

# Hua Miao – English Glossary

## Volume 10

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## C<sub>n</sub> ni

Tone 2

C<sup>n2</sup>

ni

Particle, also pronounced C<sup>n4</sup> and

C<sup>n6</sup>, much used in the songs, but not exclusively so. Often it is simply a link word, a connector. It can have the force of the English definite article "the". Sometimes before a noun it means "a certain" person or "certain" people. It can mean "other" people in contra-distinction to a particular named individual.

## C.n ni

### Tone 1

	$\overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	ni	This. Here
	$\dagger^{r2} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	zi ni	This one, of men
	$\bar{t}^1 \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	za ni	This one, of boys or younger men
	$\dagger^{u3} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	zai ni	This one, of older men
5	$L^{>2} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	lw ni	This one, of women
	$\bar{L}^1 \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	la ni	This one, of girls or younger women
	$\bar{T}^1 \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	di ni	This one, of things
	$T^{u4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	dai ni	This one, of larger things
	$T^{-2} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	da ni	This one, of smaller things
10	$\bar{C}^1 \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	na ni	Now
	$\dagger.^{p2} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	ze ni	To the present time
	$L^{n4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	li ni	Thus
	$Y^{-4} L^{n4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	a li ni	Like this. In this way
	$\bar{r}^1 Y^{-4} L^{n4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	fai a li ni	To decide like this
15	$\overset{\circ}{J}^{r1} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	kho ni	Here. This place
	$\dagger^{-4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	za ni	These few days
	$\dagger.^{o5} L^{n4} \overset{\circ}{C}_{.1}$	zo li ni	Follow in this way. Do in this manner

### Tone 2

	$Y^{-2} C_{.n2} Y^{-2} C_{.n6}$	a ni a niao	Undercooked, as food
	$Y^{-4} J^{r2} C_{.n2} \bar{b}_n^7$	a pi ni hli nyu	Phrase used of uncooked food
	$C_{.n7}$		
20	$C_{.n5} Y^{-2} C_{.n2}$	nao a ni	To premasticate food for feeding a baby

### Tone 6

	$T_{.6} C_{.n6}$	dai ni	Fire tongs. [NA $T^{u4}$ ]
	$\bar{t}^1 C_{.n6}$	zai ni	Crowded together, as cups on a tray
	$C_{.n6} J^{>2}$	ni ghw	To draw back
	$C_{.n6}$	ni	He. Him. His. She. Her. It. Its. [Not used of inanimate objects. Also pronounced $C_{.n6}$ ]
25	$C_{.n6} \dagger.^{u5}$	ni zao	They. Them. Their
	$C_{.n6} J_{.n3}$	ni bie	His. Hers. Its

ㄘ.ㄣ<sup>6</sup> ㄗ.ㄣ<sup>5</sup> ㄌ.ㄣ<sup>3</sup>

ni zao bie

Theirs

Tone 7

ㄘ.ㄣ<sup>7</sup>

ni

To empty, as a room or a box

ㄘ.ㄣ<sup>7</sup> ㄘㄌ.ㄣ<sup>7</sup>

ni ngao

Twenty

## C<sub>nc</sub> nie

### Tone 4

$\bar{J}^{11} C_{nc}^4$	kha nie	Before in time
$\bar{J}^{11} C_{nc}^4 \bar{S}^1$	kha nie si	Not yet
$\bar{J}^{n2} C_{nc}^4$	hi nie	Not yet
$\bar{J}^{n2} C_{nc}^4 \bar{S}^1$	hi nie si	Not yet

### Tone 6

5	$C_{nc}^6 L_{\cdot}^{\cdot 7} C_{nc}^6$	nie leu nie	To separate
	$\bar{J}^1 C_{nc}^6$	gha nie	Each one
	$Y^{-2} C_{nc}^6$	a nie	Each one
	$C_{nc}^6 J_{nii}^6$	nie xiao	Age
	$C_{nc}^6 J_{nii}^6 L_{\cdot ii}^6 T_{\bar{\delta}}^7$	nie xiao lao dang	Aged. Old
10	$\bar{t}^{r4} C_{nc}^6$	ci nie	Age. OM
	$\bar{t}^{rnc4} C_{nc}^6$	cie nie	Age. OM
	$G_u^6 C_{nc}^6 L_{\cdot ii}^6$	nggu nie lao	Young woman who has grown up, i.e. of marriageable age. OM
	$T^{u2} C_{nc}^6 \bar{J}^1$	du nie xie	The living. The people who are alive. OM
	$\Lambda_{\bar{\delta}}^5 C_{nc}^6$	yang nie	Full grown sheep
15	$C_{nc}^6 J^{-4}$	nie ba	Younger brother. OM
	$\bar{t}^{rnc2} C_{nc}^6 J_{\cdot}^{-4} J_{nii}^6$	cie nie ba xiao	Many years old
	$J_{\cdot}^{-4} C_{nc}^6$	ba nie	Half a year. Literally "next period" following $\bar{t}^{r16} J_{nii}^6$ , half a year
	$C_{nc}^6 J_{nii}^6 \bar{L}^1$	nie xiao zhi	Bad year. Famine year
	$\bar{L}^1 C_{nc}^6 \bar{L}^1 J_{nii}^6$	zhi nie zhi xiao	Famine year
20	$C_{nc}^6$	nie	Shallow
	$C_{nc}^6 C_{\bar{L}}^6 C_{\bar{L}}^6$	nie nzhai nzhai	Slim, of a person. OM
	$C_{nc}^6 J_n^6 C_{\bar{L}}^6$	nie bi nzhai	Very thin, of paper, planks of wood, etc.

## C. <sup>nc</sup> nie

### Tone 1

	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1}$	nie	To cry. To weep
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ 3_{.r}^6$	nie ri	To weep. To wail
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ C_{\dot{1}}^1$	nie ndro	To weep aloud
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ C_{.n}^6 \ \Delta'^{o4} \ \Delta'^{o1}$	nie ji tlo tlo	To cry and sob
5	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ L'^1$	nie hli	To cry a great deal
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ b_{u2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.1} \ b_{\dot{1}}^1$	nie hlu nie hli	To weep bitterly. To cry incessantly
	$J^{r4} \ J_{\epsilon}^6 \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.1}$	shi gheu nie	To weep together. OM
	$\Gamma^{\delta4} \ J^{-4} \ J^{\delta4} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.1}$	zhang gha ghw nie	Raised his voice and wept. OM
	$\Gamma^{\delta4} \ T_n^6 \ C_{J.}^6 \ J^{-4}$	zhang di nghai gha	To weep loudly. OM
	$S^{\delta4} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.1}$	sang nie	

### Tone 2

10	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2}$	nie	Mother, human or animal. May be used as an exclamation, Mother! as in English
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ V_{.u}^7$	nie vai	Parents. Mother and Father
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.5} \ \beth^{n4} \ C_{u2} \ \beth^{n4}$	nw gi nu gi nie gi vai	Family. Parents and relatives
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \beth^{n4} \ V_{.u}^7$		
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.5} \ C_{u2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ V_{.u}^7$	nw nu nie vai	Family. Parents and friends
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ V_{.u}^7 \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.5} \ C_{u2}$	nie vai nw nu	Family. Parents and friends
15	$\Upsilon^{-2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \Upsilon^{-2} \ V_{.u}^7$	a nie a vai	Exclamation, Mother! Father!
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ J'^2$	a nie ghai	Hen
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ J'^2 \ \beth^{n4} \ T'^{114}$	nie ghai ji trao	Brooding hen. OM
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \Lambda^{\delta4}$	a nie yang	Ewe
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ C^{\delta4}$	a nie nw	Mare
20	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ T^{u2}$	nie du	Mother and son
	$J_{.o4} \ \beth^{n4} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2}$	bo ji nie	Mother. OM
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \ \Lambda_{\epsilon}^6 \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ C_{u2}$	a yeu nie nu	Relatives. Members of the family
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ T^{u2} \ \overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \dagger^1$	nie du nie zi	People of one home
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \Upsilon^{-2} \ b_{o2}$	nie a hlo	Aunt, mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's wife
25	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ \Upsilon^{-2} \ T_{.r}^6$	nie a dri	Aunt, mother's younger sister
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ L_{.11}^6$	nie lao	Sister-in-law, wife's elder sister
	$\overset{nc}{C}_{.2} \ b_{.6}$	nie hla	Sister-in-law, wife's younger sister

