meat was no longer here.’

4.10.5 Comparative Constructions

Comparative constructions are formed by placing the comparative marker **niu**⁴⁵ after the adjective/adjectival verb. Examples:

- (50) *kə⁵⁵ whəŋ³³ niu⁴⁵ ku³³⁽³²²⁾*
 3SG tall than 1SG
 ‘He is taller than me.’

- (51) *ja¹¹ kə⁵⁵ qa⁴⁵ ja¹¹, ja¹¹ ku³²² laŋ³¹ qa⁴⁵ niu⁴⁵*
 mother 3SG old PART mother 1SG still old more
 ‘His mother is old, (but) my mother is even older.’

4.10.6 Double-object Constructions

Double object constructions contain two objects in a sentence, a direct object and an indirect object. The indirect object comes before the direct object.

- (52) *ku³³⁽³²²⁾ naak¹¹ mə³¹ tu³³⁽³²²⁾ ɖaai⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵ lu³²² ja³³*
 1SG give 2SG three dollar money first
 ‘I’ll give you three dollars first.’

- (53) *pa³³ taai³²² di³²² ta³¹ ʔən³³ ti⁵⁵ laak³³ lim²⁴*
 elder brother tell younger brother one CL sentence
 ‘Elder brother said a sentence to younger brother.’

Double-object constructions can also pattern as ‘verb + direct object + *naak¹¹* (to give) + indirect object’, with indirect object following the direct object, introduced by the co-verb *naak¹¹*. Examples:

- (54) *ko³²² ta⁴⁵ θa³²² də³³ qai³²² naak¹¹ mə³¹*
 Aunt send two CL chicken give 2SG
 ‘Aunt sent you two chickens (OR: Aunt gave you two chickens.)’

- (55) *pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ju¹¹ maan³¹ ta⁴⁵ pa³²² qan³³ ɖaai⁴⁵ na²⁴ bək³¹ naak¹¹*
 bridegroom present four hundred CL cake rice give
qaan³²² mai²⁴ pi³²² maan³¹
 family bride
 ‘The bridegroom presented four hundred rice cakes to the bride’s family as gifts.’

- (56) *jaan³³ naak¹¹ kə⁵⁵ ti¹¹ kaap³¹ qhan³³*
 Pass give 3SG one pack cigarette
 OR: *jaan³³ ti¹¹ kaap³¹ qhan³³ naak¹¹ kə⁵⁵*
 Pass one pack cigarette give 3SG
 ‘Pass him a pack of cigarettes.’

4.10.7 Multifunctionality of auxiliary items

Multifunctionality is a common feature of a set of auxiliary items in Paha Buyang. A number of roots are multifunctional, serving as lexical verbs, co-verbs or prepositions, auxiliary verbs, light verbs, prefixable morphemes, among others, pointing to possible grammaticalization processes of some kind. Examples:

(i) **du**³²² • lexical meaning: ‘do, perform’

(57) **naan**³²² **wat**⁵⁵ **tu**³²² **du**³²² **lu**¹¹
 month ten 1PL do field
 ‘We’ll start to work in the field in October’

du³²² is a versatile item; it can also be used as a pronominal prefix, or lexicalised element translatable into English as ‘do ...’, ‘make...’. Examples:

du^{31 (322)} **ni**⁵⁵ ‘(do things) this way, thus, in this case, like this’
du^{31 (322)} **na**⁵⁵ ‘(do things) that way, in that case, like that’

du³²² **nau**^{55 (45)} ‘how, what to do’
du³²² **qaau**³²² ‘to treat, to cure, find a cure’
du³²² **mau**¹¹ **dar**³³ ‘make a decision’

(ii) **naak**¹¹ • lexical meaning: ‘give’. Eg.:

(58) **ko**³²² **naak**¹¹ **ma**³¹ **θa**^{31 (322)} **ḍaai**⁵⁵ **qai**³²²
 aunt give 2SG two CL chicken
 ‘Aunty gave you two chickens as gifts’.

naak¹¹ may also be used as a co-verb/preposition, a passive marker, or a causative marker. Examples:

(59) **naak**¹¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **ḍa**³¹ **nɔŋ**³¹
 let 3SG return
 ‘Let him come back.’

(60) **ḍaat**¹¹ **naak**¹¹ **ku**³²²
 pass to 1SG
 ‘Pass it on to me’

(61) **naak**¹¹ **ŋa**³¹ **ḍaai**³³
 by snake bite
 ‘got bitten by a snake’

- (62) *tat*⁵⁵ *tək*³³ *naak*¹¹ *nu*⁴⁵
 cut PART cause fall
 ‘cut down the tree (lit. cut [the tree] to make it fall)’

(iii) *du*³³ • ‘get, obtain’. Eg.

- (63) *wan*³³*lon*³³ *du*³²²*laau*⁴⁵, *ku*³²² *du*³³ *ti*⁵⁵ *də*³²² *mu*³¹*ni*⁴⁵
 yesterday hunt 1SG get one CL pig wild
 ‘I went hunting yesterday, and got a wild boar.’

*du*³³ is often used as a modal verb meaning ‘can, be able to, must, have to’, as well as a resultative complement marker. Examples:

- (64) *du*³¹⁽³²²⁾ *ni*⁵⁵ *puŋ*³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ *du*³³ *man*³¹ *wa*²⁴
 way this then get flee go
 ‘This (is) the escape route.’

- (65) *du*³²² *naak*¹¹ *wai*³¹ *ti*⁵⁵ *kat*⁵⁵ *ma*⁵⁵*ti*³²² *hɛ*³¹ *ka*¹¹ *du*³³
 do cause damage one CL timber PART alone have to
*θɔŋ*⁴⁵, *ka*¹¹ *du*³¹⁽³³⁾ *we*¹¹ *naak*¹¹ *maan*³¹
 repay self have to look for make new
 ‘If you damage one piece of timber, you’ll have to pay and replace it with a new one.’

- (66) *naan*³²² *dha*⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ *maau*³³ *tin*⁴⁵ *li*²⁴ *du*³³ *na*³³
 month nine clothes trousers wear PART thick
 ‘(We) wear/put on more clothes in September.’

- (70) *pa*³³ *laak*¹¹ *ʔam*³³⁽³²²⁾ *du*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *ti*⁵⁵ *paau*⁴⁵ *qai*³³⁽³²²⁾
 father son raise PART one male chicken
 ‘Father and son have raised a rooster.’

(iv) *ta*⁴⁵ ‘send; give off, emit (bodily wastes)’. Examples:

- (71) *ku*³²² *ta*⁴⁵ *mə*³¹ *ti*⁵⁵ *ku*³¹ *qhaai*⁴⁵
 1SG present 2SG one pair shoe
 ‘I’m giving you a pair of shoes as a present.’

- (72) *ta*⁴⁵ *qe*³³ 'to defecate'
*ta*⁴⁵ *ðat*³³ 'to fart'
*ta*⁴⁵ *ðu*⁴⁵ *kak*¹¹ 'to spit'

*ta*³³ (with tone change) can be used as an adverb meaning 'together'; it can function as an preposition or co-verb translatable as 'with, together with'; 'to, towards':

- (73) *kən*³²²⁽³³⁾ *pa*³³ *mai*¹¹ *ta*³³ *ja*⁴⁵ *də*³²² *gau*²⁴ *nɔŋ*³¹, *naak*¹¹
 CL woman together take CL spider come, let
*gau*²⁴ *ʔan*³²² *qaan*³²² *ta*³³
 spider live house together
 'The woman took the spider home to let it live together in the house.'

- (74) *moi*³¹ *ni*⁵⁵ *ta*³³ *moi*³¹ *nə*⁵⁵ *pi*⁵⁵ *ka*⁴⁵ *moi*³¹ *pa*³³ *ha*³³
 village this with village that not be village Paha
 'This village and that village are not Buyang villages.'

(v) *qui*⁴⁵ 'spend/pass (time), lead (a life)'. Eg.:

- (75) *maau*³³ *tin*⁴⁵ *li*²⁴ *du*³³ *na*³³, *tu*³²² *puŋ*⁴⁵ *qui*⁴⁵
 put on clothes trousers PART thick 1PL then pass
*naan*³³⁽³²²⁾ *wat*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 month ten
 'Put on more clothes, and we'll be able to survive October.'

This morpheme (with tone change as *qui*⁵⁵) can be used as an intensifying adverb meaning 'too, too much, over-, exceedingly'. Examples:

- (76) *naai*³³ *qui*⁵⁵ *ja*¹¹ *qɔŋ*³²² *qui*⁵⁵ *ja*³³
 tired exceedingly small too much
 'too tired' 'too small'

It can also function as aspect marker describing a past event with current relevance.

- (77) *tɕu*²⁴ *ja*³³⁽³²²⁾ *kə*⁵⁵ *θau*³¹ *qui*⁴⁵ *du*⁽³³⁾ *mi*³²²
 before 3SG hunt ASP obtain bear
 'He went bear-hunting before.' (he has the experience)

(vi) *jaŋ*¹¹ 'to put, to place; to stop'. Eg.:

- (78) *lap*¹¹ *nɔŋ*³¹ *qaan*³²² *jaŋ*¹¹
 carry return home put
 ‘Take it home and place (it there).’

*jaŋ*¹¹ is often used as a discourse particle indicating completion:

- (79) *khaaŋ*³²² *tɕeŋ*³²² *jaŋ*¹¹ *hɔ*⁴⁵*kə*⁵⁵ *tɕau*¹¹ *wa*²⁴ *jha*³²² *ja*¹¹
 offer sacrifice finish 3PL just go first PART
 ‘Having offered their sacrifice, they left earlier.’

- (80) *lum*⁵⁵ *du*³³ *ti*²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ *li*³¹ *wi*³³, *puŋ*⁵⁵ *ti*²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ *du*⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ *jaŋ*¹¹
 think have to whittle whole night then whittle PART finish
 ‘(We) have to peel for a whole night in order to get things done.’

4.10.8 Word Order of Numeral-classifier Constructions

As mentioned earlier, post-modification is the general word order in Paha. Modifier follows the modified noun. This does not hold for numeral-classifier constructions, where numeral-classifiers usually precede the head noun. Examples:

- (81) *pa*³²² *qan*³³ *ðaaɪ*⁴⁵ *na*²⁴ *bək*³¹
 four hundred CL rice cake
 ‘four hundred rice cakes’

However, in enumeration, numeral-classifier may follow the head noun:

- (82) *pa*⁵⁵*ju*¹¹ *wa*²⁴ *qaan*³²² *mai*²⁴*pi*³²² *maan*³¹, *ta*⁴⁵ *wa*¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
 bridegroom go family wife new take go
*θa*³¹⁽³²²⁾ *qan*³²²⁽³³⁾ *ma*⁵⁵*lu*³²², *bfiɛ*⁴⁵ *tu*³²² *pwat*⁵⁵ *ðaaɪ*⁴⁵,
 two hundred money, duck three ten CL,
*ðaan*³¹ *ti*⁵⁵ *mɛk*³³, *qhan*³³ *pa*³¹⁽³²²⁾ *ðɛ*³¹.
 rice one load, cigarette four carton.
 ‘The bridegroom paid a visit to the bride’s family, taking with him 200 dollars, thirty ducks, one load of rice and four cartoons of cigarettes as gifts.’

4.10.9 Serial Verb Constructions

As in the grammar of verb-serializing languages in the region generally, almost every problem in Paha syntax requires an understanding of the wide and varied range of structures that underlie the relationships between verbs or verb phrases in unmarked

sequences. From a functional-typological perspective, these relationships can be described in terms of ‘underlying structure’. Some examples follow.

- (83) **tam**³²² **ɲu**³¹ **wa**⁴⁵ **qai**³²²
 Shut door catch chicken
 ‘Shut the door to catch the chicken.’
 (V1 is the purpose of V2)
- (84) **laak**¹¹ **ni**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **li**³²² **ne**³¹ **di**³²²
 child this do wrong PASS scold
 ‘The child was scolded/criticised for having done something wrong.’
 (V2 is the consequence of V1)
- (85) **ka**⁵⁵ **jin**³³ **ɛa**³³ **kaan**³²² **na**²⁴
 3SG stand ASP eat rice
 ‘He stood eating rice/He ate rice while standing.’
 (V1 is the manner of V2 OR V1 describes the way V2 is conducted)
- (86) **ku**³²² **du**³²² **naak**¹¹ **wai**³¹ **ti**⁵⁵ **kat**⁵⁵ **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²
 1SG do cause ruin one clf timber
 ‘I damaged a piece of timber.’
 (V1 cause V3 to happen, V2 functions as causative marker)

The syntactic-semantic configurations of such serial verb constructions provide useful data for typological investigations across languages.

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6 *Lexicon*

a

a⁵⁵ t̥hə⁵⁵ 1. To sneeze. **kə⁵⁵ a⁵⁵ t̥hə⁵⁵ tu³²² lim²⁴** He sneezed three times. 2. A sneeze.

aa³¹ Sentence final particle expressing sadness, disappointment, or sympathy; a sigh. **t̥aaŋ⁵⁵ θuun³³ qui⁴⁵ ja¹¹** How sad! What a sad situation.

ə³¹ Discourse particle for a positive reply; yes. **kən³³ pa³³ taai³²² keŋ⁴⁵ kən³³ pa³³ mai¹¹ wa²⁴ du³²² mjaan³¹, pa³³ mai¹¹ wuun³²² “ə³¹”**. Elder Sister called Younger Sister to go to work, and Younger Sister replied: ‘Yes!’

ʔ

ʔa²⁴ bin²⁴ Horizontal bar connected by posts for hanging the comb in a weaver.

ʔaa³²² 1. Good. **ku³¹ qhaai⁴⁵ ni⁵⁵ ʔaa³²², ku³¹ n̩ə⁵⁵ pi⁵⁵ ʔaa³²²**. This pair of shoes is good, that one isn’t. 2. Recover from illness, get well. **kən³³ laak¹¹ ʔaa⁴⁵ peŋ⁴⁵, kaan³²² qaau³²² puŋ⁴⁵ (55) ʔaa³²²**. The child has a temperature, and needs to take some medicine to recover.

ʔaa³²² Rich, wealthy. **qaan³²² ʔan³²² θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ moi³¹ n̩ə⁵⁵ ʔaa³²²**. The family over there next to the village is wealthy.

ʔaak⁵⁵ Crow (the bird). **ʔan³²² tu³²² d̩ə³²² ʔaak⁵⁵ b̩ja⁴⁵ n̩əŋ³¹ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵**. Three crows flew here.

ʔam³²² 1 Hold in the mouth. **kə⁵⁵ ʔam³²² t̩əŋ²⁴ lim²⁴ pi⁵⁵ phan³³**. With a piece of sugar in his mouth, he was unable to make an utterance.

ʔam³²² 2 Raise (cattle, children). **pa³³ mai¹¹ ʔam³²² d̩u³³ ti⁵⁵ d̩ə³²² n̩u³³**. Younger sister is raising a buffalo.

ʔaam³²² 1 Guess. **ʔaam³²² wa²⁴ ʔaam³²² d̩a³¹, kə⁵⁵ to³³ ʔaam³²² pi⁵⁵ d̩u³³**. (He) kept on guessing, but was unable to figure out what it is.

ʔaam³²² 2 Imitate, model on. **ku¹¹ ma⁵⁵ ti³²², ʔaam³²² ku³²² d̩u³²² ni⁵⁵ d̩u³²²**. Just follow the way I plane timber.

ʔan⁴⁵ 1. Land. 2. Soil. **ʔan⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵ ʔan⁴⁵ dan⁴⁵, tam⁴⁵ d̩əŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ taai³²² phan³³**. The soil here is fertile and suitable for growing sweet corns.

- ʔan⁴⁵ me⁴⁵ Mire, mud. jin³¹ nɔ³¹ ta⁵⁵ teŋ²⁴ pa³³ ka⁴⁵ ʔan⁴⁵ me⁴⁵ pja¹¹. The road became very muddy because of the rain.
- ʔan⁴⁵ taŋ³³ Flat land. ʔeŋ³³ ni⁵⁵ gɸɔŋ⁴⁵ pja¹¹, pi⁵⁵ ʔan³²² ʔan⁴⁵ taŋ³³ This area is mountainous, with little flat land.
- ʔan⁴⁵ tɕaak³¹⁽³²²⁾ Earthquake. ʔan⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵ meŋ³¹ na³³ ʔan⁴⁵ tɕaak³¹⁽³²²⁾ There was an earthquake here two years ago.
- ʔan³³ Post-adjectival or verbal modifier expressing intensity of the situation, with a positive nuance, translatable as ‘quite, pretty, very, extremely’. kə⁵⁵ kaan³³⁽³²²⁾ na²⁴ moi⁴⁵ ʔan³³ He eats very fast.
- ʔan³²² 1. Have, exist, there be. qaan³²² ku³²² ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ pa³²² kɔn³³ laak¹¹ There are four children in my family. 2. Located at, be at. qaan³²² qan³²² kə⁵⁵ ʔan³²² θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ moi³¹ Their house is located at the side of the village. 3. Head element for place nouns. See ʔeŋ³³. 4. Stay, live. wa²⁴ ʔan³²² qaan³²² ku³²² ko⁵⁵ du³³ (You are) welcome to stay with my family. Also as qan⁴⁵.
- ʔan⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵ Here, this place. ʔan⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵ ʔaau⁴⁵ pja³²² laau²⁴⁽³³⁾ There aren’t many fish here.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ ʔaai³³⁽³²²⁾ Comfortable, cozy, feeling good. naan³³⁽³²²⁾ lək⁵⁵ kaan³²² jin¹¹ tu³²² ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ ʔaai³³⁽³²²⁾ We had a wonderful time celebrating the Day of Yin in June.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ jha³³ Front, ahead, first. mə³¹ wa²⁴ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ jha³³, ku³²² kaan³²² qaau³³⁽³²²⁾ ja¹¹ puŋ⁵⁵ wa²⁴ You go first. I’ll go after finishing my cigarette.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ laak¹¹ Pregnant, be with child. pa³³ mai¹¹ kə⁵⁵ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ laak¹¹ du³³ nam³¹ naan³²² ja¹¹ His wife was six months pregnant.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ lan³¹ Behind. kə⁵⁵ nɔ³¹ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ lan³¹ He came from behind.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ mau³¹ daŋ³¹ Extremely clever, very smart, intelligent. ha³³ qaan³²² kə⁵⁵ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ mau³¹ daŋ³¹ Members of his family are all very intelligent.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ nə⁵⁵ There. wa²⁴ khau³³ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ nə⁵⁵ we¹¹ θu³²² Go there to find some firewood.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ pin³²² Strong, sturdy. pa³³ kə⁵⁵ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ pin³²² muut³¹, mək³³ du³³ θa³¹⁽³²²⁾ qan³²² da³²² θaan³¹ His father is very strong and can carry a load of 200 jin (1 jin = 500g) of grain.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ θai³¹ Guilty, crime, criminal. θau³¹ ha³³ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ θai³¹ It’s a crime to hit/beat/strike people.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ ta⁵⁵ teŋ²⁴ In between, in the middle, amongst. qaan³²² mə³¹ ʔan³²² ma³³ maŋ⁴⁵, qaan³²² kə⁵⁵ ʔan³²² ma³³ mit¹¹, qaan³²² ku³²² ʔan³²² ta⁵⁵ teŋ²⁴ Your house is on the left, theirs on the right, and ours in the middle.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ tiŋ³¹ Quiet, calm, calm down, peaceful. naan³³⁽³²²⁾ θa³³ peŋ³²² ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ tiŋ³¹ February is very quiet. OR: Life is peaceful in February.
- ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ waŋ³³ Leisurely, leisure. kaan³³ tɕeŋ³²² tu³²² ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ waŋ³³ We had a leisurely time in January.
- ʔaan³³ ɲa¹¹ Horse saddle.

- ʔaəŋ³²² 1. Mother's brother. kən³³ pa³³ waau³³ qa⁴⁵ n̄ə⁵⁵ ka⁴⁵ ʔaəŋ³²² t̄e⁴⁵ pa⁴⁵ ku³²² The elderly gentleman is my father's brother-in-law. 2. Mother's sister. 3. Mother's brother's wife. 4. Mother's sister's husband. (See below)
- ʔaəŋ³²² pa³³ mai¹¹ 1. Mother's younger sister. 2. Mother's younger brother's wife.
- ʔaəŋ³²² pa³³ waau³¹⁽³³⁾ 1. Mother's younger brother. 2. Mother's younger sister's husband.
- ʔaəŋ³²² qəŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ Mother's elder brother; mother's elder brother's wife.
- ʔaəŋ³²² qəŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ pa³³ mai¹¹ Mother's elder brother's wife.
- ʔaəŋ³²² qəŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ pa³³ waau³¹⁽³³⁾ Mother's elder brother.
- ʔaap³³ ʔəŋ⁴⁵ Bathe, swim. tu³²² ʔən³³ pi⁴⁵ ɕam³¹ wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ ʔaap³³ ʔəŋ⁴⁵ The three brothers went swimming together.
- ʔau³³ tu³¹ Very wet, damp, moist, humid. d̄ə³²² qaən³²² n̄ə⁵⁵ ʔau³³ tu³¹ qui⁴⁵, ʔan³²² pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ phan³³ This house is too damp to live in.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ 1. Flesh, meat. 2. Used with pja³²² 'fish' to form a compound meaning 'fish' in general. khu⁴⁵ ʔəŋ⁴⁵ qəŋ³²² ʔan³²² ʔaau⁴⁵ pja³²². There are fish in the river.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ ʔaai³²² Lean meat.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ dan⁴⁵ Fatty meat. laak¹¹ ku³²² pi⁵⁵ ʔaai³²² kaan³²² ʔaau⁴⁵ dan⁴⁵. My children do not like to eat fatty meat.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ mi¹¹ Lamb, mutton.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ mu³¹ Pork.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ n̄u³³ Buffalo meat; beef.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ p̄e³¹ Ox meat, beef.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ p̄eŋ⁴⁵ Have a temperature, have a fever (lit. flesh hot). kən³³ laak¹¹ ʔaau⁴⁵ p̄eŋ⁴⁵, kaan³²² qaau³²² p̄uŋ⁴⁵ ʔaai³²². The child has a temperature and needs to take some medicine.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ pi³³ Duck (meat).
- ʔaau⁴⁵ pja³²² Fish. qaau⁴⁵ ʔaau⁴⁵ pja³²² Fishing (with a fishing rod).
- ʔaau⁴⁵ pja³²² ʔa³¹ Eel.
- ʔaau⁴⁵ qai³²² Chicken.
- ʔaau²⁴ Uncle.
- ʔem³³ kum¹¹ Enough, sufficient. ta⁴⁵ θa³¹⁽³²²⁾ ɖaai⁵⁵ qai³²² b̄jə⁴⁵ naak¹¹ ku³²², du³¹⁽³²²⁾ ni⁵⁵ ʔem³³ kum¹¹ ja¹¹. Give me two chicken. That will be enough.
- ʔe⁴⁵ la³³ bwak³¹ Magpie.
- ʔe¹¹ ʔe⁴⁵ A kind of two-stringed musical instrument. See ʔu¹¹ ʔu⁴⁵.
- ʔeŋ³³ Place, location. ʔeŋ³³ qaən³²² ʔaəŋ³²² ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ θaan⁴⁵ wa³³. Uncle's house is located near the rice field.
- ʔeŋ³³ ni⁵⁵ Here, this place. h̄ə⁴⁵ k̄ə⁵⁵ pen³²² ʔeŋ³³ ni⁵⁵ ja¹¹. They do not live here any more.
- ʔeŋ³³ n̄ə⁵⁵ There, that place, yonder. ɖaak¹¹ wi³³ da¹¹ t̄caəŋ³³ ʔeŋ³³ n̄ə⁵⁵. Leave the bamboo strip there.
- ʔi⁴⁵ 1 Small. qaən³²² ʔi⁴⁵ Small house. juuŋ¹¹ ʔi⁴⁵ Small table.

- ?i⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ qəŋ³²² Everyone, young and old. ?i⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ qəŋ³²² tu³²² to³³ mɔ⁴⁵ All people, young and old, are happy.
- ?i⁴⁵ 2 Snatch, pinch. kə⁵⁵ ?i⁴⁵ du³³ ti⁵⁵ qu⁵⁵ ma⁵⁵ lu³²². He has snatched some money.
- ?i³³ Rice. dam³³ wa³³ puŋ⁵⁵ du³³ ?i³³ kaan³²². One won't have rice to eat unless one plants it.
- ?i⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ naaŋ³¹ Sticky rice.
- ?i⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ pwa³³ Non-sticky rice.
- ?in⁴⁵ Bamboo rat (*Rhizomys Sinensis* Gray).
- ?o³¹ tɕaak³³ Mortar for pounding rice.
- ?ɔ^(ŋ) 45 jho¹¹ Spring.
- ?ɔ^(ŋ) 45 luŋ³³ Spring water.
- ?ɔ³²² Burn, set fire to. hɔ⁴⁵ kə⁵⁵ tap¹¹ pwi³²² ɔi²⁴ man³¹ tɕe⁴⁵, nɛ³¹ ?ɔ³²² qaan³²² ɔau³²² ja¹¹. While making a fire to cook sweet potatoes, they set the kitchen to flames by accident.
- ?ɔk³¹ Come out, exit; emit (odor, perspiration), appear. ta⁵⁵ whan³³ ?ɔk³¹ ja¹¹. The sun comes out. ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ?ɔk³¹ qa⁰ ɔu³³ ?an⁴⁵ nɔ³¹. Water oozes out of the hole from underground.
- ?ɔk³¹ mwan³³ Sweaty. tɕu²⁴ pɛŋ⁴⁵ du³²² mjaan³¹ ?ɔk³¹ mwan³³ pja¹¹. One gets sweaty working in summer.
- ?ɔk³¹ wa²⁴ Go out, exit. tɕin³³ ni⁵⁵ pa³³ kə⁵⁵ ?ɔk³¹ wa²⁴ mɛk³³ ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ His father is out fetching water. Also as ?ɔk¹¹⁽³¹⁾ ma¹¹.
- ?ɔk¹¹⁽³¹⁾ ma¹¹ Go out. See ?ɔk³¹ wa²⁴.
- ?ɔk³³⁽³¹⁾ nɔŋ³¹ Exit, come/go out. hɔ⁴⁵ kə⁵⁵ wa²⁴ ti³²², kɔn³³ pa³³ mai¹¹ nɔ⁵⁵ puŋ⁵⁵ du³³ ?ɔk³³⁽³¹⁾ nɔŋ³¹. The woman wasn't able to go out until everyone had gone.
- ?ɔn³³ Younger sibling.
- ?ɔn³³ pa³³ mai¹¹ Younger sister.
- ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ 1. Brothers and sisters. 2. Brothers. ɔa³²² ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ Two brothers.
3. Relatives. qaan³²² ni⁵⁵ ka⁴⁵ ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ tu³²² This family is our relative.
- ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ pa³³ mai¹¹ Sisters.
- ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ pa³³ waau³³ Brothers.
- ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ pa³³ waau³³ ?ɔn³³ pi⁴⁵ pa³³ mai¹¹ Brother and sisters.
- ?ɔn⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ pa³³ waau³³ Younger brother.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ 1. Water, liquid. wa²⁴ maan³³ ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ mel³³ ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ɔa³¹ qaan³²². Go fetch some water home from the river. 2. (Enigmatic) Oil.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ du³³ Warm water. tɕe⁴⁵ ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ du³³ ti³¹ kɔk³³. Heat up some water to wash one's feet.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ŋam¹¹ Dew. ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ na³³ ɔɛŋ³²² tɕa³¹ ?an³²² ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ŋam¹¹, nɔ³³ ŋaai³²² kaan³²². Buffalos like to eat the grass in the morning as it is moist with dew.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ɛk³³ Boiled water. tɕe⁴⁵ ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ɛk³³ ɔam⁴⁵. Boil some water to drink.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ma⁵⁵ da³²² Tears. nit¹¹ pi⁵⁵ ?an³²² ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ma⁵⁵ da³²². Cry without tears.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ti¹¹⁽³²²⁾ Sap.
- ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ mak¹¹ Ink (water). wa²⁴ qaan³²² ɔi³³⁽³²²⁾ ho³³ tɕan³²² ?ɔŋ⁴⁵ mak¹¹ ta³³ wat³³. Go get some ink and paper from the shop.

- ၇၁၅⁴⁵ pan³³ pe³³ Whirlpool.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ pe၇⁴⁵ Boiling water.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ pja¹¹ Vegetable oil. Also as ၇၁၅⁴⁵ pjaak¹¹.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ pjaak¹¹ Vegetable oil.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ ခ၇၅³²² River. θaan⁴⁵ moi³¹ ၇an³²² ti⁵⁵ ၇a³³ ၇၁၅⁴⁵ ခ၇၅³²². There is a river by the village.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ θu³¹ Soup. kaan³²² na²⁴ qui⁴⁵ ပ၇၅⁵⁵ ၵam⁴⁵ ၇၁၅⁴⁵ θu³¹. One drinks soup when eating rice/having a meal.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ ၵ၇၅²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ 1. Stream, brook. khu⁴⁵ ၇၁၅⁴⁵ ၵ၇၅²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ ၇an³²² de¹¹. There are shrimps in the stream. 2. Stream water.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ na²⁴ taau³²² Rice soup, water from boiling rice.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ တၵ⁵⁵ ခak⁵⁵ Waterfall.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ တၵ⁴⁵ 1. Vinegar. 2. Sour soup.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ တၵ၇²⁴ Watermill, water wheel.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ တၵ³³ Milk, breast milk. ja¹¹ ni⁵⁵ ၇၁၅⁴⁵ တၵ³³ laau³³, pi⁵⁵ khau²⁴ la³³ li²⁴ ၵam⁴⁵.
 The woman has little breast milk, which is not enough for her baby.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ wa³³ Water for rice field.
 ၇၁၅⁴⁵ wat⁵⁵ Lye water, lime water.
 ၇u⁴⁵ Hide. ka⁵⁵ ပ၇၅⁵⁵ du³³ ta²⁴ wa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ ၇u⁴⁵ khu⁴⁵. She was able to hide herself inside there.
 ၇u³²² Sore (foot); (of wound) not yet healed. ku³²² ka³³ ၇u³²², jin³²² de³³ pi⁵⁵ du³³.
 I've got a sore foot and cannot stand for too long.
 ၇u¹¹ ၇u⁴⁵ A kind of big two-stringed musical instrument.
 ၇ui³³ na⁵⁵ Over there, yonder (distal). ho⁴⁵ du³³ haai³³ wa²⁴ ၇ui³³ na⁵⁵ du³²² mjaan³¹.
 We often go there to work.
 ၇ui³³ ၇ui³³ na⁵⁵ Over there (far away), yonder. ၇ui³³ ၇ui³³ na⁵⁵ ၇an³²² lu¹¹ ho⁴⁵ du³³. We have some land in a far-way place over there.
 ၇uk⁵⁵ 1. Brain. ၇uk⁵⁵ mu³¹ Pig brain. ၇uk⁵⁵ ma³¹ Dog brain. 2. Brain, idea, intelligence. ka⁵⁵ pi⁵⁵ ၇an³³⁽³²²⁾ ၇uk⁵⁵ He has no brain. OR: He is stupid.
 ၇um³³ ၇u⁴⁵ Embrace, hug. ka³³ ka³³ to³³ na⁴⁵ ၇um³³ ၇u⁴⁵ kan³³. Everyone is so happy that they hug each another.
 ၇u၇³²² Grow, nurture (seeds, seedlings) naan³³⁽³²²⁾ တၵ၇³³ ၵ၇၅⁴⁵ wa³²² ၇u၇³²² la⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ li³³. In January, we start growing rice seedlings.
 ၇u၇³²² laak¹¹ Grow rice seedlings. tၵin³³ ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ pa³³ mwi³²² du³³ lu³²² ၇u၇³²² laak¹¹ du³³ la³³ The weather is getting warm now and we can start growing rice seedlings.
 ၇up⁵⁵ Put one's hands together. ၇up⁵⁵ qe³²² Put one's hands together (as in prayers).
 ၇ut⁵⁵ le³²² Soft, bendable. na²⁴ ba³²² ၇ut⁵⁵ le³²² tu³²² ခam³¹ kaan³²². The rice cake is very soft and tasty. Let's share it.
 ၇uut⁵⁵ Turn one's head. ၇uut⁵⁵ mau¹¹ ba³¹ wa²⁴. Turn one's head and leave.

b

ba³³**lan**³¹ Then, later, afterwards, subsequently. **ba**³³**lan**³¹**kə**⁵⁵ **ðaak**¹¹**ða**³¹**maan**³²².
Later on she sneaked back. Also as **lan**³¹.

ba³¹ Keep, store. **ðaak**¹¹**θu**³²²**ba**³¹**θaan**²⁴**qaan**³²² Store firewood by the side of the house.

ba³¹**pi**³²² Keep (as) seeds. **mɛŋ**³¹**mɛŋ**³¹**ba**³¹**pi**³²², **mɛŋ**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**tɕan**³²², **pi**⁵⁵**ba**³¹**ja**¹¹.
We used to keep seeds every year. We won't this year, as we are going to buy them.

ba³¹**na**²⁴ Keep/leave food (for). **ba**³¹**ða**²⁴**naak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵ Leave some food for him.

ba³¹**ti**⁵⁵ Place, leave (behind). **ðaak**¹¹ **jha**⁴⁵**tɕa**³³**ho**³³ **ba**³¹**ti**⁵⁵ **ða**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵ We'll leave the things here.

baai³¹ Thank, gratify. **baai**³¹**mə**³¹**ja**¹¹. Thank you very much.

bak³³**tɕaat**³³ Stairs, staircase, ladder. Also as **tɕaat**³³.

bam³²² Blunt. **də**³²²**mwa**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**bam**³²²**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹. This knife is too blunt.

baan⁴⁵ Plate, big bowl. **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**jaŋ**¹¹**ja**¹¹**lum**⁴⁵**wa**²⁴ **ti**³¹**baan**⁴⁵ **la**³³. Mother went to wash the dishes after dinner.

baan⁴⁵**li**⁴⁵ Plates, dishes.

baan⁴⁵**tɕaai**³²² The face of a plough.

baŋ³¹ 1. (Of objects) big (in size). **khəŋ**³³**wan**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**baŋ**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹. This section of bamboo is big. 2. (Of people) strong, fit, sturdy. **laak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵⁵**ðan**³³**baŋ**³¹,
du³²² **mjaan**³¹**tu**¹¹**ʔan**³³ His son is very fit, and capable of working very hard.

baaŋ⁵⁵**tɕaŋ**³²² Sometimes, occasionally. **kə**⁵⁵**baaŋ**⁵⁵**tɕaŋ**³²²**mu**¹¹ **qaau**³²² He smokes sometimes.

baaŋ¹¹ 1 Side, place. **baaŋ**¹¹**qaan**³²²**ku**³²²**ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ti**⁵⁵**mai**²⁴ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²². There is a tree by the side of my house.

baaŋ¹¹ 2 Half. Also as **maan**³³.

baaŋ¹¹**phjaan**³³ Cheeks.

bak³³ (Stone) stair, step.

bap⁵⁵ Wash (clothes). **wa**²⁴**maan**³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**bap**⁵⁵**maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵. Go wash clothes by the river bank.

bat⁵⁵ Kick. **ðaak**¹¹**kək**³³**bat**⁵⁵**ti**⁵⁵**laak**⁵⁵ Give a kick. Also as **fat**⁵⁵.

bat³¹**bo**³³ Stutter. **pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**bat**³¹**bo**³³, **lim**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**mɔi**⁴⁵. His father stutters, unable to speak fast.

bau³¹ Strong, sturdy. **ha**³³**qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**jau**³³**bau**³¹**jau**³³ **whəŋ**³³. Everyone in this family is strong and tall.

bau²⁴ (Of dogs) bark. **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ðawəŋ**²⁴**bau**²⁴**jat**⁵⁵**gwan**³³ **hɛ**¹¹**wau**⁵⁵**wau**⁵⁵. Imitate the dog's barking **hɛ**¹¹**wau**⁵⁵ **wau**⁵⁵.

baau³³ Hold in the arm, hug. **baau**³³**la**³³**li**²⁴**kaan**³²²**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**tɕu**³³. Breastfeed the baby by holding her in the arm.

baau³³**kan**³³ Embrace, hug (each other). **θa**³²²**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**baau**³³**kan**³³ **nit**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵ **naŋ**³¹. The two brothers hugged and wept incessantly.

- bɛŋ**³¹ Classifier for flat, thin object. **ti**⁵⁵**bɛŋ**³¹**bɸja**³²² **qɔŋ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ A head scarf.
- bi**³²² **1** To peel, skin (fruits), shell. **bi**³²²**di**³³**ʔan**⁴⁵ Shell peanuts.
- bi**³²² **2** Seed, stone (of fruits) Also as **pi**³²². **hɔ**⁴⁵**du**³³**mɛŋ**³¹ **mɛŋ**³¹**to**³³**ba**³¹**bi**³²² **ðaan**³¹**du**³²²**la**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ðaan**³¹**du**³²²**la**⁵⁵**li**³³. We keep rice seeds every year.
- bi**³²²**yo**³²² Seed.
- boi**¹¹ **1**. Rat, mouse. **boi**¹¹**du**³²²**ðu**³³ Rats make holes. **2**. The Hour of the Rat.
- bok**²⁴**ŋaau**³³ (Of air, mist) go up, move, bubble up. **khu**⁴⁵**ðan**²⁴**mau**¹¹**tu**⁴⁵**bɔk**²⁴ **ŋaau**³³. The clouds and mists were moving up and down in the valley.
- bɔ**⁴⁵ Cup, mug.
- ðaa**¹¹**ðɛŋ**³²²**qɛu**³³**du**³³⁽³²²⁾**bɔ**⁴⁵**tɛ**¹¹**ʔa**³³**khaan**³³**tɕaau**³¹⁽³²²⁾**tɕaai**³¹⁽³²²⁾.
To use small leaves as wine cups for alcohol to display on the ancestral altar.
- bɔ**³²² **1** (Of shoes) having a hole (in the sole), hollow inside. **kə**⁵⁵**puŋ**⁵⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **mu**³³**ðu**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**khu**⁴⁵**bɔ**³²². She went to have a look only to find out that the tree was hollow inside.
- bɔ**³²² **2** Gasp (for air), open the mouth. **də**³²²**mu**³¹ **bɔ**³²²**mam**³¹**laan**³³**kaan**³²². The pigs were opening their mouths waiting to be fed.
- bɔŋ**³¹**ba**³²² Butterfly.
- bu**³¹ (Enigmatic) Blow.
- buŋ**³¹**bwt**⁵⁵ Dung beetle.
- bu**³³**ku**²⁴ The fleshy part of the leg.
- bu**³¹ Bamboo shoot.
- bu**³¹**tɕa**⁴⁵ Preserved sour bamboo shoots. **pa**³³**ha**³³**ŋaai**³³**kaan**³²²**bu**³¹**tɕa**⁴⁵. The Buyang like to eat preserved bamboo shoots.
- bun**³³**bɔt**³³ Spill (out). **tin**³²²**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**bun**³³**bɔt**³³**pjaan**³²²**əau**³²²**ja**¹¹. Water spilled out of the ladle.
- buŋ**³²² Fat, put on weight. **tɕin**³³**ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**mə**³¹**buŋ**³²²**ni**⁴⁵**tɕu**²⁴**ja**³²². You've put on more weight than before.
- bwt**¹¹ Blind. **kə**⁵⁵**ma**⁵⁵**da**³²²**bwt**¹¹**du**³³**tu**³²²**mɛŋ**³¹**ja**¹¹. He has been blind for three years. Also as **muwt**¹¹.

bj

- bjo**³³ Open (the eye). **la**³³**li**²⁴**ka**³²²**nɔŋ**³¹**bjə**³³**ma**⁵⁵**da**³²²**tɕau**¹¹**ðu**³³. The baby smiled the moment he woke up and opened his eyes.
- bjə**⁴⁵ **1** Cockroach. **ʔɛŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**pa**³³**ɕau**⁴⁵**bjə**⁴⁵. There are a lot of cockroach here.
- bjə**⁴⁵ **2** Sharp. **mam**³¹**qai**³²²**bjə**⁴⁵, **mam**³¹**pi**³³**bɸe**⁴⁵. Chickens have sharp-pointed beaks and ducks have flat ones. **3** (Enigmatic) Chicken.
- bjə**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ (Enigmatic) Hen, chook.
- bjə**⁴⁵**paau**⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) Rooster.

bw

bwa³³ Fine-grained rice husks. **mu**³¹**wen**³³**kaan**³²²**bwa**³³. Pigs like to eat fine-grained rice husks.

bwaai³³ Hungry. **ku**³²²**ka**¹¹**lan**³¹**ka**¹¹**bwaai**³³, **wa**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³**la**³³. I am getting more and more hungry, and can hardly walk.

bwaak³³ Cut down, sever. **kə**⁵⁵**lum**⁴⁵**ʔan**³²²**ni**³¹**bwaak**³³**mai**²⁴**wan**³¹**ŋə**⁵⁵. He was cutting the bamboo under the tree.

bfi

bfi³³ Vagina.

bfiap¹¹ The lungs.

bfi³³**aa**³³**jhi**³³ Bellow, wave.

bfi⁴⁵ 1. Flat. **mam**³¹**qai**³²²**bjə**⁴⁵, **mam**³¹**pi**³³**bfi**⁴⁵. Chickens have sharp-pointed beaks while ducks have a flat ones. 2. (Enigmatic) duck.

bfi³³**ek**³³ Winnow (chaff from the grain); fan out chaff, to husk.

bfi³³**ek**³³**ɔ̌aan**³¹**faau**⁴⁵**ʔək**³¹ To winnow/fan husk out. **bfi**³³**ek**³³**ʔi**³³ **wa**²⁴ **tɕu**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹, **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**bwaai**³³**la**³³. Let's winnow some rice and steam it. Everybody is hungry.

bfi³³ Plank. **khw**³³**bfi**³³ To saw and make planks.

bfi³³**ki**³¹ Floor timber; wooden plank flooring.

bfi³³**up**³¹ Bundle, classifier for things in bundles. **ti**⁵⁵**bfi**³³**up**³¹**ŋa**²⁴**wa**³²². A bundle of flowers.

bfi³³ Wear (a raincoat), drape on. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵ **Whan**³³**jin**³¹**bfi**³³**maau**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ŋa**¹¹**nai**⁴⁵**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹. They wear a (palm/straw) raincoat on rainy days while working.

bfi³³**un**³³ 1. Broken. **θam**⁴⁵**bfi**³³**un**³³ Broken thread. 2. (Of knife blades) chipped, having parts chipped. **mwa**⁴⁵**bfi**³³**un**³³. The knife was chipped.

bfi

bfi⁴⁵ To fly. **ɔ̌aan**¹¹**bfi**⁴⁵**du**³³**whən**³³ Eagles fly high.

bfi³³**ja**³²² Kerchiefs, towel, head scarf, head towel.

bfi³³**ja**³²²**qəŋ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ Head scarf, head towel.

pa³³**mai**¹¹**pa**³³**ha**³³**ŋaai**³²²**taau**³²²**bfi**³³**ja**³²² **qəŋ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾. Buyang women like to wear head scarfs.

bfi³³²**qɔŋ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ **ti**³¹**phjaan**³³ Towel for washing faces.
bfi²⁴ Dust. **khu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²²**θau**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**bfi**²⁴. The room is very clean; it's spotless.

bfiw

bfiwat³³ 1. Whip. **bwat**³³**ŋa**¹¹**puŋ**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴**moi**⁴⁵ The horse will run fast if you whip it.
 2. Pound on, hit (a table). **θa**³²²**kɔn**³³**kə**⁵⁵**bwat**³³**juuŋ**¹¹**ŋaan**³³**kan**³³ They argued with each other by pounding on the table. 3. Smash, break. **bwat**³³**wai**³¹ Break it by smashing.

d

da³³ 1 Boat. **yai**³³**da**³³**qui**⁴⁵**?ɔŋ**⁴⁵ Cross the river by boat. **da**³³**bfi**³³ Wooden boat.
da³³ 2 The day after tomorrow. **da**³³**tu**³²²**cam**³¹**wa**²⁴**jau**³¹**qa**⁴⁵**pa**³³**waau**³³. Let's go and visit Great Uncle the day after tomorrow.
da³³ 3 Half bowl. **tchi**⁴⁵**jan**¹¹⁽³¹⁾ **pɛ**³³**nɔŋ**³¹**du**³³**ti**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **da**³³**ti**¹¹**du**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **ni**⁵⁵**tək**¹¹. Only half a bowl of blood was obtained from (slaughtering the pig/ox).
da³²² 1 Catty, *jin* (a weigh unit equal to 500 g). **ti**⁵⁵**qan**³²²**da**³²²**?aau**⁴⁵ A hundred catty of meat.
da³²² 2 Vegetable. **tam**⁴⁵**da**³²² Plant/grow vegetables.
da³²²**tɕa**⁴⁵ Soup. **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹**lum**⁴⁵**ðam**⁴⁵**da**³²²**tɕa**⁴⁵. Eat soup after having rice.
da³²²**tɕin**⁴⁵ Pickled vegetable. **da**³²²**tɕin**⁴⁵**tɕhaau**⁴⁵**?aau**⁴⁵**ŋu**³³**khi**⁴⁵**?an**³³. Beef tastes very nice when stir-fried with pickled vegetables.
da³²²**tɕɔŋ**²⁴ Green vegetables; mustard.
da³¹**ðan**³¹ Retreat. **θau**³¹**ði**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³**da**³¹**ðan**³¹. One cannot retreat in battle.
da¹¹**dɔ**³²² Knot. **da**¹¹**dɔ**³²²**θam**⁴⁵ A knot of threads.
daai³³ Crack, break, be broken. **də**³²²**ti**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**daai**³³**wai**³¹**ja**¹¹, **ðak**¹¹**də**³²²**maan**³¹ **naak**¹¹**ku**³²². The bowl is broken. Give me a new one.
daai³¹ A kind of grub or worm inside the section of a bamboo.
dak⁵⁵ Generic term for locust / cricket.
dak⁵⁵**gu**³³ Cricket.
dak⁵⁵**ŋa**¹¹ Mantis.
dak⁵⁵**ŋan**³³ A kind of locust.
dak⁵⁵**lom**³¹ A kind of locust/cricket, eaten as delicacy.
dak⁵⁵**ne**³³**mu**⁴⁵ A kind of cricket.
dak⁵⁵**qɛŋ**³²² A kind of cricket.
dak⁵⁵**ðan**³¹ A kind of locust/cricket.

- dak⁵⁵ɬəŋ²⁴** A kind of locust/cricket.
- dak³³kan³³** Join (threads), connect. **θa³³kat⁵⁵θam⁴⁵ni⁵⁵ku³²²dak³³kan³³pi⁵⁵phan³³**.
I can't join the two ropes.
- daak³³ 1** Dry in the sun. **ta⁵⁵whan³³ʔək³¹la³³, wa²⁴daak³³maau³²²tin⁴⁵kɔ⁰lɔ⁰**. The sun is out; let's go and dry our clothes in the sun.
- daak³³khək³³** Sun dry. **di³³ʔan⁴⁵daak³³khək³³pɔŋ⁵⁵ba³¹du³³**. Peanuts will remain fresh only when they are sun dried.
- daak³³ 2** Drop, measure for drops. **ti⁵⁵daak³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵**. A drop of water.
- daak³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵** Drop of water.
- daak³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵pja¹¹** Drop of oil.
- daak³³jin³¹** Drop of rain.
- dam³³** Plant (rice seedlings).
- dam³³wa³²²⁽³³⁾** Transplant rice seedlings. **dam³³wa³²²⁽³³⁾pjaan³²²lum⁴⁵kaan³²²na²⁴laan³³**. Have lunch after transplanting rice seedlings. **naan³³⁽³²²⁾tu³²²tan³³hɔ⁴⁵ha³³dam³³wa³³**. Rice seedlings are transplanted in March.
- dam³²²** Dark. **pa³³mwi³²²dam³²²ha³³pja¹¹pɔŋ⁵⁵ða³¹moi³¹**. Everyone got back to the village when it was dark.
- dam³¹⁽³²²⁾dam³³⁽³²²⁾** Very black, pitch dark.
- dam³¹⁽³²²⁾lom⁴⁵** Dark (as before dawn) **ta⁵⁵na³³maan³³⁽⁴⁵⁾θaan²⁴lan³¹dam³¹⁽³²²⁾lom⁴⁵**. It is still very dark early in the morning.
- daam³³ɬaai³²²** A piece of square timber pegged into the beam of a plough for securing the frame.
- dan³²²** A kind of stinging ant.
- dan⁴⁵ 1.** (Of meat, animal) fat, fatty, (of people) put on weight. **ʔaau⁴⁵dan⁴⁵** Fatty meat. **mu³¹dan⁴⁵** Fat pig. **2.** (Of land, soil) fertile, rich.
lu¹¹dan⁴⁵pɔŋ⁵⁵tam⁴⁵pɔŋ⁵⁵tam⁴⁵du³³maak³³. Fruits grow only in fertile land.
- dan³³ 1.** A kind of insect living by a river (which looks like a centipede). **2.** Swamp.
dan³³da³¹ Swamp.
- daan³³** Rock.
- dan⁴⁵qəŋ³³pa³³mwi³²²** The world, heaven and earth.
- dan³¹bwaai³³** Famine.
- dan¹¹** Hit, strike. **du³²²nai³¹pi⁵⁵du³³ðaak¹¹ku³¹nau⁵⁵⁽²⁴⁾dan¹¹ha³³**. Don't hit others with your elbow while playing.
- dap⁵⁵ 1** Wrinkle. **ja¹¹ni⁵⁵qa⁴⁵ja¹¹nan³¹pen³²²dap⁵⁵**. Despite her age, this elderly lady doesn't have any wrinkles.
- dap⁵⁵ 2** Put out (a fire, lamp), extinguish, switch off (light). **dap⁵⁵tan²⁴ŋu¹¹ja¹¹**.
Let's put out the lamp (OR: switch off the light) and go to bed.
- dap⁵⁵ 3** Forget. **ni³¹pa⁵⁵taai³³kə⁵⁵ku³²²dap⁵⁵ja¹¹**. I forgot his elder sister's name.
dap⁵⁵daap⁵⁵ Muddle-headed, confused. **pa³³kə⁵⁵dap⁵⁵daap⁵⁵pjaan³²²**. His father became totally confused.
- dap⁵⁵duwŋ³²² 1.** (Of woman) flirt, be flirting. **kən³¹⁽³³⁾pa³³mai¹¹na⁵⁵dap⁵⁵duwŋ³²²**. That woman is fond of flirting. **2.** Arrogant, proud.

dap³³**maau**³²² Pleat; fold; crease; seam.

dat⁵⁵ 1. Tight; too small to fit. 2. Crowded. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**khu**⁴⁵**ṭəhu**³³**ha**³³**dat**⁵⁵ The market is very crowded today.

dau³¹ Banana.

dau³¹**qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ A kind of banana whose plants are short and whose fruits are small.

daau³³ Chopstick.

dau²⁴**qə**³³⁽³²²⁾ Palm (of the hand).

dau²⁴**qə**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pa**³³**nən**¹¹ Callous.

de³²²**ṛək**⁵⁵ Yawn. **la**³³**li**²⁴**de**³²²**ṛək**⁵⁵**ja**¹¹, **ŋu**¹¹**ja**¹¹. The child is yawning. Go to bed.

de¹¹ Shrimp, prawn.

dək³³ 1. Full. **mən**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**ḏaan**³¹**pja**¹¹**caan**³²²**dək**³³. The barns are filled with grain this year. 2. Reach, arrive.

dək³³**mən**³¹ (Of a baby) turn one year of age (an important occasion in one's life in Buyang custom). **du**³²²**dək**³³**mən**³¹ Celebrate the first birthday of a baby, celebrate the first anniversary of a baby's birthday.

dən³²² 1. Generic term for gourds and melons. 2. Cucumber.

dən³²²**maau**⁴⁵ Water melon.

də³³ 1 Long time. **ku**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**də**³³. I haven't lived here for very long.

də³³ 2 1. Prefix for certain nouns and pronouns, marking possessive meaning. **də**³³ **ku**³²² Mine, my. **də**³³**ko**³²². Aunt's. 2. Prefix for certain pronouns.

də³³ **nau**⁴⁵ (33) How many, how much. **ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ḏa**³³ **ṭəau**³³**də**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **nau**⁴⁵**mən**³¹ ? How many years can a ten-thousand year tree (i.e. big-leaved banyan) live? Also see **də**¹¹**nau**⁵⁵ (33) .

də³³**ni**⁵⁵ These. Also as **ku**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵.

də³³**ṇə**⁵⁵ Those. Also as **ku**⁴⁵**ṇə**⁵⁵.

də³³**ḏan**³²² Fire-crackers. **ṭa**³²²**lep**³¹**də**³³**ḏan**³²² Two packs of fire-crackers.

də³²² 1 General classifier for both objects and animals when the numeral is 'one'.

(**ḏaai**⁵⁵ is used when the numeral is two or above.) **ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**qaan**³³ A room.

Cf.: **ṭa**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ḏaai**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **qaan**³³ Two rooms. **ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**ti**¹¹ A small bowl.

də³²² 2 1. Prefix for pronouns, forming compounds. 2. Nominaliser.

də³²²**kə**⁴⁵ What. **ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²**də**³²²**kə**⁴⁵**kaan**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³? What sort of fish is not edible?

də³²²**khi**⁴⁵ Delicious (food), delicacy. **ʔan**³²²**də**³²²**khi**⁴⁵**cam**³¹ **kaan**³²². Share delicious food.

də³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ 1. Who. **kə**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴**tau**⁴⁵, **də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **kə**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **ṭaai**⁴⁵**ṭa**³¹. No one knows where he has gone. 2. Everyone, all; several people. **tan**²⁴⁽³³⁾

də³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **kən**³³**puŋ**⁵⁵**cam**³¹**nəŋ**³¹ **ḏam**⁴⁵ **ka**³³. Everyone joined in for a drink.

də³²²**ni**⁵⁵ This one, this thing.

də³²²**ṇə**⁵⁵ That one, that thing. **də**³²²**ṇə**⁵⁵**khi**⁴⁵, **ḏaak**¹¹**ja**¹¹. That one is tasty. Take it.

də³²²**ṭək**³³ Shovel.

- də³³⁽³²²⁾ kaan³²²** 1. Food. 2. Grain, crops. **tam⁴⁵də³³ kaan³²² lin⁴⁵du³³**. Full of hope when planting crops.
- də³³⁽³²²⁾ kaan³³** Offerings (food, etc.).
- də³¹⁽³²²⁾ whi³³** (Enigmatic) Foot (lit. things [that can] walk).
- də³²² 2** Yuan, dollar, a unit for currency. **ti⁵⁵də³²²** One dollar.
- də¹¹** Prefix for certain adverbs (see below).
- də¹¹lai³³** Later, afterwards, from now on. **də¹¹lai³³θa³²²qaan³²²ha³³cam³¹ kaan³²²**. The two families will eat together (i.e. live together) from now on.
- də¹¹nau⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** How (asking about degree). **mai⁴⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²nə⁵⁵ʔan³²²də¹¹nau⁵⁵whəŋ³³**. How tall is that tree? (see **də³³nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**).
- də¹¹ni³³** Approximately, roughly, about, or so. **wat⁵⁵də³³⁽³²²⁾də¹¹ni³³** About ten.
- də¹¹⁽³²²⁾nə⁵⁵** That way, like that, in that manner. **du³²²təhŋ⁴⁵də¹¹⁽³²²⁾nə⁵⁵**. Do (it) like that/that way.
- di³³ 1** 1. Generic term for beans, peas and the like. 2. Soya beans.
- di³³ʔan⁴⁵** Peanuts.
- di³³bau²⁴** Peas.
- di³³lam³²²** Black bean.
- di³³naan³²²** Broad bean.
- di³³ðuŋ¹¹⁽³¹⁾** Bean paste.
- di³³ 2** The Hour of the Tiger.
- di³³ 3** Be about to, be going to, future marker. **di³³khau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾jin¹¹tu³²²mɔ⁴⁵**. The New Year in June is approaching and we are very happy. **wa⁴⁵də³²²qai³²²nŋ³¹pwan³²²di³³kaan³²²jin¹¹**. Slaughter a chicken for the Yin Day celebration.
- di³³dam³²²** Dusk. **di³³dam³²²tu³²²təu¹¹ða³¹qaan³²²**. We will go home at dusk.
- di³³ŋa³¹** True. **laak³³lim²⁴kə⁵⁵di³³ŋa³¹** What he said is true.
- di³³ 4** Count.
- di³³na³²²** Count (numbers). **ŋa²⁴di³²²⁽³³⁾lok¹¹ja¹¹, taŋ²⁴də²⁴⁽³²²⁾nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾kən³²²⁽³³⁾puŋ⁵⁵cam³¹nŋ³¹di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾jhu³³, di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾wa²⁴di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾ða³¹, ta⁰ðap¹¹ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ti⁵⁵kat⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²du³²²pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾hɔ³³**. Before they were going to put up the pillars the following day, several people started counting the pillars when they found one of the pillars was not properly done.
- di³²² 1** Empty, vacant. **də³²²qaan³²²ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵qaan³²²di³²², pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ha³³**. This house is empty. No one lives in it.
- di³²²qe³²²** Empty-handed. **kə⁵⁵di³²²qe³²²ða³¹, qaau⁴⁵ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²pi⁵⁵du³³**. He came back from fishing empty-handed.
- di³²² 2** 1. Speak, utter, say. **kən³³ʔən⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pja³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²nu⁴⁵, puŋ⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾di³²²: “pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³⁽³²²⁾hə³¹, pi³³⁽⁵⁵⁾tat⁵⁵ja¹¹”**. Fearing that the tree might fall, Younger Sister said, ‘Elder sister, please stop cutting.’ 2. Blame, scold. **ðaak¹¹θu³²²laau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾nɛ³¹di³²²**. (He was) blamed for having collected too little firewood. 3. Sing. **di³²²ka³¹** Sing songs. **ku²⁴⁽³²²⁾di³²²ka³¹pa³³ha³³ti⁵⁵ton³²²**. I am going to sing a Buyang song.
- di³³⁽³²²⁾phwa³³** Tell lies, lie, cheat. **pi⁵⁵du³³di³³⁽³²²⁾phwa³³**. Tell no lies. OR: No cheating.

- di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ta**³¹ Tell, inform. **kə**⁵⁵ **pawŋ**⁵⁵ **di**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ta**³¹ **kən**³³ **ʔən**³³ **lap**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **qaan**³²².
She then told her younger sister to pretend to go home.
- di**³¹ **ŋi**⁴⁵ Honest. **ha**³³ **di**³¹ **ŋi**⁴⁵ Honest person. **du**³²² **θi**³²² **təan**³²² **di**³¹ **ŋi**⁴⁵. Be honest in business/trade.
- din**⁴⁵ Ant.
- diin**³³ Tip-toe. **diin**³³ **kək**³³ **ko**⁵⁵ **təaŋ**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **qaai**³²². Unable to see even by tip-toeing.
- diŋ**³¹ Pour out. **diŋ**³¹ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ Pour out water. **diŋ**³¹ **ju**¹¹. Pour out oil.
- dit**³³ Snap. **dit**³³ **paau**⁴⁵ **qə**³²² Snap one's finger.
- do**²⁴ Blanket.
- də**³²² 1. Bald. **mau**¹¹ **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **də**³²² **ja**¹¹. His father is bald. 2. Empty; vacant. **qə**³²² **də**³³⁽³²²⁾ Empty-handed. **mək**³¹ **də**³³⁽³²²⁾. Empty bamboo tube.
- dəŋ**⁴⁵ Thousand. **ti**⁵⁵ **dəŋ**⁵⁵ **məŋ**³¹ A thousand years.
- dəŋ**³³ Jump. **laai**³²² **pwan**³²², **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **pwaai**³²², **paau**⁴⁵ **qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lum**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **dəŋ**³³ **pa**³³ **ðaat**¹¹. Thinking that the rooster was dead, Father let go his hand but then the rooster suddenly jumped up.
- dəŋ**³³ **pa**³³ **ðaat**¹¹ Jump vigorously.
- dəŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ka**⁵⁵ **jək**³²² Hop. **ʔən**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **dəŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ka**⁵⁵ **jək**³²² **wa**²⁴ **ma**⁰ **qən**³²². His younger brother was hopping in front.
- dək**⁵⁵ Fernleaf hedge bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex var. nana*). Also as **mai**³³ **dək**⁵⁵.
- dək**⁴⁵ Sweep (the floor). **dək**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² Sweep the floor. **dək**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² **kaan**³²² **təiŋ**³²².
Do some spring cleaning in preparation for the New Year's Day celebration.
- dək**³³ Sugarcane. **lu**¹¹ **gaŋ**³³ **dək**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **ŋu**³³. The sugarcane won't be sweet if the soil is not fertile.
- dək**³³ Itchy; feel itchy. **də**³³ **maat**³¹ **jau**³³ **dək**³³ **jau**³³ **ði**¹¹. Feel both itchy and sore with the ulcer.
- du**³³ 1 Ash. **ðak**¹¹ **du**³³ **pəŋ**⁴⁵ **man**³¹ **tə**⁴⁵. Bake sweet potato in hot ash.
- du**³³ **lək**³³ Lime.
- du**³³ **ŋwan**³¹ Charcoal.
- du**³³ **ŋək**⁵⁵ Continuously, keep V-ing. **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵ **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵, **du**³³ **ŋək**⁵⁵, **naak**¹¹ **kən**³³ **ʔən**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **jha**⁴⁵ **khu**⁴⁵ **ðan**³³ **ja**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **pjaŋ**³²². He/she kept cutting so that her/his younger sister would throw down all her money.
- du**³³ 2 We, us. **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **du**³³ We Buyang.
- du**³²² 1. Do, perform. 2. Become; be; work as. 3. Fix. **du**³²² **du**³³ **hə**³³. Do the right thing. **du**³²² **du**³³ **ʔai**³²². Do well, do a good job. **du**³²² **hə**³³. Do it well. (See compounds below.)
- du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **laak**⁵⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **qə**³²² Do finger guessing – a kind of game during a festival or wedding banquet in which two players compete with one another through finger guessing. The loser will have to drink. **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **laak**⁵⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **qə**³²² **ðup**¹¹ **ðup**¹¹. They were doing finger-guessing.
- du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lu**³²²⁽³¹⁾ Warm. **whan**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lu**³²²⁽³¹⁾, **ha**³³ **pja**¹¹ **tu**³²² **wa**²⁴ **du**³²² **wa**³³! It's warm today. Let's go plough the field.
- du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ðem**³¹ Warm. **naan**³³ **tu**³²² **du**³³ **ðem**³¹ **du**³³ **ðəŋ**⁴⁵ **lu**¹¹. We work in the field in March as the weather turns warm.

- du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ḍuauŋ**²⁴ Follow. **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ḍuauŋ**²⁴ **pa**³³ **wa**²⁴ **dam**³³ **wa**³³. Follow father to transplant rice seedlings.
- du**³²² **bḥai**³³ Have sexual intercourse, copulate.
- du**³²² **ka**¹¹ **də**³³⁽³²²⁾ **qu**³³ Stubborn, inflexible.
- du**³²² **lam**⁴⁵ Steal, theft. **ʔon**³³ **pa**³³ **waau**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **lam**⁴⁵ **ŋe**³¹ **wa**⁴⁵. His younger brother was arrested for theft.
- du**³²² **lɔŋ**³¹ Dance. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **lɔŋ**³¹ **khau**³³ **ti**⁵⁵ **maan**³³ **wi**³³. They danced till midnight.
- du**³²² **lu**¹¹ Cultivate upland field. **naan**³²² **wat**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³²² **du**³²² **lu**¹¹. We will plough upland field in October.
- du**³²² **laau**⁴⁵ Hunt, go hunting. **tein**³³ **ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **du**³²² **laau**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **ʔaau**⁴⁵. It's hard to catch any game nowadays when one goes hunting.
- du**³²² **mau**¹¹ **daŋ**³³ Come up with an idea, find a solution (to solve a problem).
ha³³ **pja**¹¹ **cam**³¹ **du**³²² **mau**¹¹ **daŋ**³³ Let's sit down and put our brains together (to solve the problem).
- du**³²² **mjaan**³¹ Work (v.). **kə**⁵⁵ **jha**²⁴ **ku**³²² **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹. He helps me with my work.
- du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ How. **du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**³²² **laau**⁴⁵ **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **θaai**⁴⁵ **θa**³¹. We had no idea how to hunt.
- du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**³²² How, what to do, whatever (way). **du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**³²² **kə**⁵⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **wen**³³. Whatever way, he simply refused (to do).
- du**³²² **na**³¹ Angry. **kən**³³ **ʔon**³³ **du**³²² **na**³¹, **pi**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **ŋa**²⁴. Younger sister was angry, and refused to eat.
- du**³²² **pjaau**³²² Wrong (v.), betray, let (someone) down, (of a couple) be disloyal to (the other). **waau**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **pjaau**³²² **ja**¹¹. Her husband has betrayed her.
- du**³²² **qaau**³²² Cure, treat, practice medicine. **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **θaai**⁴⁵ **du**³²² **qaau**³²². His father is capable of curing people of their illnesses.
- du**³²² **ɛi**³²² Act (in a play), play a role.
- du**³²² **θai**³¹ Judge, make a court decision; handle a case.
whan³³ **ḍam**⁵⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **nan**³¹ **du**³²² **θai**³¹. He is still working on a case on public holidays.
- du**³²² **θi**³²² **ʔan**³²² Do business, engaged in trade. **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **θi**³²² **ʔan**³²² **ʔan**³²² **ma**⁵⁵ **lu**³²². His father is a wealthy businessman. (OR: His father has made a lot of money from his business.)
- du**³²² **θin**³²² 1. Distribute. **du**³²² **θin**³²² **ʔa**³³ **ho**³³. Distribute things. 2. Divide, split.
- du**³²² **wa**³³ Cultivate rice fields. **ʔu**²⁴ **ni**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **wa**³³. Rice fields need to be cultivated during this season.
- du**³²² **wa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **la**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **li**³³ Make beds for rice-seedlings.
- du**³²² **waan**⁴⁵ Take turns. **puŋ**⁵⁵ **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θaan**²⁴ **pwi**³²² **na**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **waan**⁴⁵ **kan**³³ **kut**¹¹, **ḍaak**¹¹ **ʔep**³¹ **ḍaap**¹¹ **ga**⁴⁵ **pwi**³²². They took turns to plane the timber by the fireplace and build up the fire by adding more timber flakes.

- du**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ni**⁵⁵ This way, in this manner; like this. **du**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ni**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **ðaan**³¹. (We/you) won't be able to harvest any crops if we/you work like this.
- du**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **nə**⁵⁵ That way, in that manner. **du**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **nə**⁵⁵ **təau**¹¹ **du**³³ **ja**¹¹. That will do.
- du**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ðan**³³ Kick with the heel or the hind leg(s). **kə**⁵⁵ **nə**³¹ **də**³²² **ŋa**¹¹ **nə**⁵⁵ **du**³¹ **ðan**³³. He was kicked by the horse.
- du**³¹ **ði**⁴⁵ A kind of herb, used as vegetables.
- du**³³ 1. Obtain, acquire, get. **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **də**²⁴ **nau**⁴⁵. How much (did you) get? 2. Verb complement marker, linking a verbal complement. **maau**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tin**⁴⁵ **li**²⁴ **du**³³ **na**³³⁽³²²⁾ Put on a lot of clothes (lit. put on clothes – COMP – thick). 3. Verb complement denoting possibility or ability; be able to, capable (of). **paau**³³ **ðaan**³¹ **ni**⁵⁵ **kan**³²² **qui**⁴⁵ **ja**¹¹, **ku**³²² **bfiu**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³. This bag of grain is too heavy. I cannot lift it.
- du**³³ **ŋi**³³ (Enigmatic) Ear (lit. '(something that is) capable of hearing').
- du**³³ **khau**³³ Obtain, receive, earn. **ku**³²² **ti**⁵⁵ **naan**³³ **du**³³ **khau**³³ **θa**³²² **qan**³²² **ma**⁵⁵ **lu**³²². I earn two hundred dollars a month.
- du**³³ **lim**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ (Enigmatic) Mouth (lit. '(something that) can speak').
- du**³³ **naan**¹¹ (Enigmatic) Tooth (lit. '(something that) can chew').
- du**³³ **qaai**³²² (Enigmatic) Eye (lit. '(something that) can see').
- du**³³ **ði**³³ (Enigmatic) Thought (lit. '(something that) can think').
- du**³³ **ði**¹¹ Hurt, wound, injure. **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **ði**¹¹, **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **phan**³³ **ja**¹¹. His uncle was injured and unable to work.

dfi

dfia³³ Nine.

dfian³³ 1. Mucus from the nose. 2. A kind of insect living by a river (which looks like a centipede). 3. Swamp.

dfian³³ **da**³¹ Swamp.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵ Pull, drag, lead. **dfiaŋ**⁴⁵ **ŋu**³³ **wa**²⁴ **ku**⁴⁵ **gfiŋ**⁴⁵ **pwaai**³²². Lead the buffalo(s) to the hill to herd.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵ **ʔək**³³⁽³¹⁾ Drag out, pull out. **də**³²² **pə**³¹ **dfiaŋ**⁴⁵ **ək**³³⁽³¹⁾ **kŋ**³¹ **la**³³. The ox was dragged out of the pen.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵ **ði**¹¹ Stretch.

dfiaŋ³³ Catch (fish). **dfiaŋ**³³ **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **pja**³²² **ʔək**³³ **ku**⁴⁵ **khə**⁴⁵. Catch fish from the pond.

dfiaŋ³³ **ŋat**³³ (Of taste, smell) pungent, strong. **pwak**⁵⁵ **ŋa**²⁴ **ni**⁵⁵ **dfiaŋ**³³ **ŋat**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **ka**⁵⁵ **naŋ**³¹. This bundle of flowers has a very pungent smell.

dfiaaŋ⁴⁵ Under, beneath. **dfiaaŋ**⁴⁵ **ðə**³¹ Under the quilt.

dfiaaŋ⁴⁵ **ʔŋ**⁴⁵ Under water, in river bed. **dfiaaŋ**⁴⁵ **ʔŋ**⁴⁵ **ʔan**³²² **wa**³¹. There are soft-shelled turtles deep in the river.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵**kək**³³ Palm of the foot, sole.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵**θəŋ**³²² Winter. **dfiaŋ**⁴⁵**θəŋ**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**nəŋ**³¹**ni**³¹. It doesn't snow here in winter.

dfiaŋ⁴⁵**taai**³¹ Armpit.

dfiam⁴⁵ 1. Think about, think fondly of, cherish the memory of. 2. Love, like, look after. **pa**³³**ku**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ja**¹¹**lan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**dam**⁴⁵**laak**¹¹. My father doesn't care about the children after he has got a new wife.

dfiam³³ (A) braid. **θi**³²²**dfiam**³³ To braid. Also as **dfiam**³³**mi**³¹.

dfiam³³**mi**³¹ Braid.

dfian³³ Mucus from the nose.

dfiat³³ Jog, jogging. **lən**³³**lak**⁵⁵**ku**³²²**ðawəŋ**²⁴**kə**⁵⁵**dfiat**³³**ða**³¹. I jogged all the way back with him last night.

dfək⁵⁵ Hold something with the front part of one's jacket.

ʔən³³**pa**³³**waau**³³**dfək**⁵⁵**ti**⁵⁵ **qu**⁴⁵**maak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **bu**¹¹. Younger brother held some oranges with the front of his jacket.

f

faan³³ Ten thousand. **θa**³²²**faak**³³**nam**³¹**dəŋ**⁴⁵**kən**³³**ha**³³ Twenty-six thousand people.

faaŋ³²²**da**³²²**wfia**³³ Joist for joining the principal post and second post

faaŋ³²²**kək**³³ Joist for joining the posts above the ground

faaŋ³²²**ðaŋ**³²² Principal joist joining five posts.

fat⁵⁵ See **bat**⁵⁵.

fən³³ 1 A share, measure for shares. **ti**⁵⁵**fən**³³**na**²⁴ A serve of food.

fən³³ 2 Cent, a unit of currency. **ti**⁵⁵**fən**³³ One cent.

fu³²² Preserve (meat) **nəu**³¹**fu**³²²**ʔaau**⁴⁵**naak**¹¹**naau**⁴⁵**tau**³²² Preserve meat with salt.

fui³¹**jaau**³³ Lace. Also as **θaan**²⁴**jaau**³³.

fun³³ Measure for letters. **ti**⁵⁵**fun**³³**θin**³²² A letter.

fuk⁵⁵**faau**⁴⁵ Bubble.

g

ga⁴⁵ 1. Put, apply. **te**⁴⁵**na**²⁴**dap**⁵⁵**ga**⁴⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵. Forget to put water in while cooking rice.
2. Water, irrigate. **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**ga**⁴⁵ Water, irrigate.

ga⁴⁵**naan**³²² (Of woman) in confinement after giving birth. **mai**²⁴**pi**³²² **kə**⁵⁵**tein**³³
ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ga**⁴⁵**naan**³²². Her daughter-in-law is in confinement.

ga⁴⁵**pwi**³²² Build up a fire.

ga⁴⁵**qaau**³²² To poison, put poison in, apply poison to. **kə**⁵⁵**ga**⁴⁵**qaau**³²²**naak**¹¹
mu³¹**peŋ**³²²**pwan**³²². He killed other people's pigs with poison.

- ga**⁴⁵**tei**³³ Apply fertilizer. **ḍoŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³**ga**⁴⁵**tei**³³. Apply fertiliser to the field.
- ga**¹¹ Village. **ga**¹¹**ha**³³ Buyang village.
- gaai**³³ 1 Red bean.
- gaai**³³ 2 Reinforce (the dike of a field). **gaai**³³**te**¹¹**wa**³³**pjaan**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**dam**³³**wa**³³. Reinforce the dike of the field before planting rice seedlings.
- gaai**³²² Tree branch. **bwaak**³³**gaai**³²²**du**³²²**θu**³²². Cut down the branches of a tree for firewood.
- gaai**³¹**gi**⁵⁵ Carefully, conscientiously. **du**³²²**tə**³³**kə**⁵⁵**he**³³⁽³¹⁾**ḍi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**gaai**³³⁽³¹⁾**gi**⁵⁵. One should think carefully before one acts.
- gaak**³³ (Of animal) scratch (with the claws). **laak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**ŋe**³¹**ma**³¹**gaak**³³. The child was scratched by a dog.
- gan**¹¹ Frozen, freeze. **qe**³²²**gan**¹¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³. (I/he) was unable to work because my/his hands were frozen with cold.
- gaan**³³ 1. Skinny; emaciated. **gaan**³³**qau**⁴⁵. Very skinny. 2. Barren (land), infertile. **lu**¹¹**gaan**³³. Barren land.
- gaan**³³**gun**⁴⁵ Toad.
- gaan**³¹ 1 Cooking pot, frying pan. **jo**³³**gaan**³¹**te**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**tə**³³. Put a cooking pot underneath to catch (water, etc.).
- gaan**³¹**li**⁴⁵ Frying pan.
- gaan**³¹**qoŋ**³²² Big cooking pot.
- gaan**³¹ 2 Healthy, strong, fit. **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**pja**¹¹**ḍan**³³**gaan**³¹. Eating more rice will make you fit.
- gaan**³¹**gaan**³¹ Very strong, very healthy, fit. **ḍan**³³**gaan**³¹**gaan**³¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹**tu**³¹. A strong and healthy body will enable one to work hard.
- gap**¹¹ 1. Cover (the mouth) with hand. **gap**¹¹**mam**³¹**num**³²²**ḍu**³³. To smile by covering one's mouth with the hand. 2. Seize, catch. **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
- laak**¹¹**gap**¹¹**qai**³³⁽³²²⁾**noŋ**³¹**mo**⁴⁵**ŋa**³²²**pa**³³**θau**³³. Father and son had fun catching chickens.
- gaap**³³ 1. Length span between the thumb and pointing finger 2. A measure of length span from the thumb to pointing finger. **ti**⁵⁵**gaap**³³ A length of this.
- gaat**³³ Pepper.
- gaat**¹¹ 1. Stride, step over. **gaat**¹¹**θa**³²²**gaat**¹¹**tau**¹¹**khau**³³**ja**¹¹. Reach by making two big steps. 2. A step, measure for steps. **ti**⁵⁵**gaat**¹¹ One step.
- gau**²⁴ Spider. **jha**⁴⁵**də**³²²**gau**²⁴**noŋ**³¹**naak**¹¹**ʔan**³²²**qaan**³²²**ta**³³. Take the spider home and let it stay in the house.
- gaau**⁴⁵ Hang down. **maak**³³**gaau**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹. The tree was heavy with fruit.
- geŋ**⁴⁵**go**³²² Hook.
- ge**⁴⁵ 1. Claw. 2. Hoof. 3. Trace of an animal or human foot step.
- ḍuauŋ**²⁴**ge**⁴⁵**wa**²⁴**we**¹¹. Search by following the traces.
- ge**⁴⁵**kək**³³ Trace (of a foot step). **we**¹¹**qam**²⁴**ka**¹¹**ge**⁴⁵**kək**³³**ḍa**³¹**noŋ**³¹. Found traces of reverse foot steps only.
- ge**⁴⁵**ma**³¹ Claw of a dog.
- ge**⁴⁵**mu**³²² A kind of herb, eaten as vegetables.

- ge⁴⁵mwi³¹** Cat paw.
ge⁴⁵nok¹¹ Bird foot.
ge⁴⁵qai³²² Chicken foot.
ge⁴⁵ḍaat¹¹ Crab. **nəŋ³¹wa³³wa⁴⁵ge⁴⁵ḍaat¹¹**. Go catch crab in the field.
ge³³gi³³ 1. Settle down, stop. **kə⁵⁵wa²⁴khau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾qaan³²²pəŋ³²²ge³³gi³³**. She went to settle down in another family. 2. Clear; be aware of. **pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ṭaai⁵⁵ṭa³¹pjaan³³ge³³gi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**. Do not have a clue. OR: Have no idea (of what is going on).
ge³²² (Do) properly; (done) nicely. **cam³¹mek³³kat⁵⁵jhu³³du³²²pi⁵⁵ge³²²nə⁵⁵nəŋ³¹**. Go and get the pillar that hasn't been done properly.
geŋ⁴⁵ Thin and small; of slight build; of small statue. **laak¹¹pa³³waa³³kə⁵⁵geŋ⁴⁵muut³¹, du³²²mjaan³¹pi⁵⁵tu¹¹**. His son is so thin and small that he is unable to do hard work.
geŋ⁴⁵ṭun³³ Fish hook.
geŋ³³kan³³ Cross, join. **ṭa³²²ya³³ṭəŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²ṭan³²²ṭəŋ³³ni⁵⁵geŋ³³kan³³**. The two rivers join here.
gi³²² Pangolin. **ṭu²⁴jha³²²khu⁴⁵gfiŋ⁴⁵gi³²²pja¹¹**. There used to be a lot of pangolins in the mountains.
go¹¹ Sickle.
gə⁴⁵ Shell fish, snail. **ṭu²⁴ni⁵⁵gə⁴⁵pi⁵⁵pja¹¹la³³**. Snails are hard to come by these days.
gə⁴⁵gfiŋ³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ Snail. **gə⁴⁵gfiŋ³³⁽⁴⁵⁾whi³²²pi⁵⁵mōi⁴⁵**. Snails move slowly.
gə³³ Bend. **gə³³wan³¹** Bend bamboo.
gə³¹ 1 Crooked, winding. **ya³³ṭəŋ⁴⁵ni⁵⁵gə³¹pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵nəŋ³¹**. This river is winding.
gə³¹ 2 Mountain pass; river bay.
gu⁴⁵ Classifier for flowers. **ti⁵⁵gu⁴⁵ṭa²⁴wa³²²** A flower.
guaan²⁴ Classifier for things in rolls (such as ropes), roll. **ti⁵⁵guaan²⁴jhu²⁴**. A roll of rope.

gw

- gwan³²²** Curly (tail). **də³²²ma³¹ni⁵⁵jat⁵⁵gwan³³**. The dog has a curly tail.
gwe³²² Lame, crippled **ṭaai³²²kə⁵⁵kək³³gwe³²², wa²⁴pi⁵⁵mōi⁴⁵**. Grandpa was crippled and unable to walk fast.

gf

- gfia⁴⁵** Light (weight). **mek³³ni⁵⁵kan³²², naak¹¹mə³¹jha⁴⁵**. This load is lighter. (I/we'll) let you carry it.

- gfi⁴⁵pa⁵⁵jeŋ³³** Very light. **pa³³ku³²²ðek⁴⁵ʔan³³**, **mek³³ho³³gfi⁴⁵pa⁵⁵jeŋ³³**. My father is very strong. He carries a heavy load as if it were very light.
- gfi³³** 1. Dried. **də³²²maak³³ni⁵⁵gfi³³ja¹¹**. The fruit is dried. 2. Thirsty, de-hydrated. **jau³³gfi³³jau³³bwaai³³** Thirsty and hungry.
- gfi³²²** Ditch; water channel.
- gfi³³am³³** Vegetable garden.
- gfi⁴⁵au⁴⁵** 1. Scoop up with both hands cupped. **gfi⁴⁵au⁴⁵ʔəŋ⁴⁵ðam⁴⁵** Scoop up water to drink. 2. A scoop (of water, grain, etc). **ti⁵⁵gfi⁴⁵au⁴⁵ʔəŋ⁴⁵** A scoop of water.
- gfi³³au³³** A kind of basket for carrying manure, soil and so on.
- gfi⁴⁵** 1. Broken, shabby. **ða¹¹ti³³qhaai⁴⁵gfi⁴⁵ni⁵⁵naak¹¹ku³²²**. Give me this pair of broken shoes. 2. Tear (apart/up), break. **gfi⁴⁵wat³³** Tear up a piece of paper.
- gfi⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ðwaan³³** Broken, shabby. **qaan³²²ha³³na⁵⁵ʔə⁵⁵ʔha³²²muut³¹**, **maau³²²tin⁴⁵gfi⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ðwaan³³**. That family was very poor. Everyone in the family was wearing shabby clothes.
- gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵** 1. Hill, mountain. **gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵whəŋ³³** High mountains. 2. Island.
- gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵ʔan⁴⁵** Earth mountains.
- gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵bə³²²bet³³** Hills, hill land, hilly area.
- gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵daan³³** Rocky mountains. **ða²⁴na⁵⁵gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵daan³³pja¹¹**, **du³²²lu¹¹wa³³pi⁵⁵du³³**. There are mostly rocky mountains in that area, therefore it is difficult to open up fields.
- gfi⁴⁵əŋ⁴⁵ta⁵⁵ten⁴⁵ʔəŋ⁴⁵** Island.
- gfi⁴⁵uaai³³** Have a part missing; chipped. **də³²²ti¹¹ni⁵⁵gfi⁴⁵uaai³³ja¹¹**. The bowl was chipped.
- gfi⁴⁵wa⁴⁵** 1. Iron pot/wok. **taau³²²gfi⁴⁵wa⁴⁵te⁴⁵na²⁴kaan³²²khi⁴⁵**. Rice tastes nicer if cooked in an iron pot. 2. A bucket for holding indigo; a jar for dyeing.
- ða¹¹jaau³³ʔan³²²ghu⁴⁵**. Dye cloth in the dyeing jar.
- gfi³³wa³³** Spring onion. **khu⁴⁵gfi⁴⁵am³³tam⁴⁵gfi³³wa³³**, **ʔə²⁴na⁵⁵⁽³³⁾kaan³²²lum⁴⁵wa²⁴ða¹¹**. There are spring onions in the garden. Go and pick some whenever you want.

Y

- ya³³** Classifier for rivers and streams. **θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾moi³¹ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵ya³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²**. There is a river by the village.
- ya³²²ðəŋ³²²** (Enigmatic) Barking deer.
- yai³³** 1. Ride (a horse). **ŋa¹¹ʔə³³kə⁵⁵pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵yai³³?** What type of horses cannot be ridden? 2. Sit. **yai³³jaam¹¹** Sit on a stool/chair.
- yaai³³** Classifier for rooms, houses (used for more than two). **θa³²²yaai³³qaan³²²**. Two rooms/houses.
- yaak³³** Generic term for mushroom and edible fungus.
- yaak³³jə⁴⁵kan⁴⁵** A kind of fungus, used as medicine.

- yaak**³³ **jhu**³³ **jhi**³³ A kind of mushroom.
yaak³³ **ɬa**³²² A kind of edible fungus.
yaan²⁴ **θaan**²⁴ Rim (of a wheel).
yat³³ Bite, gnaw. **ðɔ**³¹ **ne**³¹ **boi**¹¹ **yat**³³ The rat made holes in the quilt. (OR: The quilt has holes from rat bites.)
ɣɔ⁵⁵ Element in the compound **ka**⁰ **ɣɔ**⁵⁵ **ma**⁵⁵ 'shoulder'.

