

# Hua Miao – English Glossary

## Volume 03

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## t.n    zi

### Tone 2

	t. <sup>n2</sup>	zi	High. Height. Up
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t. <sup>n2</sup>	i zi	Of the same height
	Y <sup>-2</sup> t. <sup>n2</sup>	a zi	Head of the table, i.e. the place at table furthest from the door
	t. <sup>n2</sup> 𐄂 <sup>'=2</sup>	zi chie	Place of honour at table
5	t. <sup>n2</sup> 𐄂 <sup>1</sup>	zi fao	Place at the head of the table
	t. <sup>n2</sup> 𐄂 <sup>'1</sup>	zi tai	Bridge constructed with stone pillars and wooden decking
	t. <sup>n2</sup>	zi	Classifier for beds
	t. <sup>n2</sup> t. <sup>35</sup>	zi zang	The bed
	t <sup>=2</sup> t. <sup>n2</sup>	zie zi	To walk two abreast
10	T. <sup>o5</sup> t. <sup>n2</sup>	do zi	Steep mountain, i.e. difficult to climb

### Tone 4

t. <sup>n4</sup>	zi	Hillside
𐄂 <sup>1</sup> t. <sup>n4</sup>	hleu zi	To burn off the hillside

### Tone 7

'C <sup>n4</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> t. <sup>n7</sup>	hniang a zi	To be silent as with pain
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## t<sub>nc</sub> zie

### Tone 4

ɕ<sup>n4</sup> t<sup>nc4</sup>

gi zie

To prepare. To make ready

Y<sup>-4</sup> t<sup>nc4</sup>

a zie

Gizzard

ɕ<sup>12</sup> L<sup>u2</sup> t<sup>nc4</sup>

ghai lai zie

Chickens gizzard

### Tone 7

t<sub>nc</sub><sup>7</sup>

zie

To bring a false charge [Also pronounced t<sub>=</sub><sup>7</sup>]

## †.nc zie

### Tone 2

†.nc <sup>2</sup>	zie	One tenth of an ounce
Y <sup>n2</sup> †.nc <sup>2</sup> C.nc <sup>5</sup>	i zie nie	One tenth of an ounce of silver

### Tone 3

†.nc <sup>3</sup>	zie	Cold [Also pronounced †.nc <sup>6</sup> ]
Y <sup>112</sup> †.nc <sup>3</sup>	ao zie	Cold water
5 Y <sup>112</sup> †.nc <sup>3</sup> Y <sup>112</sup> ɔ <sup>-2</sup>	ao zie ao ma	Tears OM
†.nc <sup>3</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> † <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zie di zao	Darkness OM

### Tone 6

†.nc <sup>6</sup>	zie	Cold [Also pronounced †.nc <sup>3</sup> ]
†.nc <sup>6</sup> T <sub>o</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zie do	Cold, of weather or food, [Not of body]
V <sup>-2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	va zie	Rice is cold
10 T <sub>11</sub> <sup>7</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	drao zie	To catch a cold
Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a ta zie hnao	A cold. OM
T <sup>-4</sup> T <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup> 'C <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup>	gha ta zie hnao	A cold. OM
Y <sup>-2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	a zie	Plank of wood. Shelf in a house [NA † <sup>r2</sup> ]
3 <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	reu a zie	To plane planks
15 J <sup>o</sup> <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	kho a zie	Holes in a plank, used in the New Testament for the stocks
Y <sup>-2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup> ɔ <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> S <sup>14</sup>	a zie gu sao ndeu	Writing tablet
C <sub>T</sub> <sup>5</sup> <sub>1</sub>		
L <sup>n2</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	li zie	Coffin OM
†.nc <sup>6</sup> J <sup>'-2</sup> T <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zie pa ti	Coffin OM
J <sup>u4</sup> †.nc <sup>6</sup>	shu zie	In a coffin OM