	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2}$	a nie	Great. Many. In a big way. With determination
	$\text{T}^{-4} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2}$	gha nie	Great. Many. In a big way. With determination. OM
30	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{J}_{\cdot \epsilon 2}$	a nie beu	A lot. A great number
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \Upsilon^{-2} \text{J}_{\cdot \epsilon 2}$	a nie a beu	A lot. A great number
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \dots \Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \dots$	a nie --- a nie ---	The more --- the more ---
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{J}_{\cdot 6} \Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{J}_{\cdot 114}$	a nie hao a nie mao	The more he drank, the further he went
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{T}^{u2} \text{b}^{\delta 1}$	a nie du hlang	High priest, New Testament expression
35	$\text{T}^{-4} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{J}^{u2} \text{J}_{\cdot 6} \text{T}^{n2}$	gha nie gu sha di	The great ox. OM
	$\text{J}^{n2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{t}^{n\epsilon 2}$	bi nie cie	Many thousand. OM
	$\text{J}^{\eta 1} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \dots \text{T}^{-4} \text{t}^{n\epsilon 2}$	bi nie --- gha cie	Many thousand. OM
	$\text{J}^{n2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \dots \Upsilon^{-2} \text{t}^{n\epsilon 2}$	bi nie --- a cie	Many thousand. OM
Tone 5			
	$\text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	nie	Silver
40	$\Upsilon^{n2} \Delta_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	i dli nie	One dollar. A silver dollar
	$\text{J}^{u2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{T}_{\cdot u2} \text{f}^{\eta 1}$	gu nie du ci	Treasure
	$\Upsilon^{-4} \text{J}^{o4} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	a go nie	Capital. [Money]
	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{t}^{\eta 7} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{T}_{\cdot u2} \text{f}^{\eta 1}$	a nzhi nie	Profit. Interest
	$\text{t}^{\eta 7} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{T}_{\cdot u2} \text{f}^{\eta 1}$	cw nie du ci	To save up money
45	$\text{J}^{114} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	shao nie	To collect money. To collect taxes
	$\text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{T}_{\cdot u2} \text{f}^{\eta 1}$	zhi nie du ci	To hoard money
	$\text{b}^{\eta 1} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{T}_{\cdot u2} \text{f}^{\eta 1}$	hlao nie du ci	To impose a fine
	$\text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{b}_{\cdot \epsilon 6}$	nie hleu	Treasure. Wealth
	$\Upsilon^{n2} \text{t}_{\cdot n\epsilon 2} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	i zie nie	One tenth of an ounce of silver
50	$\Upsilon^{-4} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{V}^{\eta 2}$	a jiang nie	Silver ore. Silver ingot
	$\text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	nie ve	Silver ingot
	$\text{I}^{\eta 4} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	jiai nie	To smelt silver
	$\text{CT}^{114} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	hxia nie	To smelt silver
	$\text{CT}^{114} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5} \text{C}_{\cdot n\epsilon 5}$	ndao qia nie	Kind of tree used for making crossbows. OM

# Tone 7

55	C <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nie	To steal. To rob
	C <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	nie dw nw	To rob people
	Y <sup>-4</sup> † <sup>2</sup> C <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>7</sup>	a zw nie	To be a robber
	T <sup>1</sup> C <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dw nie	To seize a person



## C<sub>ŋ</sub> niang

### Tone 2

	Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	a niang	Straw and chaff
	J. <sup>ʰ2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	beu a niang	Pile of grass or straw
	J. <sup>ʰ2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	po a niang	Straw mat
	Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-2</sup>	a niang sa	Bracken
5	<sup>u</sup> b <sup>1</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup> S <sup>-2</sup>	hlu a niang sa	Second design of the Miao tribal costume
	ɕ. <sup>ʰ2</sup> ɕ. <sup>ʰ2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	cheu cheu a niang	To shake the grain out of the straw after threshing
	T <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup> CT <sup>ɔ2</sup>	du niang nghw	Grazing. Pasturage
	ɕ. <sup>ʰ2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	chyu a niang	To make a straw rick
	T <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>o2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>5</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	du dro niu gha niang	Column of soldiers. File of soldiers. A company of soldiers. OM
10	S <sup>o2</sup> t. <sup>ʰ2</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	so zai gha niang	Thunder. OM
	J <sup>ɔ2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	gang niang	Cicada. [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	niang	Wife. Bride
	C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup> V <sup>u4</sup>	niang vao	Bride and bridegroom. Husband and wife
	l <sup>ʰ6</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	hxe niang	To marry. To get married. Used of the bridegroom
15	t <sup>o4</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	zo niang	To marry. To get married. Used of the bride
	j <sup>1</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	shyu niang	To divorce one's wife
	CT. <sup>u5</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	ndrao niang	To divorce one's wife
	j <sup>1</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	xi niang	Bridesmaids. The women who accompany the bride
	l <sup>1</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	la niang	Daughter -in-law
20	ɔ <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	ma niang	Daughter-in-law. OM
	Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	a niang	Sister-in-law, elder brother's wife
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t. <sup>r6</sup> J. <sup>u6</sup> T <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>ŋ</sub> <sup>2</sup>	i zi gao du niang	Several sons and their wives, considered as a group

## C<sup>no</sup> nio

### Tone 2

	C <sup>no2</sup>	nio	To live. To be alive. To stay. To remain. To be situated. To sit. To be in/on/at/etc.
	C <sup>no2</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> CT <sup>32</sup>	nio bi ndrang	In the middle. In the midst
	C <sup>no2</sup> CT <sup>.o7</sup>	nio ndro	To stay. To remain
	Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>.nc6</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	a lie nio	"Stay slowly." "Good-bye." spoken by those leaving
5	3 <sup>u4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	rao nio	To be well. To be in good health
	T <sup>.nc6</sup> 3 <sup>u4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	die rao nio	Are you well?
	C <sup>no2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> C <sup>.6</sup> 3 <sup>u4</sup>	nio li zha rao	To be unwell. To be sick. OM
	T <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	du du nio	All lived there. OM
	C <sup>no2</sup> C <sup>.n4</sup>	nio jia	To live rough, without normal necessities
10	C <sup>.1</sup> C <sup>no2</sup> C <sup>.1</sup> J <sup>&gt;4</sup>	zhi nio zhi byu	To be sick at heart, i.e. evil to live, evil to sleep
	T <sup>.-5</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	da nio	Come in! Come and sit down!
	† <sup>'1</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	cw nio	Please be seated
	† <sup>r2</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	zi nio	To insist on staying
	C <sup>'nc4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	qieu nio	Seat. Place where one lives
15	C <sup>'nc4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup> C <sup>'nc4</sup> J <sup>&gt;4</sup>	qieu nio qieu byu	Home, i.e. the place of sitting and the place of sleeping
	C <sup>'nc4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup> C <sup>'nc4</sup> J <sup>1</sup>	qieu nio qieu sheu	Home, i.e. the place of sitting and the place of standing
	C <sup>no2</sup> I <sup>'u6</sup>	nio hxu	To sit on. To occupy a seat
	C <sup>no2</sup> † <sup>r2</sup>	nio zi	To be amenable to. To be compatible with
	C <sup>no2</sup> C <sup>.n6</sup>	nio jiao	To be together
20	Δ <sup>.o5</sup> C <sup>.36</sup> C <sup>'nc4</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	dlo nyu qieu nio	Disappear from their seat. Ousted from their place
	C <sup>no2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> CT <sup>.u6</sup>	nio a ndrao	Privately. Aside. Alone
	C† <sup>=3</sup> T <sup>.1</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	nzie dra nio	To sit with the legs spread apart
	C <sup>no2</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> C <sup>.r7</sup> V <sup>.6</sup>	nio da zhi vai	Be quiet! Be still! Quietly. Secretly
	C <sup>no2</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> CT <sup>32</sup>	nio bi ndrang	In the middle. In the midst

## C.ni niao

### Tone 2

$\bar{\Gamma}^{11} C_{.nii}^2$	ka niao	Just, of time. Only just. Not quite
$\bar{\Gamma}^{11} C_{.nii}^2 T_{-5}$	ka niao da	Just come. Just arrived
$\bar{\Gamma}^{11} C_{.nii}^2 \Gamma^{1-2} \Gamma^{\bar{5}2}$ $\Gamma^{n4}$	ka niao kha gang ji	Began to teach
$\bar{\Gamma}^{11} C_{.nii}^2 \Gamma_3^6$	ka niao byu	Just begun. The beginning

5	$C_{.nii}^2$	niao	To mew, as a cat
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### Tone 4

$\Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$	gi niao	Title common in the songs meaning "Master", applied to a rich or influential person. OM. Alternative forms are $C_n^6 \Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$ and
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$C_n^6 \Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$	ni gi niao	Title common in the songs meaning "Master", applied to a rich or influential person. OM. Alternative forms are $\Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$ and
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$C^{+2} \Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$	nzyu gi niao	Title common in the songs meaning "Master", applied to a rich or influential person. OM. Alternative forms are $\Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$ and $C_n^6 \Gamma^{n2} C_{.nii}^4$
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### Tone 6