𑜋

- ka**³³ Bamboo pipe for transporting water between fields.
ka³³ Alcohol. **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **ðəm**⁴⁵ **ka**³³ **pja**¹¹ **lum**⁴⁵ **mi**³³. His father gets drunk whenever he has too much alcohol.
ka³³ **ɽi**³³ Rice wine.
ka³³ **ðan**³¹ Beer.
ka³³ **ðɔŋ**³³⁽³¹⁾ **taai**³²² Liquor made of sweet corn.
ka¹¹ Leg.
ka¹¹ **paau**³²² Thigh.
ka¹¹ **poŋ**¹¹ Thigh.
ka³³⁽¹¹⁾ **ŋa**¹¹ Horse leg.
ka³³⁽¹¹⁾ **ɲu**³³ Ox leg, buffalo leg.
ka³³⁽¹¹⁾ **ðu**³³ Heel.
ka¹¹ **tə**³³ **qhaai**⁴⁵ Heel.
ka¹¹ **tin**⁴⁵ Trouser leg.
kaɪ³³ Sing. **kaɪ**³³ **ka**³¹ **pa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **teu**²⁴. Sing 'The Song of the Four Seasons'.
kaɪ³³ **nok**¹¹ Adam's apple.
kaɪ³²² 1 Small knife to cut sticky rice ears with. **teu**²⁴ **ni**⁵⁵ **ha**³³ **pja**¹¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **ŋaai**³²² **taau**³²² **kaɪ**³²² **la**³³. Nowadays people don't use the small rice-cutting knives too often.
kaɪ³²² 2 (Enigmatic) Speak, talk, say. **ɕo**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **θaai**⁵⁵ **θa**³¹ **pjaan**³²² **ge**³³ **gi**⁵⁵ **teau**¹¹ **du**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **kaɪ**³³⁽³²²⁾. He talked (to her) like this (even though they) didn't know each other very well.
kaɪ³¹ Goitre.
kan³³ **ɽɔŋ**⁴⁵ Sand beach of a river. **də**³²² **wa**³¹ **na**³¹ **wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾ **kan**³³ **ɽɔŋ**⁴⁵ **hu**³³ **ta**⁵⁵ **whan**³³. Soft-shell tortoise crawl to the sand beach to bathe in the sun.
kan³²² Rice ear. **kan**³²² **ðaan**³¹ Grain ear. **kan**³²² **ðaan**³¹ **kan**³²² **du**³³ **ðaan**³¹ **pja**¹¹. Heavy grain ears produce more rice.
kaat³³ 1 Tea. **kaat**³³ **ðə**²⁴ **ni**⁵⁵ **ðam**⁴⁵ **khi**⁴⁵. The tea here tastes very nice.
kaat³³ 2 Rough, coarse; not smooth. **kut**¹¹ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² **kaat**³³ **teau**¹¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **ma**⁵⁵ **lu**³²². You won't get paid if you don't plane the timber smooth.
kap⁵⁵ Toe, nail.
kap⁵⁵ **kək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Toe.

- kap⁵⁵qe³²²** Finger nail.
- kaw³³** Visit, pay a courtesy visit. **kən³¹⁽³³⁾ ?ən³³ kə⁵⁵ pəŋ⁵⁵ wa²⁴ kaw⁵⁵ pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ taai³²²**. Her younger sister paid her elder sister a visit.
- ke³²²qu⁴⁵** Waist, back. **taau³²²taai³²²ke³²²qu⁴⁵gə³¹la³³**. Grandpa and grandma both got bent backs (from old age).
- kek³²²** (Enigmatic) Attractive, beautiful. **ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ ti³³?ən³³ pi⁴⁵pa³³ mai¹¹, ɕiaŋ³³ taŋ³³kek⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾**. There are two sisters who are quite attractive. See **jau⁴⁵**.
- kə³³** Read. **kə⁵⁵jin³³kə³³kwaŋ⁴⁵**. He stood reading.
- kə⁴⁵** Green. **ðeŋ³²²kə⁴⁵** Green leaves. **kə⁴⁵ʔak⁵⁵** Very green. **khu⁴⁵gɕaam³³ðuŋ³¹ kə⁴⁵ʔak⁵⁵**. The vegetable in the garden are very green.
- kək⁵⁵** Sleepy, drowsy. **ma⁵⁵da³²²kək⁵⁵tau¹¹ŋu¹¹**. Go to bed if you feel sleepy/drowsy.
- kək⁵⁵ŋau²⁴ŋau²⁴** The state of sleepiness/drowsiness. **la³³li²⁴ku³²²kə⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾ŋau²⁴ŋau²⁴, wa²⁴jha³²²ja¹¹**. My child is sleepy. I've got to go.
- kək³³** (Of water) to boil. **?əŋ⁴⁵kək³³ja¹¹, kaan³²²du³³ja¹¹**. The kettle is boiling. The water is now ready to drink.
- kən³³** 1. Trough. **kən³³?əŋ⁴⁵**. Water trough. **kən³³mu³¹** Pig trough. **mu³¹tauai³¹kən³³mu³¹we¹¹kaan³²²**. The pigs are pushing the trough looking for food. 2. Tub for beating grains with in harvest. **kən³²²pa³²²pjaŋ³²²⁽¹¹⁾** Tub for beating grains during harvest.
- kəŋ³³** Bamboo tube. **mai²⁴ðaan³¹qəŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ də¹¹⁽³²²⁾ kəŋ³³**. The rice plants grow as big as bamboo tube.
- kəŋ³²²** Business counter.
- kət³³** Weave. **pəŋ⁵⁵tau¹¹ði⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, ja⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ taŋ³²² nəŋ³¹kət³³kan³³du¹¹⁽³²²⁾ qhaai⁴⁵**. (She) was then thinking of making shoes with rice straws.
- ku⁴⁵** 1 Scoop, ladle up. **ku⁴⁵?i³³** Scoop up rice. **ku⁴⁵?əŋ⁴⁵ðam⁴⁵** Scoop water to drink.
- ku⁴⁵** 2 (Of fruit trees) bear many fruits; have bumper harvest; (or resources) plentiful, having a lot of supplies. **kui³³ta³³ho³³qaan³²²pəŋ³²²wa²⁴ba³¹qaan³²², naak¹¹ku⁴⁵pjaŋ³³əaw³³**. (He) borrowed things from others to display in his house in order to make himself look rich.
- ku³³** 1 Bowl. **kaan³²²əa³²²ku³³(ti¹¹) po¹¹**. Eat two more bowls (of rice).
- ku³³** 2 Droop (one's head), lower one's head. **ku³³mau¹¹?ək³¹ wa²⁴**. (He) walked out with one's head drooped.
- ku³³mau³¹jau³¹** Look down (from above). Also as **ku³³mau¹¹taŋ⁴⁵**.
- ku³³mau¹¹taŋ⁴⁵** Look down (from above).
- ku³³qa⁰daak³³** Jacquard loom (of a weaver)
- ku³³qu⁴⁵** Bend one's back. **kə⁵⁵ku³³qu⁴⁵kə³³ta³³ho³³**. He bent over to pick up something.
- ku³²²** Horn; sharp-pointed objects. **də³²²taŋ²⁴pi⁵⁵?an³²² ku³²²**. Elephants have no horns.
- ku³²²mi¹¹** Goat horn.
- ku³²²ŋu³³** Buffalo horn. **taau³²²ku³²²ŋu³³du³²²ði³³**. Make combs out of buffalo horn.

ku³¹nau²⁴ Elbow. **ku³¹nau^{55 (24)}dan¹¹⁽³²²⁾**. Hit with the elbow, bump (into). **kə⁵⁵ku³¹nau⁵⁵⁽²⁴⁾dan¹¹⁽³²²⁾ha³³pi⁵⁵hə³³**. It was wrong for him to hit/strike people with his elbow.

ku³³a 1. A Y-shaped object, fork. 2. A Y-shaped support or frame.

ku³³mau³²² Crotch; Junction.

ku³²² 1. Lend, let. 2. Borrow. **ka³³laai⁴⁵ku³³tə³³ho³³qaan³²²pəŋ³²²wa²⁴ba³¹qaan³²², naak¹¹ku⁴⁵pjaŋ³³θau³³**. It turned out that he borrowed things from other people to display in his home to make himself look wealthy.

ku³²²juŋ³¹ Borrow. **də³²²mwa²⁴ni⁵⁵ku³²²ku³²²juŋ³¹θa³²²whan³³ja¹¹**. May I borrow the knife for two days?

ku³³ Strabismus; look sideways. **laak¹¹pa³³mai¹¹kə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²ku³³**. His daughter has strabismus.

h

ha⁴⁵ Spicy, hot. **hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵wen³³kaan³²²θuŋ³¹ha⁴⁵**. They like to eat spicy food.

ha⁴⁵maan³¹ Hot chilly. **qaan³²²ku³²²kən³³kən³³kaan³²²ha⁴⁵maan³¹du³³**.

Everyone in my family eats spicy food.

ha³³ 1 1. Person, people, human beings. 2. Pronominal or noun prefix for human beings.

ha³³du³²²laau⁴⁵ Hunter.

ha³³gap¹¹du³³ Captive.

ha³³pa³³du³³⁽³²²⁾ði³¹ Soldier.

ha³³pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾θu³¹kan³³ Stranger.

ha³³pja¹¹ Everybody, all. **taŋ³³hə⁴⁵ha³³pja¹¹ŋi⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**. Everybody listened together.

ha³³pja¹¹tu³²² All, everyone. **ha³³pja¹¹tu³²²cam³¹θam⁴⁵ka³³**. All drank together.

ha³³qu³³ Self, by oneself. **ku³²²ha³³qu³³di³²²ka³¹, hə⁴⁵mə³¹ŋi³³**. I will sing on my own. You listen.

ha³³təi²⁴du³²² Free person.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾du³²²waan³²² Tailor.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾jau³¹ʔəŋ⁴⁵wa³³ Personnel in charge of irrigation. **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾jau³¹ʔəŋ⁴⁵wa³³whan³³whan³³wa²⁴jau³¹ʔəŋ⁴⁵wa³³**. The irrigation officer goes to the field for inspection every day.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾kəŋ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ku³²² We, us.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾liŋ²⁴ʔəŋ⁴⁵qa³³ Personnel in charge of irrigation, irrigation officer.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pja¹¹ Everyone, the crowd. **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pja¹¹cam³¹wa²⁴**. Everyone went together.

ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pwaai³²²ŋu³³ Cattle herder.

- ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **θau**³³ **laak**⁵⁵ **lim**³¹ Go-between. **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **θau**³³ **laak**⁵⁵ **likm**³¹ **waan**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² **di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ta**³¹ **pa**³³ **mai**¹¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **wen**³³ **la**³³. The go-between entered the room, declaring that the girl was unwilling to accept the proposal.
- ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **θi**³²² **tʃan**³²² Businessman.
- ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³²² We, us. **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **waan**⁴⁵ **tʃhu**³³, **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³²² **pi**⁵⁵ **wa**²⁴. They are going to the market. We are not.
- ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**¹¹ Bad people, enemy.
- ha**³³ **2** Discourse particle for making a statement. **ŋu**³³ **maan**³¹ **waan**⁴⁵ **moi**³¹ **ha**³³. A stranger has arrived at the village.
- ha**³³ **3** Open (the mouth). **ha**³³ **mam**³¹. Open the mouth.
- haai**⁴⁵ **1** Blow. **haai**⁴⁵ **nək**⁵⁵ **nə**⁴⁵. Blow away dust, dust.
- haai**⁴⁵ **ðe**³³ **ðe**³³ Blow. **hem**³³ **pjaak**¹¹ **wun**³¹ **haai**⁴⁵ **ðe**³³ **ðe**³³, **ma**³¹ **he**¹¹ **wau**⁵⁵ **wau**⁵⁵. The wind was blowing hard at dawn; dogs were barking.
- haai**⁴⁵ **2** Urn, big jar. (Some pronounce it as **hfaai**⁴⁵.)
- haai**³³ **1** Still, else. **haai**³³ **wa**²⁴ **khau**³³ **tau**⁵⁵ **ɕu**³¹ **ja**¹¹. Where else are we going? (Some pronounce it as **hfaai**³³.)
- haai**³³ **2** Often. **kə**⁵⁵ **haai**³³ **nə**³¹ **qaan**³²² **ku**³²². He often comes to my house.
- pa**³³ **taai**³²² **haai**³³ **θau**³¹ **ʔən**³³. The elder brother often beats the younger brother.
- haai**³³ ... **haai**³³ ... **1**. Still, keep doing, continuously. **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵ **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵. Keep on cutting. **2**. The more...the more... **haai**³³ **ði**³³ **haai**³³ **tʃe**⁴⁵. The longer you cook, the redder it becomes.
- haak**³³ The Han nationality.
- han**³³ Pungent. (Some pronounce it as **hfan**³³.)
- tʃhaau**⁴⁵ **ha**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹ **han**³³ **muut**³¹ **ja**¹¹. The fried hot chilly gave off pungent smell.
- haan**⁴⁵ **1** Jackal dog; fox.
- haan**⁴⁵ **2** Heavenly dog (a legendary animal that is believed to be capable of eating up the sun and the moon). Also as **ŋaan**⁴⁵.
- haan**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ke**⁵⁵ Lunar ellipse (lit. the dog eats the moon').
- haan**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **ta**⁵⁵ **whan**³³ Solar ellipse (lit. the dog eats the sun).
- haan**³³ Reply, answer. (Some speakers pronounce it as **hfaan**³³.) **keŋ**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **haan**³³, **mə**³¹ **ðaat**¹¹? You simply refused to answer my call. Are you deaf?
- haan**²⁴ Mountain tortoise.
- hap**³³ Urn, jar.
- haap**³³ Blow (a horn), play wind instrument. **haap**³³ **tʃhiau**³¹. Play the flute. (Some pronounce it as **hfaap**³³.)
- haap**¹¹ **pwi**³²² Match (for lighting fire).
- hau**³¹ **ðu**²⁴ A kind of wild grain, used for making porridge.
- haau**³¹ Unit of currency, ten cents. **ti**⁵⁵ **haau**³¹ **ɕen**⁴⁵. Ten cents.
- hem**³³ **pjaak**¹¹ Dawn.
- he**³³ **dan**⁴⁵ Plump, fat, meaty. **mu**³¹ **he**³³ **dan**⁴⁵, **qai**³²² **dek**³³ **ðai**³¹, **ha**³³ **pja**¹¹ **mɔ**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹. Pigs are fat, chickens are plentiful. Everyone is happy celebrating the Yin Day Festival.

- hɛ³³dek⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Full. **ðaan³¹qaau⁴⁵qaan³²²ɕaan³²²hɛ³³dek⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**. The barn is full with grain from the bumper harvest.
- hɛ³²²** (If)... then... **du³²²naak¹¹wai³¹ti⁵⁵kat⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²hɛ³²²ka¹¹du³³θɔŋ⁴⁵**. If you damage a piece of timber, then you'll have to pay for it.
- hɛ¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵** (Onomatopoeia) the barking of a dog. **du³³⁽³²²⁾ðauwŋ²⁴bau²⁴jat⁵⁵gwan³³, hɛ¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵ 'hɛ¹¹ wau⁵⁵ wau⁵⁵'**. Imitate the dog barking 'hɛ¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵'.
- hə³¹** Discourse particle for calling attention. **kən³³ʔən⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ pja³²² ma⁵⁵ti³³nu⁴⁵, puŋ⁴⁵di³²²: "pa⁵⁵taai³³hə³¹, pi³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ tat⁵⁵ja¹¹"**. Fearing that the tree might fall, younger sister said: "Elder sister, please stop cutting."
- həŋ³³** Deer.
- həŋ²⁴** Echo. **də³²²qaan³²²ni⁵⁵ʔan³²²həŋ²⁴**. The house echoes.
- hi³³ni⁵⁵** At the moment, right now, currently. **hi³³ni⁵⁵ku³²² pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²qaan³²²**. I am not home at the moment.
- ho⁵⁵** Already. **whan³³ʔaai³²²ho⁵⁵lat¹¹ja¹¹**. The auspicious day was already over.
- ho⁴⁵mo³³ mau³¹** Clothes.
- ho⁴⁵ɕiiu³²²** Pepper.
- ho³³** 1. Goods, commodity. **θi³²²ho³³** Sell things. 2. Matter. **tɕap¹¹ka⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ də¹¹⁽³²²⁾ nə⁵⁵nɔŋ³¹, moi³¹du³³tɕau¹¹haai³³ taau³²²də³²²ni⁵⁵kum¹¹ho³³**. From then on, our village has been using this for fortune-telling.
- ho³³tat⁵⁵** Knot.
- ho⁰** Sentence final particle expressing strong confirmation. **kə⁵⁵ɛk³³⁽³²²⁾ ho⁰**. She is attractive indeed.
- ho⁴⁵mo³³** Collar.
- hə⁵⁵ma⁴⁵** A kind of sesame.
- hə⁴⁵** 1. Group. 2. Head element marking plurality. **naak¹¹hə⁴⁵ʔan³²²lan³¹ði³³ðo¹¹**. Let those from behind remember (the way) easily. **hə⁴⁵loŋ¹¹nə⁵⁵ lum⁴⁵θət⁵⁵whəŋ³³**. Those plantain trees grow very tall. 2. Plural pronoun marker.
- hə⁴⁵du³³** We, us (exclusive). **hə⁴⁵du³³qaau⁴⁵ðaan³¹**. We were harvesting rice.
- hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵** They, them. **hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵kə⁵⁵ka⁴⁵pa³³phju⁴⁵**. They are Zhuang speakers.
- hə⁴⁵ku³²²** We, us (exclusive). **hə⁴⁵ku³²²kaan³²²na²⁴maan³¹**. We are having newly-harvested rice.
- hə⁴⁵mə³¹** You (plural). **laak¹¹ma³¹hə⁴⁵mə³¹** Your little dog.
- hə⁴⁵pja¹¹** We, us, everyone.
- hə⁴⁵tu³²²** We, us (inclusive). **hə⁴⁵tu³²²di³³tɕa³³maau³²²tin⁴⁵**. Let us prepare/buy some new clothes.
- hə⁴⁵tɕhu³³** You (plural).
- hə³³** Correct, fitting, compatible.
- hə³³kan³³** Get along (with each other) well; compatible.
- lan³¹θa³²²kən³³kə⁵⁵tən³²²hə³³kan³³**. The two of them get along with each other very well.

hɔ³³lin⁴⁵ Adorable, lovely. **kɔn³³la³³li²⁴ni⁵⁵kuaai³³muut³¹**, **hɔ³³lin⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵/kə⁵⁵naŋ³¹**. This child is very intelligent and adorable.

hɔ³³ci³³ Somewhat, a little bit. **ʔaai³²²hɔ³³ci³³ni⁵⁵tɔ¹¹**. Only a little bit better-off.

hɔ³¹ Slow, slowly. **mə³¹hɔ³¹di³³⁽³²²⁾hɔ³¹di³³⁽³²²⁾**. Speak slowly.

hu³¹ 1. Mill. **kai³¹hu³¹** To push the mill. 2. Mill (verb), grind. **hu³¹ðaan³¹**. Grind rice.

hui³³ Lime.

hui⁴⁵⁽³³⁾lɔk³³ Grayish white, ashen. **ku³²²ðaat¹¹də³²²maau³²²hui⁴⁵⁽³³⁾lɔk³³ni⁵⁵**. I want this greyish white jacket/garment

hum³²² Fence (off), encircle. **du³²²jaŋ³¹hum³²²gfaam³³**. Fence off the garden.

hum³²²tɔk³¹ Fence.

hun³²²qhaai⁴⁵ Shoe pattern.

huŋ³³ Wasp.

huŋ³³dit⁵⁵ŋa¹¹ A kind of big wasp, hornet.

huŋ³³laaŋ³¹ Wasp.

hu³³ 1. Warm (oneself) by the fire; dry over the fire. **hu³³pwi³²²**. Warm oneself by the fire. **hu³³ðaan³¹**. Dry rice over fire. 2. Air dry, sun dry. **hu³³maau³²²tin⁴⁵**. Air dry clothing. Some pronounce as **hfɯ³³**.

huŋ⁴⁵ Charge (forward). **huŋ⁴⁵wa²⁴jha³²²**. Charge forward. (Some pronounce as **fiuŋ⁴⁵**.)

j

ja⁵⁵wa³³tɕaŋ³²² Prison, jail.

ja³³ Able, capable. **pi⁵⁵ja³³** Cannot, may not, not allowed. **pi⁵⁵ja³³phan³³** Cannot, impossible, prohibited, not allowed.

ja¹¹ Sentence final particle expressing request, persuasion, or calling for attention. **kɔn³³ʔɔn⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pja³²²ma⁵⁵ti³³nu⁴⁵, puŋ⁴⁵di³²²**: “**pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³hə³¹, pi⁵⁵tat⁵⁵ja¹¹**.” Fearing that the tree might fall over, younger sister said, “Elder sister, stop cutting!”

ja¹¹ 1. Mother. **ja¹¹dam⁴⁵laak¹¹**. Mother cares about her children. 2. Female. 3. Prefix for female gender.

ja¹¹ʔaaŋ³²² Mother-in-law. **ja¹¹ʔaaŋ³²²whan³³ni⁵⁵ðɔŋ⁴⁵kaan³²²na²⁴**. Mother-in-law is coming for dinner tomorrow.

ja¹¹ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ A kind of spider living in water.

ja¹¹ka⁵⁵jɔ³³ A kind of insect.

ja¹¹lan³¹ Step-mother. **ja¹¹kə⁵⁵ka⁴⁵ja¹¹lan³¹**. Her mother is a step-mother.

ja¹¹laau³¹ God mother. **ja¹¹laau³¹laak¹¹ku³²²ka⁴⁵pa³³phju⁴⁵**. The god mother of my child is a Zhuang speaker.

ja¹¹li³³naan⁵⁵ Stingy, mean. **leu⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ja¹¹li³³naan⁵⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹**. His aunty is too mean.

- ja¹¹li³³naan⁴⁵** Hurry, hurried. **du³²²mjaan³¹pi⁵⁵ja³³ja¹¹li³³naan⁴⁵**. Don't rush while doing things.
- ja¹¹lin³³** Step-mother.
- ja¹¹luŋ³³** Stomach. Also as **luŋ³³**.
- ja¹¹ma³¹** Bitch, female dog.
- ja¹¹mi¹¹** Female sheep/goat.
- ja¹¹mu³¹** Female pig, sow.
- ja¹¹ṇu³³** Female buffalo.
- ja¹¹ṇa¹¹** Hare. **də³²²ja¹¹ṇa¹¹ni⁵⁵qa⁴⁵ja¹¹**. This hare is getting old.
- ja¹¹pe³¹** Female cow (already given birth to young).
- ja¹¹pwi³²²** Fire bud. **jha⁴⁵ja¹¹pwi³³⁽³²²⁾du³²²jiin³²²**. Use fire bud as incense.
- ja¹¹qai³²²** Hen.
- ja¹¹qe³²²** Thumb.
- ja¹¹waai⁴⁵** The Wolf Grandma, a legendary figure in children's stories who is said to be capable of eating children.
- ja¹¹waai⁴⁵kaan³²²ṇon⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pa³³waau³³qui⁴⁵ja¹¹**. The Wolf Grandma has already eaten younger brother.
- jaai³³** A kind of shrimp growing in the rice field.
- jak⁵⁵** Hold, grab, grip. **jak⁵⁵pin³²²mak¹¹ḍai⁴⁵kwaan⁴⁵**. Write with a brush.
- jak¹¹ 1** Hear. **jak¹¹peŋ³²²tən³²²⁽³³⁾**. I hear people say that...
- jak¹¹ 2** Angry. **jak¹¹li⁵⁵naan⁴⁵** Be angry. **pu⁵⁵qaan³³⁽³²²⁾jak¹¹li⁵⁵naan⁴⁵, lum⁴⁵pi⁵⁵du³²²wa²⁴qon³²²**. As the landlord got angry, (they/we) didn't continue with the work.
- jaak³³** (Of liquid) drip. **ju¹¹jaak³³ḍon⁴⁵**. Oil was dripping.
- jaak¹¹** (Enigmatic) Feel, have the feeling (that). **ku³²²jaak¹¹kən⁴⁵**. I'm feeling cold.
- jam³³ 1**. Tread on. **ṇu³³jam³³mai²⁴ḍaan³¹ja¹¹**. The buffalo was treading on the rice plants. **2**. Hesitate. **jam³³je³³** Hesitate, show hesitation. **kə⁵⁵du³²²ṭə³³kə⁵⁵to³³jam³³je³³**. He is always hesitating in doing things.
- jaam¹¹** Chair, stool. **yai³³jaam¹¹** Sit on a chair/stool.
- jaan³²²** Generic term for frog.
- jaan³²²tək³³** Big frog.
- jaan³²²ṭin³²²** Small frog.
- jan³³** Take aim. **jan³³də³²²hən³³ni⁵⁵**. Take aim at the deer.
- jan³²² 1**. Song. **2**. (Of birds) cry, crow. **qai³²²paau⁴⁵jan³²²** The rooster crows.
- jan³¹ 1** The Hour of the Goat.
- jan³¹ 2** Sieve; to sieve. **ḍaat¹¹jan³¹jan³¹ṇi³³**. Sieve grain (with a sieve).
- jan³¹ 3** Fence, bamboo fence.
- jan¹¹ 1** 1. Finish, done. **2**. Aspect marker indicating completion or current relevance. **khaan³²²ṭiin³²²jan¹¹hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ṭau¹¹wa²⁴jha³²²ja¹¹**. They left after performing all the sacrificial duties for the New Year. **lum⁴⁵du³³ti²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾li³¹wi³³, puŋ⁵⁵ti²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾jan¹¹**. In order to finish the job, we have to keep on whittling for the whole night. **2**. Leave aside; stop (work).
- lap¹¹nən³¹qaan³²²jan¹¹** Take it home and store it.

jaŋ¹¹ 2 Allow, permit, give way. **jaŋ¹¹kə⁵⁵du³²²ni⁵⁵ta³³ja¹¹**. Just let him do it his way.

jaaŋ⁴⁵ Sorghum.

jaaŋ³³ Pass, hand over. **ðak¹¹də³³⁽³²²⁾mwa²⁴ə⁵⁵jaaŋ³³naak¹¹ku³²²**. Pass on that knife to me. **kat⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²ŋə⁵⁵li⁴⁵qui⁴⁵**, **wa⁴⁵kat⁵⁵qəŋ³²²ni⁵⁵jaaŋ³³naak¹¹pa³³**. This piece of wood is too small. Pass on that big one to father. **jaaŋ³³naak¹¹kə⁵⁵ti¹¹kaap³¹qhan³³**. (OR: **jaaŋ³³ti¹¹kaap³¹qhan³³naak¹¹kə⁵⁵**.) Pass him a pack of cigarette (Pass a pack of cigarette to him).

jaaŋ³²² Pardon, forgive, excuse. **pi⁵⁵ja³³jaaŋ³²²kə⁵⁵**. (We) cannot forgive him.

jaaŋ³¹ Mosquito, flies and the like. **jaaŋ³¹pja¹¹ŋu¹¹pi⁵⁵phan³³**. Unable to sleep because there are too many mosquitoes.

jaaŋ³¹ga³³jiŋ³³ Black fly, buffalo gnat.

jaaŋ³¹ho³³li⁴⁵ Midge, biting midge.

jaaŋ³¹na¹¹⁽²⁴⁾qəŋ⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ Fly (insect).

jap⁵⁵ Pick. **kə⁵⁵lum⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾lɔ³¹kən⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ʔən³³na³¹wa²⁴jap³³⁽⁵⁵⁾maak³³**. She then tricked her younger sister into picking fruits.

jat⁵⁵ Wanting to go to the toilet immediately. **la³³li²⁴jhu³³jat⁵⁵to³³nit¹¹ja¹¹**. The child cried because he/she wanted to go to the toilet immediately to wee.

jat³³ Tail. **jat³³ma³¹** Dog tail. **jat³³ŋa¹¹**. Horse tail.

jat³³gwan³³ (Enigmatic) Dog (lit. tail-curlly).

jat⁴⁵⁽³³⁾le³²² (Enigmatic) Horse (lit. 'soft tail')

jat³³ma³¹tu⁴⁵ A kind of plant, whose ear looks like dog's tail.

jat³³təai³²² Mouldboard.

jat³³təak³²² Treadle (of a rice huller).

jat¹¹ Baby dragonfly, grown in rice field and becoming mature in spring.

jaat¹¹ A kind of black shrimp.

jau⁵⁵kau²⁴ Owl. **jau⁵⁵kau²⁴kaan³²²boi¹¹**. Owls eat mice/rats.

jau³³... jau³³... Both... and... **laak¹¹kə⁵⁵jau³¹⁽³³⁾whəŋ³³jau³³qəŋ³²²**. His son is both tall and strong-built. Also as **jaau¹¹**.

jau³¹ Watch, inspect, read. **pa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ja¹¹ðəŋ⁴⁵nəŋ³¹jau³¹waan¹¹⁽³²²⁾pə²⁴**. Father and mother came to inspect the sacrificial altar of the Flower Goddess (the Goddess of Birth). **jau³¹θu³³** To read (books). 2. Try... V-ing; tentative aspect marker. **θiŋ³³θiŋ³³jau³¹**. Try guessing.

jau³¹ʔəŋ⁴⁵wa³³ Inspect/check water in the rice field.

jau³¹ɛk¹¹⁽³²²⁾ Good-looking, beautiful. **də³²²mau³¹ni⁵⁵jau³¹ɛk¹¹⁽³²²⁾**. This hat is beautiful.

jaau³³ 1 Cloth. **kham³³jaau³³ba³¹taau³²²**. Weave some cloth for future use.

jaau³³ðəŋ³²² Printed cloth, patterned cloth.

jaau³³phaai³²² Crude cloth; unrefined cloth; rustic cloth, self-made cloth.

jaau³³ɕa³¹the³²² Twill, drill.

jaau³³təu³¹. Silk.

jaau³³laap¹¹ Flax; linen.

jaau³³ 2 Kidney.

jaau³³ 3 Peck. **nok**¹¹**jaau**³³**ḍḍṇ**³¹**ḍaan**³¹. Birds are pecking at the grains.

jaau³³**kan**³³ (Of birds) peck at each other. **ṭa**³²²**laak**¹¹**qai**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**jaau**³³ **kan**³³. The two chickens were pecking at each other.

jaau³²² Hoe (noun).

jaau¹¹ Again, also. **hɔ**⁴⁵**du**³³**puŋ**⁵⁵**ḍi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **whan**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **nə**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **whan**³³ **jin**¹¹, **jaau**¹¹**ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **naan**³²²**lɔk**⁵⁵. We remember it was the Yin Day, and it was also in June. Also as **jau**³³.

jau⁴⁵ Beautiful, good looking. **də**³²²**lɔk**⁴⁵**mə**³¹**jau**⁴⁵**muut**³¹. Your umbrella is beautiful. See **ɣek**³²².

jeŋ³³**qhu**³¹ Big squirrel.

jem³¹**qaan**³²² Eaves.

jet³¹ Drip, drop. **jin**³¹**ka**²⁴**mau**¹¹**qaan**³²²**jet**³¹**ḍḍṇ**⁴⁵. Rain water was dripping down from the roof.

jə³³ (Enigmatic) Excessively, too much.

ji³³**ɕun**³³ Doctor.

ji³²²**kan**³³ Discuss. **taŋ**²⁴⁽³³⁾ **hɔ**⁴⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ʔan**³²² **tə**⁵⁵ **ji**³²² **kan**³³ **du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **we**¹¹ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **du**³³, **puŋ**⁵⁵ **ḍaak**¹¹ **wi**³³ **da**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **kum**¹¹. All the people were discussing ways to find out things, and using divinatory bamboo strips for fortune-telling.

ji³¹ A hundred million.

jin³²² 1 Stand. **jin**³²² **nə**⁵⁵ **laaŋku**³²² Stand there and wait for me.

jin³²² 2 Acknowledge, admit, promise. **kə**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **jin**³²² **du**³²² **lam**⁴⁵. He didn't admit he had stolen things.

jin³¹ Rain. **jin**³¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **ko**⁵⁵ **wa**²⁴ **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹. We'll need to work even if it rains.

jin³¹ **laam**³³ **jhu**³³ Storm.

jin³¹ **mau**¹¹ **gfiŋ**⁴⁵ Shower (rain).

jiin³²² A mat for drying grains on.

jiin³²² Incense. **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **təaŋ**³¹ **kaan**³³ **nə**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **lɔŋ**³²² **tip**⁵⁵ **jiin**³²². We Buyang do not burn incense when making offerings to ancestors.

jit¹¹ Stretch, reach out. **jit**¹¹ **qɛ**³²² **tɛ**³¹ **tə**³¹⁽³³⁾. Stretch out/reach out to hold things.

jo³³ 1. Move. **jo**³³ **jaam**¹¹ **naak**¹¹ **təau**³²². Move a chair for grandma. 2. Set up.

jo³³ **gaan**³¹ **tɛ**¹¹ **tə**³³. Set up a pot underneath to catch (water, etc.).

jok¹¹ **nɔ**³¹ Grow. **laak**¹¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **mɛŋ**³¹ **ni**⁵⁵ **jok**¹¹ **nɔ**³¹ **moi**⁴⁵ **muut**³¹. His child is growing very fast this year.

joŋ¹¹ Guard against; keep ... away from... **joŋ**¹¹ **mu**³¹ **ni**⁴⁵ **nɔ**³¹ **kaan**³²² **ḍḍṇ**³⁵⁽³¹⁾ **taai**³²². Keep wild boars away from eating sweet corns.

jɔ⁴⁵ 1. Ladle. 2. Things or objects shaped like a ladle. 3. Shell fish, mussel.

jɔ⁴⁵ **kwaak**¹¹ Shell fish, mussel. **maan**³³ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ **ʔan**³²² **jɔ**⁴⁵ **kwaak**¹¹. There are mussel in the river bank.

jɔ⁴⁵ **da**³²² Quant; oar; paddle.

jɔ⁴⁵ **luŋ**³³ Key.

jɔ⁴⁵ **qan**⁴⁵ Slice (kitchen utensil).

- jɔ⁴⁵qaap³¹** Shell fish.
- jɔ⁴⁵ 2** Weigh. **jɔ⁴⁵di³³θi³²²** Weigh rice. **jɔ⁴⁵di³³θi³²²** Weigh soya bean for sale.
- jɔ³³** Mix with. **ðaa¹¹ðɛŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ taai³²²jɔ³³ʔi³³tɕu⁴⁵kaan³²²** Mix sweet corn with rice and steam them for food.
- jɔ³¹** See **jɛŋ³¹jɔ³¹**.
- jɛŋ³³jɔk⁵⁵** Rinse/clean one's mouth/teeth. **whan³³whan³³jɛŋ³³jɔk⁵⁵paw⁵⁵du³³** One is supposed to clean one's mouth every day.
- jɛŋ³²² 1** Tooth.
- jɛŋ³²²jin³³** (Enigmatic) Smile (lit. 'show teeth').
- jɛŋ³²²ma³¹** Side tooth.
- jɛŋ³²²na³³ta³²²** Front tooth.
- jɛŋ³²²ŋu³³** Molar.
- jɛŋ³²²tɕaak³²²** Mortar (for hulling rice).
- jɛŋ³²²tɕaak³²²khaaŋ³²²** Teeth of a mortar.
- jɛŋ³²²tɕhaai⁴⁵** Gold.
- jɛŋ³²² 2** Clear land (often in compound with the following).
- jɛŋ³²²lu¹¹** Clear land or uphill field (for sowing) **jɛŋ³²²lu¹¹ tam⁴⁵ðɛŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ taai³²²**. Clear land for growing sweet corn.
- jɛŋ³²²wa³³** Clear rice field. **jɛŋ³²²wa³³ja¹¹tam⁴⁵waa³³**. We can start sowing after the rice field is cleared.
- jɛŋ³¹jɔ³¹** Squat. **ku³²²jɛŋ³¹jɔ³¹ŋaai³³le³²²**. I got tired from squatting.
- jɛŋ¹¹li⁵⁵** Hard lump growing on the back of the foot or hand.
- ju¹¹** Vegetable oil.
- juŋ³¹** Use. **də³²²juuŋ¹¹ni⁵⁵mə³¹juŋ³¹pi⁵⁵juŋ³¹ ?** Are you using this table?
- juuŋ¹¹** Table. **ðaa¹¹ðɛŋ³²²qɛŋ³²²du³²²juuŋ¹¹**. Make a table out of a big leaf.
- jup¹¹** Dip (into). **jha⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ pe⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ jup¹¹ʔi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ŋaaŋ³¹**. Dip sticky rice in blood.
- jw³¹** Hold in the mouth. **ma³¹jw³¹ʔaau⁴⁵wa²⁴ja¹¹**. The dog grabbed the piece of meat and ran.

jw

- jwa³¹** Bird's snare.
- jwi³³** Point (with the finger); give direction to. **jwi³³pa³³ka⁴⁵naak¹¹ha³³pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾ θu³¹kan³³**. Lead the way for the stranger. OR: Show the way to the stranger. Also as **jhu³³**.

jh

- jha⁴⁵ 1** Fish basket.

- jha⁴⁵** 2 1. (Of a horse, etc.) carry (a load); (of people) carry a load with a shoulder pole. **jha⁴⁵laak¹¹mu³¹wa²⁴θi³²²**. Carry piglets (to the market) for sale.
mek⁴⁵⁽³³⁾kan³²²θa³²²cam³¹jha⁴⁵. The two people carried a heavy load together.
 2. Mind (children), baby-sit. **ja¹¹?aan³²²kə⁵⁵?an³²²qaan³²²jha⁴⁵la³³li³¹**. His mother-in-law is minding the her grandson at home. 3. Wear (a watch, earrings).
 4. Lead (the way), take the lead.
jha⁴⁵nə³¹ Bring along. **jha⁴⁵nə³¹naak¹¹kə⁵⁵**. Bring along for him.
jha³³ Hang, suspend. **ḍaat¹¹lək⁴⁵jha³³ṇi³³jhu³³** Hang up the rain cap on the pillar.
jha³²² 1. Front, ahead. **kə⁵⁵?an³²²jha³²²** He was in front. 2. First. **mə³¹wa²⁴jha³²²**.
 You go first. **ku³²²naak¹¹mə³¹tu³³ḍaai⁵⁵cen⁵⁵(ma⁵⁵lu³²²)jha³³⁽³²²⁾** I'll give you three dollars first.
jha²⁴ Help, assist. **jha²⁴ku³²²təim⁴⁵jau³¹** Please taste it for me.
jha¹¹ 1. Throw (away); abandon; discard. **kən³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³⁽³²²⁾puŋ⁴⁵di³³⁽³²²⁾**
khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ḍan³³mə³¹?an³²²də³²²nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ma⁵⁵lu³²²jho³³
jha¹¹nəŋ³¹naak¹¹ku³³⁽³²²⁾. Elder sister said, 'Take out all the money you have on you and throw it down to me.' 2. Apply (fertilizer, etc.), spread. **jha¹¹bwa³³təŋ³²²mu³¹**. Spread rice bran to feed pigs.
jhan³³ Cock's comb. **jhan³³qai³²²** Cock's comb. **təai³²²kə⁵⁵ṇai³²²kaan³²²jhan³³qai³²²**. His grandpa likes to eat cock's comb.
jhaŋ³³ Shiver, tremble. **ṇi³³jak¹¹lim²⁴kə⁵⁵, ha³³pja¹¹lin⁴⁵pja³²²to³³jhaŋ³²²la³³**
 Hearing what he said, everybody was trembling with fear.
jhaŋ³³di³³di³³ Tremble with cold. **la³³li²⁴jhaŋ³³di³³di³³, naŋ³¹pi⁵⁵naak¹¹li²⁴maau³²²tin⁴⁵**. The child was trembling with cold, yet no clothes were given to him/her to wear.
jhaŋ³³ḍup³³ḍup³³ Tremble (with cold). **la³³li²⁴jhaŋ³³ḍup³³ḍup³³, pi⁵⁵lim²⁴ti⁵⁵la³³**. The child was trembling/shivering, without uttering a single word.
jhaŋ³²² Cicada.
jhau³²² Big basket. **ḍaak¹¹jhau³²²tə³²²ḍaan³¹**. Hold rice with big basket. 2.
 (Measure) A basket (of). **ti⁵⁵jhau³²²ḍuŋ³¹** A basket of vegetables.
jhau³³⁽³²²⁾li⁴⁵ A small basket, used for harvesting sticky rice.
jhe³¹ A kind of fishnet.
jhim⁴⁵ 1. Sharp-pointed. **qai³²²mam³¹jhim⁴⁵**. Chickens have sharp-pointed beaks.
 2. (Enigmatic) Chicken.
jhim⁴⁵paau⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) Rooster.
jhiŋ³²² Squirrel.
jhit¹¹ Extend, stretch. **jhit¹¹meŋ³³** Stretch one's arms.
jho³³ Take, grab. **jho³³pwa³²²θau³¹ma³¹** Grab a stone to throw at/hit the dog. **kən³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³⁽³²²⁾puŋ⁴⁵di³³⁽³²²⁾khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ḍan³³mə³¹?an³²²də³²²nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ma⁵⁵lu³²²jho³³ja¹¹nəŋ³¹naak¹¹ku³³⁽³²²⁾**. Elder sister said, 'Take out all the money you have on you and throw it down to me.'
jhək¹¹ Easy.

jhək³³ 1 Add or mix with (water) **ka³³ jhək³³ ʔəŋ⁴⁵ pi⁵⁵ khi⁴⁵** Wine will be tasteless if mixed with water.

jhək³³ 2 Measure for a bite. **naak¹¹ ma³¹ ʔaai³³ ti⁵⁵ jhək³³** Bitten by a dog, given a bite by a dog.

jhu³³ 1 Pillar, post. (Some pronounce as **jfu³³**.)

jhu³³ laak¹¹ Eaves post (lit. small post).

jhu³³ ʔam³¹ Second post.

jhu³³ ɕip⁴⁵ Principal post.

jhu³³ tɕaak³³ Posts for supporting the handle of a stone mortar.

jhu³³ 2 Urine. **kə⁵⁵ haai³³ ti⁵⁵ naaŋ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ wi³³ ta⁴⁵ jhu³³** He often goes to urinate late at night.

jhu³³ jat⁵⁵ Feel like urinating. **kə⁵⁵ di³³⁽³²²⁾ jhu³³ jhat⁵⁵ kam³¹ pi⁵⁵ du³³ ja¹¹** He said he couldn't wait to go to the toilet to urinate.

jhu²⁴ 1. Rope, cord, string. **ʔaak¹¹ jhu²⁴ khaai⁴⁵ mu³¹ wa²⁴ pwan³²²** Tie up a pig with a rope and slaughter it. 2. Generic term for vine. (Some pronounce as **jfu²⁴**.)

jhu²⁴ ma⁵⁵ daai³³ Rattan.

jhu²⁴ neŋ³¹ A kind of vine.

jhu²⁴ qan⁴⁵ A kind of vine.

jhu²⁴ ʔaau³³ A kind of vine.

jhu²⁴ ta⁰ len³²² Necklace.

jhu²⁴ ti⁵⁵ tɕu³¹ ŋwan³¹ A kind of vine.

jhu²⁴ tɕa³³ lək³³ A kind of vine.

jfu²⁴ qhaai⁴⁵ Shoelace.

jfu²⁴ qhaai⁴⁵ tɕaŋ³²² Laces for straw sandals.

jfu²⁴ ti⁴⁵ Belt.

jfu²⁴ tɕa³³ Robe for connecting the yoke with the piece of timber at the front end of a plough beam.

jfu²⁴ tɕi³³ li³¹ Robe for fastening the yoke to an ox.

jhu³³ Point, lead (the way). **kə⁵⁵ jhu³³ pa³³ ka⁴⁵ naak¹¹ pa³³ khaak³³** He was leading/showing the way for the guests/visitors. Also as **jwi³³**.

k

ka⁵⁵ Head element for the following compounds.

ka⁵⁵ di³³ ŋa³¹ Definitely, surely; absolutely; for sure. **kə⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ di³³ ŋa³¹ ŋa³²² waan⁴⁵ tɕhu³³** He is going to the market tomorrow, and that's for sure.

ka⁵⁵ jhu³³ Neck.

ka⁵⁵ ʔok¹¹ Bedroom. **qaan³²² ku³²² ʔan³²² tu³²² də³²² ka⁵⁵ ʔok¹¹** We have three bedrooms in our house/Ours is a three-bedroom house.

- ka**⁴⁵ Be; (be) correct, right. **ku**²⁴⁽³²²⁾ **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **ha**³³ **pa**³³ **ha**³³ I am (a) Buyang (speaker).
- ka**³³ **laai**⁴⁵ Actually, in reality. **ka**³³ **laai**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² **peŋ**³²² **ɣui**³³ **tɕa**³³ **ho**³³ **qaan**³²² **peŋ**³²² **wa**²⁴ **ba**³¹ **qaan**³²², **naak**¹¹ **ɣu**⁴⁵ **pjaŋ**³³ **θau**³³ Actually that family borrowed things from other people to display in their house so as to make themselves look wealthy.
- ka**³³ (**kaan**³²²) **pi**⁵⁵ **khi**⁴⁵ Bad taste.
- ka**³³ (**kaan**³²²) **θau**³²² Have a funeral. **qaan**³²² **nə**⁵⁵ **whan**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ka**³³ (**kaan**³²²) **θau**³²² That family is having a funeral today.
- ka**³²² **1** Handle (of a mug, etc.).
- ka**³²² **2** Wake, wake up, awake. **pa**³³ **ku**³²² **ka**³³ **mi**³³ **ka**³²² **ja**¹¹ Father woke up after having got drunk.
- ka**³²² **nɔŋ**³¹ Wake up, awaken. **tɕu**²⁴ **ku**³²² **ka**³²² **nɔŋ**³¹ **nə**⁵⁵, **ja**¹¹ **ho**⁵⁵ **ʔɔk**³¹ **qaan**³²² **la**³³ When I woke up, Mother had already left home.
- ka**³²² **qhaai**⁴⁵ **tɕaŋ**³²² The hook of a straw sandal.
- ka**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **θaat**¹¹ Deaf. **kə**⁵⁵ **ka**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **θaat**¹¹ **du**³³ **tu**³²² **mɛŋ**³¹ **ja**¹¹ He has been deaf for three years.
- ka**³¹ Song. **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **ŋaai**³²² **di**³²² **ka**³¹ The Buyang like to sing.
ka³¹ **di**³²² **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ Curse song, scolding song.
ka³¹ **du**³²² **mjaŋ**³¹ Labour song, work song.
ka³¹ **ho**³³ **tat**³³ Riddle song.
ka³¹ **loŋ**³¹ Throat. **ka**³¹ **loŋ**³¹ **ði**¹¹ **lim**²⁴ **pi**⁵⁵ **phan**³³ Unable to speak because of sore throat.
ka³¹ **nit**¹¹ **khaau**³³ Funeral song.
ka³¹ **phan**³³ **wan**³³ Song describing hardship.
ka³¹ **θaak**¹¹ **kan**³³ Love song.
ka³¹ **tɕ**³¹ **mai**²⁴ Wedding song.
ka³¹ **tu**³³ **kan**³³ Betting song.
- ka**²⁴ **1** Rest. **whan**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ha**³³ **pja**¹¹ **ka**²⁴ Everybody is having a rest today.
- ka**²⁴ **2** Each, every. **ka**²⁴ **mɛŋ**³¹ **khau**³³ **naan**³²² **lɔk**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²² We celebrate our New Year in June every year.
- ka**²⁴ **3** From. **ka**²⁴ **ti**⁵⁵ **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ Go from here.
ka²⁴ ... **khau**³³ From... to... **ka**²⁴ **mɛŋ**³¹ **naan**³¹ **khau**³³ **tɕhin**³³ **ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ From last year till now, since last year.
- ka**²⁴ **4** Get stuck. **laak**¹¹ **ku**³²² **kaan**³²² **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **pja**³²² **nɛ**³¹ **qho**³³ **ka**²⁴ A fishbone got stuck in my son's throat while he was eating fish.
- ka**¹¹ **1** Only; alone. **θaai**⁴⁵ **ka**¹¹ **də**³²² **nə**⁵⁵ (He) only knows how to do that. OR: (He is) capable of doing that only/can only do that.
- ka**¹¹ **2** 1. Pronoun or noun prefix, having deictic or emphatic meaning. **ka**¹¹ **mə**³¹ You (yourself). **ka**¹¹ **ku**³²² I (myself). **ka**¹¹ **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ho**³³ The two of us. **ka**¹¹ **wa**²⁴ **du**³²² **mjaŋ**³¹ Go to work by oneself/on one's own.
 2. First element forming new compounds with (see below).

- ka¹¹gfiŋ⁴⁵** Col, low-lying land between or amidst higher points in a mountain range. Mountain valley.
- ka¹¹lan³¹ka¹¹** ... The more...the more ... **ŋu³³qaan³³kə⁵⁵ka¹¹lan³¹ka¹¹pja¹¹**
There are more and more cows/oxen in his family.
- ka¹¹li³³** A bundle of rice seedlings.
- ka¹¹3** 1. Beg (for food). **ʔək¹¹wa²⁴ka¹¹ʔi³³kaan³²²** Go out begging for food.
2. Beggar.
- ka¹¹ʔi³³** 1. Beggar. **ʔeŋ³³pa³³ha³³pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ka¹¹ʔi³³** There is no beggar in Buyang area. 2. Beg, begging for food. **moi³¹ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ha³³ʔək³¹wa²⁴ka¹¹ʔi³³** No one from this village goes out begging.
- ka¹¹4** Chase, drive. **ka¹¹ŋu³³waan⁴⁵kŋ³¹** Drive the cattle into the pen.
- ka⁰** Noun or adjectival prefix related to body parts, insects, etc. as in the following compounds.
- ka⁰de⁵⁵** Lame. **kək³³ka⁰de⁵⁵** Lame. **də³²²qai³²²ka⁰de⁵⁵, pi⁵⁵ja³³whi³²²** The chicken was unable to walk because it was lame.
- ka⁰ʔo⁵⁵ma⁵⁵** Shoulder.
- ka⁰jho³³** A kind of insect, with stinky smell.
- kai¹¹** Push. **kai¹¹wa²⁴ʔŋ⁴⁵** Push into the water.
- kaai³²²1** Tripod.
- kaai³²²2** Set up (a shelf, equipment, etc.), put up, place.
kaai³²²gaan³¹li⁴⁵tchaau⁴⁵ʔaan⁴⁵ Set up a frying pan to fry bamboo shoot.
- kak¹¹** (Of liquid) Thick. **na²⁴tɕin³³kak¹¹** Thick porridge.
- kaak³³** Hard, solid. **kaak³³tɕhŋ⁴⁵pwa³²²** As hard as a rock.
- kaak³³pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵nan³¹** Very hard. **pə³³pwa³²²ni⁵⁵kaak³³pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵nan³¹** The piece of rock is extremely hard.
- kam⁴⁵** Meet, come across, pump into. **hə⁴⁵du³³ʔan³²²khu⁴⁵tɕhu³³kam⁴⁵kan³³** We met/pumped into each other on the market.
- kam³³** Close (one's eyes). **ku³²²kam³³ma⁵⁵da³²²ŋi³³mə³¹di³²²ka³¹** I listened to your song with my eyes shut.
- kam³¹** 1. Press down, suppress. 2. Stand, bear, put up with. **mək³³ði¹¹muut³¹, kam³¹pi⁵⁵du³³ja¹¹** I have a bad stomach ache and can hardly bear the pain.
- kam¹¹⁽³¹⁾du³³pi⁵⁵du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Cannot help (V-ing). **ŋi³³tɕaai³²²ta³¹di³²²ka³¹di³²²ha³³, ha³³pja¹¹kam¹¹⁽³¹⁾du³³pi⁵⁵du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Everyone could not help laughing while listening to the curse song sung by great-grandpa.
- kam²⁴ŋu³³** 1. Cow hay, greens for cattle. **tɕhi⁴⁵kam²⁴ŋu³³** Cut greens for feeding cows/cattle. Also see **kap³¹ma³³na³¹**. 2. Torch. **kam²⁴pwi³²²** Torch.
tip⁵⁵kam²⁴pwi³²² To light a torch.
- kaam⁵⁵** Drive (animals). **kaam⁵⁵be⁴⁵khau³³khu⁴⁵tɕiu³²²we¹¹ʔən³³pi⁴⁵** (They) drove ducks to Vietnam in search of relatives.
- kan⁵⁵** (Of oxen/buffalos) Fight against each other with the horns. **ŋu³³tun³¹kan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**
The bulls fought against each other.
- kan⁴⁵** Rubbish. **dək⁴⁵kan⁴⁵** Sweep rubbish.
- kan³³1** Catty, a unit of weight (= 500 hundred grams). Two catties of pork.

- kan**³³ 2 Reciprocal marker; verb suffix indicating reciprocal action. **ŋaai**³²²**kan**³³ Love each other. **ðaai**³³**kan**³³ Bite each other.
- kan**³²² Heavy. **mək**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **kan**³²²**θa**³²²**cam**³¹**jha**⁴⁵ Two people carry a heavy load.
kan³³⁽³²²⁾ **jək**³³**jək**³³ Very heavy. **jau**³²²**ðuŋ**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**kan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **jək**³³**jək**³³, **mə**³¹ **bfiw**³³**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ This basket of vegetables is very heavy; you won't be able to carry it on your back.
- kaan**³²² 1. Eat. **kaan**³²²**na**²³**mu**³¹ Have dinner. 2. Celebrate (festivals). **hə**⁴⁵**du**³³**ka**²⁴ **mən**³¹**kaan**³²²**whan**³³**jin**¹¹ We celebrate the New Year's Day on the Yin Day every year.
kaan³³⁽³²²⁾ **θau**³²² Fast, go fasting.
kaan³³⁽³²²⁾ **təai**³²² Fast, go fasting.
kaan³²²**jin**¹¹ Celebrate the Yin Day.
kaan³²²**khi**⁴⁵ Delicious, tasty. **na**²⁴**bək**³³**kan**³²²**khi**⁴⁵ Cold rice dumplings are very tasty.
kaan³²²**qaau**³²² Smoke (cigarette). **kaan**³²²**qaau**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ʔaai**³²² Smoking is no good.
kaan³²² **təiŋ**³²² 1. Celebrate the Spring Festival. 2. Celebrate the Yin Day Festival.
- kaan**³³ 1. Worship, offer sacrifice to.
pa³³**ha**³³**hə**³³**du**³³ **təiŋ**³²²**jin**¹¹ **kaan**³³ **təau**³²² **təai**³²² We Buyang perform sacrificial rituals to our ancestors on the Yin Day. 2. Sacrificial offerings.
təan³¹**kaan**³³ **na**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**lən**³²² **tip**⁵⁵**jiŋ**³²² No incense shall be burnt while making sacrificial offerings.
- kaan**³²² 1 Roast, bake in hot ash. **kaan**³²²**ðən**³³⁽³¹⁾ **taai**³²²**kaan**³²² Roast sweet corn to eat.
- kaan**³²² 2 Empty-handed, especially in compounds with **ti**³²² as in **kaan**³²²**ti**³²² Empty-handed. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**lum**⁴⁵**ða**³¹ **qaan**³²²**kaan**³²²**ti**³²², **man**³¹**pin**³²² **tə**³³**kə**⁵⁵**to**³³ **pi**⁵⁵**du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ They went home empty-handed, without getting any pay.
- kap**³¹**ma**³³**na**³¹ Hay. Also see **kam**²⁴**ŋu**³³.
- kaap**³¹ 1 Hold something under one's armpit, flank, sandwich. **ʔaan**³²²**pa**³³**waau**³¹⁽³³⁾ **kaap**³¹**θa**³²²**lep**³¹ **qaau**³²²**waan**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² Uncle walked into the room carrying two cartons of cigarettes under his armpits.
- kaap**³¹ 2 1. Box. 2. Measure for boxes, a pack (of). **ti**⁵⁵**kaap**³¹**qaau**³²² A pack of medicine.
- kat**⁵⁵ 1 (Of dirt, sand) Mixed with; get into; filtered into. **ʔan**⁴⁵**kat**⁵⁵**na**²⁴ Some dirt got into the rice.
- kat**⁵⁵ 2 Classifier for long, thin objects. **ti**⁵⁵**kat**⁵⁵**jhu**³³⁽²⁴⁾ A rope/string.
ti⁵⁵**kat**⁵⁵**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² A wooden stick.
- kat**³³**qaau**³²² Tobacco.
- kaat**³³ Bamboo strip. **maan**⁴⁵**kaat**³³**θi**³²²**lək**⁴⁵ Split bamboo and make bamboo strips to make rain cap.
- kaat**¹¹ A kind of insect.

kau³³ Engrave. **ni**³³**də**³²²**ðan**¹¹**ŋə**⁵⁵**kau**³³**kwaŋ**⁴⁵ The drum was engraved with some characters. OR: Some characters were engraved on the drum.

kau³³**ða**²⁴ Aim, objective.

kaau⁴⁵**jhim**⁴⁵ (Writing) pen, writing brush.

kaau³³ Roll (a boat). **du**³²²**mjaŋ**³¹**qui**⁴⁵**lum**⁴⁵**kaau**³³**da**³³**ða**³¹ (We'll) roll a boat back home after finishing work.

keŋ⁴⁵ Call, invite (a person); call (a dog), send for. **keŋ**⁴⁵**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**khaak**³³**ða**²⁴**ði**³³**nəŋ**³¹**cam**³¹**kaan**³²²**cam**³¹**kaan**³²²**cam**³¹**mo**⁴⁵ We'll invite relatives and guests to come for the celebration to create a lively, enjoyable and entertaining atmosphere.

2. (Of animals) roar, scream.

keŋ⁴⁵**du**³²² Be called as, named, considered as. **lum**⁴⁵**keŋ**⁴⁵**du**³²²**ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**tu**¹¹ (These are) considered as bad people.

keŋ⁴⁵**ðaat**¹¹ (Of animals) roar, howl, scream. **də**³²²**taai**⁴⁵**jau**¹¹**dəŋ**³³**jau**¹¹**keŋ**⁴⁵**ðaat**¹¹ The monkeys are jumping and screaming.

kep⁵⁵ Pick up with a pincer/chopsticks); hold (with a pincer); pinch, be trapped.

la³³**li**²⁴**ŋe**³¹**kep**⁵⁵**qe**³²² The child's hands were pinched.

kə⁵⁵ He, she. **θaan**⁴⁵**qaan**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**ca**⁴⁵**mai**²⁴**dək**⁵⁵ There is a bush of bamboo beside his house.

ki³¹ The upper level of a terrace house (for people to live).

ko⁵⁵ 1. Conjunctive adverb used with quantifiers, translatable as 'all' or 'any'.

mə³¹**ʔaan**³³**tu**²⁴**nau**⁵⁵**nə(ŋ)**³¹**ko**⁵⁵**du**³³ You may come any time you want.

ko⁵⁵**du**³²²**phan**³³**ja**¹¹ Everything is ready. OR: All are ready. 2. Also, too. See **kə**³³.

ko³²² 1 Father's younger sister.

ko³²² 2 Hire. **qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**ko**³²²**θa**³²²**kən**³³**ha**³³**jha**²⁴**du**³²²**wa**³³ The family hired two people to help with farming.

kok¹¹ Corner.

koŋ²⁴ Groan, moan. **kə**⁵⁵**mək**³³**ði**³¹, **naŋ**³¹**haai**⁴⁵**koŋ**²⁴ He was moaning with stomach ache.

kə³³ Also. See **ko**⁵⁵.

kə³³ 1. Cut (rice ears, potato vines, etc. with a finger knife). **kə**³³**naan**³¹ Cut/harvest sticky rice. 2. Pick up, collect. **wa**²⁴**ti**⁵⁵**paan**⁴⁵**ti**⁵⁵**paan**⁴⁵**kə**³³**du**³³**daau**³³, **ða**³¹**nəŋ**³¹**di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**ta**³¹**ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**pja**¹¹**daau**³³**laŋ**³¹**haai**³³**ʔan**³²²**tə**¹¹ (He) went and picked up/collected chopsticks from here and there, and then came back and told everybody that the chopsticks still existed.

kə³³**nəŋ**³¹ Pick up. **ma**⁵⁵**lu**³²²**tək**⁵⁵**kə**⁰**lə**⁰, **kə**³³**nəŋ**³¹**ja**¹¹ You've dropped your money. Pick it up!

kə⁰**lə**⁰ Sentence final particle for making a statement of assertion.

kə⁵⁵**ðau**³¹**nə**³¹**kə**⁰**lə**⁰ He has come again.

kək³³ Foot. **whi**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**whan**³³**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**kək**³³**ði**¹¹**muut**³¹ Everyone got a sore foot from a long day's walk.

kək³¹ Smoking pipe.

kək³³⁽³¹⁾ ḍaəŋ¹¹ Smoking pipe.

kən³³ 1 General classifier for human. **kən³³ ha⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ni⁵⁵ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ mau³¹⁽¹¹⁾ daŋ³¹**
This person is very clever/smart. **lan³¹ ʔi³²² kən³³ pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ taai³²²** Elder sister was married (and left home).

kəŋ⁴⁵ Cold. **whan³³ ni⁵⁵ kəŋ⁴⁵, ku³²² pi⁵⁵ wa²⁴ ḍaak¹¹ ʔu³²²** It's cold today and I won't go and collect firewood.

kəŋ⁴⁵ jhaŋ³³ Shiver (with cold), to have chills. **kə⁵⁵ li²⁴ ʔaau³³, kəŋ⁴⁵ jhaŋ³³ muut³¹**
Wearing very little, he was shivering with cold.

kəŋ³³ Possessive marker.

kəŋ³³ kə⁵⁵ His, hers, belonging to him/her. **kən³²²⁽³³⁾ waau⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ kəŋ³²²⁽³³⁾ kə⁵⁵** Her husband. **də³²² ma³¹ ni⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ kəŋ³³ kə⁵⁵** This dog is his/hers.

kəŋ³³ ku³²² My, mine. **də³²² ma³¹ kəŋ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ ku³³⁽³²²⁾** My dog. Also as **kəŋ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ ku³³⁽³²²⁾**.

kəŋ³³ mə³¹ Your, yours.

kəŋ³²² A bridge made of a single piece of wood.

kəŋ³¹ 1 Animal enclosure, pen.

kəŋ³¹ ʔa¹¹ Horse pen.

kəŋ³¹ ʔu³³ Cow pen.

kəŋ³¹ 2 Hit (esp. with the knuckle of fingers)

kəŋ³¹ ʔaŋ²⁴ kak⁵⁵ Hit (with knuckle of fingers). **laak¹¹ kə⁵⁵ pin³²², ʔe³¹ kə⁵⁵ kəŋ³¹ ʔaŋ²⁴ kak⁵⁵** His son was lazy, and was thus punished by him who used his finger knuckle to knock on the child's head.

ku³³ Hardworking, diligent. **kən³³ pa³³ waau³³ kəŋ³²²⁽³³⁾ kə⁵⁵ du³²² mjaan³¹ ku³³** Her husband is hardworking.

ku³³ paau³²² Swear, pledge. **ʔa³²² kən³³ kə⁵⁵ ku³³ paau³²² ḍaak¹¹ kan³³** The two of them pledged to get married.

ku³²² I, me. **ku²⁴⁽³²²⁾ ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ ha³³ pa³³ ha³³** I am Buyang.

ku³²² ha³³ qu³³ Myself.

ku²⁴ ɕu²⁴ Story.

kui³²² qe³²² Palm print for reading fortune.

kui³¹ Kneel (down). **pa³³ kə⁵⁵ naak¹¹ kə⁵⁵ kui³¹, pi⁵⁵ du³³ ʔit¹¹** His father told him to kneel down and not to cry.

kuui¹¹ Mix. **kuui¹¹ ʔi³³ ta³³ ḍəŋ³¹⁽³³⁾ taai³²² te⁴⁵ kaan³²²** Mix rice and sweet corn in cooking.

kum³³ Short (in length). **jat³³ ma³¹ kum³³ qui⁴⁵ jat³³ ʔa¹¹** Dogs have shorter tails than horses.

kum³³ kaam³³ Very short. **jat³³ də³³ ma³¹ ni⁵⁵ kum³³ kaam³³ qui⁴⁵ ja¹¹** The tail of this dog is too short.

kum³³ ki³¹ Very short. **jat³³ də³³ ma³¹ ni⁵⁵ kum³³ ki³¹ qui⁴⁵ ja¹¹** The tail of this dog is too short.

kum¹¹ Prophecy, predict, foretell, divine by the Eight Trigrams, omen, sign. **kum¹¹ wa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ kum¹¹ ḍa³¹, kum¹¹ du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ʔaau⁴⁵ ʔan³²² daan⁴⁵ maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ tɕi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾,**

ʔan³²² **ni**³¹ **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵. The divination prophesied that flesh was above water and under the earth.

kuun³³ 1. Request. **qaan**³²² **ku**³²² **kuun**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **jha**²⁴ **du**³²² **wa**³³ My family requested him to come and help with farming. 2. Seek peace, surrender.

naak¹¹ **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **kuun**³³ **ja**¹¹, **pi**⁵⁵ **θau**³¹ **kan**³³ **ja**¹¹ Tell them to surrender and stop fighting.

kuŋ³¹ A kind of bamboo, the mature plants of which have bright, golden stems.

kuup³¹ Scoop (up). **kuup**³¹ **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ **ðam**⁴⁵ Scoop water to drink.

kw⁴⁵ Plural pronominal prefix (see below).

kw⁴⁵ **ni**⁵⁵ These. **kw**⁴⁵ **ni**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **phan**³³ **kaan**³²² These aren't edible.

kw⁴⁵ **nə**⁵⁵ Those. **kw**⁴⁵ **nə**⁵⁵ **hə**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **jha**⁴⁵ **naak**¹¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **ja**¹¹ We have given him those (things) to eat.

kw²⁴ Shin.

kwuŋ⁴⁵ **kam**³¹ Refrain, keep ... from... **kwuŋ**⁴⁵ **kam**³¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **di**³²² Refrain from speaking.

kwuŋ¹¹ Clever, apt. **laak**³¹⁽¹¹⁾ **mai**²⁴ **kə**⁵⁵ **jau**³³ **kwuŋ**¹¹ **jau**³³ **ɛk**³²² Her daughter is both clever and attractive.

kut¹¹ 1. Plane (v.). **hə**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **di**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kut**¹¹ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² **li**⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾ **wi**³³ **tai**¹¹ **ja**¹¹ We are going to plane the timber for the whole night. 2. Plane (tool).

we¹¹ **də**³²² **kut**¹¹ **nə**⁵⁵ **kut**¹¹ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² Go and look for the plane to plane timber.

kwut³¹ 1. Carry on shoulder. **kwut**³¹ **də**³²² **kwa**³³ **ma**³¹ **wa**²⁴ **ɬa**³³ **wa**³³ Carry a plough to plough the field. 2. Measure for a large bundle, enough for a load.

ti⁵⁵ **kwut**³¹ **θu**³²² A large bundle of firewood.

kw

kwa³³ **ma**³¹ Rake.

kwa³²² 1. Mountain valley. 2. Classifier for valleys, streams, ditches, and the like.

ti⁵⁵ **kwa**³²² **ðan**²⁴ A ditch.

kwaai³³ Sensible, obedient, clever. **laak**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **kwaai**³³ **qui**⁴⁵ **ja**¹¹ His children are really intelligent.

kwaak³¹ Shuttle.

kwan³³ Murmur, mumble. **kə**⁵⁵ **kwan**³³ **θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **lim**²⁴, **pi**⁵⁵ **θaai**⁵⁵ **di**³²² **nau**³³. He mumbled and grumbled. No one understood what he was saying.

kwaan⁴⁵ 1. Word, character. **ðai**⁴⁵ **kwaan**⁴⁵ Write (characters). 2. Book, writings.

kə⁵⁵ **jin**³³ **ɛ**³³ **kwaan**⁴⁵ He stood reading.

kwaan⁴⁵ **da**³¹ **ŋwaai**⁴⁵ Written characters.

kwaan⁴⁵ **qɔŋ**³²² Teacher. **kən**³³ **pa**³³ **waau**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ka**⁴⁵ **kwaan**⁴⁵ **qɔŋ**³²² This gentleman is a teacher.

kwaan³³ (Of a path) wind, winding. **khəŋ**³³**pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵**nə**⁵⁵**kwaan**³³**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ That route/path is too winding.
kwaat¹¹ Scrape, peel. **kwaat**¹¹**ḍaŋ**³¹**pwaak**¹¹**puŋ**⁵⁵**təhaau**⁴⁵**kaan**³²²**du**³³ The taro's skin has to be peeled off before it can be fried.
kwaau⁴⁵ Mix, stir up. **kwaau**⁴⁵**bwa**³³**təŋ**³²²**mu**³¹ Mix rice husks to feed pigs.
kwi³²² (Of one's eye sight) blur. **ŋaak**³¹**qa**⁴⁵**ma**⁵⁵**da**³³**kwi**³²² Elderly people's eye sight became blurred with age.

kh

kha⁴⁵ Delay. **kaan**³²²**təiŋ**³²²**qui**⁴⁵**təau**¹¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹, **kha**⁴⁵**pi**⁴⁵**du**³³ We have to start farm work after the New Year's Day. We cannot afford to delay.
kha³³ Water channel.
khaai⁴⁵ Tie up. **khaai**⁴⁵**ŋu**³²² Tie the buffalo to a post.
khaai⁴⁵**mu**³¹**ḍaak**¹¹**wa**²⁴**θi**³²² Tie up a pig and take it to the market for sale.
khaai³³**hui**²⁴ Have a meeting.
kham⁴⁵ Cover, put a lid on; put up a roof top. **ja**⁴⁵**ḍə**³¹**kham**⁴⁵ Cover with a quilt.
kham³³ Weave (cloth). **pa**³³**ha**³³**qaan**³²²**qaan**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ha**³³**ḍaai**⁴⁵**kham**³³**jaau**³³ In every Buyang household there is always someone who knows how to weave.
kham⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**daak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Weave. **ja**¹¹**ʔaŋ**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**whan**³³**whan**³³ **kham**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**daak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ His mother-in-law is weaving every day.
khaan³²² Offer, make offerings. **kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹**khaan**³²²**təau**³¹**təai**³¹, **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**bək**³³ On the Yin Day Festival, we make offerings to the ancestral altar and eat rice dumplings.
khaat³³ Palm (of the hand).
khaat³³**tha**⁴⁵ Slap. **kən**³³**la**³³**li**²⁴**li**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**lam**⁴⁵**ho**³³, **ne**³¹**pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**khaat**³³**tha**⁴⁵ The child was slapped by his father for stealing.
khau³³ 1. Arrive, reach, get to. **khau**³³**moi**³¹ Arrive at the village. **ho**⁴⁵**təhu**³³**khau**³³**təu**²⁴**nau**⁵⁵(**təaŋ**³³**nau**⁵⁵)**ḍa**³¹**nəŋ**³¹**qaan**³²² When did you get home?
 2. Year (in the future) (often in compounds, see below).
khau³³**mi**³³ The year after, in two years. **khau**³³**mi**³³**ho**⁴⁵**du**³³**di**³³**du**³²²**qaan**³²². We are going to build a house the year after.
khau³³**nəŋ**³²² Next year. **ja**¹¹**ʔaŋ**³²²**di**³²²**khau**³³**nəŋ**³²²**nəŋ**³¹**khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**cam**³¹
kaan³²²**jin**¹¹ Mother-in-law says she is coming to spend the Yin Day New Year Festival with us.
khau²⁴ Enough. **khau**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**khau**³¹⁽²⁴⁾ Is that enough (or not)?
khəŋ³²² Crooked, not straight, awry, lopsided. **də**³²²**mau**³¹**mə**³¹**pa**⁴⁵**khəŋ**³²²**ja**¹¹ You had your hat on crooked.
khə⁴⁵ 1. Pond. **maŋ**³³**khə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**mai**²⁴**ma**⁵⁵**gu**¹¹ There is a tree by the pond. 2. Lake.

- khə⁴⁵ŋu³³** A mud pond where buffalos bathe. **khə⁴⁵ŋu³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵gfa³³du³³ti⁵⁵məŋ³¹la³³** The buffalo pond has been dry for a year.
- khə⁴⁵qəŋ³²²** Lake.
- khi⁴⁵** Delicious, tasty. **ŋa²⁴bək³³tu³²²ku³³khi⁴⁵** The pyramid-shaped rice dumplings are tasty.
- kho³³** Song.
- khə⁴⁵təaai³²²** Trace of ploughing.
- khə³³** The Hour of the Rabbit (in time reckoning). **təu²⁴khə³³khau³³ja¹¹** The Hour of the Rabbit has arrived.
- khək³³** 1. Dry up. **məŋ³¹ni⁵⁵pa³³mwi³²²ðaaŋ¹¹, mai²⁴ðəŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²to⁵⁵khək³³qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** The sweet corn plants were all dried up due to the drought this year. 2. Thin, skinny. **ŋu³³khək³³** A skinny buffalo. **ha³³khək³³** A skinny person.
- khəŋ³³** 1. Section, part. **ti⁵⁵khəŋ³³qaau³³** A section of a stick. **ti⁵⁵khəŋ³³pa³³ka⁴⁵** Section of a road. 2. (Body part) joints (see compounds below.) 3. Road, path.
- khəŋ³³ku⁴⁵** Shin, lower leg. **whan³³ni⁵⁵whi³²²du³³nam³¹pwat⁵⁵, khəŋ³³ku⁴⁵ði¹¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** We got a sore leg from walking for sixty *li* today.
- khəŋ³³məŋ⁴⁵** Arm. **khəŋ³³məŋ³³laak¹¹kə⁵⁵baŋ³¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** His child has got a very big arm.
- khəŋ³³nau⁴⁵** Upper body.
- khəŋ³³qə³²²** 1. Wrist. 2. Knuckle, joint.
- khəŋ³³ta³³** Lower body. **təaai³²²kə⁵⁵khəŋ³³ta³³pi⁵⁵phan³³la³³** His grandpa's lower body is paralysed.
- khəŋ³³təŋ⁴⁵** Collar one.
- khu⁴⁵** Inside, within. **khu⁴⁵təhu³³** Inside the market.
- khu⁴⁵moi³¹** In the village; inside the village.
- khu⁴⁵qaan³²²** Inside the house, at home. **khu⁴⁵qaan³²²pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵kən³³ha³³ja¹¹** There is no one at home/in the house.
- khu⁴⁵təiu³²²** Vietnam. **kaam⁵⁵bə⁴⁵khau³³khu⁴⁵təiu³²²we¹¹ʔən³³pi⁴⁵** (They) drove ducks to Vietnam in search of relatives.
- khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾bə³²²** (Of an object) Hollow inside. **kə⁵⁵puŋ⁵⁵wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾mu³³ðu³³ma⁵⁵ti³²²** **khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾bə³²²** She went and found out that the tree was hollow inside.
- khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ðan³³** (Have sth.) on sb. **kən³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³⁽³²²⁾puŋ⁴⁵di³³⁽³²²⁾khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ðan³³mə³¹ʔan³²²də³²²nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ma⁵⁵lu³²²jho³³ja¹¹nəŋ³¹naak¹¹ku³²²** Elder Sister then said, "Take out all the money you have on you, and throw it down to me."
- khu³³** Measure word for stories, passages, articles and the like. **ti⁵⁵khu³³təu²⁴jha³²²** A story.
- khun³³** Roll, measure word for rolls. **ti⁵⁵khun³³jaau³³** A roll of cloth.
- khuun³³** Fill (with water). **khuun³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵** Fill with water.
- khuun³³ju¹¹naak¹¹də³²²hap³³ʔdək³³** Fill up the jar with oil.

- khur**³³ 1 1. To saw. **khur**³³**bfi**³³**du**³²²**ŋaan**³¹ Saw some timber for making a steamer.
 2. A saw. **θa**³²²**də**³²²**khur**³³ Two saws. 3. Grind, sharpen (knife, axe).
khur³³**mwa**²⁴**bwaak**³³**θu**³²² Sharpen knives to cut firewood.
khur³³ 2 (Of water level) rise. **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**khur**³³**qui**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**dw**³³ Unable to cross the river because of rising water.

khw

- khwa**⁴⁵ Hoof.
khwa⁴⁵**ŋa**¹¹ Horse hoof.
khwa⁴⁵**ŋu**³³ Ox hoof.
khwaai⁴⁵ Sharp-pointed knife, dagger. **taau**³²²**khwaai**⁴⁵**pwan**³²²**mu**³¹. Slaughter a pig with a sharp-pointed knife.
khwaai⁴⁵**li**⁴⁵ Small knife. **tʰaa**³²²**ku**³²²**θaa**⁴⁵**du**³²²**khwaai**⁴⁵**li**⁴⁵ My grandpa knows how to make small knives.
khwaai⁴⁵**ðaan**³³ Sword.
khwaai⁴⁵**ðan**³¹⁽³²²⁾**mau**¹¹ Razer, shaver.
khwaak³³ (Of cloth) be coarsely woven, coarse. **ja**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**kham**³³**jaau**³³**pi**⁵⁵
khwaak³³ The cloth woven by his mother was not coarse.

l

- la**⁵⁵**dfaaŋ**⁴⁵ Self (loanword from Zhuang). **tʰə**²⁴**də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**kən**³²²⁽³³⁾ **la**⁵⁵**dfaaŋ**⁴⁵
ji³³⁽³²²⁾ **lan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**³²²**naau**⁴⁵**du**³²² Gather several people from one's side to discuss what to do.
la⁵⁵**mui**¹¹ Placenta, afterbirth.
la⁵⁵**cam**³²² Believe, think, consider. **hə**⁴⁵**du**³³**la**⁵⁵**cam**³²²**ði**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**mu**³³ We don't believe that it can be cooked. (OR: We doubt that it can be cooked.)
la³³ 1 Discourse particle expressing indicative mood. **ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**mai**¹¹**ŋə**⁵⁵**lin**⁴⁵
pja³²²**la**³³ The sisters were afraid.
la³³ 2 Measure word for utterances. Also as **laak**³³.
la³³ 3 Noun stem for third lower lineage in kinship, grandchild; small children (see below), or things conceptualized as such.
la³³**bfiap**³²² Quilt.
la³³**lan**³³ Great-grand child. Also as **la**³³**leŋ**³²².
la³³**leŋ**³²² Great-grand child. Also as **la**³³**lan**³²².
la³³**li**²⁴ Small child, (new-born) baby. **la**³³**li**²⁴**pa**³³**ŋan**³¹**cam**³¹**mə**⁴⁵ Everyone, young and old, is happy.
la³³**li**³¹ Grandson, grandchild.

- la³³li³¹pa³³mai¹¹** Granddaughter.
- la³³li³¹pa³³waau³³** Grandchild.
- la³³li³³** Rice seedlings. See **li³³**.
- la³¹ 1** Millet. **ḍaak¹¹la³¹te⁴⁵na²⁴ṭcin³³kaan³²²khi⁴⁵** Millet porridge is delicious.
- la³¹ 2** Discourse particle linking two identical verbs to mark repeated actions described by the verb in question. **pjɔ³²²la³¹pjɔ³²², pjɔ⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾naak¹¹thun⁴⁵wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾nau⁴⁵** (He/they) kept poking, until (the rod/stick) reached through to the top.
- la³¹ṭu³¹** Candle.
- la¹¹** Donkey. **də³²²la¹¹li⁴⁵niu⁴⁵də³²²ja¹¹** Donkeys are smaller than horses.
- la¹¹mai¹¹** Daughter. Also see **laak¹¹mai¹¹**.
- la¹¹waau³³** Son. Also see **laak¹¹maau³³**.
- lai¹¹pwi³²²** Flame.
- lai¹¹ 1** 1. Drive. **lai³¹ṇu³³** Drive oxen/cows. 2. Chase, run after. **ho⁴⁵ṇə⁵⁵lai³¹nɔŋ³¹qam²⁴** That group of people were chasing over here. 3. Urge. **lai³¹wa³¹ṭcaak³³ṇi³³** Urge (him/her) to go and unhusk rice.
- lai¹¹ 2** Late. **wa²⁴khau³³qaan³²²lai¹¹, pa³³ja¹¹ḍɔŋ⁴⁵wa³³ja¹¹** (He) arrived home late. His parents had already left home for the field.
- laai⁵⁵** (Of hands and feet) numb.
- laai³²²** Think (that), believe (that). **laai³²²pwan³²², pa³³kə⁵⁵lum⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾pwaai³²², paau⁴⁵qai³³⁽³²²⁾lum⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾dɔŋ³³pa³³ḍaat¹¹** Thinking that the rooster was dead, Father let go of his hand, but the rooster then jumped up.
- laai³¹** Slander, accuse. **ja¹¹lan³¹laai³¹kə⁵⁵lam⁴⁵çen⁴⁵** The step-mother falsely accused him of stealing money.
- lak⁵⁵pat⁵⁵** Pupil (eye).
- laak⁵⁵** Measure for acts. **thit³³ti⁵⁵laak⁵⁵** Kick once, give a kick. **tat³³də¹¹nau⁵⁵laak⁵⁵** Cut several times.
- laak⁵⁵⁽¹¹⁾gaai³²²** Branch of a tree.
- laak³³ 1** Measure word for utterances. **ti⁵⁵laak³³lim²⁴** An utterance. Also as **la³³**. **laak³³lim¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** Language, speech, utterance.
- laak³³ 2** Understand, comprehend. **kə⁵⁵lim²⁴ṭə³³kə⁵⁵ku³²²pi⁵⁵laak³³lim²⁴** I don't understand what he said.
- laak³³pi⁵⁵ḍu⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Obscure, hard to understand. **la³³lim²⁴kə⁵⁵laak³³pi⁵⁵ḍu⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, ku³²²ṇi³³pi⁵⁵ḍaai⁴⁵** His words were very obscure. I cannot understand him.
- laak¹¹ 1**. Child, offspring. 2. Classifier and noun stem for small creatures, objects, offspring, small objects or creatures conceptualized as such. **ti⁵⁵laak¹¹ʔaan⁴⁵pja³²²** A small fish. (As opposed to **ti⁵⁵də³²²ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** 'a big fish') 3. Seedlings.
- laak¹¹ʔe²⁴** Tadpole. **laak¹¹ʔe²⁴ma³³qɔŋ³²²lum⁴⁵phan³³jaan³²²** Tadpoles will become frogs when mature.
- laak¹¹daaŋ⁴⁵** Populace, the masses. **laak¹¹daaŋ⁴⁵taŋ³³moi³¹di³²²kə⁵⁵** All the villagers were criticizing him.