## t<sub>=</sub>    zie

Tone 1		
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>1</sup>	zie      Lazy. Idle
Tone 2		
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>2</sup>	zie      Pair
	ɕ. <sup>5</sup> t <sub>=</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Yoke of oxen
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>2</sup> t. <sup>2</sup>	To walk two abreast
5	J <sup>r4</sup> t <sub>=</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Side by side, as two rivers on parallel courses, or as the strips of coloured cloth on Miao skirts. OM
	S <sup>1</sup> t <sub>=</sub> <sup>2</sup>	The warp on a loom. OM
Tone 4		
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup>	zie      To trickle. To flow slowly
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup> ɣ <sup>12</sup>	Trickle of water
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup> ɕ <sup>8</sup> ɕ <sup>1</sup>	Trickle of blood
10	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup> ɕ <sup>-4</sup> ɕ <sup>n4</sup>	White secretion from the poppy head
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup>	Well dressed. OM
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>4</sup> ɕ <sup>'-4</sup> ɕ <sub>=</sub> <sup>6</sup>	Very well dressed. OM
Tone 7		
	t <sub>=</sub> <sup>7</sup>	zie      To slander. To bear false witness. [Also pronounced t <sub>nc</sub> <sup>7</sup> ]
	L <sup>n4</sup> S <sup>nc2</sup> t <sub>=</sub> <sup>7</sup>	Heart set on slandering. OM
15	L. <sup>7</sup> t <sub>=</sub> <sup>7</sup>	To say that a thing has happened when it has not

## †\_    za

### Tone 1

	† <sup>1</sup>	za	This is one of a number of words whose function is similar to the definite article, "the" in English. It is used only for boys, youths and younger men
	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ <sup>̇1</sup>	za ni	This boy. This young man
	† <sup>1</sup> V <sup>̇6</sup>	za vai	That boy. That young man
	† 'ᵛ <sup>2</sup> ĊΔ. <sup>56</sup>	za Hmao Ndlw	Young Zhang. Young master Zhang
5	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>̇2</sup> T <sup>̇6</sup>	za Bi de	Young Peter. Young master Peter
	† <sup>1</sup> T <sup>̇2</sup>	za du	The son
	† <sup>1</sup> ĊT <sup>̇2</sup>	za ndrang	The second son. The middle son
	† <sup>1</sup> Š <sup>1</sup>	za sa	The third son in the family
	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ†. <sup>57</sup>	za nzeu	The youngest son
10	† <sup>1</sup> ᵛ <sup>4</sup>	za mao	The elder brother. The eldest son. The cousin [Father's brother's son. Mother's sister's son]
	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ <sup>̇1</sup>	za zhyu	The younger brother. The grandson
	† <sup>1</sup> V <sup>̇4</sup>	za vao	The son-in-law
	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ <sup>̇1</sup>	za ji	The great grandson
	† <sup>1</sup> ħ <sup>1</sup>	za hla	The great-great grandson
15	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ <sup>̇2</sup>	za nu	The brother-in-law. [Wife's brother]
	† <sup>1</sup> ĊJ <sup>̇4</sup>	za nbeu	The cousin. [Father's sister's son. Mother's brother's son]
	† <sup>1</sup> Ċ <sup>̇2</sup>	za chu	The nephew. [Sister's son]
	† <sup>1</sup> Λ <sup>̇4</sup>	za yi	The brother-in-law: husband's younger brother. The uncle: father's younger brother
	† <sup>1</sup> T <sup>̇1</sup>	za tra	The brother-in-law, husband's elder brother
20	† <sup>1</sup> Ć <sup>̇6</sup>	za ngga	The little one. The smallest boy
	† <sup>1</sup> L <sup>̇4</sup>	za lo	Polite term for a boy
	† <sup>1</sup> ĊT <sup>̇2</sup> Λ. <sup>̇6</sup> J <sup>̇4</sup>	za ndrao yi ba	The handsome comrade. Term used for a boy in a girl's song

### Tone 3

† <sup>-3</sup>	za	Kind of monkey [NA T <sup>̇4</sup> ]
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### Tone 4