	$\Gamma_{.ni}^5 C_{.nii}^6$	jiai niao	Time
10	$'C^{u2} C_{.nii}^6$	hnu niao	Time
	$\Gamma_{.ni}^3 \Gamma_{.ni}^5 C_{.nii}^6$	zhyu jiai niao	To spend time. To pass the time. Alternative form is $\Gamma_{.ni}^3 'C^{u2} C_{.nii}^6$
	$\Gamma_{.ni}^3 'C^{u2} C_{.nii}^6$	zhyu hnu niao	To spend time. To pass the time. Alternative form is $\Gamma_{.ni}^3 \Gamma_{.ni}^5 C_{.nii}^6$
	$\bar{\Gamma}^1 \Gamma_{.ni}^5 \bar{\Gamma}^1 C_{.nii}^6$	zha jiai zha niao	To fix a date and a time
	$\Upsilon^{n2} T_{.u}^7 \Gamma_{.ni}^5 C_{.nii}^6$	i du jiai niao	One hour. The space of one
15	$\Gamma^{>4} 'C^{u2} \Gamma^{>4} C_{.nii}^6$	ghe hnu ghe niao	To conserve the time. Fully to use every moment. OM
	$S_{ii}^6 C_{.nii}^6$	sao niao	End of a person's life
	$\Gamma_n^6 C_{.nii}^6$	hi niao	Conifer. Fir tree. OM
	$\Gamma_{.u}^6 \Gamma^{r4} C_{.nii}^6$	pu shi niao	Fir tree, possibly larch. OM

	$\overset{u}{T}^{r1} \text{ †.}^{\zeta5} \text{ ㄣ.}^{no5} \text{ J}^{r4}$	tu zeu jio shi niao	Fir tree. Pine tree. [NA $\overset{\delta}{\Gamma}^1$ ] OM
	$\text{ㄘ.}^{nii6}$		
20	$\text{ㄘT}^{u4} \overset{u}{T}^{r1} \text{ J}^{r4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	ndao tu shi niao	Fir tree. Pine tree. [NA $\overset{\delta}{\Gamma}^1$ ] OM
	$\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	mo niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. Alternative forms are $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ L}^{n4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$ and $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ J}^{r4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$
	$\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ L}^{n4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	mo li niao niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. Alternative forms are $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$ and $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ J}^{r4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$
	$\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ J}^{r4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	mo shi niao	Clear and smooth, as the skin of the face or hands, etc. Alternative forms are $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$ and $\text{ㄣ.}^{o6} \text{ L}^{n4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	a niao	Raw. Uncooked, of food. Unshrunk, of cloth
25	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{ ㄘ.}^{n2} \text{ Y}^{-2} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	a ni a niao	Undercooked
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{ S}^{nc2} \text{ Y}^{-2} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii6}$	a sie a niao	Murderous
Tone 7			
	$\text{ㄘ†.}^{r5} \text{ ㄣ}^{n4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii7}$	nzi gi niao	The underworld. The abode of spirits. In New Testament, Hell. [Also pronounced $\text{ㄘ†.}^{r5} \text{ ㄣ}^{n4} \text{ ㄘ.}^{nii7}$ ]

## C.~ niu

### Tone 4

ㄟ<sup>1</sup> C.~<sup>u4</sup>

ji niu

Paper mulberry

### Tone 5

C.~<sup>5</sup>

niu

Bull. Cow. Ox. Cattle

L<sup>n4</sup> ㄐ<sup>u1</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

li ghu niu

Bull. Steer. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>]

C.~<sup>5</sup> C<sup>34</sup> ㄐ<sup>-4</sup> C.~<sup>7</sup>

niu nw gha na

Cattle. Large flocks and herds. OM

5 C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄐ<sup>1</sup>

niu shi

Ox. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>]

C.~<sup>5</sup> C<sup>1</sup>'<sup>1</sup>

niu nca

Camel. OM

C.~<sup>5</sup> C<sup>1</sup>'<sup>r4</sup>

niu nci

Camel. OM

C<sup>1</sup>.<sup>7</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

ngai niu

Ox. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>]

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄟ.<sup>no5</sup>

niu jio

Ploughing bullock

10 ㄐ<sup>u4</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

shao niu

To harness an ox for ploughing

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄊ<sup>=2</sup>

niu zie

Yoke of oxen

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄐ<sup>u2</sup> L<sup>n4</sup> V.<sup>s2</sup>

niu gu li veu nteu

Long horned cattle. OM

C<sup>1</sup>T<sup>'s4</sup>

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄊ.<sup>'2</sup>

niu zai

Black and white or brown and white cow

C.~<sup>5</sup> C<sup>o</sup>ㄐ<sup>1</sup>

niu ngho

Cow's lowing

15 C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄐ<sup>u2</sup>

niu gu

Cow's horn. [NA T<sup>u4</sup> or ㄊ<sup>'1,6</sup>]

ㄐ<sup>-4</sup> S<sup>32</sup> ㄐ<sup>u2</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

gha sang gu niu

Cow horn for blowing. OM

ㄐ<sup>1</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

byu niu

To train a cow for ploughing

L.<sup>nc5</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

lie niu

To turn the ploughing ox around

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄋ<sup>n4</sup>

niu mi

Cow's milk

20 ㄊ<sup>o4</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄋ<sup>n4</sup>

zo niu mi

To milk a cow

ㄟ.<sup>nc2</sup> ㄐ<sup>u6</sup> ㄟ<sup>'s2</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

jieu gu chyu niu

Muzzle for a cow

C<sup>Δ</sup>.<sup>s7</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

ndleu niu

Whip of cords for driving oxen

ㄐ<sup>-4</sup> ㄊ<sup>'1</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup>

gha tai niu

Place where oxen are tethered. OM

C.~<sup>5</sup> ㄌ<sup>n4</sup>

niu hli

Ox month. Ninth in the lunar calendar

25 C.~<sup>5</sup> Y<sup>-2</sup> T.<sup>s7</sup>

niu a dyu

Buffalo. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>]

C.~<sup>5</sup> Y<sup>u2</sup> ㄐ<sup>-4</sup> T.<sup>s7</sup>

niu ao gha dyu

Buffalo. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>] OM

C.~<sup>5</sup> Y<sup>u2</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup> T.<sup>s7</sup>

niu ao niu dyu

Buffalo. [NA T.~<sup>7</sup>] OM

T<sup>u4</sup> C.~<sup>5</sup> C<sup>34</sup>ㄐ

du niu nghw

To pay cow price, i.e. payment made by the bridegroom's family to the bride's family

	$\mathfrak{t}^{r2}$	$\Upsilon^{-2}$	$\mathfrak{D}^{-2}$	$\mathfrak{C}_{\cdot\sim}^5$	zi a ma niu a ma nw	Grapes
	$\Upsilon^{-2}$	$\mathfrak{D}^{-2}$	$\mathfrak{C}^{\flat 4}$			
30	$\mathfrak{T}^{u2}$	$\mathfrak{T}^{\circ 2}$	$\mathfrak{C}_{\cdot\sim}^5$	$\mathfrak{T}^{-4}$	du dro niu gha niang	Column of soldiers. File of soldiers.
	$\mathfrak{C}^{\flat 2}$					OM

## C. na

### Tone 1

	$\bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	na ni	Now
	$J^{n4} \bar{C}^1$	xiao na	This year
	$\bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	gao na	This time
	$\bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	fao na	This spring
5	$T^{p5} \bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	de gao na	From this occasion on
	$\bar{C}^1$	na	Final particle meaning:- For that reason. Therefore. Because. Then
	$Y^{-4} L^{n4} \bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	a li jiang na	Why? How? What about it? What is the matter? See $\bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$
	$C^{s7} \bar{C}^1 J^{r4} \bar{C}^1$	nw gha shi na	Why? For what reason?
	$\bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1 \bar{C}^1$	qieu drao na	To glance off. To graze by
10	$\bar{C}^1 J^{n2}$	na xi	Exclamation at the end of a sentence meaning, That is why! Precisely so!