- laak¹¹di³²²** Baby leopard.
- laak¹¹kwaŋ⁴⁵** Student, pupil. **laak¹¹kwaŋ⁴⁵pi⁵⁵tok³¹θu³³du³²²tə³³kə⁵⁵** What else can a student do if he/she doesn't study?
- laak¹¹ma³¹** Puppet.
- laak¹¹mai³¹** Daughter. Also as **la¹¹mai¹¹**.
- laak¹¹mu³¹** Piglet.
- laak¹¹ŋu³³** Baby cow.
- laak¹¹pa³³mai¹¹** Girl. **laak¹¹qaan³²²kə⁵⁵, laak¹¹pa³³mai¹¹ko⁵⁵?aai³²², laak¹¹pa³³waau³³ko⁵⁵?aai³²²** The children of their family are all very good, sons and daughters.
- laak¹¹pa³³waau³³** Boy.
- laak¹¹pe³¹** Baby ox, calf.
- laak¹¹qai³²²** Chick.
- laak¹¹qeu³²²** Finger tip.
- laak¹¹qə⁵⁵qaan³²²** Niece, nephew.
- laak¹¹taan³²²** Adopted child; adopted son. **laak¹¹qaan³²²ŋə⁵⁵lə⁴⁵laak¹¹taan³²²** The son of that family was adopted.
- laak¹¹taan³²²pa³³mai¹¹** Adopted daughter.
- laak¹¹tək³¹** Single child.
- laak¹¹təa³²²** Orphan.
- laak¹¹təe⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾** Baby.
- laak¹¹wa³³** Twins.
- laak¹¹waau³³** Son. Also as **la¹¹waau³³**.
- lam⁴⁵** Steal. **qaan³²²kə⁵⁵lən³³ŋe³¹lam⁴⁵ja¹¹** His house was broken into yesterday.
- lam⁴⁵pin³²²**(Enigmatic) Lazy, loaf on the job.
- lam³³** Sink, cave in, sunken. **lam³³wa²⁴tə³³** Sunken, cave in.
- lam³³⁽³²²⁾lu³¹** Trap. **təaau⁴⁵lam³³⁽³²²⁾lu³¹tə³²²mu³¹di³³** Lay a trap to catch wild boars.
- lam³³mə⁴⁵** Sink into the mud.
- lam³¹ 1** A bucket for storing rice. **ðaat¹¹lam³¹nəŋ³¹naak¹¹ku³²²ga⁴⁵?i³³** Bring a storage bucket for me to store rice.
- lam³¹ 2** Swallow. **kaan³²²təiŋ³²²lam³¹?əŋ⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²** To shed tears on New Year's Day (lit. to swallow one's tears on New Year's Day.)
- laam⁴⁵** A carrying basket for carrying things on the back. **bfiu³³laam⁴⁵wa²⁴ðak¹¹ðəŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²** Take a carrying basket to harvest sweet corns.
- lan³³** Twist, make cord (by twisting the threads). **ðak¹¹laap¹¹lan³³jhu²⁴** Make cord by twisting hemp.
- lan³¹ 1.** Behind, back. **2.** Step (parent). **pa³³lan³¹** Step father. **ja¹¹lan³¹** Step mother. **3.** Later, afterwards. **ðam⁴⁵ka³³pjaŋ³²², lan³¹hə⁴⁵tu³²²wa²⁴di³²²ka³¹** After drinking wine, everyone went to sing songs. **4.** See **ba³³lan³¹**.
- lan¹¹ 1.** Nil; naught; in expressions of time, age, money and weight, used between two different denominations even when these are consecutive if the excess is to

- be emphasized. **ti⁵⁵dəŋ⁴⁵lan¹¹tu³²²pwat⁵⁵kən³³ha³³** One thousand and thirty people. 2. (Enigmatic) Finish, used up.
- laŋ³¹** 1. Still, not yet. **kə⁵⁵laŋ³¹li⁴⁵, pi⁵⁵ja³³(du³³) te³¹mai³¹** He is still too young to get married. 2. More. **kə⁵⁵whəŋ³³ŋiu²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ku³³, kə⁵⁵laŋ³¹whəŋ³³ŋiu²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾** He is taller than me, and he (the other person) is even taller.
- laŋ³¹haai³³** Still. **wa²⁴ti⁵⁵paan⁴⁵ti⁵⁵paan⁴⁵kə³³du³³daau³³, ɔa³¹nəŋ³¹di¹¹ta³¹ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pja¹¹daau³³laŋ³¹haai³³?an³²²tə¹¹** He went to pick up chopsticks from various places, returning to tell everyone that the chopsticks were still there.
- laaŋ³³** Wait. **ku³²²laaŋ³³mə³¹?an³²²ni⁵⁵** I'll be waiting for you here.
- laaŋ³¹** 1 Water trough.
- laaŋ³¹** 2 Yellow. Only in compound with **huŋ³³** as **huŋ³³laaŋ³¹** 'wasp'.
- laaŋ³¹** 2 Lick. **ma³¹laaŋ³¹pu⁴⁵qaan³²²** The dog was licking its master.
- lap⁵⁵paat⁴⁵** Straw for weaving straw mats.
- laap¹¹** 1 A kind of hemp.
- laap¹¹** 2 Thunder (often in compound with **laap¹¹jhaŋ³³**). **laap¹¹jhaŋ³³** Thunder strikes. **pa³³mwi³²²laap¹¹jhaŋ³³, di³³jin³¹nə³¹la³³** It is thundering. It's going to rain.
- lat¹¹** Delayed, (be) late (for), miss. **lat¹¹hə⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾kaan³²²jaat¹¹nə⁵⁵** Fail to catch / be late for catching those who eat black shrimps. **whan³³?aai³²²ho⁵⁵lat¹¹ja¹¹** The auspicious day was over.
- le¹¹** Yoke.
- lek¹¹** Spread, air out. **lek¹¹ɔaan³¹** Spread rice, air out rice.
- lep³¹** Split (bamboo), make bamboo strips. **lep³¹wan³¹θi³²²θa¹¹** Make bamboo strips for weaving baskets.
- leu⁴⁵** Aunt.
- le⁴⁵** (Look with) crossed eye. **le⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²ɕaŋ⁴⁵ha³³** Look with crossed eyes.
- le³²²** Soft. **na²⁴bək³³le³²²puŋ⁵⁵khi⁴⁵** Rice dumplings are tasty when cooked soft.
- le³¹⁽³²²⁾la³¹** Very soft. **na²⁴bək³¹le³¹la³¹khi⁴⁵** The cold rice dumplings are very soft and tasty.
- le³¹** Discourse particle expressing indicative mood. **?aaŋ¹¹⁽³²²⁾nəŋ³¹khau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾le³¹** Uncle has arrived.
- lek³¹** Half, section (of a fruit). **ku³²²kaan³²²ti⁵⁵lek³¹maak³³du³³ja¹¹** I only need half of that fruit.
- lem³²²** 1. Clever, apt. **laak³¹⁽¹¹⁾mai²⁴kə⁵⁵jau³³lem³²²jau³³ɛk³²²** Her daughter is both clever and beautiful. 2. Soft; not solid; not tight. **ɔa²⁴ni⁵⁵?an⁴⁵lem³³, tam⁴⁵di³³?andu³³** The soil here is soft, and suitable for growing peanuts.
- lə⁴⁵** Apart. **θa³²²də³²²moi³¹lə⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ði³³** The two villages are a short distance apart.
- lə²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ɔa¹¹** Close to, within short distance. **qaan³²²hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵lə²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ɔa¹¹** The two families live close to each other.
- li⁵⁵** 1 Melt, dissolve. **təŋ²⁴li⁵⁵ba³¹pi⁵⁵du³³** The sugar is melting and cannot be kept for longer.
- li⁵⁵** 2 Sentence final particle for asking questions. **moi³¹pa³³ha³³du³³phan³³nau⁵⁵kaan³²²jin¹¹li⁵⁵?** Why do our Paha villages celebrate the Yin Day Festival?

- li⁵⁵ŋa³³** Worried, anxious. **pi⁵⁵du³³cen⁴⁵ka³²²ti³²²**, **pa³³kə⁵⁵li⁵⁵ŋa³³**
pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵na³¹ Having no money for the New Year Festival, his father felt very worried.
- li⁴⁵1** Small. **khwaai⁴⁵li⁴⁵** Small knife.
li⁴⁵qɔŋ³²² Big or small. **li⁴⁵qɔŋ³²²tu³²²to³³mɔ⁴⁵** We like them, big or small.
- li⁴⁵2** Pear (fruit)
- li³²²** Wrong; go astray. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵du³²²li³²²ne³¹di³²²** The child was scolded / criticised for having done something wrong.
li³²²jaŋ¹¹ Mistake, wrong doing. **?an³²²li³²²jaŋ¹¹təu¹¹jin³²²** If you made a mistake, admit it.
- li³¹1** Win. **ku³²²tu³³kan³³pi⁵⁵li³¹qui⁴⁵** I never win in bidding/gambling.
- li³¹2** Entire(ly); whole (day). **lum⁵⁵du³³ti²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾li³¹wi³³**, **puŋ⁵⁵ti²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**
jaŋ¹¹(We have to) work for the whole night to finish whittling (the bamboo).
- li²⁴1** Put on, wear (clothes) **li²⁴maau³²²tin⁴⁵** Wear clothes.
- li²⁴2** Unit of length, *li* (= half kilometre). **ti⁵⁵li²⁴pa³³ka⁴⁵** A distance of one *li*.
- lian³³** Refine, heat (oil) . **lian³³nan³¹mu³¹təhaau⁴⁵duŋ³¹** Heat pork fat to stir fry vegetables.
- lim²⁴1.** Speak, say, talk. **θa³²²whan³³ni⁵⁵kə⁵⁵ði¹¹ŋe³¹ŋe³¹**, **lim²⁴to⁵⁵lim²⁴pi⁵⁵phan³³** He has been sick for the last few days, and is unable to speak.
ti⁵⁵laak³³lim²⁴ An utterance. **3.** Measure word for noise and sound. **ðəŋ³¹⁽³²²⁾he¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵tu³²²lim²⁴** There were three counts of noise, which went ‘**he¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵**’.
- lim²⁴du⁴⁵⁽³³⁾lim²⁴pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾du⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** Stutter.
- lim²⁴θim³¹** Murmur, whisper.
- lin⁴⁵** Heart. **lin⁴⁵ku³²²ŋaai³²²ka¹¹mə³¹** In my heart I love only you.
lin⁴⁵du³³ Full of hope (at heart). **tam⁴⁵də⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾kaan³²²lin⁴⁵du³³**. While planting crops we are full of hope.
- lin⁴⁵huaaŋ³³** Worried, panic.
- lin⁴⁵kan³³** Of one heart and one mind, dedicated to the same cause. **naai³¹ka¹¹θa³³⁽³²²⁾hɔ³³lin⁴⁵kan³³**, **pi⁵⁵naak¹¹mə³¹phan³³naan³¹** So long as we are of the same mind and devote to the same cause, I won’t let you live in hardships.
- lin⁴⁵lə²⁴** Forgetful. **təai³²²təau³²²kə⁵⁵haai³³lin⁴⁵lə²⁴** His grandparents are often forgetful.
- lin⁴⁵pja³²²** Fear, afraid, scared. **?ɔn³³pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹ne⁵⁵lin⁴⁵pja³²²la³³** The two sisters were afraid/scared.
- lin⁴⁵ði¹¹** Feel concerned; show tender love. **ja¹¹ku³²²ði¹¹du³³naan³²²θi²⁴ja¹¹**, **ku³²²lin⁴⁵ði¹¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** My mother has been sick for a month. I am deeply concerned about her.
- lin⁴⁵θɔ³¹** Loyal, honest. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵lin⁴⁵θɔ³¹**, **naak¹¹kə⁵⁵ta³³mə³¹du³²²θi³²²təan³²²** The child is very honest. I’d like him to go with you to do business.
- lin³³** Tender, young. **ðuŋ³¹lin³³** Tender vegetables. **ðuŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²lin³³** Tender sweet corns.
- lin¹¹** A kind of edible fern.

liŋ³¹ Look after, take When a couple have children, they both look after them.

liŋ³¹wa³¹la³³li³³ Grow/nurture rice seedlings.

liiu⁵⁵ Run. liiu⁵⁵wa²⁴liiu⁵⁵ðä³¹ Keep running, run back and forth. haai³³liiu⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
haai³³tam³³wa³³⁽²⁴⁾we¹¹ Run in pursue.

lo³³ Know, recognize, able to identify. ku³²²lo³³pa³³mə³¹ I know your father.

lo²⁴ (Preverbal adverb) Carelessly, hastily, without careful thought. du³²²θi³²²ʔan³²²
lo²⁴du³²²pi⁵⁵du³³kaan³²² One cannot afford to be careless in business. OR:
One cannot afford to run a business carelessly. See also loŋ³²²lo²⁴.

lo²⁴du³²² Careless, neglect. kə⁵⁵lo²⁴du³²²muut³¹ja¹¹ He is too careless.

lok³¹ Get up, (move) up. lok³¹jɪn³³ Stand up. ɲa²⁴di³²²⁽³³⁾lok³¹ja¹¹, taŋ²⁴də²⁴⁽³²²⁾
nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾kən³²²⁽³³⁾puŋ⁵⁵ʔam³¹nəŋ³¹di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾jhu³³, di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾
wa²⁴di³¹⁽³³⁾na³¹⁽³²²⁾ðä³¹, ta⁰ðap¹¹ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ti⁵⁵kat⁵⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²du³²²pi⁵⁵
hə³³ Before erecting the pillars the next day, they came and counted the pillars,
only to find that one of them was not properly done. ɲa²⁴lan³¹lok³¹nəŋ³¹
puŋ⁵⁵keŋ⁴⁵pu⁴⁵qaan³²²wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾di³³na³¹⁽³²²⁾ (They) asked the owner to count
(the pillars) after he got up the following day. Also as lok³¹nə³¹.

lok³¹nə³¹ Get up, (move) up.

lom²⁴ Collect; save. meŋ³¹ni⁵⁵ku³²²lom²⁴du³³ti⁵⁵waan³³də³²² I've saved ten
thousand dollars this year.

loŋ⁴⁵ Smooth, shiny. də³²²juuŋ¹¹ni⁵⁵loŋ⁴⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹ This table is really smooth.

loŋ³²² Plantain, banana.

loŋ²⁴ Can, able to, be allowed to. pi⁵⁵loŋ²⁴du³²² Not allowed to do. ʔaan³¹kaan³³
nə⁵⁵pi⁵⁵loŋ³²²⁽²⁴⁾tip⁵⁵jiŋ³²² One is not supposed to burn incense while making
offerings.

lo³²² Pour out (liquid), throw away, dump. lo³²²ʔəŋ⁴⁵ʔək³¹ Pour out water.

lo³¹ Cheat, trick into (doing sth.). kə⁵⁵lum³³⁽⁴⁵⁾lo³¹kəŋ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ʔən⁵⁵⁽³³⁾na³¹wa²⁴jap³³
maak³³ She then tricked/lured her younger sister into climbing (up the fruit tree)
to pick fruit.

lok⁵⁵ Six (used specifically in compound with naan³³, as in naan³³⁽³²²⁾lok⁵⁵ The
Sixth Month, June.

lok³³ White. jaau³³lok³³ White cloth. ɲu³³lok³³ White buffalo.

lok⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bəŋ³²² White, snow white. meŋ³¹naan³¹nə³¹ni³¹, khu⁴⁵gəŋ⁴⁵lok⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
bəŋ³²² It was snowing last year. The mountains were all snow-white.

lok⁵⁵⁽³³⁾laak⁵⁵ White, snow white. meŋ³¹naan³¹nə³¹ni³¹, khu⁴⁵gəŋ⁴⁵lok⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
laak⁵⁵ It was snowing last year. The mountains were all white with snow.

lon⁴⁵ Arrow head, spear head.

lon⁴⁵kək³³ði¹¹ Spear.

loŋ³²²lo²⁴ Carelessly, hastily, rush (to do sth.) pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾loŋ³³lo²⁴du³²², ði³³gaai³²²⁽³¹⁾
gi⁵⁵puŋ⁵⁵du³²² Don't rush to do things. Think carefully before you act. Also
lo²⁴.

lop³¹ Put on (clothes, jumpers). laak¹¹li²⁴ni⁵⁵ʔa³²²meŋ³¹, θaai⁴⁵lop³¹maau³²²ja¹¹.
The child is two years old and knows how to put on his jacket by himself.

lot³³ (Of hair) come off; lose (hair). kə⁵⁵du³³tu³²²puwat⁵⁵meŋ³¹, muut¹¹mau¹¹

- ho⁵⁵lot³³ja¹¹**. He started to lose his hair at the age of thirty.
lu⁴⁵leŋ³²² Knead. **lu⁴⁵na²⁴bək³³** Knead rice cake.
lu³²² Bronze, copper.
lu³²²ŋaan⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ Brown copper.
lu³²²tɕɛ⁴⁵ Red copper.
lu³¹ 1 1. Warm. **pa³³mwi³²²lu³¹la³³**. The weather is getting warm. 2. Heat up (food).
lu³¹na²⁴kaan³²² Heat up food to eat.
lu³¹ 2 1. Trap. 2. Pit. 3. Toilet.
lu³¹qɛ³³ Toilet.
lu¹¹ Dry field, upland field.
lu¹¹wa³³ Field, land.
lum⁵⁵laai³²² Assume, think, thought (that) (contrary to fact).
kə⁵⁵lum⁵⁵laai³²²qaan³²²peŋ³²²phan³³ʔaai³²²pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵naŋ³¹ She thought the other family was very wealthy.
lum⁴⁵ Then. **lan³¹kə⁵⁵lum⁴⁵θɔŋ³²²** Later on she then felt regretful.
lum²⁴ Punish, penalize. **lo²⁴du³²²θi³²²tɕan³²²lum⁴⁵ɲɛ³¹lum²⁴** Running a business without obeying laws and regulations will be penalized.
lum²⁴ma³³lam⁴⁵ Fine, punish, penalize. **hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵lo²⁴du³²²ho³²²ho³³ma³³lam⁴⁵jaŋ³¹la⁰** They were penalized for not observing the rules and regulations.
lum²⁴ma⁵⁵lu³²² Impose a fine. **pi⁵⁵du³³luun³²²lum²⁴ma⁵⁵lu³²²** Imposing arbitrary fines is prohibited.
luum²⁴ Python. **ŋa³¹luum²⁴** Python.
luun³²² Messy, untidy. **qaan³²²kə⁵⁵luun³²²qui⁴⁵jaŋ³¹** His house is too messy.
luŋ³³ 1 Stomach. Also as **ja¹¹luŋ³³**.
luŋ³³ 2 (Water) well. **ʔɔŋ⁴⁵luŋ³³pen³²²ʔauu⁴⁵pja³²²** There is no fish in the well.
luŋ³³ 3 1. A lock. 2. Lock (up).
luuŋ⁴⁵ 1 Wall. **tɕin³³ni⁵⁵qaan³²²qaan³²²ɔaak¹¹pwa³²²tap¹¹luuŋ⁴⁵** Nowadays every household builds walls with rocks/stones.
luuŋ⁴⁵ 2 1. Dragon. 2. The Hour of the Dragon.
lut¹¹ Shrink. **ha³³qa⁴⁵lum⁴⁵lut¹¹, kən³³kən³³tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵ni⁵⁵** One shrinks when one gets old, without exceptions.
lu³¹ 1 Call, gather. **waau⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³³kə⁵⁵puŋ⁵⁵wa²⁴lu³¹taŋ²⁴⁽³³⁾moi³¹, di¹¹⁽³²²⁾ta³¹taŋ¹¹⁽³³⁾moi³¹**. His sister-in-law went to gather the villagers, informing everyone (of what was happening).
lu³¹ 2 1. Depart, leave. **kə⁵⁵lɔŋ³³lu³¹jaŋ¹¹** He left yesterday. 2. (Enigmatic.) Walk.
lu³¹kɔŋ³²² Bridge.

1

- lak³³** Deep. **ya³³ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ni⁵⁵lak³³** This river is deep.
lak³³ni⁵⁵dam³²² Late in the evening, late at night.

- laak³³** Collapse, landslide. **lɔn³³jin³¹nɔ³¹pa³³ka⁴⁵laak³³, wa²⁴pi⁵⁵du³³la⁰** We were unable to leave due to landslides caused by the heavy rain yesterday.
- lam³³** Lose, defeated. **ʔaən³²²ku³²²du³²²θi³²²təən³³⁽³²²⁾tɕiŋ¹¹to⁵⁵lam³³** My uncle is an all-time loser in business.
- lam³²²** Black, dark. **jaat¹¹lam³²²de¹¹tɕe⁴⁵jaat¹¹**. The **jaat¹¹** shrimp is black and the **de¹¹** shrimp is red.
- lam³²²po³³** (Of objects) black, dark brown. **jɔŋ³²²kə⁵⁵lam³²²po³³, pi⁵⁵jau³¹ɤk¹¹⁽³²²⁾** He has got brown, stained teeth, which look really quite unpleasant.
- lam³²²po³³po³³** (Of things) very black, dark brown. **jɔŋ³²²kə⁵⁵lam³²²po³³po³³, pi⁵⁵jau³¹ɤk¹¹⁽³²²⁾** He has got brown, stained teeth, which look really very unpleasant.
- laŋ³³** Evening, night. **kwaən⁴⁵qɔŋ³²²laŋ³¹naŋ³¹tɕiaau³²²laak¹¹kwaən⁴⁵** The teacher is still teaching the students in the evening.
- laŋ³³ni⁵⁵** Tonight, this evening. **taŋ³³moi³¹laŋ³¹ni⁵⁵khaai³³hui²⁴** Tonight we are going to have a general meeting for the whole village.
- laau⁴⁵** Hunt. **du³²²laau⁴⁵** To hunt, engage in hunting. **ma³¹laau⁴⁵** Hunting dog.
- laau³³** Small in quantity, less. **ðak¹¹θu³²²laau³³ne³¹di³²²** Be blamed for getting too little firewood.
- le⁴⁵** Stretch out; stick out (one's tongue).
- le⁴⁵ma³¹** (He) stuck out his tongue.
- li³³** Rice seedlings. Also as **li³³la⁵⁵⁽³³⁾li³³**.
- lɔk⁴⁵** Rain cap, umbrella. **thaən³³lɔk⁴⁵** Open an umbrella.
- lɔn³³** Yesterday.
- lɔn³³lak⁵⁵** Last night, yesterday evening. Also as **lɔn³³ta³³lak⁵⁵**.
- lɔn³³ta³³lak⁵⁵** Last night, yesterday evening. Also as **lɔn³³lak⁵⁵**.
- lu⁴⁵** Remaining, left over. **khu⁴⁵moi³¹pi⁵⁵lu⁴⁵ti⁵⁵kɔn³³, ho⁵⁵wa²⁴du³²²mjaən³¹jaŋ³¹la⁰** There is no one left in the village. Everyone has gone to work in the field.

m

- ma⁵⁵1.** Fruit, fruit plant. **naan³³⁽³²²⁾ŋɔ³²²peŋ³²²tam⁴⁵ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾** We plant trees in May. 2. Generic term for fruits and fruit plants. 3. Small, round objects that are shaped like fruits or are conceptualized as such. Also as **maak³³**.
- ma⁵⁵bu³³** A kind of wild fruit, which looks like blueberries.
- ma⁵⁵bɯ³³** A kind of wild fruit.
- ma⁵⁵bjam³²²** Cold rice ball (cold rice lump). Also as **ma⁵⁵qe³³jaŋ³³**.
- ma⁵⁵da³²²** Eye.
- ma⁵⁵da³¹⁽³²²⁾ɤw³³** Look with crossed eyes. **θa³²²kɔn³³kə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵da³¹⁽³²²⁾ɤw³³kan³³** The two of them looked at each other with crossed eyes.
- ma⁵⁵da³²²ŋau⁴⁵** Car (Lit. 'car light').

- ma⁵⁵da³²²ka²⁴** (Of one's eyes) tired. **la³³li³¹ku³²²ma⁵⁵da³²²ka²⁴la⁰**, **ða³¹qaan³²²ja¹¹** My grandson looks tired. Let's go home.
- ma⁵⁵da³²²ta⁰ðap¹¹** Blink. **kə⁵⁵ti⁵⁵qur⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²ta⁰ðap¹¹**, **ti⁵⁵qur³³ður³³** He blinked and smiled alternatively.
- ma⁵⁵da³²²tɕe⁴⁵** (Enigmatic) Fire (Lit. 'eye red').
- ma⁵⁵gə³³** Eggplant.
- ma⁵⁵gu¹¹** Oak.
- ma⁵⁵ji¹¹** A kind of wild fruit tree.
- ma⁵⁵jit⁵⁵** A kind of wild fruit, which looks like blueberries.
- ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾jiu³³** Water chestnut.
- ma⁵⁵kha⁴⁵** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵lan³¹** Back. **pa³³kə⁵⁵ma⁵⁵lan³¹ði¹¹**, **du³²²mjaan³¹pi⁵⁵dur³³** His father has got back pain, and thus is unable to work.
- ma⁵⁵lɔk⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** (Enigmatic) Egg (lit. fruit-white).
- ma⁵⁵lu³²²** (Enigmatic, now becoming common) money (lit. fruit-bronze).
- ma⁵⁵mɛŋ³³** A kind of fruit.
- ma⁵⁵mwaan³³** Red bayberry (*Myrica rubra*).
- ma⁵⁵ni³³** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵pa⁵⁵kaak¹¹** Star anise. **ða²⁴pa³³ha³³du³³?an³²²ma⁵⁵pa⁵⁵kaak¹¹** We produce star anise in Buyang area.
- ma⁵⁵pe³³** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵pju²²** A kind of fruit of the fig family/genera.
- ma⁵⁵qe³³jan³³** Cold rice ball (cold rice lump).
- ma⁵⁵ða³³** Broad-leaved banyan. **ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ða³³tɕau³³də¹¹⁽³³⁾nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾mɛŋ³¹** ? How many years can a broad-leaved banyan tree live?
- ma⁵⁵ðau³¹?ɔŋ⁴⁵** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵ðau³¹gɸɸɔŋ³³** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵ðəŋ³³** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ði³³** Wild chestnut.
- ma⁵⁵ðuawɔŋ³³dan⁴⁵** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵ðuawɔŋ³³yaat³³** A kind of tree.
- ma⁵⁵ðu³³** Maple. **pa³³phju⁴⁵ðaat¹¹ðeŋ³²²ma⁵⁵ðu³³num³³?i⁵⁵⁽³³⁾naan³¹tɕu⁴⁵kaan³²²** The Zhuang people use maple leaves as ingredients to soak sticky rice with and then steam the rice to eat.
- ma⁵⁵ðum³²²ða³²²** Testicles.
- ma⁵⁵θɔk³¹** Chinese parasol, phoenix tree.
- ma⁵⁵taan¹¹** Buttocks, bottom.
- ma⁵⁵tat⁵⁵** A kind of thorny flower.
- ma⁵⁵ti³²²** 1. Tree. **khu⁴⁵gɸɸɔŋ⁴⁵?aan³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²pja¹¹** There are a lot of trees in the mountain. 2. Timber. **kut¹¹ma⁵⁵ti³²²** To plane timber.
- ma⁵⁵tit³³** A kind of nut.
- ma⁵⁵thaau³³** Caoguo (*Amomum tsao-ko*), used as kitchen ingredients.
- ma⁵⁵tɕɔŋ³³** Wild berry.

- ma**⁵⁵**waan**³²² Straw, hay. **tɕu**²⁴**kɔŋ**⁴⁵**ɔ̌aat**¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**waan**³²²**tɕɔŋ**³²²**ŋu**³³ Feed buffalos with hay in winter.
- ma**³¹⁽⁵⁵⁾**maau**³²² A piece of cloth for reinforcing a button hole.
- ma**³¹⁽⁵⁵⁾**wa**¹¹ A kind of fig. The plant grows in wet and shady areas, with tall stalk. Its fruits are quite big, with red skin. The texture of the fruit is tender and sweet when ripe.
- ma**¹¹⁽⁵⁵⁾**ɔ̌e**³³**kaak**³¹ Chestnut.
- ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**ɔ̌i**³³ Wild chestnut.
- ma**³³ 1 Horse.
- ma**³³ 2 Side; path.
- ma**³³**ka**⁴⁵ Path, road. See **pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵.
- ma**³³**maan**²⁴ Left -hand side. **ma**³³**maan**²⁴**də**³²²**qaan**³³⁽³²²⁾**?an**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**khə**⁴⁵ There is a pond on the left of the house.
- ma(ak)**³³**mən**³³ The bud of Chinese toon.
- ma**³³**mit**¹¹ Right-hand side, right. **qɛ**³²²**ma**³³**mit**¹¹**ku**³²²**phan**³³**ɔ̌i**¹¹ My right hand is sore.
- ma**³³**qɛ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ (Enigmatic) hand (Lit. ‘five claws’)
- ma**³¹ 1 Plane (tool). **ɔ̌aat**¹¹**ma**³¹**kwɛt**¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Plane timber with a plane.
- ma**³¹ 2 Tongue. **laak**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**ma**³¹**qɔŋ**³²²**lim**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**?aai**³²² This child cannot pronounce clearly because he speaks with a lisp.
- ma**³¹**qai**³²² Uvular. **ma**³¹**qai**³²²**tɕhɔŋ**⁴⁵**ma**³¹**də**³²²**qai**³²² Uvular looks like chicken tongue.
- ma**³¹ 3 1. Dog. **qaan**³²²**ŋə**⁵⁵**taan**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**taan**³²²**ma**³¹ ? Does that family keep a dog?
2. The Hour of the Dog. **tɕu**²⁴**ma**³¹**ja**¹¹**puŋ**⁵⁵**khau**³³**qaan**³²² Mother didn’t arrive home until the Hour of the Dog.
- ma**³¹**ga**¹¹ Crawl. Also as **ma**³¹**gaap**¹¹.
- ma**³¹**gaap**¹¹ Crawl. **ka**²⁴**ti**⁵⁵**ma**³¹**gaao**¹¹**?ɔk**¹¹⁽³¹⁾ **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ Crawl out from here.
Also as **ma**³¹**ga**¹¹.
- ma**³¹**laau**⁴⁵ Hunting dog. **qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**taan**³²²**θa**³²²**da**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ma**³¹**laau**⁴⁵ This family has two hunting dogs.
- ma**³¹**nai**⁴⁵ Jackal, wolf.
- ma**³¹**ni**⁴⁵ Wild dog. **da**³²²**gfiɔŋ**⁴⁵**na**⁵⁵**tɕu**²⁴**jha**³²²**?an**³²²**ma**³¹**ni**⁴⁵ There used to be wild dogs up in that mountain.
- ma**³¹**tɕaŋ**³³ Broom. **dɔk**³³**qaan**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**taau**³²²**ma**³¹**tɕaŋ**³³**taau**³²²**tɕə**³³**kə**⁵⁵ If you don’t use a broom to sweep the floor, what would you use?
- ma**⁰ Prefix for certain nouns and locative words (see below).
- ma**⁰**qɔn**³²² Front, ahead. **ma**⁰**qɔn**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**moi**³¹**ja**¹¹ There are no villages ahead.
- ma**⁰**ɔ̌u**³¹ A kind of bamboo, whose roots make good food for bamboo rats.
- ma**⁰**θaan**⁴⁵ Side. Also as **θaan**⁴⁵.
- mai**⁴⁵ Place, side. **lan**³¹**wa**²⁴**khau**³³**mai**⁴⁵**pa**³³**taai**³²² (He/she) then went to his/her sister’s place.

- mai⁴⁵bfi³³ja³³** 1. Braid, plait. **ja¹¹jha²⁴laak¹¹mai¹¹θi³²²mai⁴⁵bfi³³ja³³** Mother helped daughter platted her hair. 2. (Enigmatic) wife (lit. braid).
- mai³³** Generic term for tree.
- mai³³dək⁵⁵** Fernleaf hedge bamboo (*Bambusa multiplex* var. *nana*) Or simply as **dək⁵⁵dək⁵⁵**.
- mai³³ja¹¹** Tung-oil tree.
- mai³³lu³²²** Willow.
- mai³³ɕoŋ⁴⁵** Pine.
- mai²⁴ 1** Wife.
- mai²⁴maan³¹** 1. Second wife, new wife. **pa³³kə⁵⁵tə³²²du³³mai²⁴maan³¹ja¹¹**. His father has remarried. 2. Bride. **tə³²²mai²⁴maan³¹** Go and meet the bride.
- mai²⁴pi³²²** Daughter-in-law. **mai²⁴pi³²²kə⁵⁵ta³³pəŋ³²²ʔaai³²²ja¹¹** His daughter-in-law had an affair with another man.
- mai²⁴pi³²²maan³¹** Bride. **mai²⁴pi³²²maan³¹waan⁴⁵moi³¹, ha³³pja¹¹wa²⁴jau³¹** Everyone goes to see the bride as she arrives at the village.
- mai²⁴ 2** Noun prefix for female animals not yet laid young.
- mai²⁴ŋa¹¹** Young hare.
- mai²⁴ma³¹** Young female dog.
- mai²⁴mi¹¹** Young female goat.
- mai²⁴mu³¹** Young female pig.
- mai²⁴ŋu³³** Young cow.
- mai²⁴pə³¹** Young female calf.
- mai¹¹⁽²⁴⁾qai³²²** Young hen not yet laid eggs. **təhaau⁴⁵mai¹¹⁽²⁴⁾qai³²²kaan³²²khi⁴⁵** Stir-fried young chicken is delicious.
- mai¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ðaai⁴⁵** Female, women. **mai¹¹ðaai⁴⁵pa³³ha³³du³²²mjaan³¹ðau³¹taan³²²laak¹¹** Buyang women work in the field while raising children.
- mai²⁴ 3** Classifier for plants. **ti⁵⁵mai²⁴ma⁵⁵ti³²²** A tree. **mai²⁴ma⁵⁵ti³²²ŋə⁵⁵ʔan³²²də³²²nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾whəŋ³³?** How tall is that tree?
- mai²⁴ðaan³¹** Rice plant. **mai²⁴ðaan³¹qəŋ³²²də³²²ɕəŋ³³** The rice plants grow very big, like bamboo tubes.
- maak³³** Generic term for fruit. Also as **ma⁵⁵**.
- maak³³baŋ³²²** Peach.
- maak³³dəŋ³²²qu⁴⁵** A kind of small melon.
- maak³³həŋ⁴⁵taau⁴⁵** A kind of wild fruit.
- maak³³khu⁴⁵tɕɛ⁴⁵** Blood plum.
- maak³³moi³³** Sand-paper tree, a kind of tree. **mu³¹kaan³²²ðəŋ³²²maak³³moi³³** Pigs feed on sand-paper tree leaves.
- maak³³mwt¹¹qai³¹** A kind of fruit.
- maak³³ŋin³³** Lemon.
- maak³³puk⁵⁵** Pomelo. **naan³³⁽³²²⁾mu³¹wat⁵⁵ma³³kaan³²²maak³³puk⁵⁵** People eat pomelo during the Mid-Autumn Festival.
- maak³³qa⁵⁵tɕi³²²** Chestnut.
- maak³³ðuŋ³¹mwt¹¹** A kind of bitter vegetables, with white flowers.

- maak³³tat⁵⁵** Persimmon. **maak³³tat⁵⁵ŋa²⁴wa³²²lɔk³³** Persimmon has white flowers.
- maak³³tɕin²⁴tɕoŋ³¹** A kind of wild fruit.
- maak³³tɕha³¹la³¹** A kind of wild fruit.
- maak³³wa¹¹** See **ma³¹⁽⁵⁵⁾ma¹¹**.
- maak³³wu³²²** A kind of fruit.
- maak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bu¹¹** Orange. **tam⁴⁵maak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bu¹¹tu³²²mɛŋ³¹du³³kaan³²²**. Orange trees start to bear fruit three years after planting.
- maak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bu¹¹kwiŋ⁵⁵** Orange.
- maak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ma⁵⁵gu³¹⁽¹¹⁾** Nuts of the oak.
- maak³¹⁽³³⁾ʔoŋ⁴⁵pjaak¹¹** Tea oilseed, vegetable oilseed. **ðaa¹¹maak³¹⁽³³⁾ʔoŋ⁴⁵pjaak¹¹thaak³³ju¹¹** Extract oil from tea oilseeds.
- maak³¹⁽³³⁾li⁴⁵θaan²⁴** Pomegranate. **maak³¹⁽³³⁾li⁴⁵θaan²⁴ŋa²⁴tɕɛ⁴⁵maak³³ko⁵⁵tɕɛ⁴⁵** Pomegranate has red flowers and red fruit.
- maak³¹⁽³³⁾ɕi²⁴ɕoŋ³¹** A kind of sesame.
- maak³¹⁽³³⁾tɕhuŋ³²²** Bullet.
- mam³¹1.** Mouth. **mu³¹di³³mam³¹jhim⁴⁵** Wild boars have sharp-pointed mouth.
2. Opening; things conceptualized as such; door entrance; blade of a knife or the like.
- mam³¹ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** Fish mouth.
- mam³¹ʔoŋ⁴⁵** The mouth of a river. **mam³¹ʔoŋ⁴⁵ʔan³²²ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²pha¹¹** Fish abound at the mouth of the river.
- mam³¹bun³³** (Enigmatic) Pig (Lit. ‘mouth-tilted’).
- mam³³ka¹¹** Mouth.
- mam³¹mwa²⁴** Blade of the knife. **mam³¹mwa²⁴pan¹¹** The blade of the knife was turned.
- mam³¹nok¹¹** Bird beak.
- mam³¹ŋu³¹** Door, entrance.
- mam³¹ku³³** Knee.
- mam³¹ði⁴⁵** (Enigmatic) Mouse, rat.
- mam³¹te¹¹wa¹¹⁽³³⁾** The opening of a rice field. **tɕhɔk³³mam³¹te¹¹wa¹¹⁽³³⁾naak¹¹ʔoŋ⁴⁵qui⁴⁵** Shovel the opening of the field to let water pass.
- mam³¹te¹¹wa¹¹⁽³³⁾naw⁵⁵** The opening of a field to connect water from a higher field.
- mam³¹te¹¹wa¹¹⁽³³⁾tə³³** The opening of a field to direct water to a lower field.
- mam³¹tɕaai³²²** The blade of a plough. **mam³¹tɕaai³²²ðaa¹¹qhaaŋ³³du³²²** The blade of the plough was made of steel.
- mam³¹tɕu³³** Nipple.
- maam¹¹** Spleen.
- man⁴⁵** Round, circular. **də³²²paat³³du³²²pi⁵⁵man⁴⁵** This big bowl is not round.
- man³²²** Flee, escape, run away. **lan³¹kə⁵⁵ðaa¹¹ðaa³¹man³²²** She later fled back.

- man**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **wa**²³ Flee, escape, run away. **li**²⁴ **qhaai**⁴⁵ **to**²⁴ **ḍa**³¹, **puŋ**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **du**³³
man³¹⁽³²²⁾ **wa**²⁴ You have to wear your shoes back to front; that way you are
able to run away without being caught.
- man**³¹ 1 Price. **kə**⁵⁵ **kəŋ**⁴⁵ **man**³¹ **whəŋ**³³ **qui**⁴⁵, **θi**³²² **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ His asking price was too
high. Therefore the goods was not sold.
- man**³¹ 2 Generic term for yam.
man³¹ **ʔu**¹¹ **qoŋ**³²² *Amorphophallus riviére*.
man³¹ **ju**³³ Cassava. **man**³¹ **ju**³³ **kaan**³²² **taŋ**³¹⁽¹¹⁾ **ʔoŋ**²⁴ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ Cassava cannot be
eaten raw.
- man**³¹ **pin**³²² Pay. **hə**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵ **ḍa**³¹ **qaan**³²² **kaan**³²² **ti**³²², **man**³¹ **pin**³²² **ʔə**³³ **kə**⁵⁵
to³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ They went home empty-handed, without receiving any pay.
- man**³¹ **ʔə**⁴⁵ Sweet potato. **mu**³¹ **wen**³³ **kaan**³²² **man**³¹ **ʔə**⁴⁵ Pigs like to eat sweet
potatoes.
- maan**³³ Lump/block of soil being ploughed up.
maan³³ **ʔi**³³ A lump of earth. **jha**⁴⁵ **maan**³³ **ʔi**³³ **nəŋ**³¹ **kham**⁴⁵ **ni**³³ To cover with a
lump of soil/earth.
- maan**³¹ 1. New. **maau**³²² **tin**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹ New clothes/dress. **qhaai**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹ New shoes.
2. (Do) again, (do) a second time, re(do). **lan**³¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **ḍaak**¹¹ **tat**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **maan**³¹ He
then chopped it again.
- maŋ**³³ Fist. **laak**¹¹ **kwaan**⁴⁵ **taau**³²² **maŋ**³³ **θau**³¹ **pa**³³ **lam**⁴⁵ The students hit/beat the
pickpocket with fists.
- maŋ**³¹ Lake, pond, deep pool. **khu**⁴⁵ **maŋ**³¹ **ʔan**³²² **pja**³²² **luŋ**³¹ There are catfish in the
lake.
maŋ³¹ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ Pond. **θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **maŋ**³¹ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ **ḥə**⁵⁵, **ʔan**³²² **ti**⁵⁵ **məŋ**³³ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² There is a
tree stump by the side of the pond.
maŋ³¹ **lak**³³ Deep pool.
- maŋ**²⁴ See **mi**³¹ **maŋ**²⁴.
- maŋ**⁵⁵ **ʔi**¹¹ Sometimes. **mai**²⁴ **pi**³²² **kə**⁵⁵ **maŋ**⁵⁵ **ʔi**¹¹ **nə**³¹, **maŋ**⁵⁵ **ʔi**¹¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **nə**³¹
His daughter-in-law sometimes comes and sometimes doesn't.
- maŋ**⁴⁵ Split. **maŋ**⁴⁵ **θu**³²² **ḍaak**¹¹ **wa**²⁴ **tap**³¹ **pwi**³²² Split firewood to make a fire.
maŋ⁴⁵ **kaat**³³ To split bamboo to make bamboo strips.
- maŋ**³³ 1. Side. **θa**³²² **maŋ**³³ **to**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **wen**³³ **ḍaak**¹¹ **kə**⁵⁵ Neither side wants him.
2. Noun stem designating location.
maŋ³³ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ River bank. **ḥu**³³ **ʔan**³²² **maŋ**³³ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **ʔa**³¹ The buffalos are
grazing by the river bank.
maŋ³³ **ʔui**³³ Over there, the other side. **də**³²² **ḥu**³³ **ku**³²² **ʔan**³²² **maŋ**³³ **ʔui**³³ My
calf is over the other side.
maŋ³³ **khu**⁴⁵ Inside. **maŋ**³³ **khu**⁴⁵ **maau**³²² **ʔan**³²² **ti**⁵⁵ **dəŋ**⁴⁵ **də**³²² **ʔen**⁴⁵ There are
10,000 yuan inside the (pocket of) the jacket.
maŋ³³ **naw**⁴⁵ Above, on the upper side. **kə**⁵⁵ **ʔan**³²² **maŋ**³³ **naw**⁴⁵ He is up there.
OR: He was staying high above.
maŋ³³ **ni**⁵⁵ This side. **lu**¹¹ **maŋ**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ʔai**³²² **ni**⁴⁵ **lu**¹¹ **maŋ**³³ **ḥə**⁵⁵ Land on this
side is better than that on the other side.

- maan³³na⁵⁵** That side. **ha³³qaan³²²ho⁴⁵du³³ʔan³²²maan³³na⁵⁵** My family house is over there/on that side.
- maan³³ʰaan⁴⁵** Outside. **maan³³ʰaan²⁴ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ma³³ʰaa⁴⁵ŋaan²⁴** There are five geese outside.
- maan³³tə³³** Below, underneath, on the lower side. **də³²²pe³¹ʔan³²²maan³³tə³³pa³³ka⁴⁵kaan³²²tʰa³¹** The ox is grazing on the lower side of the road.
- maan³²²⁽³³⁾wa³³** By the side of the field. **maan³²²⁽³³⁾wa³³ʔan³²²ma⁵⁵tʰəŋ³³** There are wild strawberries by the side of the field.
- maan³³2** Pound/hit with fists. **maan³³ʰau³¹** Pound/hit with fists. **maan³³ʰau³¹la³³li²⁴pi⁵⁵du³³** Don't hit children with fists.
- maan³³3** Half (fruit). See **baan¹¹**.
- maan²⁴** Right-hand (side). **ma³³man²⁴** Right-hand side.
- mat⁵⁵ku²⁴** Sit cross-legged. **la³³li²⁴mat⁵⁵ku²⁴pi⁵⁵ʔaai³²²** It is not good for children to sit with their legs crossed.
- mat¹¹** Flea.
- maat⁵⁵** Socks. **tʰu²⁴tʰu³¹ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵pa³³ha³³pi⁵⁵li²⁴maat⁵⁵** In the old days, Buyang people did not wear socks.
- maat³¹** Sore, ulcer. **maat³¹ʔək³¹ŋu³³** A running sore.
- mau⁵⁵** Sweet corn ear profiteer, sweet corn worm.
- mau³¹** Hat. **laak¹¹ku³²²pi⁵⁵ŋaai³²²pa⁴⁵mau³¹** My child loathes hats. OR: My child doesn't like to wear hats.
- mau¹¹1.** Head. 2. Things conceptualized as such.
- mau¹¹dan³³⁽³²²⁾** Idea, way. (Lit. 'top of the head') **du³²²mau¹¹dan³²²** Make a decision.
- mau¹¹də³³⁽³²²⁾** Bald. **kə⁵⁵tu³²²pwat⁵⁵mən³¹tʰau¹¹mau¹¹də³³⁽³²²⁾la³³** He started to lose hair at the age of 30.
- mau¹¹ʰaan³³** Axe. **khw³³mau¹¹ʰaan³³bwaak³³ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Sharpen the axe to chop/cut trees.
- mau¹¹ŋfɔŋ⁴⁵** Mountain, mountain range, mountain top. **mau¹¹ŋfɔŋ⁴⁵ni³¹nəŋ³¹, kəŋ³³ŋfɔŋ⁴⁵pi⁵⁵nəŋ³¹** It was snowing on the mountain top, but not at the foot of the mountain.
- mau¹¹ŋan³¹** Head of a village, headman. **mau¹¹ŋan³¹moi³¹du³³qa⁴⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** The headman of our village is too old.
- mau¹¹mən³¹** Age. **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾tu³²²du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾mau¹¹mən³¹** We are gaining in age (ie. we are growing one year older).
- mau¹¹mən³¹naan³²²** Age. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵du³³mau¹¹mən³¹naan³²²wa²⁴tok³¹θu³³ja¹¹** The child has reached school age.
- mau¹¹nəŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²** A kind of yam, *Canna edulis*, which can be used as pig feed and the starch of which can be used for making noodles.
- tam⁴⁵mau¹¹nəŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²tʰəŋ³²²mu³¹** Plant yam for pig's feed.
- mau¹¹ðe⁴⁵** Garlic. **pa³³ku³²²ŋaai³²²kaan³²²mau¹¹ðe⁴⁵tʰəŋ²⁴** My father likes to eat uncooked garlic. (Some pronounce as **mau¹¹ðfi⁴⁵**.)
- mau¹¹ði¹¹** Headache.

- mau**¹¹**tə**⁵⁵**təap**³¹ Head scurf.
- mau**¹¹**tu**⁴⁵ Fog. **təu**²⁴**kəŋ**⁴⁵**ta**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ŋa**³³**mau**¹¹**tu**⁴⁵**na**³²² There is often tick fog in the morning in winter.
- mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **mət**¹¹ End, end point, conclusion. See **mət**¹¹.
- mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **nau**⁴⁵ Top. **na**³¹**khau**³³**mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **nau**⁴⁵**gfiŋ**⁴⁵ Climb to the top of the mountain.
- mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **paau**⁴⁵**kək**³³ Toe.
- mau**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ **du**³²²**θai**³¹ A judge.
- mau**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ **ŋi**³³ Pillow.
- maau**⁴⁵ Gourd. **ðak**¹¹**maau**⁴⁵**du**³²²**tin**³²² Make a ladle out of a gourd.
- maau**³³ Poke, prick, jab. **la**³³**li**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**ŋi**³³**lim**²⁴, **ŋe**³¹**maau**³³**jan**³¹ The little child was jabbed due to his being naughty.
- maau**³²² Upper garment, jacket. **də**³²²**maau**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**li**²⁴**du**³³**pa**³²²**meŋ**³¹ This upper garment/jacket has been worn for four years. OR: (I have been) wearing this jacket for four years.
- maau**³²²**bam**³¹ Cotton-padded clothes. **du**³²²**maau**³²²**bam**³¹**naak**¹¹**təau**³²²**kaan**³²² **təiŋ**³²² Make a cotton-padded clothe for grandma to wear during the New Year Festival.
- maau**³²²**lək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Funeral dress (of the Zhuang).
- maau**³²²**lam**³³⁽³²²⁾ (Enigmatic) crow (the bird) (lit. 'black clothes').
- maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵ Clothes. **təan**³²²**maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵**naak**¹¹**laak**¹¹ Buy clothes for children.
- maau**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **lam**³³⁽³²²⁾ Funeral dress of the Buyang (black).
- maau**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **na**¹¹**nai**⁴⁵ Palm-barked rain coat. **təu**²⁴**jha**³²²**jin**³¹**nə**³¹**li**²⁴**maau**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **na**¹¹**nai**⁴⁵ People used to wear palm-barked raincoat when raining.
- meŋ**²⁴ Stop (work), rest. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**meŋ**²⁴, **pi**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴**wa**³³ Everybody is having a day off today. No one is going to work in the field.
- meu**³³ Season. See also **miiu**⁴⁵.
- me**⁴⁵ Thick, mushy. **na**²⁴**təin**³³**me**⁴⁵**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ The porridge is too thick.
- mek**³³. Carry on shoulder. **cam**³¹**mek**³³**kat**⁵⁵**jhu**³³**du**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ge**³²²**nə**⁵⁵**nəŋ**³¹ Go and carry that imperfect pillar back. 2. Truss. 3. Load. **mek**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **kan**³²² **θa**³²² **cam**³¹ **jha**⁴⁵ Let us two share the heavy burden. 4. Measure for loads. **θa**³²²**mek**³³**ho**³³ Two loads of goods/things. 5. Shoulder pole. **tu**³²²**kat**⁵⁵**mek**³³ Three shoulder poles.
- mek**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ðam**³³**kan**⁵⁵ Thick stick, a stout carrying pole.
- taau**³²²**mek**⁵⁵**ðam**³³**kan**⁵⁵ **mek**³³**mu**³¹**θi**³²² Use a thick stick to carry the pig to the market for sale.
- mek**³³**ŋaan**³¹ Truss joining the truss posts between principal post and secondary post.
- mek**³³**ŋaan**³¹**da**³²²**wfia**³³ Truss joining the principal post and main truss post.
- mek**³³**ŋaan**³¹**li**⁴⁵ Truss joining the principal post and the minor truss post.
- mek**³³**təai**³²² Plough beam.
- mek**³³**təhə**³³ Cart shaft. Also as **bfiang**¹¹**təhə**³³.

mɛŋ³²²maau³²² Sleeve.

mɛŋ³¹ 1 Dizzy. **ku³²²ðam⁴⁵ɣa³³tɕau¹¹mɛŋ³¹** I feel dizzy when I drink.

mɛŋ³¹ 2 Year. **mɛŋ³¹mɛŋ³¹qui⁴⁵du³³ʔaai³²²** Lead a happy life every year.

ma³³ða³³tɕau³³du³³ti⁵⁵dɔŋ⁴⁵mɛŋ³¹ Ten-thousand-year trees (Chinese ilex) are believed to be able to live for ten thousand years.

mɛŋ³¹lan³¹ Next year, the following year. **mɛŋ³¹lan³¹mə³¹du³³nam³¹mɛŋ³¹lum⁴⁵wa²⁴tok³¹θu³³** When you turn six next year, you'll go to school.

mɛŋ³¹maan³¹ New Year. **mɛŋ³¹maan³¹khau³³tu³²²li²⁴maau³²²tin⁴⁵maan³¹** We have new clothes to wear when the New Year arrives.

mɛŋ³¹mət³¹⁽¹¹⁾ End of the year. **khau³¹mɛŋ³¹mət³¹⁽¹¹⁾lum⁴⁵pwan³²²mu³¹kaan³²²tɕiŋ³²²** At the end of the year, pigs will be slaughtered for the New Year celebration.

mɛŋ³¹naan³¹ Last year. **mɛŋ³¹naan³¹ku³²²pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²mu³¹kaan³²²tɕiŋ³²²** Last year I had no pig to slaughter for the New Year Festival.

mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵ This year. **khau³³mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵laak¹¹mai¹¹ku³²²du³³pa³²²mɛŋ³¹** My daughter turns four this year.

mɛŋ³¹na³³ The year before. **mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵ʔaai³²²niu⁴⁵mɛŋ³¹na³³** This year is better than the year before.

mɛŋ³¹θi²⁴ More than one year. **ku³²²khau³³moi³¹ni⁵⁵ʔan³²²du³³mɛŋ³¹θi²⁴la⁰** I've been in this village for more than a year. OR: It is more than a year since I arrived in this village.

mə³¹ You. **mə³¹ta³³ku³²²ɕam³¹wa²⁴** You go with me.

mə³¹ha³³qu³³ Yourself. **kat⁵⁵pin³²²mak¹¹ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵kɔŋ³³mə³¹ha³³qu³³** This writing brush belongs to you yourself.

mət¹¹ End, rear, behind, end point. **ku³²²ʔan³²²ma⁰qɔŋ³²², kə⁵⁵ʔan³²²mət³¹⁽¹¹⁾** I am in front, he is behind. Also as **mau⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ mət¹¹**.

mi⁵⁵ɕian²⁴ (Round) rice noodle.

mi³³ Mole cricket.

mi³²² Bear (animal). **tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²mi³²²ja¹¹** There is no bear now. OR: No bear is to be found now.

mi³¹ 1 Squeeze, twist, nip, pinch. **kɔŋ³³ni⁵⁵haai³³mi³¹la³³li²⁴** This person is fond of pinching children for fun.

mi³¹maŋ²⁴ Pinch, nip. **mi³¹maŋ²⁴paau⁴⁵qɛ³²²** Nip one's finger.

mi³¹ 2 A kind of bamboo.

mi³¹ 3 Cheek. **pa³¹mi³¹** Cheek.

mi¹¹ Sheep, goat. **taaŋ³²²mi¹¹** Raise sheep/goat.

mi¹¹ja¹¹ Female goat/sheep.

mi¹¹paau⁴⁵ Male goat/sheep.

mik³³ Temples (body part).

miŋ³¹ Fate, destiny.

miŋ³¹ʔaai³²² Good fortune, good luck. **mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵mə³¹miŋ³¹ʔaai³²²la⁰,**

du³³ɕen⁴⁵jau¹¹du³³mai¹¹ You really have good luck this year, earning a lot of money and getting married.

- miŋ³¹pe¹¹** Bad luck. **waau³³ku³²²miŋ³¹pe¹¹taŋ²⁴naau³³** My husband always has bad luck.
- mit¹¹** Left hand (side). **ma³³mit¹¹** Left-hand side.
- miu³¹** Temple (building). **du³²²miu³¹maan³¹** Build a new temple.
- miu⁴⁵nau⁵⁵** Season. **tein³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ka⁴⁵miu⁴⁵nau⁵⁵ðak¹¹ðaan³¹** It is rice-harvesting season. See also **meu³³**.
- mo⁴⁵ðaan³¹** Awn of rice or wheat.
- mo³³** Collar. **ho⁴⁵mo³³** Collar.
- moi³¹** Feel weak or numb (from standing or sitting for too long).
- yai³³də³³kək³³moi³¹**
kək³³moi³¹ One feels weak in the legs from sitting for too long.
- moi³¹** Village. **pa³³lam⁴⁵waan⁴⁵moi³¹** Thieves have entered the village.
- moi³¹ha³³** Village. **moi³¹ha³³qəŋ³²²** Large village. **θa³²²də³²²moi³¹ha³³** Two villages.
- moi³¹pa³³ha³³** Paha village.
- moi³¹ma⁰θaan⁴⁵** Other village, nearby village. **moi³¹ma⁰θaan⁴⁵naak¹¹**
kə⁵⁵wa³³⁽²⁴⁾du³²²qaan³²² Other villages asked him to help build houses.
- mok¹¹** 1. Cloud. **mok¹¹ka¹¹laŋ³¹ka¹¹lam³²²** The clouds are getting darker and darker.
 2. Filth, dirt. **təhat³³mok¹¹** Rub/scrub off dirt.
- mə³¹** 1. Protruding. **ɣu⁴⁵na²⁴naak¹¹ku³²²mə³¹mə³¹puŋ⁵⁵khau²⁴kaan³²²** I have to fill my bowl up with rice to be able to have enough. 2. Grave, often in compound with ‘**pa³³khaau³³⁽³²²⁾**’ (see below).
- mə³¹pa³³khaau³³⁽³²²⁾** Grave. **ma⁰θaan⁴⁵mə³¹pa³³khaau³³⁽³²²⁾ʔan³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²**
 There is a tree by the side of the grave.
- mə¹¹lin⁴⁵qəŋ³²²** Bold, courageous. **mə¹¹lin⁴⁵qəŋ³²²puŋ⁵⁵du³²²du³³kaan³²²** You’ll succeed only if you are bold/courageous.
- mək⁵⁵maak⁵⁵** (Of liquid) spilled, splash. **laak¹¹mət¹¹ku³²²jha⁴⁵ʔəŋ⁴⁵pi⁵⁵**
mək⁵⁵maak⁵⁵ My younger son is not spilling any water when he is carrying it.
- mək³¹** Bamboo tube (for storing rice). **taau³²²mək³¹ðaa³³ʔi³³** To store rice in bamboo tube.
- mək³¹hap⁵⁵pwi³³⁽³²²⁾** A bamboo tube for fanning fire. **taau³²²mək³¹hap⁵⁵**
pwi³³⁽³²²⁾hap⁵⁵pwi³³⁽³²²⁾ Fan a fire with a bamboo tube.
- mək³¹ðaa³³ʔi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Bamboo tube for measuring rice.
- məŋ³³** 1. Soul. 2. Coffin. 3. Cave, burrow. **mu³¹dɪ³³ʔan³²²khu⁴⁵məŋ³³** The wild boar is hiding in the burrow.
- mə(ŋ)³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾khaau³³⁽³²²⁾** (Enigmatic) Coffin (lit. ‘burrow/cave where devil lives’).
- məŋ³³** 2 Classifier for stakes, tree stumps and the like.
- məŋ³³ma⁵⁵ti³¹⁽³²²⁾** Tree stump. **θaan⁴⁵maŋ³¹ʔəŋ⁴⁵nə⁵⁵, ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵məŋ³³ma⁵⁵**
ti³¹⁽³³⁾ There is a tree stump by the side of the pond.
- məŋ³³** 3 Early rice. **naan³³⁽³²²⁾lək⁵⁵təhi⁴⁵ðaan³¹məŋ³³** We harvest early rice in June.
- məŋ³¹** Masked civet.
- mu⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵bəŋ³²²** Window. **də³²²qaan³²²ni⁵⁵ʔan³²²nam³¹də³²²mu⁵⁵ɕi⁵⁵bəŋ³²²**

- This house has six windows in it.
mu⁵⁵**ɕuk**⁵⁵**bɔŋ**³²² Window.
mu³¹ 1 Eight. **mu**³¹**də**³²²**ma**³¹ Eight dogs. **wat**⁵⁵**mu**³¹ Eighteen.
wat⁵⁵**mu**³¹**laak**¹¹**qai**³²² Eighteen chicks.
mu³¹ 2 1. Pigs. **tɕɔŋ**³²²**mu**³¹ Feed pigs. **pwan**³²²**mu**³¹**tɕ**³²²**mai**²⁴ Slaughter a pig for a wedding banquet. 2. The Hour of the Pig.
mu³¹**di**³³ (Enigmatic) Wild boar.
mu³¹**ɕu**³²² Star anise. **?an**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**tam**⁴⁵**mu**³¹**ɕu**³²²**phan**³³ Star anise can grow here.
mu³¹**ja**¹¹ Sow, female pig. **mu**³¹**ja**¹¹**?an**³²²**laak**¹¹ The sow is pregnant.
mu³¹**ma**⁴⁵ Desexed pig. **mu**³¹**ma**⁴⁵**?aau**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**kaan**³²²**khi**⁴⁵ The meat of desexed pigs is not tasty.
mu³¹**ni**⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) Wild boar.
mu³¹**paau**⁴⁵ Boar. **laak**¹¹**mu**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**ka**⁴⁵**mu**³¹**paan**⁴⁵ This is a boar.
mu¹¹ Stink, foul, smelly. **nɯ**³¹**fu**³²²**?aau**⁴⁵**naak**¹¹**naau**⁴⁵**tau**³²², **?aau**⁴⁵**tu**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**pi**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **mu**¹¹ By thoroughly marinading the meat with salt, it will not go off.
OR: Meat won't go off when/unless it is well preserved in salt.
mu¹¹**də**¹¹ Very smelly, stink. **kɔŋ**³¹**nɯ**³²²**mu**¹¹**də**¹¹, **pi**⁵⁵**waŋ**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ The cow pen stings. Don't go in.
mu¹¹**phi**³³ Smell (verb), sense the smell (of sth.). **də**³²²**mi**³²²**θaai**⁴⁵**mu**¹¹**phi**³³
Bears can sense different smells.
mu¹¹**θaai**³³ Foul smell of a duck pen.
mu¹¹**θaŋ**³³ Foul smell, stink, the smell of urine.
mu¹¹**θap**⁵⁵ Fishy, uncooked. **?aau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²**ku**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**mu**¹¹**θap**⁵⁵**qui**⁴⁵**jaŋ**³¹ These fish have strong fishy smell.
mu¹¹**θuwn**³³**bɛ**⁴⁵ The foul smell of ducks.
muk¹¹**maak**¹¹ Very dirty. **la**³³**li**²⁴**maau**³³**tin**⁴⁵**muk**¹¹**maak**¹¹, **pa**³³**ja**¹¹**to**³³**pi**⁵⁵**bap**⁵⁵
The child's clothes are very dirty, and yet his parents don't even bother to wash them.
mun¹¹**qaan**³²² Wing room.
mu(t)¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**da**³²² Eyebrow, eyelid.
muut⁵⁵ Termite, white ant. **muut**⁵⁵**yat**³³**jhu**³³ Termites can bore through a pillar.
muut³¹ Very, extremely. **kə**⁵⁵**kan**³²²**muut**³¹ He is very heavy. **kən**³³**pa**³³**mai**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**ɕek**³²²**muut**³¹ The girl is very attractive.
mu³³ Inspect, observe. **kə**⁵⁵**puŋ**⁵⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **mu**³³**ðu**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**khu**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **bɔ**³²² She went to have a look only to find that the tree stump was hollow inside.
mu³²² Hate, loathe. **kə**⁵⁵**ŋaai**³²²**tɕaŋ**³²²**qui**⁴⁵, **kən**³³**kən**³³**to**³³**mu**³²²**kə**⁵⁵ He is too cunning. Everyone dislikes him.
mu³²² Be tired of, bored with, fed up with. **kaan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³²²**ja**¹¹ Fed up with eating (the same food).
muwn³¹ Moth, borer.
mut¹¹ 1 1. Suck. **mut**¹¹**tɕu**³³ Suck milk. 2. Kiss. **mut**¹¹**mam**³¹ Kiss on the lips.
3. Smoke, inhale (smoke). **mut**¹¹**qaau**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**?aai**³²² Smoking is harmful.

mwut¹¹ 2 Hair; beard; feather. **mwut**¹¹**ṇu**³³ Ox hair. **mwut**¹¹**qai**³²² Chicken feather.
mwut¹¹**nok**¹¹ Bird feather.
mwut¹¹**bḥai**³³ Pubic hair.
mwut¹¹**dḥaṇ**⁴⁵**taai**³³ Armpit hair.
mwut¹¹**mau**¹¹ Head hair. **ku**³²²**mwut**¹¹**mau**¹¹**ḷaau**³³**la**³³ I have got less hair now.
mwut¹¹**qaṇ**⁴⁵ Beard, moustache. **mwut**¹¹**qaṇ**⁴⁵**ḷok**³³ Grey beard.
dḥaṇ⁴⁵**mwut**¹¹**qaṇ**⁴⁵ Pluck one's beard.
mwut¹¹**ṇu**³²² Fine hair on human body. **qε**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**mwut**¹¹**ṇu**³²²**pja**¹¹ He has a lot of fine hair on his hands.
mwut¹¹ 3 Blind. Also as **but**¹¹.

mj

mjan³²²**qhaai**⁴⁵ Upper (of shoes).
mjaṇ³¹ Work, job. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴**du**³²²**mjaṇ**³¹**ja**¹¹ We are not going to work today.
mjaau³¹ Boast oneself, talk big (about oneself). **pa**³³**taai**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**haai**³³**mjaau**³¹ His elder brother often boasts himself.
mjok¹¹ Early. **kə**⁵⁵**haai**³³**lok**³¹**mjok**¹¹**wa**²⁴**pwai**³²²**ṇu**³³ He often gets up early to go and herd cattle.

mw

mwa³¹ Thunder. **tεu**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ṇan**³²²**mwa**³¹ There is no thunder during this time of the year.
mwa³¹**ḍaṇ**³²² Thunder, (of thunder) strike. **ṇon**³³**kə**⁵⁵**pja**³²²**mwa**³¹**ḍaṇ**³²² His younger brother is scared of thunder strike. See **laap**¹¹.
mwa²⁴ Knife. **khui**³³**mwa**²⁴ Sharpen a knife, grind a knife. **taau**³²²**mwa**²⁴**bwaak**³³ Cut with knife.
mwa²⁴**bḥaat**³³ Kitchen knife (as said by the younger generation).
mwa²⁴**gɔ**³³⁽³²²⁾ Hooked knife. **taau**³²²**mwa**²⁴**gɔ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **bwaak**³³**θu**³²² Go gather firewood with a hooked knife.
mwa²⁴**ju**¹¹ Kitchen knife (as said by the older generation).
mwān⁴⁵ Broken (grain). **ṇi**³³**mwān**⁴⁵ Broken rice.
mwān³³ Sweat. **ti**⁵⁵**qu**⁴⁵**ha**³³**ṇok**³¹**mwān**³³**pi**⁵⁵**pja**¹¹ Some people have less sweat.
mwi³²² Tame. **də**³²²**ma**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**tu**³¹, **də**³²²**ṇə**⁵⁵**mwi**³²² This dog is wild, that one is tame.
mwi³¹ Cat. **də**³²²**mwi**³¹**keṇ**⁴⁵ Cats miaow.

mwɔp¹¹wa³³ Soak a (rice) field. **kaan³²²ɬiɪŋ³²²ja¹¹mwɔp¹¹wa³³, puŋ⁵⁵du³³**
ɬaai³²², du³³ɬa³³wa³³ Rice fields are soaked after the New Year before they
 are to be ploughed and raked.

m

- m̥a³³** 1 Five. **pa³²²m̥a³³laak¹¹nok¹¹** Four or five birds.
- m̥a³³** 2 1. Grow. **m̥eŋ³¹ni⁵⁵laak¹¹lan³¹ku³²²m̥a³³m̥oi⁴⁵ŋiu⁴⁵m̥eŋ³¹naan³¹** My
 youngest son is growing faster than last year. 2. (Of water level) to rise.
naan³²²ŋɔ³²²ta³³naan³³⁽³²²⁾lɔk⁵⁵haai³³ŋɔ⁴⁵m̥a³³ In May and June, there are
 often floods.
- m̥aai³³** 1 Mole. **phjaan³³?an³²²m̥aai³³** Have moles on the face.
- m̥aai³³** 2 Widowed, widow. **ja¹¹qaan³²²na⁵⁵phan³³m̥aai³³** The woman of that family
 is a widow.
- man³³** 1. Warn, threat. **pa³³ŋan³¹man³³laak¹¹pi⁵⁵du³³nai³¹pui³²²** Everyone warns
 the children not to play with fire. 2. Scare off/frighten someone by making a
 grumbling noise.
- man³²²** Porcupine.
- mi³³** Drunk. **haai³³kaan³²²ɬau¹¹mi²⁴⁽³³⁾ja¹¹** One more drink and (you'll) get drunk.
mi²⁴⁽³³⁾ŋaŋ²⁴ŋaŋ²⁴ Drunk, heavily intoxicated. **pa³³kə⁵⁵ɬam⁴⁵ɣa³³mi²⁴⁽³³⁾**
ŋaŋ²⁴ŋaŋ²⁴ His father was heavily intoxicated from drinking.
- m̥oi⁴⁵** 1. Quick, fast, speedy. **pa³³?aan³³ku³²²kaan³³na²⁴m̥oi⁴⁵?an³³** My father-in-
 law eats very fast. 2. Grow. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵du³³θa³²²pwat⁵⁵m̥eŋ³¹, pi³³m̥oi⁴⁵ja¹¹**
 This child has reached the age of twenty. He won't grow any more.
m̥oi³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ma³³ Very fast, quickly. **ŋa¹¹qaan³²²kə⁵⁵wa²⁴m̥oi³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ma³³** His horse
 walks very fast.
- m̥ɔ⁴⁵** Happy, pleased. **?ɔn³³pi⁴⁵ɬa³¹nɔŋ³¹ɬam³¹kaan³²²jin¹¹, kaan³²²naak¹¹**
tu³²²m̥ɔ¹¹⁽⁴⁵⁾m̥ɔ⁴⁵ Relatives come to celebrate the Yin Day Festival.
 Everyone is very happy.
- m̥ɔ⁴⁵ɬup¹¹ɬup¹¹** Joy, joyful. **kaan³²²jin¹¹taŋ³³hɔ⁴⁵m̥ɔ⁴⁵, la³³li²⁴m̥ɔ⁴⁵ɬup¹¹ɬup¹¹**
 Everyone is having a good time during the New Year Festival. The children are
 having great fun in particular.
- m̥ɔk³³** 1 Catch, fish for (prawn). **m̥ɔk³³de¹¹** Catch shrimps.
- m̥ɔk³³** 2 Belly, stomach. **m̥ɔk³³paat¹¹ja¹¹** Be full/have enough (food).
m̥ɔk³³pɔk⁵⁵ Emotional, excited. **pa³³ɬeu³¹tu³²²m̥ɔk³³pɔk⁵⁵** We young people
 (tend to) get emotional/excited.
- m̥ɔk³³ɬi¹¹** Have a stomach ache. **whan³³ɬɔn³³ku³²²m̥ɔk³³ɬi¹¹, kaan³²²na²⁴**
pi⁵⁵du³³ I had a stomach ache yesterday and couldn't eat.
- m̥ɔk³³ɬi⁴⁵** Belly.
- m̥u³³** 1 Cooked. **te⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾m̥u³³** Cooked, ready to be eaten by boiling or as a result of
 being cooked.

m̥u³³ 2 Hole. **də**³²²**maau**³²²**ʔan**³²²**m̥u**³³**li**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ The jacket got a hole in it and thus cannot be worn.

n

na³³ 1. Bow. **gɔ**³³**wan**³¹**du**³²²**na**³³ Make a bow by bending bamboo. 2. Slingshot, catapult. **taau**³²²**na**³³**θau**³¹**ha**³³ Hit someone with a slingshot.

na³²² Thick (paper, cloth). **jaau**³³**na**³²² Thick cloth.

na³¹⁽³²²⁾**ni**³¹ Thick and strong. **jaau**³³**pa**³³**ha**³³**na**³¹ (322) **ni**³¹, **du**³²²**maau**³³**tin**⁴⁵**li**²⁴**du**³³**də**³³ Paha home-made cloth is thick and strong, and is resistant to wear and tear.

na³¹ Climb (mountains)**whan**³³**na**³³**tu**³²²**wa**²⁴**na**³¹**ghɔŋ**⁴⁵ We are going bush walking tomorrow.

na³¹**wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾**maŋ**³³ Go ashore, on shore. **ka**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**na**³¹**wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾**maŋ**³³, **whi**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**qu**⁴⁵, **teau**¹¹**khau**³³**moi**³¹**hə**⁴⁵**du**³³**la**³³ We/you go ashore from here. Then walk a few minutes and we will be arriving at our village.

na³¹**wa**²⁴**nau**⁴⁵ Climb up. **ʔeŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**whəŋ**³³, **na**³¹**wa**²⁴**nau**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ It is high here at this point. Don't climb up further.

na¹¹⁽³¹⁾**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ Be defeated, beaten, lost (to).

nai³³ Rust, rusty. **də**³²²**mwa**²⁴**ʔan**³²²**nai**³³**ja**¹¹ The knife has become rusty.

nai³²² Ugly. **laak**¹¹**ma**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**nai**³²², **ku**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**əat**¹¹ This dog is ugly. I don't want it.

naai³¹**ka**¹¹ So long as, as long as. **naai**³¹**ka**¹¹**mə**³¹**wen**³³**ku**³²² So long as you are willing to go steady with me/to make friends with me, (I'll)...

naak¹¹ 1 Otter.

naak¹¹ 2 1. Give. **ko**³²²**ta**⁴⁵**θa**³¹ (322) **əai**⁵⁵**qai**³²²**naak**¹¹**mə**³¹ Auntie gave two chickens to you. 2. Let, allow. **naak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**əa**³¹**nɔŋ**³¹ Let him return.

əa¹¹**naak**¹¹**ku**³²² Give (it) to me. **ta**⁴⁵**naak**¹¹**pa**³³**ja**¹¹**tu**³²² Give it to our parents.

3. Hunt, to fish. **naak**¹¹**mu**³¹**di**³³ Hunt wild boars. 4. Do, make. 5. Passive marker. **naak**¹¹**ma**³¹**əai**³³ Be bitten by a dog. 6. Post-verbal complement marker. **kə**⁵⁵**pja**³²²**naak**¹¹**jhaŋ**³³ He is trembling with fear.

naak¹¹**du**³²² Allow, permit. **kə**⁵⁵**laŋ**³¹**li**⁴⁵, **əam**⁴⁵**ka**³³**pi**⁵⁵**naak**¹¹**du**³²² He is still young and is not allowed drink.

na(ak)¹¹**wai**³¹ Ruin, do damage to. **qaan**³²²**qu**³³**kə**⁵⁵**ne**³¹**pɛŋ**³²²**naak**¹¹**wai**³¹ **la**⁰ His old house was damaged by someone.

na(ak)¹¹**pja**³²²**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ Fish, go fishing.

naak¹¹ 3 Cloth roller for measuring cloth. See **paak**³²² **pan**³²².

nam³¹ Six. **nam**³¹**əu**³³**laak**¹¹**qai**³²² Six or seven chickens.

nan³²² Body louse.

nan³¹ Animal fat.

naan³¹ Difficult (to do).

- naan**³²² 1. Month. **naan**³²² **ni**⁵⁵ **ku**³²² **pi**⁵⁵ **ʔan**³²² **ʕen**⁴⁵ **ʔaai**⁴⁵ **kɔ**⁰ **lɔ**⁰ I have no money to spend this month. **ti**⁵⁵ **naan**³²² One month. 2. Earthworm.
- naan**³²² **ɖɬa**⁴⁵⁽³¹⁾ September, the ninth month.
- naan**³²² **ŋɔ**³²² May, the fifth month.
- naan**³²² **ŋiŋ**³¹ Leap month. **naan**³²² **lan**³¹ **ka**⁴⁵ **naan**³²² **ŋiŋ**³¹ Next month is a leap month.
- naan**³²² **θi**³²² April, the forth month.
- naan**³²² **θi**²⁴ More than a month. **pa**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **ʔək**³¹ **wa**²⁴ **du**³³ **naan**³²² **θi**²⁴ **ja**¹¹ His father has been away for more than a month.
- naan**³²² **team**⁴⁵ January, the first month. **qui**⁴⁵ **naan**³²² **team**⁴⁵ **khau**³³ **naan**³²² **tei**⁴⁵ January is followed by February. OR: February follows January. See **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **teiŋ**³³.
- naan**³²² **tei**⁴⁵ February, the second month.
- naan**³²² **wat**⁵⁵ October, the tenth month.
- naan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ðu**³³ July, the seventh month. Some speakers pronounce as **naan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ðfu**³³.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kɛ**⁵⁵ The moon. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹ **wat**⁵⁵ **ma**³³ **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kɛ**⁵⁵ **pjaak**¹¹ **θau**³²² The moon on the 15th of August is very bright.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lɔk**⁵⁵ June, the sixth month. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lɔk**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **kaan**³²² **ʔi**³³ **maan**³¹ There will be new rice in June.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹ August, the eighth month. **mɛŋ**³¹ **ni**⁵⁵ **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹ **laak**¹¹ **ku**³²² **di**³³ **tɛ**³²² **mai**²⁴ My son is getting married in August.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹ **wat**⁵⁵ **ma**³³ The fifteenth of August of the lunar year; the Mid-Autumn Festival. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹ **wat**⁵⁵ **ma**³³ **kɛ**⁵⁵ **θui**¹¹ **θau**³²² The moon is brightest on the 15th of August.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ February, the second month. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tam**⁴⁵ **wa**³³ We start sowing in February.
- naan**³³ **tɔŋ**⁴⁵ Insects on green vegetables.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tu**³²² March. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tu**³²² **ði**⁴⁵ **wa**³³ Weeding starts in March.
- naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **teiŋ**³³ January, the first month. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **teiŋ**³³ **mɔ**⁴⁵ **wat**³³ **ma**³³ We celebrate the Lantern Festival in January. See **naan**³²² **team**⁴⁵.
- naan**³¹ Difficult.
- naŋ**³²² **tat**³³ A knot made on the robe between the plough beam and the piece of timber connecting the beam and the yoke.
- naŋ**³¹ Still. **θu**³³ **naŋ**³¹ **qan**⁴⁵ **qa**³³ **ɕaw**⁴⁵ There are still many books.
- naŋ**³¹ **haai**⁴⁵ Still. **kə**⁵⁵ **mɔk**³³ **ði**¹¹, **naŋ**³¹ **haai**⁴⁵ **koŋ**²⁴ He is suffering from a stomach ache, and is still groaning.
- naap**³¹ Squeeze, press. **naap**³¹ **tɕu**³³ **naak**¹¹ **la**³³ **li**²⁴ **ðam**⁴⁵ Squeeze some breast milk for the baby to drink.
- nat**⁵⁵ (Of the leg) numb. **ʔai**³³ **jaam**¹¹ **də**³³ **kɔk**³³ **nat**⁵⁵ (I was) feeling numb in the legs after sitting for too long.
- nau**³³ Who(ever), what(ever), when(ever). **kən**³³ **nau**³³ **to**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **lam**⁴⁵ **pin**³²² No one is allowed to loaf on the job.

- nau³³kə⁵⁵** Who(ever). **nau³³kə⁵⁵kaan³²²na²⁴nau³³kə⁵⁵ha³³qu³³te⁴⁵** Whoever wants to eat will cook for himself.
- nau²⁴** 1. A kind of leaf-eating insect. 2. A kind of insects that feed on sugarcane and vegetable leaves. **ðeŋ³²²dək³³phan³³nau²⁴** The sugarcane leaves have been plagued by insects.
- naau⁴⁵tau³²²** Marinate, preserve, salt. **ɲu³¹fu³²²ʔaau⁴⁵naak¹¹naau⁴⁵tau³²²** Salt (OR: marinate) meat thoroughly.
- naau³²²** Navel.
- nau⁴⁵** Top (of a tree), tip. **lan³¹jap³³⁽⁵⁵⁾wa²⁴khau³³nau⁴⁵** Pick (fruits) up to the top of the tree.
- nau⁴⁵qaan³²²** Roof top.
- nau⁴⁵teŋ⁴⁵** Top of the head; top part.
- ne³³** Discourse particle, used as a topic marker after a constituent. **kaan³²²jin¹¹ne³³, ho⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾du³³ko⁵⁵tean³²²maau³²²tin⁴⁵maan³¹, pwan³²²pa³³ku⁵⁵** When it comes to celebrating the Yin Day Festival, we will buy new clothes, and slaughter pigs.
- nen⁴⁵bu³²²** House lizard, gecko.
- neŋ⁴⁵θaau⁴⁵** Silk worm.
- neŋ²⁴** 1. Lie down. 2. Lean on/against. **neŋ⁴⁵luuŋ⁴⁵kaan³²²na²⁴** They leaned against the wall eating. 3. (Enigmatic) Sleep (lit. to lean on).
- nep³¹** Hold between the finger and thumb, to pinch. **nep³¹ŋat³³tau¹¹ðəŋ⁴⁵phi³²²pi⁵⁵phan³³la³³** (It/he) won't be able to breathe if you pinch (its/his) nose with your fingers.
- nə²⁴** Glue, stick, paste. **jha²⁴kə⁵⁵nə²⁴θin³³wa²⁴tei²⁴** Help him seal up the letter and send it off.
- nək⁵⁵nə⁴⁵** Dust.
- nən²⁴** (Of particles) tiny.
- ni⁵⁵** This. **qaan³³ni⁵⁵haai³³jha²⁴qaan³³pəŋ³²²** This family often helps others.
- ni³³ 1** Discourse particle, as a topic marker to give prominence to a constituent. **lan³¹ni³³, kə⁵⁵ko³³wa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾khau³³qaan³²²waau⁴⁵kə⁵⁵** Later/subsequently, she also went to her husband's house.
- ni³³ 2** Possessive marker. **wi³³da¹¹ni⁵⁵⁽³³⁾qoŋ³²²taan³²²** The origin of the bamboo divination strip. **pin³²²mak¹¹ni³³ku³²²** OR: **ku³²²ni³³pin³²²mak¹¹** My writing brush.
- ni³²²** Gall bladder.
- ni³¹** Snow. **məŋ³¹ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ni³¹no³¹** It didn't snow this year.
- niŋ⁴⁵** Aim (at), take aim. **niŋ⁴⁵də³²²mu³¹di³³ni⁵⁵θau³¹tehuŋ³²²** Take aim at the wild boar and shoot.
- niŋ⁴⁵θə³¹** Take aim. **niŋ⁴⁵θə³¹lum⁴⁵θau³¹tehuŋ³²²** Take aim and shoot.
- nok¹¹** Generic term for birds. **khu⁴⁵gəŋ⁴⁵nok¹¹teə³³kə⁵⁵ko⁵⁵ʔan³²²** There are various kinds of birds in the mountains.
- nok¹¹ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** Fish hawk.
- nok¹¹ka³²²** Turtledove.
- nok¹¹ka³²²ni⁴⁵** Turtledove.

- nok¹¹ka³²²qaan³²²** Pigeon.
- nok¹¹jɔŋ³³mwi³¹** Magpie.
- nok¹¹jhaan³³** Thrush and the like.
- nok¹¹kək⁵⁵** A kind of rail.
- nok¹¹kɔŋ³²²** Golden pheasant.
- nok¹¹ma⁵⁵ti⁵⁵** A kind of small bird, with black feathers.
- nok¹¹mau¹¹mwi³¹** Owl.
- nok¹¹paat³³** Thrush and the like.
- nok¹¹pi³³** Wild duck.
- nok¹¹pi³³ɔuŋ³¹** A kind of bird, very tiny in size.
- nok¹¹pja³²²** Kingfisher.
- nok¹¹qa⁵⁵de⁴⁵** Woodpecker.
- nok¹¹qɛŋ⁴⁵** Egret.
- nok¹¹ɔaau⁴⁵wi⁴⁵** Bat.
- nok¹¹ɔi³¹** House sparrow
- nok¹¹tit³³** Red pheasant.
- nok¹¹waau⁴⁵wi⁴⁵** Thrush.
- nɔ³¹** 1. Come. Also as **nɔŋ³¹**. 2. Verb denoting natural phenomenon, such as rain, snow, hail. **whan³³ni⁵⁵ni³¹nɔ¹¹, ha³³pja¹¹ʔan³²²qaan³³, pi⁵⁵wa²⁴du³²²mjaan³¹la⁰** It's snowing today. Let's stay at home and not go to work. (Some pronounce as **nɔŋ³¹**.)
- nɔŋ³²²** 1. Bullet, bullet head. 2. Lead (metal).
- nɔŋ³¹** Come. Also as **nɔ³¹**.
- nu⁴⁵** Fall, collapse. **kən³³ɔn⁵⁵⁽³³⁾lum⁴⁵pja³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²nu⁴⁵** Younger sister is afraid/fears that the tree might fall.
- nuŋ³²²** Dirty. **maau³³tin⁴⁵nuŋ³²²lum⁴⁵li²⁴kɔŋ³³maan³¹** Change your clothes when dirty.
- nuk³³** Thick (soup). **na²⁴tɕin³³nuk³³pi⁵⁵khi⁴⁵** Porridge doesn't taste very good if it is too thick.

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- na³¹** Fluff (cotton). **moi³¹ku³²²ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵kən³³qa⁴⁵θaai⁴⁵na³¹phaai³³** There is an elderly gentleman in our village who knows how to fluff cotton.
- na³¹** Pockmarked face. **kən³³phjaan³³na²⁴na⁵⁵** That person with a pockmarked face over there. **kən³³na⁵⁵phjaan³³na²⁴** That person has a pockmarked face.
- na²⁴** Cooked rice, food. **kaan³²²na²⁴** Eat rice/food, have a meal. **te⁴⁵na²⁴** Cook food/a meal.

- na²⁴bək³²²** Rice cake. **naak³³⁽³²²⁾lək⁵⁵whan³³jin¹¹kaan³²²na²⁴bək³²²** We eat rice cakes during the Yin Day Festival in June.
- na²⁴bək³²²bfi⁴⁵** Rice cake, made of sticky rice, steamed and then pounded into cake.
- na²⁴bək³²²di³³** A kind of rice dumpling, wrapped with banana or reed leaves.
- na²⁴bək³²²kaaŋ³²²** Fried rice cake. **tu³²²du³²²na²⁴bək³³⁽³²²⁾kaaŋ³²²** We are going to make some fried rice cake.
- na²⁴bək³²²ta⁵⁵ðŋ³³** Rice dumpling prepared for and eaten on the New Year Festival. **whan³³tciŋ³²²qaan³²²qaan³²²tɛ⁴⁵na²⁴bək³²²ta⁵⁵ðŋ³³** During the New Year Festival, every household is cooking rice dumplings.
- na²⁴bək³²²tɕu⁵⁵ʔut⁵⁵** Pyramid-shaped rice dumpling, wrapped in banana or lotus leaves. **naan³³⁽³²²⁾lək⁵⁵kaan³²²na²⁴bək³²²tɕu⁵⁵ʔut⁵⁵** Rice dumplings are eaten in June.
- na²⁴ŋaap⁵⁵** A kind of rice dumplings wrapped in banana leaves, steamed and served.
- na²⁴laaŋ³³** Lunch. **na²⁴laaŋ³³kaan³²²tɕə⁵⁵ni⁵⁵** What shall we have for lunch?
- na²⁴mɛ⁴⁵** Porridge. **ku³²²wen³³kaan³²²na²⁴mɛ⁴⁵** I prefer to eat porridge.
- na³³⁽²⁴⁾mu⁴⁵** Baked young sticky rice, harvested when the grain is about 80% ripe; baked before husking. The husked grains are pounded flat, and look greenish. They are eaten as dessert.
- na²⁴mu³³** Cooked rice. **na²⁴mu³³ʔaai³²²niu⁴⁵ðŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²** Rice tastes better than maize (Indian corn).
- na²⁴mu³¹** Dinner, evening meal.
- na²⁴muui³³** A kind of rice cake in big lumps, can be sliced and then stir fried, deep fried or boiled.
- na²⁴naaŋ³¹** Sticky rice.
- na²⁴ni³¹** Breakfast, morning meal.
- na³³⁽²⁴⁾ŋaap⁴⁵** Crust of cooked rice, rice crust. **na³³⁽²⁴⁾ŋaap⁴⁵kaan³²²khi⁴⁵** Rice crust is tasty.
- na²⁴ðŋ³³⁽³²²⁾kua³²²** Rice cracker.
- na²⁴tɕin³³** Porridge. **na²⁴laaŋ³³kaan³²²na²⁴tɕin³³** We'll have porridge for lunch.
- na²⁴tɕin³³kak¹¹** Thick porridge.
- na²⁴tɕin³³θi²⁴** Very thin porridge.
- na¹¹nai⁴⁵** Palm leaf (for making raincoat, shoe sole, etc.) **taak³³na¹¹nai⁴⁵** Peel off palm leaves.
- nai³¹** 1. Visit, pay a visit to. **nai³¹ʔɔn³³pi⁴⁵** Visit relatives. 2. Play, drop in (for a chat). **wa²⁴qaan³²²ku³²²nai³¹lɛ³¹!** Drop in my house for a chat!
- nai²⁴net³¹** Slowly. **laak¹¹ku³²²kaan³²²na²⁴nai²⁴net³¹** My children eat very slowly.
- naan³³** Scabies. **phan³³naan³³** Have scabies.
- naŋ³¹** Each, separately, respectively. **nu³¹, pwan³²²tɕaau³²²naŋ³¹θa³²²da³²²** Two katties of salt and hot chilly each.
- naŋ³¹...naŋ³¹...** Conjunctives denoting two actions occurring simultaneously, translatable as 'as.... as...'.