† <sup>-4</sup>	za	Cliff
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25	$\Gamma^1 \uparrow^{-4}$	fao za	Top of a cliff. Cliff
	$\Gamma^{\delta 2} \uparrow^{-4}$	gang za	Ledge or path along a cliff face
	$\Gamma^1 \uparrow^{-4} \Gamma_{\cdot n}^6 \Delta_{\cdot nc}^6 \Delta_{\cdot nc}^6$	fao za ji dlie dlie	The cliff is sheer
	$\Gamma^{\delta 2} \uparrow^{-4}$	ghang za	Bottom of a cliff. Overhanging cliff
	$\uparrow^{-4} L^{n4} G_{\cdot o}^6$	za li nggo	Cliffs. OM
30	$L^{\geq 4} \uparrow^{-4}$	lyu za	Cliffs
	$\Gamma_{\cdot}^{n5} \uparrow^{-4}$	gao za	Place surrounded by cliffs on three sides
	$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\circ 1} \uparrow^{-4}$	kho za	Cave [NA $L^{u2}$ ]
	$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\circ 1} \Gamma_{\cdot}^{\delta 5} \tilde{\Gamma}^{\circ 1} \uparrow^{-4}$	kho bang kho za	Cave. Cavern [NA $L^{u2}$ ]
	$\uparrow^{-4} C\Gamma^{\circ 4}$	za ngho	Gorge. Cliff lined valley
35	$C\Gamma_{\cdot}^{\geq 5} V^{\geq 2} C\Gamma_{\cdot}^{\geq 5} \uparrow^{-4}$	nzhyu ve nzhyu za	Land marks. Rocks and cliffs used as marks for finding the way. OM
	$\uparrow^{-4} \Gamma^{n4} \Gamma^{\delta 2}$	za bi chang	Soft, as of wood
	$\uparrow^{-4} \tilde{C}_{\cdot}^1$	za ni	These few days
Tone 6			
	$\uparrow_6$	za	To knot
	$\Gamma^{n4} \uparrow_6$	hi za	To tie together
40	$\Gamma^{u2} \uparrow_6$	mu za	Carpenter
	$\Gamma^{r4} \uparrow_6$	shi za	To tie together OM
	$\uparrow_6 \mathbf{b}^{-4}$	za hla	To knot rope
	$\uparrow_6 \mathbf{b}^{n4}$	za hlao	To join iron
	$\uparrow_6 \tilde{\Gamma}^1$	za zi	To graft fruit trees
45	$\Upsilon^{n2} \uparrow_6 \uparrow_{\cdot}^{n7}$	i za zao	A garment
	$\Upsilon^{n2} \uparrow_6 \Gamma^{\circ 4}$	i za cho	A suit of clothes
	$\uparrow_6 \Gamma^{\circ 12}$	za chao	Marriage union OM
	$\uparrow_6 \Gamma_{\cdot}^{\circ 4}$	za go	Marriage union OM
	$\Gamma^{n4} \uparrow_6$	gi za	Mulberry tree OM
50	$\Upsilon^{-2} \uparrow_6$	a za	Small particle of dust. Mote
	$\Upsilon^{n2} \uparrow_6 \Gamma^{n4} \uparrow_6$	i za drao za	One thing/stage/season after another



## †. za

### Tone 2

†. <sup>-2</sup> ɿ <sup>n2</sup> ɿ. <sup>u5</sup>	za gi drao	Chair. Small stool [NA †. <sup>r6</sup> ]
†. <sup>-2</sup> ɿ <sup>n4</sup>	za ji	Scales [NA †. <sup>r6</sup> ]
†. <sup>-2</sup> ɿ <sup>n3</sup>	za li	Balance for weighing silver [NA †. <sup>r6</sup> ]

### Tone 3

ɿ <sup>u1</sup> †. <sup>-3</sup>	rao za	Forest. Wood [NA ɿ <sup>u2</sup> ]
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### Tone 4

5	ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	gha za	Hook for cutting undergrowth. OM
	†. <sup>-4</sup> ɿ <sup>ɿ2</sup>	za nghw	Blade of grass
	ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup> ɿ <sup>ɿ6</sup>	a za she	Dill
	ɿ <sup>n5</sup> ɿ <sup>n7</sup> †. <sup>ɿ5</sup>	ndli ndlao zeu jio	Rice. OM
	ɿ. <sup>no5</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	gha za	
	ɿ <sup>n5</sup> ɿ <sup>n7</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	ndli ndlao gha za	Rice. OM
10	ɿ <sup>nc5</sup> ɿ <sup>n7</sup> †. <sup>ɿ5</sup>	ngie ngao zeu jio	Millet. OM
	ɿ. <sup>no5</sup> ɿ <sup>-6</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	gha za	
	ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	a za	Medicine. Drugs. Poison
	ɿ <sup>u1</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	dlw a za	To apply ointment
	ɿ <sup>ɿ1</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	khyu a za	To wrap up medicine
	†. <sup>-4</sup> ɿ <sup>n1</sup>	za i	Those people. That group of people
15	ɿ <sup>u2</sup> †. <sup>-6</sup>	rao za	Wild plants, used of nettles
	ɿ <sup>u2</sup> † <sup>r2</sup> ɿ <sup>u2</sup> †. <sup>-4</sup>	du zi du za	Retainers. Troops. OM