### Tone 2

	$C^{-2} \bar{C}^{p2}$	na myu	Blind. Blind person. [Not used of animals]
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### Tone 4

	$'\bar{C}^{o4} C^{-4}$	hmo na	Today
	$Y^{-4} C^{-4}$	a na	Just now, i.e. recent past
	$C^{-4} \bar{C}^{s4}$	na mang	Then ---. Well then ---
15	$C^{-4} \bar{C}^{p4}$	na ge	Kind of tree resembling an ash. Used in the preparation of medicines. Possibly rowan

### Tone 7

	$C\bar{C}^{s7} J_n^6 C^{-7}$	ngang bi na	To crawl, as an insect or baby or as a tiger stalking its prey
	$T^{s4} T^{n4} J_n^6 C^{-7}$	deu di bi na	All four legs
	$Y^{n2} J_{nii}^6 J'^{-4} C^{-7}$	i xiao pa na	The whole year

## C.. na

### Tone 7

	C.. <sup>7</sup>	na	Look
	C.. <sup>7</sup> J.. <sup>7</sup>	na bo	To see. To perceive
	CΔ.. <sup>7</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	ndlai na	To peep. To spy on
	C.. <sup>7</sup> ɔ̃ <sup>34</sup>	na mang	To look. To have a look. To see whether
5	C.. <sup>7</sup> Cɿ.. <sup>7</sup>	na ndro	To look fixed at. To stare
	J <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	shai na	To examine. To investigate. To find out. To ascertain
	C.. <sup>7</sup> T <sup>14</sup>	na dao	To approve. To desire
	C.. <sup>7</sup> ɿ <sup>2</sup> T <sup>14</sup>	na hi dao	To despise. To disapprove
	ʒ <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	rao na	Pretty
10	ɿ <sup>1</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	zhi na	Ugly
	C.. <sup>7</sup> T <sup>52</sup> C <sup>52</sup> Δ <sup>14</sup>	na dw nw tlu	To show favouritism
	C.. <sup>7</sup> ɿ <sup>115</sup>	na gao	To look after. To care for
	C.. <sup>7</sup> T <sup>14</sup> J <sup>52</sup>	na drao ghw	To look behind
	C.. <sup>7</sup> ɿ <sup>14</sup> T <sup>57</sup> L.. <sup>6</sup>	na fai deu lo	To separate out
15	T.. <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	do na	Hope. To hope
	ʒ <sup>nc6</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	rie na	To trust
	CJ.. <sup>6</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	nbai na	Window
	C.. <sup>7</sup> Δ <sup>1</sup> <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> L.. <sup>7</sup>	na tli lao	To attend the fifth moon festival
	C.. <sup>7</sup> L.. <sup>6</sup>	na le	Very hospitable
20	C.. <sup>7</sup>	na	Great. Big. Fine. Wide. High. Much used in OM. Alternate forms are L <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup> , Y <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup> , J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>
	L <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	li na	Great. Big. Fine. Wide. High. Much used in OM. Alternate forms are C.. <sup>7</sup> , Y <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup> , J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	a na	Great. Big. Fine. Wide. High. Much used in OM. Alternate forms are C.. <sup>7</sup> , L <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup> , J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>
	J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	gha na	Great. Big. Fine. Wide. High. Much used in OM. Alternate forms are C.. <sup>7</sup> , L <sup>14</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup> , Y <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>
	C.. <sup>5</sup> C <sup>54</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	niu nw gha na	Cattle. Large flocks and herds. OM
25	L.. <sup>6</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> C.. <sup>7</sup>	lao gha na	Firm. Strong, of hands and feet. OM



V <sup>2</sup> Δ <sup>2</sup> L <sup>4</sup> C <sup>7</sup>	ve dlu li na	Over-hanging or Sheltering black rock. Metaphor used for the ancestors. OM
'D <sup>2</sup> L <sup>4</sup> C <sup>7</sup>	hmao li na	Shimenkan [Stone Gateway]
C <sup>4</sup> C <sup>7</sup> S <sup>1</sup>	jia na sa	To be utterly bare

## C. nai

### Tone 1

C. 1

nai

See! Look there! [Also pronounced C. 7]

C. 1 C. 7

nai nai

Look! See, over there! Expression used when pointing out a place or person.

### Tone 7

C. 7

nai

See! Look there! [Also pronounced C. 1]

## C, nai

### Tone 4

C <sup>14</sup>	nai	To constrict. To strangle
C <sup>14</sup> 3.ε <sup>7</sup>	nai reu	To squeeze. To extort
C <sup>14</sup> ɔ. <sup>12</sup> γ <sup>-2</sup> ɔ <sup>-2</sup>	nai gai a ma	Two light coloured spots on a dog's face giving the appearance of a second pair of eyes

### Tone 7

C <sub>i</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nai	To crowd together, as people. To throng
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## C̣ nang

Tone 1		
	C̣ <sup>1</sup>	nang Sheath for a knife
Tone 2		
	C̣ <sup>2</sup>	nang Rain
	L. <sup>6</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	lo nang To rain
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> L. <sup>6</sup> C̣ <sup>6</sup> CT <sup>-4</sup>	nang lo ji nda nda Heavy rain. Torrents of rain
	CT <sup>-4</sup>	
5	C̣ <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>u2</sup> Δ <sup>2</sup>	nang a lu dleu Hail
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> Δ <sup>2</sup>	nang dleu Hail
	Δ <sup>6</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	dlao nang Mist. Cloud
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>=2</sup>	nang ie Mist. Cloud. OM
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> C̣ <sup>' 6</sup>	nang chao To rain. To drizzle
10	C̣ <sup>2</sup> C̣ <sup>' 6</sup> C̣ <sup>' 6</sup>	nang chao chao Mist. Drizzle
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> L <sup>2</sup>	nang a leu Snow. OM
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> S <sup>2</sup> T <sup>-4</sup> L. <sup>7</sup>	nang so gha leu Thunder storm. OM
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> C̣ <sup>'=2</sup>	nang qie Spring rain
	CT. <sup>6</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup> CT. <sup>6</sup>	ndre nang ndre jia To shelter from the wind and rain
	C̣ <sup>n4</sup>	
15	S <sup>u4</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	sao nang To leak. To let in the rain
Tone 3		
	J <sup>n2</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	bi nang Snake. [NA T. <sup>7</sup> ]
	C̣ <sup>u3</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	nao nang Snake. [NA T. <sup>7</sup> ] OM
	C̣ <sup>u3</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup>	nao di nang Snake. [NA T. <sup>7</sup> ] OM
	J <sup>n2</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup> CT <sup>'-4</sup>	bi nang nta Poisonous snake, 45 cms (18 inches) long, reddish in colour with a hood like a cobra
20	J <sup>n2</sup> C̣ <sup>2</sup> T <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>2</sup>	bi nang hi gheu Snake which has twisted itself into a knot
	C̣ <sup>2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup>	nang hli First month of the lunar calendar
Tone 6		
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C̣ <sup>6</sup>	a nang Yesterday
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C̣ <sup>6</sup> 'D <sup>4</sup>	a nang hmo Last night
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C̣ <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	a nang a di Very many. OM
25	D. <sup>-5</sup> C̣ <sup>6</sup> C̣ <sup>u3</sup>	ma nang nao There were many [kinds of] birds

Tone 7

ㄘˊ

nang

Classifier for books. Volume

## C.ꠘ nang

### Tone 4

C.ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup>

nang

Rat. [NA T.ꠘ<sup>7</sup>]

Y<sup>-2</sup> Δ.ꠘ<sup>ꠘ2</sup> C.ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup>

a dlyu nang

Mouse. [NA T.ꠘ<sup>7</sup>]

ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup> ꠘ<sup>ꠘ1</sup> C.ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup>

gi ba nang

Bat [animal] [NA T.ꠘ<sup>7</sup>]

C.ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup> ꠘ<sup>ꠘ4</sup>

nang hli

Eighth month of the lunar calendar

## C. no

### Tone 4

$C^{\circ 4}$	no	Cold, of weather and parts of the body
$C^{\circ 4} C^{\circ 4}$	no no	Cold, of weather and parts of the body
$CT^{=2} C^{\circ 4}$	ndie no	To resist the cold. To keep out the cold. OM

### Tone 7

	$C_o^7$	no	To eat, of herbivorous animals. To forage. To crop
5	$C_o^7 3^{u2}$	no rao	To graze
	$C_{.}^{=5} C_o^7$	jie no	Livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats
	$C_{.}^{=5} T^{n2} C_o^7$	jie di no	Livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats. OM
	$C_{.}^{=5} \sqsupset^{n4} C_o^7$	jie gi no	Livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats. OM
	$C^{u3} t^{r4} \sqsupset^{n2} C_o^7$	nao zi bi no	Wild bird. OM
10	$\Delta^{\delta 2} T^{n2} \wedge^{n4} C_o^7$	dlang di yi no	Pheasant. OM
	$C^{>4} C_o^7$	nw no	Horse. Horse grazing
	$\check{V}^1 C_o^7$	vw no	Grass to eat

## C.◦ no

### Tone 7

C.◦ <sup>7</sup>	no	The Nosu, occurs in many Nosu names in the songs
C†'◦ <sup>6</sup> C◦◦ <sup>5</sup> C.◦ <sup>7</sup>	ncai ngao no	Nosu girl. OM
'◦ <sup>2</sup> T <sup>4</sup> '◦ <sup>2</sup> L <sup>4</sup>	hmas de hmas li no	Nosu country. OM
C.◦ <sup>7</sup>		