- pɛŋ⁴⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹, kə⁵⁵ŋaŋ³¹kaan³²²na²⁴, ɲaŋ³¹waat³¹wi³³** The weather is extremely hot. He is fanning himself while eating.
- ɲaŋ⁴⁵** Opposite, reverse, back to front, run against (current).
- maŋ³³ni⁵⁵ɲaŋ⁴⁵, ka²⁴maŋ³³ŋə⁵⁵kaan³²²dək³³pʊŋ⁵⁵phan³³** You started from the wrong end. Sugarcanes should be eaten from the other end.
- ɲaŋ³²²kaat⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Tea, tea leaf.
- ɲaŋ¹¹** Chew. **ɲaŋ¹¹ma⁵⁵bu³³ka¹¹laŋ³¹ka¹¹ŋu³³** When you eat the wild fruit, the longer you chew, the sweeter it tastes.
- ɲaŋ¹¹qaŋ⁴⁵** Ruminant, chew the cud. **də³²²ɲu³³ta³³laŋ¹¹kaan³²²ʔa³¹, laŋ³³ʔau¹¹ɲaŋ³¹qaŋ⁴⁵** Buffalos eat (grass) during the day, and ruminate at night.
- ɲap¹¹** (Enigmatic) Eat.
- ɲat⁵⁵** Shoot (of plant). **ʔək³¹ɲat⁵⁵** (Of plants) germinate, bud, shoot.
- ɲat⁵⁵ha³³** Nobility, celebrity, noble people.
- ɲɛ³³** Pre-verbal adverb of scope, translatable as ‘only’.
- lin⁴⁵ku³²²ɲɛ³³ŋaai³²²ka¹¹mə³¹** I love only you.
- ɲɛ³¹** Passive marker. **ðak¹¹θu³²²laau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ɲɛ³¹di³²²** Be blamed/scolded for getting too little firewood. See **naak¹¹**.
- ɲɛ²⁴⁽³¹⁾wa³³⁽²⁴⁾qən³³** Attack.
- ɲɛŋ³¹ma⁰di⁵⁵** Clitoris.
- ɲə⁵⁵** That. **də³²²ma³¹ɲə⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵kəŋ³³ku³²²** That dog isn’t mine.
- ɲi⁴⁵** 1. Hear. 2. Heed what an elder or superior says, be obedient.
- mə³¹ʔaai¹¹di³²²pi⁵⁵ɲi⁴⁵, bat⁵⁵ti⁵⁵laak⁵⁵** If you do not behave well, I’ll kick you. OR: If you don’t obey me, I’ll kick you.
- ɲi⁴⁵** 2 Wild, in the open, undomesticated. **maak³³ɲi⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ja³³lo²⁴kaan³²²** Wild fruit cannot be eaten indiscriminately.
- ɲi³¹** 1 Name. **thaŋ³³ɲi³¹naak¹¹la³³li²⁴** Give a name to the child, to name a child.
- ɲi³¹ha³³** Personal name.
- ɲi³¹** 2 Root (of a tree), base; under (a tree), foot (of a hill or the like).
- ʔan³²²ɲi³¹mai³³dək⁵⁵ʔaŋ⁴⁵əu⁴⁵əam³¹** He looked dumbstruck under the bamboo tree. **ɲi³¹gfiŋ⁴⁵** The foot of a hill.
- ɲi¹¹** Feel itchy (eg. in the throat as after one has eaten uncooked or half-cooked taro, or in the hands after one touches peeled/cut raw taro).
- kaan³²²pwaak¹¹ʔəŋ²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ka³¹loŋ³¹ɲi¹¹** Feel itchy in the throat after eating uncooked taro.
- ɲin⁴⁵** Sinew. **ɲin⁴⁵ɲu³³** Buffalo sinew.
- ɲin⁴⁵pɛ³³** Pulse. **ɲin⁴⁵pɛ³³ʔaak³²²** The pulse is beating.
- ɲin³¹** Dirty. **la³³li²⁴li²⁴mau³³tin⁴⁵, ti⁵⁵whan³⁵ʔau¹¹ɲin³¹** Children’s clothes get dirty easily in a day.
- ɲin¹¹** Cry. **kam³¹nit¹¹pi⁵⁵du³³** Can’t help crying.
- ɲin¹¹khaau³³** Cry in a funeral. **pa³³ha³³ʔan³²²ha³³pwan³²²laak¹¹mai¹¹lum⁴⁵**
- nit¹¹khaau³³** It’s a custom in Buyang that the daughter(s) shall cry when her parent dies.
- niit³¹** Slow, slowly. **whi³³niit³¹** Walk slowly. **kaan³²²du³³niit³¹** Eat slowly.

- niu**⁴⁵ Comparative marker; ...than... **kə**⁵⁵**whəŋ**³³**niu**⁴⁵**ku**³³⁽³²²⁾ He is taller than me.
qaan³²²**ʔən**³³**lan**³¹**phan**³³**ʔaai**³²²**niu**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ Younger sister's family is still wealthier.
niu³²² Horizontal beam. **niu**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**khau**²⁴**ði**¹¹ The horizontal beam is not long enough.
num³³ Dye. **num**³³**jaau**³³**du**³²²**maau**³³**tin**⁴⁵ Dye cloth for making garments.
num³²²**ður**³³ Smile. **ʔi**⁴⁵**qəŋ**³²²**to**³³**num**³²²**ður**³³ Everyone was smiling.
nu³¹ Salt. **ga**⁴⁵**nu**³¹**pja**¹¹**ja**¹¹ Too much salt was put in.

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- na**²⁴ Tomorrow, the following day. **na**²⁴**di**³²²**lok**³¹**ja**¹¹ Pillars were scheduled to be set up the following day.
na²⁴**lan**³¹ Next morning, the following morning. **ði**³³**ti**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾**ti**⁵⁵**pok**³¹**daau**³³**na**²⁴**lan**³¹**haai**³³**wa**²⁴**haai**³³**ʔaən**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ka**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ (He/I) wanted to make a bundle of chopsticks to scatter on the road while walking the following morning.
na²⁴**ta**⁵⁵**na**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ The following morning, next morning.
na³²²⁽²⁴⁾**ta**³³**lak**⁵⁵ Tomorrow night. **na**³²²⁽²⁴⁾**ta**³³**lak**⁵⁵**tu**³²²**cam**³¹**wa**²⁴**naak**¹¹**pja**³²²**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ Let's go fishing together tomorrow night.
naai³³ Tired, exhausted. **ðaak**¹¹**θu**³²²**tu**³²²**whan**³³, **tu**³²²**naai**³³**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹ We all became exhausted after collecting firewood for three days.
naai³³**le**³²² Very tired, extremely tired, dog-tired. **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**to**⁵⁵**naai**³³**le**³²²**le**³¹, **pi**⁵⁵**whi**³²²**kə**⁰**lə**⁰ Everyone was dog-tired, and decided not to walk.
naai³³**lin**⁴⁵ Sad. **ði**³³**khau**³³**də**³²²**ho**³³**ni**⁵⁵**kə**⁵⁵**ka**¹¹**lan**³¹**ka**¹¹**naai**³³**lin**⁴⁵ He feels sadder and sadder whenever he thinks of this matter.
naan³³ 1. Argue, quarrel. 2. Scold, curse, quarrel. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**naan**³³**du**³³**ti**⁵⁵**whan**³³**ja**¹¹ They have been quarrelling for a whole day.
naan³³**kan**³³ Quarrel, argue (with each other). **phan**³³**wan**³³**pi**⁵⁵**naan**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**kan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Do not argue when facing difficulties.
ne³³ Sea. **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**ne**³³ Sea water.
ni³³ Above, on top, upper. **ja**⁴⁵**maan**³³**ʔei**³³**noŋ**³¹**kham**⁴⁵**ni**³³ Cover the top with earth lumps. OR: Use earth lumps to cover the top.
ni³³**ki**³¹ Upper level of a terrace house (as opposed to the level, which is for cattle, domestic fowls).
ni³³**kək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Back of a foot. **ni**³³**kək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**phan**³³**maat**³¹**ði**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**kə**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹ Feel pain as a result of having a sore on the back of the foot.
ni³³**qaan**³²² Roof top, top of a house.
noŋ³³ The stalk of a kind of fragrant plant.
nuŋ³²² Muddy. **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**nuŋ**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³**ðam**⁴⁵ Muddy water is not drinkable.

- ꞥ**³³ 1. Water buffalo, bull, cow. **laak**¹¹**paau**⁴⁵**ꞥ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**du**³³**ti**⁵⁵**mɛŋ**³¹**la**³³ This young bull is one year old. 2. The Hour of the Ox. **tɕu**²⁴**ꞥ**³³**tip**⁵⁵**jiŋ**³²² We'll start to burn incense at the Hour of the Ox.
- ꞥ**³³**laak**¹¹ Young buffalo, calf.
- ꞥ**³³**ma**⁴⁵ Desexed cow or bull. **ꞥ**³³**ma**⁴⁵**ʔaau**⁴⁵**ʔaai**³²² Beef from desexed cows/bulls is delicious.
- ꞥ**³³**mai**²⁴ A little cow that has not yet given birth to young.
- ꞥ**³³**man**²⁴ A barren cow. **ꞥ**³³**man**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³**ɕen**⁴⁵ A barren cow is worthless.
- ꞥ**³³**maan**³¹ (Enigma) stranger (lit. 'new cow').
- ꞥ**³³**paau**⁴⁵ Bull.
- ꞥ**³³**tun**¹¹**kan**⁵⁵ Bull fight. **wa**²⁴**jau**³¹**ꞥ**³³**tun**¹¹**kan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Let's go watch bull fight.

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- Ꞧ**³²²**pa**³³**ɔau**³³ Descriptive elements indicating the intensity of a state or situation, translatable as 'extremely', 'very'.
- Ꞧ**³¹ 1 Sesame. **hɔ**⁴⁵**du**³³**mɛŋ**³¹ **mɛŋ**³¹**tam**⁴⁵**Ꞧ**³¹ We grow sesame every year.
- Ꞧ**³¹**tɕhu**⁴⁵ A kind of sesame.
- Ꞧ**³¹ 2 1. Generic term for snake. **Ꞧ**³¹**waan**⁴⁵**qaan**³²² A snake has entered the house.
2. Generic term for crawling creatures.
- Ꞧ**³¹**ʔɔŋ**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ Water snake.
- Ꞧ**³¹**dau**³¹ A kind of snake.
- Ꞧ**³¹**gaan**³³ A kind of snake, long and thin, with stripes. Also as **Ꞧ**³¹**khɔk**³³.
- Ꞧ**³¹**hu**³³ Rattle snakes.
- Ꞧ**³¹**kan**³³ Earthworm. **laak**¹¹**ku**³²²**pja**³²²**Ꞧ**³¹**kan**³³ My child is afraid of earthworms.
- Ꞧ**³¹**khɔk**³³ See **Ꞧ**³¹**gaan**³³.
- Ꞧ**³¹**luum**²⁴ Python. **Ꞧ**³¹**luum**²⁴**kaan**³²²**laak**¹¹**mu**³¹**du**³³ Pythons are capable of eating/swallowing piglets.
- Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹ Small insects.
- Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹**ʔi**³³ A kind of insects/worm often found in grain storage jars. **qɛŋ**⁴⁵**ʔi**³³ **ʔan**³²²**Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹**ʔi**³³ There are insects/worms in the rice storage jar.
- Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹**gaap**³³ A kind of insect that crawls by bending and stretching its body.
- Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹**ni**¹¹ Caterpillar.
- Ꞧ**³¹**mwt**¹¹**qɛ**³³ Dung beetle.
- Ꞧ**³¹**pu**¹¹**tɕi**¹¹ A kind of snake.
- Ꞧ**³¹**ðɔŋ**³³ Rainbow. **jin**³¹**nɔŋ**³¹**puŋ**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**Ꞧ**³¹**ðɔŋ**³³ Only when it rains will there be rainbows.
- Ꞧ**³¹**taak**³³ Leech.

- ŋa³¹taak³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵** Water leech. **ʔəŋ⁴⁵ðəŋ²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾haai³³ʔan³²²ŋa³¹taak³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵** Water leeches are often found in the ditch.
- ŋa³¹taak³³gɦəŋ³³⁽⁴⁵⁾** Land leech.
- ŋa³¹taan³²²** Gadfly. **ŋa³¹taan³²²ðaa³³ŋu³³** Gadflies bite buffalos.
- ŋa³¹the⁴⁵** Roundworm.
- ŋa³¹təŋ²⁴** A kind of small green snake.
- ŋa³¹ 3** Prefixable morpheme, often in compound with **qa⁴⁵** as **ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵** (see below).
- ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵** 1. Elderly people, old folk. **ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵ko⁵⁵nə³¹khau³³** The old folks have also arrived. 2. Ancestor. **wa³³ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵** Ancestral land. Also as **ŋaak³¹qa⁴⁵**.
- ŋa²⁴ 1** Generic term for flowers. Also as **ŋa²⁴wa³²²**.
- ŋa²⁴ʔəŋ⁴⁵pjaak¹¹** Tea oil flower.
- ŋa²⁴baŋ³²²** Peach blossom.
- ŋa²⁴li⁴⁵θaan²⁴** Pomegranate flower.
- ŋa²⁴puk⁵⁵** Pomelo flower.
- ŋa²⁴ðaan³¹** Rice flower.
- ŋa²⁴wa³²²** Flower. **təu²⁴ni⁵⁵ŋa²⁴wa³²²thaan³³pja¹¹** Many flowers are in blossom during this time of the year.
- ŋa²⁴ 2 1.** (Elephant) trunk; (dog) fang.
- ŋa²⁴ma³¹** Dog fang.
- ŋa²⁴təaŋ²⁴** Elephant trunk.
- ŋa¹¹** Horse. **yai³³ŋa¹¹wa²⁴waan⁴⁵təhu³³** Ride a horse to the market. See **ma³³**.
- ŋa¹¹** The Hour of the Horse.
- ŋa¹¹ja¹¹** Mare.
- ŋa¹¹laak¹¹ʔət⁵⁵** Young horse, baby horse.
- ŋa¹¹lə⁴⁵** Ass. **ŋa¹¹lə⁴⁵qəŋ³²²qui⁴⁵ŋa¹¹** Asses are bigger than horses.
- ŋa¹¹paau⁴⁵** A stallion.
- ŋa¹¹qəŋ³²²** (Enigmatic) Ass (lit. ‘big horse’).
- ŋa¹¹wat³³** Paper horse (for rituals) **ŋa¹¹wat³³pi⁵⁵θaa⁴⁵yai³¹⁽³³⁾** One cannot ride a paper horse.
- ŋaai³²²** 1. Like, crave, be fond of. **kə⁵⁵ðaa¹¹pi⁵⁵ŋaai³²², lan³¹kə⁵⁵ðaa¹¹ða³¹man³²²** She didn’t like (him). Later she fled back home. 2. Cunning, foxy.
- ŋaai³²²təaŋ³²²** Cunning, foxy. **ha³³qaan³²²ni⁵⁵gaai³²²təaŋ³²²muut³¹** This family is very cunning.
- ŋaai³¹** Endure, put up with, bear. **ku³²²jəŋ³²²ði¹¹, ŋaai³¹dur³³tu³²²whan³³ja¹¹** I’ve got a toothache and have been trying to endure the pain for three days.
- ŋaai³¹pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾dur³³** Cannot stand, unable to put up with.
- hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ŋaai³¹pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾dur³³, kən³³to³³ður³³** None of them could hold back their laughter.
- ŋaak³³** Raise (the head). **ŋaak³³mau¹¹pi⁵⁵dur³³** Unable to raise the head.
- ŋaak³³ka³³laan³³thaan³³** Lie down carelessly; lie down in chaos. **pa³³kə⁵⁵ðam⁴⁵ka³³mi³³ja¹¹, ŋu¹¹ɕwaan³³ŋaak³³ka³³laan³³thaan³³** His father got drunk and laid aslant in bed.

- ŋaak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**mau**¹¹**tɕaŋ**⁴⁵ Look up. **ŋaak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**mau**¹¹**tɕaŋ**⁴⁵**puŋ**⁵⁵**tɕaŋ**⁴⁵**qaai**³²²**də**³²²
ðɔŋ³¹ You can see the stars only if you look up in the sky.
- ŋaak**³¹**qa**⁴⁵ Elderly people, old folks. See **ŋa**³¹**qa**⁴⁵.
- ŋaak**¹¹ Silly, not clever. **qaan**³²²**ŋə**⁵⁵**pa**³³**kuaai**³³**laak**¹¹**ŋaak**¹¹ That family, the father is clever and the son stupid.
- ŋaan**⁴⁵ **1** Heavenly dog. Also as **haan**⁴⁵.
- ŋaan**⁴⁵ **2** **1**. Frost. **2**. Ice.
- ŋaan**⁴⁵ Crack. **ŋaan**⁴⁵**li**⁴⁵ Small crack.
- ŋaan**³¹ **1**. Steamer. **2**. A truss post in between the main post, second post and the third post.
- ŋaan**³¹**qɔŋ**³²² A truss post above **ŋaan**³¹ and **ŋaan**³¹**li**⁴⁵ in between the main post, second post and the third post.
- ŋaan**³¹**li**⁴⁵ A truss post in between the main post, second post and the third post.
- ŋaan**²⁴ **1** Thorn.
- ŋaan**²⁴ **2** Yellow. **ŋa**²⁴**ŋaan**²⁴ Yellow flower. **ŋaan**²⁴**ŋat**³³ Golden yellow.
maak³³**tat**⁵⁵ **ŋaan**²⁴ **ŋat**³³**phaai**³³**lɔk**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**laak**⁵⁵ Persimmons are golden yellow and cotton snow white.
- ŋaan**²⁴ **3** Mole. **kə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ŋaan**²⁴**pja**¹¹ He's got a lot of moles on his body.
- ŋaan**²⁴ Goose.
- ŋam**³¹ Dumb, mute. **phan**³³**ŋam**³¹**ja**¹¹ Become mute.
- ŋan**²⁴ Measure for sleeps, naps. **ŋu**¹¹**ti**⁵⁵**ŋan**⁴⁵ Have a sleep, take a nap.
- ŋau**⁴⁵ **1** **1**. Mirror. **2**. Shadow. **ŋau**⁴⁵**laŋ**³¹ **ŋau**⁴⁵**laŋ**³¹**ði**¹¹**ja**¹¹, **tɕ**⁴⁵**na**²⁴**dw**³³**la**³³ The shadow has become long. It's time to cook dinner. **ŋau**⁴⁵**ha**³³ Human shadow.
- ŋau**⁴⁵ **2** Smooth, shiny. **di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**ta**³¹**pu**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**kwut**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**jha**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵ Tell the host that the timber wasn't planed very smoothly.
- ŋaau**³³ Shake. **ŋaau**³³ **pi**⁵⁵**tɕaak**³²² Cannot be shaken, unshakable.
- ŋaat**³¹ Bud, germinate. **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**ʔək**³¹**ŋaat**³¹ Trees are budding.
- ŋo**⁵⁵**ŋaap**⁵⁵**mau**¹¹ Kowtow.
- ŋɔ**³²² Five, only used in compound with **naan**³²² in **naan**³²² **ŋɔ**³²² 'the Fifth Month'.
- ŋu**³³ **1**. Pus. **ʔək**³¹**ŋu**³³ Pus is running. **2**. Sap. **ŋu**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Sap.
mai³³**ɕoŋ**⁴⁵**ʔək**³¹**ŋu**³³ **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² The pine tree is producing sap.
- ŋu**¹¹ Sleep. **də**³²²**ɕwaan**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**ŋu**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ The bed isn't very comfortable to sleep on.
- ŋu**¹¹**laan**³³ Go to sleep, be asleep. **kə**⁵⁵**ŋu**¹¹**laan**³³**tɕau**¹¹**tɕan**³³ He snores as soon as he goes to sleep.
- ŋu**¹¹ **tɕan**³³ Snore. **pa**³³**ku**³²²**wi**³³**wi**³³**ŋu**¹¹**tɕan**³³**ŋui**³²² My father snores every night.
- ŋui**³²² Awl.
- ŋup**⁵⁵**ŋaap**³¹ Nod, agree, approve. **mau**¹¹**ŋan**³¹**ŋup**⁵⁵**ŋaap**³¹**puŋ**⁵⁵**dw**³³ We have to get approval from the head (of the village).
- ŋw**³¹ Door. **tam**³²²**ŋw**³¹**wa**⁴⁵**qai**³²² Shut the door to catch the chicken.
- ŋw**²⁴ Hope, expect, wish, want (to). **laak**¹¹**ku**³²²**ŋw**²⁴**wa**²⁴**qaan**³²²**me**³¹ My son wants to go to your house.

ɲwk³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ Gum; (fish) gill.

ɲwk³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² Fish gills.

ɲw

ɲwa¹¹ Roof tile. **qaan**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**θaai**⁴⁵**du**³²²**ɲwa**¹¹ His family knows how to make roof tiles.

ɲwaan³¹ A kind of flying beetle.

ɲwan³¹ Charcoal. **taau**³²²**ɲwan**³¹**hw**³³**pwi**³²² Warm oneself by charcoal fire. Also as **du**³³**ɲwan**³¹

ɲwe³¹**ða**³¹**ðan**³¹⁽³³⁾ Turn back (one's head/back).

ɲaak³¹**qa**⁴⁵**ɲwe**³¹**ða**³¹**ðan**³¹⁽³³⁾, **whi**³²² **dɛm**³³ **dɛm**³³**ja**¹¹ The old folk turned his/her back and walked away slowly.

ɲ

ɲa³³ Jealous. **qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**ʔaai**³²², **kən**³³ **kən**³³**to**³³**ɲa**³³ This family is wealthy, which makes everyone jealous.

ɲat³³ Nose.

ɲi³³ Hear, listen. **ɲi**³³**khu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²², **pi**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ha**³³**lim**²⁴ Did not hear anyone talking in the room.

ɲi³³**jak**¹¹ Hear. **ɲi**³³**jak**¹¹**ha**³³**lim**²⁴**təau**¹¹**liu**⁵⁵ (He) started to run as soon as (he) heard people talking.

ɲu³³ Sweet. **maak**³³**bu**¹¹**qaan**³²²**ku**³²²**ɲu**³³ The orange grown by my family is sweet.

ɲu²⁴⁽³³⁾**ɲau**³¹ Very sweet. **təŋ**²⁴**ði**³¹**ɲu**²⁴⁽³³⁾**ɲau**³¹, **la**³³**li**²⁴**wen**³³**kaan**³²² The honey is so sweet and children like to eat it.

p

pa⁵⁵ Crime, criminal act, sin. **lam**⁴⁵**təa**³³**ho**³³**ʔan**³²²**pa**⁵⁵ It's a crime to steal.

pa⁴⁵ 1. Place, location. **lu**¹¹**qaan**³²²**tu**³²²**ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾**pa**⁴⁵**ɲə**⁵⁵ The block of land of our family is over there. 2. Head element in compounds of adverbial of place or the like.

pa⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵ Here, this place. **ka**²⁴**pa**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**ʔək**³¹**wa**²⁴ To exit from here.

pa⁴⁵**ɲə**⁵⁵ There.

pa³³⁽⁴⁵⁾**din**⁴⁵ Ant nest, ant-hill.

- pa**⁴⁵ 2 Wear (hat, head scarf). **ja**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**ŋaai**³²²**pa**⁴⁵**bfi**³²² His mother likes to wear head scarfs.
- pa**⁴⁵ 3 Owe (money), be in debt. **pa**⁴⁵**çen**⁴⁵ Owe money.
- pa**³³ 1 Take out, draw out. **pa**⁴⁵**çen**⁴⁵**ʔək**³¹**naak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**kat**⁵⁵**pin**³²²**mak**¹¹ He took out some money for her to buy a writing brush.
- pa**³³ 2 Father. **pa**³³**ta**³³**laak**¹¹ Father and children.
pa³³**ʔaan**³²² Father-in-law. **pa**³³**ʔaan**³²²**lan**³¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹**du**³³ Father-in-law is still able to work.
- pa**³³ 3 1. Noun and pronoun prefix for human beings; noun prefix for and certain creatures or objects. 2. Head element for certain verbs and adjectival verbs.
pa³³**lɔ**⁴⁵ Roll. **la**³³**li**²⁴**nan**³¹**pa**³³**lɔ**⁴⁵**nan**³¹**nit**¹¹, **pi**⁵⁵**wen**³³**ða**³¹ The child was crying while rolling on the ground, unwilling to go back. Also as **pa**³³**lu**¹¹.
pa³³**lu**¹¹ Roll (down). **pə**³³**pwa**³²²**pa**³³**lu**¹¹**nɔ**³¹ A stone came rolling down. Also as **pa**³³**lɔ**⁴⁵.
pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**qwi**³²² (Enigmatic) water (lit. ‘things that roll’).
pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**θuun**³³ Other people, people from other places. **ʔə**³³**pi**⁴⁵ **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**θuun**³³**nɔŋ**³¹ Relatives and guests have come.
pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**whəŋ**³³ (Enigmatic) Goose. (Lit. ‘big domestic fowls’.)
pa³³**ʔap**⁵⁵ Gloomy (weather).
pa³³**ʔən**³³ Younger siblings.
pa³³**buət**¹¹ A blind person. **moi**³¹**hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**tu**³²²**kən**³³**pa**³³**buət**¹¹ There are three blind men in their village. Also as **pa**³³**muət**¹¹.
pa³³**dap**⁵⁵ Wrinkle. **laak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**lan**³¹**ðeu**³¹**lum**⁴⁵**ʔan**³²²**pa**³³**dap**⁵⁵ His child started to have wrinkles when still young.
pa³³**du**³²²⁽³³⁾ We, us. **pa**³³**du**³²²⁽³³⁾ **ka**⁴⁵**ha**³³**pa**³³**ha**³³ We are Buyang.
pa³³**du**³³⁽³²²⁾**ði**³¹ Army.
pa³³**gfi**⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) The Han. (Lit. ‘bad people’.)
pa³³**gwɛ**³²² Cripple, a lame person.
pa³³**ku**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**ni**⁴⁵ Wild boar.
pa³³**ja**¹¹ Parents. **pa**³³**ja**¹¹**çam**³¹**waan**⁴⁵**kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹ Parents have come to celebrate the Yin Day Festival together with the family.
pa³³**ju**¹¹ Son-in-law. **pa**³³**ʔaan**³²²**naak**¹¹**pa**³³**ju**¹¹**ðam**⁴⁵**ka**³³ Father-in-law asked/told daughter-in-law to drink.
pa³³**ka**⁴⁵ Path, road. **ti**⁵⁵**khəŋ**³²²**pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵ A section of a road. Also as **pa**³³**kha**²⁴ or **ma**³³**ka**⁴⁵.
pa³³**kha**²⁴ **pjaak**³³ Side road; branch road, byroad.
pa³³**khaak**³³ Guest, visitor. **qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**pa**³³**khaak**³³ A guest/visitor has arrived at this family. OR: This family has a visitor.
pa³³**khəŋ**³³ To have diarrhoea. **θa**³²²**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**khəŋ**³³, **kaan**³²²**də**³²²**kə**⁴⁵ For unknown reasons, the two brothers both had diarrhoea.
pa³³**laak**¹¹ Father and son. **pa**³³**laak**¹¹**çam**³¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹ Father and son work together.

- pa³³lam⁴⁵** Thief. **qaan³²²kə⁵⁵ŋɛ³¹pa³³lam⁴⁵lam⁴⁵ho³³** Things have been stolen from his house. OR: His house has been broken into.
- pa³³lan³¹** Step-father. Also as **pa³³lin³³**.
- pa³³laau³¹** God father. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵ʔan³²²pa³³laau³¹** This child has a god father.
- pa³³le³³** *Suona*, a kind of wind instrument. **haap³³pa³³le³³** Play the *suona*.
- pa³³leŋ³²²** Make a turn, turn back. **pa³³leŋ³²²ɔ̌au³³tɕaŋ⁴⁵ha³³** Turn back and look at people.
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾leŋ³²²** Roll. **pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾leŋ³²²ku⁵⁵jaau³³ni⁵⁵naak¹¹ku³²²** Roll the cloth up for me.
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾leŋ³²²ɔ̌an³³** (Of a person) Turn around, turn away.
- pa³³lin³³** Loach. **khu⁴⁵wa³³ʔan³²²pa³³lin³²²** There are loaches in the field.
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾lu³²²** Roll down. **ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵də³²²ŋa¹¹ka²⁴ti⁵⁵pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾lu³²²wa²⁴nəŋ³¹** A horse fell and went rolling downhill from here.
- pa³³mai¹¹** Woman, wife. **pa³³mai¹¹kə⁵⁵lin⁴⁵ʔaai³²²** His wife is kind-hearted.
- pa³³muɪ¹¹** Blind person. Also as **pa³³muɪ¹¹**.
- pa³³mwi³²²** Sky, day. **pa³³mwi³²²pjaak¹¹tu³²²tɕau¹¹wa²⁴ɔ̌aak¹¹** We'll go and harvest crops when day breaks.
- pa³³maai³³** Widow, widower. **ja¹¹kə⁵⁵pwan³²², pa³³kə⁵⁵lum⁴⁵phan³³pa³³maai³³** His father became a widower after his mother died.
- pa³³nau³³** Who. **pa³³nau³³ka⁴⁵pa³³khaak³³tɕau¹¹ŋu¹¹ŋi³³ki³¹** He who is a visitor sleeps upstairs.
- pa³³nən¹¹** Callus.
- pa³³ŋa¹¹** Idiot, silly person. **ku³²²pi⁵⁵ka⁴⁵pa³³ŋa¹¹** I am not an idiot. OR: I'm no fool.
- pa³³ŋam³²²** A dumb person, mute. **qa⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ka⁴⁵pa³³ŋam³²², lim²⁴pi⁵⁵phan³³** His great uncle is mute.
- pa³³ŋan³¹** Adult, grown-up. **pa³³ŋan³¹ɔ̌uɯŋ²⁴la³³li²⁴wa²⁴** Adults accompany small children.
- pa³³ŋu⁵⁵** Leprosy. **tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ʔeŋ³³tu³²²pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²pa³³ŋu⁵⁵la³³** Leprosy is no longer found here.
- pa³³pa²⁴** Slave, servant.
- pa³³pi⁴⁵** Ritual masters, shaman. **qaan³²²pa³³pi⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ɔ̌i³³** The ritual master/shaman does not live far.
- pa³³poŋ⁴⁵** Black and blue (wound).
- pa³³pwt⁵⁵** A lump from a mosquito bite, swollen from a mosquito bite.
- pa³³phju⁴⁵** The Zhuang. **ɔ̌u²⁴ni⁵⁵moi³¹pa³³phju⁴⁵pja¹¹** There are many Zhuang villages around here.
- pa³³qaan³²²** Host, landlord. **pa³³qaan³²²ŋu¹¹ŋ³³** The host/landlord sleeps upstairs.
- pa³³ɔ̌a³¹** Fresh-water eel.
- pa³³ɔ̌ai⁴⁵** Decorative pattern, figure, line, grain. **də³²²pwa³²²ni⁵⁵pa³³ɔ̌ai⁴⁵ɕiaaŋ³³taaŋ³³ɕɛk⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾** The lines/grains/patterns of this piece of rock are pretty attractive.
- pa³³ɔ̌aai⁴⁵** Male, men. **də³²²moi³¹ŋə⁵⁵pa³³ɔ̌aai⁴⁵laau³³** There are few men in that village.

- pa³³ðaat¹¹** Descriptive suffix describing an act of jumping. **paau⁴⁵qai³²²lum⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**
dəŋ³³pa³³ðaat¹¹ The rooster was then jumping up.
- pa³³ðeu³¹** Young people, youth. **pa³³ðeu³¹tu³²²mək³³pək⁵⁵** We young people tend to get excited.
- pa³³ðeu³¹pa³³mai¹¹** Girl, young woman.
- pa³³ðeu³¹pa³³waau³³** Boy, young man.
- pa³³ði¹¹** Patient, sick people. **pa³³ði¹¹ðam⁴⁵ka³³pi⁵⁵?aai³²²** Drinking is harmful to sick people.
- pa³³ðəŋ²⁴** (Of stones) patterned, having decorative patterns or lines.
pwa³²²pa³³ðəŋ²⁴ A stone with decorative patterns.
- pa³³ðuk⁵⁵** 1. Quiet. **ta³³ŋa³³taŋ²⁴moi³¹pa³³ðuk⁵⁵** The whole village was very quiet in the morning. 2. Sit or stand motionless without saying anything.
taŋ³³⁽³¹⁾hə⁴⁵ha³³pja¹¹pa³³ðuk⁵⁵ Everyone sat/stood motionless without saying anything. Also as **pə³³ðuk⁵⁵**.
- pa³³cau⁴⁵** Many, plentiful. **θau³³nan³¹qan⁴⁵pa³³cau⁴⁵** There are still many books.
- pa³³θai³³** Ritual master.
- pa³³θə³¹** Servant, house helper. **təu²⁴jha³²²qaan³²²kə⁵⁵?an³²²pa³³θə³¹** His family used to have servants in the old days.
- pa³³θu³¹⁽³³⁾jaŋ³³** Poet, singer, song master.
- pa³³θu³³u³³** Other people.
- pa³³taai³²²** (Familiar usage) elder siblings; elder brother's wife. **kən³¹⁽³³⁾?ən³³kə⁵⁵**
pəŋ⁵⁵wa²⁴ka⁵⁵pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³²² His younger sister then went to see the elder sister.
- pa³³tə²⁴θə³¹** Obey, be obedient. **kə⁵⁵naak¹¹la³³li²⁴pa³³tə²⁴θə³¹pa³¹ŋan³¹** He orders that (his) children must be obedient to adults.
- pa³³təi³²²** Female ritual master. Also as **pa³³wi⁵⁵qu³³pjaan³³**.
- pa³³wan³³** Dream, have a dream. **lən³³lak⁵⁵ku³²²phan³³pa³³wan³³qaai³²²mə³¹** I saw you in my dream last night.
- pa³³waau³³** Man, husband. **pa³³waau³³kə⁵⁵can³¹ðəu²⁴khau³³** Her husband arrived shortly after her.
- pa³³wəŋ³³** King, emperor. **lan³¹kə⁵⁵du³²²pa³³wəŋ³³ja¹¹** He became the emperor later.
- pa³³wi⁵⁵qu³³pjaan³³** Female ritual master. Also as **pa³³təi³²²**.
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bau⁴⁵** Mad person, crazy person, lunatic. **kə⁵⁵di³²²ha³³təhəŋ⁴⁵pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bau⁴⁵**
 He curses like mad.
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bja³³** (Enigmatic) Women. (Lit. 'person with braids'.)
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾dok¹¹kuŋ³²²** Headman (of a village).
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ŋu³³** (Enigmatic) Sugarcane. (Lit. 'things sweet'.)
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ku⁵⁵** (Enigmatic) Pig. (Lit. 'things with hooked heads'.)
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ku³³** (Enigmatic) Ox. (Lit. 'things with horns'.)
- pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ju¹¹** Son-in-law. **pa³³?aan³²²ta³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ju¹¹cam³¹ðam⁴⁵ka³³** The father-in-law and the son-in-law were drinking together.

- pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ju**¹¹**maan**³¹ Bridegroom. **ja**¹¹**?aan**³²²**di**³²² **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ju**¹¹**maan**³¹ The mother-in-law was blaming the bridegroom.
- pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**khaau**³²² Ghost. **khu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²²**qa**⁴⁵**?an**³²² **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**khaau**³²² Ghosts were haunting the old house.
- pa**³²² Four. **pa**³²²**qaan**³²²**du**³²²**kan**³³, **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**du**³³**ʔaan**³¹**pja**¹¹ The four families worked together, and got a bumper harvest.
- pa**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**pjaan**¹¹ Four corners, all sides. **?ən**³³**pi**⁴⁵ **pa**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**pjaan**¹¹**nə**³¹ Relatives arrived from everywhere.
- pa**³¹**mi**³¹ Cheek.
- pa**²⁴ Slave, servant. **pa**³³**pa**²⁴ Slave, servant.
- pa**¹¹**laak**¹¹ Pregnant. **ka**³³**taai**³²²**ku**³²²**pa**¹¹**laak**¹¹**du**³³**pa**³²²**naan**³³⁽³²²⁾, **naan**³²²**na**²⁴**tu**¹¹**?an**³³ My elder sister is four months pregnant. She has got a very good appetite.
- pa**¹¹**pa**⁴⁵ Rice cake made of rice flower.
- paai**³²² Worship, offer sacrifice to. **kaan**³²²**jīn**¹¹**paai**³²²**ʔaau**³²²**ʔaai**³²² We offer sacrifice to our ancestors during the Yin Day Festival.
- paai**³²²**θa**¹¹ Request, pray for. **mən**³¹**maan**³¹**paai**³²²**θa**¹¹**ʔaau**³²²**ʔaai**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**du**³³**kaan**³²² We pray for our ancestors to protect us so that we can enjoy a good life.
- paak**¹¹**kaau**⁴⁵ (Of crops) ripen, be ripe, ready for harvest.
ʔaan³¹**pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²²**paak**¹¹**kaau**⁴⁵, **pa**³³**ha**³³**ʔau**¹¹**kaan**³²²**jīn**¹¹**la**³³ Before rice crops are ripe, the Buyang are celebrating their Yin Day Festival.
- pam**¹¹ Lie with one's face down, lie prostrated. **pam**¹¹**?an**³²²**ni**³¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Lie prostrated under a tree.
- pam**¹¹**laan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Ambush. **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**?an**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**pam**¹¹**laan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ Let's lay an ambush here.
- pam**¹¹**ʔa**¹¹**qu**⁵⁵ Ambush. **pam**¹¹**ʔa**¹¹**qu**⁵⁵**laan**³³**mu**³¹**ni**⁴⁵**θau**³¹ Ambush (to catch) wild boars.
- pan**³³**nau**⁵⁵ If. **pan**³³**nau**⁵⁵**mə**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**wen**³³, **ʔau**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**du**³²²**lən**³¹**la**⁰ If you are unwilling, then don't dance.
- pan**³²² 1. Turn (around), spin. **kə**⁵⁵**pan**³²²**ʔan**³³**ʔau**¹¹**ði**¹¹, **ma**⁵⁵**lan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**?aai**³²²**lɛ**³¹ He feels pain whenever he turns around. He's got a problem with his back.
 2. Hairpin.
- pan**³³⁽³²²⁾**pe**³³ 1. (Of a person or animal) Turn or move around on his/its own, spin.
pan³³⁽³²²⁾**pe**³³**wa**²⁴ **pan**³³⁽³²²⁾**pe**³³**ʔa**³¹, **la**³³**li**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**to**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ŋaai**³³ The child kept spinning himself, and did not feel tired at all. 2. Surrounding.
- pan**³¹ Blame. **pan**³¹**mə**³¹ You are to blame.
pan³¹**naan**³³ Habit, custom.
pan³¹**pa**⁵⁵ Blame. **pan**³¹**pa**⁵⁵**mə**³¹ Blame on you. OR: You are to blame.
pan³³⁽³¹⁾**pa**⁵⁵**mə**³¹ Blame, criticise, scold. **kə**⁵⁵**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³, **ŋɛ**³¹**pan**³³**pa**⁵⁵**mə**³¹ He was blamed/criticised for not doing his job well.
- pan**¹¹ Roll up, fold (up). **la**³³**li**²⁴**ku**³²²**lok**³¹**ja**¹¹**θaai**⁴⁵**pan**¹¹**do**²⁴ My child knows how to roll/fold a blanket after getting up.

- pan¹¹məŋ³³** (Of rice plants) to form ear. **pa³³mwi³²²pəŋ, mai²⁴ðaan³¹təu¹¹**
pan¹¹məŋ³³ As the weather gets hotter, the rice plants are forming ears.
- paan⁴⁵** Place, location. **wa²⁴ti⁵⁵paan⁴⁵ti⁵⁵paan⁴⁵kə³³du³³daau³³, ða³¹nəŋ³¹di¹¹⁽³²²⁾**
ta³¹ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pja¹¹daau³³laŋ³¹haai³³ʔan³²²tə¹¹ Go and pick up chopsticks from
 one place to another, and come back to tell everyone that the chopsticks are still
 there.
- paan³³** Move, relocate. **hə⁴⁵tu³²²paan³³wa²⁴moi³¹pəŋ³²²ʔan³²²** We relocated to
 other villages.
- paŋ⁴⁵** Prick, jab. **ŋaan²⁴paŋ⁴⁵qə³²²** Be pricked by thorns, have a splinter in one's
 hand.
- paan³³** Herd, flock, group, gang. **ti⁵⁵paan³³mi¹¹** A herd of sheep.
- paan³¹** 1. Dry over a fire. **paan³¹ðaan³¹** Dry rice over a fire. **paan³¹maau³³tin⁴⁵** Dry
 clothes over/by a fire. 2. Warm oneself by a fire. **paan³¹pwi³²²qaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾kan³³**
 Chat while warming by a fire.
- pat¹¹** Cover, be covered with. **ʔan⁴⁵pat¹¹kək³³ðu³³ʔai³²²la³³** The foot of the post
 was well covered with soil.
- paat³³** Big bowl.
- paat¹¹** Full, have enough (food). **kaan³²²jin¹¹taŋ³³hə⁴⁵kaan³²²paat¹¹mə⁴⁵ðup¹¹**
ðup¹¹ Everybody is having a great time during the Yin Day Festival, having
 enough delicious food.
- pau³¹** Busy. **təin³³ni⁵⁵kaan³²²təiŋ³²², ha³³pja¹¹to⁵⁵pi⁵⁵pau³¹** Everyone is
 celebrating the New Year at the moment, and no one is busy with their work.
- pau³¹huaan³³** Worry, panic. **pi⁵⁵lə³¹pau³¹huaan³³, ku³²²ma⁵⁵əan⁴⁵nə³¹jha²⁴**
mə³¹ Don't worry. I'll come to help you immediately.
- pau³¹pə³¹** Hurry, hurriedly. **ku³²²pau³¹pə³¹waan⁴⁵təhu³³, pi⁵⁵du³³jha³³ʔen⁴⁵** I
 hurried to the market, only to find that I forgot to bring any money.
- paau⁴⁵** 1. Male. **laak¹¹ma³¹ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵laak¹¹paau⁴⁵** This small puppy is male. 2. Prefix
 for male animals or things conceptualized as such (see below).
- paau⁴⁵ŋa¹¹** Stallion. **paau⁴⁵ŋa¹¹qaan³²²ku³²²jha⁴⁵ho³³tu¹¹** Our family's
 horse/stallion is very strong and can carry very heavy loads.
- paau⁴⁵ŋu³¹** The pole supporting a gate/door. **paau⁴⁵ŋu³¹li⁴⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** The
 supporting pole is too small.
- paau⁴⁵la³³məai³³** Little finger.
- paau⁴⁵ma³¹** A male dog.
- paau⁴⁵mi¹¹** Ram.
- paau⁴⁵mu³¹** Boar. **paau⁴⁵mu³¹pi⁵⁵kaan³²²ðuŋ³¹** The boar doesn't eat normal pig
 feed.
- paau⁴⁵ŋu³³** Bull.
- paau⁴⁵pə³¹** Bull.
- paau⁴⁵qai³²²** Rooster, cock. **paau⁴⁵qai³²²ðan³²²qui⁴⁵la³³** The rooster has already
 crowed.
- paau⁴⁵qə³²²** Finger.
- paau⁴⁵ta³³⁽⁵⁵⁾təŋ⁴⁵** Middle finger.

- paau**³³ Pack, bag, sack. **ti**⁵⁵**paau**³³**ðaan**³¹ A bag of rice.
- paau**³²² Praise. **kən**³³**kən**³³**to**⁵⁵**paau**³²²**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**tu**³²²**tok**³¹**θu**³³**ʔaai**³²². Everybody praises us the two brothers for our outstanding achievements at school.
- pe**³²²**maau**³²² A piece of cloth inside the lower hem of a garment. Everybody praises us the two brothers for our achievements at school.
- pen**³²² 1 Fused negative word (**pi**⁵⁵ ‘not’ + **ʔan**³²² ‘exist, be’) negating existential and copular verbs. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**pɔŋ**⁵⁵**di**³²²**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pen**³²²**ʔeŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ja**¹¹ They said the meat was not here. **tə**³³**kə**⁵⁵**ko**⁵⁵**pen**³²² Have nothing. OR: There is nothing.
- pen**³²² 2 Become, turn (into). **θa**³²²**mɛŋ**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**pa**³³**ku**³²²**pen**³²²**qa**⁴⁵**la**³³ My father is showing his age these years.
- pen**³²²**pin**³²² Weak, tired, exhausted. **ka**²⁴**moi**³¹**nə**⁵⁵**whi**³²²**khau**³³**moi**³¹**pa**³³**ha**³³, **tu**³²²**pen**³²²**pin**³²²**ja**¹¹ Everyone felt totally exhausted after walking from that village to the Buyang village.
- peŋ**³²² Placenta, afterbirth. **peŋ**³²²**nu**³³ Cow afterbirth. **peŋ**³²²**ma**³¹ Dog afterbirth.
- peŋ**²⁴ Expensive. **tə**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**tə**³³**ho**³³**peŋ**²⁴, **ʔen**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**khau**²⁴**tə**³³**aai**⁴⁵ Things are expensive nowadays and everyone feels that there isn’t enough spending money.
- pɛ**⁴⁵ Raft.
- pɛ**³³ 1 Blood. **ʔək**³¹ **pɛ**³³ Bleed. **pɛ**³³**qwi**³²² Bleeding.
- pɛ**³³ 2 1. Roll up (sleeves, etc.). **pɛ**³³**mɛŋ**³²²**maau**³²²**dam**³³**wa**³³ Roll up one’s leaves to plant rice seedlings. 2. (To wear sth.) inside out.
- pɛ**³²² Purling.
- pɛ**³¹ 1 Ox.
- pɛ**³¹ 2 Dirty. **kaan**³²²**tə**³³**ho**³³ **pɛ**³³**phan**³³**ði**¹¹ Get sick from having contaminated food.
- peŋ**⁴⁵ 1. Hot, heated, burning/boiling hot, having a temperature. **peŋ**⁴⁵**qɛ**³²² Burning hot. 2. Bake (food). **peŋ**⁴⁵**ðəŋ**³³⁽³¹⁾**taai**³²² Bake sweet corn. **peŋ**⁴⁵**paan**⁴⁵ (Of the sun) scorching hot, burning hot. **ta**⁵⁵**whan**³³**peŋ**⁴⁵**paan**⁴⁵, **mɛŋ**²⁴**ti**⁵⁵**qu**⁵⁵**pu**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴ The sun is scorching hot at the moment. Have a rest before you go.
- peŋ**³²² 1. All, everyone. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾**θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **peŋ**³²²**ʔan**³³**tiŋ**³¹ Everyone is enjoying a peaceful and quiet life in February. 2. Other, others. **wa**²⁴**qaan**³²²**peŋ**³²² Go to other households/families.
- peŋ**³²²**ha**³³ Friend, pal, mate, companion.
- pɛt**³³ Needle. **taau**³²²**pɛt**³³**pan**⁴⁵ Puncture (sth.) with a needle.
- pɛu**³³ Scar.
- pə**³³ Discourse particle expressing surprise or unexpectedness.
kə⁵⁵**ko**⁵⁵**tət**⁵⁵**tək**³³**naak**¹¹ **nu**⁴⁵, **kən**¹¹⁽³³⁾**ʔən**⁴⁵**lum**⁵⁵**tək**¹¹⁽³³⁾**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**khu**⁴⁵
ʔəŋ⁴⁵**pwan**³²²**pə**³³ She also (continued to) cut. The tree fell down and her younger sister fell from the tree into the river and drowned.
- pə**³³**ðuk**⁵⁵ See **pa**³³**ðuk**⁵⁵.
- pə**²⁴ Braid (v.). **pə**²⁴**dham**³³ To braid.
- pən**⁴⁵ Classifier for books, volumes. **θa**³²²**pən**⁴⁵**θu**³³ Two books.
- pən**³¹**ʔi**³³ Rice noodle.

- pi**⁵⁵ Not, no. **?an**³²²**ja**¹¹**lan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**dam**⁴⁵**laak**¹¹ (He) did not look after the child after (he) remarried.
- pi**⁵⁵**?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ Not have, not exist, without. **qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**tcha**³²², **pi**⁵⁵**?an**³³⁽³²²⁾**nu**³³ This household is poor. It does not have a buffalo (do help with farm work).
- pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²² Not yet. **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²²**kaan**³²² Have not yet eaten. **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³³⁽³²²⁾**no** (ŋ)³¹ Have not yet arrived.
- pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵ (OR: **kə**⁵⁵) **naŋ**³¹ Post-verbal modifying element, designating the intensity of the situation described by the verb in question, often with negative nuance. **kə**⁵⁵**tci**⁵⁵ **tchaŋ**³³**pi**⁵⁵**kə**³³ (**ka**⁵⁵) **naŋ**³¹ He is very fierce.
- moi**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**kə**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹ Extremely fast (too fast).
- pi**⁵⁵**na**¹¹**u**³¹ Secret.
- pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²² 1. Negative imperative. **pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²²**pau**³¹**huan**³³, **ku**³²²**ma**⁵⁵**caan**⁴⁵**no**³¹**jha**²⁴ **mə**³¹ Don't worry. I'll come and help you immediately. 2. Not supposed to, not allowed to, prohibited. **la**³³**li**²⁴ **pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²²**dam**⁴⁵**ka**³³ Children are not allowed to drink. Also as **pi**⁵⁵**lɔŋ**³²².
- pi**⁵⁵**lɔŋ**³²² Negative imperative. See **pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²².
- pi**⁵⁵**daak**¹¹**kan**³³ Divorce. **θa**³²²**kən**³³**kə**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**daak**¹¹**kan**³³, **ha**³³**qu**³³**kaan**³²²**la**³³ They divorced, each living on his/her own.
- pi**⁵⁵**taau**³²² Don't touch, don't move. **pi**⁵⁵**taau**³²², **khu**⁴⁵**wa**³³**?an**³²²**ŋa**³¹ **taak**³³ Don't move. There are leeches in the field.
- pi**⁴⁵ Elder siblings. Also as **pa**³³**taai**³²² (affectionate usage).
- pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**mai**¹¹ Elder sister.
- pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**waau**³³ Elder brother.
- pi**³³ Duck. **kaam**⁵⁵**pi**³³**doŋ**⁴⁵**ɔŋ**⁴⁵ Drive ducks into the river.
- pi**³³**ni**⁴⁵ Wild duck.
- pi**³²² Pit, stone, seed. **ba**³¹**pi**³²²**naak**¹¹**mɛŋ**³¹**lan**³¹ Keep for seeds for the following year. Also as **bi**³²².
- pi**³²²**yo**³²² Seeds.
- pi**³²²**daan**³¹ Rice seeds. Also as **pi**³³⁽³²²⁾**daan**³¹.
- pi**³¹**paan**¹¹ Sling back and forth. **də**³²²**gau**²⁴**pi**³¹**paan**¹¹**wa**²⁴**pi**³¹**paan**³¹**da**³¹ The spider is slinging back and forth.
- pi**⁵⁵**jha**³²² Enough, reach (a standard). **di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**ta**³¹**pu**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**kwit**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵ **jha**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵ Let the landlord know that the timber was not planed smoothly enough.
- pin**³²² 1 (Enigmatic, becoming common) Lazy.
- pin**³²² 2 (Enigmatic, becoming common) Strength.
- pin**³²²**le**¹¹ A wooden nail fixed to a yoke.
- pin**³²²**mak**¹¹ Writing brush.
- pin**³²²**tcaai**³²² A wooden nail fixed to a plough beam.
- po**¹¹ More, further. **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**ti**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**qu**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**po**¹¹ Have some more rice. Also as **pok**¹¹.

- pok**³¹ 1 Bundle, bunch, handful. **ði**³³**ti**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾**ti**⁵⁵**pok**³¹**daau**³³**ŋa**²⁴**lan**³¹**haai**³³**wa**²⁴
haai³³**tɕaan**⁵⁵**pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ka**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ (I) want to make a bunch of chopsticks to disperse
on the road while walking the following morning.
- pok**³¹ 2 Scoop up (rice). **pok**³¹**ŋa**²⁴ Scoop rice. **pok**³¹**ŋa**²⁴**naak**¹¹**pa**³³**khaak**³³ Fetch
some more rice for the visitor/guest.
- pok**¹¹ 1 Come off, detached. **qaan**³²²**qu**³³**luuŋ**⁴⁵**pok**¹¹ The wall of the old building
came off.
- pok**¹¹ 2 Again. See **po**¹¹.
- poŋ**⁴⁵ Bulging, swelling, swollen, bruised. **ðaak**¹¹**ðaan**³¹**ða**³¹**qaan**³²²**ta**⁰**whi**³³**poŋ**⁴⁵
The bag was bulging with harvested rice.
- poŋ**⁴⁵**qoŋ**³²² Swollen. **də**³²²**maat**³¹**poŋ**⁴⁵**qoŋ**³²²**təu**¹¹**paŋ**⁴⁵**du**³³**la**³³ A sore can be
punctured (to let out the pus) when it is completely swollen.
- pop**³¹ Bubble, things conceptualized as such.
pop³¹**ʔoŋ**⁴⁵ Bubble.
pop³¹**jhu**³²² Urinary bladder.
- pɔ**³³ Classifier for rocks or things in lumps, piece. **ti**⁵⁵**pɔ**³³**pwa**³²² A piece of rock.
- pɔ**³³**li**³¹ Glass.
- pɔ**³³**lɔ**³³**ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**da**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵ Wheel.
- pu**⁵⁵ Train, tame (cattle). **pu**⁵⁵**laak**¹¹**ŋu**³³, **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**cam**³¹**du**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**du**³³ When it
comes to training young bulls/cows, everyone needs to work together.
- pu**⁴⁵**pu**³²² Glow worm. **təu**²⁴**pɛŋ**⁴⁵**puŋ**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**pu**⁴⁵**pu**³²² Glow worms come out only
in summer.
- pu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²² Master, host. **pu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²²**taai**³¹**ða**³¹**nɔ**³¹, **ma**³¹**təu**¹¹**laaŋ**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵ The dog
would go up to lick the master the moment he returns home.
- pu**³¹ Blow (off). **pu**³¹**du**³³**pqi**³²² Blow off ash.
- pui**³³ Recite, learn by heart. **pui**³³**θu**³³ Learn books by heart, recite books.
pui³³**kwaan**⁴⁵ Recite books, learn books by heart.
- pum**³¹ Feel for, scope for. **wa**²⁴**ʔoŋ**⁴⁵**pum**³¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² Scope for fish in the river.
- pun**³¹**naaŋ**³¹ Rice noodle.
- puun**³²² Half catty (about 250g.) **ku**³²²**təan**³²²**du**³³**ti**⁵⁵**puun**³²²**ʔaau**⁴⁵**mu**³¹ I bought
half a catty pork.
- puŋ**³¹ Pile, heap. **ti**⁵⁵**puŋ**³¹**tɕi**³³ A heap of manure.
puŋ³¹**pjɔ**³³ Rubbish. **lɔ**³²²**puŋ**³¹**pjɔ**³³ Dump rubbish.
- pup**³²²**fə**⁴⁵ Post for supporting the comb of a weaver.
- puut**³¹ Crisp, crispy. **di**³³**ʔan**⁴⁵**tɕhaau**⁴⁵**puut**³¹**jau**¹¹**khi**⁴⁵ Fried peanuts are crispy and
smell good.
- pu**⁵⁵ An order given to an ox to turn left as in ploughing.
- pu**³²² A kind of bamboo, whose stalk is as big as the wrist of a human being.
- puun**³¹ Feed (a baby, patient, etc.). **puun**³¹**la**³³**li**²⁴**na**²⁴**tɕin**³³ Feed porridge to a baby.
puun³¹**na**²⁴ Feed rice. **puun**³¹**na**²⁴**naak**¹¹**la**³³**li**²⁴**ha**³³**qu**³³ Feed rice to one's own
child.
- puun**²⁴ Mix. **kaan**³²²**na**²⁴**puun**²⁴**ʔoŋ**⁴⁵**ma**⁵⁵**da**³³ Mix rice with tears – shed tears while
eating rice, (fig.) very sad.

- pɯʊn³¹pi³²²** Keep aside as seeds. **pɯʊn³¹pi³²²laaŋ³³mɛŋ³¹lan³¹dam³³wa³³** Keep some seeds for the following year to sow.
- pɯŋ⁵⁵** A conjunction/linking adverb used in a sentence indicating that an event follows a previous event. **kaan³²²θa³²²ku⁴⁵(ti²⁴⁽¹¹⁾)ja¹¹pɯŋ⁴⁵wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** Eat two bowls before you go. **maau³³tin⁴⁵li²⁴du³³na³³, tu³²²pɯŋ⁵⁵qui⁴⁵naan³³wat³³** We need to wear more warm cloths to pass October.
- pɯŋ³³luuŋ²⁴** Earthen wall; cob wall.

pj

- pja⁴⁵min³²²** Edge. **whi³²²khau³³pja⁴⁵min³²²nau⁴⁵qaan³²², tɕaŋ⁴⁵qaai³²²ti⁵⁵laak¹¹di³²²ʔan³²²tə³³** As (he) walked to the edge of the roof top, he saw a leopard underneath.
- pja³²²1** Fear, afraid, scared. **whi³²²khəŋ³³pa³³ka⁴⁵ni⁵⁵, ka¹¹laŋ³¹ka¹¹pja³²²** He became more and more scared when he was walking on this section of the road.
- pja³²²2** Generic term for fish.
- pja³²²baan⁴⁵tɕə³²²** A kind of fish.
- pja³²²bɯ⁵⁵** Big carp.
- pja³²²gwaai³³** A kind of fish with stripes.
- pja³²²ja¹¹tɕat¹¹** A kind of fish.
- pja³²²jə⁴⁵wu³³** A kind of fish which resembles catfish, in yellowish colour. Local Zhuang term is **pja¹kau¹juuŋ²**.
- pja³²²la³¹mja¹¹** A kind of fish with decorative patterns.
- pja³²²lak³³khaai⁴⁵** A kind of small fish, with a lot of fat.
- pja³²²laak³³naaŋ¹¹** Loach.
- pja³²²luŋ³¹** Catfish.
- pja³²²mu³³** Grass carp.
- pja³²²ŋan³³** A kind of fish with white scales.
- pja³²²qan⁴⁵** Generic term for grass carp and the like.
- pja³²²qwɛ³³** A kind of catfish.
- pja¹¹** Plenty, many, abound. **ʔa³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵ni⁵⁵ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²pja¹¹** Fish abound in this river.
- pja¹¹laau³³** How many, how much. **mə³¹ʔan³²²pja¹¹laau³³ɕen⁴⁵, ku³²²ʔan³²²pja¹¹laau³³** I have the same amount of money as you.
- pja¹¹pja¹¹** Post-verbal modifying element describing intensive degree, translatable as ‘very’, ‘extremely’. **phan³³ʔaai³²²pja¹¹pja¹¹** Extremely rich.
- qaan³²²nə⁵⁵ʔan³²²ɕen⁴⁵pja¹¹pja¹¹** That family has a lot of money/is very wealthy.
- pjai²⁴** Bland, light, thin, weak, tasteless. **kə⁵⁵ta³³ku³²²di³²²ʔəŋ⁴⁵θu³¹pja²⁴, ku³²²tɕa³²²nɯ³¹la³³** He said to me that there wasn’t enough salt in the soup. So I added some.

- pjaak**³¹ Separate. **θə**³²²**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵**kə**⁴⁵**pjaak**³¹**du**³³**mə**³³**mən**³³**ja**¹¹ The two brothers have not seen each other for five years.
- pjaak**³¹**kan**³³ Separate, depart, say good-bye. **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**ʔan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**pjaak**³¹**kan**³³**kə**⁰**lɔ**⁰ Let's say good-bye.
- pjaak**¹¹ Bright, daybreak, dazzling. **laən**³³**khau**³³**whan**³³**lan**³¹**pa**³³**mwi**³¹⁽³²²⁾
pjaak¹¹, **puŋ**⁵⁵**pwan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ We waited until daybreak the following day before we killed the chicken.
- pjaak**¹¹**θau**³²² Bright, shiny. **qaan**³²²**ke**⁵⁵**joŋ**¹¹**pjaak**¹¹**θau**³²², **kaam**¹¹**cam**¹¹**ɕi**³¹
His house was dustless. The tables and the chairs were all shiny.
- pjaam**⁴⁵ Measure for meals. **whan**³³**ŋa**³²²**kaan**³³⁽³²²⁾**θa**³²²**pjaam**⁴⁵**ŋa**²⁴ Have two meals tomorrow.
- pjaan**³³ Inclined to one side, slanting, not in the centre, miss the mark.
qa⁴⁵**niŋ**⁴⁵**θau**³¹ **mu**³¹**ni**⁴⁵**pjaan**³³**la**³³ Uncle shot at the wild boar but missed the target.
- pjaan**³²² Entirely, fully, completely. **kaan**³²²**pjaan**³²² Eat up (completely), finish food entirely.
pjaan³²²**θau**³²² 1. Sentence final adverb of scope, translatable as 'completely, entirely'. **ðaak**¹¹**jha**⁴⁵**təa**³³**ho**³³**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**ta**⁴⁵**pən**³²² **pjaan**³²²**θau**³²² He gave everything away to other people. 2. Post-verbal adverb of degree, translatable as 'very much, extremely'. **ɤu**⁴⁵**pjaan**³³**θau**³³ Plentiful, abundant.
- pjaat**³³ Length span of an armspread; armspread span, also as measure of length. **ti**⁵⁵
pjaat³³ **θam**⁴⁵ An armspread length of string/thread.
- pja**³³ Dreg, residue, rubbish.
- pja**³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) Fish. (Lit. 'rubbish in water'.)
- pjaŋ**⁴⁵ (Enigmatic) Shabby, broken.
- pjaŋ**³²² Courtyard. **pjaŋ**³²²**qaan**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**mai**²⁴**ma**⁵⁵**ða**³³ There is a broad-leaf banyan tree in their courtyard. Also as **taŋ**³³.

pw

- pwa**³³ Cast (net). **pwa**³³**jhɛ**³¹ Cast net.
- pwa**³²² Stone, rock. **təaŋ**³³**pwa**³²² Throw stones/rocks.
pwa³²²**li**⁴⁵ Sand.
- pwa**³²²**ðam**³³⁽³²²⁾ Pebble. **maən**³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**pwa**³²²**ðam**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pja**¹¹ There are a lot of pebbles on the river bank.
- pwa**³²²**tiim**³¹**jfu**³³ A stone put underneath a post to support it and prevent it from sinking.
- pwaai**³²² 1. Herd (cattle) 2. Release, let go. **laai**³²²**pwan**³²², **pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**lum**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾
pwaai³²², **paau**⁴⁵**qai**³²²**lum**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**dəŋ**³³**pa**³³ **ðaat**¹¹ Thinking that the rooster was dead, Father let go of his hand. The rooster then jumped up.
- pwaai**³²²**ŋa**¹¹ Herd horses.

pwaai³²²**khan**³³ (Enigmatic) Fart, break wind.

pwaai³²²**mi**¹¹ Herd sheep.

pwaai³²²**ṇu**³³ Herd cattle. **ṭaai**³²²**ta**³³**ṭaau**³²²**wa**²⁴**pwaai**³²²**ṇu**³³ Grandpa and grandma went herding cattle.

pwaai³²²**pi**³³ Herd duck. **wa**²⁴**waan**³³**ṇṇ**⁴⁵**pwaai**³²²**pi**³³ Go herding ducks in the river.

pwaai³²²**pwi**³²² Arson. **pwaai**³²²**pwi**³²²**ṇan**³²²**pa**⁵⁵ Arson is a crime.

pwaai³²²**wa**²⁴ Let go, release. **laak**¹¹**p̣e**³¹**m̄**³¹**ku**³²²**pwaai**³²²**wa**²⁴**la**³³ I released your little calf.

pwak⁵⁵ Bunch, bundle, things conceptualized as such. **ti**⁵⁵**pwak**⁵⁵**ḍuṇ**³¹ A bunch of vegetables. **ḥa**³²²**pwak**⁵⁵**ṇa**²⁴ Two bunches of flowers.

pwaak¹¹ 1 Taro. **ṭe**⁴⁵**pwaak**¹¹**kaan**³²² Cook taro for food.

pwaak¹¹ 2 Silly, dumb (from the primary meaning ‘taro’). **pa**³³**ju**¹¹**qaan**³²²**m̄**³¹
pwaak¹¹ **qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹, **ṭaṇ**⁴⁵**qaai**³²²**ṇṇ**³³**pi**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ḥaai**⁴⁵**di**³²² Your son-in-law is too dumb. He doesn’t even (know how to) greet relatives when he meets them.

pwan³²² 1. Kill, slaughter. **pwaan**³²²**qai**³²²**kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹ Kill chicken for Yin Day celebration. 2. Killed, dead, die. **d̄**³²²**mu**³¹**pwan**³²²**pwan**³²²**la**³³ The pig was killed/slaughtered.

pwan³²²**ṇṇ**⁴⁵ Drown. **m̄ṇ**³¹ **m̄ṇ**³¹**ṇan**³²²**la**³³**li**²⁴**pwan**³²²**ṇṇ**⁴⁵ There are instances of children drowning every year.

pwan³²²**ṭaau**³²² Hot chilly. Also as **maan**³¹.

pwat⁵⁵ Ten (used as second element in compound numbers over twenty. It cannot stand alone to designate the unit ‘ten’). **ḥa**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵ Twenty. **tu**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵ Thirty. **tu**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵**ṭam**⁴⁵ Twenty-one. **nam**³¹**pwat**⁵⁵**pa**³²² Sixty-four.

pwat³³ Sprinkle, scatter, spread. **pwat**³³**ṇṇ**⁴⁵**d̄k**⁴⁵**qaan**³²² Sprinkle water and sweep the floor. **pwat**³³**pi**³²²**ḍaan**³¹ Scatter grain seeds, sow.

pwi³²² Fire. **tip**⁵⁵**pwi**³²²**ṭe**⁴⁵**ṇa**²⁴**ba**³¹**ṭaau**³²²**ṭaai**³²² Make fire to cook dinner for grandpa and grandma.

pwi³²²**kaai**³³ Fire range, kitchen. **pwi**³²²**kaai**³³**ṇan**³²²**ta**⁵⁵**ten**²⁴**qaan**³²² The fire range is in the middle of the house.

ph

phaai⁴⁵ Turn over, ransack. **ta**¹¹**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**nau**⁴⁵**phaai**⁴⁵**ḍ̄**³¹ He climbed up to turn over the quilt.

phaai³³ Cotton. **ḍ̄a**²⁴**ṇ̄**⁵⁵**tam**⁴⁵**phaai**³³**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ Cotton doesn’t grow there.

phan³³ 1. Become, be, turn (into). 2. Have a disease. 3. (Of trees) bear (fruit). 4. (Of fruits, rice) ripe, ripen. **pa**³³ **taai**³²²**qaai**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**mai**²⁴**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**phan**³³**maak**¹¹
ku⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵ **ka**⁴⁵**ṇṇ**³¹ Elder sister saw a tree with many fruits. 5. Can, able, capable (of). **qaan**³²²**ṭe**³³ **k̄**⁵⁵**ṇan**³³⁽³²²⁾**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ What house is not liveable?
phan³³**ṇaai**³³⁽³²²⁾ Wealthy, rich. **phan**³³**ṇaai**³³⁽³²²⁾**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**ṇṇ**³¹ Very rich.

- phan³³baw⁴⁵** Go mad. **qa⁴⁵kə⁵⁵phan³³baw⁴⁵** His uncle has gone mad.
- phan³³maai³³** Be widowed. **ja¹¹ni⁵⁵phan³³maai³³də³³kə⁰lə⁰** The lady has been a widow for years.
- phan³³nau⁴⁵** How, what. **lin⁴⁵mə³¹di³³phan³³nau⁴⁵** How do you feel (OR: What do you think)?
- phan³³ni⁵⁵** This way, like this. **moi³¹pa³³ha³³du³³phan³³nau⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾kaan³²²jin¹¹li⁵⁵qoŋ³²²taag³²²tau¹¹phan³³ni⁵⁵** Why does our Paha village celebrate the Yin Day Festival? The reason goes like this.
- phan³³di¹¹** Be sick, ill. **pa³³kə⁵⁵phan³³di¹¹du³³pa³²²məŋ³¹la³³** His father has been ill for four years.
- phan³³təha³³⁽³²²⁾** Poor, worse off, go broke. **kən³³pa³³⁽⁵⁵⁾taai³³⁽³²²⁾kə⁵⁵cam³¹phan³³təha³³tə¹¹** Elder sister also went broke.
- phan³³wan³³** Difficult, difficulty. **phan³³wan³³pi⁵⁵naan⁴⁵⁽³³⁾kan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Don't quarrel when encountering difficulties.
- phan³³wan³²²** Dream, have a dream. **təu²⁴ni⁵⁵ku³²²wi³³phan³³wan³²², ŋu¹¹pi⁵⁵ʔaai³²²** I often have dreams at night these days. I don't sleep well.
- phaan³³** Hoe (noun).
- phaat³¹** Have a fever, have a temperature.
laak¹¹kə⁵⁵jau³³phaat³¹jau³³, taak³³bfiu³³wa²⁴du³²²qaau³²²la³¹ His child was having a temperature and was vomiting. He was sent to the doctor.
- phen³²²** Cheat. **phen³²²ha³³pi⁵⁵ʔaai³²²** Cheating is bad.
- phi³³** 1. Smell, air. **pa³³mwi³²²kəŋ⁴⁵ja¹¹, paan³³ŋu³³ni⁵⁵phi³³to³³pi⁵⁵lu³¹la³³** The weather is too cold. Even the warmth from the bodies of this flock of cows was not felt. 2. Steam, vapour.
- phi³³wun³¹** Air. **khu⁴⁵ghəŋ⁴⁵phi³³wun³¹ʔaai³²²** The air in the mountain is fresh.
- phək⁴⁵le³³** Turn (back and forth). **ləŋ³³ta³³lak⁵⁵ku³²²phək⁴⁵le³³wa¹¹phək⁴⁵le³³ʔa³¹to⁵⁵ŋu¹¹pi⁵⁵laan³³** I turned back and forth at night, unable to go to sleep.
- phu³¹thau³¹** Grape.
- phu³³** Pull out, take out. **ka²⁴khu⁴⁵wi³³phu³³ðəŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²naak¹¹pəŋ³²²** Take out some sweet corns from the bag to give people.
- phu³³ʔək¹¹⁽³¹⁾** Take out. **çen⁴⁵khu⁴⁵whi³³ku³²²phu³³ʔək¹¹⁽³¹⁾la³³** I've taken out the money from my pocket.
- phuwəŋ³³** Horizontal, crosswise. **də³²²gə⁴⁵ʔaat¹¹wa²⁴phuwəŋ³³** Crabs move crosswise.

phj

- phjaan³³** Face. **ʔən³³pi⁴⁵hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵phjaan³³di¹¹** All the brothers in his family have long faces.
- phjaan³³boi¹¹** Shy. **laak¹¹ku³²²phjaan³³boi¹¹, qaai³²²ha³³pi⁵⁵du³³** My child is shy. He loathes to meet people.

phjaan³³**pa**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **pjaan**¹¹ Square face.

phjaau⁴⁵ Silver, silver money. **ta**⁴⁵**naak**¹¹ **phjaau**⁴⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **pwaai**³²² **ha**³³ Payment must be made before the hostage is released.

phjɔ⁴⁵ Stab, jab. **jha**⁴⁵ **khwaai**⁴⁵ **wa**²⁴ **phjɔ**³²²⁽⁴⁵⁾ Stab with a knife.

phw

phwa⁴⁵ Let go (of). **pwa**⁴⁵ **qɛ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **naak**¹¹ **nok**¹¹ **bfi**⁴⁵ Let go of the bird for it to fly.

phwa³³ (Tell) a lie, not real, fake. **di**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pwa**³³ Tell lies.

phwan⁴⁵ Burnt, scotched. **na**²⁴ **phwan**⁴⁵ **tu**³²² **pi**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **kɔ**⁰ **lɔ**⁰ The rice got burnt, so we didn't eat it.

phweŋ³³ 1. Sniff, smell, sense the smell (of). **də**³²² **ma**³¹ **phweŋ**³³ **ʔeŋ**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **ʔan**³²² **ʔaau**⁴⁵ The dog sensed meat around this place. 2. Delicious, fragrant, good-smelling, appetising, aromatic. **ɛa**³³ **phweŋ**³³ **ha**³³ **ŋaai**³²² **ðam**⁴⁵ The wine smells so good that everyone likes to drink it.

phweŋ³³ **phwaan**³³ Fragrant, aromatic, very good smell, very delicious. **kaan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **na**²⁴ **maan**³¹ **phweŋ**³³ **phwaan**³³ The new rice was very delicious and appetising.

q

qa⁵⁵ **dɛk**³¹ Hop. **kə**⁵⁵ **nɛ**³¹ **ŋaŋ**²⁴ **paŋ**⁴⁵ **ti**⁵⁵ **də**³²² **kɔk**³³, **qa**⁴⁵ **dɛk**³¹ **ða**³¹ **nɔ**³¹ Having been pricked in one foot, he was hopping back.

qa⁵⁵ **lo**³³ (Enigmatic) animal meat.

qa⁴⁵ 1 Old, aged. **pa**³³ **ja**¹¹ **tu**³²² **qa**⁴⁵ **ja**¹¹, **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³ My parents are old and are unable to work.

qa⁴⁵ Father's elder brother, mother's elder brother, father's elder brother's wife, mother's elder sister's husband, father's elder sister; father's elder sister's husband.

qa⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **mai**¹¹ Aunt, father's elder brother's wife, father's elder sister, mother's elder sister.

qa⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **waan**³³ Uncle, father's elder brother, father's elder sister's husband, mother's elder sister's husband.

qa³³ 1. Slash, slash-and-burn. 2. Open up new land. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **qa**³³ **du**³³ **lu**¹¹ **maan**³¹ We have opened up new land.

qa¹¹⁽³³⁾ **lu**¹¹ **maan**³¹ Break new ground, open up new land. **qa**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **lu**¹¹ **maan**³¹ **ðup**¹¹ **ðup**¹¹ Break new ground one after another.

qa³³ **jaan**³¹ Mosquito net. **thaaŋ**³³ **qa**⁰ **jaan**³¹ Set up mosquito net.

qa³³ **naau**³²² Tiger. **qa**³³ **naau**³²² **qɔŋ**³²² **niu**⁴⁵ **laak**¹¹ **di**³²² Tigers are bigger than leopards.

qa³²² Thatch grass, congo grass. **t̪chi**⁴⁵**qa**³²² Cut/harvest thatch grass.

qa⁰ Prefix for certain nouns.

qa⁰**daak**³³ Loom. **qaan**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**qa**⁰**daak**³³ There is a loom in his house.

qa⁰**du**³³ Hole. **kək**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**?an**³²²**qa**⁰**du**³³ There is a hole at the base of the tree.

(Some pronounce it as **qa**⁰**ðfu**³³.)

qa⁰**du**³³**?an**⁴⁵ Hole on the ground. **qa**⁰**du**³³**?an**⁴⁵**?an**³²²**qu**⁴⁵ There are foxes in the hole. (Some pronounce it as **qa**⁰**ðfu**³³**?an**⁴⁵.)

qa⁰**lan**⁴⁵ Legging.

qai³²² 1. Chicken. **wa**⁴⁵**qai**³²²**nəŋ**³¹**pwan**³²² Catch a chicken to kill/slaughter. 2. The Hour of the Chicken. 3. Egg.

qai³²²**mai**¹¹ Hen. **qai**³²²**mai**¹¹**qham**⁴⁵**ðam**³²² The hen is hatching.

qai³²²**nan**³³⁽³²²⁾ Louse egg.

qai³²²**paau**⁴⁵ Rooster. **qai**³²²**paau**⁴⁵**jan**³²² The rooster crows.

qai³¹⁽³²²⁾**ni**⁴⁵ A kind of rail.

qai¹¹⁽³²²⁾**ma**⁴⁵ Desexed chicken.

qai²⁴ Wide, broad, big, vast, spacious. **də**³²²**qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**qai**²⁴, **mə**³¹**?an**³²²**la**³¹ This room is spacious. You use this room.

qai²⁴**qa**²⁴ Empty, unoccupied. **khu**⁴⁵**moi**³¹**qai**²⁴**qa**²⁴, **pi**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**ha**³³ The village is empty. There is not a soul.

qai²⁴**qi**³¹ Vast, wide, spacious. **moi**³¹**nə**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**qai**²⁴**qi**³¹, **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾**?aai**³³**muut**³¹ That village is huge, and is comfortable to live in.

qaai³²² See. **qaai**³²²**kən**³³**?ən**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**phan**³³**?aai**³²²**t̪əu**¹¹**ŋa**³³ Seeing that younger sister is wealthy, s/he became jealous.

qam³²² 1 Bitter. **də**³²²**dəŋ**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**qam**³²², **pi**⁵⁵**naak**¹¹**la**³³**li**²⁴**kaan**³²² This cucumber is bitter. Don't let the child eat it.

qam³²² 2 Hate, dislike. **qam**³²²**ka**¹¹**t̪əu**³¹**pa**³³**ðak**¹¹**ja**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾**lan**³¹ (I) hate father remarrying/taking a new wife.

qam²⁴ Post-verbal aspect marker expressing attainment. **we**²⁴**qam**²⁴ Have found (sth.), be successful in finding out. **nəŋ**³¹**qam**²⁴ Have arrived, reached.

hə⁴⁵**du**³³**lum**⁴⁵ **we**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**pi**⁵⁵**qam**²⁴ We have been unable to find/locate it.

hə⁴⁵**nə**⁵⁵**lai**³¹**nəŋ**³¹**qam**²⁴ That group of people were in pursuit and were approaching (here).

qam²⁴**ja**¹¹ Discover, find out. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**qam**²⁴**ja**¹¹**ŋu**³³**maan**³¹**waan**⁴⁵**moi**³¹**la**³¹ They discovered that some strangers had entered the village.

qan⁴⁵ 1. Iron. **lian**³³**qan**⁴⁵ Forge iron. 2. Pincer, fire thong.

ðak¹¹**qan**⁴⁵**kep**⁵⁵**ŋwan**³¹ Pick up charcoal with thongs.

qan⁴⁵ 2 Exist, have, remain. **θaw**³³**nan**³¹**qan**⁴⁵**pa**³³**ɕaw**⁴⁵ There are many books. Also as **?an**³²².

qan³³ 1. A hundred. **qan**³³**θi**²⁴**ðai**⁵⁵ More than a hundred. 2. A hundred dollars. **ta**⁴⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾**qan**³³⁽³²²⁾**ma**⁵⁵**lu**³²² Present/give two hundred dollars.

qan³²² 1 Possessive marker. **qaan**³²²**qan**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾**moi**³¹, **θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾

qaan³²²**kə**⁵⁵**?an**³³⁽³²²⁾**ti**⁵⁵**ɕa**⁴⁵**mai**²⁴**dək**⁵⁵ His house is located at the side of the village, where there is a bush of bamboo.

qaan³²² 2 House, room. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**lok**³¹**du**³³**tu**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵**mən**³¹**kə**⁰**lə**⁰ It has been thirty years since their house was built. OR: Their house was built thirty years ago.
ta⁵⁵**ten**²⁴**qaan**³²²**?an**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**juuŋ**¹¹ There is a table at the centre of the house.

qaan³²² Family; measure word for families and households. **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **qaan**³²²**ha**³³
 Two households/families.

qaan³²²**ha**³³ House, household. **ðə**²⁴**ni**⁵⁵**təu**²⁴**jha**³²²**?an**³²²**qaan**³²²**ha**³³ There used to be households living here.

qaan³²²**pən**³²² Other families/households; other people's houses.

laak¹¹**ku**³²²**wen**³³ **wa**²⁴**qaan**³²²**pən**³²²**nai**³¹ My children like to go to other people's houses to play.

qaan³²²**θau**³²² Kitchen.

qaan³²²**θi**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ho**³³ Shop, department store. **moi**³¹**ku**³²²**?an**³²²**də**³²² **qaan**³²²
θi³³⁽³²²⁾ **ho**³³ There are two shops in our village.

qaan³²²**tu**³²² Hometown; motherland. **qaan**³²²**tu**³²²**?an**³²²**moi**³¹**pa**³³**ha**³³ I come from a Buyang village.

qaan³²²**wat**³³ Paper house for religious activities. **qaan**³²²**wat**³³**?an**³³⁽³²²⁾

pi⁵⁵**phan**³³ Paper houses are not liveable (OR: are not for people to live in).

qaan³¹**kan**³³ Blow a whistle. **tu**³²²**ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵**di**³²²**ka**³¹, **ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵**qaan**³¹**kan**³³ They sang songs for a moment and then blowed whistles for another.

qaan⁴⁵ 1 Chin, jaw. **pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**qaan**⁴⁵**ði**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**kə**⁵⁵**nən**³¹ His father has a long jaw.

qaan⁴⁵ 2 To chat. **qaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **kan**³³ To chat, have a chat. **θa**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**qaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **kan**³³
li⁵⁵ **whan**³³ The two of them were chatting for a whole day.

qaan³²² Sunlight, sunshine. **də**³²²**qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**?an**³²²**qaan**³²² There is no sunlight in this room.

qaan³²²**ðe**⁴⁵ Sunny, fine weather. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²**ðe**⁴⁵, **tu**³²²**wa**²⁴**naak**¹¹**?aau**⁴⁵
pja³²² It's a fine day today. Let's go fishing.

qaau⁴⁵ 1 To fish with a fishing rod. **la**³³**li**²⁴**ku**³²²**whan**³³**whan**³³**wa**²⁴**qaau**⁴⁵

?aau⁴⁵**pja**³²² My son goes fishing every day.

qaau⁴⁵ 2 Beat or hit with a stick or fist; pound, knock. **?an**³²²**ha**³³**qaau**⁴⁵**ŋu**³¹, **wa**²⁴
thaan³³**ja**¹¹ Someone is knocking at the door. Go and open it.

qaau⁴⁵**ðaan**³¹ Thresh grains. **qaau**⁴⁵**ðaan**³¹**ða**³¹**khau**³³**qaan**³²² Return home from threshing grains.

qaau³³ Stick, rod.

qaau⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ju**⁴⁵ Pestle.

qaau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **θau**¹¹ Horizontal beam.

qaau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³¹ Wooden mallet.

qaau³³**čan**³¹ Stick. **ðak**¹¹**qaau**³³**čan**³¹**θau**³¹**ma**³¹ Hit a dog with a stick.

qaau³³**geŋ**⁴⁵**təun**³³ Fishing rod. **ðaat**¹¹**wan**³¹**du**³²²**qaau**³³**geŋ**⁴⁵**təun**³³ Make a fishing rod out of bamboo.

qaau³³**kwi**⁴⁵ Writing pen. **mə**³³⁽³¹⁾ **taau**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**taau**³²²**kat**⁵⁵**qaau**³³**kwi**⁴⁵**ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ?
 Are you using this pen or not?

qaau³³**θau**¹¹ A bamboo rod for hanging out clothes to dry, clothesline.