### Tone 6

	ɿ <sup>o4</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-6</sup>	go a za	Wild country. Heathland. Bushes undergrowth. Said to be the dwelling place of the spirits of unborn children
	ɿ <sup>i5</sup> ɿ <sup>o4</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-6</sup>	nghai go a za	Wild animals
	ɿ. <sup>5</sup> ɿ <sup>o4</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †. <sup>-6</sup>	jie go a za	Wild animals
20	ɿ <sup>i5</sup> ɿ <sup>u1</sup> ɿ <sup>i5</sup> †. <sup>-6</sup>	nghai rao nghai za	Wild animals
	†. <sup>-6</sup> ɿ <sup>ɿ6</sup> ɿ <sup>ɿ6</sup>	za ndlang ndlang	Ridges of tree-covered hills. OM
	†. <sup>-6</sup> ɿ <sup>u2</sup>	za kao	Scrub. Scrubland

### Tone 7

†. <sup>u2</sup> †. <sup>-7</sup>	zu za	Everywhere. All places. OM
ɿ <sup>ɿ2</sup> †. <sup>u2</sup> ɿ <sup>n4</sup> †. <sup>-7</sup>	dlang zu gi za	The supreme spirit

25	$\text{t}_{-}^{7}$	za	To tread
	$\text{t}_{-}^{7} \text{T}^{-2} \text{CT}_{-}^{6}$	za da ndr w	Tread carefully
	$\text{t}_{-}^{7} \text{Y}^{u2}$	za ao	To spew water from the mouth in a fine spray. [i.e. to lay the dust when sweeping a mud floor etc.]
	$\text{Y}^{n2} \text{t}_{-}^{7}$	i za	An armful
	$\text{Y}^{n2} \text{t}_{-}^{u2} \text{Y}^{n2} \text{t}_{-}^{7}$	i zu i za	Liturgical expression meaning "One cup of wine"
30	$\text{Y}^{-4} \text{t}_{-}^{u2} \text{Y}^{-4} \text{t}_{-}^{7}$	a zu a za	Ditto "Two cups of wine"
	$\text{t}^{r2} \text{t}_{-}^{u2} \text{t}^{r2} \text{t}_{-}^{7}$	zi zu zi za	Ditto "Three cups of wine"
	$\text{b}^{\delta 1} \text{t}_{-}^{7}$	hlang za	To worship. To sacrifice
	$\text{t}_{-}^{7} \text{J}_{-}^{6}$	za sha	Fighting. War. OM

## t<sub>u</sub>      zai

### Tone 3

t<sup>u3</sup>

zai

This is one of a number of words whose function is similar to the definite article "the" in English. It is used only for older men.

t<sup>u3</sup> ʌ<sup>6</sup> V<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup>

zai yeu vai

That old man

t<sup>u3</sup> V<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup>

zai vai

Term used by a childless woman for her husband

t<sup>'12</sup> t<sup>u3</sup>

cai zai

This side. The near side. OM

### Tone 6

5

t<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup>

zai

Bundle

t<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup> CT<sup>32</sup>

zai nghw

Bundle of grass

## t.ɿ zai

### Tone 6

t.ɿ <sup>6</sup>	zai	To press
t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	zai dao	To press on. To squash down
t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> ɟ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>n2</sup>	zai drao bi di jie	Pressed down to the ground
ɕ <sup>n4</sup>		
ɟ.ɿ <sup>5</sup> ɟ <sup>u6</sup> t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> ɕ <sup>n5</sup>	bang gu zai jie	Winepress

5	t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> ɕ <sup>ɿ6</sup>	zai zhyu	Persecution
	t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> Cɿ <sup>7</sup>	zai nzw	To persevere
	t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> Cɿ <sup>7</sup> S <sup>n2</sup>	zai nzw sie	Perseverance
	t.ɿ <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> S <sup>n2</sup>	zai dao a sie	To be meek
	T <sup>n2</sup> ʌ <sup>1</sup> t.ɿ <sup>6</sup>	hi ya zai	Do not worry