## C<sub>11</sub> nao

### Tone 2

C <sup>11</sup> <sub>2</sub>	nao	Leprosy. To contract leprosy
C <sup>11</sup> <sub>2</sub> C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao njia	Leper. Leprosy
C <sup>11</sup> <sub>2</sub> C <sup>11</sup> <sub>2</sub>	nao nao	Ritual object used to ill-wish or cause sickness and death

### Tone 3

	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub>	nao	Bird. Used in OM in the names of many birds and animals. [Also pronounced C <sup>11</sup> <sub>7</sub> ]
5	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub> <sup>5</sup>	nao zhyu	Small bird, probably the gold crest
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>1</sup> <sub>1</sub>	nao ge	Parrot
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>r4</sup> J <sup>5</sup> <sub>4</sub>	nao shi bw	Lark
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> L <sup>n4</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup>	nao li a	Crow
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> L <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> Δ <sup>1</sup> <sub>1</sub>	nao lie di dlang	Eagle. Hawk. OM
10	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> Δ <sup>1</sup> <sub>1</sub>	nao gha di dlang	Eagle. Hawk. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> S <sup>r2</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao si gha nzie	Martin. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> CΔ <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup>	nao ndlang	Peacock. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> Λ <sup>n4</sup>	nao yi	Hoopoe. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> Λ <sup>5</sup> <sub>4</sub> J <sup>-4</sup> J <sup>7</sup> <sub>7</sub>	nao yang gha gheu	Crane. [bird] OM
15	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>11</sup> <sub>2</sub> J <sup>11</sup> <sub>4</sub>	nao gao gu	Cuckoo. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup>	nao gha zheu	Partridge. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nao bang li ba	Swallow, [bird]. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup> <sub>2</sub>	nao bang zhang	Swallow, [bird]. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nao ba	Migratory wild goose. OM
20	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>n4</sup> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup>	nao gi bang	Swallow, [bird]. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> L <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> J <sup>1</sup> <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao lie ki lu	Swallow, [bird]. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>n4</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao gi nzha	Magpie. [NA T <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> ]
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> Λ <sub>1</sub> <sup>7</sup> J <sup>n4</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao ya gi nzha	Magpie. OM
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup>	nao gha njiw	Name of some kind of bird. [Also called C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>1</sup> <sub>1</sub> ]
25	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>1</sup> <sub>1</sub>	nao a lu ga	Name of some kind of bird. [Also called C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>-4</sup> C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> ]
	C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub> J <sup>n4</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nao gi zhw	Name of a kind of bird
	J <sub>o</sub> <sup>6</sup> C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub>	bo nao	To catch a mother bird when sitting on her eggs
	C <sub>1</sub> <sup>n2</sup> C <sup>11</sup> <sub>3</sub>	jia nao	To snare a bird

	$C^{u3}$	$C_{\cdot u^5}$	$C^{v=2}$	$C^{v=2}$	nao ndu qie qie	Birds of the heavens
30	$C^{u3}$	$\dagger^{r4}$	$J^{n2}$	$C_o^7$	nao zi bi no	Wild birds. OM
	$C^{u3}$	$J_{\cdot}^{-4}$			nao gha	Bird singing. Bird song
	$C^{u3}$	$b^{n3}$	$T^{n2}$	$b^{n3}$	$J_1^n$	Bird with no resting place. "A bird of passage". OM
	$C^{u3}$	$L^{>4}$	$C_{\cdot J}^{.4}$		nao lyu nba	Wild pig. OM
	$C^{u3}$	$L^{>4}$	$J_{\cdot}^{-5}$		nao lyu ba	Tiger. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
35	$C^{u3}$	$L^{>4}$	$C_{\cdot \dagger}^{v1}$		nao lyu zca	Lion. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$J^{-4}$	$T_{\cdot n}^7$		nao gha di	Wild boar. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$J^{-4}$	$T_{\cdot \cdot}^6$		nao gha dyu	Fox. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$J^{n4}$	$\Delta^{n4}$		nao gi dli	Wild cat. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$J^{-4}$	$\Delta_{\cdot \cdot}^7$		nao gha dlyu	Mouse. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
40	$C^{u3}$	$C^{\tilde{3}3}$			nao nang	Snake. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$T^{n2}$	$C^{\tilde{3}3}$		nao di nang	Snake. [NA $T_{\cdot u^7}$ ] OM
	$C^{u3}$	$L^{n4}$	$C_{\cdot}^{n4}$		nao li jiang	Unicorn. OM
	$T^{u2}$	$J^{n4}$	$C^{u3}$		du gi nao	Hunter who pursues game. OM
Tone 4						
	$C^{u4}$				nao	Wet. Damp
45	$C^{u4}$	$3_{\cdot}^{s4}$			nao reu	Damp of clothes
	$T^{u4}$	$C^{u4}$			dao nao	To become wet or soft as ground or soil
	$C^{u4}$				nao	To catch, of fish
	$C^{u4}$	$C_{\cdot J}^{>4}$			nao nbe	To fish with a line
Tone 7						
	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$				nao	To listen
50	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$	$L^{u4}$			nao lu	To obey. To listen. To attend
	$V_{\cdot}^{s6}$	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$			ve nao	Bird's nest. [NA $L^{u2}$ ]
	$Y^{-2}$	$C_{\cdot J}^{>3}$	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$		a nbyu nao	Running nose
	$3_{nc}^{s6}$	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$			rie nao	Trap in which birds are caught by getting stuck

## C. 11 nao

### Tone 5

	C. 11 <sup>5</sup>	nao	To eat
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> V <sup>-2</sup>	nao va	To eat food. To have a meal
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄘ' 1 <sup>6</sup>	nao chai	To have breakfast
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> J <sup>u4</sup>	nao shu	To have mid-day meal
5	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> 'ㄣ <sup>o4</sup>	nao hmo	To have evening meal
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	nao dao	Able to eat. May be eaten
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄗ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	nao hi dao	Unable to eat. May not be eaten
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄘ <sup>u4</sup>	nao zhao	To eat until satisfied. Eat your fill! Have a good meal!
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄗ. 1 <sup>o7</sup> ㄘ <sup>u4</sup>	nao go zhao	To eat until satisfied. Eat your fill! Have a good meal!
10	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> Y <sup>n2</sup> ㄘ. 1 <sup>8</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>	nao i nbang da ndr	To eat heartily and well
	ㄘ. 1 <sup>5</sup>		
	ㄘ. 1 <sup>7</sup> ㄘ. 1 <sup>7</sup> C. 11 <sup>5</sup>	zhyu zheu nao	You must eat less!
	ㄗ' 1 <sup>6</sup> C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄗ' 1 <sup>6</sup> ㄗ <sup>u6</sup>	ka nao ka hao	To have eaten and drunk everything
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> ㄘ. 1 <sup>-2</sup>	nao zha	To eat food cooked without fat or oil
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C. 1 <sup>n2</sup>	nao a ni	To pre-masticate food for feeding a baby
15	ㄘ <sup>o4</sup> C. 11 <sup>5</sup>	nzo nao	To bite into as an apple
	ㄗ <sup>1</sup> C. 11 <sup>5</sup>	ghw nao	Food
	ㄗ <sup>1</sup> C. 11 <sup>5</sup>	khao nao	Food eaten away from home, as soldiers' rations
	C. 11 <sup>5</sup> Y <sup>=2</sup>	nao ie	To suffer misfortune