- qaau³³tɕu³³** Walking stick. **qaau³³tɕu³³tɕaai³²²pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ja¹¹** Grandpa's walking stick is missing.
- qaau³³tiip³¹** Bamboo strip in a weaver for measuring cloth.
- qaau³²² 1** 1. Medicine, medication, drug. **kaan³²²qaau³²²** Take medicine. 2. Treat, seek medical treatment. **phan³³ði¹¹pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ʔen⁴⁵qaau³²²** Cannot afford to see a doctor/seek medical treatment when sick.
- qaau³²²ʔaai³²²** Cure. **kə⁵⁵phan³³ði¹¹du³³θa³²²mɛŋ³¹, tɕin³³ni³³qaau³²²ʔaai³²²la³¹** He was sick for two years. He is now fully recovered.
- qaau³²²li³³** Barnyard grass. **wa³³qaan³²²ku³²²pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²qaau³²²li³³** There is no barnyard grass in our field.
- qaau³²²tɕhun³²²** Gun powder.
- qaau³²² 2** Cigarette, smoke. **ku³²²pi⁵⁵mu¹¹qaau³²²kə⁰lɔ⁰** I've quit smoking.
- qaw⁴⁵** Norminaliser attached to adjectives to form nouns, noun suffix. **tɕɛ⁴⁵qaw⁴⁵** Red stuff, red things. **gaŋ³³qaw⁴⁵** Skinny person/creatures; lean (meat).
- qet¹¹** Smooth. **joŋ¹¹qet¹¹** A smooth and shinny table.
- qe³³ 1.** Manure, feces, dung, stool, droppings. **qe³³qai³²²** Chicken manure. **ga⁴⁵qe³³** Apply manure. 2. Secretion (of the eye, ear, etc.)
- qe³³jhat⁵⁵** Feel like going to the toilet to empty the bowel.
- la³³li²⁴qe³³jhat⁵⁵, phjaŋ³³to⁵⁵kam³¹du³³tɕɛ⁴⁵ja¹¹** The child's face became/turned red from holding his breath to try to hold back his bowel movement.
- qe⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ka³²²** Earwax.
- qe³²²** Hand. **qe³²²jhan³³** (His) hands were trembling. **pum³¹qe³²²** Touch/feel one's hand.
- qe³²²jap⁵⁵** Wave one's hand, to gesture. **kə⁵⁵qe³²²jap⁵⁵kɛŋ⁴⁵ha³³nɔŋ³¹qaan³²²yai³³** He waved his hand to signal people to come in for a rest.
- qe³²²wɛ³²²** Have an extra finger in one's hand. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵qe³²²wɛ³²²** The child has an extra finger on his hand.
- qɛŋ⁴⁵** Jar. **qɛŋ⁴⁵fu³²²ʔaau⁴⁵** A jar for salting/preserving meat.
- qɛŋ³²² 1** Ginger. **tam⁴⁵qɛŋ³²²** Grow/plant ginger. **tɛ⁴⁵ʔɔŋ⁴⁵qɛŋ³²²** Make ginger soup.
- qɛŋ³²² 2** (Feel) shameful; embarrassed; shy, thin-skinned. **laak¹¹ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵qɛŋ³²², kaan³²²na²⁴pi⁵⁵laaŋ³³pɛŋ³²²** The child does not feel embarrassed for not waiting for others while eating.
- qɛŋ³²²boi¹¹** Shy. **laak¹¹ku³²²qɛŋ³²²boi¹¹, laak¹¹kə⁵⁵ŋaai³²²di³²²ka³¹** My child is shy; his child is fond of singing.
- qet⁵⁵** Yellow weasel. **qet⁵⁵wa⁴⁵qai³²²** Yellow weasels catch chicken.
- qeu³³** (Enigmatic) small. **ðaa¹¹ðɛŋ³²²qeu³³du³³⁽³²²⁾bɔ⁴⁵tɛ¹¹ka³³khaaŋ³³tɕaau³²²tɕaai³²²** Make wine cups from small leaves for holding sacrificial wines for the altar.
- qi³¹** Untie. **pa³³ja²⁴laak¹¹qi³¹qhaai⁴⁵ti³¹kɔk³³** The father helped the child to untie his shoe strings and wash his feet.
- qoŋ³²²tɕaaŋ³²²** Source, origin, cause. **qoŋ³²²tɕaaŋ³²²moi³¹pa³³ha³³** The source/origin of the Buyang village.

- qɔk**³³**ðaan**³¹ Grain stalk. **ðak**¹¹**qɔk**³³**ðaan**³¹**tɕɔŋ**³²²**ŋu**³³ To feed cattle with grain stalks.
- qɔn**³³ Cloth sling for carrying baby. **də**³²²**qɔn**³³**ɕek**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹ This cloth sling is very beautiful.
- qɔn**³²² Front, ahead, before. **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **qɔn**³³⁽³²²⁾ Go ahead, walk in front. 2. First; (used with negator) not ... for the time being; don't do now (but later).
pu⁵⁵**qaan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **jak**¹¹**li**⁵⁵**naan**⁴⁵, **lum**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵**du**³²²**wa**²⁴**qɔn**³²² The landlord was angry. The work was then discontinued.
- qɔŋ**⁴⁵ Section (of a road), joint, node.
- qɔŋ**³³ Square net.
- qɔŋ**³²² (Of objects) Big, huge, large; (of officials) high-ranking. **θaai**³²²**qɔŋ**³²² High-ranking official. **ðak**¹¹**ðeŋ**³²²**qɔŋ**³²²**du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **juuŋ**¹¹ Make a table from big leaves.
- qu**⁴⁵ 1 Wild cat. **də**³²²**qu**⁴⁵**tɕhɔŋ**⁴⁵ **qa**³³ **naau**³²² The wild cat looks like a tiger.
- qu**⁴⁵ 2 Back, waist.
- qu**⁴⁵**ɕu**³²² Hunch back.
- qu**⁴⁵**qek**³³**tɕak**³³ Axle of a mortar.
- qu**⁴⁵**ði**¹¹ (Have) back pain.
- qu**⁴⁵**ðek**⁴⁵ Muscular and sturdy, very fit.
- qu**³³ 1 Old, used. **qaan**³²²**qu**³³**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³**ʔan**³²² The house is too old to live in.
- qu**³³ 2 Cover, put a cover on. **qu**³³**mam**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**di**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**laak**³³**lim**²⁴ He covered his mouth with his hand without saying a word.
- qui**⁴⁵ 1. Cross(a river). 2. Pass or spend (time). **maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵**li**²⁴**du**³³**na**³³, **tu**³²²**paŋ**⁵⁵**qui**⁴⁵**naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **wat**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ We need more warm clothes to be able to survive in October. 3. Experiential aspectual marker, describing a past experience with present relevance. **tɕu**²⁴**ja**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kə**⁵⁵**θau**³¹**qui**⁴⁵(**du**³³) **mi**³²² He went hunting bears before (he has some hunting experience). 4. Post-verbal adverb of degree, expressing intensity. **ŋaai**³³**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ (I am) very tired/totally flat out. 5. Excessively, too, too much. **də**³²²**qaan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**qɔŋ**³²²**qui**⁴⁵**ja**³³ The house/room is too big.
- qu**⁴⁵ 2 1. A little (more), a bit more, some more. **kaan**³²²**ti**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **qu**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **na**²⁴**po**¹¹ Have just a little more food. 2. A little while, a moment, a short period of time. **ti**⁵⁵**qu** A little while, just a minute.
- qu**⁵⁵ Drill, make (a hole). **qu**⁵⁵**ðu**³³ Make/drill a hole.

qw

- qwi**³²² Flow. **ya**³³**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**qwi**³²²**khau**³³**θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **moi**³¹ The river flows by the village.

qh

qha³²² Ditch, channel, drain, sewer, furrow. **kək**³³**gfiŋ**⁴⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**ʔa**³³**qha**³²² There is a ditch at the foot of the hill.

qhaai⁴⁵ Shoe. **qhaai**⁴⁵**maan**³¹ New shoes. **qhaai**⁴⁵**jaau**³³ Cloth shoes.

qhaai⁴⁵**ma**⁰**ti**³²² Clogs.

qhaai⁴⁵**ðaŋ**³¹ Leather shoes. **ku**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**wen**³³**li**²⁴**qhaai**⁴⁵**ðaŋ**³¹ I don't like to wear leather shoes.

qhaai⁴⁵**ʈaŋ**³²² Straw shoes.

qhaaŋ³³ Steel.

qham⁴⁵ Hatch. **ja**¹¹**qai**³²²**qham**⁴⁵**ðam**³²²**pi**³³ The hen is hatching duck eggs.

qhan³³ (Fire) smoke. **qhan**³³**pwi**³²² Fire smoke.

qheŋ³³ Classifier for leaves or the like. **ti**⁵⁵**qheŋ**³³**ðeŋ**³²² A tree leaf. **qheŋ**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Forest. **maaŋ**³³**ʔaŋ**⁴⁵**ŋə**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**qheŋ**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²², **waan**⁴⁵**khu**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ There is a forest on the side of the river. We/you cannot gain access (from here).

qhə³³ Bone. **qhə**³³**qəŋ**³²² Big bone.

qhə³³**mam**³¹**ɣu**⁵⁵ Knee bone.

qhə³³**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² Fish bone.

qhə³³**daaŋ**⁵⁵**ka**⁰**ɣə**⁵⁵**ma**⁵⁵ Shoulder blade.

qhə³³**ʈan**³²² Spine.

qhə³³**ðaaŋ**¹¹ Rib. Also as **qhə**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**ʈhaaŋ**³³.

qhə⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**ʈhaaŋ**³³ Rib. Also as **qhə**³³**ðaaŋ**¹¹.

qhə²⁴**maau**³²² Seam under the armpit.

ð

ða³²² 1 Penis.

ða³²² 2 Mushroom. **θaan**⁴⁵**qaan**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ða**³²² There are mushrooms around the house. OR: Mushrooms grow around the house.

ða³¹ 1 Crocodile.

ða³¹ 2 Return, come back. **pa**³³**ja**¹¹**du**³²²**mjaan**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²²**ða**³¹ Father and mother have not come back from work.

ða³¹**lan**³¹ Return, retreat, return. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**naak**¹¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³**lum**⁴⁵**ða**³¹**lan**³¹ **ja**¹¹ They returned without catching any fish.

ða³¹**man**³²² Return, retreat, withdraw, flee back. **lan**³¹**kə**⁵⁵**ðaak**¹¹**ða**³¹**man**³²² She later fled back.

ða³¹**nə**³¹ Return, come back. **ða**³¹**nə**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**qaai**³²²**pa**³³**ja**¹¹**ʔan**³²²**qaan**³²² He came back home to find his parents away.

ða³¹**nəŋ**³¹ Return, come back. **ða**³¹**nəŋ**³¹**tu**³²²**ɕam**³¹**kaan**³³**ʈeŋ**³²² Come back and we'll celebrate the festival together.

- ḍa³¹qaan³²²** Return home, come back home. **ḍa³¹qaan³²²kaan³²²ṇa²⁴la³³** Return home for dinner/lunch.
- ḍa³¹ḍan⁴⁵** Back of the neck.
- ḍa³¹ḍan³¹⁽³³⁾** Retreat, withdraw. **pi⁵⁵?an³²²pa³³ka⁴⁵ḍa³¹ḍan³¹⁽³³⁾la³³, wa²⁴ja¹¹**
There is no retreat. Just charge forward!
- ḍa²⁴** Place, location, area, region. **ḍa²⁴ni⁵⁵?an³²²ma⁵⁵ḍu³³** Maples grow in this area.
- ḍa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾?an³³⁽³²²⁾** Residence, residential area. **ḍa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾?an³³⁽³²²⁾mə³¹?aai³²²,
?an³²²?əŋ⁴⁵jau³³?an³²²wa³³** Your residential area is blessed with rice fields and rivers.
- ḍa²⁴daak⁵⁵qaan³²²** (Enigmatic) Face. (Lit. ‘area exposed to the sun, exposed area’.)
- ḍa²⁴jak⁵⁵tcaai³²²** Plough shoulder.
- ḍa²⁴li⁴⁵** Countryside, country. **ha³³ḍa²⁴li⁴⁵** Country pumpkin, country folk.
- ḍa²⁴kuut³¹ho³³** (Enigmatic) Shoulder. (Lit. ‘place for carrying things’.)
- ḍa²⁴ni⁵⁵** This place, here. **ḍa²⁴ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵?an³²²ma⁵⁵jit⁵⁵, ḍa³¹qaan³²²ko⁰lo⁰** There is no liquor fruit here. Let’s go home.
- ḍa²⁴ṇə⁵⁵** There. **ḍa²⁴ṇə⁵⁵ka⁴⁵lu¹¹qaan³²²ku³²²** Our field/land is over there.
- ḍa²⁴qaau⁴⁵ḍaan³¹** Threshing ground.
- ḍa³²²⁽²⁴⁾qəŋ³²²** Town, city. **ka²⁴ḍa³²²⁽²⁴⁾qəŋ³²²khau³³ḍa²⁴li⁴⁵** From city to the countryside.
- ḍa²⁴ḍaŋ⁴⁵phi³²²** (Enigmatic) Nose. (Lit. ‘place (for) breathing.’)
- ḍa²⁴ḍi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** Mark, sign. **tat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾luuŋ¹¹du³²²du³³ḍa²⁴ḍi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, ba³¹naak¹¹ho⁴⁵
?an³²²lan³¹ḍi³³ḍo¹¹** (They) cut banana leaves as signs so that those who followed behind could easily find their way.
- ḍa²⁴ḍi³³** Distant land, far-away places. **keŋ⁴⁵?əŋ³³pi⁴⁵pa³³khaak³³ḍa²⁴ḍi³³nəŋ³¹
cam³¹kaan³²², cam³¹kaan³²²cam³¹mə⁴⁵** Invite relatives and friends from afar to come and enjoy (the celebration/festival).
- ḍa²⁴ḍi³¹⁽¹¹⁾** Pain, sore (from wound). **pan³³nau⁵⁵?an³²²ḍa²⁴ḍi³¹, tcau¹¹?an³²²
qaan³²²meŋ²⁴** If you are feeling unwell from the wound, then stay at home for a rest.
- ḍa²⁴tchu³³** Name of a town where there is a marketplace and where the local township government is located.
- ḍa¹¹ 1** Then, afterwards. **ḍa¹¹laan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾khau⁵⁵whan³³ṇə⁵⁵dam³²²** (We/they) then waited until dark. **ḍa¹¹wa²⁴qam²⁴ti⁵⁵ḍa²⁴?an³²²ti⁵⁵the³³daau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** Then, they went to a place where a chopstick was left.
- ḍa¹¹ 2** Soak. **ḍa¹¹?i³³ṇaan³¹** Soak sticky rice.
- ḍa¹¹ 3** Close to, near, nearby. **moi³¹ni⁵⁵wa³³ḍa¹¹, moi³¹ku³²²tcau¹¹ḍi³³la³³** This village is close to the rice fields. Our village is far away from the rice fields.
- ḍa¹¹ 4** Hire (a worker). **ḍa¹¹pa³³wan³³pin³²²** Hire a hand, hire a worker. **qaan³²²ke⁵⁵
pi⁵⁵?an³²²pa³³waau³³, ḍa¹¹pa³³wan³³pin³²²jha²⁴du³²²mjaan³¹** Having no male in their family, they have to hire someone to help with farm work.
- ḍaai⁵⁵ 1.** Classifier for big birds (laak¹¹ for smaller ones). **pa³²²ḍaai⁵⁵nok¹¹** Four birds. **2.** Unit of currency, dollar. **tu³³ḍaai⁵⁵cen⁵⁵(ma⁰lu³²²)** Three dollars.

3. General classifier, for two or over two objects, things and creatures (in contrast with the classifier for single object **də**³²².) **tu**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵**ḍaai**⁵⁵**bə**⁴⁵ Thirty ducks. **θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾**ḍaai**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**qaan**³²² Two rooms (cf. **ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**qaan**³³ ‘one room’). **θa**³²²**tu**³²²**ḍaai**⁵⁵**qai**³²² Two to three chickens. **pa**³²²**ṃa**³³**ḍaai**⁵⁵**qai**³²² About four or five chickens.
- ḍaai**⁴⁵ Fish basket. **ḍaai**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**pja**³²² There is no fish in the fish basket.
- ḍaai**³³ Bite. **naak**¹¹**ma**³¹**ḍaai**³³ Be bitten by a dog.
- ḍaak**¹¹ 1. Take, fetch, hold. **ḍaai**¹¹**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ Fetch water, draw water. **mə**³¹**ḍaak**¹¹**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵, **ku**³²²**tə**⁴⁵**na**²⁴ You go and fetch water; I’ll cook. 2. Take a wife, marry. **məŋ**³¹**lan**³¹ **pa**³³**taai**³²²**ḍaak**¹¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹ Elder brother is getting married next year.
- ḍaak**¹¹**ʔək**³¹ 1. Show, produce. 2. Subtract, take out. **pa**³³**nau**³³**ḍaak**¹¹**pja**¹¹**təu**¹¹ **ḍaak**¹¹**ʔək**³¹ Whoever took more than he is entitled to, please return the extra amount.
- ḍaak**¹¹**kan**³³ 1. Marry, get married. 2. Marriage, love, affection. **θa**³²²**kə**⁵⁵**ḍaak**¹¹**kan**³³ **du**³³**ɖfia**³³**məŋ**³¹**la**³¹ They have been married for nine years.
- ḍaak**¹¹**kwaŋ**⁴⁵ School. **wa**²⁴**ḍaak**¹¹**kwaŋ**⁴⁵ Go to school.
- ḍaak**¹¹**θu**³²² Gather/fetch firewood. **θa**³²²**whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**laak**¹¹**kə**⁵⁵**whan**³³**whan**³³ **wa**²⁴**khu**⁴⁵**gfiŋ**⁴⁵**ḍaak**¹¹**θu**³²² For the last couple of days, his son went to the mountains to collect firewood every day.
- ḍaak**¹¹ 2 Again. **lan**³¹**kə**⁵⁵**ḍaak**¹¹**ḍa**³¹**man**³²² She later fled back again.
- ḍam**³¹ Coarse bran. **təak**³³**ḍam**³¹**phan**³³**bwa**³³ Pound coarse rice bran to make it fine.
- ḍaam**³³ Carry by two people. (Some pronounce as **ḍfiaam**³³.) **ḍaam**³³**mu**³¹**wa**²⁴**pwan**³²² Carry the pigs to slaughter.
- ḍaan**⁴⁵ Surprised, startled, shocked, frightened. (Some pronounce as **ḍfiaan**⁴⁵.) **də**³²²**ŋa**¹¹**ŋe**³¹**ḍaan**⁴⁵, **dhat**³³**wa**²⁴**la**³³ Frightened, the horse ran away.
- ḍaan**³¹ 1. Food, rice, grain. **tchi**⁴⁵**ḍaan**³¹**naaŋ**³¹ Harvest sticky rice. 2. Rice, rice plant. **ti**⁵⁵**mai**²⁴**ḍaaŋ**³¹ A rice plant.
- ḍaan**³¹**faau**⁴⁵ Blighted grain. **məŋ**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**ḍaan**³¹**faau**⁴⁵**pja**¹¹ There are a lot of blighted grains this year.
- ḍaan**¹¹ To swallow. **mə**³¹**tə**⁴⁵**na**²⁴**kaak**³³**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹, **ku**³²²**to**⁵⁵**ḍaaŋ**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ The rice you cooked was very hard. I could hardly swallow it.
- ḍai**³¹ A small cage, coop. **ḍai**³¹**mu**³¹ A small cage for piglets. **ḍai**³¹**nok**¹¹ Bird cage. **θi**³²²**ḍai**³¹**nok**¹¹ Make/weave bird cage. **ḍai**³¹**qai**³²² Chicken coop.
- ḍai**²⁴ 1. Write. **ḍai**²⁴**kwaŋ**⁴⁵ Write characters. 2. Draw or paint (a picture). **laak**¹¹**ku**³²² **ḍaai**⁴⁵ **ḍai**²⁴ **ŋa**²⁴, **ḍai**²⁴**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² My child can draw flowers and fish.
- ḍam**⁴⁵ Drink. **ḍam**⁴⁵**ra**³³ Drink alcohol. **ḍam**⁴⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ Drink water. (Some pronounce as **ḍfiām**⁴⁵.)

ðam³²² 1 (Enigmatic) Unit of currency, ten cents. **ti**⁵⁵**ðam**³²²**ma**⁵⁵**lu**³²² Ten cents.

ðam³²² 2 Egg. **ta**⁴⁵**la**³³**li**²⁴**ðam**³²²**tɕɛ**⁴⁵ Give red eggs to children (as gifts).

ðam³²²**lɔk**³³ Egg white.

ðam³²²**nok**¹¹ Bird egg.

ðam³²²**ŋaən**⁴⁵ Egg yoke.

ðam³²²**ŋaən**²⁴ Goose egg. **ðam**³²²**ŋaən**²⁴**θuui**¹¹**qɔŋ**³²² Goose eggs are biggest.

ðam³²²**pi**³³ Duck egg.

ðam³²²**qai**³²² Chicken egg. **tɕhaau**⁴⁵**ðam**³²²**qai**³²² Stir fry chicken eggs.

ðam³¹ Coarse bran. **tɕaak**³³**ðam**³¹**phan**³¹**bwa**³³ Pound coarse rice bran to make it fine.

ðan⁴⁵ 1 Hair on the neck of a pig, horse; bristles.

ðan⁴⁵**ŋa**¹¹ Horse bristles.

ðan⁴⁵**mu**³¹ Pig bristles.

ðan⁴⁵ 2 Blow (the nose). **ðan**⁴⁵**dfian**³³ Blow one's nose. (Some pronounce as **ðfian**⁴⁵.)

ðan⁴⁵ 3 1. Cut. (Some pronounce as **ðfian**⁴⁵.) **pwan**³²²**ŋu**³¹**du**³²²**θin**³²²,

qaan³²²**qaan**³²² **ðan**⁴⁵**du**³³**tu**³²²**da**³²²**də**¹¹**ni**³³ An ox/buffalo was slaughtered to share among the villagers. Each household got a share of about 3 catties of beef.

ðan⁴⁵**bfiwn**³³**kat**⁵⁵ **ju**²⁴ Cut off the rope.

ðan³³ 1 Shallow. **ɣa**³³**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**ðan**³³, **qui**⁴⁵**du**³³ This river is shallow. We can cross over it.

ðan³³ 2 Body. (Some pronounce as **ðfian**³³) **ðan**³³**dɔ**³²² Naked. **ʔɛŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ha**³³**khu**⁴⁵

moi³¹**haai**³³ **ðan**³³**dɔ**³²²**ʔaap**³³**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ Villagers around here often go to swim naked. Also as **ðan**³³**tɕɔ**³²².

ðan⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **gfiŋ**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ Mountain range.

ðan³³**pi**⁵⁵**θwaŋ**³¹ (Enigmatic) Sick, ill, unwell.

ðan³³**pi**⁵⁵**θɔ**³³ (Enigmatic) Sick, ill, unwell.

ðan³³**tɕɔ**³²² Naked. **laak**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**whan**³³**whan**³³ **ðan**³³**tɕɔ**³²² The little child wears no clothes every day. Also as **ðan**³³**dɔ**³²².

ðan²⁴ Non-cutting edge of a knife. **ðan**²⁴**mwa**⁴⁵ The non-cutting edge of a knife.

taau³²² **ðan**²⁴**mwa**⁴⁵ **ðan**⁴⁵**ʔaau**⁴⁵ Cut meat with the non-cutting edge of a knife.

ðan¹¹ 1 Shave. **ðan**³¹⁽¹¹⁾ **mau**¹¹ Shave one's head.

ðan¹¹ 2 1. Bronze drum. 2. Drum. **qaau**⁴⁵ **ðan**¹¹ Beat a drum.

ðan⁴⁵ Breathe, out of breath, gasp for air. **kə**⁵⁵**liiu**⁵⁵**wa**²⁴**liiu**⁵⁵**ða**³¹, **ðan**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**du**³⁵**ja**¹¹

He was out of breath from running back and forth. Some pronounce it as **ðfian**⁴⁵.

ðan⁴⁵ **phi**³²² Breathe. **nɛp**³¹**ŋat**³³**tɕau**¹¹ **ðan**⁴⁵**phi**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ You cannot breathe if you stop your nose with your fingers. (Some pronounce as **ðfian**⁴⁵**phi**³²².)

ðan³³ Salty. **pa**³³**ʔɔn**³³**haai**³³**tɕhaau**⁴⁵**ðuŋ**³¹ **ðan**³³, **ku**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ŋaai**³²²**kaan**³²² Younger sister often puts too much salt in the dish when she cooks. So I don't like her cooking.

ðan³²² 1 Moss. **maan**³³**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**ʔan**³²² **ðan**³²² Moss grows by the river.

ðan³²² 2 1. Noise, sound made by animals, voice (in general). 2. (Of animals) Bark, groan, howl, making loud noise. **ma**³¹ **ðan**³²² Pigs are groaning/the groaning of

- the pig. **ma**³¹**ḍaŋ**³²² Dogs are barking / a barking dog. **ŋu**³²²⁽³³⁾ **ḍaŋ**³²² Cows are mooing/the mooing of the cow.
- ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ʔaai**³²² Pleasant to the ear, pleasant to hear, nice-sounding. **kə**⁵⁵**di**³²²**ka**³¹ **ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ʔaai**³²² His singing is pleasant to hear.
- ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **hu**³³**hu**³³ Very noisy, (of sounds) rumbling. **hɔ**⁴⁵**ha**³³**ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **hu**³³**hu**³³, **lim**⁴⁵**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³ The crowd was very noisy. There was no way that we can have a chat.
- ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ḍeŋ**⁴⁵ Scream. **ku**³²² **ŋi**³³**pi**⁴⁵**mə**³¹**ḍaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ḍeŋ**⁴⁵, **pi**⁵⁵**qaai**³²²**ha**³³ I heard your sister screaming, but I didn't see her.
- ḍaŋ**³²²**qɔŋ**³²² Loud, loudly. **pa**³³**ku**³²²**di**³²²**pa**³³**ʔɔn**³³**ḍaŋ**³²²**qɔŋ**³²² My father was scolding my younger brother loudly.
- ḍaŋ**³¹ 1. Skin, hide. **ḍaŋ**³¹**mi**¹¹ Sheep skin. **taak**³³**ḍaŋ**³¹ Take the skin off, to skin. 2. Lips. 3. (Rice) husk, tree bark.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵ Skin, surface.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**bu**³¹ The outer skin of bamboo shoot. **bi**³²²**ḍaŋ**³¹**bu**³¹ Peel off the skin of bamboo shoot.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**khwai**⁴⁵ Sheath. **ḍaŋ**³¹**khwai**⁴⁵**ḍaŋ**³¹**ŋu**³³ Sheath made of cow hide.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ma**⁵⁵**da**³²² Eyelid. **ḍaŋ**³¹**ma**⁵⁵**da**³²²**ʔaak**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ʔaau**⁴⁵**kaan**³²² When you feel your eyelids move, you will have meat to eat (a folk belief).
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ma**³¹ Dog skin, dog hide.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**mam**³¹ Lips. **ḍaŋ**³¹**mam**³¹**daai**³³ Lips cracked (as in winter).
- ḍaŋ**³¹**mu**³¹ Pig skin.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ŋu**³³ Cow hide. **taak**³³**ḍaŋ**³¹**ŋu**³³**daak**³³**khək**³³ Skin off a cow hide and dry it up.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**qa**⁰**naau**³²² Tiger skin, tiger hide.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ḍaan**³¹ Rice husk. **ḍaat**¹¹**ḍaŋ**³¹**ḍaan**³¹**tip**⁵⁵**pwi**³²² Make fire with rice husks.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**ḍeu**³¹ Young. **kə**⁵⁵**ḍaŋ**³¹**ḍeu**³¹, **pi**⁵⁵**ḍaai**⁴⁵**du**³²²**ha**³³ He is still young, and still has a long way to learn.
- ḍaŋ**²⁴ Valley. **lan**³¹**gfiŋ**⁴⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**kua**³²²**ḍaŋ**²⁴ There is a valley on the other side of the mountain.
- ḍaŋ**⁴⁵ 1 Button (up). **ḍaŋ**⁴⁵**ti**³²²**maau**³²²**naak**¹¹**ʔaau**³²² Help grandma to button up. (Some pronounce as **ḍfiŋaŋ**⁴⁵.)
- ḍaŋ**⁴⁵ 2 Bamboo shoot. **ḍap**⁵⁵**ḍaŋ**⁴⁵**ʔhaau**⁴⁵**ʔaau**⁴⁵**mu**³¹ Chop bamboo shoot to stir fry with pork.
- ḍaŋ**³²² Handle. **ḍaŋ**³²²**mwa**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ Handle of a knife. **ḍaŋ**³²²**ʔaai**³²² Handle of a plough.
- ḍaŋ**³¹**kan**³³ Join, connect, link. **mai**²⁴**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**ni**⁵⁵**gaai**³²²**ḍe**⁴⁵, **ḍaŋ**³¹**naŋ**³¹**ḍaŋ**³¹**kan**³³ The branch of the tree was broken, but the bark was still connected.
- ḍaŋ**¹¹ 1 Hawk, eagle. **ḍaŋ**¹¹**bfiŋa**⁴⁵**du**³³**whəŋ**³³ Hawks are capable of flying high.
- ḍaŋ**¹¹ 2 Greedy, gluttonous (for food and drink). **laak**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**mwi**³²²**ḍaŋ**¹¹, **ʔu**²⁴**ʔu**²⁴ **kaan**³²²**də**³²²**khi**⁴⁵ The child was fond of eating, and was always looking for something to eat between meals.

- ḍaaŋ¹¹ 3** Dry, drought. **mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵mwi³²²ḍaaŋ¹¹qui⁴⁵la³³** It has been extremely dry this year.
- ḍap³³ 1** (Of fire) Go out, extinguish. **pui³²²ḍap³³ʔau¹¹tip⁵⁵po¹¹** Restart the fire after it goes out.
- ḍap³³ 2** Raw, uncooked, unripe. **ʔaau⁴⁵ḍap³³** Raw meat. **maak³³ḍap³³** Unripe fruit.
- ḍap¹¹kan³³** Meet. **hɔ⁴⁵pja¹¹ḍap¹¹kan³³ʔɛŋ³³ŋə⁵⁵, ku³²²to⁵⁵ḍi³³pi⁵⁵khau³³** It was a surprise to me that we were able to meet there.
- ḍat⁵⁵ 1** Fart (noun). **ma³¹ʔaai⁴⁵ta⁴⁵ḍat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾** Dogs are capable of farting.
- ḍat⁵⁵ 2** Tense, thick (bush). **də³²²gfiŋ⁴⁵lan³¹moi³¹ma⁵⁵ti³²²ḍat³³də³²²ni⁴⁵pja¹¹** The forest behind the village is very thick, where there are a lot of game animals.
- ḍaat³³** Coarse, rough.
- ḍaat¹¹ 1** Deaf. **pa³³ʔaŋ³²²kə⁵⁵ka²⁴li⁴⁵lum⁴⁵ḍaat¹¹ja¹¹** His father-in-law has been deaf since young.
- ḍaat¹¹ 2** Take, want. **ku³³ḍaat¹¹də³²²qɔŋ³²²ni⁵⁵** I take this big one. **ku³³ḍaat¹¹də³²²qɔŋ³²²qau⁴⁵ni⁵⁵** I want the big one.
- ḍau⁴⁵** Slippery. **pa³³ka⁴⁵lan³¹qaan³²²ḍau³¹ḍau⁴⁵ḍau³¹thap³³ti³¹** The path behind the house is both narrow and slippery.
- ḍau³¹** Again. **kə⁵⁵ḍau³¹nɔ³¹kɔ⁰lɔ⁰** He came again.
- ḍaau⁴⁵ 1.** Nest, burrow. **2.** Womb.
- ḍaau⁴⁵gau²⁴** Spider web.
- ḍaau⁴⁵laak¹¹** Placenta; womb.
- ḍaau⁴⁵nok¹¹** Bird's nest.
- ḍaau⁴⁵ḍi³¹** Honeycomb, honeycomb-like things.
- ḍaau³³** Measure (length, weight). **ḍaau³³ʔi³³** Measure rice. **ḍaau³³jaau³³** Measure cloth. Some pronounce it as **ḍfi³³aa³³**.
- ḍaau³¹** Weed field for a second time.
- ḍe¹¹ŋu³¹** Door latch.
- ḍeu³³** Carry by hand. **pa³³ju¹¹maan³¹ḍeu³³ʔaau⁴⁵mu³¹waŋ⁴⁵qaan³²²pa³³ʔaŋ³²²** The son-in-law hand carried some pork to his father-in-law's house.
- ḍe⁴⁵ 1** Break, broken. **daau³³ḍe⁴⁵ʔau¹¹pi⁵⁵taau³²²la³¹** Chopsticks are useless if broken.
- ḍe⁴⁵ 2** Garlic. **tam⁴⁵ḍe⁴⁵** Grow/plant garlic. (Some pronounce as **ḍfi⁴⁵**.)
- ḍe³²²** A kind of fishnet. **dfi⁴⁵ŋ⁴⁵ḍe³²²** Pull fishnet.
- ḍe³¹** Classifier for long and thin objects. **pa³¹⁽³²²⁾ḍe³¹qhan³³** Four cartons of cigarette.
- ḍek⁴⁵** Strong and sturdy. **pa³³ku³²²ḍek⁴⁵ʔan³³, mək³³ho³³ga⁴⁵pa⁵⁵jeŋ³³** His father is strong and sturdy, capable of carrying heavy loads effortlessly.
- ḍeŋ³²² 1.** Leaf. **ḍeŋ³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Tree leaf. **2.** Classifier for thin, flat objects. **ti⁵⁵ḍeŋ³³⁽³²²⁾wat⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** A sheet of paper.
- ḍeŋ³²²ka³²²** Ear. **ḍeŋ³²²ka³²²ʔe⁴⁵, pi⁵⁵wen³³lim²⁴** (He/she) was blushing and unwilling to speak.
- ḍeŋ³²²qaau³²²** Tobacco leaf.
- ḍeŋ³²²ḍaan³¹** Grain leaf.

- ðeŋ³¹⁽³²²⁾ ŋu³¹** Door latch.
- ðeu³¹** Young. **laak¹¹ku³²²laŋ³¹ðeu³¹pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵tə³³kə⁵⁵** My child is still very young, and has a lot to learn.
- ði⁴⁵** To weed (rice fields). **təaŋ⁴⁵ha³³wa²⁴ði⁴⁵wa³³** Urge people to go and weed the rice field. (Some pronounce as **ðfi⁴⁵**.)
- təai³²²kə⁵⁵ðu³³pwat⁵⁵məŋ³¹naŋ³¹ði⁴⁵wa³³du³³** His grandma is seventy years old, and is still able to weed rice fields.
- ði³³ 1** Intestines. (Some pronounce as **ðfi³³**.)
- ði³³khok³³** Large intestine.
- ði³³li⁴⁵** Small intestine.
- ði³³mu³¹** Pig intestine.
- ði³³ðɔ³¹** Cotton wadding (for a quilt) (lit. ‘intestine of cotton quilt’).
- ði⁴⁵⁽³³⁾phwəŋ³³** Sausage. (Some pronounce as **ðfi⁴⁵⁽³³⁾phwəŋ³³**.)
- ði³³ 2 1.** Keep in mind, remember. **ði³³du³³** Remember; bear in mind, be on top of one’s head. **ni³¹ʔən³³mə³¹ku³²²haaj³³dap⁵⁵**, **təin³³ni⁵⁵ði³³du³³la³³** I often forget your younger brother’s name. Now I can remember it. **2.** Think (of), plan to. **ði³³du³²²nə⁵⁵** Idea, thought. **3.** Want to, be about to. **ði³³ti²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ti⁵⁵pok³¹daau³³ŋa²⁴lan³¹haai³³wa²⁴haai³³təaŋ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ka²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾** Wanting to whittle (make) a bundle of chopsticks to scatter on the road the following morning. **du³²²tə³³kə⁵⁵hə³³⁽³¹⁾ði⁵⁵⁽³³⁾gaai³³⁽³¹⁾gi⁵⁵** Think carefully before you act.
- ði³³ 3 1.** To comb. **la³¹li²⁴ku³²²naŋ³¹li⁴⁵to⁴⁵θaai⁴⁵ði³³mau¹¹ja¹¹** My daughter can comb her own hair even though she is still very young. **2.** A comb. (Some pronounce as **ðfi³³**.)
- ði³³daak³³** Comb (of a weaver).
- ði³³ 4** Far, distant. **wa³¹kəŋ³³ku³²²ði³³, whi³²²də³²²puŋ⁵⁵khau³³** It takes quite a long time to get to my rice field as it is quite a long distance away. (Some pronounce as **ðfi³³**.)
- ði³¹** Bee.
- ði²⁴** Cook (vegetable, dish). **ði²⁴da³²²** Cook dishes. (Some pronounce as **ðfi²⁴**.)
- ði¹¹ 1** Ill, sick, ache, sore. **mau¹¹ði¹¹** (Have a) headache. **qə³²²ði¹¹** Sore hand.
- ði²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ŋə³¹ŋə³¹** Very weak (from illness), sick and weak. **liu⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ði²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ŋə³¹**, **du³²²mjəŋ³¹pi⁵⁵du³³** His aunt is very weak from her illness, and unable to work.
- ði¹¹ 2** Long. **whi³²²qhəŋ³³pa³³ka⁴⁵ði¹¹, khau³³ti⁵⁵də³²²moi³¹lum⁴⁵məŋ²⁴** Having walked a long way, we stopped at a village.
- ði¹¹ðə³³** Long, thin and long. **pən³¹ʔi³³kat⁵⁵kat⁵⁵ði¹¹ðə³³** The rice noodles are long and thin.
- ðin³²²** Rafter, beam.
- ðin³²²ki³¹** Timber floor supporting beam.
- ðin¹¹** Sparrow hawk.
- ðin³¹** Square. **də³²²joŋ¹¹ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵ðin³¹, təan³²²pi⁵⁵təan³²²?** This table is square. Do you/we want it?

ḍo¹¹ Easy. Also as **ḍok¹¹**.

ḍok¹¹ Easy, easily. **tat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ lon³²² du³²² dur³³ ḍa²⁴ ḍi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**, **ba³¹ naak¹¹ ho⁴⁵ ?an³²² lan³¹ ḍi³³ ḍok¹¹** (They) cut wild plantain trees for signs so that those who followed behind could easily find their way. Also as **ḍo¹¹**.

ḍoŋ⁴⁵ Crack. **də³²² ɲu³¹ daai³³ phan³³ ḍoŋ⁴⁵** There is a crack in the door.

ḍoŋ³³ Throat. (Some pronounce as **ḍfioŋ³³**.)

ḍoŋ³³ gfi⁴⁵ Thirsty. **ḍam⁴⁵ ɣa³³ ḍoŋ³³ gfi⁴⁵** Feel thirsty after drinking alcohol. (Some pronounce as **ḍfioŋ³³ gfi⁴⁵**.)

ḍoŋ³³ ʊ¹¹ Coarse (voice). **pa³³ kə⁵⁵ kaan³²² ɣa³³ pja¹¹ ḍoŋ¹¹ ʊ¹¹** His father's voice became coarse from having too much alcohol. (Some pronounce as **ḍfioŋ³³ ʊ¹¹**.)

ḍoŋ³²² (Of cloth, etc.) colourful, multicoloured, patterned. **laak¹¹ mai¹¹ ɲaai³²² jaau³³ ḍoŋ³²²** Girls are love colourful clothes.

ḍoŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ kua³²² Coloured, multicoloured. **na²⁴ naaŋ³¹ ḍoŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ kua³²², khi⁴⁵ pi⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵ ɲaŋ³¹** The sticky rice, (soaked) in various natural food colours and steamed, is very delicious.

ḍə³¹ 1 Quilt. **jha⁴⁵ ḍə³¹ kham⁴⁵** Cover with quilt.

ḍə³¹ 2 Leak. **də³²² hap³³ ḍə³¹ naŋ³¹ taau³²²** The jar was leaking but it was still in use.

ḍək⁵⁵ ḍwa²⁴ Quail. **ḍək⁵⁵ ḍwa²⁴ dɔŋ³³ wa²⁴ dɔŋ³³ ḍa³¹** The quail was jumping back and forth.

ḍək³³ Cough (v.). **ḍək³³ li³¹ wi³³ pi⁵⁵ meŋ²⁴** (He) was coughing for a whole night. (Some pronounce as **ḍfək³³**.)

ḍək¹¹ khwai⁴⁵ Sheaf, scabbard.

ḍoŋ⁴⁵ 1. Descend, go down. **ḍoŋ⁴⁵ wa³³ dam³³ wa³³** Go to the field to plant rice seedlings. **2.** Drop, drip; (of snow, rain) fall. **ḍoŋ⁴⁵ wha⁴⁵** Hail, have a hailstone.

ḍoŋ⁴⁵ jet¹¹ jet¹¹ Rain incessantly, to drop continuously. **whan³³ qa⁰ na³³ jin³¹ ḍoŋ⁴⁵ jet¹¹ jet¹¹, whan³³ ɬɔn³³ meŋ⁴⁵ ja¹¹** It was raining for a whole day the day before yesterday. It stopped yesterday.

ḍoŋ⁴⁵ pi³²² Sow (seeds). **kaan³²² tɕiŋ³²² qui⁴⁵ lum⁴⁵ ḍoŋ⁴⁵ pi³²² kɔ⁰ lɔ⁰** It is time to sow after the Spring Festival.

ḍoŋ⁴⁵ wa²⁴ tɔ³³ Go down. **ḍoŋ⁴⁵ wa²⁴ tɔ³³ khau³³ moi³¹ pa³³ phju⁴⁵** Go down into a Zhuang village.

ḍoŋ³¹ 1 Star. **ɬaŋ³³ ni⁵⁵ mok¹¹ pja¹¹, tɕaŋ⁴⁵ pi⁵⁵ qaai³²² də³²² ḍoŋ³¹** The sky is covered by clouds tonight. No stars are visible.

ḍoŋ³¹ 2 Measure for grains. **ti⁵⁵ ḍoŋ³¹ ?i³³** A grain of rice.

ḍoŋ³¹ ḍaan³¹ Rice grain. **nok¹¹ kaan³²² ḍoŋ³¹ ḍaan³¹** Birds are eating rice grains.

ḍoŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ taai³²² Maize, Indian corn.

ḍu⁴⁵ Saliva. **ta⁴⁵ ḍu⁴⁵** Spit, spitting. (Some pronounce as **ḍfɯ⁴⁵**.)

ḍu⁴⁵ jwaak³¹ Slobber. **nam³¹ meŋ³¹ naŋ³¹ ḍu⁴⁵ jwaak³¹** (He/she was) still slobbering at the age of six.

ḍu⁴⁵ kak¹¹ Saliva.

ḍu³³ 1 Cave, hole. **də³²² tin⁴⁵ ?an³²² ḍu³³ la³³** There was a hole on the pants. (Some pronounce as **ḍfɯ³³**.)

- ðu³³gfiŋ⁴⁵** Mountain cave. **ʔu⁴⁵khu⁴⁵ ðu³³gfiŋ⁴⁵** Hide in the mountain cave.
 (Some pronounce as **ðfiu³³gfiŋ⁴⁵**.)
- ðu³³ŋat³³** Nostril. **mwt¹¹ðu³³ŋat³³** Hair growing in the nostril.
- ðu¹¹⁽³³⁾qe³³** Anus.
- ðu³³ 2** Head louse. Some pronounce as **ðfiu³³**.
- ðu³³ 3** Seven. **nam³¹ðu³³laak¹¹la³³li²⁴** Six or seven children. (Some pronounce as **ðfiu³³**.)
- ðu³³ 4** 1. Post, pillar. **kwt¹¹ðu³³** Plane a post. 2. Tree trunk, plant stalk. **ðu³³ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Tree trunk. **kə⁵⁵pwaŋ⁵⁵wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾mu³³ðu³³ma⁵⁵ti³²²khu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾bɔ³²²** She found out that the inside of the tree trunk was hollow. **ðu³³ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾waŋ³²²** The stalks of crops.
- ðu⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pwi³¹⁽³²²⁾** The bud or end of firewood. **ðaak¹¹ðu⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pwi³¹⁽³²²⁾du³²²jiin³²²** Use firewood ends as incense.
- ðu³²²ði³²²** Blurred, poor (eyesight). **khau³³wi³³ha³³qaan³²²kə⁵⁵lum⁴⁵ðu³²²ði³²²** Members of his family have poor eyesight at night.
- ðu³²²ði³²²** Cloth roller in a shuttle.
- ðu²⁴** Support with the hand. **ðu²⁴mam³¹ŋu³¹lok³¹jin³³** Stand up with one's hand holding on to the door.
- ðu⁴⁵** Poor vision, blurred. **ku³²²ŋu¹¹pi⁵⁵khau⁴⁵, ma⁵⁵da³²²ðwa⁴⁵** He was unable to see clearly as he didn't have enough sleep.
- ðuui¹¹** 1. String, cluster; measure for things in strings. **ðuui¹¹ha⁴⁵maan³¹** A string of hot chilly. **ti⁵⁵ðuui¹¹ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** A string of fish. 2. To string (v.)
- ðuk⁵⁵ðan⁴⁵** 1. Tumble (dry). **maau³²²tin⁴⁵ðuk⁵⁵ðan³³pwaŋ⁵⁵daak³³** Tumble the washings before putting out to dry. 2. Shake. **ðuk⁵⁵ðan⁴⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Shake a tree.
- ðum¹¹** 1. Pile up. **ðu¹¹ʔi³³laaŋ³³ga⁴⁵wa³³** Pile up manure in preparation for it to be applied to the field. 2. Gather.
- ðum²⁴⁽¹¹⁾nɔŋ³¹** Collect, gather. **ʔɔn³³kə⁵⁵haai³³ðum²⁴⁽¹¹⁾nɔŋ³¹pin³²²mak¹¹** His younger brother likes to collect writing brushes.
- ðu³²²aam³²²** Post-verbal modifying element. See **ʔe⁴⁵ðu³²²aam³²²**.
- ðuŋ³¹** Vegetable. **tam⁴⁵ðuŋ³¹ði³²²** Grow vegetables for sale.
- ðuŋ³¹kam³²²** Red amaranth.
- ðuŋ³¹kwa³²²** A kind of amaranth.
- ðuŋ³¹maaj³¹** Leaf mustard. **ʔɔŋ⁴⁵θu³¹ðuŋ³¹maaj³¹** Leaf mustard soup.
- ðuŋ³¹mu³¹** Green feed for pigs, pig's feed. **we¹¹ðuŋ³¹mu³¹** Go gather greenfeed for pigs.
- ðuŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ði³³** A kind of vegetable. (Some pronounce as **ðuŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ðfi³³**.)
- ðuŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ði³³ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** A kind of vegetable, with round leaves.
- ðuŋ³¹tɔŋ³²²** Wild vegetables in the field.
- ðuŋ³¹ʔep³¹** Chinese chives. **ʔaaŋ³²²ðuŋ³¹ʔep³¹kaan³²²pi⁵⁵phan³³** Chive roots are not edible.
- ðuŋ³¹ʔe⁴⁵** Green amaranth.
- ðuŋ¹¹** Rotten, go mouldy. **ðaak¹¹nɔ³¹fu³²²ʔaau⁴⁵pwaŋ⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ðuŋ¹¹** Meat won't go rotten unless salted with salt.

- ḍuŋ¹¹** Small shed in the fields. **ḍuŋ¹¹lu¹¹** A shed by the field.
- ḍup¹¹** Smooth, smoothly. **də³²²ŋw³¹ni⁵⁵kw¹¹dw³³ḍup¹¹jau³³ŋau⁴⁵** The door was nice and smooth from being planed.
- ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹** In large numbers, in large quantity. **qa¹¹⁽³³⁾lu¹¹maan³¹ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹** Open up new land in large quantity.
- ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹** In large numbers, in large quantity. **təan³³⁽³²²⁾dw³³ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹ḍup¹¹** (He) has bought a lot /heaps of things.
- ḍuŋ⁴⁵qai³²²** Chicken pen. **taan³³ḍuŋ⁴⁵qai³²²** Open the chicken pen.
- ḍw³³** Laugh, smile. **pi⁵⁵ḍw³³/lw³³puŋ⁵⁵ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ʔaan³²²tɕ⁴⁵** The one who is not smiling is blood-uncle. (Some pronounce as **ḍfɿw³³**). Also as **lw³³**.
- ḍw³³ʔaai³²²** Laughable, gut-burster. **təai³²²di³²²ka³¹ho³³tat³³, ha³³pja¹¹ḍw³³ʔaai³²²pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ŋaŋ³¹** Grandpa was singing a riddle. Everyone felt it was a gut-burster. (Some pronounce as **ḍfɿw³³ʔaai³²²**.)
- ḍw¹¹** Naughty. **la³³li²⁴kə⁵⁵ḍw¹¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹** The child was really naughty.
- ḍwauŋ²⁴** Follow, imitate. **ḍwauŋ²⁴ku³²²du³²²puŋ⁵⁵du³²²dw³³ʔaai³²²ja¹¹** Just follow the way I do and you'll be able to do it well.

ᄑ

- ᄑa⁵⁵** Tea. **ᄑam⁴⁵ᄑa⁵⁵kak¹¹** Drink strong tea.
- ᄑa⁴⁵** Bush, clump, thicket, grove. **qaai³²²ti⁵⁵ᄑa⁴⁵maak³³ɕu⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵ŋaŋ³¹** Saw a fruit tree with many fruits on it.
- ᄑa³¹** Cushion, mat.
- ᄑa³¹the³²²** Blanket.
- ᄑaan³³** Shallow cup, cup. **taau³²²ᄑaan³³tɕ³²²ɕa³³** Use a cup to hold wine.
- ᄑaan³³tha³¹maau³³** A kind of river deer with spotty legs.
- ᄑaap³¹** 1. Bridge. **ᄑaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾moi³¹ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵də³²²ᄑaap³¹** There is a bridge by the village. 2. Sty, pen. **ᄑaap³¹mu³¹** Pig sty. **du³²²ᄑaap³¹mu³¹maan³¹** They built a new pig sty.
- ᄑaau²⁴** Insufficient, short (of). **pa³³ja¹¹naak¹¹ɕen⁴⁵ᄑaau²⁴, pi⁵⁵khau²⁴təan³²²θw³³** (His) parents didn't give him much money. It was insufficient (for him) to buy books.
- ᄑak⁵⁵** Terrace, tier. **ᄑa³²²ᄑak⁵⁵wa³³** Two-tier terrace field.
- ᄑak³¹⁽⁵⁵⁾daan³³** Steep cliff, precipices.
- ᄑam³²²** Sink. **də³²²mwa⁴⁵ᄑam³²²khau³³tə³³ʔɔŋ⁴⁵, pa³³waau³³ḍɔŋ⁴⁵wa²⁴we¹¹** The knife sank to the bottom of the river. All the men jumped into the river in search of it.
- ᄑam³¹** Together. **pa³³khaak³³ta³³pu⁴⁵qaan³²²ᄑam³¹ḍam⁴⁵ɕa³³** The guests and the host were drinking together.
- ᄑam³¹moi³¹** Home mate.

- cam³¹qaan³²²** Of the same family. **θa³²²kə⁵⁵cam³¹qaan³²²** The two of them are of the same family.
- cam³¹qek³³** Neighbour. **cam³¹qek³³pi⁵⁵di³²²kan³³** Neighbours don't quarrel.
- cam³¹wa²⁴** Together. **cam³¹wa²⁴tok¹¹θu³³** Read/go to school together.
- cam¹¹** Cool. **naan³²²dfa⁴⁵⁽³¹⁾cam¹¹du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾khau⁴⁵** The weather is turning cool in September.
- cam¹¹ɕi³¹** Twinkle, shiny. **na²⁴bək³²²cam¹¹ɕi³¹khi⁴⁵** The shiny cold rice dumpling was very tasty.
- can³³** Hold or grab with two fingers. **can³³də³²²gau²⁴ða³¹qaan³²²?am³²²** Grab a spider and take it home to raise.
- cau³¹** Harvest. **cau³¹ho³³** Harvest crops. **cau³¹ðaan³¹** Harvest grain.
- cau⁴⁵** Stay (for the night). **mə³¹cau⁴⁵qaan³²²ku³²²ja¹¹** You stay in my house (for the night).
- cen⁴⁵** (Enigmatic) Money.
- cen³³** Catch. **cen³³laak¹¹qai³²²wa²⁴pwan³²²kaan³²²jin¹¹** Catch a chicken and take it home to kill for the Yin Day celebration.
- cen³³taŋ²⁴ɬe⁴⁵** Catch (game animals and the like) alive. **laak¹¹ɬaai³²²kə⁵⁵cen³³taŋ²⁴ɬe⁴⁵** His grandpa caught a baby wild boar alive.
- ci⁴⁵han⁴⁵** Envy, be jealous. **ti³³?ɔn³³pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹ci⁴⁵han⁴⁵kan³³** The two sisters were jealous of each other.
- ci³³ 1** Try, make an attempt (to). **ci³³taau³²²kat⁵⁵pin³²²ni⁵⁵wa²⁴ðai⁴⁵** Try to write with this pen.
- ci³³ 2** Blue. **wat³³ci³³** Blue paper.
- ci³²² 1** Play, drama.
- ci³²² 2** Hold a baby (to toilet train him/her to wee), hold a baby while he/she relieves himself/herself. **baau³³la³³li²⁴ci³²²jhu³³** Holding a baby in the arms for him/her to wee.
- ci³¹** Corner.
- ci³¹mam³¹** Corner of the mouth.
- ciaaŋ³³taaŋ³³** Quite, rather (from Mandarin Chinese xiang1 dang1). **?an³³⁽³²²⁾ti³³?ɔn³³pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹, ciaaŋ³³taaŋ³³ðek⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾** There are two sisters who are quite attractive.
- ciaaŋ³²²liaaŋ³¹** Ridge purling.
- ɕik³³** Ruler (tool).
- ciin³²² 1** Minor truss (the two trusses linking second post and the eave post). **ciin³²²li⁴⁵** A truss above **ciin³²²qɔŋ³²²**.
- ciin³²²qɔŋ³²²** Main truss.
- ciin³²² 2** Push (up, from below or behind). **ðak¹¹ɰu³²²nau⁴⁵ciin³²²peŋ³²²pi⁵⁵?aai³²²** Pushing people with one's elbow is not good.
- co⁵⁵** If. **co⁵⁵mə³¹pi⁵⁵ðam⁴⁵ɰa³³, ho⁴⁵tu³²²ko⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ðam⁴⁵ko⁰lo⁰** If you don't drink, we won't either.
- co⁵⁵kai¹¹** If. **co⁵⁵kai¹¹pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾?ɔn³³pi⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ɬe⁴⁵, ɬau¹¹kaan³²²?aau⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾taŋ³¹ɬoŋ²⁴** If he/she is not our relative, he/she'll be (killed and) eaten as meat.

ꞑai³³ Sign, prediction, divination. **ðak¹¹wi³³da¹¹kum¹¹du³³ꞑai³³ʔaau⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ni⁵⁵la³¹** (They/we) divined using bamboo strips, and got a prediction that the meat was no longer here.

ꞑuə³³⁽¹¹⁾taai³¹ Just, just now. **kə⁵⁵ꞑuə³³⁽¹¹⁾taai³¹khau³³ni⁵⁵** He just arrived here.

ꞑum³¹ Wrap (up). **pwan³²²mu³¹ꞑum³¹ʔaau⁴⁵wa²⁴ʔaŋ⁴⁵pa³³ʔaŋ³²²** After slaughtering a pig, he wrapped some pork and took it with him to visit his father-in-law.

ꞑuun³²² Bricks. **taau³²²ꞑuun³²²tap¹¹luuŋ⁴⁵** Build a wall with bricks.

ꞑW

ꞑwaan⁴⁵ 1. A kind of rake for levelling field. **du³²²ꞑwaan⁴⁵maan³¹ðəŋ⁴⁵wa³³** Make new rakes for levelling rice fields. 2. Bed. **ŋu¹¹ʔan³²²ꞑwaan⁴⁵** Sleep in bed.

θ

θa⁴⁵ti⁵⁵ðu¹¹ Hand spinning wheel. **ʔu²⁴ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²θa⁴⁵ti⁵⁵ðu¹¹la³³** There is no hand spinning wheel nowadays.

θa³³phaat³³ Mat. **θi³²²θa³³phaat³³θi³²²** Weave mats for sale.

θa³²² Two. **θa³²²kən³³ha³³ꞑam³¹lin⁴⁵** Two people of the same mind.

θa³²²baaŋ³²²⁽¹¹⁾ Both sides. **θa³²²baaŋ³²²⁽¹¹⁾di³²²kan³²²** To quarrel.

θa³²²kən³³tu³²² We two, the two of us, both of us.

θa³²²kən³³ʔa³³ Both of you, the two of you, you two. **θa³²²kən³³tu³²²ta³³θa³²²kən³³ʔa³³** The two of us and the two of you. OR: Both of us and both of you.

θa³²²tap¹¹ Double, two fold. **ŋu³³qaan³²²ni⁵⁵pja¹¹niu⁴⁵qaan³²²ŋə⁵⁵θa³³tap¹¹** The number of cows of this family doubles that of the other family.

θa³³⁽³²²⁾maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾bja¹¹ One should not betray (one's country/family/friends).

θa³¹⁽³²²⁾ka¹¹ (Enigmatic) person, human beings. (Lit. two-legged animal/creature.)

θa³¹⁽³²²⁾pwat⁵⁵ Twenty. **θa³¹⁽³²²⁾pwat⁵⁵meŋ³¹** Twenty years of age.

θa¹¹ Basket, washing basket. **ðak¹¹θa¹¹te³²²ðuŋ³¹** Use a basket to hold vegetables.

θaai⁴⁵ 1. Know(how). **ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵hə⁴⁵du³³ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵kən³³θaai⁴⁵du³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²** There is an elderly man here who knows how to do carpentry work. 2. Be able to, capable (of), can. **ŋa¹¹ʔə³³kə⁵⁵pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵yai³¹⁽³³⁾** What sort of horse are not rideable?

θaai⁴⁵phjaan³³ Know, get to know. **θaai⁴⁵phjaan³³ha³³pja¹¹du³²²ho³³jhok¹¹** One finds it easier to do things if one knows a lot of people.

θaai⁴⁵θa³¹ Know, understand. **hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵pi⁵⁵θaai⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾θa³¹** They didn't know; (OR: they don't understand); they had no idea. Also as **θə⁴⁵θa³¹**.

θaai³²² Official. **du³²²θaai³²²** Be an official. **θaai³²²li⁴⁵** Small official.

θak⁵⁵θem³¹ Thanks to, owing to, fortunately. jin³¹ka¹¹lan³¹ka¹¹qɔŋ³²²θak⁵⁵θem³¹
kə⁵⁵nɔŋ³¹moi⁴⁵ The rain was getting heavier and heavier. Fortunately he came quickly.

θaak³³ Connect, join, link. θam⁴⁵jhe³¹θaak³³pi⁵⁵ge³²² The fish line was not well connected.

θaak³³kan³³ Link up, connect, join. tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾du³²²qaan³²²pja¹¹, moi³¹θaak³³
kan³³jan¹¹ More houses have been built and the two villages are now linked together.

θam⁴⁵ Thread, line, string. θam⁴⁵pi⁵⁵khau²⁴ði¹¹ The line is not long enough.

θam⁴⁵jhe³¹ Fishing line.

θaan⁴⁵ By the side. θaan⁴⁵maŋ³¹ By the side of the pond. θaan⁴⁵kɔŋ³¹ŋa¹¹ By the side of the horse pen. Also as ma⁰θaan⁴⁵.

θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾moi³¹ By the side of a village.

θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾qaan³²² 1. By the side of one's house, by the house. 2. Neighbour, neighbours.

θaan³¹ Spread, disperse, scatter.

ha³³pja¹¹kaan³²²na²⁴pjaŋ³²²tɕau¹¹θaan³¹wa²⁴du³²²wa³³ After lunch, we spread and went to plant the fields.

θaŋ⁴⁵ Dam. du³²²θaŋ⁴⁵ Build a dam.

θaŋ⁴⁵ Love, adore. pa³³pi⁵⁵θaŋ⁴⁵, ja¹¹lan³¹ko⁵⁵pi⁵⁵θaŋ⁴⁵, laak¹¹tɕa³²²kaan³²²na²⁴
puw²⁴ɔŋ⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²² His own father does not love him. His step-mother doesn't love him, either. So the neglected child often cries while eating.

θaŋ⁴⁵na¹¹phan³³ Wish, expectation.

θaŋ⁴⁵θaak¹¹ Need, require. ʔan³²²də³²²kə⁴⁵θaŋ⁴⁵θaak¹¹di³²²naak¹¹ku³²² Tell me if you need anything.

θap⁵⁵ Chop (up), mince. θap⁵⁵ʔaau⁴⁵θaak¹¹wa²⁴tɕhaau⁴⁵naak¹¹la³³li²⁴kaan³²²
Mince some meat to stir fry for the children to eat.

θau³²² Fireplace, stove. tap¹¹θau³²² Build a fireplace.

θau³¹ Hit, beat, smack. θau³¹la³³li²⁴pi⁵⁵phan³³, di³²²tɕau¹¹du³³le³¹ It is no good to beat children. You can teach them by telling them (how to behave).

θau³¹kan³³ Fight, go to war. θa³²²ɔŋ³³pi⁴⁵ti⁵⁵qwa⁴⁵θau³¹kan³³, ti⁵⁵qwa⁴⁵cam³¹
nai³¹ The two brothers sometimes fight against each other, sometimes play together.

θau³¹kan³¹ Hit (the mark/target). ɕo⁵⁵θau³¹kan³¹kɔŋ³³ha³³tɕau¹¹pi⁵⁵du³³la³³ It is no good if you hit people.

θau³¹ði³¹ Fight, go to war, serve in the army. pi⁴⁵ku³²²du³³θau³¹ði³¹qui⁴⁵ My elder brother went to war before.

θau³¹tɕɔ³¹ Hit the mark. θau³¹tɕɔ³¹də³²²mɔŋ³¹ja¹¹, wa²⁴kɔ³³du³¹la³³ The masked civet was hit/shot. (You) may go and pick it up.

θau³¹tɕhuŋ³²² Shoot with a gun, fire a gun. də³²²nok¹¹ŋi³³jak¹¹θau³¹tɕhuŋ³²²
tɕau¹¹bfi⁴⁵pjaŋ³²² The birds all flew away the moment a gunfire was shot.

θaau⁴⁵lian³¹ Straw quilt cover.

θau⁴⁵ Keep quiet, be silent. pa³³laak¹¹to⁵⁵mam³¹θau⁴⁵ Father and son were both very quiet.

θau⁴⁵θaam³¹ (Post-verbal modifying elements) motionless, dumb. ʔan³²²ni³¹mai³³ dɔk⁵⁵tɕaŋ⁴⁵θau⁴⁵θaam³¹ (He was) watching under the bamboo trees, motionless.

θau³³ Book, writing. Also as θu³³.

θau³²²1. Clean, clear. naan³³⁽³²²⁾mu³¹wat³³ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾naan³³⁽³²²⁾θuui¹¹θau³²² The moon is brightest on the fifteenth day of August (mid-Autumn). 2. (Of water) Clear, clean. ʔa³³ʔɔŋ⁴⁵khau³³tɕu²⁴pɛŋ⁴⁵ʔɔŋ⁴⁵pi⁵⁵θau³²² The river becomes muddy in summer.

θɛ⁴⁵θa³¹ Understand, know. See θaai⁴⁵θa³¹.

θɛ³¹ Wedge. θɛ³¹qan⁴⁵ Iron wedge.

θət³¹ Grow. hɔ⁴⁵loŋ¹¹nə⁵⁵lum⁵⁵θət³¹whəŋ³³ Those plantain trees grew tall.

θi³³ Along. θi³³kua³²²ðəŋ²⁴tat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾loŋ⁽³²²⁾ Cut plantain trees along the valley.

θi³²²1 Weave (bamboo articles, etc.), make (braids). pa³³taai³²²whan³³whan³³θi³²²dfiam³³mi³¹naak¹¹kɔn³³ʔɔn³³ The elder sister helps the younger sister to braid everyday.

θi³²²2 Sell. θi³²²θu³²²tɕan³²²nɯ³¹qaan³²²taau³²² Sell firewood in order to buy salt to take home to use.

θi³²²tɕan³²² Trade, business. ha³³pja¹¹to⁵⁵di³²²tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾θi³²²tɕan³²²pi⁵⁵phan³³ Everyone is complaining that businesses are quiet right now.

θi³²²3 Four (used specifically with ‘the fourth month’). See naan³²²θi³²².

θi³²²4 (Of a girl) Get married; (of a parent) marry off (a daughter). lan³¹θi³²²kɔn³³pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾taai³²² Elder sister got married later on.

θi²⁴1 More, more than, over, exceeding. mɛŋ³¹θi²⁴ More than/over a year. naan³²²θi²⁴ Over/more than a month.

θi²⁴2 Choose, select. mau¹¹ŋan³¹naak¹¹pa³³khaak³³θi²⁴ti⁵⁵qaan³²²waŋ⁴⁵ʔan³²² The head of the village let the visitors choose a family to stay.

θi²⁴pi³²² Select seeds. θi²⁴pi³²²ba³¹ti⁵⁵mɛŋ³¹lan³¹taau³²² Selecting seeds for the following year.

θin³²²1 Letter. ðai²⁴θin³²² Write a letter.

θin³²²2 Believe, trust, have confidence in. ɕo⁵⁵mə³¹θin³²²ku³²², tɕau¹¹ðuawŋ²⁴ku³²²wa²⁴ If you believe me, go with me.

θin³²²3 Family name. hɔ⁴⁵tu³²²ɕam³¹θin³²² We are of the same family name.

θiin³²²4 Fairy. ja¹¹θiin³²²bɸja⁴⁵khau³³qaan³²²kə⁵⁵ The fairy flew to his house.

θien³²² Spoke.

θiin³³ Guess, make a guess. θiin³³θiin³³jau³¹ Just uses; make a guess.

θiin³³wa²⁴θiin³³ða³¹, kə⁵⁵to³³θiin³³pi⁵⁵du³³ He kept guessing, but was unable to make the right one.

θip⁵⁵ Centipede.

θiu³²² Taw (animal hide); nitre, saltpetre.

θɔ³¹ Straight. whi³²²θɔ³¹θɔ³¹lum⁴⁵wa²⁴khau³³qaan³²²pa³³θai³³la³³ Go straight and you’ll get to the ritual master’s house.

- ၀၁၅⁴⁵ Return, pay back. **du**³²²**naak**¹¹**wai**³¹**ti**⁵⁵**kat**⁵⁵**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**he**³¹**ka**¹¹**du**³³၀၁၅⁴⁵ If you damage a piece of timber, you got to pay for it.
 ၀၁၅³²² Regret, regretful. **lan**³¹**ke**⁵⁵**lum**⁴⁵၀၁၅³²² Later on she felt regretful.
 ၀၁၅³¹ 1. A chisel. 2. To chisel. ၀၁၅³¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**du**³²²**tehu**³²²**naak**¹¹**la**³³**li**²⁴**nai**³¹ Carve the timber with a chisel to make a toy gun for the children to play.
 ၀၁၅⁵⁵ Wash. ၀၁၅⁵⁵**li**³³ Wash (the roots of) rice seedlings.
 ၀၁၅³²² Firewood. **daak**¹¹**u**³²²**ba**³¹**kaan**³²²**tein**³²² Collect some firewood for the New Year.
 ၀၁၅¹¹ 1 Indigo. **tam**⁴⁵၀၁၅¹¹ Plant/grow indigo.
 ၀၁၅¹¹ 2 (Of voice) Coarse. **whan**³³**jin**¹¹**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**di**³²²**ka**³¹**li**³¹**whan**³³, **kon**³³**kon**³³**lim**²⁴၀၁၅¹¹ Everybody had a coarse voice from singing too much on the Yin Day Festival.
 ၀၁၅⁴⁵ Add (extra food), fatten by giving more food to. **tehu**³²²**mu**³¹၀၁၅⁴⁵**dan**⁴⁵**pwan**³²²**kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹ Fatten pigs for the New Year's Day celebration.
 ၀၁၅⁴⁵**ru**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ Fatten pigs by providing extra feed.
 ၀၁၅¹¹ Most, superlative degree marker. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾**mu**³¹**wat**⁵⁵**ma**³³**naan**³³⁽³²²⁾**u**¹¹**au**³²² The moon is brightest on 15 August of lunar calendar. Also as **u**¹¹**ui**¹¹.
 ၀၁၅³³ Book, characters, writings. **laak**¹¹**ni**⁵⁵**ai**²⁴၀၁၅³³**kek**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**nan**³¹ The child writes beautifully. Also as **u**³³.
 ၀၁၅³¹ (Enigmatic) Understand, know.
 ၀၁၅¹¹ Most, superlative marker. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾**mu**³¹**wat**⁵⁵**ma**³³**naan**³³⁽³²²⁾**u**¹¹**ui**¹¹**au**³²² The moon is brightest on 15 August. Also as **u**¹¹**ui**¹¹.
 ၀၁၅³³ Other, others. **pa**³³၀၁၅³³ Other people. **qaan**³²²၀၁၅³³ Other families.
 ၀၁၅³³**taai**³²² Plough head.

၀၁၅

- ၀၁၅³²²၀၁၅³²² Nice and cool. **ta**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²၀၁၅³²²၀၁၅³²², **ha**³³**pha**¹¹**tu**³²²**yai**³³**an**³³⁽³²²⁾**ni**⁵⁵**ja**¹¹ It is nice and cool under the tree. Let's sit here.

t

- ta**⁵⁵ Noun prefix.
ta⁵⁵**lon**³²² Earring. ၀၁၅³²²**ta**⁵⁵**lon**³²²**naak**¹¹**laak**¹¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹ Buy earrings for daughter.
ta⁵⁵**tak**⁵⁵ Chest. **ta**⁵⁵**tak**⁵⁵**di**¹¹ Chest pain.
ta⁵⁵**ten**²⁴ Middle, centre, between. **ke**⁵⁵**te**³¹**kaap**³¹**an**²⁴⁽³²²⁾**ta**⁵⁵**ten**²⁴ He was caught in between. OR: He was sandwiched.

- ta⁵⁵whan³³** The sun. **daak³³ta⁵⁵whan³³** Warm oneself in the sun, dry in the sun.
- ta⁴⁵ 1** 1. Send, offer, deliver, present (a gift). **laaŋ³³whan³³?aai³²²ni³³qaan³²²pa³³ju¹¹ta⁴⁵qai³²², ?aai⁴⁵mu³¹naak¹¹qaan³²²pa³³mai¹¹** The bridegroom's family is waiting for the auspicious day to present chickens and pork as gifts to the bride's family. 2. Drive (a vehicle). **ta⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²ŋau⁵⁵** Drive a car.
- tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾da³²²ŋau⁵⁵wa²⁴du³²²mjaan³¹** We are driving to work.
- ta⁴⁵ 2** Release or discharge bodily wastes, defecate, urinate, spit.
- ta⁴⁵jhu³³** Urinate.
- ta⁴⁵qɛ³³** Have a bowel movement, defecate.
- ta⁴⁵ðat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾** To fart.
- ta³³ 1** 1. Together. **ta³³jha⁴⁵gau²⁴nɔŋ³¹, naak¹¹gau²⁴?an³²²qaan³²²ta³³** Bring down the spider and let it live together with the family. 2. And, with.
- ku³³ta³³kə⁵⁵cam³¹nai³¹** I played with him. 3. To, for, with, towards.
- ta³³kə⁵⁵di³²²** Speak/talk to him. 4. Conveniently, by the way.
- ta³³ 2** Short (vertically). **pi⁴⁵ta³³niu⁴⁵?ɔn³³** The elder brother is shorter than the younger brother.
- ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ti³¹** Very short (vertically). **quaa³²²kə⁵⁵taŋ¹¹hɔ⁴⁵ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ti³¹** All members of his family are very short.
- ta³³ 3** Bottom, beneath, underneath, below, on the lower side of.
- ta³³qaan³²²?an³²²mai²⁴ma⁵⁵pju³²²** There is a fig tree on the lower side of (OR: below) the house.
- ta³³?ɔŋ⁴⁵** Under water, (at the) bottom of the river.
- ta³³ 4** 1. Noun prefix for time word designating time of the day. 2. Noun prefix for certain body part terms. 3. Clitic for reciprocal marker, as in **ta³³kan³³** Each other, one another, mutually. **θa³²²baaŋ³²²⁽¹¹⁾hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵di³²²ta³³kan³³li³¹whan³³ja¹¹** The two sides have been quarrelling for a whole day. 4. Element in certain discourse particles indicating mood or modality.
- ta³³ja¹¹** Let it be, let it pass. **jaan¹¹kə⁵⁵du³²²ni⁵⁵ta³³ja¹¹** Just let him do it this way.
- ta³³laaŋ¹¹** Day time. **ta³³laaŋ¹¹khu⁴⁵moi³¹qai²⁴qa²⁴pi⁵⁵?an³²²ha³³, ha³³pja¹¹wa²⁴du³²²wa³³la³³** The village was quiet during day time, as everyone is out in the field.
- ta³³lak³³** Evening. **ta³³lak³³ma³¹haai³³he¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵** The dog usually barks at night.
- ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ŋa³³** Morning. **whan³³whan³³ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ŋa³³lum⁴⁵ðɔŋ⁴⁵wa³³** Go to the field every morning.
- ta³³lɔ³²²** Rabbit.
- ta³³pau²⁴** Ankle.
- ta³³qu⁴⁵** A while, a short while. **kə⁵⁵ta³³qu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ðu³³, ta³³qu⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾nɪt¹¹** He was laughing for one minute and crying the other. **faan³²²ta³³qu⁴⁵po¹¹** Have a little more (food).
- ta³³ðaaŋ³²²** Forehead.

- ta³³ðap¹¹** Suddenly, all of a sudden. **lan³¹ta³³ðap¹¹?an³²²ti⁵⁵də³²²gau²⁴wa³³⁽²⁴⁾**
du³²²ðaa⁴⁵ni³³ Suddenly a spider came to build a nest from above.
- ta³¹ðap³¹ma⁵⁵da³²²** Blink (one's eye).
- ta²⁴** Go down, descend. **kə⁵⁵puŋ⁵⁵dur³³ta²⁴wa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾?u⁴⁵khu⁴⁵** She was then able to go down there and hide himself inside.
- ta¹¹⁽²⁴⁾gfiŋ⁴⁵** Go downhill.
- ta¹¹** Climb up (a ladder, mountain). **ta¹¹wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾nau⁴⁵phaai⁴⁵ðə³¹** Climb up to the top to lift up the quilt/blanket.
- ta¹¹ta¹¹ðəŋ⁴⁵ðəŋ⁴⁵** Go up and down. **θa³²²?ən³³pi⁴⁵ta¹¹ta¹¹ðəŋ⁴⁵ðəŋ⁴⁵, kən⁴⁵ha³³pja¹¹cam³¹di³²²ka³¹** The two brothers jumped up and down calling everyone to sing folk songs.
- ta⁰** Restricted prefix (see the following entries) .
- ta⁰ðap¹¹** Either...or... **wa²⁴ti⁵⁵kən³³dur³³ja¹¹, mə³¹ta⁰ðap¹¹ku³²²** One person to go is enough, either you or me.
- ta⁰ði³³** Bag, sack.
- ta⁰whi³³** Big bag.
- tai³³** Pick (fruit). **ca⁴⁵maak³³nə⁵⁵ðu⁴⁵pi³³ka⁵⁵nan³¹, wa²⁴tai³³ja¹¹** This tree has got a lot of fruits on it. Go and pick some.
- tai¹¹ja¹¹** Sentence final aspectual particle denoting immediate future.
hə⁴⁵du³³di³³⁽³²²⁾kuŋ¹¹ma³⁵ti³²²li⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾wi³³tai¹¹ja¹¹ We are going to plane timber for the whole night.
- taai⁴⁵** 1. Monkey. **ðaat¹¹maak³³naak¹¹taai⁴⁵kaan³²²** Give the monkeys some fruit to eat. 2. The Hour of the Monkey.
- taai³¹** 1 As soon as, no sooner ...than... **pu⁴⁵qaan³²²taai³¹ða³¹nə³¹, ma³¹təau¹¹laaŋ¹¹kə⁵⁵** As soon as its master/owner arrived, the dog went up to lick him.
- taai³¹** 2 Prefix for ordinal number. Also as **ti²⁴**.
- taai³¹təam⁴⁵** The first. **mə³¹jin³²²?an³²²taai³¹təam⁴⁵** You stand on the top position.
- taai³¹ða³²²** The second.
- taai³¹tu³²²** The third.
- taai³¹pa³²²** The fourth. **laak¹¹kwaan⁴⁵laak¹¹taai³¹pa³²²?ək¹¹⁽³¹⁾ma¹¹qən³²²** The fourth student goes out first.
- taai³¹ma³³** The fifth.
- taai³¹nam³¹** The sixth.
- taai³¹ðu³³** The seventh.
- taai³¹mu³¹** The eighth. **kən³³taai³¹mu³¹ka⁴⁵pa³³ju¹¹qaan³²²kə⁵⁵** The eighth person is the son-in-law of his family.
- taai³¹dfia³³** The ninth.
- taai³¹wat³³** The tenth.
- taai³¹ta²⁴** Following, subsequent to. **wat³³θa³²²taai³¹ta²⁴nəŋ³¹, la³³li²⁴taau³²²təan³²²maau³²²tin⁴⁵maan³¹** December is around the corner. All the children are demanding for new clothes.

- tak**¹¹ Inexpensive, cheap. **moi**³¹**pa**³³**ha**³³**qai**³²²**tak**¹¹ Chickens are inexpensive in Buyang villages.
- taak**³³ Vomit. **la**³³**li**²⁴**taai**³¹**ðək**³³**təu**¹¹**taak**³³ The child vomits the moment he coughs. OR: No sooner did the child cough than he started to vomit.
- taak**³³ Skin (verb). **taak**³³**ðəŋ**³¹**ŋu**³³ Skin an ox.
- tam**⁴⁵ 1. Grow, plant. **tam**⁴⁵**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**maak**³³**du**³³**çen**⁴⁵ Growing fruit trees can make money. 2. Bury, cover with soil. **tam**⁴⁵**khəŋ**⁵⁵**dək**³³, **ba**³³**lan**³¹**ʔək**³¹**nat**⁵⁵, **təu**¹¹ **ma**³³**phan**³³**dək**³³**la**³³ Bury sugarcane seeds and let them germinate before they grow to become sugarcanes.
- tam**³³ 1. Chase, run in pursuit. **haai**³³**liu**⁵⁵**haai**³³**tam**³³**wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾ **we**¹¹ Run in hot pursuit. 2. Drive (cattle). **whan**³³**təaŋ**³²²**tam**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **tə**²⁴**ŋu**³³ Drive cows to herd in January.
- tam**³²² 1. Cover. **ðak**¹¹**də**³²²**tam**³²²**nə**³¹ Bring a cover along. **tam**³³⁽³²²⁾ **gaŋ**³¹ The cover of a cooking pot. 2. Close (door, umbrella), shut (door, window, mouth). **tam**³²²**mam**³¹ Shut up, shut (your) mouth. **tam**³²²**ŋu**³¹ Shut the door.
- tan**¹¹**thi**³³ Chopping block. **khur**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**du**³²²**tan**¹¹**thi**³³ Saw timber to make chopping blocks.
- taan**³¹ Play, pluck (string instruments).
- taŋ**⁴⁵ Erect, set up. **taŋ**⁴⁵**jhu**³³**du**³²²**qaan**³²² Set up posts to build a house.
- taŋ**³³ 1. Flat (land), level. **khəŋ**³³**pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵**taŋ**³³**taŋ**³³**khau**³³**moi**³¹**pa**³³**ha**³³ This flat road is leading to the Buyang village. 2. A piece of level land, courtyard, in front of a house. 3. Noun head designating flat lands and the like. Measure word for flat land. **lan**³¹**qaan**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**taŋ**³³**ʔan**⁴⁵ There is a piece of flat land at the back of the house. 4. (Of vehicles) go smoothly and steadily. **ʔaau**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**thaŋ**³³**təhə**³³**taŋ**³³ His uncle drives smoothly.
- taŋ**³³**pjəŋ**³²² Courtyard. **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**ʔan**³²²**taŋ**³³**pjən**³²²**kaan**³²²**na**²⁴ All were eating in the courtyard.
- taŋ**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **taŋ**⁴⁵ Flat (land). **taŋ**²⁴⁽³³⁾ **moi**³¹**taŋ**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **taŋ**⁴⁵, **ʔan**³²²**pa**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵ **qaan**³²² **ha**³³ The whole village is on a piece of flat land. There are 40 households altogether.
- taŋ**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **ti**³²² Very flat. **taŋ**²⁴⁽³³⁾ **moi**³¹**taŋ**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **ti**³²². The entire village is on a piece of flat land.
- taŋ**³³**təa**³¹ Grassland, lawn. **ʔan**³²²**taŋ**³³**təa**³¹**yai**³³ Sitting on the lawn/ grass.
- taŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **təhu**³³ Market. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**taŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **təhu**³³**ha**³³**pi**⁵⁵**pja**¹¹ There aren't many people in the market today.
- taŋ**³³ 2 Whole, entire, altogether. **taŋ**³³**pa**³³**laak**¹¹**gap**¹¹**qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pwan**³²² Father and son were catching chicken together. **taŋ**²⁴⁽³²²⁾ **moi**³¹**ða**¹¹**ʔi**³³**naŋ**³¹**pjaŋ**³²² **θau**³²² The whole village is soaking sticky rice.
- taŋ**³³**hə**⁴⁵ 1. Everyone, all, the entire group. **whan**³³**təiŋ**³²²**taŋ**³³**hə**⁴⁵**çam**³¹**ðam**⁴⁵ **ka**³³**çam**³¹ **di**³²²**ka**³¹ During the New Year's Day, all of us were drinking and singing together. 2. Entirely, altogether. **taŋ**³³**hə**⁴⁵**pja**¹¹**ŋi**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ Everyone was listening together.