### Tone 7

10	t.ɿ <sup>7</sup>	zai	To cut off, as the end of a stick
	t.ɿ <sup>7</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> Cɿ <sup>1</sup> T <sup>n4</sup>	zai a nzi di	Ritual amputation of a finger tip

## t,      zai

### Tone 1

t <sup>1</sup>	zai	To crowd together, used of things not people. Closely woven or gathered, as cloth
t <sup>1</sup> C. <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zai ni	Crowded together, as cups on a tray
Y <sup>1</sup> t <sup>1</sup>	eu zai	Gathered apron
ā <sup>1</sup> t <sup>1</sup>	ya zai	Very important

### Tone 4

5      t <sup>4</sup>	zai	Deer [NA T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> ]
ɔ <sup>u2</sup> t <sup>4</sup>	gu zai	Antler [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
t <sup>4</sup> C. <sub>no</sub> <sup>5</sup> ɔ <sup>n2</sup> J. <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zai jio mi shai	Deer. Stag [NA T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> ] OM
t <sup>4</sup> C. <sub>no</sub> <sup>5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> J. <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zai jio di shai	Deer. Stag [NA T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> ] OM
t <sup>4</sup>	zai	To take. To hold. To receive into the hands. To catch, as a ball. To borrow
10      t <sup>4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	zai dao	To receive into the hands
t <sup>4</sup> J <sup>u4</sup>	zai shao	To take. To take charge of. To receive, as a person
t <sup>4</sup> T. <sub>o</sub> <sup>4</sup>	zai do	To receive a person
J <sup>1</sup> t <sup>4</sup>	ghw zai	To borrow

### Tone 6

t <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> J. <sub>o</sub> <sup>5</sup> L <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup>	zai dao bang lu	Cotton plant. OM
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### Tone 7

15      t <sub>i</sub> <sup>7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> C. <sub>o</sub> <sup>4</sup>	zai a li jiang	No matter what happens. In any case
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## t.1    zai

### Tone 2

	$C.^{\sim 5} \quad t.^{12}$	niu zai	Black and white or brown and white cow
	$t.^{12} \quad \sqsupset^{n2} \quad \sqsupset^{p2}$	zai gi bw	Spotted, of animals OM
	$\overset{\circ}{C}^1 \quad t.^{12} \quad J^{-4} \quad C\Delta_{  }^7$	zho zai gha ndlao	Tiger. Striped tiger OM
	$CJ^{-4} \quad t.^{12} \quad CC^{r2}$	nba zai nzhi	Spotted pig
5	$\overset{n}{\Delta}^1 \quad J.^{p2} \quad \sqsupset^{n2} \quad t.^{12}$	dli byu gi zai	Spotted dog OM
	$J^{-4} \quad T.^{n4} \quad t.^{12} \quad J^{-4}$	gha di zai gha di fa	Mottled and dappled wings OM
	$T.^{n4} \quad \Gamma^{-2}$		
	$t.^{12} \quad C\ddagger'^6_{  }$	zai ncao	Striped gown OM
	$S^{\circ 2} \quad t.^{12} \quad J^{-4} \quad C^{\%2}$	so zai gha niang	Thunder OM

### Tone 3

$t.^{13} \quad T'^{  4} \quad \square.^{u4}$	zai tao zhu	Staircase
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## 𠂔.𠂔 zang

### Tone 5

𠂔 <sup>3,1</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup>	tyu zang	To insult. To be ashamed
𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup> 𠂔 <sup>7</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>6</sup> 𠂔 <sup>6</sup>	zang dang ji hi tao	Extremely insulting
𠂔 <sup>1,4</sup>		

𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup>	zang	Bed [NA 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>2</sup> , 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>6</sup> ]
J <sup>u4</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup>	shu zang	On the bed
5 𠂔 <sup>1</sup> 𠂔 <sup>6</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup>	fao njiao zang	Pillow [NA 𠂔 <sup>2</sup> ]
𠂔 <sup>1,6</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>5</sup>	ko zang	To make a bed

### Tone 7

𠂔.𠂔 <sup>6</sup> 𠂔 <sup>6</sup> 𠂔.𠂔 <sup>7</sup>	ji gha zang	Soft and springy
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## t. zo