## C<sub>u</sub> nu

### Tone 2

	C <sup>u2</sup>	nu	Work. Business. Affairs. Matters of dispute
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	a nu	To work
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> T. <sup>86</sup> T <sup>87</sup>	a nu dang dang	The work is done. To finish the work
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>nc2</sup>	a nu xie	To stick at a job
5	ㄅ <sup>7</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	ga nu	Capable. Efficient
	ㄅ <sup>7</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	kao nu	To be industrious
	L. <sup>6</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	le nu	To avoid work. To shirk
	Cㄅ <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	ngw a nu	To be lazy
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> ㄅ <sup>7</sup>	a nu ghw	To work quickly
10	Cㄅ <sup>7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	ngha a nu	To be able to do a little work after illness
	Cㄅ <sup>7</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> Cㄅ <sup>7</sup> S <sup>1</sup>	dryu nu ndryu sw	To be hindered
	C <sup>u2</sup> Y <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>7</sup>	nu ai dreu	The matter is urgent
	C <sup>r2</sup> ㄅ <sup>6</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	zhi mi nu	To die. OM
	C <sup>u2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> Cㄅ <sup>4</sup>	nu li ngeu	Compulsory, unpaid labour. Military service. Alternative form is
			C <sup>u2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> Cㄅ <sup>nc4</sup>
15	C <sup>u2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> Cㄅ <sup>nc4</sup>	nu li njieu	Compulsory, unpaid labour. Military service. Alternative form is
			C <sup>u2</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> Cㄅ <sup>4</sup>
	C <sup>u2</sup> CΔ. <sup>u5</sup> t. <sup>74</sup>	nu ndlu ze	Evil. Oppression. Iniquity
	C <sup>u2</sup> ㄅ <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> S <sup>84</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup>	nu gu a sang a zw	Robbery
	t <sup>2</sup>		
	Δ <sup>n1</sup> Cㄅ <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	dli nba nu	Adultery. Sexual vice
	C <sup>u2</sup> ㄅ <sup>6</sup> ㄱ <sup>n2</sup> L <sup>7</sup> ㄱ <sup>o7</sup>	nu gu hi la bo	Miracle. New Testament expression
20	C <sup>u2</sup> ㄅ <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> ㄱ <sup>n2</sup> ㄱ <sup>u4</sup>	nu gu a hi tai	Sign. New Testament expression
	C† <sup>o1</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	nco nu	To stir up trouble
	Cㄅ <sup>6</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	ndrao nu	To back out of a thing
	† <sup>1</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	za nu	Brother-in-law. Wife's brothers
	Y <sup>-2</sup> Λ <sup>6</sup> C. <sup>nc2</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	a yeu nie nu	Relatives. Members of the family
25	C <sup>2</sup> ㄅ <sup>n4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	nw gi nu	Relatives. OM
	C <sup>u2</sup> V <sup>u4</sup>	nu vao	Brothers-in-law. Families linked by marriage
	C. <sup>nc2</sup> V. <sup>7</sup> C. <sup>5</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	nie vai nw nu	Family. Parents and relatives

	$C_{\cdot}^{55} C^{u2} C_{\cdot}^{n\infty 2} V_{\cdot}^{u7}$	nw nu nie vai	Family. Parents and relatives
	$C_{\cdot}^{55} \text{ㄅ}^{n4} C^{u2} \text{ㄅ}^{n4}$	nw gi nu gi nie gi vai	Family. Parents and relatives
	$C_{\cdot}^{n\infty 2} \text{ㄅ}^{n4} V_{\cdot}^{u7}$		
30	$\text{ㄅ}^{n2} \text{ㄆ}^{u2} C^{u2} \text{ㄅ}^{n2} \text{ㄆ}^{u2}$	gi zu nu gi zu chu	Kith and Kin. OM
	$\text{ㄅ}^{u2}$		
	$\gamma^{-2} C^{u2} \text{ㄅ}^{u2}$	a nu chao	Best man
Tone 5			
	$C_{\cdot}^{u5}$	nu	Cash. Wealth
	$C_{\cdot}^{u5} L^{n4} C_{\cdot}^{u5} J^{>4}$	nu li nu she	Rent paid to the landlord. OM
Tone 6			
	$\text{ㄅ}^{-2} C_{\cdot}^{u6}$	ma nu	Family relations. $\text{ㄅ}^{-2}$ refers to the husband's family, $C_{\cdot}^{u6}$ refers to the wife's family
35	$L_{\cdot}^{-4} T^{-4} \text{ㄅ}^{-2} C_{\cdot}^{u6}$	la da ma nu	Related as families. OM
Tone 7			
	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$	nu	To ask. To enquire. To interrogate. To accuse
	$C_{\cdot}^{u7} \text{ㄅ}^{u4}$	nu mao	To enquire how a person is. To ask after a person's health
	$C_{\cdot}^{u7} \text{ㄅ}^{u1} \text{ㄅ}^{u4}$	nu gu mao	Enquiring for me
	$\text{ㄅ}^{\text{ㄅ}4} \text{ㄅ}^{\text{ㄅ}5} C_{\cdot}^{u7}$	zhang nzhao nu	Opened his mouth and asked. OM
40	$\text{ㄅ}^{\text{ㄅ}4} \text{ㄅ}^{\text{ㄅ}5} \text{ㄅ}^{\text{ㄅ}4} L^{\circ 4}$	zhang nzhao zhang lo nu	Opened his mouth, opened his lips and asked. OM
	$C_{\cdot}^{u7}$		
	$I'^{-2} C_{\cdot}^{u7}$	hxa nu	To enquire into. To investigate. To give judgement on

## C. 3 nyu

### Tone 2

3<sup>u4</sup> C. 3<sup>2</sup> 3<sup>u4</sup> 3<sup>u6</sup>      rao nyu rao gao      Prosperity and good fortune

### Tone 4

†<sup>34</sup> C. 3<sup>4</sup>      cyu nyu      Garlic. Used to translate cummin in the New Testament

†<sup>74</sup> C. 3<sup>4</sup>      cyu nyu      Garlic. Used to translate cummin in the New Testament

V. 5<sup>5</sup> 3<sup>n2</sup> C. 3<sup>4</sup>      vang bi nyu      Herb garden

5      3<sup>2</sup> Δ<sup>u2</sup> 3<sup>n2</sup> C. 3<sup>4</sup>      zhw dlu bi nyu      Felt cape with a black tie cord. OM

### Tone 6

C. 3<sup>6</sup>      nyu      He. Him. His. She. Her. It. Its. [Also pronounced C. 3<sup>6</sup>]

C. 3<sup>6</sup> †<sup>u5</sup>      nyu zao      They. Them. Their

C. 3<sup>6</sup> 3<sup>n3</sup>      nyu bie      His. Hers. Its

C. 3<sup>6</sup> †<sup>u5</sup> 3<sup>n3</sup>      nyu zao bie      Theirs

10      S<sup>2</sup> C. 3<sup>6</sup>      syu nyu      To be aware. To be attentive

3<sup>n2</sup> 3<sup>u2</sup> 3<sup>n2</sup> S<sup>2</sup> C. 3<sup>6</sup>      hi bao hi syu nyu      Without warning

### Tone 7

C. 3<sup>7</sup> Λ<sup>5</sup>      nyu yang      Young sheep which has not yet lambed

Y<sup>4</sup> 3<sup>n2</sup> C. 3<sup>n2</sup> 3<sup>n7</sup>      a pi ni pi nyu      Phrase used of uncooked food

C. 3<sup>7</sup>

## C<sub>3</sub> nw

### Tone 1

T <sup>4</sup> C <sup>1</sup>	deu nw	Foot-print
C <sup>1</sup> CΔ <sup>6</sup> CΔ <sup>6</sup>	nw ndlang ndlang	Foot-print. Hoof print. OM
T <sup>11</sup> C <sup>1</sup>	dao nw	To track by following foot-prints

### Tone 2

	C <sup>2</sup>	nw	Human being, as opposed to Δ <sup>2</sup> , spirit
5	T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	dw nw	Person. People. Man. [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>14</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	hi chi dw nw	Not to care for company. To be unsociable
	T <sup>2</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	drie dw nw	To curse a person
	C <sup>6</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	gi dw nw	To injure a person
	J <sup>1</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	khyu dw nw	To give surety for a person
10	C <sup>14</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	qi dw nw	To be annoying
	C <sup>1</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	chyu dw nw	To deceive
	T <sup>6</sup> J <sup>6</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	hi ghw dw nw	Revolt. Disgusting
	T <sup>1</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup> J <sup>1</sup>	zao dw nw xie	To buy your life, e.g. by paying compensation after having committed homicide
	Λ <sup>6</sup> T <sup>1</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	yeu zi nw	Man, as opposed to woman. Men-folk. OM
15	C <sup>11</sup> C <sup>14</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	ngao gi nw	Bride. Girl betrothed to be married
	C <sup>15</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	jie nw	Living relations or posterity. OM
	C <sup>2</sup> C <sup>14</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	nw gi nu	Relatives. OM
	Y <sup>2</sup> C <sup>12</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	a ji nw	Body. Corpse
	Δ <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	dlang nw	Things, particularly household articles
20	T <sup>2</sup> Δ <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	dw dlang nw	To place or arrange things
	C <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	kw nw	Quickly
	C <sup>2</sup>	nw	Shaman-healer. Craft of the shaman-healer
	C <sup>2</sup> I <sup>7</sup>	nw hxai	The art of the shaman-healer
	T <sup>6</sup> C <sup>2</sup> T <sup>6</sup> I <sup>7</sup>	zyu nw zyu hxai	To perform the arts of the shaman-healer
25	Y <sup>2</sup> Λ <sup>6</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	a yeu nw	Shaman-healer