- taŋ**³²² 1 Light, lamp. **tip**⁵⁵**taŋ**³²² Light up a lamp. Also as **taŋ**²⁴.
- taŋ**³²² 2 Spin (thread). **taŋ**³²²**phaai**³³**kham**³³**jaau**³³ Spin cotton to weave cloth.
taŋ³¹⁽³²²⁾**phaai**³³ Spin cotton into yarn.
- taŋ**³²² 3 Pull up, draw up, uproot. **taŋ**³²²**i**³³ Pull up rice seedlings (for transplanting).
taŋ³²²**tɕa**³¹ To weed.
- taŋ**³¹ 1. Stamp one's foot. **ʔɔn**³³**pa**³³**waau**³³**ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵**taŋ**³¹**kɔk**³³, **ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵**di**³²²**ha**³³
 Younger brother was stamping on his feet for one minute and cursing the next minute. 2. Roll (a boat). **taŋ**³¹**da**³³**wa**²⁴**naak**¹¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² Roll a boat to go fishing.
- taŋ**²⁴ 1 Lamp, light.
- taŋ**²⁴ 2 Soak. **taŋ**²⁴**pi**³³⁽³²²⁾**ɔaan**³¹**ba**³¹**laaŋ**³³**ʔɔk**³¹**nat**⁵⁵, **ɔaak**¹¹**wa**²⁴**ʔuŋ**³²²**laak**¹¹
 Soak rice seeds for it to germinate, and then grow them as seedlings.
- taŋ**²⁴ 3 Even. **kə**⁵⁵**tan**²⁴**na**²⁴**to**³³**pi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**kaan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ He doesn't even eat rice.
- taŋ**²⁴**də**²⁴⁽³²²⁾**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ Several people, a number of people.
- taŋ**²⁴**naau**³³ (Sentence final adverb) Forever. **du**³³**pun**⁵⁵**haai**³³**kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹**taŋ**³³
naau³³ We will celebrate the Yin Day Festival forever.
- taŋ**¹¹ Head element for certain adverbs.
- taŋ**¹¹**ti**³²² Empty-handed. **hɔ**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**lum**⁴⁵**ɔa**³¹**quaa**³²²**taŋ**¹¹**ti**³²², **man**³¹**pin**³²²**tɕə**³³
kə⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ They went home empty-handed, having been nothing.
- taŋ**³¹⁽¹¹⁾**tɕoŋ**²⁴ (Eat) alive; be slaughtered/killed cold-blooded. **ɕo**⁵⁵**kai**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵
ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**ʔɔn**³³**pi**⁵⁵**tɕe**⁴⁵, **tɕau**¹¹**kaan**³²²**ʔaau**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **taŋ**³¹**tɕoŋ**²⁴ If he/she is not a relative, he/she would then be killed and eaten as meat.
- taaŋ**⁴⁵ Keep off, ward off, block. **taaŋ**⁴⁵**wun**³¹ Keep off wind.
- taaŋ**⁴⁵**pa**⁵⁵**qwi**³²² (Enigmatic) Urinate.
- taaŋ**⁴⁵**tin**⁴⁵ Crotch (of trousers).
- taaŋ**³³ 1. Pay (for) (see **taaŋ**³²² below). **taaŋ**³³**ma**⁵⁵**lu**³²² Pay money. 2. Open (the door). **taaŋ**³³**ŋu**³¹**naak**¹¹**nɔ**³³**waan**⁴⁵**kɔŋ**³¹ Open the gate to let the buffalos into the pen.
- taaŋ**³³**ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³**naak**¹¹**qaai**⁴⁵ Plough the field and leave it to dry.
- taaŋ**³³**tɕiŋ**³²² Spring. **taaŋ**³³**tɕiŋ**³²²**ʔeŋ**³³**hɔ**⁴⁵**tu**³²²**ŋa**²⁴**maak**³³**baaŋ**³²²**thaaŋ**³³
qɔn³²² In spring, the peach blossoms here are the first to be in bloom.
- taaŋ**³²² 1. Support (financially), maintain, provide for. **pa**³³**ja**¹¹**θa**³²²**ɕam**³¹ **taaŋ**³²²
 Both parents are provide for/well looked after. 2. Axletree, axle.
taaŋ³³⁽³²²⁾**tɕau**³³ Maintain, provide for, feed. **θa**³²²**pa**³³**ja**¹¹**taaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾
tɕau³³**nam**³¹**laak**¹¹**la**³³**li**²⁴ The couple have six children to feed.
taaŋ³²²**ŋu**³¹ Threshold.
- taaŋ**¹¹ Compound element in **ma**⁵⁵**taaŋ**¹¹ Buttocks, bottom.
- tap**⁵⁵ Liver. **tap**⁵⁵**mu**³¹ Pig liver.
- tap**³¹ Make or burn (charcoal), start a fire.
tap³¹**ŋwan**³¹ Make charcoal. **bwaak**¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**tap**³¹**ŋwan**³¹ Chop wood to make charcoal.
- tap**³¹**pwi**³²² Start a fire. **tap**³¹**pwi**³²²**tɕe**⁴⁵**na**²⁴ Make fire to cook.

tap¹¹ 1. Fold (up), pile up. **la**³³**li**²⁴**taai**³¹**lok**³¹**təu**³¹**tap**¹¹**ðɔ**³¹ The child folds the quilt as soon as he gets up. 2. Fold, time (mathematics). **tu**³²²**tap**¹¹ Three times, three fold. 3. Brick wall.

tap¹¹**wi**³³ Pocket.

tap¹¹**pwaŋ**³¹ Diamond shaped cloth worn (usu. by a child) over the chest and abdomen and attached by a loop round the neck and strings fastened behind the back.

taap³¹ 1 Measures for a stack of flat objects. **ti**⁵⁵**taap**³¹**wat**³³ A stack of paper.

taap³¹ 2 Substitute, replace, work relief. **ku**³²²**taap**³¹**mə**³¹**du**³²²**mjaŋ**³¹ I will work on your behalf. OR: I work for you as a relief.

taat³³ Dismantle. **taat**³³**qaan**³³⁽³²²⁾**qu**³³, **du**³²²**qaan**³²²**maan**³¹ Dismantle old houses and build new ones.

taat¹¹ Peel, slice. **pi**⁴⁵**taat**³¹**dək**³³**naak**¹¹**ʔɔn**³³**kaan**³²² Elder sister was peeling sugarcane for younger brother to eat.

tau⁴⁵ Where. **mə**³¹**ka**⁴⁵**ha**³³**tau**⁴⁵ ? Where are you from?

tau¹¹ Again. **puŋ**⁵⁵**tau**¹¹**ði**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, **kə**⁵⁵**ʃha**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **təaŋ**³²²**nɔŋ**³¹**ʔət**³³**kan**³³**du**¹¹⁽³²²⁾
qhaai⁴⁵ He again thought of using rice straws to make straw sandals.

taau⁵⁵**ko**³³ Everywhere. **taau**⁵⁵**ko**³³**ʔan**³²²**ka**⁵⁵**pjɔ**³³**pjaŋ**³²² There is rubbish everywhere.

taau⁴⁵ 1 1. Washing basin. 2. Square basket. **taau**⁴⁵**bɔ**⁴⁵ A square basket for rice.

taau⁴⁵ 2 Roll. **taau**⁴⁵**kun**⁴⁵ Roll (back and forth). **də**³²²**ɲu**³³**ʔan**³²²**khu**⁴⁵

taau⁴⁵**kun**⁴⁵ **wa**²⁴**taau**⁴⁵**kun**⁴⁵**ða**³¹ The buffalos kept rolling back and forth in the mud pond.

taau³³**du**³³**lu**³¹ Lay a trap. **na**¹¹**gfiŋ**⁴⁵**taau**³³**du**³³**lu**³³**ðaak**¹¹**mu**³¹**di**³³ Go to the bush to lay a snare for catching wild boars.

taau³²² 1 File (tool).

taau³²² 2 (Of children) Make a big noise for, beg for, stir up. **la**³³**li**²⁴**taau**³²²**təan**³²²
maau³²²**tin**⁴⁵**maan**³¹ The child was making big noises asking for new clothes.

taau³²² 3 Use. **naak**¹¹**mə**⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾ **taau**³²² Let you use, allow you to use. **mə**⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾ **taau**³²²
pi⁵⁵**taau**³²²**kat**⁵⁵**qaau**³³**kwi**⁴⁵**ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ? Are you using this pen at the moment?

taau³²² 4 1. Plough, rake, cultivate (land). 2. Ploughing tools.

taau³²²**lu**¹¹ Plough land. **taau**³²²**lu**¹¹**ba**³³**lan**³¹**tam**⁴⁵**ðɔŋ**³³⁽³¹⁾ **taai**³²² **du**³³**ja**¹¹

After the land is cultivated, we can start planting maize.

taau³²²**wa**³³ Plough/cultivate the field.

pa³³**waau**³³**pa**³³**ha**³³**kɔn**³³**kɔn**³³**θaai**⁴⁵**taau**³²² **wa**³³ Every Buyang man is capable of cultivating Land/ploughing fields.

taw²⁴ Noun prefix for certain body part terms.

taw²⁴**ma**⁵⁵**taŋ**¹¹ Buttocks.

taw²⁴**qe**³²² The muscle at the base of the thumb.

te¹¹**wa**³³ The dike of a field.

teŋ⁴⁵ Middle. **paau**⁴⁵**ta**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **teŋ**⁴⁵ Middle finger.

teŋ³²² 1. Nail. 2. Glasses, spectacles. **teŋ**³²²**da**³²² Spectacles, glasses.

- tem**³¹ 1. Put something underneath another thing to make it steady or level.
laak¹¹**tem**³¹ **kək**³³**naŋ**³¹**whəŋ**³³**ŋiu**⁴⁵**pa**³³ The son (made himself) look taller than his father by putting something under his feet. 2. Tiptoe.
- tep**³¹ Stamp on, tread on. **kə**⁵⁵**tep**³¹**kək**³³**ʔan**³²²**ŋi**³³**juuŋ**¹¹ He put his feet on the table.
- teu**²⁴ 1 Hit the mark/target. **hə**⁴⁵**du**³²²**əu**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**teu**²⁴, **də**³²²**mu**³¹**di**³³**təu**¹¹ **liu**⁵⁵**la**³³
 As we failed to hit the target, the wild boar ran away.
- teu**²⁴ 2 Call an ox/buffalo to turn right in ploughing.
- tə**⁴⁵ 1 Arrange; put; make bed. **tə**⁴⁵**ðə**³¹**laaŋ**³³**ŋu**¹¹ Make bed for sleeping.
- tə**⁴⁵ 2 Cook (rice). **tə**⁴⁵**na**²⁴**təhaau**⁴⁵**ðuŋ**³¹**ba**³¹**laaŋ**³³**pa**³³**khaak**³³**kaan**³²² Cook rice and fry some dishes for the guests to eat.
- tə**³³ Stick out one's chest; (figurative) arrogant, proud. **də**³²²**ŋat**³³**tə**³³**du**³²²**ho**³³**pi**⁵⁵
phan³³ One cannot do something well if one is too arrogant.
- tə**³²² 1. Block (up), stop ... from..., keep...away from... **tə**³²²**ŋu**³³**pi**⁵⁵**naak**¹¹**jam**³³
li³³ Stop the buffalos from treading on rice seedlings. 2. Support (with a stick, etc.). **ðak**¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²**tə**³²²**luuŋ**⁴⁵ Support the wall with timber. 3. Catch, hold, contain (something). **jo**³³**gaan**³¹**tə**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **tə**³³ Place a cooking pot underneath to catch (water, oil). 4. Receive, go and meet. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵ **tə**³²²**mai**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
pi³²²**maan**³¹ They are receiving the bride today.
- tə**³²²**mai**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ Marry, get married, take a wife. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ka**⁴⁵**whan**³³**ʔaai**³²²,
qaan³²² **qən**³²²**tə**³²²**mai**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ It's an auspicious day today, and the family over there is welcoming their bride.
- tə**³³ Below, underneath. **jo**³³**gaan**³¹**tə**¹¹**tə**³³ Place/lay a pot underneath to catch (water, oil).
tə³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵ River bed, bottom of a river.
tə³³**qhaai**⁴⁵ Sole (of shoes).
- tə**²⁴ Herd (cattle), graze, mind, look after. 2. Inspect, check. **whan**³³**təiŋ**³²²**tam**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
tə²⁴**ŋu**³³ In January, one is urged to herd/graze cattle.
- tə**²⁴**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³ Inspect field water level, check water level in the rice fields.
pa³³**ku**³²² **whan**³³**whan**³³**ta**³³**lak**³³**wa**²⁴**tə**²⁴**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³**tə**²⁴**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³ My father goes to check water level in the rice fields every night.
- tə**²⁴**da**²⁴**qu**⁵⁵ Defend, guard against.
- tə**²⁴**mi**¹¹ Herd/graze sheep.
- tə**²⁴**ŋu**³³ Herd/graze cows/oxen/buffalos.
- tə**¹¹**ða**³¹**nəŋ**³¹ 1. Win, be victorious. 2. Victory, triumph. **maan**³³**hə**⁴⁵**du**³³
tə¹¹**ða**³¹**nəŋ**³¹ We won.
- tə**⁰**ðəŋ**³³ Throat. **tə**⁰**ðəŋ**³³**ði**¹¹ Have a sore throat. (Some pronounce as **tə**⁰**ðfiŋ**³³.)
- tək**³³ Post-verbal aspectual marker, denoting an on-going action or a situation.
kə⁵⁵**ko**⁵⁵ **tat**⁵⁵**tək**³³**naak**¹¹**nu**⁴⁵, **kən**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **ʔən**³³**lum**⁴⁵**tək**³³**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **khu**⁴⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵
pwan³²² **pə**³³ She kept cutting, until the tree fell down and her younger sister fell into the river and drowned.
- tən**³²² Talk, speak, tell (a story), discuss, comment. **tən**³²²**də**³²²**ka**³¹**ðaak**¹¹ **kan**³³
 Talk about a love song. **jak**¹¹**pəŋ**³²²**tən**³²² Heard other people say/talk.

- tən³²² tɕw²⁴ jha³²²** Tell a story. **tɕaai³²² tən³²² tɕw²⁴ jha³²² naak¹¹ tw³²² ŋi³³** Grandma told us stories.
- təŋ²⁴** Sugar, honey. **kaan³²² təŋ²⁴ pja¹¹ jɔŋ³²² pi⁵⁵ ʔan³²²** Eating too much sugar is harmful to one's teeth.
- təŋ²⁴ dɔk³³** Lump sugar.
- təŋ²⁴ ɕi³¹** Honey.
- tət³³** (Of skin) Come off, shed (off). **ŋa³¹ mɛŋ³¹ mɛŋ³¹ tɕw²⁴ pɛŋ⁴⁵ tət³³ ɕaŋ³¹** Snakes shed off their skin in summer.
- ti⁵⁵ 1** Support (with a stick). **ɕaak¹¹ ma⁵⁵ ti³²² ti⁵⁵ ŋw³¹** Support or reinforce the door with a piece of wood.
- ti⁵⁵ 2** One (used for the numeral 'one' and the unit's place not in the same decimal. **ti⁵⁵ dɔŋ⁴⁵** One thousand. **ti⁵⁵ qan³³** One hundred. **ti⁵⁵ qan³³ ti⁵⁵ dɔ³²²** 101 One hundred and one. **ti⁵⁵ dɔ³³⁽³²²⁾ ɕam³³⁽³²²⁾ qai³³⁽³²²⁾** A chicken egg. 2. One (used with measure words) **ti⁵⁵ dɔ³²²** One (person, object). **ti^{45/55} qan³³** One hundred.
- ti⁵⁵ 3** Here, this place. **ka²⁴ ti⁵⁵ wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ tɕau¹¹ khau³³ maan³³ ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ la³³** You can walk to the river bank from here.
- ti⁵⁵ 4** Noun prefix meaning 'part, half, portion'.
- ti⁵⁵ qu⁴⁵** 1. Some. 2. A moment, a while. **ha³³ pja¹¹ yai³¹ ni⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ qu⁴⁵** Everyone sits here for a while. Also as **tiik⁵⁵ qu⁴⁵**.
- ti⁵⁵ khɔŋ³³ gɕiɔŋ⁴⁵** Half way up the mountain. **lu¹¹ qaan³²² ku³²² ʔan³²² ti⁵⁵ khɔŋ³³ gɕiɔŋ⁴⁵** My family's field is located half way up the mountain.
- ti⁵⁵ hɔ⁴⁵** Part (of), some (people). **ti⁵⁵ hɔ⁴⁵ ha³³ wa²⁴ qɔn³²² ja¹¹** Some people have already left.
- ti⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ jin³²²** Standing on one leg like a rooster or a duck. Also as **ti⁵⁵ kɔk³³ jin³²²**.
- ti⁵⁵ kɔk³³ jin³²²** (Of a rooster, duck or bird) Standing on one leg. **ti⁵⁵ kɔk³³ jin³²² dɔ³²² qai³²² ŋu¹¹ ti⁵⁵ kɔk³³ jin³²²** Chicken stand on one leg while they sleep. Also as **ti⁵⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ jin³²²**.
- ti⁵⁵ kum⁴⁵** Pit. **ta⁵⁵ tɛŋ²⁴ pa³³ ka⁴⁵ ʔan³²² ti⁵⁵ kum⁴⁵** There is a pit in the middle of the road.
- ti⁵⁵ maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ wi³³** Midnight. **kɔ⁵⁵ du³²² mjaan³¹ khau³³ ti⁵⁵ maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ wi³³** He worked until midnight.
- ti⁵⁵ mu³³** Hole.
- ti⁵⁵ pɔ³³ daan³³** Rock.
- ti⁵⁵ tɔŋ³¹** Open field.
- ti⁵⁵ tɕaan³²²** Sometimes, occasionally. **kɔ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ tɕaan³²² ɕu³³, ti⁵⁵ tɕaan³²² nit¹¹** He sometimes laughs and sometimes cries.
- ti³³** Pair, couple. **nam³¹ ti³³ qhaai⁴⁵** Six pairs of shoes. **ti³³ ʔɔn³³ pi⁴⁵** Two sisters.
- ti³²² 1** Hill. **ɕɔŋ⁴⁵ ti³²²** Go down a hill, go downhill.
- ti³²² 2** Empty, vacant, vacated. **hɔ⁴⁵ kɔ⁵⁵ wa²⁴ ti³²², kɔn³³ pa³³ mai¹¹ nɔ⁵⁵, puŋ⁵⁵ du³³ ʔɔk³³⁽³¹⁾ nɔŋ³¹** They all left before the lady could come out. **qaan³²² ti³²²** Empty / vacant house.
- ti³²² maau³²²** Button.

- ti³¹** 1. Wash (one's head, feet, dishes, vegetables). **wa²⁴ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ti³¹ðuŋ³¹** Go and wash vegetables in the river. 2. Clean by washing and brushing.
ti³¹də³²²tɕaai³²²θau³²², **whan³³lan³¹jau³³taau³²²po¹¹** Clean the plough for use the following day.
ti³¹ðan³³ (Enigmatic) Wash oneself, take a shower, bathe.
tɕ⁴⁵ʔɔŋ⁴⁵pɛŋ⁴⁵naak¹¹pa³³khaak³³ti³¹ðan³³ Heat up some water for the visitor to have a shower/bath.
- ti³¹** 2 Noun prefix for certain cattle or insects.
ti³¹to²⁴ Cattle. **khu⁴⁵tɕhu³³ʔan³²²ti³¹to²⁴ba³¹θi³²²** There is cattle waiting to be sold in the market.
ti³¹then⁴⁵ Mote cricket.
- ti²⁴** 1 Whittle. **ði³³ti²⁴ti⁵⁵pok³¹daau³³ŋa²⁴lan³¹haai³³wa²⁴haai³³tɕaŋ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pa⁵⁵ka²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾** Wanting to make a bundle of chopsticks to spread on the road the following morning.
- ti²⁴** 2 Prefix for ordinal numbers (see **taai³¹**).
- ti¹¹** 1 Small bowl.
- ti¹¹** 2 Tense, thick. **tam⁴⁵ma⁵⁵ti³²²ti¹¹phan³³maak³³pi⁵⁵pja¹¹** Fruit trees won't bear many fruits if they were planted too close together.
- tiik⁵⁵qu⁴⁵** 1. Some. 2. A moment. Also as **ti⁵⁵qu⁴⁵**.
- tim²⁴ʔɔŋ⁴⁵wa³³** Stop field water, dam up field water. **tim²⁴ʔɔŋ⁴⁵wa³³, lan³¹ho⁴⁵du³³lum⁴⁵dam³³wa³³la³³** After damming up field water, we started to transplant rice seedlings.
- tin⁴⁵** Trousers, pants.
tin⁴⁵kum³³ Short pants; underpants; briefs; panties.
tin⁴⁵taŋ⁴⁵bə³²² Open-seat pants; split pants.
- tin³³** Take off (clothes, hats). **pɛŋ⁴⁵qui⁴⁵ja¹¹, tin³³bja³²²kə⁰lə⁰** It's very hot. Take off your head scarf.
- tin³²²** Ladle.
- tiŋ³¹** Smooth and steady. **ʔaau⁴⁵kə⁵⁵ta⁴⁵ma⁵⁵da³²²ŋau⁵⁵tiŋ³¹** His uncle drives smoothly and steadily.
- tip⁵⁵** Light up, light a fire. **tip⁵⁵pwi³²²** Light a fire, start a fire. **tip⁵⁵pwi³²²tɕhaau⁴⁵ðuŋ³¹, kaan³²²na²⁴kə⁰lə⁰** Let's start the fire and fry dishes, and get ready for dinner.
- tiiu³²²** Carve, engrave. **tɕaai³²²ku³²²θaai⁴⁵tiiu³²²pa³³pwa³²²** My grandpa was skilled at stone carving.
- tiiu³²²tin³²²** Treadle (of a weaver).
- to⁴⁵bfi⁴⁵ja⁴⁵** (Enigmatic) bird (lit. creatures [that can] fly).
- to³³** All. **ʔi⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾qɔŋ³²²tu³²²to³³mə⁴⁵** Everyone, young and old, feels happy.
- to³¹fu³¹** Bean curd.
- to²⁴** Prefix for certain nouns and adverbs (see below).
to²⁴ni⁴⁵ Wild animal, wild life. **tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾khu⁴⁵gfiŋ⁴⁵to²⁴ni⁴⁵laau³³la³³.**
 There are few animals in the mountains.

- tə²⁴ða³¹** Turn back, reverse. **li²⁴qhaai⁴⁵tə²⁴ða³¹**, **pəŋ³³⁽⁵⁵⁾du³³man³¹⁽³²²⁾wa²⁴**
 You cannot escape unless you put on your shoes back to front.
- tə²⁴ta⁵⁵ŋa³³** In the morning. **tə²⁴ta⁵⁵ŋa³³pa³³ja¹¹tə³³ðəŋ⁴⁵wa³³ja¹¹** Father and mother have gone to the fields in the morning. Also as **ta⁵⁵ŋa³³**.
- tə¹¹kan³³** Meet. **θa³²²kən³³kə⁵⁵tə¹¹kan³³tə³³pi⁵⁵lim²⁴** They don't talk to each other when they meet.
- toi⁴⁵** Weed (verb). **toi⁴⁵wa³³** Weed rice fields.
- toi³²²** Smash, beat, pound. **toi³²²mau¹¹neŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²du³²²ðəŋ³¹mu³¹** Pound cassava for pig's feed.
- tok³¹** 1 Read. **tok³¹θu³³** Read books, study.
- tok³¹** 2 Extract sugar (from sugarcanes). **tok³¹dək³³tə⁴⁵təŋ²⁴** Extract sugar from sugarcanes. See **thaak³³**.
- toŋ³³** Wooden pestle.
- toŋ³²²** Classifier for songs, poems. **ti⁵⁵toŋ³²²ka³¹** A song.
- toŋ¹¹** Greet, greetings. **waau³³pa³³taai³²²kə⁵⁵lum⁴⁵toŋ¹¹**, **du³¹⁽³²²⁾də³³moi³¹hə⁴⁵kə⁵⁵tək³³⁽⁵⁵⁾nə⁵⁵ðəŋ³¹⁽³²²⁾he¹¹wau⁵⁵wau⁵⁵tu³²²lim¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** His brother-in-law started to greet people. He followed the village customs by imitating dog barks three times.
- tə³³** 1 Mend. **tə³³gaŋ³¹** Mend a pot.
- tə³³** 2 Scissors.
- tə³³** 3 Load (carried by a horse, mule, or a donkey), pack. **tə³³ŋa¹¹** Load carried by a horse.
- tə¹¹** Discourse particle expressing affirmation or confirmation. **di¹¹⁽³²²⁾ta³¹ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pja¹¹daau³³laŋ³¹laai³³ʔan³²²tə¹¹** Tell everyone that the chopsticks are still there.
- tə¹¹thit³¹**(Of vehicles) Bumping. **də³²²təhə³³ni⁵⁵tə¹¹thit³¹qui⁴⁵**, **ku³²²pi⁵⁵yai³³ja¹¹**
 The vehicle is too bumping. I am not going to take it.
- tək⁵⁵** 1 How. **tək⁵⁵naak¹¹ku³³du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾mə³¹** (I'll see) how I can get/acquire/obtain you.
- tək⁵⁵** 2 1. Lose, drop lost, missing. 2. (Of flowers) wither. 3. (Of water, rain) fall, drop. **kən¹¹⁽³³⁾ʔən⁴⁵⁽³³⁾lum⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾tək³³⁽⁵⁵⁾wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾khu⁴⁵ʔəŋ⁴⁵pwan³²²pə³³**
 The tree fell and the younger sister dropped into the river and drowned.
- tək⁵⁵daak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** (Of water) Drip. **mau¹¹qaan³²²taai³¹jin³¹nə³¹təu¹¹tək⁵⁵daak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**
 When it rains, water is dripping down from the roof.
- tək¹¹** Sentence-final particle expressing focus, translatable into English as 'only, just, simply'. **ʔaai³²²hə³³çi³³tək¹¹** Only/just a little bit wealthy (and nothing else).
- təŋ³³** Bucket. **təŋ³³ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Wooden bucket.
- təŋ³²²** Float. **ta⁵⁵təŋ²⁴ʔəŋ⁴⁵ʔan³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²təŋ³²²** Some timber is floating in the middle of the river.
- təŋ³¹** Flat, open field; a measure of such field.
- təŋ²⁴**(Of a road) Lead to. **khəŋ³³pa³³ka⁴⁵ni⁵⁵təŋ²⁴khau³³moi³¹hə⁴⁵du³³** This road leads to our village.

- tu³³kan³³** Gamble, bet. **θa³²²ʔon³³pi⁴⁵cam³¹wa²⁴tu³³kan³³, lam³³cen⁴⁵la³³** The two brothers went gambling together, and they lost.
- tu³²²** Three.
- tun³¹** Reciprocal marker. **ɲu³³tun³¹kan⁵⁵** The buffalos butted against each other. See **kan³³**.
- tup¹¹** Crack (nuts). **pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹tup¹¹ma³³ði³³naak¹¹ʔon³³kaan³²²** The elder sister was cracking some nuts for the young brother to eat.
- tu³³** Give birth to. **tu³³laak¹¹** Give birth to a child.
- tu³²²** We, us. **khau³³tɕu²⁴dam³³wa³³, tu³²²tɕau¹¹pi⁵⁵du³³waan³³ja¹¹** We will be busy when the rice-planting season comes.
- tu³¹** Squeeze (into), make way into (a crowd). **ha³³pja¹¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹**
ku³²²tu³¹pi⁵⁵waan⁴⁵qaan³²² The room is crowded with people. I couldn't get in.
- tu¹¹** 1. Powerful, strong, formidable, awesome. **kə⁵⁵du³³⁽³²²⁾mjaan³¹tu³¹⁽¹¹⁾ʔan³³** He is a strong/powerful/formidable worker. 2. Bad. **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾tu¹¹** Bad person, bad guy.
- tun³²²** Be fed up (with), tired (of doing). **kaan³²²jin¹¹whan³³whan³³kaan³²²kaan³²²jin¹¹whan³³whan³³kaan³²²ʔaau⁴⁵kaan³²²pja³²², tun³²²pjaan³²²ja¹¹** Eating the same greasy food during Yin Day Festival period made everyone feel sick. (OR: Everyone was tired of eating the same greasy food in the Yin Day Festival.)

th

- tha⁴⁵** Pound, strike, hit, beat. **tha⁴⁵juun¹¹di³²²ha³³** (He was) cursing people by pounding on the table.
- tha⁴⁵ha³³** Hit, beat, strike (people).
pa³³ɲan³¹qaan³²²kə⁵⁵ʔa³³mi³³tɕau¹¹tha⁴⁵ha³³ His father tends to beat (the children) when he is drunk.
- tha⁴⁵kan³³** Fight (against each other). **la³³li²⁴tha⁴⁵kan³³pa³³ɲan³¹jha²⁴pi⁵⁵phan³³** It's very bad for adults to help children during a fight.
- tha⁴⁵qe³²²** Applaud, clap one's hands. **mau¹¹ɲan³¹di³²²pjaan³²², ha³³pja¹¹tha⁴⁵qe³²², mɔ⁴⁵ɲa³²²pa³³θau³³** The audience was applauding when the village headman finished his speech.
- thaak³³** 1 Gadfly.
- thaak³³** 2 1. Nail (down, into), hammer in. **də³²²juun¹¹pi⁵⁵ja³²²thaak³³man³²²** The table has not yet been properly fixed with nails. 2. Knock. **thaak³³ɲu³¹** Knock at the door. 3. Extract oil. **hɔ⁴⁵du⁴⁵ðaa¹¹maak³¹⁽³³⁾ʔɔ⁴⁵pjaak¹¹thaak³³ju¹¹** We extract oil from tea oil seeds.
- tham⁴⁵** Move (intransitive). **mwi³¹tham⁴⁵jan¹¹** The cat started to move.

than⁴⁵ Swim under water, dive. **pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**than**⁴⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**tuw**³¹**ʔan**³³ His father is good at swimming under water/diving.

thaan³³ Have an insatiable desire for, be too fond of, addicted to. **thaan**³³**nai**³¹ Addicted to play.

thaan³³ 1. Open (a bag, door, umbrella), lift (a cover). **thaan**³³**lɔk**⁴⁵ Open an umbrella. 2. (Of flowers) be in bloom. **ŋa**¹¹**thaan**³³ Flowers are in bloom. 3. Open up (new land). 4. Drive (a vehicle). 5. Release (water). 6. Name (verb), give a name (to).

thaan³³**ni**³¹ Give a name. **laak**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²²**tuw**³³**thaan**³³**ni**³¹**ba**³¹ They had given a name to their child before it was born.

thaan³³**wa**³³ Open up new land.

ha³³**pja**¹¹**kaan**³²²**jin**³³**pjaan**³²²**cam**³¹**wa**²⁴**thaan**³³ **wa**³³ Everyone goes to open up new land after the Yin Day Festival.

thaan²⁴⁽³³⁾ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³ Release water from the field. **thaan**²⁴⁽³³⁾ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**wa**³³**pjaan**³²², **lan**³¹**kə**³³**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²**wa**³³, **təu**¹¹**qaau**⁴⁵**ðaan**³¹**duw**³³**la**³³ After water is released from the field, we start to harvest the fish in the field and then the crops.

thap³³ Narrow, small. **qaan**³²²**thap**³³**pi**⁵⁵**khau**²⁴**ʔan**³²² The house is too small for the family/group to live in.

thap³³**ti**³¹ Very small, very narrow. **də**³³**qaan**³²²**nə**⁵⁵**thap**³³**ti**³¹**ʔan**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**duw**³³ The room is too small to live in. See **thap**³³**thaap**³³.

thap³³**thaap**³³ Extremely narrow, very small. **də**³³**qaan**³²²**nə**⁵⁵**thap**³³ **thaap**³³ The room is extremely small. Also see **thap**³³**ti**³¹.

thaat¹¹**daan**³³ Steep cliff, hanging cliffs.

the³³ Measure for one of the pair. **ti**⁵⁵**the**³³**qhaai**⁴⁵ One shoe. **ða**¹¹**wa**²⁴**qam**²⁴**ti**⁵⁵**ða**²⁴ **ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**the**³³**daau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ (They) went to a place where there was one single chopstick.

thi³³**ŋu**³¹ Threshold.

thit³³ Kick. **thit**³³**ti**³³**qhaai**⁴⁵**wa**²⁴**ði**³³**ði**³³ Kick off the pair of shoes into a distance.

thɔ⁴⁵ Butt with the head, fight with the head.

də³²²**ŋu**³³**əu**³¹**kan**³³**taau**³²²**mau**¹¹**thɔ**⁴⁵ **kan**³³ Buffalos butt against each other in fighting.

thək³³ A kind of bamboo.

thuŋ⁴⁵ Get through, passing. **pjɔ**³²²**la**³¹**pjɔ**³²², **pjɔ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾ **naak**¹¹**thuŋ**⁴⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **nau**⁴⁵ They/he kept poking until they finally got through to the top.

thw

thwaak⁴⁵ Shout (at), scold loudly. **la**³³**li**²⁴**di**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**ŋi**³³**nə**³¹**pa**³³**ŋan**³¹**thwaak**⁴⁵ The child was not disobeying and was scolded loudly by his parent.

tɕ

- tɕa⁴⁵** Sour, pickled, preserved. **qho³³tɕa⁴⁵khi⁴⁵, kɔn³³kɔn³³ŋaai²²kaan³²²**
 Pickled/preserved bones are very delicious and are everyone's favourite.
- tɕa⁴⁵pɔk³²²** (Enigmatic) Have a bowel movement, defecate.
- tɕa⁴⁵tɕi³²²** Sour, pungent. **ma⁵⁵mwaan³³tɕa⁴⁵tɕi³²², la³³li²⁴pi⁵⁵wen³³kaan³²²** Sour and pungent, red bayberry is not children's preferred fruit.
- tɕa³³ 1** Fake, sham, false, unreal. **du³²²ha³³pi⁵⁵du³³du³²²ho³³tɕa³³** One cannot be insincere in life.
- tɕa³³ 2 1.** Rake (rice field). **tɕa³³wa³³** Rake rice fields. **tɕaai³²²wa³³qɔn³²², lan³¹ni³³ tɕa³³wa³³, puŋ³³du³³dam³³wa³³** First plough the field, then rake it level before transplanting rice seedlings. **2.** Hand rake.
- tɕa³³ 3** Thing, object, tool. **tɕa³³ho³³** Tool, thing, object. **pa³³laak¹¹ɕam³¹ɔaat¹¹tɕa³³ ho³³wa²⁴du³²²mjaan³¹** Father and son carried the tools and went to work.
- tɕa³³ho³³θau³¹ði³¹** Fire arms.
- tɕa³²² 1** (Of children) without parents, orphan. **laak¹¹tɕa³²²** Orphan.
- tɕa³²² 2** Add. **whan³³jin¹¹khau³³tu³²²di³³tɕa³²²maau³³tin⁴⁵** We are going to buy some clothes for the Yin Day Festival. **tɕa³²²θu³²²** Add firewood.
- tɕa³¹ 1** Deep fry. **na²⁴bɔk³³tɕa³¹** Deep-fried rice dumpling; deep fry rice dumpling.
- tɕa³¹ 2** Generic term for grass.
- tɕa³¹ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ŋam¹¹** A kind of grass.
- tɕa³¹ʔɔŋ⁴⁵ma³³** Horse feed.
- tɕa³¹da¹¹** A kind of grass whose stalks can be used as chopsticks.
- tɕa³¹jat³³ŋə³³** A kind of grass.
- tɕa³¹kam³¹ma³³naan³¹** A kind of grass.
- tɕa³¹khan⁴⁵** A kind of grass with flowers having fork-like stems.
- tɕa³¹ma⁰li³³** A kind of grass with very sharp leaves.
- tɕa³¹pa¹¹ðinŋ³¹** A kind of grass with square stalk.
- tɕa³¹qa³²²** Thatch grass. **tɕhi⁴⁵tɕa³¹qa³²²qham⁴⁵qaan³²²** Collect thatch grass for roofing.
- tɕa³¹tu³²²ðinŋ³¹** A kind of grass with triangular stalk.
- tɕa³¹ 3** (Enigmatic) Paper (probably from Zhuang **na⁴⁵** 'grass, weed').
- tɕaai⁴⁵** Spend money. **ʔan³²²ma⁵⁵lu³²²tu³²²ɕam³¹tɕaai⁴⁵** (When we) have money, we spend it as joint income.
- tɕaai³²² 1 1.** Plough **2.** To plough.
- tɕaai³²²lu¹¹** Plough upland fields.
- tɕaai³²²wa³³** Plough rice fields. **ku³²²ta³³pa³³ɕam³¹wa²⁴tɕaai³²²wa³³** I went to plough the field with my father.
- tɕaai³²² 2** Grandfather. **tɕaai³²²ho⁴⁵du³³mɛŋ³¹ni⁵⁵du³³ðu³³pwat⁵⁵mɛŋ³¹** My grandfather is turning seventy years of age this year.
- tɕaai³²²qa⁴⁵** Old man, elderly gentleman.

- tɕaai³²²ta³¹** Great grandfather.
- tɕaai¹¹** Again, still. **mə³¹tɕaai¹¹di³²²pi⁵⁵ni⁴⁵**, **bat⁵⁵ti⁵⁵laak⁵⁵** If you still refuse to take heed, I'll kick you.
- tɕak⁵⁵** Stipulate as a rule. **moi³¹nə⁵⁵du³³⁽³²²⁾ni⁵⁵tɕak⁵⁵** The village regulations stipulate as follows.
- tɕaak³³** 1. Mortar for hulling rice. **də³²²tɕaak³³gfiɛ⁴⁵**, **tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾tɕaak³³ðaan³¹pi⁵⁵phan³³** The mortar is out of order and cannot be used. 2. Pound. **ða³¹qaan³²²puŋ⁵⁵tɕaak³³ðaan³¹tɕ⁴⁵**, **pa³³mwi³²²dam³¹⁽³²²⁾lom⁴⁵puŋ⁵⁵du³³kaan³²²** We started pounding rice after we arrived home. Dinner was not ready until it was dark.
- tɕaak³³luuŋ²⁴** Build clay walls.
- tɕaŋ³³nə⁵⁵pa³³ha³³du³²²qaan³²²pi⁵⁵tɕaak³³luuŋ²⁴** We Buyang didn't build clay walls in the old days.
- tɕaak³³ðaan³¹** Pound rice. **whan³³whan³³tɕaak³³ðaan³¹puŋ⁵⁵khau²⁴kaan³²²** Pound rice every day to keep a constant supply.
- tɕaak³²²1** Alive, live, living. **?aau⁴⁵pja³²²tɕaak³²²** Live fish.
- tɕaak³²²2** 1. Touch, move (transitive verb). **mək³³ʔi³³ni⁵⁵?an³²²ha³³tɕaak³¹⁽³²²⁾tɕ³¹ja¹¹** Someone has touched/moved this load of rice. 2. Post-verbal modifier indicating ability or possibility, translatable as 'able, capable of, do-able). **paau³³ðaan³¹ni⁵⁵kan³²²qui⁴⁵ja¹¹**, **bfiu³³pi⁵⁵tɕaak³¹⁽³²²⁾** This bag of rice is too heavy to carry on the back.
- tɕam⁴⁵1** Crowded. **khu⁴⁵tɕhu³³ha³³pja¹¹qui⁴⁵ja¹¹**, **tɕam⁴⁵pi⁵⁵ka⁵⁵naŋ³¹** The market is crowded with too many people.
- tɕam⁴⁵2** One (cardinal number).
- tɕam³²²** Purple, dark red. **jaau³³tɕam³²²** Purple cloth. **wat³³tɕam³²²** Purple paper. Also as **tɕap³²²**.
- tɕaam³³** Ask, inquire, request. **ja¹¹mə³¹ka⁴⁵ha³³tau⁴⁵tɕaam³³ku³²²to³³pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵** When asked, I don't even know where your mother comes from. OR: When asked, I have no idea where your mother comes from.
- tɕaam³³θai³¹** Judge, make a court decision.
- tɕaŋ³³nə⁵⁵?an³²²ho³³naak³³mau¹¹ŋan³¹tɕaam³³θai³¹** In the old days the headman of the village had the final say about any village affairs.
- tɕan³³** Snore, snoring. **ti⁵⁵qu⁴⁵ha³³ŋu¹¹tɕan³³** Some people snore in sleep.
- tɕan³²²** Buy, purchase. **tɕan³²²du³³ho³³**, **ba³¹laaŋ³³naak¹¹pa³³?aaŋ³²²** Bought something for father-in-law.
- tɕaŋ⁴⁵1** Watch, look at. 2. Bully. **tɕaŋ⁴⁵pi⁵⁵pu³²²** Bully. **kə⁵⁵tɕaŋ²⁴pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾pu³²²ku³²²** He was bullying me.
- tɕaŋ⁴⁵qaai³²²** See. **whi³²²li³¹whan³³**, **puŋ⁵⁵tɕaŋ⁴⁵qaai³²²wat⁵⁵kən³³ha³³** We saw only ten people during our all-day walk.
- tɕaŋ⁴⁵θau⁴⁵θaam³¹** Watch motionless. **?an³²²ni³¹mai³³dək⁵⁵tɕaŋ⁴⁵θau⁴⁵θaam³¹** He kept watching motionless under the bamboo tree.
- tɕaŋ³²²1** The stalk of sticky rice after the grains are removed. **ðaa¹¹tɕaŋ³²²khaai⁴⁵na²⁴bək³³** Use sticky rice stalks to tie rice dumplings.

- tɕaŋ**³²² 2 Imprison, lock up. **pa**³³**kə**⁵⁵**nɛ**³¹**tɕaŋ**³²²**niu**⁴⁵ He has been locked up by his father before.
- tɕaŋ**³¹**lau**⁴⁵ Prison. **kə**⁵⁵**ɣai**³³**tɕaŋ**³¹**lau**⁴⁵**qui**⁴⁵ He has been imprisoned before.
- tɕaŋ**⁵⁵**θuwn**³³ Pity, pitiful, how sad. **ʔaai**³¹, **tɕaŋ**⁵⁵**θuwn**³³**qui**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹ Oh dear, what a pity/how sad.
- tɕaŋ**⁴⁵ Call for (someone), send for (someone). **tɕaŋ**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**ha**³³**wa**²⁴**we**¹¹**maan**³¹ Someone has been called for to look for a new one.
- tɕaŋ**³³ 1 Discard, abandon, throw, spread, scatter. **ði**³³**ti**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾**ti**⁵⁵**pok**³¹**daau**³³**ŋa**²⁴**lan**³¹**haai**³³**wa**²⁴**haai**³³**tɕaŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ka**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ Prepare a bundle of chopsticks to scatter on the road the following morning.
- tɕaŋ**³³ 2 1. Act as, pretend to be, play the part (of). **pa**³³**ku**³²²**du**³²²**ci**³²²**tɕaŋ**³³**du**³²²**pa**³³**mai**¹¹ My father was playing a female role in a play. 2. Dress up, make up. **tɕaŋ**³³**ðaan**³¹ Dress up, make up. **mai**²⁴**pi**³²²**maan**³¹**tɕaŋ**³³**ðaan**³¹, **ði**³³**θi**³²²**ja**¹¹ The bride is dressing up, and is ready to leave her mother's house.
- tɕaŋ**³³ 3 Prefixable morpheme for certain time words, as in the following compounds.
- tɕaŋ**³³**nau**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ When, whenever. **mə**³¹**tɕaŋ**³³**tɕu**²⁴**nau**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾**nɔŋ**³¹**ko**⁵⁵**du**³³ You can come whenever you want.
- tɕaŋ**³³**nə**⁵⁵ Ancient times. **tɕaŋ**³³**nə**⁵⁵**ða**²⁴**moi**³¹**pa**³³**ha**³³**pi**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ha**³³ In ancient times, there were no people where Buyang villages were.
- tɕaŋ**³²² Base, root. **tɕaŋ**³²²**qaan**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**də**³²²**tɔŋ**³³ There is a bucket at the corner of the wall.
- tɕaŋ**³²²**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Tree root.
- tɕaŋ**³²²**ðaan**³¹ Root of crops.
- tɕaŋ**³¹ 1 1. Weigh. **tɕaŋ**³¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**θi**³²² Weigh meat for sale. 2. Weighing scale. **də**³²²**tɕaah**³¹**mə**³¹**pi**⁵⁵**ge**³²² Your weighing scale is not accurate.
- tɕaŋ**³¹ 2 Arrange. **tɕaŋ**³¹**kaan**³³**nə**⁵⁵ Arrange offerings.
- tɕaŋ**³¹ 3 Artisan, craftsman.
- tɕaŋ**³¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Carpenter. **θa**³²²**kɔn**³³**kə**⁵⁵**ka**⁴⁵**tɕaŋ**³¹**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² Both of them are carpenters.
- tɕaŋ**³¹**pwa**³²² Stone mason.
- tɕaŋ**³¹**qan**⁴⁵ Ironsmith. **moi**³¹**ni**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**kɔn**³³**tɕaŋ**³¹**qan**⁴⁵ There is an ironsmith in this village.
- tɕaŋ**²⁴ Elephant. **tɕaŋ**²⁴**qɔŋ**³²²**niu**⁴⁵**ŋu**³³ Elephants are larger than buffalos.
- tɕaŋ**¹¹ Measure of weight, equal to 50 grams. **nam**³¹**tɕaŋ**¹¹**ŋu**³¹ Six **tɕaŋ**¹¹ (= 300g) of salt.
- tɕap**³²² Purple. **laak**¹¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹**ku**³²²**ŋaai**³²²**jaau**³³**tɕap**³²² My daughter likes purple cloth. Also as **tɕam**³²².
- tɕap**¹¹**ka**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ Since, from (the time). **tɕap**¹¹**ka**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾**də**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**nə**⁵⁵**nɔŋ**³¹**ku**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**muw**¹¹**qaau**³²²**la**³³ I quit smoking since then.
- tɕaap**³¹ Fish scale. **tɕaap**³¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²² Fish scale.
- tɕaat**³³ 1 Ladder. Also as **bak**³³**bak**³³**tɕaat**³³.

- təut³³ 2** Live (a long life), survive, have a life span (of). **ma⁵⁵ti³²² tə³³ kə⁵⁵ təau³³ ti³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ dɔŋ⁴⁵ mɛŋ³¹** What (kind of) trees can live for a thousand years?
- təau³¹ ŋw³³ ŋaai³²² kaan³²² təau³¹** Cows like to eat grass.
- təau¹¹** Then, just (emphatic adverb). **təau¹¹ du³²²** Just did (it), will do it.
- khau³³ naan³²² ŋɔ³²² tw³²² təau¹¹ tam⁴⁵ maak³³** We will plant fruit trees in May.
- təau¹¹ mau¹¹** Take the lead. **qaan³²² kə⁵⁵ təau¹¹ mau¹¹ tɛan³²² ma⁵⁵ da³²² ŋau⁴⁵** They took the lead in purchasing a car/truck.
- təau⁴⁵** Dig, open up (new land). **tw³²² təaan⁴⁵ lu¹¹ maan³¹ ba³¹ mɛŋ³¹ lan³¹** We open up some new land for next year to plant crops.
- təau⁴⁵ lu¹¹** Open up new land. **mɛŋ³¹ ni⁵⁵ tw³²² di³³ təau⁴⁵ lu¹¹** We are going to open up new land this year.
- təau³²² 1.** Grandma. **jha²⁴ təau³²² jha⁴⁵ ʔɔŋ⁴⁵** Help grandma to fetch water. **2.** Ancestor.
- təau³²² qa⁴⁵** Elderly lady.
- təau³²² ta³¹** Great grandma. **təau³²² ta³¹ kə⁵⁵ nan³¹ kaan³²² na²⁴ tw¹¹** His great grandma still has quite a good appetite.
- təau³²² təai³²²** Ancestor, altar.
- tɛŋ³¹** Mote cricket.
- tɛ⁴⁵ 1** Blood-related. **pi⁵⁵ ɔw³³ pɔŋ⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ ʔaan³²² tɛ⁴⁵** The one who doesn't smile is the blood uncle.
- tɛ⁴⁵ 2** Red. **laak¹¹ mai²⁴ ŋaai³²² li²⁴ maau³²² tɛ⁴⁵** Girls like to wear red dress.
- tɛ⁴⁵ ɔaŋ³³** Very red. **ʔan³²² ti⁵⁵ mai⁴⁵ ma⁵⁵ m̥waan³³ phan³³ maak³³ tɛ⁴⁵ ɔaŋ³³** There is a red bayberry tree with many red fruits on it.
- tɛ⁴⁵ ɔaŋ³³ ɔaŋ³³** Very red, extremely red. **ʔan³²² ti⁵⁵ mai⁴⁵ ma⁵⁵ m̥waan³³ phan³³ maak³³ tɛ⁴⁵ ɔaŋ³³ ɔaŋ³³** There is a red bayberry tree which is bearing many very, very red fruits.
- tɛ⁴⁵ ɔuaam³²²** Dark red.
- tɛ⁴⁵ tɛam³²²** Pink. **ŋa²⁴ ban³²² tɛ⁴⁵ tɛam³²², ŋa²⁴ li⁴⁵ ɕiip³¹ lɔk³³** Peach blossoms are pink, pear blossoms are white.
- tɛk³¹** Separate, be separated. **θa³²² dɔ³²² moi³¹ tɛk³¹ ti⁵⁵ ya³³ ʔɔŋ⁴⁵** The two villages are separated by a river. OR: The river separates the two villages.
- tɛk³¹ kan³³ 1.** Separate from each other, be set apart from one another. **θa³²² dɔ³²² moi³¹ tɛk³¹ kan³³ ʔan³²² ti⁵⁵ ya³³ ʔɔŋ⁴⁵** The two villages are separated apart by the river. **2.** Limit, border, boundary.
- tɛp⁵⁵** Cut, tailor. **tɛp⁵⁵ jaau³³ du³²² maau³²²** Tailor/cut cloth to make clothes.
- tɛp³³** Classifier for grass stalks and the like. **ti⁵⁵ tɛp³³ tɛa³¹** A grass.
- tɛp³¹ ɔaap¹¹** Wood/timber flakes. **ɔaak¹¹ tɛp³¹ ɔaap¹¹ ga⁴⁵ pwi³²²** Build a fire by adding timber flakes.
- tɛp¹¹** Cut, carve. **tɛp³¹ ti⁵⁵ ɔɔŋ²⁴** Carve a mark, make a mark by carving.
- tɛ⁵⁵** There, yonder. **tan²⁴⁽³³⁾ hɔ⁴⁵ pɔŋ⁵⁵ dɔw⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ʔan³²² tɛ⁵⁵ ji³²² kan³³ du³¹ naau⁵⁵ we¹¹ pɔŋ⁵⁵ dɔw³³, pɔŋ⁵⁵ ɔaak¹¹ wi³³ da¹¹ nɔŋ³¹ kum¹¹** Everyone was discussing how to find it there. Bamboo strips were used for divination.

- tə³³ʔək⁵⁵** Hiccup, make a hiccup. **kən³³ha³³ni⁵⁵kaan³²²pi⁵⁵khau²⁴lum⁵⁵tə³³ʔək⁵⁵**
This man started hiccupping before having enough food.
- tə³³kə⁵⁵** Whatsoever. **tə³³kə⁵⁵ko⁵⁵pen³²²** There is nothing whatsoever.
du³²²tə³³kə⁵⁵he³³⁽³¹⁾ði⁵⁵⁽³³⁾gaai³³⁽³¹⁾gi⁵⁵ Whatever you do, you need to
think carefully before you act.
- tə²⁴** 1. Invite. **tə²⁴ha³³wa²⁴ðam⁴⁵ka³³** Invite people for a drink. 2. Show the way,
show around, lead the way. **tə²⁴ha³³wa²⁴khū⁴⁵moi³¹** Take visitors to the
village. 3. Lead, supervise, lead. **kə⁵⁵puŋ⁵⁵du³³tə²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾də²⁴nau⁵⁵kən³²²⁽³³⁾**
wa²⁴du³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²² He led several men to do carpentry work.
- təi⁵⁵** 1. Taboo. 2. Refrain from eating certain food. **phan³³ði¹¹təi⁵⁵mam³¹**
puŋ⁵⁵du³³ One should refrain from eating certain food when sick. 3. Fierce.
təi⁵⁵təhan³³ Fierce. **pa³³kə⁵⁵təi⁵⁵təhan³³pi⁵⁵ka³³naŋ³¹** His father is very fierce.
- təi⁵⁵** 2 1. Several, a couple of. 2. Used with ‘ten, hundred, thousand, etc. designating
‘over..., more than...’. **wat⁵⁵təi⁵⁵ðaa⁵⁵** Over ten (items).
- təi⁴⁵** 1 Thread (a needle). **la³³li³¹təi⁴⁵pət³³naak¹¹təaau³²²** The grandchild was
helping Grandma thread a needle.
- təi⁴⁵** 2 Two (used specifically with the term February/the Second Month). See
naan³²²təi⁴⁵.
- təi³³** Manure, fertilizer. **təi³³qai³²²** Chicken manure. **təi³³mu³¹** Pig manure.
- təi²⁴** Send (a letter). **təi²⁴θin³³naak¹¹pa³³ku³²²** I sent a letter to my father.
təi²⁴wa²⁴ Send off. **pən⁴⁵θu³³ku³²²təi²⁴wa²⁴ja¹¹** I sent off the book.
- təi²⁴du³²²** Free, freedom. **ʔək³¹qaan³²²ŋə⁵⁵, kə⁵⁵lum⁵⁵təi²⁴du³²²la³³** He became free
once he left that family.
- təi¹¹** Pull. **pi⁵⁵təi¹¹maau³²²ku³²²** Don’t pull my clothes.
- təi¹¹ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²** Shark’s fin.
- təiaau³²²** Teach. **pa³³ku³²²ʔan³²²də³²²moi³¹ŋə⁵⁵təiaau³²²θu³³du³³nam³¹məŋ³¹** My
father taught in that village for six years.
- təiep³¹** Measure for thin slices, slice. **wa²⁴kaan³²²təiŋ³²², ti⁵⁵təiep³¹ʔaau⁴⁵to³³pi⁵⁵**
qaai³²² We/I went there for New Year celebration, but didn’t see even a slice of
meat.
- təim⁴⁵** A room in a house facing/overlooking the mountain.
- təim²⁴** 1. Taste (verb). **təim²⁴jau³¹** Have a taste, have a try (of food). 2. Taste (noun).
təim²⁴ʔaai³²² Good taste, delicious. **ja¹¹ku³²²təhaau⁴⁵ðuŋ³¹təim²⁴ʔaai³²²** My
mother cooks delicious dishes.
- təim²⁴pa³³nau⁵⁵** Taste (noun).
- təin⁴⁵** Exchange. **tu³²²ðaa¹¹qai³²²ta³³mə³¹təin⁴⁵pi³³** I’d like to exchange a chicken
for a duck with you.
- təin³³** Thin, watery. **na²⁴təin³³qui⁴⁵, pi⁵⁵khi⁴⁵** The rice is too watery. It doesn’t taste
good.
- təin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾** Now, currently. **təin³³ni⁵⁵⁽³³⁾tu³²²kaan³²²təiŋ³²²** We are celebrating
the Spring Festival.
- təin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾lu³¹** Immediately, at once.

ṭeiŋ⁴⁵ Raise, lift up. **kə**⁵⁵**du**³²²**na**³¹, **ṭeiŋ**⁴⁵**də**³²²**ṭəaai**³²²**ṭəaŋ**³³**khu**⁴⁵**wa**³³ Furious, he lifted the plough up and threw it into the field.

ṭeiŋ³³ None other than, exactly, truly. **kən**³³**ha**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ṭeiŋ**³³**ka**⁴⁵**pa**³³**ʔaŋ**³²²**kə**⁵⁵ This man was none other than his father-in-law.

ṭeiŋ³²² January. **khu**⁴⁵**ṭeiŋ**³²²**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**ɕam**³¹**kaan**³²²**na**²⁴ In January, we have a lot of gatherings.

ṭeiŋ³²²**qəŋ**³²² 1. Spring Festival, the Lunar New Year. 2. The Yin Day Festival, the Buyang New Year.

ṭeiŋ¹¹ Measure for an act. **nə**³¹**ti**⁵⁵**ṭeiŋ**¹¹**pək**¹¹ (Do it) once again, once more.

ṭeiŋ¹¹**maan**³¹ Again, one more time, a second time. **kə**⁵⁵**ði**¹¹**pi**⁵⁵**ʔaai**³²², **wa**²⁴**jau**³¹ **ṭeiŋ**¹¹**maan**³¹ He has not recovered from his illness. He needs to see the doctor again.

ṭeit⁵⁵ (Of bees) to sting. **ʔan**³²²**khu**⁴⁵**gfiŋ**⁴⁵**haai**³³**ne**³¹**huŋ**³³**dit**⁵⁵**na**¹¹**ṭeit**⁵⁵ (He) often gets stung by wasps in the mountains.

ṭeiu⁵⁵**ŋat**³³ Nose. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**ti**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²**ha**³³**ṭeiu**⁵⁵**ŋat**³³**whəŋ**³³ His family members all have high noses.

ṭeiu⁴⁵ Desex. **ʔeŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**pi**⁵⁵**ʔan**³²²**ha**³³**θaai**⁴⁵**ṭeiu**⁴⁵**mu**³¹ No one knows how to desex pigs here.

ṭeiu⁴⁵**ṭəat**¹¹ Soul. **ŋa**³¹**qa**⁴⁵**di**³²²**ha**³³**pwan**³²²**ʔan**³²²**ṭeiu**⁴⁵**ṭəat**¹¹ Old people say that one has a soul after one dies.

ṭeiu²⁴ Rescue, save. **la**³³**li**²⁴**tək**⁵⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵, **pa**³³**ŋan**³¹**ṭeiu**²⁴**du**³³**ja**¹¹ A child fell into the river, and was rescued by adults.

ṭeiu³¹ Sedan chair.

ṭəŋ²⁴ 1 Raw, uncooked (food). **kaan**³²²**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²**ṭəŋ**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**ʔaai**³²² It's not good to eat raw fish.

ṭəŋ²⁴ 2 1. Green, blue. 2. (Of plants) Live, alive. **mai**²⁴**lu**³²²**ṭəŋ**²⁴**də**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **nau**⁵⁵ **ṭəu**³¹ How many generations can a willow tree live?

ṭəɔ³¹ 1. Post-verbal aspect marker, indicating a continuous state or situation.

kə⁵⁵**ðau**¹¹ **ŋaai**³²²**ṭəɔ**³¹**kən**³³**ʔən**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **kə**⁵⁵ He has fallen in love with her sister.

2. Passive marker. **kə**⁵⁵**ṭəɔ**³¹**kaap**³¹**ʔan**²⁴⁽³²²⁾ **ta**⁵⁵**teŋ**²⁴ He was caught in the middle/in between.

ṭək⁵⁵**jaap**³¹ Soaking wet, drenched. **kən**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **ʔən**³³**tək**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **khu**⁴⁵**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵, **maau**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tin**⁴⁵**ṭək**⁵⁵**jaap**³¹ Younger sister fell into the water and was soaking wet.

ṭək³³ Wet, humid. **li**²⁴**maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵**ṭək**³³**phan**³³**ði**¹¹, **tin**³³**ja**¹¹ Wearing wet clothes may induce illness. Take them off.

ṭək³¹ Bind, hoop. **ṭək**³¹**təŋ**³³ Bind up a bucket.

ṭək³³⁽³¹⁾ **qə**³²² Ring.

ṭəŋ³²² 1. Feed (animals). **də**³²²**ma**³¹**ti**⁵⁵**whan**³³**ṭəŋ**³²²**tu**³²²**pjaam**⁴⁵ Dogs are fed three meals a day. 2. Animal feed. **ṭəŋ**³²²**ŋa**¹¹ Horse feed.

ṭəŋ³¹ **wa**³³ Clan, ethnic group.

ṭəu⁴⁵ Steam, distill, make (wine). **pa**³³**ha**³³**ðak**¹¹**ðaan**³¹**ṭəu**⁴⁵**ra**³³ We Buyang make wine with sticky rice.

- tɕu⁴⁵na¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** Steam rice. **pa³³khaak³³jha²⁴pu⁴⁵qaan³²²tɕu⁴⁵na¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** The guests helped the host steam rice.
- tɕu³¹** Generation, time, era. **ti⁵⁵tɕu³¹** One generation. **qaan³²²ku³²²?an³²²tu³²²tɕu³¹ha³³** There are three generations in our family.
- tɕu³¹nə⁵⁵na³¹qa⁴⁵tu³²²pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵θu³³** Back in those days our ancestors were illiterate.
- tɕu³¹na³¹qa⁴⁵** Old generation. **tɕu³¹na³¹qa⁴⁵hə⁴⁵du³³?an³²²ti⁵⁵kən³³θaai⁴⁵du³²²ma⁵⁵ti³²²** Among our ancestors there was one who was a carpenter.
- tɕu³¹ja¹¹** Mother's generation.
- tɕu³¹lan³¹** Younger generation. **di¹¹⁽³²²⁾ta³¹tɕu³¹lan³¹** Inform the younger generation.
- tɕu³¹pa³³** Father's generation. **qam³²²ka¹¹tɕu³¹pa³³θaak¹¹ja²⁴⁽¹¹⁾lan³¹** Hate those of father's generation who remarried.
- tɕu³¹wau³¹** Ancestor. **tɕu³¹wau³¹pa³³ha³³ka²⁴tau⁴⁵nə³¹to³³pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵** It remains a mystery where Paha ancestors originated.
- tɕui¹¹** Twist, entwisted, entangle. **tɕui¹¹θam⁴⁵phan³³pə³³** The thread was entangled and turned into a ball.
- tɕuun⁴⁵** Flat rice noodle.
- tɕu³³ 1** 1. Breast. 2. Breast feed, feed with milk. **tɕu³³ha³³** Feed milk (to), breast feed.
- tɕu³³ 2** 1. Book 2. Written character, writing. **θai²⁴tɕu³³** Write characters.
- tɕu³¹** Silk.
- tɕu²⁴ 1** Thing, object.
- tɕu²⁴tɕi³³** Matter, thing. **tɕu²⁴tɕi³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ka⁴⁵tɕu²⁴tɕə³³kə⁵⁵?** What is this?
- tɕu²⁴ 2** Time, (farming) season. **khau²⁴tɕu²⁴kaan³²²na²⁴la³³** It's meal time.
- tɕu²⁴dam³³wa³³** Rice-planting season.
- tɕu²⁴ja³²² 1.** Story, history, past event. **pa³³kə⁵⁵haai³³tən³²²tɕu²⁴ja³²²naak¹¹la³³li²⁴ŋi³³** His father often tells stories to the children. 2. Before, previously. **tɕu²⁴jha³³⁽³²²⁾kə⁵⁵θau³¹ŋiu⁴⁵(du³³)mi³²²** He went bear-hunting before.
- tɕu²⁴jin³¹nə³¹** Rainy season.
- tɕu²⁴kəŋ⁴⁵** Cold season.
- tɕu²⁴maan³¹** Originally, at the beginning. **phwɛŋ³³⁽³²²⁾tɕhəŋ⁴⁵naaŋ³¹tɕu²⁴maan³¹** As delicious/fragrant as newly-harvested sticky rice.
- tɕu²⁴nau⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** When, what time. **mə³¹tɕu²⁴(tɕaaŋ³³)nau⁵⁵nə(ŋ)³¹ko⁵⁵du³³** You may come any time you like.
- tɕu²⁴ni⁵⁵** Now, at present. **tɕu²⁴ni⁵⁵pi⁵⁵?an³²²maak³³kaan³²²** There is no fruit at this time of the year.
- tɕu²⁴na⁴⁵laaŋ³³** Noon.
- tɕu²⁴na⁴⁵ni³¹** Noon, midday.
- tɕu²⁴nə⁵⁵** At that time, then. **tɕu²⁴nə⁵⁵ka⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾tɕu²⁴nau⁵⁵pi³³⁽⁵⁵⁾θaai⁴⁵θa³¹** No one had any idea of what day it was that day.
- tɕu²⁴pa³³jin³¹** Rain season. **tɕu²⁴pa³³jin³¹di³³khau³³** Rain season is approaching.
- tɕu²⁴pɛŋ⁴⁵** Summer. **tɕu²⁴pɛŋ⁴⁵jin³¹nə³¹pja¹¹** There is a lot of rain in summer.

tɕu²⁴qaŋ³²² Dry season.

tɕu²⁴qaŋ³²²ðe⁴⁵ Dry season. meŋ³¹ni⁵⁵tɕu²⁴qaŋ³²²ðe⁴⁵ði¹¹ We had a long dry season this year.

tɕu²⁴cau³¹ho³³ Autumn. tɕu²⁴ni⁵⁵ka⁴⁵tɕu²⁴cau³¹ho³³ It's autumn.

tɕu²⁴tɕu³¹ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵ In the old days, in ancient times, once upon a time.

tɕu²⁴tɕu³¹ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵moi³¹pa³³ha³³ʔan³²²ti⁵⁵kən³³tɕaŋ³¹ma⁵⁵ti³²² Once upon a time, there was a carpenter in our Buyang village.

tɕh

tɕha³²² Poor, worse off. moi³¹pa³³ha³³tɕu³²²tɕha³²², ha³³pja¹¹pi⁵⁵ʔan³²²ɕen⁴⁵ Paha village is poor. Every household lacks money.

tɕhaai⁴⁵ Gold.

tɕhaam⁴⁵ Ask, request (for help), beg (for), borrow (money).

tɕhaam⁴⁵peŋ³²²ɕui³²²ɕen⁴⁵ Borrow money from others.

tɕhap³³ Insert, slot, plant (into). tɕhap³³khwaai⁴⁵li⁴⁵ʔan³²²ŋu³¹, pi⁵⁵

naak¹¹waŋ⁴⁵ A small knife was inserted on the door to indicate no admission.

tɕhat³³ Rub, wipe (clean). tɕhat³³joŋ¹¹θam³²²laŋ³³kaan³²²na²⁴ Wipe the table clean for dinner.

tɕhaau⁴⁵ 1 Noisy.

tɕhaau⁴⁵ 2 Stir fry. tɕhaau⁴⁵ʔaau⁴⁵kaan³²² Stir fry meat to eat.

tɕhe³³ The Hour of Snake.

tɕhə³³ 1 Car, vehicle.

tɕhə³³ 2 Difficult, hard. də³²²ho³³ni⁵⁵du³²²tɕhə³³ This matter is hard to tackle.

tɕhi⁴⁵ Harvest (grain, grass). tɕu²⁴peŋ⁴⁵tɕhi⁴⁵ðaan³¹lan³³jau³³dam³³wa³³ They harvest (early) rice and then transplant rice seedlings in summer.

tɕhi³¹ Paint.

tɕhiau³¹ Flute. haap³³tɕhiau³¹ Play the flute.

tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵ Resemble, be alike. pi⁵⁵tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵pa³³phju⁴⁵li²⁴maau³¹⁽³²²⁾lɔk³³ (We Buyang are) unlike the Zhuang who wear white funeral dresses.

tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵kan³³ Resemble, be like. ja¹¹ta³³laak¹¹mai¹¹tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵kan³³ Mother and daughter look alike.

tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵nau³³ Seem, look as if. kə⁵⁵tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵nau³³pi⁵⁵θaai⁴⁵θa³¹də³²²θuwn³¹ni⁵⁵ It looks as if he was not aware of this.

tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵qu³³ Like/as before. ku³²²tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵qu³³du³²²whan³³whan³³du³²²wa³³ I do farm work as before.

tɕhɔk³³ Hoe, dig with a hoe. tɕhɔk³³te²⁴⁽¹¹⁾wa³³ Weed the dike of the field with a hoe. tɕhɔk³³lu¹¹ Dig the ground (with a hoe).

tɕhu³³ Market, market place. tɕin³³ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾khu⁴⁵tɕhu³³tɕa³³ho³³pja¹¹ There are a lot of things in the market.

tɕhua⁴⁵ Thin. wat³³tɕhua⁴⁵ Thin paper. jaau³³tɕhua⁴⁵ Thin cloth.

tɕhua⁴⁵tɕi³²² Very thin. **bɛŋ³¹jaau³³ni⁵⁵tɕhua⁴⁵tɕi³²²**, **du³²²maau³³tin⁴⁵ɕam¹¹** This piece of cloth is very thin, and will make a nice shirt.
tɕhuaai³¹ (Of a pig) Dig something with its snouts. **mu³¹tɕhuaai³¹?an³²²** The pigs are digging earth with their snouts.
tɕhuŋ³²² Gun, cannon. **tɕhat³³tɕhuŋ³²²** Wipe a gun.
tɕhuwi³¹ Call an ox to go forward (as in farming).

W

wa⁴⁵ Catch, hold firmly. **wa⁴⁵qai³²²nɔŋ³¹pwan³²²di³³kaan³²²jin¹¹** Catch a chicken to slaughter in preparation for the Yin Day Celebration. **wa⁴⁵tak³³** Hold tightly, seize. **kə⁵⁵ŋɛ³¹pa³³kə⁵⁵wa⁴⁵tak³³di³²²** His father seized him by the collar and scolded him fiercely.
wa³³ Rice field. **ðɔŋ⁴⁵wa³³dam³³wa³³** Go planting rice seedlings in the field.
wa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾?aai³³ Fertile land; fertile field.
wa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ge⁴⁵ Bad field, barren field.
wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾?am³³?aau⁴⁵pja³²² Field for raising fish.
wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾pan³³θen³¹ Terrace field.
wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾tɕa³¹ Wasteland, uncultivated land.
wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾tɕhɔ³³ Wetland, marshland, swamp.
wa³³?ɔŋ⁴⁵ Wet rice field.
wa³³la⁵⁵⁽³³⁾li³³ Field for cultivating rice seedlings.
wa³³ŋa³¹qa⁴⁵ Ancestral land.
wa³³ðan²⁴ Field in the valley.
wa³³θaan⁴⁵moi¹¹ Field by the village.
wa³³huŋ⁴⁵ Throw away, dump. **kə⁵⁵wa³³həŋ⁴⁵wat⁵⁵də³²²jaam¹¹wai³¹** He threw away/dumped ten broken chairs. (Some pronounce as **wa³³fiuŋ⁴⁵**.)
wa³²² Flower.
wa³¹1 Wing. **wa³¹qai³²²** Chicken wing. **wa³³pi³³** Duck wing.
wa³¹2 Measure for rice fields, land. **ti⁵⁵wa³¹wa³³** A rice field. **qaan³²²kə⁵⁵?an³²²tu³²²wa³¹wa³³** His family has three rice fields.
wa³¹3 Soft-shelled tortoise.
wa²⁴ Go. **du³²²mjaan³¹ɕam³¹wa²⁴**, **?an³²²ka³³ɕam³¹ðam⁴⁵** Go to work together and drink together.
wa²⁴ya³³nau⁴⁵ Go up, ascend. **wa²⁴ya³³nau⁴⁵**, **khau³³qaan³²²ku³²²** Go further up and we'll get to my house.
wa²⁴ya³³tə³³ Go down, descend. **wa²⁴ya³³tə³³**, **khau³³qaan³²²me³¹** Go down and we'll get to your house.
wa²⁴qɔn³²² Go on, continue. **pu⁵⁵qaan³³⁽³²²⁾jak¹¹li⁵⁵naan⁴⁵**, **lum⁴⁵pi⁵⁵du³²²wa²⁴qɔn³²²** With the landlord/host being angry/unhappy, the project/work was discontinued.

- wa**²⁴**ðə**³³**wa**²⁴**ða**³¹ Go back and forth, keep coming and going. **wa**²⁴**ðə**³³**wa**²⁴**ða**³¹,
ku³²²**ŋaai**³³**ja**¹¹ I was tired from going back and forth.
- wa**²⁴**tə**³³ Down. **lam**³³**wa**²⁴**tə**³³ Sink, collapse.
- wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**dəm**³³**dəm**³³ Walk leisurely and slowly. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**dəm**³³**dəm**³³,
pa³³**mui**³²²**dam**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**moi**³¹ They walked slowly and leisurely,
 and didn't arrive at the village until dark.
- wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**ti**¹¹**tiŋ**³¹ (Of vehicles) go smoothly and steadily.
qəŋ³³**pa**³³**ka**³³**ni**⁵⁵**thaŋ**³³**ma**³³**da**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵**wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**tiŋ**¹¹**tiŋ**³¹ The driving was
 smooth and steady on this section of the road.
- wai**³¹ Broken, damaged. **taau**³²²**təai**³²²**gə**³²², **pi**⁵⁵**naak**¹¹**wai**³¹ Make proper use of
 the plough. Don't damage it.
- wak**⁵⁵ 1. Pumpkin. **kaan**³²²**təiŋ**³²²**qui**⁴⁵**lum**⁴⁵**tam**⁴⁵**wak**⁵⁵ Start to grow/plant
 pumpkin after the Spring Festival. 2. Generic term for gourd, melon, pumpkin
 and the like.
- wak**⁵⁵**mu**³¹ Hairy pumpkin.
- wak**⁵⁵**tə**⁴⁵ Pumpkin.
- waak**³³ A call to a cow/ox to halt.
- wan**⁴⁵ Lotus root. **wan**⁴⁵**təhaau**⁴⁵**ʔaau**⁴⁵**ŋu**³³**kaan**³²²**khi**⁴⁵ Stir-fried beef with lotus
 root is delicious.
- wan**³³ 1 Hardship, suffering. **phan**³³**wan**³³**tu**³²²**jha**²⁴**kan**³³ In times of hardship, we
 help each other.
- wan**³³ 2 Dream. **wan**³³**ʔai**³²² Fine dream.
- wan**³²²**waau**³²² Everywhere. **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵**wan**³²²**waau**³²²**mu**³³ They looked and
 searched everywhere.
- wan**³¹ A kind of bamboo with small stalk.
- waan**³³ Ten thousand. **θa**³²²**waan**³³**də**³²²**çen**⁴⁵ Twenty thousand yuan.
- waan**³²²**ŋu**³¹ Door buckle; door latch.
- wan**³³ 1. (Enigmatic) Die. 2. Kill. **θa**³²²**pwat**⁵⁵**tu**³²²**wan**³³**ru**⁴⁵ We are going to
 kill/slaughter a pig on the twentieth day of the month.
- wan**³¹ Fall down, fall over. **wan**³¹**ʔan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵, **lok**³¹**jin**³³**ʔan**³²²**ni**⁵⁵ If you fall over
 here, then you should get up here.
- waan**⁴⁵ Go ahead, move ahead, enter. **ŋu**³³**maan**³¹**waan**⁴⁵**moi**³¹**ha**³³ A stranger has
 arrived at the village.
- waan**⁴⁵**təhu**³³ Go to the market. **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**çam**³¹**waan**⁴⁵**təhu**³³ Let's go to
 the market together today.
- waan**⁴⁵**wa**²⁴ Enter. **waan**⁴⁵**wa**²⁴**khu**⁴⁵**moi**³¹ Enter the village.
- waan**⁴⁵**wi**³²² Steep. **khəŋ**³³**pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵**waan**⁴⁵**wi**³²², **whi**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ This section of
 the road is very steep, and is impassable.
- waan**³³ Leisure time, unoccupied. **pi**⁵⁵**ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾**waan**³³**wa**²⁴**jau**³¹**ʔən**³³**pi**⁴⁵ Having
 no time to go visiting relatives.
- waan**³²² 1. Puncture, pierce through, having a hole from a puncture.
jaau³³**ŋe**³¹**waan**³²²**ja**¹¹ The cloth had a hole in it from the puncture. 2. Mend;

- make (new clothing). **waan**³²²**maau**³²²**tin**⁴⁵**maan**³¹**naak**¹¹**la**³³**li**²⁴**kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹
Make new clothes for children for the Yin Day Festival.
- waan**³¹⁽³²²⁾**pə**²⁴ A spirit tablet for the safe development of a young child; it will be removed when the child has grown up. **pa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**ja**¹¹**ḍəŋ**⁴⁵**nəŋ**³¹**jau**³¹
waan³¹⁽³²²⁾**pə**²⁴ The parents came to inspect the spirit tablet for the child.
- waan**³¹ Winnowing basket, sieve.
waan³¹**tɕɛ**³³ Sieve.
waan³¹**tɕɛ**³³**kwaak**³³ Coarse sieve.
waan³¹**tɕɛ**³³**ti**¹¹ Fine sieve.
- wat**⁵⁵ 1 Lye water.
wat⁵⁵ 2 Ten.
wat⁵⁵**ma**³³ Fifteen.
wat⁵⁵**θa**³²² 1. Twelve. 2. The twelfth month, December.
wat⁵⁵**tɕam**⁴⁵ 1. Eleven. 2. The eleventh month, November.
- wat**³³ 1 Paper. **wat**³³**ŋaan**²⁴ Yellow paper.
wat³³ 2 Pucker, puckery, astringent. **maak**³³**tɕəŋ**²⁴**wat**³³, **kaan**³²²**pi**⁵⁵**du**³³ Unripe fruit is astringent/puckery, and not edible.
- waat**³³ 1. Wave (the hand). **?an**³²²**ti**⁵⁵**kən**³³**ha**³³**ta**³³**tu**³²²**waat**³³**qɛ**³²² Someone is waving his hands at us. 2. Fan (with a fan).
waat³¹ Fan (a fire). **waat**³¹**wu**³¹**tap**¹¹**pwi**³²²**puŋ**⁵⁵**?aai**³²² The fire will become (more) vigorous when it is fanned.
- waau**⁴⁵**wi**⁴⁵ Bat.
waau⁴⁵**wi**⁴⁵**jhe**³¹ Swallow (bird).
waau³³ Man, husband. **kən**³³**waau**³³**kə**⁵⁵**ka**⁴⁵**pa**³³**pi**⁴⁵ His husband is a shaman/spiritual master.
- we**³¹**naan**³¹ Vietnam.
we¹¹ 1 1. Look for, search. **khau**³³**ku**⁴⁵**tɕiu**³²²**we**¹¹**?ən**³³**pi**⁴⁵ (They) went to Vietnam in search of relatives. 2. Make (money). **we**¹¹**ma**⁵⁵**lu**³²² Make money.
we¹¹**qam**²⁴ Find out, discover. **ha**³³**pja**¹¹**?an**³²²**?eŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵**we**¹¹**qam**²⁴**laak**¹¹**pu**³³
qaan³²²**ku**³²² People found our household's calf right here.
we¹¹**wa**²⁴**we**¹¹**ḍa**³¹ Look back and forth in search of sth., keep searching.
- we**¹¹ 2 Danger, dangerous, at risk. **we**¹¹**pwan**³²² Danger, dangerous, peril.
wen³³ Be willing. **mə**³¹**di**³³⁽³²²⁾ **wen**³³**pi**⁵⁵**wen**³³ Let me know if you are willing or not.
- wen**³¹**tɕaai**³²² A piece of bowed timber that links the plough beam and the yoke by robe.
- wi**³³ Night, evening. **ti**⁵⁵**wi**³³ An evening, one night. **wi**³³**ni**⁵⁵**ha**³³**pja**¹¹**ɕam**³¹**tə**²⁴**lu**¹¹
ḍəŋ³³⁽³¹⁾ **taai**³²² We are going to guard the sweet corn field tonight.
wi³³**da**¹¹ Bamboo strip used by a male ritual master for divination.
naŋ³¹**wa**²⁴**naŋ**³¹ **tɕaŋ**³³**wi**³³**da**¹¹ (The ritual master) scattered/spread bamboo strips as he walked along.
- wi**³¹ 1 Fan. **wi**³¹**wat**³³ Paper fan.
wi³¹ 2 Carp.

wi³¹ 3 Swim. **wi**¹¹ **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ Swim. **mə**³¹ **θaai**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **θaai**⁴⁵ **wi**¹¹ **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ ? Do you swim?
wi¹¹ **gap**¹¹ Swim. **wi**¹¹ **gap**¹¹ **wa**²⁴ **maŋ**³³ **ŋə**⁵⁵ Swim to the other side of the river.
wək³³ Bracelet. **wək**³³ **ku**³²² **taau**³²² **phjaau**⁴⁵ **du**³²² My bracelet is made of silver.
wəŋ³³ **maau**³²² Cloth reed or comb-like implement (lit. Emperor's robe/gown').
wuə²⁴ Very quiet, silent and still. **qaan**³²² **wuə**²⁴ A very quiet house.
wuə²⁴ **nit**⁵⁵ Very quiet. **wi**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **taŋ**³³ **moi**³¹ **wuə**²⁴ **nit**⁵⁵ Tonight the whole village is very quiet.
wuən³¹ Wind. **wuən**³¹ **pu**³¹ The wind is blowing.
wuən³²² Reply, answer. **kən**³³ **pa**³³ **taai**³²² **kəŋ**⁴⁵ **kən**³³ **pa**³³ **mai**¹¹ **wa**²⁴ **du**³²² **mjaŋ**³¹, **pa**³³ **mai**¹¹ **wuən**³²² “ə³¹” ! The elder sister was calling the younger sister to go to work, and the younger sister replied, “Yes!”

wh

wha⁴⁵ Hail, hailstone. **məŋ**³¹ **ŋə**⁵⁵ **wha**⁴⁵ **nə**³¹ **pja**¹¹ There were a lot of hails that year.
wha³³ 1. Wall, partisan, 2. Latch. (Some pronounce as **wfia**³³.)
wha³³ **θan**³²² Wooden wall.
wha³³ **ŋu**³¹ Door latch.
wha³²² Skirt. **wha**³²² **ði**¹¹ Long skirt. (Some pronounce as **wfia**³²².)
wfia³²² **lək**³³ The Hmong (lit. ‘white skirt’, so-called because Hmong women like to wear white skirts).
whan³³ Day. **təu**²⁴ **pəŋ**⁴⁵ **whan**³³ **ði**¹¹ The days are long in summer. **ti**⁵⁵ **whan**³³ A day, one day.
whan³³ **ʔaai**³²² Lucky day, auspicious day. **ba**³¹ **whan**³³ **ʔaai**³²² **tə**³²² **mai**²⁴ (He) waited for a lucky day to get married.
whan³³ **da**³³ The day after tomorrow.
whan³³ **jin**¹¹ The Yin Day Festival. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lək**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **whan**³³ **jin**¹¹ We celebrate the Yin Day Festival in June.
whan³³ **lən**³³ Yesterday. **whan**³³ **lən**³³ **mə**³¹ **wa**²⁴ **tə**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ ? Where were you yesterday?
whan³³ **mwa**³³ In three days; the day after the day after tomorrow.
whan³³ **ni**⁵⁵ Today. **whan**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **təu**³²² **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹ We are celebrating the Yin Day Festival today.
whan³³ **ŋa**³³ Tomorrow. **whan**³³ **ŋa**³³ **di**³³ **tip**⁵⁵ **lu**¹¹ We are going to burn the wasteland tomorrow.
whan³³ **qa**⁰ **ŋa**³³ The day before yesterday. **whan**³³ **qa**⁰ **ŋa**³³ **təaai**³²² **waŋ**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² **ðam**⁴⁵ **ra**³³ Grandpa came to our house for a drink (of alcohol) the day before yesterday.
whan³³ **ðam**⁵⁵ Day off. **whan**³³ **ðam**⁵⁵ **təaŋ**⁴⁵ **wa**²⁴ **təaau**⁴⁵ Urge to go to work on a day off.

- whan**³²²⁽³³⁾ **tɕiɪŋ**³²² Festival. **whan**³²²⁽³³⁾ **tɕiɪŋ**³²² **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **mjaan**³¹ No work on festivals.
- whan**³³ **wi**³³ Birthday. **whan**³³ **wi**³³ **ɕam**³¹ **mɔ**⁴⁵ Happily celebrate the birthday together.
- whaan**⁴⁵ Sharp. **mwa**²⁴ **ju**¹¹ **whaan**⁴⁵ **ðan**⁴⁵ **ðuŋ**³¹ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **moi**⁴⁵ The chopping knife is very sharp and it chops vegetables easily.
- whe**³³ Bean, peas. **tam**⁴⁵ **whe**³³ **du**³³ **kaan**³²² The beans grow well.
- whəŋ**³³ Tall, high. **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² **whəŋ**³³ **ŋiu**⁴⁵ **qaan**³²² The tree is taller than the house/building.
- whəŋ**³³ **waan**³³ Very tall. **mai**²⁴ **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² **ni**⁵⁵ **whəŋ**³³ **waan**³³, **tɕau**³³ **du**³³ **ti**⁵⁵ **qan**³³ **mɛŋ**³¹ This tree is very tall. It is a hundred years old.
- whi**³³ Big bag, sack. **ti**⁵⁵ **whi**³³ **ðuŋ**³³ **taai**³²² A big bag of corns.
- whi**³²² Walk. **whi**³²² **ti**⁵⁵ **maan**³³ **whan**³³ **lum**⁴⁵ **khau**³³ **moi**³³ **pa**³³ **ha**³³ They walked to the Paha village in half a day.
- whi**³³⁽³²²⁾ **dɛm**³³ **dɛm**³³ Walk slowly and leisurely. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **whi**³²² **dɛm**³³ **dɛm**³³, **pa**³³ **mwi**³²² **dam**³²² **puŋ**⁵⁵ **khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **moi**³¹ Walking slowly and leisurely, they didn't arrive at the village until dark.
- whiŋ**³²² Legendary figure who kept changing identities; the wolf grandma.
- whiŋ**³²² **kaan**³²² **ʔɔn**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **pa**³³ **waau**³³ The wolf grandma had eaten the younger brother.