	$\Upsilon^{-4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 2}$	a nw	To practise the craft of a shaman-healer. OM
	$\text{C} \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{m}} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 2}$	njiao nw	To perform the rituals of a shaman-healer. Words of incantation uttered by the shaman-healer
	$\text{C} \text{r}^6 \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 2}$	zhi nw	To divine. To consult the shaman-healer
	$\text{C} \text{t} \text{.}^{\text{u}} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 2}$	nzao nw	To intone incantations or charms
Tone 4			
30	$\text{C}^{\flat 4}$	nw	Horse. [NA $\text{T} \text{.}^{\text{u}} \text{ } ^7$ ]
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^1$	nw la	Donkey. [NA $\text{T} \text{.}^{\text{u}} \text{ } ^7$ ]
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{Z}^{\text{S}5}$	nw rang	Mule. [NA $\text{T} \text{.}^{\text{u}} \text{ } ^7$ ]
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\circ 7}$	nw no	Horse, as distinct from a mule, donkey, etc. Horse grazing
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^1$	nw zhai	Pack horse
35	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{D}_n^6 \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw mi jiang	Stallion
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \Delta^{\text{S}2} \text{ } \text{D}_n^6 \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw dlang mi jiang	Stallion. OM
	$\text{D} \text{.}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \text{T}^{\text{u}4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 4}$	mi du nw	Stallion
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{D} \text{.}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \text{T}^{\text{u}4}$	nw mi du	Stallion
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}2} \text{ } \bar{\text{J}}^{\text{u}1}$	nw bi ghu	Stallion. OM
40	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{ } \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{n}2} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 4}$	a nie nw	Mare. [NA $\text{T} \text{.}^{\text{u}} \text{ } ^7$ ]
	$\text{C} \text{J} \text{.}^{\text{r}} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 4}$	ngai nw	Young mare that has not yet foaled
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{u}2} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}2} \text{ } \bar{\text{J}}^{\text{u}1} \text{ } \Gamma^{-2}$	nw zhao bi ghu fa	Grey, mottled stallion. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \Delta^{\text{S}2} \text{ } \Gamma^{-2} \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw dlang fa jiang	Dappled horse. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^1 \text{ } \Delta^{-2}$	nw jiang bi jiu dla	Stallion fine and bold. OM
45	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{Z}^{\text{S}5} \text{ } \text{D}_n^6 \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw rang mi jiang	Mule. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{S}^{\text{u}2} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw sao bi jiang	War-horse. Stallion. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{S}^{\text{u}2} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{no}5}$	nw sao bi jio	War-horse. Stallion. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}4} \text{ } \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{no}5}$	nw bi jio	Horse for military use. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{J} \text{ } ^6 \text{ } \text{T}^{\circ 2}$	nw sha dro	War-horse. OM
50	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{C}^{\text{r}4}$	nw chyu	Piebald horse. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^{\text{u}1}$	nw chao	Grey horse. OM
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{C} \text{.}^{\text{u}2} \text{ } \text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}2} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^{\text{u}1}$	nw zhao nw bi chao	Grey horse, the colour of frost and ashes. Sometimes describe clouds, regarded as the steeds of super-human beings. OM.
	$\text{C}^{\flat 4} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^{\text{u}1} \text{ } \text{J}^{\text{n}2} \text{ } \bar{\text{L}}^{\text{u}1}$	nw chu bi chu	Grey, patchy horse. Sometimes describe clouds, regarded as the steeds of super-human beings. OM.



	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁶ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁶	nw jiu bi jiu	Fine horse. Sometimes describe clouds, regarded as the steeds of super-human beings. OM
55	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	shao nw	To harness a horse
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	du shao nw	Horseman. Groom
	ᵕᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁴	ndi nw	To saddle a horse
	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	zhyu nw	To saddle a horse
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁶ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	bi keu hla nw	To make a rope bridle
60	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ²	nw sao	Bridle. OM
	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ¹ ᵕᵇ⁴	hla fao nw	Bridle
	ᵕᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴	nko nw	Stirrup. [NA ᵕᵇ⁶]
	ᵕᵇ⁶ ᵕᵇ⁴	hxe nw	To catch a horse with a long rope
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴	jiang nw	To lead a horse
65	ᵕᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁴	nghw nw	To dismount
	ᵕᵇ⁵ ᵕᵇ⁴	jiw nw	To ride a horse
	ᵕᵇ¹ ᵕᵇ⁴	byu nw	To break a horse. To school a horse
	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	zu nw	To break a horse. To school a horse
	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁷	nw lw dang	The horse is fully grown
70	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁶ ᵕᵇ⁴	nw gao rao	Well trained horse
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴	zao nw	Long hair of a horse
	ᵕᵇ⁵ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁷	niu nw gha na	Cattle. Large flocks and herds. OM
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴	ghw nw	"Horse food", grain given to the shaman-healer as a fee
	ᵕᵇ² ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁵ ᵕᵇ⁴	zi a ma niu a ma nw	Grapes
75	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	nw hli	Second month of the lunar calendar
	ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁴	ghw nw	Low, as a house
	ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ⁴	hli ki nw	Small animal that eats honey. [NA ᵕᵇ⁷]
Tone 7			
	ᵕᵇ⁷	nw	On behalf of. On account of. By reason of
	ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁶	nw gu	Because
80	ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ¹	nw gu	On my behalf
	ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ¹ ᵕᵇ⁴ ᵕᵇ¹	nw gha shi na	Why? For what reason
	ᵕᵇ⁷ ᵕᵇ⁷	nw zo	To ponder. To think over

## C.ɿ nw

### Tone 5

	C.ɿ <sup>5</sup>	nw	Sexual union
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C.ɿ <sup>5</sup>	a nw	To have sexual relations. To copulate
	C.ɿ <sup>5</sup> ɿ <sup>ɕ4</sup>	nw zhang	Relative. Relation
	ɿ <sup>nc4</sup> C.ɿ <sup>5</sup>	jie nw	To inter-marry
5	Y <sup>n2</sup> t' <sub>r</sub> <sup>6</sup> C.ɿ <sup>5</sup>	i ci nw	For a whole generation. For all generations
	C.ɿ <sup>nc2</sup> V. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> C.ɿ <sup>5</sup> C <sup>u2</sup>	nie vai nw nu	Family. Parents and relatives
	C.ɿ <sup>5</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> C.ɿ <sup>nc2</sup> V. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nw nu nie vai	Family. Parents and relatives
	C.ɿ <sup>5</sup> ɿ <sup>n4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> ɿ <sup>n4</sup>	nw gi nu gi nie gi vai	Family. Parents and relatives
	C.ɿ <sup>nc2</sup> ɿ <sup>n4</sup> V. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup>		
	C.ɿ <sup>5</sup> Δ <sup>ɕ2</sup> ɿ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sub>n</sub> <sup>7</sup> j <sup>1</sup>	nw dlang hi di xie	Inter-marriage between human beings and spirits

### Tone 6

10	J <sup>u2</sup> L <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> C.ɿ <sup>6</sup>	bao lao nw	Thimble. [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
	J <sup>u2</sup> C.ɿ <sup>6</sup>	bao nw	Ring
	ɿ <sup>ɿ2</sup> C.ɿ <sup>6</sup>	zhyu nw	Bell, such as a cow-bell, horses' harness bells. etc.

## 'C<sub>nc</sub> hlie

### Tone 1

	'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	hnie	Tooth. Teeth
	'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup> ㄅ <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnie gao	Front teeth
	'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup> ㄅ <sup>-3</sup>	hnie ba	Back teeth
	'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup> ㄆ <sup>r4</sup> ㄅ <sup>1</sup>	hnie zi gai	With teeth set
5	ㄊ <sub>nc</sub> <sup>7</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup> ㄆ <sup>r4</sup> ㄅ <sup>1</sup>	do hnie zi gai	To gnash the teeth
	ㄊ <sup>'o4</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	tro hnie	To sip. To taste
	ㄊ <sup>'=4</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	ntrie hnie	Stuck between the teeth, as scraps of food
	'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	hnie	To singe. To burn black
	ㄅ <sup>'o2</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup> ㄅ <sup>'o2</sup> ㄊ <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ko hnie ko nzhyu	To boil dry as a pot. To burn the bristles off the carcass of a pig. To dry, as the skin of an animal
10	ㄅ <sup>'o4</sup> ㄊ <sup>'o4</sup> ㄊ <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup> ㄎ <sup>-4</sup> ㄊ <sup>'1</sup> ㄎ <sup>-4</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	bang ncho ji a zheu a hnie	Smoke pouring out and scorching
	ㄆ <sup>'u4</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	fao hnie	Forehead
	ㄅ <sup>r4</sup> ㄊ <sub>nc</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>1</sup>	shi ngai hnie	Extremely sharp, as knives. OM

### Tone 4

'C <sub>nc</sub> <sup>4</sup>	hnie	To sip. To taste
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## 'C<sub>8</sub> hniang

### Tone 1

	'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup>	hniang	Heavy
	S <sup>n=2</sup> 'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup>	sie hniang	To be slow, of a person
	Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>n=2</sup> 'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup>	a ji hniang	To be pregnant
	L <sup>u4</sup> 'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup>	lu hniang	Oath. Curse
5	ɿ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sup>u4</sup> ɿ <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>1</sup>	hi lu gu hniang	To swear an oath. To promise with an oath

### Tone 4

	'C <sub>8</sub> <sup>4</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> ɿ <sub>n</sub> <sup>7</sup>	hniang a zi	To be silent, as with pain
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**'C<sub>no</sub> hnio**

Tone 4

┘<sup>n4</sup> 'C<sup>no4</sup>

bi hnio

To walk unsteadily

## 'C<sup>ni</sup> hniao

### Tone 1

ɟ<sup>14</sup> 'C<sup>ni</sup><sup>1</sup>

gyu hniao

Unpleasant smell of burning as hair, feathers, etc. Used as a term of abuse: "stinking".