7 *English-Paha Buyang Finderlist*

a while, a moment **qu**⁴⁵, **ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵
 abandon **tcaan**³³, **jha**¹¹, **wa**³³**huan**⁴⁵
 able, capable (of) **ja**³³, **lon**²⁴, **θaai**⁴⁵
 about to, be going to **di**³³
 above **ni**³³, **maan**³³**nau**⁴⁵
 accuse **laai**³¹
 ache **ði**¹¹
 acknowledge, admit **jin**³²²
 act (as), play a role **du**³²²**ci**³²²,
tcaan³³
 actually **ka**³³**laai**⁴⁵
 Adam's apple **kai**³³**nok**¹¹
 add **tca**³²², **θui**⁴⁵
 add/mix with (water) **jhok**³³
 addicted to **thaan**³³
 admit **jin**³²²
 adopted child **laak**¹¹**taan**³²²
 adorable **ho**³³**lin**⁴⁵
 adult **pa**³³**nan**³¹
 afraid **pja**³²², **lin**⁴⁵**pja**³²²
 afterwards **lan**³¹, **ba**³³**lan**³¹, **ða**¹¹
 again **ðau**³¹, **tau**¹¹, **jaau**¹¹, **pok**¹¹,
ðaak¹¹, **maan**³¹, **tcaai**¹¹
 age **mau**¹¹**men**³¹
 ahead **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **jha**³³, **ma**⁰**qon**³²²
 aim (at) **niŋ**⁴⁵
 aim, objective **kau**³³**ða**²⁴
 air **phi**³³**wun**³¹
 air dry, sun dry **hu**³³
 alcohol **ka**³³
 alive, live, living **tcaak**³²²
 all **to**³³, **tan**³³, **tan**³³**ho**⁴⁵, **li**³¹
 all sides **pa**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **pjaan**¹¹
 allow **jan**¹¹, **naak**¹¹**du**³²²
 along **θi**³³
 already **ho**⁵⁵

also, too **ko**⁵⁵, **ko**³³
 altar **tcaau**³²²**tcaai**³²²
 altogether **tan**³³, **tan**³³**ho**⁴⁵
 amaranth **ðun**³¹**kwa**³²²
 ambush **pam**¹¹**laan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 amongst, between **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ta**⁵⁵**ten**²⁴
 ancestor **tɕu**³¹**wau**³¹, **ŋa**³¹, **tcaau**³²²
 ancestral land **wa**³³**ŋa**³¹**qa**⁴⁵
 ancient times, olden times **tcaan**³³**no**⁵⁵
 and, with **ta**³³
 angry **du**³²²**na**³¹, **jak**¹¹
 animal enclosure **kon**³¹
 animal fat **nan**³¹
 animal feed **tɕon**³²²
 ankle **ta**³³**pau**²⁴
 ant **dan**³²²
 ant **din**⁴⁵
 ant-hill **pa**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ **din**⁴⁵
 anus **ðu**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **qe**³³
 apart **lə**⁴⁵
 appear **?ok**³¹
 applaud **tha**⁴⁵**qe**³²²
 apply **jha**¹¹, **ga**⁴⁵, **ga**⁴⁵**tɕi**³³
 approximately **də**¹¹**ni**³³
 April **naan**³²²**θi**³²²
 area, region **ða**²⁴
 argue **ŋaan**³³
 arm **khon**³³**men**³³
 armpit hair **mut**¹¹**dñaan**⁴⁵**taai**³³
 armpit **dñaan**⁴⁵**taai**³¹
 army **pa**³³**du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ði**³¹
 aromatic **phwen**³³**phwaan**³³
 arrange **tcaan**³¹, **tə**⁴⁵
 arrive, reach **khau**³³
 arrogant **tə**³³, **dap**⁵⁵**duwan**³²²
 arrow head **lon**⁴⁵

arson **pwaai**³²² **pwi**³²²
 artisan **tʰaən**³¹
 asas... **naŋ**³¹ ...**naŋ**³¹ ...
 as soon as **taai**³¹
 ascend **wa**²⁴ **ya**³³ **naw**⁴⁵
 ash **du**³³
 ask, inquire **tʰaam**³³
 aspect marker **jaŋ**¹¹, **qam**²⁴, **tʰoŋ**²⁴,
tək³³
 ass **ŋa**¹¹ **ɔ**⁴⁵
 assume **lum**⁵⁵ **laai**³²²
 astringent **wat**³³
 at that time, then **tʰu**²⁴ **nə**⁵⁵
 attack **nɛ**²⁴⁽³¹⁾ **wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾ **qon**³³
 attractive, beautiful **ɛk**³²²
 August **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹
 aunt **leu**⁴⁵
 autumn **tʰu**²⁴ **ɕau**³¹ **ho**³³
 awl **ŋui**³²²
 awn of rice or wheat **mo**⁴⁵ **ðaan**³¹
 awry, lopsided **kheŋ**³²²
 axe **mau**¹¹ **kaan**³³
 baby **la**³³ **li**²⁴, **laak**¹¹ **tʰɛ**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾
 baby-sit, mind (children) **jha**⁴⁵
 back **laən**³³, **lan**³¹, **ma**⁵⁵ **lan**³¹, **qu**⁴⁵
 back of a foot **ni**³³ **kək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 back of the neck **ða**³¹ **ðan**⁴⁵
 back pain **qu**⁴⁵ **ði**¹¹
 back to front **naən**⁴⁵
 bad **tu**¹¹
 bad luck **miŋ**³¹ **pɛ**¹¹
 bad taste **ka**³³ (**kaan**³²²) **pi**⁵⁵ **khi**⁴⁵
 bag **paau**³³, **ta**⁰ **ði**³³, **whi**³³
 bake (food) **peŋ**⁴⁵
 baked young sticky rice **na**³³⁽²⁴⁾
mu⁴⁵
 bald **dɔ**³²²
 bamboo **kuŋ**³¹, **thək**³³, **wan**³¹
 bamboo pipe **ka**³³
 bamboo rat **ʔin**⁴⁵
 bamboo shoot **ðaan**⁴⁵, **bui**³¹
 bamboo strip **kaat**³³, **wi**³³ **da**¹¹,
qaau³³ **tiip**³¹

bamboo tube **ɛŋ**³³, **mək**³¹
 banana **dau**³¹, **loŋ**³²²
 bark **ðən**³²²
 bark (v.) (of dogs) **bau**²⁴
 barking deer **ya**³²² **ðeŋ**³²²
 barking of a dog **he**¹¹ **wau**⁵⁵ **wau**⁵⁵
 barnyard grass **qaau**³²² **li**³³
 barren (field) **ge**⁴⁵, **gaan**³³
 base, root **tʰaən**³²²
 base **ni**³¹
 basket **θa**¹¹, **gfiaau**³³, **taau**⁴⁵, **laam**⁴⁵,
jha³³⁽³²²⁾ **li**⁴⁵
 bathe **ʔaap**³³ **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵
 bat **nok**¹¹ **ðaa**⁴⁵ **wi**⁴⁵
 bat **waau**⁴⁵ **wi**⁴⁵
 be **du**³²², **phan**³³, **ka**⁴⁵
 be about to **ði**³³
 beam **mek**³³
 bean, peas **whe**³³, **di**³³
 bean curd **to**³¹ **fu**³¹
 bean paste **di**³³ **ðuŋ**¹¹⁽³¹⁾
 bear, put up with, stand **kam**³¹
 bear (animal) **mi**³²²
 bear (fruit) **phan**³³
 beard **mwt**¹¹, **mwt**¹¹ **qaən**⁴⁵
 beat **tha**⁴⁵, **toi**³²², **θau**³¹
 beaten **na**¹¹⁽³¹⁾ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³³
 beautiful **jau**³¹ **ɛk**¹¹⁽³²²⁾
 beautiful, good looking **jau**⁴⁵
 become **du**³²², **phan**³³, **pen**³²²
 bed **ɕwaən**⁴⁵
 bedroom **ka**⁵⁵ **ðok**¹¹
 bee **ði**³¹
 beef **ʔaa**⁴⁵ **nɔ**³³, **ʔaa**⁴⁵ **pɛ**³¹
 beer **ka**³³ **ðən**³¹
 before, previously **tʰu**²⁴ **ja**³²²
 beg (for food), beggar **ka**¹¹
 behind **lan**³¹, **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lan**³¹, **mət**¹¹
 believe **la**⁵⁵ **ɕam**³²², **θin**³²²
 bellow, wave **bhaau**³³ **jhi**³³
 belly **mək**³³
 below, underneath **tə**³³, **maən**³³ **tə**³³
 bend **gɔ**³³

- bend one's back **ku**³³**qu**⁴⁵
 beneath **dfiaaŋ**⁴⁵, **dfiaaŋ**⁴⁵, **ta**³³
 betray, be disloyal **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾
 maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **bja**¹¹, **du**³²² **pjaau**³²²
 betting song **ka**³¹**tu**³³**kan**³³
 between **ta**⁵⁵**deŋ**²⁴
 big **baŋ**³¹, **qai**²⁴, **qoŋ**³²²
 big bag **ta**⁰**whi**³³
 big basket **jhau**³²²
 big bowl **baan**⁴⁵
 big cocking pot **gaan**³¹**qoŋ**³²²
 big or small **li**⁴⁵**qoŋ**³²²
 big squirrel **jeŋ**³³**qhu**³¹
 big wasp, hornet **huŋ**³³**dit**⁵⁵**ŋa**¹¹
 bind, hoop **ɬək**³¹
 bird **nok**¹¹, **to**⁴⁵**bfi**⁴⁵
 bird's nest **ðaa**⁴⁵**nok**¹¹
 bird's snare **jwa**³¹
 birthday **whan**³³**wi**³³
 bitch, female dog **ja**¹¹**ma**³¹
 bite **ðaa**³³, **ɣat**³³, **jhək**³³
 bitter **qam**³²²
 black **lam**³²²
 black and blue (wound) **pa**³³**poŋ**⁴⁵
 black bean **di**³³**lam**³²²
 black fly, buffalo gnat
 jaan³¹**ga**³³**jiin**³³
 black shrimp **jaat**¹¹
 black, pitch dark **dam**³¹⁽³²²⁾
 dam³³⁽³²²⁾
 blade **mam**³¹
 blame **di**³²², **pan**³¹, **pan**³³**pa**⁵⁵**mə**³¹
 bland **pjai**²⁴
 blanket **ɕa**³¹**the**³²², **do**²⁴
 blighted grain **ðaan**³¹**faau**⁴⁵
 blind **burt**¹¹, **mu**¹¹
 blink **ta**⁰**ðap**¹¹, **ta**³¹**ðap**³¹
 block (up) **tə**³²²
 blood **pe**³³
 blood-related **ɬe**⁴⁵
 blow **bu**³¹
 blow **haai**⁴⁵
 blow (off) **pu**³¹
- blow (the nose) **ðan**⁴⁵
 blow a whistle **qaan**³¹**kan**³³
 blue **ɕi**³³, **ɬeŋ**²⁴
 blunt **bam**³²²
 blurred, poor (eyesight) **kwi**³²²,
 ðu³²²**ði**³²², **ðu**⁴⁵
 boar **mu**³¹**paau**⁴⁵, **paau**⁴⁵**mu**³¹
 boast oneself **mjaau**³¹
 boat **da**³³
 body **ðan**³³
 body louse **nan**³²²
 boil **ɬək**³³
 bold **mə**¹¹**lin**⁴⁵**qoŋ**³²²
 bone **qho**³³
 book, written characters, writings
 θu³³, **ɬu**³³, **θau**³³
 border, boundary **ɬek**³¹**kan**³³
 borer **mu**³¹
 borrow **ku**³²²
 both... and... **jau**³³...**jau**³³...
 bottom **ta**³³, **ma**⁵⁵**taan**¹¹
 bow **na**³³
 bowl **ku**³³, **ti**¹¹, **paat**³³
 box, measure for boxes, a pack (of)
 kaap³¹
 boy **laak**¹¹**pa**³³**waau**³³, **pa**³³ **ðeu**³¹
 pa³³**waau**³³
 bracelet **wək**³³
 braid **dfiam**³³, **pə**²⁴, **mai**⁴⁵**bfi**⁴⁵
 brain **ʔuk**⁵⁵, **ðam**³¹
 branch **laak**⁵⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **gaai**³²²
 break **bfiwat**³³, **ðe**⁴⁵, **daai**³³
 breakfast **ɲa**²⁴**ɲi**³¹
 breast **ɬu**³³
 breathe **ðan**⁴⁵
 brick **ɕuun**³²²
 bride **mai**²⁴**pi**³²²**maan**³¹
 bridegroom **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ju**¹¹**maan**³¹
 bridge **ɕaap**³¹, **lu**³¹**kəŋ**³²²
 bright **pjaak**¹¹
 bristles **ðan**⁴⁵
 broad bean **di**³³**naan**³²²
 broad-leaved banyan **ma**⁵⁵**ða**³³

broken **bfiu**³³, **gfiε**⁴⁵, **wai**³¹
 broken (grain) **mwan**⁴⁵
 bronze **lu**³²²
 bronze drum **ðan**¹¹
 broom **ma**³¹**tcaŋ**³³
 brothers **ʔon**³³**pi**⁴⁵**pa**³³**waau**³³
 bruised **po**¹¹
 bubble **fuk**⁵⁵**faau**⁴⁵, **pop**³¹
 bucket **tɔŋ**³³
 bucket for holding indigo **gfiu**⁴⁵
 bucket for storing rice **lam**³¹
 bud (of plant) **ŋaat**³¹
 bud or end of firewood **ðu**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 pwi³¹⁽³²²⁾
 build clay walls **tcaak**³³**luuŋ**²⁴
 build up a fire **ga**⁴⁵**pwi**³²²
 bulging **poŋ**⁴⁵
 bull **ŋu**³³, **paau**⁴⁵**ŋu**³³, **paau**⁴⁵**pe**³¹
 bull fight **ŋu**³³**tun**¹¹**kan**⁵⁵
 bullet **maak**³¹⁽³³⁾**tchuŋ**³²²
 bullet head **nɔŋ**³²²
 bully **tcaŋ**⁴⁵
 bumper harvest **ku**⁴⁵
 bumping **tɔ**¹¹**thit**³¹
 bunch **pwak**⁵⁵
 bundle **pok**³¹, **ka**¹¹**li**³³, **bfiup**³¹
 burn, start a fire **tap**³¹, **ʔɔ**³²²
 burning/boiling hot **peŋ**⁴⁵
 burnt **phwan**⁴⁵
 burrow **ðaa**⁴⁵
 bury **tam**⁴⁵
 bush, clump, thicket, grove **ɕa**⁴⁵
 business counter **ɕɔŋ**³²²
 businessman **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **θi**³²²**tcan**³²²
 busy **pau**³¹
 butt with the head **thɔ**⁴⁵
 butterfly **bɔŋ**³¹**ba**³²²
 buttocks **ma**⁵⁵**taan**¹¹, **tau**²⁴ **ma**⁵⁵
 taan¹¹
 button **ti**³²²**maau**³²²
 button (up) **ðaan**⁴⁵
 buy **tcan**³²²
 Buyang New Year **tciŋ**³²²**qɔŋ**³²²

cage, coop **ðai**³¹
 calf **laak**¹¹**pe**³¹
 call **lu**³¹, **keŋ**⁴⁵
 call a cow/ox to halt **waak**³³
 call an ox to go forward **tchuwai**³¹
 call an ox/buffalo to turn right **teu**²⁴
 call for (sb.), send for (sb.) **tcaan**⁴⁵
 called as **keŋ**⁴⁵**du**³²²
 callous **daw**²⁴**qe**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pa**³³**nən**¹¹
 callus **pa**³³**nən**¹¹
 can **lon**²⁴, **θaai**⁴⁵
 candle **la**³¹**tɕu**³¹
 cannot help (V-ing) **kam**¹¹⁽³¹⁾
 ðu³³**pi**⁵⁵**du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 capable (of) **θaai**⁴⁵
 captive **ha**³³**gap**¹¹**du**³³
 car, vehicle **tchə**³³, **ma**⁵⁵**da**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵
 carefully, conscientiously **gaai**³¹**gi**⁵⁵
 careless **lo**²⁴, **lo**²⁴**du**³²²
 carp **wi**³¹
 carpenter **tcaan**³¹ **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²
 carry (a load) **jha**⁴⁵
 carry by hand **ðeu**³³
 carry by two people **ðaam**³³
 carry on shoulder **kuwt**³¹, **mek**³³
 cart shaft **mek**³³**tchə**³³
 carve, engrave **tiu**³²²
 cassava **man**³¹**ju**³³
 cast (net) **pwa**³³
 cat **mwi**³¹
 catch **dfiŋ**³³, **mɔk**³³, **ɕen**³³, **tɛ**³²²,
 wa⁴⁵
 caterpillar **ŋa**³¹**mwt**¹¹**ni**¹¹
 catfish **pja**³²²**luŋ**³¹
 cattle **ti**³¹**to**²⁴
 cattle herder **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **pwaai**³²²**ŋu**³³
 catty, a unit of weight (= 500 hundred
 grams) **da**³²², **kan**³³
 cave **mɔŋ**³³, **ðu**³³
 celebrate the Spring Festival **kaan**³²²
 tciŋ³²²
 celebrate the Yin Day **kaan**³²²**jin**¹¹
 celebrity **nat**⁵⁵**ha**³³

cent, a unit of currency **fən**³³
centipede **θip**⁵⁵
chair, stool **jaam**¹¹
charcoal **ɲwan**³¹
charge (forward) **huŋ**⁴⁵
chase **tam**³³, **ka**¹¹, **lai**³¹
chat **qaŋ**⁴⁵
cheap **tak**¹¹
cheat **lɔ**³¹, **phwa**³³, **phen**³²²
check **tə**²⁴, **jau**³¹
cheek **pa**³¹**mi**³¹
cherish the memory (of) **dfiam**⁴⁵
chest **ta**⁵⁵**tak**⁵⁵
chestnut **ma**¹¹⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ðe**³³ **kaak**³¹,
maak³³ **qa**⁵⁵ **tɔi**³²²
chew **naŋ**¹¹
chick **laak**¹¹ **qai**³²²
chicken **bjɔ**⁴⁵, **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **qai**³²², **qai**³²²
chicken pen **ðuŋ**⁴⁵ **qai**³²²
child, offspring **laak**¹¹, **la**³³
chin **qaŋ**⁴⁵
Chinese chives **ðuŋ**³¹ **tɕep**³¹
Chinese parasol, phoenix tree
ma⁵⁵ **θɔk**³¹
chipped **gfuaai**³³ **bfiwn**³³
chisel **θɔŋ**³¹
choose, select **θi**²⁴
chop (up), mince **θap**⁵⁵
chopping block **tan**¹¹ **thi**³³
chopstick **daau**³³
cicada **jhaŋ**³²²
cigarette **qaau**³²²
circular **man**⁴⁵
clan, ethnic group **tɕɔŋ**³¹ **wa**³³
classifier for big birds **ðaai**⁵⁵
classifier for books **pən**⁴⁵
classifier for both objects and animals
də³²²
classifier for bundles **bfiup**³¹
classifier for flat, thin object **beŋ**³¹
classifier for flowers **gu**⁴⁵
classifier for grass stalks **tɕep**³³
classifier for human **kən**³³

classifier for leaves **qhəŋ**³³
classifier for long and thin objects **ðe**³¹,
kat⁵⁵
classifier for plants **mai**²⁴
classifier for rivers and streams **ya**³³
classifier for rocks or things **pɔ**³³
classifier for rooms, houses **yaai**³³
classifier for small creatures/objects
laak¹¹
classifier for songs, poems **toŋ**³²²
classifier for stakes **mɔŋ**³³
classifier for thin, flat objects **ðeŋ**³²²
classifier for things in rolls **guaŋ**²⁴
classifier for two or over two objects
ðaai⁵⁵
classifier for valleys, streams, ditches,
and the like **kwa**³²²
claw **ge**⁴⁵
clean **θau**³²²
clear **ge**³³ **gi**³³, **θau**³²²
clear (land) **jɔŋ**³²²
clever, apt **kuuŋ**¹¹, **lem**³²²
climb **ta**¹¹, **na**³¹, **na**³¹ **wa**²⁴ **nau**⁴⁵
clitoris **neŋ**³¹ **ma**⁰ **di**⁵⁵
close (one's eyes) **kam**³³
close to, near **ða**¹¹, **lə**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **ða**¹¹
cloth **jaau**³³
cloth sling for carrying baby **qɔn**³³
clothes **ho**⁴⁵ **mo**³³ **mau**³¹, **maau**³²² **tin**⁴⁵
cloud **mok**¹¹
cluster **ðuui**¹¹
coarse (of voice) **θu**¹¹, **ðoŋ**³³ **θu**¹¹,
ðaai³³, **khwaak**³³
cock's comb **jhan**³³
cockroach **bjɔ**⁴⁵
coffin **mɔŋ**³³
cold **kɔŋ**⁴⁵
collapse **laak**³³, **nu**⁴⁵
collar **ho**⁴⁵ **mo**³³, **khɔŋ**³³ **tɕeŋ**⁴⁵
collect **lom**²⁴, **ðum**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ **nɔŋ**³¹
colourful, multicoloured **ðoŋ**³²²
comb **ði**³³
come **nɔ**³¹, **nɔŋ**³¹

come off **lot**³³, **pok**¹¹, **tət**³³
 come out **?ək**³¹
 come up with an idea **du**³²²
 mau¹¹**daŋ**³³
 companion **pəŋ**³²² **ha**³³
 completely **pjaŋ**³²² **θau**³²²
 conclusion **mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **mət**¹¹
 conjunction/linking adverb **puŋ**⁵⁵,
 ko⁵⁵
 connect, join, link **θaak**³³,
 ḍaaŋ³¹**kan**³³, **dak**³³**kan**³³
 consider **la**⁵⁵ **cam**³²²
 contain **tə**³²²
 continuously **du**³³ **nək**⁵⁵
 conveniently **ta**³³
 cook (v.) **ḍi**²⁴, **tə**⁴⁵
 cooked **m̥u**³³
 cooked rice **na**²⁴
 cooking pot **gaŋ**³¹
 cool **cam**¹¹
 copper **lu**³²²
 copulate, have sexual intercourse
 du³²² **bhai**³³
 corner **kok**¹¹, **ci**³¹
 correct, fitting, compatible, right
 hɔ³³, **ka**⁴⁵
 cotton **phaai**³³
 cotton-padded clothes
 maau³²² **bam**³¹
 cough **ḍək**³³
 count **di**³³
 countryside, country **ḍa**²⁴ **li**⁴⁵
 courageous **mɔ**¹¹ **lin**⁴⁵ **qɔŋ**³²²
 courtyard **pjɔŋ**³²², **taŋ**³³ **pjɔŋ**³²²
 cover **gap**¹¹, **kham**⁴⁵, **pat**¹¹, **qu**³³,
 tam³²²
 cow **n̥u**³³
 cow hay, greens for cattle
 kam²⁴ **n̥u**³³
 crab **gɛ**⁴⁵ **ḍaat**¹¹
 crack **daai**³³, **ŋaŋ**⁴⁵, **ḍoŋ**⁴⁵, **tup**¹¹
 craftsman **təaŋ**³¹
 crave **ŋaai**³²²

crawl **ma**³¹ **ga**¹¹, **ma**³¹ **gaap**¹¹
 crawling creatures **ŋa**³¹
 crease **dap**³³ **maau**³²²
 cricket **dak**⁵⁵
 crime **pa**⁵⁵
 criminal **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θai**³¹
 cripple **pa**³³ **gwe**³²²
 crisp **puut**³¹
 crocodile **ḍa**³¹
 crooked **gɔ**³¹, **khəŋ**³²²
 cross (a river) **qui**⁴⁵, **geŋ**³³ **kan**³³
 crossed eye **le**⁴⁵
 crotch **ɤua**³³ **maau**³²², **taŋ**⁴⁵ **tin**⁴⁵
 crow (v.) **jaŋ**³²²
 crow (the bird) **?aak**⁵⁵, **maau**³²²
 lam³³⁽³²²⁾
 crowded **tcam**⁴⁵, **dat**⁵⁵
 cry **n̥it**¹¹, **jaŋ**³²²
 cucumber **deŋ**³²²
 cultivate **du**³²², **taau**³²²
 cup, mug **bɔ**⁴⁵
 cure **qaau**³²² **?aai**³²², **du**³²² **qaau**³²²
 curly (tail) **gwan**³²²
 currently **hi**³³ **ni**⁵⁵
 curse **n̥aan**³³
 cushion, mat **ca**³¹
 cut **ḍan**⁴⁵, **kɔ**³³, **bwaak**³³, **tɛp**¹¹,
 tɛp⁵⁵, **taat**¹¹
 cymbals **caau**³³
 dagger **khwaai**⁴⁵
 dam **θaŋ**⁴⁵
 dam up **tim**²⁴ **?ɔŋ**⁴⁵ **wa**³³
 damaged **wai**³¹
 damp **?au**³³ **tu**³¹
 dance (v.) **du**³²² **lɔŋ**³¹
 danger, dangerous, at risk **we**¹¹
 dark **lam**³²², **dam**³²², **dam**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **lom**⁴⁵
 dark red **tɛ**⁴⁵ **ḍuaam**³²²
 daughter **la**¹¹ **mai**¹¹, **laak**¹¹ **mai**¹¹
 daughter-in-law **mai**²⁴ **pi**³²²
 dawn **hem**³³ **pjaak**¹¹
 day **whan**³³

day after the day after tomorrow

whan³³**mwa**³³

day after tomorrow **whan**³³**da**³³

day before yesterday

whan³³**qa**⁰**na**³³

day off, holiday **whan**³³**ðam**⁵⁵

day time **ta**³³**laaŋ**¹¹

dead **pwan**³²²

deaf **ðaat**¹¹, **ka**³¹⁽³²²⁾**ðaat**¹¹

December **wat**⁵⁵**θa**³²²

dedicated **lin**⁴⁵**kan**³³

deep **lak**³³

deep fry **təa**³¹

deer **həŋ**³³

defeated **lam**³³

defecate **ta**⁴⁵, **ta**⁴⁵**qe**³³, **təa**⁴⁵**pək**³²²

defend, guard against **tə**²⁴**da**²⁴**qu**⁵⁵

definitely **ka**⁵⁵**di**³³**ŋa**³¹

delay **kha**⁴⁵

delayed **lat**¹¹

delicious **də**³²²**khi**⁴⁵, **kaan**³²²**khi**⁴⁵,

khi⁴⁵, **phwəŋ**³³

diligent **ku**³³

depart **lu**³¹

descend **ðəŋ**⁴⁵, **wa**²⁴**ya**³³**tə**³³

desex **təiu**⁴⁵

desexed chicken **qai**¹¹⁽³²²⁾**ma**⁴⁵

desire for **thaan**³³

detached **pok**¹¹

dew **ŋam**¹¹

diarrhoea **pa**³³**khəŋ**³³

die **wəŋ**³³

difficult **naan**³¹, **phan**³³**wan**³³,

təhə³³

dig **təhuaai**³¹, **təaau**⁴⁵

dike of a field **te**¹¹**wa**³³

dinner **na**²⁴**mu**³¹

dip (into) **jup**¹¹

dirt **mok**¹¹

dirty **ŋin**³¹, **muk**¹¹**maak**¹¹, **nuŋ**³²²,

pə³¹

disappoint **du**³²²**pjaau**³²²

discard **təaŋ**³³, **jha**¹¹

discourse particle

calling for attention **hə**³¹

expressing confirmation **tə**¹¹

expressing indicative mood **la**³³,
la³¹, **le**³¹

expressing a positive reply **ə**³¹

expressing request, persuasion, or

calling for attention **ja**¹¹

expressing strong confirmation **ho**

expressing surprise or

unexpectedness

pə³³

making a statement **ha**³³

making a statement of assertion

kə⁰**lə**⁰

used as a topic marker **ne**³³, **ni**³³

expressing affirmation or

confirmation **tə**¹¹

expressing indicative mood **le**³¹, **la**³³

calling for attention **hə**³¹

making a statement **ha**³³

linking two identical verbs **la**³¹,

ne³³, **ni**³³, **pə**³³

discover **qam**²⁴**ja**¹¹, **we**¹¹**qam**²⁴

discuss **ji**³²²**kan**³³, **tən**³²²

disloyal **du**³²²**pjaau**³²²

dismantle **taat**³³

distant land, far-away places **ðə**²⁴**ði**³³

distill **təu**⁴⁵

distribute **du**³²²**θin**³²²

ditch, channel **qha**³²², **gfiə**³²²

dive **than**⁴⁵

divide, split **du**³²²**θin**³²²

divorce **pi**⁵⁵**ðak**¹¹**kan**³³

dizzy **məŋ**³¹

do, perform **du**³²²

do business, engaged in trade

du³²²**θi**³²²**təan**³²²

do finger guessing **du**³³⁽³²²⁾

laak⁵⁵⁽¹¹⁾**qe**³²²

doctor **ji**³³**ɕwən**³³

dog **jat**³³**gwan**³³, **ma**³¹

don't **pi**⁵⁵

donkey la¹¹
 door ɲu³¹, mam³¹ɲu³¹
 door buckle; door latch waan³²²ɲu³¹,
 ɔ̌ɛɲ³¹⁽³²²⁾ɲu³¹, ɔ̌e¹¹ɲu³¹
 double, two fold θa³²²tap¹¹
 down wa²⁴tə³³
 drag out, pull out dɕaŋ⁴⁵ʔək³³⁽³¹⁾
 dragon luuŋ⁴⁵
 draw (a picture) ɔ̌ai²⁴
 dream wan³³, pa³³wan³³
 dreg pjo³³
 dress up, make up tɕaŋ³³
 dried gɕia³³
 drill, make (a hole) qut⁵⁵
 drink ɔ̌am⁴⁵
 drip tək⁵⁵daak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, jaak³³, ɔ̌ɔŋ⁴⁵,
 jɛt³¹
 drive lai³¹, ta⁴⁵, thaŋ³³, kaam⁵⁵,
 tam³³
 droop (one's head), lower one's head
 ku³³
 drop tək⁵⁵, ɔ̌ɔŋ⁴⁵, daak³³
 drought ɔ̌aŋ¹¹
 drown pwan³²²ʔɔŋ⁴⁵
 drum ɔ̌an¹¹
 drunk mi³³
 dry hu³³, ɔ̌aŋ¹¹, daak³³, paŋ³¹,
 khək³³, qaŋ³²²
 dry field lu¹¹
 dry season tɕu²⁴qaŋ³²², tɕu²⁴
 qaŋ³²²ɔ̌e⁴⁵
 duck bɕe⁴⁵, pi³³
 dumb ɲam³¹, pwaak¹¹
 dump lɔ³²², wa33huŋ⁴⁵
 dung beetle ɲa³¹mwt¹¹qɛ³³,
 buŋ³¹bwt⁵⁵
 dusk di³³dam³²²
 dust bɕju²⁴, nək⁵⁵nə⁴⁵
 dye ɲum³³
 each ka²⁴, ɲaŋ³¹
 eagle ɔ̌aŋ¹¹
 ear ɔ̌ɛɲ³²²ka³²², du³³ɲi³³
 early mjok¹¹

early rice mɔŋ³³
 earn du³³khau³³
 earring ta⁵⁵lɔŋ³²²
 earth mountains gɕɔŋ⁴⁵ʔan⁴⁵
 earthquake ʔan⁴⁵tɕaak³¹⁽³²²⁾
 earthworm ɲa³¹kan³³, naan³²²
 earwax qɛ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ka³²²
 easy ɔ̌o¹¹, ɔ̌ok¹¹, jhək¹¹
 eat ɲap¹¹, kaan³²²
 eaves jem³¹
 echo həŋ²⁴
 edge pja⁴⁵min³²²
 eel ʔaau⁴⁵pja³²²ɲa³¹
 egg ɔ̌am³²², ma⁵⁵lɔk⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 egg white ɔ̌am³²²lɔk³³
 egg yoke ɔ̌am³²²ɲaan⁴⁵
 eggplant ma⁵⁵gə³³
 egret nok¹¹qɛŋ⁴⁵
 eight mu³¹
 eighth taai³¹mu³¹
 either...or... ta⁰ɔ̌ap¹¹
 elbow ku³¹nau²⁴
 elder brother pi⁴⁵pa³³waau³³
 elder siblings pi⁴⁵
 elder sister pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹
 elderly people ɲaak³¹qa⁴⁵
 elephant tɕaŋ²⁴
 eleven wat⁵⁵tɕam⁴⁵
 embarrassed qɛŋ³²²
 embrace, hug baau³³kan³³, ʔum³³ʔu⁴⁵
 emit (odour) ʔək³¹
 emperor pa³³wəŋ³³
 empty di³²², dɔ³²², qai²⁴qa²⁴, ti³²²
 empty-handed di³²²qɛ³²², kaŋ³²²,
 taŋ¹¹ti³²²
 encircle hum³²²
 end mət¹¹, mau⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾mət¹¹
 endure ɲaai³¹
 enemy ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾tu¹¹
 engrave kau³³
 enough ʔem³³kum¹¹, khau²⁴,
 pi⁵⁵jha³²²
 enter waŋ⁴⁵wa²⁴

entire, entirely **taŋ³³**, **taŋ³³hɔ⁴⁵**,
li³¹, **pjaŋ³²²**
entrance **mam³¹** **ŋw³¹**
envy **ɕi⁴⁵** **han⁴⁵**
erect, set up **taŋ⁴⁵**
escape **man³²²**
even **taŋ²⁴**
evening **laŋ³³**, **ta³³lak³³**, **wi³³**
every **ka²⁴**
everybody **ha³³pja¹¹**, **peŋ³²²**, **taŋ³³**
hɔ⁴⁵, **də³²²nau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**, **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** **pja¹¹**
everywhere **taau⁵⁵ko³³**, **wan³²²**
waau³²²
exactly, truly **tɕiŋ³³**
excessively **jə³³**, **qui⁴⁵**
exchange **tɕin⁴⁵**
excited **mɔk³³pɔk⁵⁵**
exist **qan⁴⁵**, **?an³²²**
exit **?ɔk³¹**
expensive **peŋ²⁴**
extend, stretch **jhɪt¹¹**
extinguish **ðap³³**, **dap⁵⁵**
extra finger in one's hand
qɛ³²²wɛ³²²
extract **tok³¹**, **thaak³³**
extremely **?an³³**, **ŋa³²²pa³³θau³³**,
muut³¹, **pja¹¹pja¹¹**
eye **du³³qaai³²²**, **ma⁵⁵da³²²**
eyebrow **mu(t)¹¹ma⁵⁵da³²²**
eyelid **ðan³¹ma⁵⁵da³²²**, **mu(t)¹¹**
ma⁵⁵da³²²
face **ða²⁴daak⁵⁵qaan³²²**, **phjaan³³**
face of a plough **baan⁴⁵ɕaai³²²**
fairy **θiin³²²**
fake, false, unreal **phwa³³**, **ɕa³³**
fall **nu⁴⁵**, **wan³¹**, **tɔk⁵⁵**
family name **θin³²²**
famine **dan³¹bwaai³³**
fan **wi³¹**, **waat³³**
fang (of a dog) **ŋa²⁴**
far, distant **ði³³**
fart **ðat⁵⁵**, **ta⁴⁵ðat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾**,
pwaai³²²khan³³

fast, quick **mɔi⁴⁵**
fast, go fasting **kaan³³⁽³²²⁾** **ɕaai³²²**,
kaan³³⁽³²²⁾ **θau³²²**
fat, fatty (meat) **dan⁴⁵**
fate **miŋ³¹**
father **pa³³**
father's elder brother **qa⁴⁵**
father's elder brother's wife **qa⁴⁵**
father's elder sister's husband **qa⁴⁵**
father's generation **tɕu³¹pa³³**
father's younger sister **ko³²²**
fatten (pig, duck) by giving more food
to **θuui⁴⁵**
fear, scared **pja³²²**, **lin⁴⁵pja³²²**
feather **muut¹¹**
February **naan³²²tɕi⁴⁵**, **naan³³⁽³²²⁾**
θa³³⁽³²²⁾
feces **qɛ³³**
fed up (with) **tuŋ³²²**
feed **pun³¹**, **tɕɔŋ³²²**, **tɕu³³**
feel, have the feeling (that) **jaak¹¹**
feel concerned; show tender love
lin⁴⁵ði¹¹
feel for **pum³¹**
feel like urinating **jhu³³jat⁵⁵**
female **ja¹¹**, **pa³³**, **mai¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** **ðaai⁴⁵**
fence **hum³²²**, **hum³²²tɔk³¹**, **jan³¹**
fern (edible) **lin¹¹**
fern leaf hedge bamboo (Bambusa
multiplex var. nana) **dɔk⁵⁵**
fertile land **dan⁴⁵**, **wa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾** **?aai³³**
festival **whan³²²⁽³³⁾** **tɕiin³²²**
fetch **ðaak¹¹**
field **wa³³**, **lu¹¹wa³³**
fierce **tɕi⁵⁵**, **tu¹¹**
fifteen **wat⁵⁵ma³³**
fifth **taai³¹ma³³**
fight **kan⁵⁵**, **tha⁴⁵**, **thɔ⁴⁵**
figure **pa³³ðai⁴⁵**
file (tool) **taau³²²**
fill (with water) **khuun³³**
find out **we¹¹qam²⁴**
find a solution **du³²²mau¹¹dan³³**

fine-grained rice husks **bwa**³³
 finger **paau**⁴⁵**qe**³²²
 finger nail **rap**⁵⁵**qe**³²²
 finger tip **laak**¹¹**qeu**³²²
 finish **lan**¹¹, **jan**¹¹
 fire **pwi**³²², **ma**⁵⁵**da**³²²**te**⁴⁵
 fire arms **tea**³³**ho**³³**θau**³¹**ði**³¹
 fire range **pwi**³²²**kaai**³³
 fire-crackers **də**³³**ðan**³²²
 fireplace, stove **θau**³²²
 firewood **θu**³²²
 first **taai**³¹**cam**⁴⁵, **qon**³²²
 fish **ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²², **pja**³³**ʔon**⁴⁵
 fish basket **jha**⁴⁵, **ðai**⁴⁵
 fish bone **qho**³³**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²
 fish gills **ɲuk**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²
 fish hawk **nok**¹¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²
 fish hook **geɲ**⁴⁵**ɬun**³³
 fish mouth **mam**³¹**ʔaau**⁴⁵**pja**³²²
 fish scale **taap**³¹
 fish with a fishing rod **qaau**⁴⁵
 fishing line **θam**⁴⁵**jhe**³¹
 fishnet **jhe**³¹, **ðe**³²²
 fishy **mu**¹¹**ðap**⁵⁵
 fist **man**³³
 fit **dan**¹¹, **qu**⁴⁵**ðek**⁴⁵
 five **ɲo**³²², **ma**³³
 flame **lai**⁴⁵**pwi**³²²
 flat **bfi**⁴⁵, **tan**³³
 flat rice noodle **tuun**⁴⁵
 flat, open field **ton**³¹
 flax; linen **jaau**³³**laap**¹¹
 flea **mat**¹¹
 flee **man**³²²
 flesh **ʔaau**⁴⁵
 fleshy part of the leg **bu**³³**ku**²⁴
 flirt, flirting **dap**⁵⁵**dauwɲ**³²²
 float **ton**³²²
 flock **paan**³³
 floor timber **bfi**³³**ki**³¹
 flow **qwi**³²²
 flower **wa**³²², **ɲa**²⁴, **ɲa**²⁴**wa**³²²
 fluff (cotton) **na**³¹

flute **ɬhiau**³¹
 fly (insect) **jaan**³¹**na**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
qon⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾
 fly (v.) **bfi**⁴⁵
 flying beetle **ɲwaan**³¹
 fog **mau**¹¹**tu**⁴⁵
 fold **tap**¹¹
 follow **ðauwɲ**²⁴
 following, subsequent to **taai**³¹**ta**²⁴
 fond of **thaan**³³
 food **na**²⁴, **ðaan**³¹, **də**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kaan**³²²
 foot **kək**³³, **ni**³¹, **də**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **whi**³³
 forehead **ta**³³**ðan**³²²
 forest **qheɲ**³³**ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²
 forever **tan**²⁴**naau**³³
 forget **dap**⁵⁵, **lin**⁴⁵**lə**²⁴
 fork **ɬua**³³
 form ear **pan**¹¹**mɔɲ**³³
 foul smell **mu**¹¹**ðan**³³
 four **θi**³²², **pa**³²²
 fourth **taai**³¹**pa**³²²
 foxy **ɲai**³²²
 fragrant **phwen**³³
 free **waan**³³, **tei**²⁴**du**³²²
 fresh-water eel **pa**³³**ða**³¹
 friend **peɲ**³²² **ha**³³
 frightened **ðaan**⁴⁵
 frog **jaan**³²²
 from **ka**²⁴
 from... to... **ka**²⁴...**khau**³³
 front **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **jha**³³, **qon**³²²,
ma⁰**qon**³²²
 front tooth **jɔɲ**³²²**na**³³**ta**³²²
 frost **ɲaan**⁴⁵
 frozen, freeze **gan**¹¹
 fruit **ma**⁵⁵, **maak**³³
 frying pan **gaan**³¹**li**⁴⁵
 full **dek**³³, **he**³³**dek**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, **paat**¹¹
 funeral dress **maau**³²²**lok**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 funeral song **ka**³¹**nit**¹¹**khaau**³³
 further **po**¹¹
 gadfly **thaak**³³, **ɲa**³¹**taan**³²²
 gall bladder **ni**³²²

gamble, bet **tu**³³**kan**³³
 gang **paan**³³
 garlic **ðe**⁴⁵, **mau**¹¹**ðe**⁴⁵
 gasp (for air) **bɔ**³²²
 gather **lu**³¹, **ðum**¹¹
 gather/fetch firewood **ðak**¹¹**θu**³²²
 gecko **nən**⁴⁵**bui**³²²
 generation, time, era **tɕu**³¹
 get along (with each other) well;
 compatible **hɔ**³³**kan**³³
 get fat, put on weight **bun**³²²
 get stuck **ka**²⁴
 get through, passing **thun**⁴⁵
 get up **lok**³¹
 ghost **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**khaau**³²²
 ginger **qen**³²²
 girl **laak**¹¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹,
 pa³³**ðeu**³¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹
 give **naak**¹¹
 give birth to **tu**³³
 give way **jan**¹¹
 glass **pɔ**³³**li**³¹
 glasses, spectacles **ten**³²²
 gloomy (weather) **pa**³³**ʔap**⁵⁵
 glow worm **pu**⁴⁵**pu**³²²
 gnaw **yat**³³
 go **wa**²⁴
 go ahead, move ahead, enter **waan**⁴⁵
 go astray **li**³²²
 go back and forth **wa**²⁴**ðə**³³**wa**²⁴**ða**³¹
 go broke **phan**³³**tɕha**³³⁽³²²⁾
 go down, descend **ta**²⁴
 go fishing **na(ak)**¹¹**pja**³²²**ʔən**⁴⁵
 go on, continue **wa**²⁴**qən**³²²
 go out (of fire) **ðap**³³
 go smoothly and steadily (of
 vehicles) **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**ti**¹¹**tiŋ**³¹
 go to the market **waan**⁴⁵**tɕhu**³³
 go up and down **ta**¹¹**ta**¹¹**ðən**⁴⁵**ðən**⁴⁵
 go up, move, bubble up (of air, mist)
 bok²⁴**ŋaau**³³
 goat **mi**¹¹

go-between **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**θau**³³**laak**⁵⁵**lim**³¹
 god father **pa**³³**laau**³¹
 god mother **ja**¹¹**laau**³¹
 goitre **ɕai**³¹
 gold **tɕhaai**⁴⁵, **jən**³²²**tɕhaai**⁴⁵
 golden pheasant **nok**¹¹**kən**³²²
 good **ʔai**³²²
 good-looking **jau**³¹**ɕek**¹¹⁽³²²⁾
 goods, commodity **ho**³³
 goose **ŋaan**²⁴, **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**whən**³³
 gourd **den**³²², **maau**⁴⁵
 gourd, melon **wak**⁵⁵
 grab **jho**³³, **jak**⁵⁵
 grain, crops **də**³³⁽³²²⁾**kaan**³²², **ðaan**³¹
 grandchild **la**³³, **la**³³**li**³¹
 granddaughter **la**³³**li**³¹**pa**³³**mai**¹¹
 grandfather **tɕai**³²²
 grandma **tɕaau**³²²
 grape **phu**³¹**thaaui**³¹
 grass **tɕa**³¹, **tɕau**³¹
 grassland, lawn **tan**³³**tɕa**³¹
 grateful, gratify **baai**³¹
 grave **mɔ**³¹
 grayish white, ashen **hui**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**lɔk**³³
 great grandfather **tɕai**³²²**ta**³¹
 great grandma **tɕaau**³²²**ta**³¹
 great-grand child **la**³³**lan**³³, **la**³³**len**³²²
 greedy **ðaan**¹¹
 green **ɕɔ**⁴⁵, **tɕən**²⁴
 green amaranth **ðun**³¹**tɕe**⁴⁵
 green vegetables; mustard **da**³²²**tɕən**²⁴
 greet, greetings **ton**¹¹
 grip **jak**⁵⁵
 grind, sharpen **khui**³³
 groan, moan **kon**²⁴, **ðan**³²²
 group **hɔ**⁴⁵, **paan**³³
 grow **θət**³¹, **ma**³³, **moi**⁴⁵, **jok**¹¹**nɔ**³¹,
 ʔun³²², **tam**⁴⁵
 grow/nurture rice seedlings **lin**³¹**wa**³³
 la³³**li**³³
 guard against; keep ... away from...
 jon¹¹
 guess **θiin**³³, **ʔaam**³²²

guest **pa**³³**khaak**³³
 guilty **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θai**³¹
 gum **ɲwk**⁵⁵
 gun, cannon **tɕhun**³²²
 gun powder **qaau**³²²**tɕhun**³²²
 habit **pan**³¹**naa**³³
 hail(v.) **nɔ**³¹
 hail, hailstone **wha**⁴⁵
 hair **mwɪ**¹¹, **ðan**⁴⁵
 hairpin **pan**³²²
 hairy pumpkin **wak**⁵⁵**mu**³¹
 half **baaŋ**¹¹, **maan**³³, **ti**⁵⁵, **lɛk**³¹
 half bowl **da**³³
 half catty **puun**³²²
 hammer in **thaak**³³
 Han **pa**³³**gfiɛ**⁴⁵, **haak**³³
 hand **qɛ**³²², **ma**³³**qɛ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾
 hand spinning wheel **θa**⁴⁵ **ti**⁵⁵**ðu**¹¹
 handful **pok**³¹
 handle **ka**³²², **ðaan**³²²
 hang, suspend **jha**³³, **gaau**⁴⁵
 happy **ɲɔ**⁴⁵
 hard, solid **kaak**³³
 hardship, suffering **wan**³³
 hardworking, diligent **ku**³³
 hare **ja**¹¹**ŋa**¹¹, **mai**²⁴**ŋa**¹¹
 harvest **tɕhi**⁴⁵, **ɕau**³¹
 hastily **lo**²⁴
 hat **mau**³¹
 hatch **qham**⁴⁵
 hate **mwɪ**³²², **qam**³²²
 have **?an**³²², **qan**⁴⁵, **phan**³³
 have a fever **?aau**⁴⁵**peŋ**⁴⁵, **peŋ**⁴⁵,
phaat³¹
 have a funeral **ka**³³(**kaan**³²²) **θau**³²²
 have a meeting **khaai**³³**hui**²⁴
 hawk **ðaan**¹¹
 hay **kap**³¹**ma**³³**na**³¹
 he, she **kə**⁵⁵
 head **mau**¹¹
 head hair **mwɪ**¹¹**mau**¹¹
 head louse **ðu**³³

head scarf, head towel **bfi****ja**³²²
qɔŋ⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾
 head scurf **mau**¹¹**tə**⁵⁵**tɕaap**³¹
 headache **mau**¹¹**ði**¹¹
 headman **mau**¹¹**ŋan**³¹, **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
dok¹¹**kuŋ**³²²
 healthy, fit **gaan**³¹
 heap **puŋ**³¹
 hear **ɲi**³³, **ni**⁴⁵, **jak**¹¹
 heart **lin**⁴⁵
 heat up (food) **lu**³¹
 heaven and earth
dan⁴⁵**qɔŋ**³³**pa**³³**mwi**³²²
 heavenly dog **haan**⁴⁵
 heavy **kan**³²²
 heel **ka**¹¹**tə**³³**qhaai**⁴⁵
 heel **ka**³³⁽¹¹⁾ **ðu**³³
 help, assist **jha**²⁴
 hemp **laap**¹¹
 hen **ja**¹¹**qai**³²², **mai**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **qai**³²²,
qai³²²**mai**¹¹, **bjo**⁴⁵**ja**¹¹
 herb (a kind of), eaten as vegetable
gɛ⁴⁵**mu**³²²
 herd (cattle) **tə**²⁴, **pwaai**³²², **paan**³³
 here **ti**⁵⁵, **?eŋ**³³**ni**⁵⁵, **?an**⁵⁵⁽³²²⁾ **ni**⁵⁵,
ða²⁴**ni**⁵⁵, **pa**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵
 hesitate **jam**³³
 hiccup **tɕə**³³**?ək**⁵⁵
 hide (v.) **?u**⁴⁵
 hill **ti**³²², **gfiŋ**⁴⁵
 hire **ko**³²²
 hire (a worker) **ða**¹¹
 his, hers, belonging to him/her
kɔŋ³³**kə**⁵⁵
 history, past event **tɕu**²⁴**ja**³²²
 hit **bfi****wat**³³, **θau**³¹, **θau**³¹**kan**³¹
 hit the mark/target **teu**²⁴
 Hmong **wfi**³²²**lɔk**³³
 hoe (n.) **jaau**³²², **phaan**³³
 hoe (v.) **tɕhɔk**³³
 hold, grab, grip **jak**⁵⁵
 hold (with a pincer) **kep**⁵⁵

hold a baby (to toilet train him/her to
wee) **çi**³²²
hold firmly **wa**⁴⁵
hold in the arm **baau**³³
hold in the mouth **ʔam**³²², **ju**³¹
hold or grab with two fingers **ʕan**³³
hold something under one's armpit
kaap³¹
hold something with the front part of
one's jacket **dfɔk**⁵⁵
hole **bɔ**³²², **pa**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾ **bɔ**⁴⁵⁽³²²⁾, **m̥u**³³,
ti⁵⁵ **mu**³³, **ðu**³³, **qa**⁰ **ðu**³³
hollow inside **bɔ**³²², **khu**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **bɔ**³²²
home **qaan**³²²
home mate **ʕam**³¹ **moi**³¹
hometown **qaan**³²² **tu**³²²
honest **di**³¹ **ŋi**⁴⁵, **lin**⁴⁵ **θɔ**³¹
honey **təŋ**²⁴ **ði**³¹
honeycomb **ðaau**⁴⁵ **ði**³¹
hoof **ge**⁴⁵, **khwa**⁴⁵
hook **geŋ**⁴⁵ **gɔ**³²²
hop **dɔŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ka**⁵⁵ **jɔk**³²², **qa**⁵⁵ **dek**³¹
hope **ŋu**²⁴
horizontal **phuwŋ**³³
horizontal beam **ŋiu**³²², **qaau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
θau¹¹
horn **ku**³²²
horse **ma**³³, **ŋa**¹¹, **jat**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **le**³²²
horse feed **tɕa**³¹ **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ **ma**³³
horse saddle **ʔaan**³³ **ŋa**¹¹
host **pa**³³ **qaan**³²²
hot **pɛŋ**⁴⁵
hot chilly **ha**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹,
pwan³²² **tɕaau**³²²
Hour of Snake **tɕhe**³³
Hour of the Goat **jan**³¹
Hour of the Monkey **taai**⁴⁵
Hour of the Rabbit **khɔ**³³
Hour of the Rat **boi**¹¹
Hour of the Tiger **di**³³
house **qaan**³²²
house sparrow **nok**¹¹ **ði**³¹
household **qaan**³²² **ha**³³

how **də**¹¹ **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, **du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾,
phan³³ **nau**⁴⁵
how many/much **də**³³ **nau**⁴⁵ (33),
pja¹¹ **laau**³³
how, what to do **du**³²² **nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**³²²
howl, making noise **ðan**³²²
hug, embrace **baau**³³
human being **ha**³³
humid **ʔau**³³ **tu**³¹
hunch back **qu**⁴⁵ **ku**³²²
hundred **qan**³³
hundred million **ji**³¹
hungry **bwaai**³³
hunt **laau**⁴⁵, **du**³²² **laau**⁴⁵
hunter **ha**³³ **du**³²² **laau**⁴⁵
hunting dog **ma**³¹ **laau**⁴⁵
hurriedly **pau**³¹ **pe**³¹
hurry, hurried **ja**¹¹ **li**³³ **naan**⁴⁵
hurt, wound, injure **du**³³ **ði**¹¹
husband **waau**³³, **pa**³³ **waau**³³
husk **ðan**³¹
I, me **ku**³²²
ice **ŋaan**⁴⁵
idea **mau**¹¹ **dan**³³⁽³²²⁾
idiot **pa**³³ **ŋa**¹¹
if **ɕo**⁵⁵, **pan**³³ **nau**⁵⁵
ill **ði**¹¹, **phan**³³ **ði**¹¹
imitate **ðu**²⁴ **ʔaam**³²²
immediate future marker **tai**¹¹ **ja**¹¹
immediately, at once **tɕin**³³ **ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **lu**³¹
imprison, lock up **tɕan**³²²
in bloom **thaan**³³
in confinement after giving birth
ga⁴⁵ **naan**³²²
in front **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **jha**³³
in the middle/centre, in between
ta⁵⁵ **teŋ**²⁴
in the morning **to**²⁴ **ta**⁵⁵ **ŋa**³³
in the old days **tɕu**²⁴ **tɕu**³¹ **ŋa**³¹ **qa**⁴⁵
incense **jiŋ**³²²
inclined to one side **pjaan**³³
indigo **θu**¹¹
inexpensive **tak**¹¹

ink **mak**¹¹
insect **ja**¹¹**ka**⁵⁵**jə**³³, **kaat**¹¹, **ka**⁰**jho**³³,
naan³³ **təŋ**⁴⁵, **ŋa**³¹**mwut**¹¹
insert, slot, plant (into) **təhap**³³
inside **khu**⁴⁵, **maan**³³**khu**⁴⁵
inspect, check **tə**²⁴, **jau**³¹, **mu**³³
insufficient **əaau**²⁴
intelligent **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mau**³¹**dan**³¹
intestines **ði**³³
invite **tə**²⁴, **keŋ**⁴⁵
iron **qan**⁴⁵
iron pot/wok **gfiw**⁴⁵
iron smith **təaŋ**³¹**qan**⁴⁵
island **gfiŋ**⁴⁵, **gfiŋ**⁴⁵**ta**⁵⁵**teŋ**⁴⁵**?əŋ**⁴⁵
itchy **ni**¹¹, **dək**³³
jab **paŋ**⁴⁵, **phjə**⁴⁵
jackal dog **haan**⁴⁵
jacket **maau**³²²
Jacquard loom (of a weaver)
ku³³**qa**⁰**daak**³³
January **təiŋ**³²², **naan**³²²**təam**⁴⁵,
naan³³⁽³²²⁾ **təiŋ**³³
jar **gfiw**⁴⁵, **qəŋ**⁴⁵
jealous **ŋa**³³, **çi**⁴⁵**han**⁴⁵
job **mjaan**³¹
jog, jogging **dfiat**³³
join **əaŋ**³¹**kan**³³, **geŋ**³³**kan**³³,
dak³³**kan**³³
joints **khəŋ**³³
joist **faan**³²²
judge **təam**³³**əai**³¹, **mau**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾
du³²²**əai**³¹
judge (v.), make a court decision
du³²²**əai**³¹
July **naan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **əu**³³
jump **dəŋ**³³
junction **kuə**³³**maau**³²²
June **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lək**⁵⁵
just, just now **çuə**³³⁽¹¹⁾ **taai**³¹
keep **ba**³¹, **puwun**³¹
keep in mind, remember **ði**³³
keep off, ward off **taan**⁴⁵, **tə**³²²
keep quiet, be silent **əaw**⁴⁵

keep/leave food (for) **ba**³¹**na**²⁴
kerchiefs **bfiə**³²²
key **jə**⁴⁵**luŋ**³³
kick **thit**³³, **du**³¹⁽³²²⁾**əaŋ**³³, **bat**⁵⁵, **fat**⁵⁵
kidney **jaau**³³
kill **pwan**³²², **wəŋ**³³
king **pa**³³**wəŋ**³³
kingfisher **nok**¹¹**pja**³²²
kiss **mwut**¹¹
kitchen **pwi**³²²**kaai**³³, **qaan**³²²**əau**³²²
knead **lu**⁴⁵**leŋ**³²²
knee **mam**³¹**ku**³³
knee bone **qhə**³³**mam**³¹**ku**⁵⁵
kneel (down) **kui**³¹
knife **mwa**²⁴, **ka**³²², **khwaai**⁴⁵
knock **qaau**⁴⁵, **thaak**³³
knot **ho**³³**tat**⁵⁵, **da**¹¹**də**³²², **naŋ**³²²**tat**³³
know **əaai**⁴⁵, **lo**³³, **əu**³¹, **ə**⁴⁵**əa**³¹
kowtow **ŋə**⁵⁵**ŋaap**⁵⁵**mau**¹¹
lace **fui**³¹**jaau**³³
lack **əaau**²⁴
ladder **təaat**³³
ladle **tin**³²², **jə**⁴⁵
lake **khə**⁴⁵, **khə**⁴⁵**qəŋ**³²², **maŋ**³¹
lamb, mutton **?aau**⁴⁵ **mi**¹¹
lame **ka**⁰**də**⁵⁵, **gwe**³²²
lamp, light **taŋ**²⁴
land **?an**⁴⁵, **lu**¹¹**wa**³³
land leech **ŋa**³¹**taak**³³**gfiŋ**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾
landslide **ləak**³³
language, speech, utterance
laak³³**lim**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
large **qəŋ**³²²
large numbers, large quantity
əup¹¹**əup**¹¹
last year **məŋ**³¹**naan**³¹
latch **wha**³³
late **lai**¹¹, **lat**¹¹
late at night **lək**³³**ni**⁵⁵**dam**³²²
later **lan**³¹, **də**¹¹**lai**³³
laugh **əu**³³
lay a trap **taau**³³**du**³³**lu**³¹
lazy **pin**³²², **lam**⁴⁵**pin**³²²

- lead **tə²⁴**, **jha⁴⁵**
 lead (metal) **nəŋ³²²**
 lead (to) **təŋ²⁴**
 leaf **ðeŋ³²²**
 leaf mustard **ðuŋ³¹maan³¹**
 leak **ðə³¹**
 lean (meat) **?aai³²²**
 lean on/against **neŋ²⁴**
 leap month **naan³²²niŋ³¹**
 learn by heart **pui³³**
 leave **lu³¹**
 leave behind **ba³¹ti⁵⁵**
 leech **ŋa³¹taak³³**
 left over **lu⁴⁵**
 left-hand side **ma³³maan²⁴**
 leg **ka¹¹**
 legging **qa⁰lan⁴⁵**
 leisure, leisurely **?an³³⁽³²²⁾waan³³**
 lemon **maak³³ni³³**
 lend, lease **ku³²²**
 length span between the thumb and
 pointing finger **gaap³³**
 length span of arm spread **pjaat³³**
 leprosy **pa³³ŋu⁵⁵**
 less **laau³³**
 let **naak¹¹**
 let (someone) down **du³²²pjaau³²²**
 let go (of) **phwa⁴⁵**
 let it be, let it pass **ta³³ja¹¹**
 letter **θin³²²**
 lick **laan¹¹**
 lie (cheat) **phwa³³**
 lie down **neŋ²⁴, ŋaak³³ka³³**
laan³³thaaŋ³³
 lie prostrated **pam¹¹**
 lift (a cover) **thaaŋ³³**
 light (taste) **pjai²⁴**
 light (weight) **gfa⁴⁵**
 light up, light a fire **tip⁵⁵**
 light, lamp **tan³²²**
 like **ŋaai³²²**
 like/as before **təhəŋ⁴⁵qu³³**
 lime **du³³lək³³, hui³³**
- limit **tək³¹kan³³**
 lips **ðan³¹mam³¹**
 listen **ŋi³³**
 little finger **paau⁴⁵la³³maai³³**
 live (a long life), survive **təau³³**
 live, alive (of plants) **təŋ²⁴**
 liver **tap⁵⁵**
 loach **pa³³lin³²²**
 load **mek³³, tə³³**
 locate, located at **?an³²²**
 location **pa⁴⁵**
 lock **luŋ³³**
 locust/cricket **dak⁵⁵**
 long **ði¹¹**
 long □time **də³³**
 look after, take care of **liŋ³¹**
 look down (from above)
ku³³mau³¹jau³¹
 look for **we¹¹**
 look sideways **ku³³**
 look up **ŋaak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾mau¹¹təan⁴⁵**
 look with crossed eyes **ma⁵⁵da³¹⁽³²²⁾**
ku³³
 loom **qa⁰daak³³**
 lose **lam³³, lot³³, tək⁵⁵**
 lotus root **wan⁴⁵**
 loud, loudly **ðan³²²qəŋ³²²**
 louse egg **qai³²²nan³³⁽³²²⁾**
 love **ðaa¹¹kan³³, θan⁴⁵, dfiam⁴⁵**
 lovely **hə³³lin⁴⁵**
 lower body **khəŋ³³ta³³**
 lower leg **khəŋ³³ku⁴⁵**
 loyal **lin⁴⁵θə³¹**
 lucky, auspicious **?aai³²²**
 lump **maan³³**
 lunar ellipse **haan⁴⁵kaan³²²naan³³⁽³²²⁾**
ke⁵⁵
 Lunar New Year **təiŋ³²²qəŋ³²²**
 lunch **ŋa²⁴laan³³**
 lungs **bfiap¹¹**
 lychee, lime **wat⁵⁵**
 liquor **ka³³**
 mad **baw⁴⁵**

magpie ʔɛ⁴⁵la³³bwak³¹,
 nok¹¹jɔŋ³³mwɪ³¹
 maintain taan³²²
 maize, Indian corn ɔŋ³³⁽³¹⁾taai³²²
 make (money) we¹¹
 make (new clothing) waan³²²
 make a big noise for, stir up taau³²²
 make a court decision tɕaam³³θai³¹
 make beds for rice-seedlings
 du³²²wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾la⁵⁵⁽³³⁾li³³
 make way into (a crowd) tw³¹
 male paau⁴⁵
 man waau³³, pa³³waau³³
 mantis dak⁵⁵ŋa¹¹
 manure qɛ³³, tɕi³³
 many pja¹¹, pa³³ɕau⁴⁵
 maple ma⁵⁵ðu³³
 March naan³³⁽³²²⁾tu³²²
 marinate naau⁴⁵tau³²²
 mark, sign ɔa²⁴ði⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 market tɕhu³³, tan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾tɕhu³³
 marry ɔaak¹¹, ɔaak¹¹kan³³, θi³²²,
 tɛ³²²mai¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
 masked civet mɔŋ³¹
 master pu⁴⁵qaan³²²
 mat θa³³phaat³³, jiin³²²
 match (for lighting fire)
 haap¹¹pwi³²²
 matter ho³³
 May naan³²²ŋɔ³²²
 measure (length, weight) (v.) ɔaau³³
 measure for acts laak⁵⁵
 measure for an act tɕiŋ¹¹
 measure for grains ɔŋ³¹
 measure for letters fuŋ³³
 measure for meals pjaam⁴⁵
 measure for naps ŋan²⁴
 measures for noise and sound lim²⁴
 measure for one of the pair the³³
 measure for rice fields, land wa³¹
 measure for steps gaat¹¹
 measures for stories, passages,
 articles and the like khu³³

measures for utterances laak³³
 measures for a stack of flat objects
 taap³¹
 measure for things in strings ɔuui¹¹
 measure of weight, equal to 50 grams
 tɕaan¹¹
 meat ʔaau⁴⁵, qa⁵⁵lo³³
 medicine qaau³²²
 meet ɔap¹¹kan³³, to¹¹kan³³, tɛ³²²,
 kam⁴⁵
 melons deŋ³²²
 melt, dissolve li⁵⁵
 men pa³³ɔaai⁴⁵
 mend tɔ³³, waan³²²
 messy luun³²²
 mid-autumn naan³³⁽³²²⁾
 mu³¹wat⁵⁵ma³³
 middle ta⁵⁵ten²⁴
 middle finger paau⁴⁵ta³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ten²⁴
 midnight ti⁵⁵maan⁵⁵⁽³³⁾wi³³
 milk ʔɔŋ⁴⁵tɕu³³
 mill (n.) hu³¹
 mill (v.), grind hu³¹
 millet la³¹
 mind, idea ʔuk⁵⁵
 mind, look after tɔ²⁴
 mire ʔan⁴⁵me⁴⁵
 mirror ŋau⁴⁵
 missing tɔk⁵⁵
 mistake li³²²jan¹¹
 mix kuui¹¹, pwn²⁴, kwaau⁴⁵, jɔ³³
 mixed (with) kat⁵⁵
 moist ʔau³³tu³¹
 molar jɔŋ³²²ŋu³³
 mole maa³³, ŋaan²⁴
 moment ti⁵⁵qu⁴⁵
 money ɕen⁴⁵, ma⁵⁵lu³²²
 month naan³²²
 moon naan³³⁽³²²⁾ke⁵⁵
 more lan³¹, po¹¹, qu⁴⁵
 more than, over, exceeding θi²⁴
 morning ta⁵⁵⁽³³⁾na³³
 mortar for hulling rice tɕaak³³

mosquito **jaan**³¹
 mosquito net **qa**³³**jaan**³¹
 moss **ðan**³²²
 most, superlative degree marker
 θuui¹¹, **θuui**¹¹
 moth **mwn**³¹
 mother **ja**¹¹
 mother's brother **qa**⁴⁵, **?aan**³²²
 mother's sister's husband **qa**⁴⁵,
 ?aan³²²
 mother's generation **tcu**³¹**ja**¹¹
 mother-in-law **ja**¹¹**?aan**³²²
 motherland **qaan**³²²**tw**³²²
 motionless **θau**⁴⁵**θaam**³¹
 mouldboard **jat**³³**tciai**³²²
 mountain **gfiŋ**⁴⁵, **mau**¹¹**gfiŋ**⁴⁵,
 ðan⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **gfiŋ**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾
 mountain pass; river bay **gɔ**³¹
 mountain tortoise **haan**²⁴
 mountain valley **ka**¹¹**gfiŋ**⁴⁵, **kwa**³²²
 mouse **mam**³¹**ði**⁴⁵
 mouth **du**³³ **lim**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾, **mam**³¹,
 mam³³**ka**¹¹
 move **tham**⁴⁵, **tcak**³²², **jo**³³, **paan**³³
 mucus **dfian**³³
 mud **?an**⁴⁵**mɛ**⁴⁵
 muddle-headed, confused
 dap⁵⁵**daap**⁵⁵
 muddy **nuŋ**³²²
 murmur **kwan**³³, **lim**²⁴**θim**³¹
 mushroom **ða**³²², **yaak**³³
 mushy **mɛ**⁴⁵
 mute **lim**²⁴**pi**⁵⁵**phan**³³, **pa**³³**ŋam**³²²
 my, mine **kɔŋ**³³**ku**³²²
 myself **ku**³²²**ha**³³**qu**³³
 nail **ten**³²², **thaak**³³
 naked **ðan**³³**dɔ**³²², **ðan**³³**tcɔ**³²²
 name **ni**³¹, **thaaŋ**³³, **keŋ**⁴⁵**du**³²²
 narrow, small **thap**³³
 naughty **ðu**¹¹
 navel **naau**³²²
 near, nearby **ða**¹¹
 neck **ka**⁵⁵**jhu**³³

need **θaŋ**⁴⁵**ðak**¹¹
 needle **pɛt**³³
 negative imperative **pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²²
 neglect **lo**²⁴**du**³²²
 neighbour **cam**³¹**qek**³³
 nephew **laak**¹¹**qɔ**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²
 nest **ðau**⁴⁵
 new **maan**³¹
 new year **meŋ**³¹**maan**³¹
 next year **khau**³³**nɔŋ**³²², **meŋ**³¹**lan**³¹
 nice and cool **θwaan**³²²**θau**³²²
 niece **laak**¹¹**qɔ**⁵⁵**qaan**³²²
 night **laŋ**³³
 night **wi**³³
 nil; naught **lan**¹¹
 nine **dfia**³³
 ninth **taai**³¹**dfia**³³
 nip **mi**³¹
 nipple **mam**³¹**tcu**³³
 no **pi**⁵⁵
 no sooner ... than... **taai**³¹
 noble people **nat**⁵⁵**ha**³³
 nod **ɲup**⁵⁵**ɲaap**³¹
 noise, voice **ðan**³²²
 noisy **tcɦau**⁴⁵
 nominaliser **dɔ**³²²
 non-cutting edge of a knife **ðan**²⁴
 non-sticky rice **?i**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **pwa**³³
 noon **tcu**²⁴**na**⁴⁵**laan**³³, **tcu**²⁴**na**⁴⁵
 ni³¹
 nose **tcɦu**⁵⁵**ɲat**³³, **ða**²⁴**ðan**⁴⁵**phi**³²²,
 ɲat³³
 nostril **ðu**³³**ɲat**³³
 not **pen**³²², **pi**⁵⁵
 not allowed to **pi**⁵⁵**lɔ**³²²
 not exist **pi**⁵⁵**?an**³³⁽³²²⁾
 not yet **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²²
 noun or adjectival prefix related to body
 parts, insects, etc. **ka**⁰
 November **wat**⁵⁵**tcam**⁴⁵
 now, currently **tcin**³³**ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾, **hi**³³**ni**⁵⁵
 numb **laai**⁵⁵, **moi**³¹, **nat**⁵⁵
 nuts **maak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ma**⁵⁵**gu**³¹⁽¹¹⁾

oak **ma**⁵⁵**gu**¹¹
 obey **pa**³³**tə**²⁴**θə**³¹
 obscure **laak**³³**pi**⁵⁵**du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 obtain **du**³³
 October **naan**³²²**wat**⁵⁵
 offer **khaan**³²², **ta**⁴⁵
 offering **də**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kaan**³³
 official **θaai**³²²
 often **haai**³³
 oil **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**pja**¹¹
 old **ŋa**³¹, **qa**⁴⁵, **qu**³³
 on shore **na**³¹**wa**³³⁽²⁴⁾ **maan**³³
 one **ti**⁵⁵, **təam**⁴⁵
 only **ka**¹¹, **ŋe**³³, **tək**¹¹
 open **bjo**³³, **ha**³³, **taan**³³, **thaan**³³
 open field **ti**⁵⁵**təŋ**³¹
 open the mouth **bə**³²²
 open up (new land) **qa**³³, **thaan**³³,
təaau⁴⁵
 opening **mam**³¹
 opposite, (go) against **naan**⁴⁵
 or so, about **də**¹¹**ni**³³
 orange **maak**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **bu**¹¹
 order given to an ox to turn left
pu⁵⁵
 origin, cause **qəŋ**³²²**təaŋ**³²²
 originally, at the beginning
təu²⁴**maan**³¹
 orphan **təa**³²², **laak**¹¹**təa**³²²
 other **pəŋ**³²², **θuun**³³
 otter **naak**¹¹
 out of breath **ðəŋ**⁴⁵
 outside **maan**³³**θaan**⁴⁵
 over, more than **təi**⁵⁵
 over there **maan**³³**ʔui**³³
 owe (money) **pa**⁴⁵
 owl **jau**⁵⁵**kau**²⁴, **nok**¹¹**mau**¹¹**mwi**³¹
 ox **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ru**³³, **pə**³¹
 pack **paau**³³, **tə**³³
 pain, sore **ða**²⁴**ði**³¹⁽¹¹⁾
 paint **təhi**³¹
 pair, couple **ti**³³

palm (of the foot), sole **dhaan**⁴⁵**kək**³³
 palm (of the hand) **dau**²⁴**qə**³³⁽³²²⁾,
khaat³³
 palm leaf **ŋa**¹¹**ŋai**⁴⁵
 palm print for reading fortune
kui³²²**qə**³²²
 palm-barked rain coat **maau**¹¹⁽³²²⁾
ŋa¹¹**ŋai**⁴⁵
 pangolin **gi**³²²
 panic **pau**³¹**huan**³³
 paper **təa**³¹, **wat**³³
 paper horse **ŋa**¹¹**wat**³³
 pardon, forgive, excuse **jaan**³²²
 parents **pa**³³**ja**¹¹
 part **ti**⁵⁵, **ti**⁵⁵**hə**⁴⁵
 partisan **wha**³³
 pass or spend (time) **qui**⁴⁵
 pass, hand over **jaan**³³
 passive marker **ŋe**³¹, **təə**³¹
 path **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²², **pa**³³**ka**⁴⁵
 patient **pa**³³**ði**¹¹
 patterned **ðəŋ**³²², **pa**³³**ðəŋ**²⁴
 pay (for) **taan**³³, **man**³¹**pin**³²²
 pay back **θəŋ**⁴⁵
 pea **di**³³, **di**³³**bau**²⁴
 peaceful **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tiŋ**³¹
 peach **maak**³³**ban**³²²
 peach blossom **ŋa**²⁴**ban**³²²
 peanut **di**³³**ʔan**⁴⁵
 pebble **pwa**³²²**ðam**³³⁽³²²⁾
 peck **jaau**³³
 peel **bi**³²², **taat**¹¹
 pen (for animal) **ðuun**⁴⁵, **θaan**⁴⁵,
ɕaap³¹, **kəŋ**³¹
 pen, writing brush **kaau**⁴⁵**jhim**⁴⁵
 penalize **lum**²⁴
 penis **ða**³²²
 people **ha**³³
 pepper **gaat**³³
 perform, work as **du**³²²
 permit **jan**¹¹
 persimmon **maak**³³**tat**⁵⁵

person, human being **ha**³³, **θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾
ka¹¹, **pa**³³
 pestle **qaau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**ju**⁴⁵
 phoenix tree **ma**⁵⁵**θɔk**³¹
 pick (fruit) **tai**³³, **kep**⁵⁵, **kɔ**³³**nɔŋ**³¹,
jap⁵⁵
 pickled **tɕa**⁴⁵
 pickled vegetable **da**³²²**tɕin**⁴⁵
 pig **mam**³¹**bun**³³, **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ku**⁵⁵,
mu³¹
 pig sty **ɕaap**³¹**mu**³¹
 pigeon **nok**¹¹**ku**³²²**qaan**³²²
 piglet **laak**¹¹**mu**³¹
 pile **ðum**¹¹, **puŋ**³¹
 pillar **jhu**³³, **ðu**³³
 pillow **mau**²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ **ni**³³
 pin (thread) **taŋ**³²²
 pincer **qan**⁴⁵
 pinch **mi**³¹, **nep**³¹
 pine **mai**³³**ɕoŋ**⁴⁵
 pink **tɕe**⁴⁵**tɕam**³²²
 pit **pi**³²², **ti**⁵⁵**kum**⁴⁵, **lu**³¹
 pity, pitiful, how sad
tɕaan⁵⁵**θuwn**³³
 place **ba**³¹**ti**⁵⁵, **baaŋ**¹¹, **mai**⁴⁵,
paan⁴⁵, **ʔeŋ**³³, **ða**²⁴
 placenta **ðaau**⁴⁵**laak**¹¹, **peŋ**³²²,
la⁵⁵**mui**¹¹
 plait **θi**³²², **mai**⁴⁵**bfi**³³
 plan **ði**³³
 plane (tool) **ma**³¹
 plane (v.) **kwɪ**¹¹
 plank **bfi**³³
 plant (n.) **mai**²⁴, **tɕhap**³³
 plant (v.) **dam**³³, **tam**⁴⁵
 plant stalk **ðu**³³
 plantain **loŋ**³²²
 plate **baan**⁴⁵
 play **nai**³¹, **ɕi**³²²
 play (string instruments) **taan**³¹
 pleasant to the ear **ðaŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ʔaai**³²²
 pleat **dap**³³**maau**³²²
 plenty **pja**¹¹, **ku**⁴⁵

plough **tɕaai**³²², **taau**³²²
 plough head **θuwn**³³**tɕaai**³²²
 plough shoulder **ða**²⁴**jak**⁵⁵**tɕaai**³²²
 plump, fat, meaty **he**³³**dan**⁴⁵
 plural marker **hɔ**⁴⁵, **ku**⁴⁵
 pocket **tap**¹¹**wi**³³
 pockmarked face **na**³¹
 poet **pa**³³**θu**³¹⁽³³⁾**jaŋ**³³
 point at (v.) **jwi**³³, **jhu**³³
 poison (v.) **ga**⁴⁵**qaau**³²²
 poke **maau**³³
 pole **ðu**³³
 pomegranate **maak**³¹⁽³³⁾ **li**⁴⁵**θaan**²⁴
 pomelo **maak**³³**puk**⁵⁵
 pond **khə**⁴⁵, **maŋ**³¹
 poor **tɕha**³²²
 poor vision, blurred **ðu**⁴⁵
 populace, the masses **laak**¹¹**daaŋ**⁴⁵
 porcupine **man**³²²
 pork **ʔaau**⁴⁵**mu**³¹
 porridge **na**²⁴**tɕin**³³, **na**²⁴**mɛ**⁴⁵
 portion **ti**⁵⁵
 possessive marker **kɔŋ**³³, **də**³³, **ni**³³,
qan³²²
 post **ðu**³³, **pup**³²²**fə**⁴⁵
 pound, strike **tɕaak**³³, **toi**³²², **bfiwat**³³,
qaau⁴⁵, **tha**⁴⁵, **maan**³³
 pour out (liquid) **lɔ**³²², **din**³¹
 powerful, strong **tu**¹¹
 practice medicine, work as a doctor
du³²²**qaau**³²²
 praise **paau**³²²
 prefix for certain adverbs **də**¹¹
 prefix for certain nouns **qa**⁰
 prefix for certain pronouns **də**³³, **də**³²²
 prefix for ordinal number **taai**³¹
 prefix for ordinal numbers **ti**²⁴
 pregnant **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **laak**¹¹, **pa**¹¹**laak**¹¹
 preserve **fu**³²², **bu**³¹**tɕa**⁴⁵
 press down, suppress **kam**³¹
 pretend (to be) **tɕaaŋ**³³
 price **man**³¹
 prick **paŋ**⁴⁵

prison **tɕaŋ³¹lau⁴⁵, ja⁵⁵wa³³tɕaŋ³²²**
 promise **jin³²²**
 pronoun/noun prefix **ka¹¹**
 prophesy, predict, foretell, divine
 kum¹¹
 protruding **mɔ³¹**
 proud **tɕ³³, dap⁵⁵duwɔŋ³²²**
 provide for **taŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ tɕau³³**
 pubic hair **mwt¹¹bɕai³³**
 pull **tɕi¹¹, phw³³**
 pull, drag, lead **ɕɕiaŋ⁴⁵**
 pull up, uproot **taŋ³²²**
 pulse **nin⁴⁵pe³³**
 pumpkin **wak⁵⁵tɕe⁴⁵**
 puncture, pierce through **waŋ³²²**
 pungent **han³³, ɕɕiaŋ³³ ɲat³³**
 punish **lum²⁴**
 pupil (eye) **lak⁵⁵pat⁵⁵**
 puppet **laak¹¹ma³¹**
 purple **tɕap³²², tɕam³²²**
 pus **ɲu³³**
 push **kai¹¹, ɕiiŋ³²²**
 put **tɕ⁴⁵, ga⁴⁵**
 put on (clothes, jumpers) **lɔp³¹, li²⁴**
 put one's hands together **ʔup⁵⁵**
 put out (a fire) **dap⁵⁵**
 put something underneath another
 thing to make it steady or level
 tem³¹
 put on weight **bwɔŋ³²²**
 python **ɲa³¹luum²⁴**
 quail **ɕɕk⁵⁵ ɕwa²⁴**
 quick **mɔi⁴⁵**
 quiet **pa³³ɕuk⁵⁵, wuə²⁴, ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾**
 tiŋ³¹
 quilt **ɕɕ³¹, la³³bɕap³²²**
 quite, rather **ɕiaŋ³³taŋ³³**
 rabbit **ta³³lɔ³²²**
 raft **pe⁴⁵**
 rafter **ɕin³²²**
 rain **jin³¹, nɔ³¹**
 rain cap **lɔk⁴⁵**
 rain season **tɕw²⁴pa³³jin³¹**

rainbow **ɲa³¹ɕɕŋ³³**
 rainfall **ɕɕŋ⁴⁵**
 rainy season **tɕw²⁴jin³¹nɔ³¹**
 raise (cattle, children) **ʔam³²²**
 raise (the head) **ɲaak³³**
 raise, lift up **tɕiŋ⁴⁵**
 rake **kwa³³ma³¹, taau³²², tɕa³³,**
 ɕwaŋ⁴⁵
 ram **paau⁴⁵mi¹¹**
 ransack **phaai⁴⁵**
 rat **mam³¹ɕi⁴⁵, boi¹¹**
 raw, not ripe, uncooked **ɕap³³,**
 mu¹¹ɕap⁵⁵, tɕoŋ²⁴
 razor, shaver **khwaai⁴⁵ɕan³¹⁽³²²⁾**
 mau¹¹
 reach (a standard) **pi⁵⁵jha³²²**
 reach, arrive **ɕek³³**
 read **tok³¹, ɕə³³, jau³¹**
 rear **lan³¹**
 receive **tɕ³²²**
 reciprocal marker **kan³³, tun³¹**
 recite **pui³³**
 recognize **lo³³**
 red **tɕe⁴⁵**
 red amaranth **ɕuŋ³¹kam³²²**
 red bayberry **ma⁵⁵ɲwaŋ³³**
 red bean **gaai³³**
 refine, heat (oil) **lian³³**
 refrain from **tɕi⁵⁵, kuwɔŋ⁴⁵kam³¹**
 regret, regretful **ɕɕŋ³²²**
 reinforce **gaai³³**
 relatives **ʔɕn³³pi⁴⁵**
 release **thaŋ³³, pwaai³²²**
 relocate **paan³³**
 remain **qan⁴⁵**
 remaining **lu⁴⁵**
 replace, work relief **taap³¹**
 reply, answer **haan³³, wuwɔn³²²**
 request **kuun³³, tɕhaam⁴⁵, paai³²²θa¹¹**
 require **θaŋ⁴⁵ɕaak¹¹**
 rescue, save **tɕiu²⁴**
 resemble, be alike **tɕhɕŋ⁴⁵**
 residence **ɕa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾**

rest ka²⁴, meŋ²⁴
 retreat da³¹ðan³¹, ða³¹lan³¹, ða³¹
 ðan³¹⁽³³⁾
 return ða³¹, ða³¹nɔ³¹, ða³¹nɔŋ³¹
 reverse to²⁴ða³¹
 rib qhɔ³³ðaan¹¹, qhɔ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ tɕhaan³³
 rice ʔi³³, ðaan³¹
 rice ball ma⁵⁵bjam³²²
 rice cake ɲa²⁴bɔk³²², pa¹¹pa⁴⁵
 rice cracker ɲa²⁴ðoŋ³³⁽³²²⁾ kua³²²
 rice crust ɲa³³⁽²⁴⁾ ŋaap⁴⁵
 rice ear ɤan³²²
 rice fields wa³³
 rice grain ðoŋ³¹ðaan³¹
 rice husk ðaŋ³¹ðaan³¹
 rice noodle mi⁵⁵ɕian²⁴, pən³¹ʔi³³,
 pun³¹ɲaan³¹
 rice plant ðaan³¹, mai²⁴ðaan³¹
 rice seedlings ʔi³³, la⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ʔi³³
 rice soup ʔoŋ⁴⁵ɲa²⁴taau³²²
 rice wine ɤa³³ʔi³³
 rice-planting season
 tɕu²⁴dam³³wa³³
 rich, wealthy ʔaai³²²
 riddle song ka³¹ho³³tat³³
 ride (a horse) yai³³
 ridge purling ɕiaaŋ³²²liaaŋ³¹
 right-hand side ma³³mit¹¹
 rim (of a wheel) yaan²⁴θaan²⁴
 ring tɕɔk³³⁽³¹⁾ qɕ³²²
 rinse/clean one's mouth/teeth
 ʔoŋ³³ʔɔk⁵⁵
 ripen paak¹¹kaau⁴⁵
 rise ma³³, khu³³
 ritual master pa³³θai³³, pa³³pi⁴⁵,
 tɕi³²², wi⁵⁵qu³³pjaan³³
 river ʔoŋ⁴⁵qoŋ³²²
 river bank maan³³ʔoŋ⁴⁵
 river bed tɕ³³ʔoŋ⁴⁵
 river deer with spotty legs
 ɕaan³³tha³¹maau³³
 road, path khɔŋ³³, ma³³ka⁴⁵

roar, howl, scream keŋ⁴⁵, keŋ⁴⁵ðaat¹¹
 roast kaan³²²
 rock daan³³, ti⁵⁵po³³daan³³, pwa³²²
 rocky mountains ɡhɔŋ⁴⁵daan³³
 rod qaau³³
 roll pa³³lɔ⁴⁵, pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ leŋ³²², taau⁴⁵
 khun³³, kaau³³
 roll (down) pa³³lu¹¹, pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ lu³²²
 roll up pe³³, pan¹¹
 roof tile ŋwa¹¹
 roof top ɲi³³qaan³²², nau⁴⁵qaan³²²
 room qaan³²²
 rooster jhim⁴⁵paau⁴⁵, bjo⁴⁵paau⁴⁵,
 paau⁴⁵qai³²², qai³²²paau⁴⁵
 root ɲi³¹, tɕaan³²²
 rope, cord, string jhu²⁴
 rotten ðuŋ¹¹
 rough (not smooth) ɤaat³³
 round man⁴⁵
 roundworm ŋa³¹the⁴⁵
 rub, wipe tɕhat³³
 rubbish kan⁴⁵, pjo³³, puŋ³¹pjo³³
 ruin na(ak)¹¹wai³¹
 ruler (tool) ɕik³³
 run liiu⁵⁵
 rust nai³³
 sack paau³³
 sad ŋaai³³lin⁴⁵
 saliva ðu⁴⁵, ðu⁴⁵kak¹¹
 salt ɲu³¹
 salty ðaŋ³³
 sand pwa³²²li⁴⁵
 sand beach ɤan³³ʔoŋ⁴⁵
 sand-paper tree maak³³moi³³
 sap ŋu³³, ʔoŋ⁴⁵ma³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ti¹¹⁽³²²⁾
 sausage ði⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ phweŋ³³
 save lom²⁴
 saw khu³³
 say di³²², ɤai³²², lim²⁴, tən³²²
 scabies ɲaan³³
 scar peu³³
 scared pja³²², lin⁴⁵pja³²²
 school ðaak¹¹kwaan⁴⁵

scissors **tɔ**³³
 scold **ɲaan**³³, **thwaak**⁴⁵
 scoop **kuup**³¹, **gfaa**⁴⁵, **pok**³¹, **ɣu**⁴⁵
 scotched **phwan**⁴⁵
 scrape, peel **kwaat**¹¹
 scratch (with the claws) **gaak**³³
 scream **ðan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ðeŋ**⁴⁵
 sea **ɲe**³³
 seam **dap**³³ **maau**³²²
 seam under the armpit **qhɔ**²⁴ **maau**³²²
 search **we**¹¹, **meu**³³, **miiu**⁴⁵ **nau**⁵⁵
 season **tɕu**²⁴
 second **taai**³¹ **θa**³²²
 secret **pi**⁵⁵ **na**¹¹ **θu**³¹
 section, part **khɔŋ**³³
 sedan chair **tɕiiu**³¹
 see **tɕaŋ**⁴⁵ **qaai**³²²
 seed **bi**³²², **pi**³²²
 seem, look as if **tɕhɔŋ**⁴⁵ **nau**³³
 seize, catch **gap**¹¹
 self **la**⁵⁵ **dfaaŋ**⁴⁵, **ha**³³ **qu**³³
 sell **θi**³²²
 send, post (a letter) **tɕi**²⁴, **ta**⁴⁵
 send for **keŋ**⁴⁵
 sensible, obedient, clever **kwaai**³³
 separate **pjaak**³¹, **tɕek**³¹
 separately **ɲaŋ**³¹
 September **naan**³²² **dfia**⁴⁵⁽³¹⁾
 servant **pa**³³ **θɔ**³¹
 sesame **ɲa**³¹, **hɔ**⁵⁵ **ma**⁴⁵
 set up, put up **kaai**³²², **jo**³³
 settle down, stop **ge**³³ **gi**³³
 seven **ðu**³³
 seventh **taai**³¹ **ðu**³³
 sever **ðan**⁴⁵ **bfiun**³³
 several **tɕi**⁵⁵
 several persons/people **taŋ**²⁴
də²⁴⁽³²²⁾ **nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 shabby **pjɔŋ**⁴⁵, **gfie**⁴⁵, **gfie**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾
ðwaaŋ³³
 shadow **ɲau**⁴⁵
 shake **ɲau**³³, **ðuk**⁵⁵ **ðan**⁴⁵
 shallow **ðan**³³