ʃ<sup>14</sup> 'C<sup>ni</sup><sup>1</sup>

shi hniao

Not to be willing. OM. [Also pronounced 'C<sup>ni</sup><sup>7</sup>]

### Tone 7

'C<sup>ni</sup><sup>7</sup>

hniao

To be willing

ɟ<sup>1</sup> ɟ<sup>n2</sup> 'C<sup>ni</sup><sup>7</sup> ɟ.<sup>n4</sup>

gu hi hniao mao

I am not willing to go

## 'C̃ hniu

### Tone 1

	'C̃ <sup>1</sup> L. <sub>u</sub> <sup>5</sup>	hniu lu	To honour. To respect. To reverence
	† <sup>1</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup> L. <sub>u</sub> <sup>5</sup>	zao hniu lu	To speak well of
	Y <sup>-4</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup>	a hniu	Intestines
	Y <sup>-4</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup> T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a hniu dru	The navel. [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
5	Y <sup>-4</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup> T <sup>12</sup>	a hniu drao	Lamp wick
	CT. <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup>	ndreu a hniu	To clean offal
	Y <sup>12</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> 'C̃ <sup>1</sup>	ao gha hniu	Running water
	'C̃ <sup>1</sup> ɔ <sub>i</sub> <sup>7</sup>	hniu mai	Withy used in basket making, etc.

**'C\_ hna**

Tone 4

Y<sup>-4</sup> 'C<sup>-4</sup>

a hna

Just, of time. As before



## 'C̃ hñang

### Tone 1

'C̃ <sup>1</sup>	hñang	To wear
'C̃ <sup>1</sup> ɰ <sup>1</sup> Δ. <sup>6</sup>	hñang gi dla	To wear clothes
'C̃ <sup>1</sup> ɰ. <sup>6</sup> Cɰ <sup>1=2</sup> Δ. <sup>=2</sup>	hñang ji ntrie dlie	Dressed in clean clothing
T <sup>6</sup> ɰ <sup>4</sup> ɰ <sup>1</sup>	tyu zao hñang	To unwrap clothes for wearing

### Tone 2

5 'C̃ <sup>2</sup>	hñang	Ear of corn
ɰ <sup>1</sup> ɰ <sup>-2</sup> 'C̃ <sup>2</sup>	ceu a hñang	To come into ear, as corn

### Tone 3

'C̃ <sup>3</sup>	hñang	Pocket. Small bag. Wallet
ɰ <sup>1=2</sup> 'C̃ <sup>3</sup>	kao hñang	Bog. Marsh

## 'C. hno

### Tone 1

'C<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub>

hno

To hear

'C<sup>o</sup><sub>1</sub> C†<sup>nc3</sup>

hno ncie

To smell. [verb transitive]

### Tone 4

'C<sup>o</sup><sub>4</sub>

hno

To spear a person or animal. To kill.

To slay. To slaughter

□.<sup>5</sup> 'C<sup>o</sup><sub>4</sub>

jie hno

Fat stock. Animals ready for slaughter

5

'C<sup>o</sup><sub>4</sub> †<sup>u2</sup>

hno cu

To kill and destroy completely

## 'C<sub>II</sub> hnao

### Tone 6

	'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnao	To cough
	'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup> J <sup>II</sup> ' <sub>1</sub>	hnao khao	To cough constantly
	T' <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ta hnao	A cold
	ɔ <sup>o2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> T' <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup>	mo a ta hnao	To have a cold
5	Y <sup>-2</sup> T' <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> t <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a ta zie hnao	A cold. OM
	J <sup>-4</sup> T' <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> t <sub>.nc</sub> <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>II</sub> <sup>6</sup>	gha ta zie hnao	A cold. OM

## 'C<sub>u</sub> hnu

### Tone 2

	L <sup>u2</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	lu hnu	The sun
	'C <sup>u2</sup> T <sub>-</sub> <sup>5</sup>	hnu da	Sunrise
	'C <sup>u2</sup> C† <sup>u4</sup>	hnu nzw	Sunset
	S <sup>δ4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> T <sub>-</sub> <sup>5</sup>	sang hnu ta	East
5	S <sup>δ4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> C† <sup>u4</sup>	sang hnu nzw	West
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup>	hnu ghu	Star
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> ɔ <sub>o</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nu ghu hnu mo	Stars and starlets. OM
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> ɛ <sup>n4</sup>	hnu ghu ji	Starlight
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> S <sup>δ4</sup> C <sub>u</sub> <sup>5</sup>	hnu ghu sang ndru	Very early morning
10	Λ <sub>ε</sub> <sup>6</sup> ɛ <sub>no</sub> <sup>5</sup> Δ <sup>δ2</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	yeu jio dlang hnu	Benevolent spirit, said to have created heaven and earth
	'C <sup>u2</sup>	hnu	Day. [requires no NA]
	'C <sup>u2</sup> 'ɔ <sup>o4</sup>	hnu hmo	Day and night
	C <sub>T</sub> <sup>δ2</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	ndrang hnu	Daytime
	T <sub>δ</sub> <sup>7</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	dang hnu	Half a day
15	'C <sup>u2</sup> T <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnu dyu	What day? Which day?
	Y <sup>n2</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> 'ɔ <sup>o4</sup> C <sub>T</sub> <sup>u5</sup>	i hnu hmo ndu	All day. From morning to night
	Y <sup>-4</sup> ɛ <sup>'o4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	a cho hnu	The day before yesterday
	T <sup>n4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	di hnu	To fix a day
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sub>o</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnu sho	Day of rest. Sabbath. Sunday
20	'C <sup>u2</sup> Λ <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnu yiu	Birthday
	Y <sup>-4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> Λ <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a hnu yiu	To celebrate a birthday
	† <sup>'-4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	ca hnu	Everyday. In OM :- Urgently Pressingly. In haste
	'C <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>nu</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hnu niao	Time
	ɛ <sub>3</sub> <sup>3</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>nu</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zhyu hnu niao	To spend time. To pass time
25	'C <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>ɛ</sub> <sup>7</sup>	hnu nzhe	Noon
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>δ</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>ɛ</sub> <sup>7</sup>	a dang hnu nzhe	At noon
	'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sub>i</sub> <sup>5</sup>	hnu ghai	Sun sinking. Mid afternoon
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>δ</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sub>i</sub> <sup>5</sup>	a dang hnu ghai	At mid-afternoon
	ɔ <sub>-</sub> <sup>5</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> ɛ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ma hnu ngga	There came a day. One day.
30	J <sup>ɔ4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>ɔ4</sup> C <sub>nu</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ghe hnu ghe niao	To conserve the time. Fully to use every moment. OM

'C<sup>u2</sup>

hnu

To prick. To press into, as an awl into leather

## 'C, hnw

### Tone 1

	'C <sup>1</sup>	hnw	Crossbow. [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	'C <sup>1</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>'o2</sup>	hnw bi kho	Crossbow. OM
	'C <sup>1</sup> T <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>4</sup>	hnw gha dreu	Crossbow. OM
	'C <sup>1</sup> J <sup>6</sup> T <sup>o2</sup>	hnw sha dro	Crossbow used in fighting
5	T <sup>24</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	dre hnw	To fashion a crossbow
	T <sup>'o2</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	kho hnw	Cross piece of a crossbow
	l <sup>-4</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	hla hnw	Bow string
	T <sup>u2</sup> C <sup>no5</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	du jio hnw	Bow man
	CT <sup>82</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	ndang hnw	To stretch a crossbow in preparation for shooting
10	J <sup>"4</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	shao hnw	To aim a crossbow
	J <sup>1</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	bo hnw	To shoot with a crossbow
	T <sup>'"4</sup> Y <sup>n2</sup> 'C <sup>1</sup>	trao i hnw	To shoot an arrow. To release one shot