shallow cup, cup **ɕaan**³³
 shameful **qeŋ**³²²
 share **fən**³³
 shark's fin **tɕi**¹¹ **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **pja**³²²
 sharp **whaaŋ**⁴⁵, **bja**⁴⁵, **khwaai**⁴⁵
 shave **ðan**¹¹
 sheaf, scabbard **ðɔk**¹¹ **khwai**⁴⁵
 she **kə**⁵⁵
 sheath **ðan**³¹ **khwai**⁴⁵
 shed in the fields **ðuŋ**¹¹
 sheep **mi**¹¹
 shell fish **ja**⁴⁵ **qaap**³¹, **ja**⁴⁵, **ga**⁴⁵
 shin **ku**²⁴, **khɔŋ**³³ **ku**⁴⁵
 shiny **ɲau**⁴⁵, **loŋ**⁴⁵
 shiver, tremble **jhaŋ**³³, **kɔŋ**⁴⁵ **jhaŋ**³³
 shocked **ðaan**⁴⁵
 shoe **qhaai**⁴⁵
 shoe pattern **hun**³²² **qhaai**⁴⁵
 shoot (of plant) **ɲat**⁵⁵
 shoot with a gun, fire a gun
θau³¹ **tɕhuŋ**³²²
 shop **qaan**³²² **θi**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ho**³³
 short **kum**³³, **ta**³³
 shoulder **ða**²⁴ **kuuut**³¹ **ho**³³,
ka⁰ **ɣɔ**⁵⁵ **ma**⁵⁵
 shoulder blade **qhɔ**³³ **daaŋ**⁵⁵
ka⁰ **ɣɔ**⁵⁵ **ma**⁵⁵
 shoulder pole **mek**³³
 shout (at) **thwaak**⁴⁵
 shovel **də**³²² **tɕɔk**³³
 show the way/around **tɕə**²⁴
 show, produce **ðaa**¹¹ **ʔɔk**³¹
 shower (rain) **jin**³¹ **mau**¹¹ **gfɔŋ**⁴⁵
 shrimp, prawn **de**¹¹, **jaai**³³
 shrine **tɕaau**³²² **tɕaai**³²²
 shrink **lut**¹¹
 shut, close **tam**³²²
 shuttle **kwaak**³¹
 shy **phjaan**³³ **boi**¹¹, **qeŋ**³²² **boi**¹¹
 siblings **pa**³³ **taai**³²²
 sick, ill, unwell **ðan**³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **θwaaŋ**³¹,
ðan³³ **pi**⁵⁵ **θɔ**³³, **ði**¹¹
 sickle **go**¹¹

side **ma**³³, **ma**⁰**θaan**⁴⁵, **θaan**⁴⁵,
baaŋ¹¹, **maaŋ**³³, **mai**⁴⁵
side road **pa**³³ **kha**²⁴ **pjaak**³³
side tooth **jɔŋ**³²² **ma**³¹
sieve **waan**³¹
sign, prediction, divination **ɕɔi**³³
silk **tɕu**³¹, **jaau**³³ **tɕu**³¹
silk worm **nɛŋ**⁴⁵ **θaa**⁴⁵
silly **ŋaak**¹¹, **pwaak**¹¹
silver **phjaau**⁴⁵
since, from (the time) **tɕap**¹¹ **ka**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾
sinew **ɲin**⁴⁵
sing **ɤai**³³, **di**³²²
sink **ɕam**³²², **lam**³³ **mɛ**⁴⁵
sisters **ʔɔn**³³ **pi**⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **mai**¹¹
sit **yai**³³
sit cross-legged **mat**⁵⁵ **ku**²⁴
sit motionless **pa**³³ **θu**⁵⁵
six **lɔk**³¹, **nam**³¹
sixth **taai**³¹ **nam**³¹
skin (v.) **taak**³³
skin, leather **ðan**³¹
skinny, thin, emaciated **khɔk**³³,
gaan³³
skirt **wha**³²²
sky **pa**³³ **mwi**³²²
slander **laai**³¹
slap **khaat**³³ **tha**⁴⁵
slash **qa**³³
slave **pa**³³ **pa**²⁴
sleep **ŋu**¹¹, **nɛŋ**²⁴
sleepy, drowsy **ɤɔk**⁵⁵
sleeve **mɛŋ**³²² **maau**³²²
slice **taat**¹¹
sling back and forth **pi**³¹ **paan**¹¹
slingshot **na**³³
slippery **ðau**⁴⁵
slobber **ðu**⁴⁵ **jwaak**³¹
slow **hɔ**³¹, **nai**²⁴ **ɲet**³¹, **niit**³¹
smack **θau**³¹
small **qeu**³³, **ʔi**⁴⁵, **laau**³³
smart **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mau**³¹ **dan**³¹
smash **toi**³²², **bfiwat**³³

smell **phi**³³, **mu**¹¹ **phi**³³
smelly **mu**¹¹
smile **ðu**³³, **num**³²² **ðu**³³, **jɔŋ**³²² **jin**³³
smoke **mwt**¹¹, **qaau**³²², **kaan**³²²
qaau³²², **qhan**³³
smoking pipe **kɔk**³¹
smooth **ŋau**⁴⁵, **lon**⁴⁵, **qet**¹¹, **ðup**¹¹,
tiŋ³¹
snail **gɔ**⁴⁵ **gfiŋ**³³⁽⁴⁵⁾
snake **ŋa**³¹
snap **dit**³³
sniff **phweŋ**³³
snore, snoring **tɕan**³³, **ŋu**¹¹ **tɕan**³³
snow **ni**³¹, **nɔ**³¹
snowfall **ðɔŋ**⁴⁵
so long as **naai**³¹ **ka**¹¹
soak **ða**¹¹, **taŋ**²⁴, **mwɔp**¹¹
soaking wet, drenched **tɕɔk**⁵⁵ **jaap**³¹
socks **maat**⁵⁵
soft **le**³²², **ʔut**⁵⁵ **le**³²², **lem**³²²
soft-shelled tortoise **wa**³¹
soil **ʔan**⁴⁵
solar ellipse **haan**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **ta**⁵⁵ **whan**³³
soldier **ha**³³ **pa**³³ **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ði**³¹
sole (of shoes) **tə**³³ **qhaai**⁴⁵
solid **kaak**³³
some **ti**⁵⁵ **qɔ**⁴⁵, **ti**⁵⁵ **hɔ**⁴⁵
sometimes **maan**⁵⁵ **tɕiŋ**¹¹, **ti**⁵⁵ **tɕaan**³²²,
baan⁵⁵ **tɕaan**³²²
somewhat **hɔ**³³ **ɕi**³³
son **la**¹¹ **waau**³³, **laak**¹¹ **waau**³³
song **ka**³¹, **kho**³³
son-in-law **pa**³³ **ju**¹¹, **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ju**¹¹
sore **ði**¹¹, **maat**³¹, **ʔu**³²²
sorghum **jaan**⁴⁵
soul **tɕiu**⁴⁵ **tɕat**¹¹, **mɔŋ**³³
soup **ʔɔŋ**⁴⁵ **θu**³¹, **da**³²² **tɕa**⁴⁵
sour **tɕa**⁴⁵, **tɕa**⁴⁵ **tɕi**³²²
source **qoŋ**³²² **tɕaan**³²²
sow (plant with seed) **ðɔŋ**⁴⁵ **pi**³²²
sow (female pig) **mu**³¹ **ja**¹¹
soya bean **di**³³
spacious **qai**²⁴

sparrow hawk **ðin**¹¹
 speak **di**³²², **tən**³²², **ʁai**³²², **lim**²⁴
 spear **lən**⁴⁵**kək**³³**ði**¹¹
 spear head **lən**⁴⁵
 speech, utterance **laak**³³**lim**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
 spend money **təai**⁴⁵
 spicy, hot **ha**⁴⁵
 spider **gau**²⁴
 spider web **ðauu**⁴⁵**gau**²⁴
 spill (out) **bun**³³**bət**³³
 spilled **mək**⁵⁵**maak**⁵⁵
 spin **pan**³²²
 spine **qhə**³³**θan**³²²
 spirit shrine **waan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **pə**²⁴
 spit **ta**⁴⁵
 splash **mək**⁵⁵**maak**⁵⁵
 spleen **maam**¹¹
 split **maan**⁴⁵, **lep**³¹
 spoke **θien**³²²
 spread **pwat**³³, **lek**¹¹, **θaan**³¹,
 təan³³
 spring **taan**³³**təiin**³²²
 spring (water) **ʔə(ŋ)**⁴⁵**jho**¹¹,
 ʔə(ŋ)⁴⁵**luŋ**³³
 Spring Festival **təiin**³²²**qəŋ**³²²
 spring onion **gɸu**³³
 sprinkle **pwat**³³
 square **ðin**³¹
 squat **jəŋ**³¹**jə**³¹
 squeeze **tu**³¹, **mi**³¹, **naap**³¹
 squirrel **jhiin**³²²
 stab **phjə**⁴⁵
 stair, staircase **bak**³³, **bak**³³**təaat**³³
 stalk **ŋəŋ**³³, **təan**³²²
 stallion **paau**⁴⁵**ŋa**¹¹
 stamp (on) **tep**³¹
 stamp one's foot **tan**³¹
 stand **jin**³²²
 star **ðəŋ**³¹
 star anise **ma**⁵⁵**pa**⁵⁵**kaak**¹¹,
 mu³¹**ku**³²²
 start a fire **tap**³¹
 startled **ðaan**⁴⁵

stay **ʔan**³²²
 stay (for the night) **çau**⁴⁵
 steal **lam**⁴⁵, **du**³²²**lam**⁴⁵
 steam **phi**³³, **təu**⁴⁵
 steamer **ŋaan**³¹
 steel **qhaan**³³
 steep **waan**⁴⁵**wi**³²²
 steep cliff, hanging cliffs
 thaat¹¹**daan**³³, **çak**³¹**daan**³³
 step (n.) **bak**³³, **gaat**¹¹
 step-father **pa**³³**lan**³¹, **pa**³³**lin**³³
 step-mother **ja**¹¹**lan**³¹, **ja**¹¹**lin**³³
 stick **nə**²⁴, **qaau**³³
 stick out **lə**⁴⁵
 stick out one's chest **tə**³³
 sticky rice **na**²⁴**naan**³¹, **ʔi**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **naan**³¹
 still **lan**³¹**haai**³³, **nan**³¹, **haai**³³,
 haai³³**haai**³³
 sting (of bees) **təit**⁵⁵
 stingy, mean **ja**¹¹**li**³³**naan**⁵⁵
 stink **mu**¹¹
 stipulate as a rule **tək**⁵⁵
 stir fry **təhaau**⁴⁵
 stomach **luŋ**³³, **ja**¹¹**luŋ**³³, **mək**³³
 stomach ache **mək**³³**ði**¹¹
 stone **pwa**³²², **pi**³²²
 stone mason **təan**³¹**pwa**³²²
 stop... from... **tə**³²²
 store **ba**³¹
 storm **jin**³¹**laam**³³**jhu**³³
 story **təu**²⁴**ja**³²², **ku**²⁴**çu**²⁴
 strabismus **ku**³³
 straight **θə**³¹
 stranger **ha**³³**pi**⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾ **θu**³¹**kan**³³
 straw **ma**⁵⁵**waan**³²²
 straw for weaving straw mats
 lap⁵⁵**paat**⁴⁵
 stream, brook **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**ðan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾
 strength **pin**³²²
 stretch **dfan**⁴⁵**ði**¹¹, **jit**¹¹
 stretch out **lə**⁴⁵
 stride, step over **gaat**¹¹
 string **ðuui**¹¹

strong ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ pin³²²
 strong and sturdy ðek⁴⁵, baŋ³¹,
 bau³¹
 stubborn, inflexible du³²²ka¹¹
 də³³⁽³²²⁾ qu³³
 student laak¹¹kwaan⁴⁵
 sturdy ʔan³³⁽³²²⁾ pin³²²
 stutter bat³¹bo³³, lim²⁴du⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 lim²⁴pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾ du⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 substitute taap³¹
 subtract, take out ðaak¹¹ʔək³¹
 suck muut¹¹
 suddenly, all of a sudden ta³³ðap¹¹
 suffering wan³³
 sufficient ʔem³³kum¹¹
 sugar tən²⁴
 sugarcane dək³³, pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ŋu³³
 summer tɕu²⁴peŋ⁴⁵
 sun ta⁵⁵whan³³
 sun dry daak³³khək³³
 sunken, cave in lam³³
 sunlight qaan³²²
 sunny qaan³²²ðe⁴⁵
 suona pa³³le³³
 supervise tɕə²⁴
 support tɕ³²², taan³²², ti⁵⁵, ðu²⁴
 suppress kam³¹
 surface ðaŋ³¹ʔaau⁴⁵
 surprised ðaan⁴⁵
 surrounding pan³³⁽³²²⁾ pe³³
 survive tɕau³³
 suspend jha³³
 swallow (v.) lam³¹, ðaan¹¹
 swallow (bird) waau⁴⁵wi⁴⁵jhe³¹
 swamp dan³³, dhan³³, dan³³da³¹,
 wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ tɕhə³³
 sword khwaai⁴⁵ðaan³³
 swear, pledge ku³³paau³²²
 sweat mwan³³
 sweep (the floor) dək⁴⁵
 sweet ŋu³³
 sweet corn worm mau⁵⁵
 sweet potato man³¹tɕe⁴⁵

swelling po¹¹
 swim ʔaap³³ʔəŋ⁴⁵, wi³¹
 swim under water than⁴⁵
 swollen poŋ⁴⁵qəŋ³²²
 table juuŋ¹¹
 taboo tɕi⁵⁵
 tadpole laak¹¹ʔe²⁴
 tail jat³³
 tailor ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ du³²²waan³²²
 take jho³³, ðaat¹¹, ðaak¹¹
 take a shower, bathe ti³¹ðan³³
 take aim jaŋ³³
 take off (clothes, hats) tin³³
 take out pa³³, phu³³ʔək¹¹⁽³¹⁾
 take the lead tɕau¹¹mau¹¹
 take turns du³²²waan⁴⁵
 talk tən³²², ɕai³²², lim²⁴
 tall, high whəŋ³³
 tame pu⁵⁵, mwi³²²
 taro pwaak¹¹
 taste tɕim²⁴
 tasteless pjai²⁴
 taw (animal hide); nitre, saltpetre
 ɔiiu³²²
 tea ɕa⁵⁵, ɕaat³³, ɕaan³²²ɕaat⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 tea oil seed maak³¹⁽³³⁾ ʔəŋ⁴⁵pjaak¹¹
 teach tɕiaau³²²
 teacher kwaan⁴⁵qəŋ³²²
 tear (apart/up), break gfi⁴⁵
 tell, inform di¹¹⁽³²²⁾ ta³¹
 tell (a story) tən³²²
 tell lies, lie, cheat di³³⁽³²²⁾ phwa³³
 temple miu³¹
 temples mik³³
 ten pwat⁵⁵, wat⁵⁵
 ten cents ðam³²²
 ten thousand faan³³, waan³³
 tender, young lin³³
 tense, thick ti¹¹, ðat⁵⁵
 tenth taai³¹wat³³
 termite muut⁵⁵
 terrace, tier ɕak⁵⁵
 terrace field wa⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ pan³³θen³¹

testicles **ma**⁵⁵**ðum**³²²**ðə**³²²
 than.... **ni**⁴⁵
 thank **baai**³¹
 thanks to, owing to, fortunately
 θak⁵⁵**θem**³¹
 that **nə**⁵⁵
 that one **də**³²²**nə**⁵⁵
 that way, like that, in that manner
 də¹¹⁽³²²⁾**nə**⁵⁵
 thatch grass **qa**³²², **təa**³¹**qa**³²²
 the following day **na**²⁴
 the more...the more **ka**¹¹**lan**³¹**ka**¹¹
 the more...the more... **haai**³³**haai**³³
 the Wolf Grandma **ja**¹¹**waai**⁴⁵,
 whin³²²
 then **lum**⁴⁵, **ba**³³**lan**³¹, **ðal**, **təau**¹¹,
 he³²²
 there **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾**nə**⁵⁵, **ðə**²⁴**nə**⁵⁵,
 pa⁴⁵**nə**⁵⁵, **ʔen**³³**nə**⁵⁵, **tə**⁵⁵
 these **də**³³**ni**⁵⁵, **ku**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵
 these **ku**⁴⁵**ni**⁵⁵
 they, them **hə**⁴⁵**kə**⁵⁵
 thick **na**³²², **me**⁴⁵
 thick (of liquid) **kak**¹¹
 thick (soup) **nuk**³³
 thick stick **mek**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ðam**³³**kan**⁵⁵
 thief **pa**³³**lam**⁴⁵
 thigh **ʔa**¹¹**paau**³²², **ʔa**¹¹**poŋ**¹¹
 thin **təhua**⁴⁵
 thin and long **ði**¹¹**ðə**³³
 thin and small; of slight build; of
 small statue **geŋ**⁴⁵
 thing, object, matter **təu**²⁴, **təa**³³
 think **ði**³³, **la**⁵⁵**cam**³²², **lum**⁵⁵**laai**³²²
 think (that), believe (that) **laai**³²²
 think about, think fondly of **dfam**⁴⁵
 third **taai**³¹**tu**³²²
 thirsty, de-hydrated **gfia**³³,
 ðoŋ³³**gfia**⁴⁵
 this **ni**⁵⁵
 this one **də**³²²**ni**⁵⁵
 this way, in this manner; like this
 du³¹⁽³²²⁾**ni**⁵⁵

this year **men**³¹**ni**⁵⁵
 thorn **ŋaan**²⁴
 those **də**³³**nə**⁵⁵, **ku**⁴⁵**nə**⁵⁵
 thought **du**³³**ði**³³
 thousand **dəŋ**⁴⁵
 thread (v.) **təi**⁴⁵
 thread, line, string **θam**⁴⁵
 threat **mə**³³
 three **tu**³²²
 thresh grains **qaau**⁴⁵**ðaan**³¹
 threshing ground **ðə**²⁴**qaau**⁴⁵**ðaan**³¹
 threshold **taŋ**³²²**ŋu**³¹, **thi**³³**ŋu**³¹
 throat **ka**³¹**loŋ**³¹, **ðoŋ**³³, **tə**⁰**ðoŋ**³³
 throw away, dump **jha**¹¹, **wa**³³**huŋ**⁴⁵
 thrush **nok**¹¹**waau**⁴⁵**wi**⁴⁵
 thumb **ja**¹¹**qe**³²²
 thunder **laap**¹¹, **mwa**³¹
 tie up **khaai**⁴⁵
 tiger **qa**³³**naau**³²²
 tight; too small to fit **dat**⁵⁵
 timber **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²
 timber flakes **təp**³¹**ðaa**¹¹
 time **təu**²⁴, **ta**³³
 tiny **nən**²⁴
 tiptoe **tem**³¹, **diin**³³
 tired **ŋaai**³³
 tired (of doing sth.) **mu**³²², **tuŋ**³²²
 tired, weary **ŋaai**³³
 to, for **ta**³³
 toad **gaŋ**³³**guŋ**⁴⁵
 tobacco **kat**³³**qaau**³²²
 tobacco leaf **ðeŋ**³²²**qaau**³²²
 today **whan**³³**ni**⁵⁵
 toe **mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **paau**⁴⁵**kək**³³, **ʔap**⁵⁵,
 ʔap⁵⁵**kək**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 together **cam**³¹, **cam**³¹**wa**²⁴, **ta**³³
 toilet **lu**³¹**qe**³³
 tomorrow **na**²⁴, **whan**³³**na**³³
 tongue **ma**³¹
 too, too much **qui**⁴⁵
 tool **təa**³³
 tooth **du**³³ **naaŋ**¹¹
 tooth **jəŋ**³²²

top **mau**⁴⁵⁽¹¹⁾ **nau**⁴⁵
 top (of a tree) **nau**⁴⁵
 touch **tʰaak**³²², **taau**³²²
 towards **ta**³³
 towel **bɸja**³²²
 town, city **ða**³²²⁽²⁴⁾ **qɔŋ**³²²
 trace (of a foot step) **ge**⁴⁵ **kɔk**³³
 trace of an animal or human foot step
ge⁴⁵
 trade, business **θi**³²² **tʰan**³²²
 transplant rice seedlings **dam**³³
wa³²²⁽³³⁾
 trap **lu**³¹, **lam**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lu**³¹
 trapped **kep**⁵⁵
 tread on **jam**³³, **tep**³¹
 treadle (of a rice huller)
jat³³ **tʰaak**³²²
 treat **qaau**³²²
 tree **mai**³³, **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²²
 tree bark **ðaŋ**³¹
 tree branch **gaai**³²²
 trick (sb.) into (doing sth.) **lɔ**³¹
 tripod **kaai**³²²
 trough **ɤn**³³
 trousers, pants **tin**⁴⁵
 true **di**³³ **ŋa**³¹
 trunk **ðu**³³
 trunk (elephant) **ŋa**²⁴
 truss **ciŋ**³²², **mek**³³
 truss post **ŋaan**³¹ **qɔŋ**³²²
 try, attempt (to) **ci**³³
 try...V-ing; tentative aspect marker
jau³¹
 tub for beating grains with in harvest
ɤn³³
 tumble (dry) **ðuk**⁵⁵ **ðan**⁴⁵
 tung-oil **ju**¹¹
 turn (back and forth) **hɔk**⁴⁵ **le**³³
 turn (into) **phan**³³
 turn (one's head) **?uut**⁵⁵
 turn back **to**²⁴ **ða**³¹, **pa**³³ **leŋ**³²²,
ŋwe³¹ **ða**³¹ **ðan**³¹⁽³³⁾

turn one year of age (of a baby)
dek³³ **mɛŋ**³¹
 turn over **phaai**⁴⁵
 turtledove **nok**¹¹ **ɤa**³²²
 twelve **wat**⁵⁵ **θa**³²²
 twenty **θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **pwat**⁵⁵
 twill, drill **jaau**³³ **ɤa**³¹ **the**³²²
 twinkle, shiny **ɤam**¹¹ **ɤɔi**³¹
 twins **laak**¹¹ **wa**³³
 twist, make cord **lan**³³
 twisted, entwisted, entangle **tʰui**¹¹
 two **tʰi**⁴⁵, **θa**³²²
 two-stringed musical instrument
?e¹¹ **?e**⁴⁵, **?u**¹¹ **?u**⁴⁵
 ugly **nai**³²²
 ulcer **maat**³¹
 umbrella **lɔk**⁴⁵
 uncle **?aau**²⁴
 uncooked **tʰoŋ**²⁴
 under **dʰiaŋ**⁴⁵
 understand **θaai**⁴⁵ **θa**³¹, **θe**⁴⁵ **θa**³¹,
laak³³, **θu**³¹
 unit of currency, dollar **ðai**⁵⁵
 unit of currency, ten cents **haau**³¹
 unit of length, *li* (= half kilometre) **li**²⁴
 unoccupied, available **qai**²⁴ **qa**²⁴,
waan³³
 untidy **luun**³²²
 untie **qi**³¹
 upland field **lu**¹¹
 upper (of shoes) **mjan**³²² **qhaai**⁴⁵
 upper body **khɔŋ**³³ **nau**⁴⁵
 upper level of a terrace house **ki**³¹
 urinate **ta**⁴⁵, **ta**⁴⁵ **jhu**³³, **taŋ**⁴⁵ **pa**⁵⁵
qwi³²²
 urine **jhu**³³
 urn, big jar **haai**⁴⁵, **hap**³³
 use **juŋ**³¹, **taau**³²²
 us **pa**³³ **du**³²²⁽³³⁾
 utterance **la**³³, **lim**²⁴
 uvular **ma**³¹ **qai**³²²
 vacant **di**³²², **dɔ**³²², **waan**³³
 vagina **bʰai**³³

valley **ḍaŋ**²⁴
 vast **qai**²⁴**qi**³¹
 vegetable **da**³²², **ḍuŋ**³¹, **ḍuŋ**³³⁽³¹⁾
 ḍi³³, **ḍuŋ**³¹**təŋ**³²²
 vegetable garden **gfaam**³³
 vegetable oil **ju**¹¹
 verb complement marker **du**³³
 very **muut**³¹, **ʔan**³³
 victory, victorious, triumph
 tə¹¹**ḍa**³¹**nəŋ**³¹
 Vietnam **khu**⁴⁵**təi**³²², **we**³¹**naan**³¹
 village **ga**¹¹, **moi**³¹
 vinegar **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**təa**⁴⁵
 visit **rau**³³, **nai**³¹
 volume **pən**⁴⁵
 vomit **taak**³³
 waist **laaŋ**³³, **qu**⁴⁵, **ʔe**³²²**qu**⁴⁵
 wake, wake up, awake **ka**³²²
 walk **whi**³²², **lu**³¹
 walk leisurely and slowly **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾
 dem³³**dem**³³
 walking stick **qaau**³³**təu**³³
 wall **wha**³³, **luuŋ**⁴⁵, **puŋ**³³**luuŋ**²⁴
 want **ḍaat**¹¹, **ḍi**³³
 wanting to go to the toilet
 immediately **jat**⁵⁵
 warm **du**³³, **lu**³¹, **du**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lu**³²²⁽³¹⁾,
 du³³⁽³²²⁾ **ḍem**³¹
 warm by the fire; dry over the fire
 paŋ³¹, **hu**³³
 warn **man**³³
 wash **θək**⁵⁵, **ti**³¹, **bap**⁵⁵
 washing basin **taau**⁴⁵
 wasp **huŋ**³³, **huŋ**³³**laaŋ**³¹
 wasteland **wa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **təa**³¹
 watch (a movie), read **jau**³¹, **təaŋ**⁴⁵
 water **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵, **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **qwi**³²²
 water (v.), irrigate **ga**⁴⁵
 water buffalo **ŋu**³³
 water channel **kha**³³
 water chestnut **ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **jiu**³³
 water leach **ŋa**³¹**taak**³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵
 water melon **deŋ**³²²**maau**⁴⁵

water trough **laaŋ**³¹
 waterfall **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**tək**⁵⁵**ʔak**⁵⁵
 watermill, water wheel **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**təeŋ**²⁴
 watery, thin (soup) **təin**³³
 wave one's hand **qə**³²²**jap**⁵⁵, **waat**³³
 way **mau**¹¹**daŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾
 we, us **du**³³, **pa**³³**du**³²²⁽³³⁾, **tu**³²²,
 hə⁴⁵**du**³³, **hə**⁴⁵**ku**³²², **hə**⁴⁵ **tu**³²²,
 ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **kəŋ**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ku**³²², **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 tu³²², **hə**⁴⁵**pja**¹¹, **θa**³²² **kən**³³ **tu**³²²
 weak **moi**³¹, **pen**³²²**pin**³²²
 wealthy **phan**³³**ʔaai**³³⁽³²²⁾
 wear (a hat, head scarf) **pa**⁴⁵
 wear (a raincoat), drape on **bfiu**³³
 wear (a watch, earrings) **jha**⁴⁵
 weary **ŋaai**³³
 weave **kham**³³, **θi**³²², **kham**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 daak⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, **ʔət**³³
 wedding song **ka**³¹**tə**³¹**mai**²⁴
 wedge **θe**³¹
 weed (rice fields) **ḍi**⁴⁵
 weed (v.) **toi**⁴⁵, **ḍaau**³¹
 weigh **jə**⁴⁵, **təaŋ**³¹
 weighing scale **təaŋ**³¹
 well **luŋ**³³
 wet **ʔau**³³ **tu**³¹, **tək**³³
 wet rice field **wa**³³**ʔəŋ**⁴⁵
 wetland, marshland **wa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **təhə**³³
 what **nau**³³, **phan**³³**nau**⁴⁵, **də**³²²**kə**⁴⁵
 whatsoever **təə**³³**kə**⁵⁵
 wheel **pə**³³**lə**³³**ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **da**³²²**ŋau**⁴⁵
 when **nau**³³, **təu**²⁴**nau**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
 whenever **təaŋ**³³**nau**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾
 where **tau**⁴⁵
 while (a little while) **qu**⁴⁵, **ta**³³**qu**⁴⁵
 whip (v.) **bfiwat**³³
 whirlpool **ʔəŋ**⁴⁵**pan**³³**pe**³³
 white **lək**³³
 whittle **ti**²⁴
 who **pa**³³**nau**³³, **də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾
 whole **taŋ**³³, **li**³¹
 wide **qai**²⁴
 widow **maai**³³, **pa**³³**maai**³³

widowed **phan**³³**maai**³³
 widower **pa**³³**maai**³³
 wife **mai**²⁴, **pa**³³**mai**¹¹, **mai**⁴⁵**bfi**³³
 wild **ni**⁴⁵
 wild animal, wild life **to**²⁴**ni**⁴⁵
 wild berry **ma**⁵⁵**tɕɔŋ**³³
 wild boar **mu**³¹**di**³³, **mu**³¹**ni**⁴⁵
 wild cat **qu**⁴⁵
 wild chestnut **ma**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ði**³³
 wild dog **ma**³¹**ni**⁴⁵
 wild duck **nok**¹¹**pi**³³
 wild grain **hau**³¹**ðu**²⁴
 wild vegetables **ðuŋ**³¹**tɕɔŋ**³²²
 willing **wen**³³
 willow **mai**³³**lu**³²²
 win **li**³¹, **tə**¹¹**ða**³¹**nɔŋ**³¹
 wind **wun**³¹
 winding **gɔ**³¹, **kwaan**³³
 window **mu**⁵⁵**ci**⁵⁵**bɔŋ**³²²
 wing **wa**³¹
 winnow (v.); husk (v.) **bfiɛk**³³
 winnowing basket **waan**³¹
 winter **dɕiaaŋ**⁴⁵**θɔŋ**³²²
 wish, expectation **θaŋ**⁴⁵**na**¹¹**phan**³³
 withdraw **ða**³¹**man**³²², **ða**³¹ **ðan**³¹⁽³³⁾
 wither **tɔk**⁵⁵
 wolf **ma**³¹**nai**⁴⁵
 woman **pa**³³**mai**¹¹, **mai**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **ðai**⁴⁵,
 pa⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **bja**³³
 womb **ðaa**⁴⁵
 wooden mallet **qaau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³¹
 wooden pestle **toŋ**³³
 wooden plank flooring **bfi**³³**ki**³¹
 woodpecker **nok**¹¹**qa**⁵⁵**dɛ**⁴⁵
 word, character, book, writings
 kwaan⁴⁵
 work (n.) **mjaan**³¹
 work (v.) **du**³²²
 world **daŋ**⁴⁵**qɔŋ**³³**pa**³³**mwi**³²²
 worried, anxious **li**⁵⁵**naan**³³,
 lin⁴⁵**huan**³³
 worry **pau**³¹**huan**³³
 worship **paai**³²²

worship, offer sacrifice **kaan**³³
 wrap (up) **ɕum**³¹
 wrinkle **dap**⁵⁵
 write **ðai**²⁴
 write characters **kwaan**⁴⁵**da**³¹**ŋwaai**⁴⁵
 writing brush **pin**³²²**mak**¹¹
 writing pen **qaau**³³**kwi**⁴⁵
 written characters, writings **θu**³³,
 tɕu³³, **θau**³³
 wrong **du**³²²**pjaau**³²², **li**³²²
 worm **daai**³¹, **ŋa**³¹**kan**³³, **ti**³¹, **dan**³³
 yam **man**³¹
 yawn **de**³²²**ɕɔk**⁵⁵
 year **mɛŋ**³¹
 year after, in two years **khau**³³**mi**³³
 year before **mɛŋ**³¹**na**³³
 yellow **ŋaan**²⁴
 yellow weasel **qet**⁵⁵
 yesterday **lɔn**³³, **whan**³³**lɔn**³³
 Yin Day Festival **whan**³³**jin**¹¹
 yoke **le**¹¹
 yonder **ʔui**³³**nə**⁵⁵, **ʔɛŋ**³³**nə**⁵⁵, **tɕə**⁵⁵
 you (plural) **hɔ**⁴⁵**tɕhu**³³, **hɔ**⁴⁵**mə**³¹
 you (sing.) **mə**³¹
 you two **θa**³²²**kɔn**³³**tɕa**³³
 young **ðeu**³¹, **ðan**³¹**ðeu**³¹
 younger brother/sister **ʔɔn**³³
 younger generation **tɕu**³¹**lan**³¹
 younger sibling **ʔɔn**³³, **pa**³³**ʔɔn**³³
 yourself **mə**³¹**ha**³³**qu**³³
 youth **pa**³³**ðeu**³¹
 Y-shaped object **ɕua**³³
 yuan, dollar **də**³²²
 Zhuang **pa**³³**phju**⁴⁵

8 *Texts*

Text 1 Song of the Four Seasons

ka³¹ **pa**³²² **tɕu**²⁴
song four time, season
Song of the Four Seasons

Prologue:

- 1 **ku**²⁴ **ka**⁵⁵ **ha**³³ **pa**³³ **ha**³³,
 I am person Paha
- 2 **ku**²⁴ **di**³²² **ka**³¹ **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **ti**⁵⁵ **ton**³²²,
 I sing song Paha one CLF
- 3 **taŋ**³³ **ho**⁴⁵ **ha**³³ **pja**¹¹ **ŋi**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾.
 everyone person together listen

Main text:

- 1 **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tɕiŋ**³²² **mo**⁴⁵ **wat**⁵⁵ **mha**³³
 January entertain fifteen
- 2 **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **pɛŋ**³²² **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tiŋ**³¹,
 February everyone peaceful
3. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **tu**³²² **pɛŋ**³²² **ðoŋ**⁴⁵ **lu**¹¹,
 March everyone go down field
- 4 **tam**⁴⁵ **də**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kaan**³²² **lin**⁴⁵ **du**³³,
 plant, grow crops full of hope
5. **naan**³²² **θi**³²² **pɛŋ**³²² **toi**⁴⁵ **wa**³²²⁽³³⁾,
 April everyone weed rice field

6. **mai**²⁴ **ḍaan**³¹ **qəŋ**³³⁽³²²⁾ **də**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ɛəŋ**³³,
CLF rice big like bamboo tube
7. **naan**³²² **ŋə**³²² **pəŋ**³²² **tam**⁴⁵ **ma**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾,
May everyone plant fruit
8. **na**²⁴ **bək**³²² **tu**³²² **ku**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ki**⁴⁵,
Rice dumpling become angle delicious
9. **phweŋ**³³ **təhəŋ**⁴⁵ **naaŋ**³¹ **təu**²⁴ **maan**³¹,
fragrance like sticky rice time, season new
10. **di**³³ **khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **jin**¹¹ **tu**³²² **mə**⁴⁵
FUTURE reach, approach The Yin Festival we happy
11. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **lək**⁵⁵ **tu**³²² **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹,
June we celebrate, eat The Yin Festival
12. **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹ **taŋ**³³ **hə**⁴⁵ **mə**⁴⁵,
celebrate The Yin Festival everyone happy
Everyone is very happy celebrating the Yin Festival
13. **la**³³ **li**²⁴ **mə**⁴⁵ **ḍup**¹¹ **ḍup**¹¹,
children happy very
14. **ʔən**³³ **pi**⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **θuun**³³ **nəŋ**³¹,
relative other people come
15. **ḍa**²⁴ **ḍi**³³ **ko**⁵⁵ **nəŋ**³¹ **khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾,
Far away place also come arrive
16. **ha**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **tu**³²² **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **mau**¹¹ **məŋ**³¹,
we acquire age
17. **naan**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ḍu**³³ **pa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **ja**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹,
July parents come
18. **ḍəŋ**⁴⁵ **nəŋ**³¹ **jau**³¹ **waan**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **pə**²⁴,
descend see small worship table
19. **tu**³²² **du**³²² **na**²⁴ **bək**³²² **kaan**³²²,
we make rice cake bake

20. **ta**⁴⁵ **naak**¹¹ **pa**³³**ja**¹¹ **tu**³²²,
present give parents us
21. **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **mu**³¹**wat**⁵⁵**ma**³³ **naan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **θuui**¹¹ **θau**³²²,
Fifteenth of August moon most bright
22. **li**⁴⁵**qɔŋ**³²² **tu**³²² **to**³³ **mɔ**⁴⁵,
young old we all happy
23. **ðaan**³¹ **qaau**⁴⁵ **nɔŋ**³¹ **qaan**³²² **ɕaan**³²² **he**³³**dɛk**³³,
grain harvest come home barn full
24. **kaan**³³ **na**²⁴ **maan**³¹ **phwɛŋ**³³ **phwaan**³³,
eat rice new delicious very
25. **li**⁴⁵**qɔŋ**³²² **to**³³ **num**³²²**θu**³³,
young old all smile
26. **naan**³²²**dfia**⁴⁵⁽³¹⁾ **ɕam**¹¹ **du**³³ **khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾,
September cool Particle reach
27. **tu**³²² **di**³³ **tɕa**³²² **maau**³³**tin**⁴⁵,
we also add clothes
28. **maau**³³**tin**⁴⁵ **li**²⁴ **du**³³ **na**³²²,
clothes wear PART thick
29. **tu**³²² **puŋ**⁵⁵ **qui**⁴⁵ **naan**³²²**wat**⁵⁵,
we can pass, survive October
30. **naan**³²²**wat**⁵⁵ **tu**³²² **du**³²² **lu**¹¹,
October we plough, open up upland field
31. **qa**³³ **lu**¹¹ **maan**³¹ **ðup**¹¹**ðup**¹¹,
open up land, field new very
32. **tu**³²² **tɕaau**⁴⁵ **ba**³¹ **mɛŋ**³¹**lan**³¹,
we dig keep next year
33. **wat**⁵⁵**tɕam**⁴⁵ **tu**³²² **θuui**⁴⁵ **ku**⁴⁵,
November we fatten pig

- 34 **pa**³³ **ku**³³ **tu**³²² **he**³³ **dan**⁴⁵,
pig we fat
- 35 **laaŋ**³³ **ba**³¹ **tu**³²² **mam**³¹ **ka**¹¹,
wait keep, reserve we mouth
- 36 **wat**⁵⁵ **θa**³²² **taai**³¹ **ta**²⁴ **nɔŋ**³¹,
December follow come
- 37 **la**³³ **li**²⁴ **taau**³²² **tɕan**³²² **maau**³³ **tin**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹,
children cry (for) buy clothes new
- 38 **tɕan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ðup**¹¹ **ðup**¹¹ **ðup**¹¹,
buy acquire plenty Descriptive
- 39 **ðaa**¹¹ **θu**³²² **ba**³¹ **θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ **qaan**³²²,
want firewood keep/reserve side kitchen
- 40 **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²² **tu**³²² **ʔan**³³⁽³²²⁾ **waan**³³,
eat January we leisure
- 41 **ŋa**³¹ **qa**⁴⁵ **ko**⁵⁵ **nɔŋ**³¹ **khau**³³,
elderly people also come arrive
- 42 **ða**²⁴ **ði**³³ **ko**⁵⁵ **ða**³¹ **nɔŋ**³¹,
far-away place also come
- 43 **ða**³¹ **nɔŋ**³¹ **tu**³²² **ɕam**³¹ **kaan**³²²,
come we together eat
- 44 **kaan**³²² **naak**¹¹ **tu**³²² **mɔ**¹¹ **mɔ**⁴⁵,
eat make us happy
- 45 **θa**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **pwat**⁵⁵ **tu**³²² **wan**³³ **ku**⁵⁵,
twenty we slaughter pig
- 46 **nu**³¹ **fu**³²² **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **naak**¹¹ **naau**⁴⁵ **tau**³²²,
salt marinade meat cause thoroughly
- 47 **ʔaau**⁴⁵ **tu**³²² **puŋ**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **mu**¹¹,
meat us then not smell

48	tɕin ³³ ni ⁵⁵	tur ³²²	kaan ³²²	tɕiɪŋ ³²²
	now	we	eat/celebrate	Spring Festival

Song of the Four Seasons

Prologue:

I am a Paha speaker
I am going to sing a Paha song.
Please listen, everyone.

Main text:

In January we celebrate the Fifteenth Day,
In February everyone is feeling leisurely and happy,
In March we all go to work in the fields,
Growing crops, we are full of hope.
In April we all weed the rice fields,
The rice plants are as big as bamboo tubes.
In May we plant fruit trees,
Rice dumplings are really delicious,
So fragrant that they smell like new sticky rice.
When the New Year is approaching, everyone is happy,
In June we celebrate the New Year,
Celebrating the New Year, everyone is happy.
Children are overjoyed,
Relatives are coming,
Guests are arriving from afar,
We advance in age.
In July our parents come,
They come and inspect the small sacrificial table.
We make fried rice cake,
And present them to our parents.
The moon is brightest on the Fifteenth of August,
Everyone, young and old, is so happy.
The barn is filled with harvested crops,
The new rice taste so nice,
And everyone is smiling.
The weather is turning cold in September,
We need to wear more clothes.
Wearing warm clothes,
We can survive October.
We open up new fields for the coming year.
Pigs are to be fattened in November,
They are getting fat,
They are kept for the Spring Festival.
December is arriving,

Children are crying for new clothes,
 Everyone is having new clothes.
 Firewood is gathered and kept by the house.
 January is leisurely.
 Elderly people are arriving.
 They arrive from far away,
 They arrive for family gatherings.
 We eat and drink to our heart's content.
 Pigs are slaughtered on the twentieth of December,
 We marinade the pork thoroughly,
 The pork then won't go off,
 We celebrate the Spring Festival.

Text 2 Love Song

	ka³¹ song	ðaa¹¹ want	kan³³ each other		
1	tən³³⁽³²²⁾ talk	də³³⁽³²²⁾ CLF	ka³¹ song	ðaa¹¹ want	kan³³ , each other
2	pa³³ðeu³¹ young people	tu³²² we	mək³³ stomach	pək⁵⁵ , excited	
3	tək⁵⁵ how	naak¹¹ allow	ku³³⁽³²²⁾ me	du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ acquire	mə³¹ , you
4	lin⁴⁵ heart	mə³¹ you	di³³ will	phan³³nau⁴⁵ , what/how	
5	mə³¹ you	di³³⁽³²²⁾ say	wen³³ be willing	pi⁵⁵ not	wen³³ ? willing
6	naai³¹ as long as	ka¹¹ PREF	mə³¹ you	wen³³ willing	ku³³⁽³²²⁾ , me
7	pi⁵⁵ not	naak¹¹ let	mə³¹ you	phan³³ become	naan³¹ , difficult
8	naai³¹ as long as	ka¹¹ PREF	θa³²²hə⁴⁵ two people	lin⁴⁵ heart	kan³³ , each other
9	du³²² do	mjaan³¹ work	θa³²² two	cam³¹ together	wa²⁴ , go

10	ða ³¹ come	qaan ³²² home	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	nɔŋ ³¹ , come
11	də ³³⁽³²²⁾ thing	khi ⁴⁵ delicious	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	kaan ³²² , eat
12	mək ⁴⁵ load	kan ³²² heavy	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	jha ⁴⁵ , carry
13	phan ³³ become	wan ³³ difficult	pi ⁵⁵ not	ɲaan ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ quarrel	kan ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ , each other
14	lu ¹¹ upland field	wa ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ rice field	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	tam ⁴⁵ , plant
15	ʔan ³²² have	laak ¹¹ children	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	liŋ ³¹ , raise
16	pa ³³ father	ja ¹¹ mother	θa ³²² two	ɕam ³¹ together	taan ³²² , support
17	ma ⁰ lu ³²² money	tu ³²² we	ɕam ³¹ together	tɕaai ⁴⁵ . spend	

Singing love songs,
 Young people are getting excited.
 How do I win your heart?
 How do you feel in your heart?
 I only love you,
 Do you want to go with me?
 If you are willing,
 I won't let you suffer from any hardships,
 If we are of one heart,
 We go to the fields together,
 We finish work together,
 We share good food and good things,
 And we share the burden together.
 We won't quarrel over differences,
 We plant our fields together,
 We raise our children together,
 We support our parents together,
 We spend money together.

Text 3 Riddle Song

ka ³¹ Song	ho ³³ tat ⁵⁵ Riddle					
1 ma ⁵⁵ ti ³²² tree	tɕə ³³ kə ⁵⁵ what	tɕau ³³ survive	ti ³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ one	dɔŋ ⁴⁵ thousand	mɛŋ ³¹ ? year	
2 ʔɔŋ ⁴⁵ water	tɕə ³³ kə ⁵⁵ what	pen ³²² lack	ʔaau ⁴⁵ pja ³²² ? fish			
3 pwi ³²² fire	tɕə ³³ kə ⁵⁵ what	pen ³²² lack	qhan ³³ ? smoke			
4 ŋa ¹¹ horse	tɕə ³³ kə ⁵⁵ what	pi ⁵⁵ not	θaai ⁴⁵ able	yai ³¹⁽³³⁾ ? ride		
5 qaan ³²² house	tɕə ³³ kə ⁵⁵ not	ʔan ³³⁽³²²⁾ live	pi ⁵⁵ not	phan ³³ ? capable		
6 ma ⁵⁵ ða ³³ banyan	tɕau ³³ live/survive	də ¹¹ nau ⁵⁵ how many	mɛŋ ³¹ ? year			
7 ma ³³ ða ³³ banyan	tɕau ³³ live/survive	du ³³ acquire	ti ⁵⁵ one	dɔŋ ⁴⁵ thousand	mɛŋ ³¹ , year	
8 ʔɔŋ ⁴⁵ water	luŋ ³³ well	pen ³²² lack	ʔaau ⁴⁵ pja ³²² , fish			
9 pwi ³²² fire	pu ⁴⁵ pu ³²² glow worm	pen ³²² lack	qhan ³³ , smoke			
10 ŋa ¹¹ horse	wat ³³ paper	pi ⁵⁵ not	θaai ⁴⁵ capable	yai ³¹⁽³³⁾ , ride		
11 qaan ³²² house	wat ³³ paper	ʔan ³³⁽³²²⁾ live	pi ⁵⁵ not	phan ³³ , become/able		
12 mai ²⁴⁽³³⁾ lu ³²² tree willow	tɕoŋ ²⁴ green	ti ⁵⁵ one	waan ³³ ten thousand	tɕu ³¹ generation		

Riddle Song

What tree can live for a thousand years?
 Where do fish not live in water?
 What kind of fire does not give off smoke?
 What kind of horses are not rideable?
 What kind of houses are not liveable?
 How many years can a banyan tree live?
 How many years can a willow tree survive?

Banyan trees can live for a thousand years
 Fish do not live in wells.
 No smoke comes out of the fire/light emitted from the glow worm
 Paper horses are not rideable
 Paper houses are not liveable
 Banyan trees can live for ten thousand years
 Willow trees can live for ten thousand years.

Text 4 Father and Son Killing a Chicken

pa³³laak¹¹

father-son

pwan³¹⁽³²²⁾

kill

qai³³⁽³²²⁾

chicken

Father and Son Killing a Chicken

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | moi³¹
village | pa³³ha³³
Paha | du³³
us | ?an³²²
have | ti⁵⁵
one | pa³³laak¹¹
father-son |
| 2. | phan³³
become | maai³³ ,
widow | qaan³²²
house | qan³²²
POSS | kə⁵⁵
he | ?an³²²
locate |
| 3. | θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾
side | moi³¹ ,
village | θaan²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾
side | qaan³²²
house | kə⁵⁵
he | ?an³³⁽³²²⁾
have |
| 4. | ti⁵⁵
one | ca⁴⁵
CLF | mai²⁴⁽³³⁾ dək⁵⁵
bamboo | ?an³²²
there be | ti⁵⁵
one | meŋ³¹
year |
| 5. | qaan³²²
celebrate | jin¹¹ ,
Yin Festival | pa³³laak¹¹
father-son | kə⁵⁵
he | ?am³²²
raise | du⁵⁵⁽³³⁾
PART |
| 6. | ti⁵⁵
one | paau⁴⁵
CLF | qai³³⁽³²²⁾ ,
chicken | pjaam⁴⁵
meal | jin¹¹
Yin | nə⁵⁵
that |
| 7. | puŋ⁵⁵
then | taŋ³³
all | pa³³laak¹¹
father-son | gap¹¹
catch | qai³³⁽³²²⁾
chicken | nəŋ³¹
come |

8. **mo**⁴⁵ happy **ŋa**³²²**pa**³³**θau**³³. very **wa**⁴⁵ take **noŋ**³¹ come **pwan**³²² kill
9. **di**³³ FUTURE **kaan**³²² eat **jin**¹¹. Yin **pa**³³ father **kə**⁵⁵ he **tɕhi**⁴⁵, cut
10. **tɕhi**⁴⁵ cut **jaŋ**¹¹ ASPECT **pɛ**³³ blood **noŋ**³¹ drop **du**³³ PART **ti**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ one
11. **da**³³ half **ti**¹¹ bowl **du**¹¹ acquire **ni**⁵⁵ this **tək**¹¹ only **laai**³²² thought
12. **pwan**³²², dead **pa**³³ father **kə**⁵⁵ he **lum**⁵⁵ then **pwaai**³²² let go, release **paau**⁴⁵ CLF
13. **qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ chicken **lum**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ then **dəŋ**³³ jump **pa**³³**θaat**¹¹, DESCRIPT **dəŋ**³³ jump **pa**³³**θaat**¹¹ DESCRIPT
14. **wa**²⁴ go **θaan**²⁴⁽⁴⁵⁾ side **qaan**³²², house **na**³¹ climb **wa**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ go **ɕa**⁴⁵ thicket
15. **mai**³³**dək**⁵⁵ bamboo **taŋ**³³ all **pa**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**laak**¹¹ father-son **lum**⁴⁵ then **ʔan**³²² locate **ni**³¹ foot
16. **mai**³³**dək**⁵⁵ bamboo **tɕaŋ**⁴⁵ watch **θau**⁴⁵**θaam**³¹ motionless **pjaam**⁴⁵ meal **nə**⁵⁵ that **lum**⁴⁵ then
17. **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ acquire **kaan**³²² eat **ka**¹¹ only **pɛ**³³ blood **θa**¹¹ the **laaŋ**³³ wait
18. **khau**³³ until **whan**³³ day **nə**⁵⁵ that **dam**³²², dark **qai**³³⁽³²²⁾ chicken **θa**³¹ come back
19. **noŋ**³¹ descend **ŋu**¹¹, sleep **laaŋ**³³ wait **khau**³³ until **whan**³³**lan**³¹ following day **pa**³³**mui**³¹⁽³²²⁾ day
20. **pjaak**¹¹, bright **pwaŋ**⁴⁵ then **θaak**¹¹ want **wa**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ come **noŋ**³¹ descend **pwan**³²². kill
21. **pjaam**⁴⁵ meal **nə**⁵⁵ that **pwaŋ**⁵⁵ The **du**³³ acquire **kaan**³²² eat **ʔaau**⁴⁵. meat

Father and Son Killing a Rooster

Once upon a time, there were a father and a son in our Paha village. The father became a widower and the child grew up without a mother. Their house was located at the side of the village, where there was a thicket of bamboo. One year, the Yin Festival arrived. The family raised a rooster, and the father and the son happily caught the rooster and prepared to kill it to eat. The father cut the neck of the rooster, and got about half a bowl of blood. Thinking that the rooster was dead, he let go his hand but then the rooster jumped up to the bamboo trees by the side of the house. The two of them, father and son, watched the rooster from under the bamboo tree, dumbfounded. For that meal, they could only have some chicken blood to eat. The rooster didn't get down from the bamboo tree until after dark, and the two of them, father and son, were not able to kill the rooster and eat its meat until the following day when day broke.

Text 5 Doing Carpentry Work

du³²² **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²²
do carpentry
Doing Carpentry Work

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. | ŋa ³¹ qa ⁴⁵ | hə ⁴⁵ du ³³ | ?an ³²² | ti ⁵⁵ | kən ³²²⁽³³⁾ | du ³¹⁽³²²⁾ |
| | Old people | we | have | one | CLF | make, build |
| 2. | qaan ³²² | phan ³³ , | du ³³⁽³²²⁾ | ma ⁵⁵ ti ³²² | qɛ ³²² bjə ⁴⁵ , | kəŋ ³³ |
| | house | become | do | carpentry | clever | PART |
| 3. | kə ⁵⁵ | haai ³³ | wa ³³⁽²⁴⁾ | du ³²² | qaan ³³⁽³²²⁾ | naak ¹¹ |
| | he | often | go | build | house | for |
| 4. | qaan ³²² | pɛŋ ³²² , | ?an ³²² | ti ⁵⁵ | mɛŋ ³¹ , | moi ³¹ |
| | house | others | have | one | year | village |
| 5. | ma ⁰ θaan ⁴⁵ | naak ¹¹ | kə ⁵⁵ | wa ³³⁽²⁴⁾ | du ³²² , | wa ²⁴ |
| | beside | let | him | go | do, build | go |
| 6. | du ³²² | qaan ³²² | naak ¹¹ | ti ⁵⁵ | qaan ³²² , | qaan ³²² |
| | do, make | house | give | one | house | house |
| 7. | ŋə ⁵⁵ | du ³²² | ni ⁵⁵ | tək ⁵⁵ , | du ³²² | naak ¹¹ |
| | that | do | this | requirement | do | give |
| 8. | wai ³¹ | ti ⁵⁵ | kat ⁵⁵ | ma ⁵⁵ ti ³²² | hɛ ³¹⁽³²²⁾ | ka ¹¹ |
| | damage | one | CLF | timber | then | self |

9. **dur**³³ got to **θəŋ**⁴⁵, compensate **ka**¹¹ self **dur**³¹⁽³³⁾ got to **we**¹¹ find **naak**¹¹ cause (to)
10. **maan**³¹, new **kə**⁵⁵ he **puŋ**⁴⁵ then **dur**³³ get **təə**²⁴ invite **də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ several
11. **kən**³²² people **wa**²⁴ go **du**³²² do **du**³²² do **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ get **naan**³²² month
12. **θi**²⁴, more **ko**⁵⁵ also **du**³²² do **phan**³³ finish **ja**¹¹, ASP **pu**⁴⁵ CLF
13. **qaan**³²² host **ko**⁵⁵ also **we**¹¹ find **dur**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ get **whan**³³ day **?aai**³²², lucky
14. **na**²⁴ tomorrow **di**³²²⁽³³⁾ FUTURE **lok**³¹ erect (post) **ja**¹¹, ASP **lan**³³ evening **nə**⁵⁵ that
15. **taŋ**²⁴⁽³³⁾ all **də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵ several **kən**³²²⁽³³⁾ people **puŋ**⁵⁵ then **cam**³¹ together **nəŋ**³¹ come down
16. **di**³¹⁽³³⁾ **na**³¹⁽³²²⁾ count **jhu**³³ pillar **di**³¹⁽³³⁾ **na**³¹⁽³²²⁾ count **wa**²⁴ go **di**³¹⁽³³⁾ **na**³¹⁽³²²⁾ count
17. **ða**³¹, come **ta**³³**ðap**¹¹ suddenly **?an**³³⁽³²²⁾ have **ti**⁵⁵ one **kat**⁵⁵ CLF **ma**⁵⁵ **ti**³²² timber **du**³²² do
18. **pi**⁵⁵ not **hə**³³, fit **puŋ**⁵⁵ then **dur**³³ have to **təə**²⁴ invite, call for **də**³²²**nau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ several
19. **kən**³²²⁽³³⁾ person **la**⁵⁵**dhaaŋ**⁴⁵ self **ji**³³⁽³²²⁾ **kan**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ discuss **du**³²²**naau**⁴⁵ how **du**³²² do **lan**³¹ later
20. **puŋ**⁵⁵ then **we**¹¹ find **də**³²² CLF **kuɬ**¹¹ plane (tool) **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² timber **nə**⁵⁵ that
21. **nəŋ**³¹, descend **di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ta**³¹ tell **pu**⁵⁵**qaan**³²² host **ma**⁵⁵**ti**³²² timber **du**³²² do **pi**⁵⁵**ja**³²² not yet
22. **ŋau**⁴⁵ □ smooth **hə**⁴⁵**du**³³ we **di**³³⁽³²²⁾ FUTURE **kuɬ**¹¹ plane (v.) **li**⁵⁵⁽³¹⁾ whole **wi**³³ night

23. **tai¹¹ja¹¹**. **di³²²ta³¹** **pu⁴⁵qaan³³** **jaŋ¹¹**, **hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵** **puŋ⁵⁵**
PART tell host finish they then
24. **wa³³⁽²⁴⁾** **ɕam³¹** **mek³³** **kat⁵⁵** **jhu³³** **du³²²**
go together carry CLF post do
25. **pi⁵⁵** **ge³²²** **nə⁵⁵** **nɔŋ³¹**, **taŋ¹¹⁽³³⁾ hɔ⁴⁵** **tap¹¹**
not good that come all make, start
26. **pwi³²²** **ti⁵⁵** **puŋ³¹**, **puŋ⁵⁵** **ʔan³²²** **θaan⁴⁵**
fire one pile then at, locate side
27. **pwi³²²** **nə⁵⁵** **du³²²waan⁴⁵** **kan³³** **kut¹¹**, **ðak¹¹**
fire that take turns each other plane want
28. **tɕep³¹ðap¹¹** **ga⁴⁵** **pwi³²²**, **haai³³** **du³²²** **haai³³**
timber flake build up fire continue do continue
29. **du³²²** **nə⁵⁵**, **du³²²** **naak¹¹** **kat⁵⁵** **ma⁵⁵ti³²²**
do that do cause CLF post
30. **pjaan³²²**, **taŋ³¹⁽³³⁾ hɔ⁴⁵** **puŋ⁵⁵** **du³³** **wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾** **ŋu¹¹**.
finish everyone then get go sleep
31. **na²⁴lan³¹** **lok³¹nɔŋ³¹** **puŋ⁵⁵** **keŋ⁴⁵** **pu⁴⁵qaan³²²** **wa¹¹⁽²⁴⁾**
following day get up then call host go
32. **di³³na³²²**, **jhu³³** **ta³³ðap¹¹** **pi⁵⁵** **khau³³**, **pu⁴⁵qaan³²²**
count post suddenly not enough host
33. **puŋ⁵⁵** **ka¹¹** **tɕaan⁴⁵** **ha³³** **wa²⁴** **we¹¹**
then self urge people go seek
34. **maan³¹** **whan³³** **nə⁵⁵** **hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵** **puŋ⁵⁵** **ðak¹¹**
new day that they about to want
35. **du³²²** **maan³¹** **tɔ¹¹**, **du³²²** **khau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** **dam³²²**
do new PART do till dark
36. **laŋ³¹** **pi⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾** **ʔaai³²²**, **phan³³** **nə⁵⁵** **hɔ⁴⁵kə⁵⁵**
still not good become that they

37. **du**³²²**ni**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **naak**¹¹ **peŋ**³²² **tɔ**¹¹, **whan**³³
so do give others PART day
38. **ʔaai**³²² **ho**⁵⁵ **lat**¹¹ **ja**¹¹. **pu**⁴⁵**qaan**³²² **jak**¹¹**li**⁵⁵**naan**⁴⁵,
lucky already late PART host angry
39. **lum**⁴⁵ **pi**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **wa**²⁴**qɔn**³²², **ho**⁴⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵
then not do continue they then
40. **ða**³¹ **qaan**³²² **taŋ**¹¹**ti**³²² **man**³¹**pin**³²² **tɕə**³³**kə**⁵⁵ **to**³³
come home empty-handed pay what all
41. **pi**⁵⁵ **duw**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾, **khau**⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ **qaan**³²² **puŋ**⁵⁵ **di**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **ta**³¹
not get arrive home then tell
42. **tɕu**³¹**lan**³¹ **du**³²² **tɕə**³³**kə**⁵⁵ **he**³²² **ði**³³ **gaai**³¹**gi**⁵⁵,
younger generation do what then think carefully;
43. **pi**⁵⁵ **lɔŋ**³²²**lo**²⁴ **du**³²², **ði**³³ **gaai**³¹**gi**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **du**³²².
do not careless do think careful then do

Once upon a time, our village had a very good carpenter, who was very skilful, and who often went to help others build their houses. One year, he went to a nearby village to help. The landlord set a rule that if a piece of timber was damaged, it had to be compensated for with a piece of new timber. The carpenter asked several men to go and help. They worked for several months and finished their job. The landlord then selected an auspicious day to set up the post. It turned out that on the day before the auspicious day, they counted the posts and found out that one of the posts was not properly done. The carpenter then called for his workmates for a meeting to discuss what to do. Then one of the workmates said that the post wasn't planed very smoothly. To make the timber smooth, they had to plane it for the whole night.

They then told the landlord about it before they took away the unfinished post to work on. They made a fire and started to plane the post, using the timber flakes to build up the fire. They kept working on the post until it became smooth before they went to bed. The following day, they asked the landlord to count the posts again, only to find that the posts were not enough. The landlord had to send for someone to find a piece of new timber. So the carpenter and his workmates had to make a new post out of it. By night, they still had not been able to get their job done. As a result, they missed the auspicious day for erecting the house. The landlord was very angry. He decided to stop the construction work and sent the carpenter and his men home without paying them. The carpenter and his workers went home, and told their younger generations that whenever they want to do anything, think carefully before they do. Don't do things without a good plan.

Text 6 Why Our Paha Village Celebrates the Yin Day Festival

- moi³¹** **pa³³ha³³** **qoŋ³²² tɕaəŋ³²²** **kaan³²²** **jin¹¹**
 village Paha origin Eat Yin (Day)
- moi³¹** **pa³³ha³³** **du³³** **phan³³nau⁵⁵** **kaan³²²** **jin¹¹** **li^{55?}**
 village Paha 1PL.EX why Eat Yin.Day Q
 - qoŋ³²² tɕaəŋ³²² tɕau¹¹ phan³³ ni⁵⁵.**
 origin just become this.
 - moi³¹ pa³³ha³³ du³³ tɕu²⁴ nɔ⁵⁵ ʔan³²² tau⁵⁵ pi⁵⁵ θaai⁵⁵θa³²²**
 village Paha 1PL.EX time that EXIST where not know
 - hɔ⁴⁵ du³³ pa³³ha³³ ʔan³²² θa³²² hɔ⁴⁵, ti³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ hɔ⁴⁵ kaan³²²**
 group 1PL.EX Paha have two group one group eat
 - de¹¹ tɕe⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾, ti³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ hɔ⁴⁵ kaan³²² jaat¹¹, hɔ⁴⁵ kaan³²²**
 shrimp red one group eat black.shrimp group eat
 - jaat¹¹ ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ɔi³³⁽²⁴⁾ mu⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ hɔ⁴⁵ kə⁵⁵ tɕau¹¹ ɔi³³⁽²⁴⁾ mu⁴⁵⁽³³⁾**
 black.shrimp this cook done group 3PL just cook cooked
 - khaaŋ³³ tɕiŋ³²², khaaŋ³³ tɕiŋ³²² jaŋ¹¹**
 offer.(place.on.altar) New.Year, offer.(place.on.altar) New.Year finish
 - hɔ⁴⁵ kə⁵⁵ khaaŋ³³ tɕiŋ³²² jaŋ¹¹ hɔ⁴⁵ kə⁵⁵ tɕau¹¹**
 group 3PL offer New.Year stop group 3PL just
 - wa²⁴ jha³²² ja¹¹. haai³³ wa²⁴ khau³³ tau⁵⁵ɕu³¹ ja¹¹,**
 go first CSM still go reach Where CSM
 - khau³³ ti⁵⁵ kwa³²² ɔaŋ²⁴ puŋ⁵⁵ tat³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ loŋ¹¹**
 reach one CL valley then cut wild.plantain
 - du³²² du³³ ɔa²⁴ɔi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ ba³¹ naak¹¹ hɔ⁴⁵ lan³¹,**
 make obtain sign keep give Group behind,
 - naak¹¹ hɔ⁴⁵ ʔan³²² lan³¹ ɔi³³ ɔo¹¹,**
 give group stay behind remember Easy
 - hɔ⁴⁵ du³³ pa³³ha³³ ni³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ka⁴⁵ hɔ⁴⁵ kaan³²² de¹¹ tɕe⁴⁵,**
 group 1PL.EX Paha this be group eat shrimp red
 - haai³³ ɔi²⁴ haai³³ tɕe⁴⁵, laai³²² pi⁵⁵ mu³³, hɔ⁴⁵ du³³**
 the.more cook the.more red thought not cooked group 1PL.EX

15. **lum**⁴⁵ **haai**³³ **ði**³³⁽²⁴⁾ **haai**³³ **ði**³³⁽²⁴⁾, **lum**⁴⁵ **lat**¹¹
then still cook still cook then Late
16. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **kaan**³²² **jaat**¹¹ **nə**⁵⁵,
group eat black.shrimp that
17. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **nə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵ **haai**³³ **wa**²⁴ **jha**³²².
group that then still go first
18. **θi**³³ **kwa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ðan**²⁴ **tat**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **lon**¹¹, **hɔ**⁴⁵ **lon**¹¹
along CL valley cut wild.plantain group wild.plantain
19. **nə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵ **θət**⁵⁵ **whəŋ**³³ **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **lum**⁴⁵ **we**¹¹ **pi**⁵⁵
that then grow tall group 1pl.ex then find not
20. **qam**²⁴ **lum**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **ʔan**³²² **kwa**³¹⁽³²²⁾ **ðan**²⁴ **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²².
able then have.to stay CL valley celebrate New.Year.
21. **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²² **ni**⁵⁵, **tɕu**²⁴ **nə**⁵⁵ **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **tɕu**²⁴ **nau**⁵⁵
celebrate New.Year TOPIC time that be time what
22. **pi**⁵⁵ **θaai**⁴⁵ **θa**³¹. **ði**³³ **du**³³ **ka**¹¹⁽⁴⁵⁾ **whan**³³ **nə**⁵⁵
not know. remember able be day that
23. **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **whan**³³ **jin**¹¹. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **pun**⁵⁵ **du**³³ **ʔan**³²²
be day Yin. group 1PL.EX just have.to stay
24. **kwa**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ðan**²⁴ **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²². **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²² **ni**⁵⁵,
CL valley celebrate New.Year. celebrate New.Year TOPIC
25. **tɕə**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **ko**⁵⁵ **pen**³²², **pun**⁵⁵ **tat**⁵⁵ **lon**¹¹ **ðak**¹¹
what all not.have then chop wild.plantain want
26. **ðeŋ**³²² **qəŋ**³²² **du**³³ **juuŋ**¹¹, **ðak**¹¹ **ðeŋ**³²² **qeu**³³ **du**³³⁽³²²⁾
leaf big make table want leaf small make
27. **bɔ**⁴⁵ **te**¹¹ **ɤa**³³ **khaaŋ**³³ **aau**³¹ **tɕaai**³¹, **ja**⁴⁵ **ja**¹¹ **pwi**³³
cup hold wine lay.out altar take firewood.end
28. **du**³²² **jiŋ**³³. **tɕap**¹¹ **ka**⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ **də**¹¹⁽³²²⁾ **nə**⁵⁵ **nəŋ**³¹,
make incense. from way that down
29. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **pun**⁵⁵ **ði**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **whan**¹¹⁽³³⁾ **nə**⁵⁵
group 1pl.ex then remember able day that

30. **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **whan**³³ **jin**¹¹, **jaau**³¹ **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **naan**³²² **lɔk**⁵⁵,
be day Yin also be month six
31. **hɔ**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **du**³³ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **ka**²⁴ **meŋ**³¹ **khau**³³ **naan**³²² **lɔk**⁵⁵
group 1PL.EX then every year reach month six
312. **puŋ**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **tɕiŋ**³²².
then celebrate New.Year
33. **tɕiŋ**³²² **nə**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **ði**³³ **du**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **θui**¹¹ **ka**⁴⁵ **mɔ**⁴⁵.
New.Year that then remember able most be happy
32. **du**³³ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **haai**³³ **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹ **taŋ**³³ **naau**³³.
1PL.EX then still celebrate Yin forever
33. **tɕiŋ**³²² **qɔŋ**³²² **peŋ**³²² **laŋ**³¹ **pi**⁴⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾ **tɕhɔŋ**⁴⁵ **tɕiŋ**³²²
New.Year big other still not like New.Year
34. **jin**¹¹ **du**³³ **nə**⁵⁵ **kaan**³²² **jin**¹¹ **nɛ**³³,
Yin 1PL.EX that celebrate Yin TOPIC
35. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **ko**⁵⁵ **tɕan**³²² **maau**³²² **tin**⁴⁵ **maan**³¹,
group 1PL.EX all buy clothes trousers new
36. **pwan**³²² **pa**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **ku**⁵⁵ **keŋ**⁴⁵ **ʔɔn**³³ **pi**⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **khaak**³³ **ða**²⁴
slaughter pig call relative person guest place
37. **ði**³³ **nɔŋ**³¹ **ɕam**³¹ **kaan**³²² **ɕam**³¹ **kaan**³²² **ɕam**³¹ **mɔ**⁴⁵.
far come together eat together celebrate together happy
38. **whan**³³ **nə**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **ka**⁵⁵⁽⁴⁵⁾ **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **ni**⁵⁵ **tɕiŋ**³²² **qɔŋ**³²².
day that then be Paha this New.Year big
39. **hɔ**⁴⁵ **pa**³³ **ha**³³ **kaan**³²² **de**¹¹ **lam**³³⁽³²²⁾ **ni**⁵⁵ **peŋ**³²² **di**³³⁽³²²⁾
group Paha eat shrimp black this other say
40. **man**³³ **wa**²⁴ **khau**³³ **we**³¹ **naan**³¹, **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **ko**⁵⁵ **pi**⁵⁵
flee go reach Vietnam group 1PL.EX all not
41. **θaai**⁴⁵ **θa**³¹ **tɕin**¹¹ **ni**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **ja**¹¹.
know now CSM
42. **lu**⁴⁵ **ka**¹¹ **hɔ**⁴⁵ **du**³³ **ʔan**³²² **lan**³¹ **tɔk**¹¹,
remain alone group 1PL.EX stay behind RESULT

43. **pa³³ha³³** **du³³** **ka⁴⁵** **θui¹¹** **laau⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** **ja¹¹**.
Paha 1PL.EX be most less CSM
44. **hɔ⁴⁵** **du³³** **to⁵⁵** **lim²⁴** **pi⁵⁵** **tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵** **hɔ⁴⁵** **θaan³¹⁽²⁴⁾**,
group 1PL.EX all speak not like group nearby
45. **du³²²** **tɕə³³ kə⁵⁵**, **to³³** **pi⁵⁵** **tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵** **pɛŋ³²²** **ha⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** **pwan³³⁽³²²⁾**
do what all not like others person die
46. **du³³** **khaak⁴⁵⁽³³⁾** **pi⁵⁵** **li²⁴** **maau³²²** **lɔk⁵⁵⁽³³⁾**, **li²⁴** **ka¹¹**
make(be) guest not wear clothes white wear only
47. **maau³¹⁽³²²⁾** **lam³³⁽³²²⁾**, **pi⁵⁵** **tɕhɔŋ⁴⁵** **pa³³** **phju⁴⁵** **li²⁴** **maau³¹⁽³²²⁾**
clothes black, not like person Zhuang wear clothes
48. **lɔk³³** **maau³¹⁽³²²⁾** **lɔk³³** **hɔ⁴⁵** **du³³** **pa³³ha³³** **ni⁵⁵**
white clothes white group 1PL.EX Paha this
49. **qoŋ³²²tɕaŋ³²²** **tɕau¹¹** **phan³³** **ni⁵⁵**.
origin just become this

Why does our Paha village celebrate the Yin Day Festival? The reason is like this. We have no idea where our ancestors used to live. Legend has it that there were two groups of Paha. On their migration journey, one group ate red shrimp, while the other group ate black shrimp. Those who ate black shrimp offered sacrifice to the ancestors with cooked shrimp after they had cooked the shrimp. Having performed their rituals, they set off on their journey. Having arrived at a valley, they chopped down wild plantain trees as road signs, so that those who followed from behind could easily find their way, and follow their route. Our ancestors were those who ate red shrimp. They spent a lot of time cooking the shrimp, believing that the shrimp were not yet cooked, because the longer the shrimp were cooked, the redder they became. As a result, our ancestors were unable to catch up with the group who ate black shrimp and who continued to travel in front.

The front group travelled on along a valley, chopping down wild plantain trees as road signs as they went. But the wild plantain trees grew very fast in a very short time. So our group was thus unable to see the signs. Failing to catch up with the group who left earlier, our group had to celebrate New Year's Day in the valley.

The group didn't actually know what day it was when they celebrated the New Year. Later they remembered it was the Yin Day. The group had nothing to celebrate the festival in the valley. So they simply chopped down wild plantain trees, making a table out of big plantain leaves and using the smaller leaves as wine cups to make offerings to the ancestors. They also used firewood ends as incense.

From then on, we all knew which day was the Yin Day. We all know it falls in June (sixth month of the lunar calendar). So, we celebrate our New Year in June every year. We enjoy our New Year in June. We've been celebrating the Yin Day Festival in June for years. For us, the June Festival is even more lively than the Spring Festival. When it comes to celebrating the June New Year Festival, we buy new clothes, we slaughter pigs,

and we invite friends and relatives from afar to come and join us in the celebration. Indeed the New Year's Day Festival for us Paha people is none other than the Yin Day.

The group that ate black shrimp are said to have traveled to Vietnam, but we don't know whether that is true. We who were left behind have only a small population. We speak a different language from that of the nearby Zhuang people. Our customs are also different. For example, unlike other speech communities who wear white clothes in a funeral, we wear only black clothes on that occasion, which is quite unlike the Zhuang, who wear white clothes in situations of that kind. This is how we Paha came about.

Text 7 The Jealous Sister

	ti³³ɔn³³ Pair	pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹ sister	ɕi⁴⁵han⁴⁵ jealous	kan³³ each other	
1.	tɕu²⁴ Before	tɕu³¹ŋa³¹ old time	qa⁴⁵ho⁵⁵ group	du³³, we,	
2.	an³³ have	ti³³ɔn³³ pair	pi⁴⁵pa³³mai¹¹, sister,		
3.	ɕiaaŋ³³taaŋ³³ quite	ðek⁴⁵, attractive,	ðek³³pi³³ attractive	ka⁵⁵ŋaŋ³¹ very.	
4.	lan³¹ later	θi³²² marry	kɔn³³ CLF	pa⁵⁵taai³²², big sister,	
5.	wa¹¹ go	ti⁵⁵ one	qaan³²² Family.	phan³³ʔaai³³ wealthy	pi³³ka⁵⁵ŋaŋ³¹. very much
6.	lan³¹ Later	ni³³, PART	kə⁵⁵ she	ko³³ also	wa⁴⁵⁽²⁴⁾ go khau⁴⁵ reach
7.	qaan³²² family	waau⁴⁵ husband	kə⁵⁵, her,		
8.	lan³¹ later	ʔaai³²² good	ho³³ɕi³³ some	ni⁵⁵ this	tɔ¹¹, PART
9.	kə⁵⁵ she	kɔ⁵⁵ then	ðaa¹¹ again	pi⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ not	ŋaai³²², love,
10.	lan³¹ later	kə⁵⁵ she	ðaa¹¹ again	ða³¹ return	man³²², flee,

11. **wa**²⁴ go **qaan**³²² family **peŋ**³²² other. **jak**¹¹ hear **peŋ**³²² others **tən**³²², say,
12. **laŋ**³¹ still **phan**³³ become **?aai**³²² good **niu**²⁴, live ,
13. **ka**⁰**laai**⁴⁵ in fact **qaan**³²² house **peŋ**³²² , other , **ɕui**³³ lend **tɕa**³³**ho**³³ things **qaan**³²² family
14. **peŋ**³²² others **wa**²⁴ come **ba**³¹ put **qaan**³²², house,
15. **naak**¹¹ give **ɕu**⁴⁵ many **pjaan**³³**θau**³³. very much.
16. **kə**⁵⁵ she **lum**⁵⁵**laai**³²² thought **qaan**³²² family **peŋ**³²² others **phan**³³ become **?aai**³²² good
17. **pi**⁵⁵**ka**⁵⁵**naŋ**³¹. very.
18. **lan**³¹ actually **kən**³²² CLF **waau**⁵⁵ husband **qəŋ**³²² PART **kə**⁵⁵, she,
19. **ðau**¹¹ again **ŋaai**³²² love **tɕə**³¹ ASP **kən**³³ CLF **ɔn**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ sister **kə**⁵⁵. her.
20. **lan**³¹ later **θa**³²² two **kən**³³ people **kə**⁵⁵ she **tən**³²² talk **hə**³³ suitable
21. **kan**³³, RECIP, **θa**³²² two **kən**³²² CLF **kə**⁵⁵ she **ðaa**¹¹ want **kan**⁵⁵. RECIP.
22. **kən**³³ CLF **pa**⁵⁵ elder **taai**³²² sister **kə**⁵⁵ she **wa**²⁴ go **khau**⁴⁵ reach
23. **qaan**³²² family **peŋ**³²² others **ge**³³**gi**³³. settle.
24. **kən**³³ CLF **nə**⁵⁵ that **ðaa**¹¹ want **ja**⁴⁵ take **tɕa**³³**ho**³³ thing **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ go
25. **ta**⁴⁵ send **peŋ**³²² others **pjaan**³²²**θau**³²². entirely
26. **lan**³¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵**θəŋ**³²².

- later she regret.
27. **lan**³¹ **kən**³³ **ɔn**³³ **ða**³¹ **qaan**³²²,
later CLF sister come home
28. **qaai**³²² **kən**³³ **ɔn**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **phan**³³ **aai**³²²,
see CLF y. sister become wealthy
29. **phan**³³ **aai**³²² **pja**¹¹ **pja**¹¹.
become wealthy very.
30. **kə**⁵⁵ **puŋ**⁵⁵ **di**³³ **ta**³¹ **kən**³³ **ɔn**³³ **lap**¹¹
she then tell CLF sister pretend
31. **nəŋ**³¹ **qaan**³²² **lap**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **qaan**³²² **jaŋ**¹¹.
come home. pretend come home stop.
32. **khau**⁴⁵ **ti**⁵⁵ **qəŋ**³³ **pa**⁵⁵ **ka**⁴⁵.
arrive one half road.
33. **qaai**³²² **ti**⁵⁵ **ça**⁴⁵ **maak**³³ **ɣu**⁴⁵ **pi**³³ **ka**⁵⁵ **naŋ**³¹.
see one CLF fruit bear many very.
34. **kə**⁵⁵ **lum**⁵⁵ **lɔ**³¹ **kən**³³ **ɔn**⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ **na**³¹ **wa**²⁴
She trick CLF sister go up go
35. **jap**³³ **maak**³³.
pick fruit.
36. **lan**³¹ **jap**³³ **wa**²⁴ **khau**³³ **nau**⁴⁵, **kə**⁵⁵
later pick go reach tree top she
37. **lum**⁵⁵ **an**³³ **ni**³¹ **ja**⁴⁵ **ti**⁵⁵ **də**³³ **ɣaan**³³.
then at bottom tree take one CLF Axe,
38. **tat**³³ **du**²⁴ **nau**⁵⁵ **laak**⁵⁵.
cut several CLF.
39. **kən**³³ **ɔn**⁵⁵ **lum**⁴⁵ **pja**³²² **nu**⁴⁵, **puŋ**⁴⁵ **di**³²²
CLF y. sister then fear fall, then say:
40. **pa**⁵⁵ **taai**³³ **hə**³¹, **pi**³³ **tat**⁵⁵ **ja**³³.
o. sister PART, not cut PART.
41. **kən**³³ **pa**⁵⁵ **taai**³³ **puŋ**⁴⁵ **di**³³ **khu**⁵⁵ **ðan**³³ **mə**³¹
CLF o. sister then say on body you

42. **an**³²² **də**²⁴**nau**⁵⁵ **ma**⁰**lu**³³ **jho**³³ **ja**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **naak**¹¹ **ku**³³.
have how much money take throw down give me
43. **lan**³¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **ko**³³ **ja**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **naak**¹¹ **ja**¹¹
later she also throw down give throw
44. **nəŋ**³¹ **naak**¹¹ **ti**⁵⁵ **qu**⁴⁵ **tək**¹¹,
down give one bit only,
45. **lan**³¹ **kə**⁵⁵ **ðaa**¹¹ **tat**³³⁽⁵⁵⁾ **maan**³¹.
then she again cut repeat.
46. **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵ **haai**³³ **tat**⁵⁵, **du**³³**nək**⁵⁵ **naak**¹¹ **kən**³³
cut ASP cut ASP, continue give CLF
47. **ən**⁵⁵ **ja**⁴⁵ **khu**⁴⁵ **ðan**³³ **ja**¹¹ **nəŋ**³¹ **pjaan**³²².
sister take inside body throw down finish.
48. **kə**⁵⁵ **kə**⁵⁵ **tat**⁵⁵ **tək**³³ **naak**¹¹ **nu**⁴⁵ **kən**¹¹⁽³³⁾
she also cut fall give fall CLF
49. **ən**³³ **lum**⁵⁵ **tək**³³ **wa**¹¹ **khu**⁴⁵ **ŋ**⁴⁵ **pwan**³²² **pə**³³.
y.sister then fall go inside water dead PART.
50. **lan**³¹ **kən**³³ **pa**⁵⁵**taai**³²² **kə**⁵⁵ **du**³²² **çen**⁴⁵.
later CLF o. sister she get money.
51. **du**³²² **çen**⁴⁵ **wa**¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ **təaa**⁴⁵ **pjaan**³²².
get money go spend finish
52. **kən**³³ **pa**⁵⁵**taai**³³ **kə**⁵⁵ **çam**³¹ **phan**³³ **təha**³³ **tə**¹¹.
CLF o.sister also together become poor PART.

The Jealous Sister

Once upon a time, there were two sisters in our Buyang village. They were very attractive. Later on the elder sister got married. Seeing that other households were very wealthy, when she arrived at her husband's house, she did not love her husband for very long. She then fled to another family. That family appeared to be quite wealthy, but actually that family borrowed things from other families to display in order to make it look wealthy. She thought that family were very wealthy. Her husband fell in love with her younger sister, and decided that they would live together. The elder sister moved out to other family to live, and she wanted to bring all the belongings with her. But later the elder sister regretted. Seeing that the younger sister's family was very well-off, she then told her younger sister that she would come home to get her belongings. Having loaded her belongings and left, they were half way between homes when they saw a fruit tree by

the side of the road with many fruits. The elder sister tricked the younger sister into climbing up the tree to pick the fruits. When the younger sister was reaching the top of the tree, the elder sister started to cut the tree with an axe. Fearing that the tree may fall, the younger sister said: Elder sister, please stop cutting. The elder sister then said: Throw down to me all money you have on you. The younger sister threw down some money. But the elder sister feel it wasn't enough. She continued to chop at the tree, and demanded her younger sister to throw down her money. The tree fell down. The younger sister fell into the river and drowned. The elder sister then took all the money, but later she spent all the money and went broke.

Text 8 Song of Hardship

ka ³¹ song	phan ³³ become	wan ³³ hardship			
1. qam ³²² hate	ka ¹¹ CLF	tɕu ³¹ generation	pa ³³ father	ðaak ¹¹ marry	ja ²⁴⁽¹¹⁾ lan ³¹ , step mother,
2. an ³²² have	ja ¹¹ lan ³¹ Step mother	pi ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ not		dam ⁴⁵ , take care,	
3. kaan ³²² eat	də ³²²⁽³³⁾ CLF	qhi ⁴⁵ good	pi ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ not	ba ³¹ , keep,	
4. whan ³³ day	ðam ⁵⁵ rest	tɕaan ⁴⁵ urge	wa ²⁴ go	tɕaau ⁴⁵ , dig (land),	
5. ðaak ¹¹ Gather	θu ³²² firewood	laau ⁴⁵ less	ɲɛ ³¹ then	di ³²² , scold,	
6. ma ⁵⁵ lu ³²² money	pi ⁵⁵⁽³³⁾ not	naak ¹¹ let		tɕaai ⁴⁵ , spend,	
7. i ⁴⁵⁽³³⁾ grain	pjaan ³²² finish	tɕaan ⁴⁵ urge	wa ¹¹⁽²⁴⁾ go	tɕaak ⁵⁵ , pound,	
8. whan ³³ day	tɕaan ³²² January	tam ⁵⁵ urge	tə ²⁴ herd	ɲu ³³ , cattle,	
9. pwan ³³ kill	mu ³¹ pig	tɕaan ⁴⁵ urge	ðaak ¹¹ fetch	ɔŋ ⁵⁵ . Water,	
10. qam ³³ hate	ka ¹¹ PREF	ku ³²² me	laak ¹¹ tɕa ³¹ , orphan		

11. **kaan**³²² **na**²⁴ **pun**²⁴ **ɔŋ**⁴⁵ **ma**⁵⁵**da**³³,
eat food mix water eye
12. **li**²⁴ **ka**¹¹ **mau**³¹**tin**⁵⁵ **ge**⁴⁵,
wear CLF clothes broken
13. **mɛŋ**³¹ **mot**³¹ **kɔk**³³ **haai**³³ **tɕe**⁴⁵.
Year end foot still bare.

Song of Hardship

I hate father taking a new wife,
 Having remarried he does not take care of me,
 He doesn't share any good food with me,
 He forces me to work in the field on days off,
 He scolds me when I gather less firewood,
 He gives me no money to spend,
 He wants me to pound rice when it is used up,
 He tells me to herd cattle on New Year's Day,
 When slaughtering a pig, he forces me to go and fetch water,
 I am sad to be left as an orphan,
 I cry when I have my meals,
 I can only wear shabby clothes,
 I am still bare-footed during the Spring Festival.