Tone 1		
	t. <sup>1</sup>	zo To whip
Tone 4		
	t. <sup>4</sup>	zo To marry
	t. <sup>4</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	zo niang To marry. To be married. To be a bride. Used only of women
	t. <sup>4</sup> J <sup>4</sup>	zo pao To carry a cooking pot
5	t. <sup>4</sup> CT <sup>-4</sup>	zo ndra To carry a drum
	t. <sup>4</sup>	zo To rub
	t. <sup>4</sup> C. <sup>5</sup> ɔ <sup>4</sup>	zo niu mi To milk a cow
	t. <sup>4</sup> ɔ <sup>-4</sup> ɔ <sup>4</sup>	zo ga mi To scrape the white secretion from the opium poppy head
	t. <sup>4</sup> T. <sup>3</sup> j <sup>1</sup>	zo dao shyu To make bean curd
10	t. <sup>6</sup> t. <sup>4</sup>	zeu zo To be moved by sad or glad events
	ɔ <sup>-4</sup> t. <sup>4</sup>	ga zo Sediment, as mud in water
	T <sup>2</sup> j <sup>2</sup> t. <sup>4</sup>	du bi zo The residue, i.e. the medicine itself, left in the process of making medicine
	t. <sup>7</sup> CT <sup>nc4</sup> t. <sup>7</sup> CT <sup>4</sup>	zo ntie zo ntao Near to. Neighbouring. OM
Tone 6		
	Y <sup>-2</sup> t. <sup>6</sup>	a zo Fire grate. Altar [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
Tone 7		
15	t. <sup>7</sup>	zo To reach, of time or place. Until
	t. <sup>7</sup> CT <sup>4</sup>	zo ndw Time of death. Until death
	t. <sup>7</sup> J <sup>2</sup>	zo ghang To the end
	C <sup>7</sup> t. <sup>7</sup>	nw zo To think over. To ponder over OM
	CT <sup>7</sup> ɿ <sup>2</sup> t. <sup>7</sup>	ndyu hi zo Did not think of it



## †.° zo

### Tone 2

†.° <sup>2</sup>	zo	Classifier for rope, straps, belts, hair, roads, paths, etc.
ɿ <sup>ˈn2</sup> †.° <sup>2</sup> ɣ <sup>ˈ2</sup>	ki zo ao	Water-spirit which causes disease

### Tone 5

†.° <sup>5</sup>	zo	Fishing net [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
†.° <sup>5</sup>	zo	To follow
5 †.° <sup>5</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> ɿ <sup>ˋ2</sup>	zo a ghw	To follow after
†.° <sup>5</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> ɿ <sup>ˋ1</sup>	zo li ni	Follow in this way. Do it in this manner
†.° <sup>5</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> ɿ <sup>u6</sup>	zo li gu	According as
ɿ <sup>ˋ7</sup> †.° <sup>5</sup>	di zo	To agree with. To comply with

### Tone 6

†.° <sup>6</sup> L <sup>u4</sup>	zo lu	Sentence. Phrase
10 †.° <sup>6</sup> ɿ <sup>ˋ4</sup>	zo ghw	Tune for playing on an instrument
ɣ <sup>-4</sup> †.° <sup>6</sup>	a zo	To sing or play together or in a round
† <sup>r2</sup> ɿ <sup>-4</sup> †.° <sup>6</sup>	zi gha zo	Song. Ballad. OM

## 𠂔<sub>11</sub>    zao

### Tone 1

	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> L <sub>-</sub> <sup>7</sup>	zao la	To praise
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> 'C <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> L <sub>-</sub> <sup>5</sup>	zao hniu lu	To speak well of
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sub>-</sub> <sup>7</sup>	zao zao la	Worthy of praise
	Λ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> Λ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup>	yi u zao yi u	To praise oneself. To boast
5	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> T <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	zao dw nw xie	To buy your life, e.g. by paying compensation after having committed homicide
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup>	zao	To shake. To winnow
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	zao ghw	To winnow grain
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>1</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup> L <sub>-</sub> <sup>2</sup>	zao ki lao	Rite of imitative magic to increase the fertility of family crops or herds

### Tone 2

	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup>	zao	Robe. Suit of clothes. Festival garments. Long feathers of a bird. Long hair of animals Sometimes pronounced 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>7</sup>
10	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup> C <sup>4</sup>	zao nw	Long hair of a horse
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>3</sup>	zao a nzang	Tail, as a horse's tail
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup> Δ <sup>2</sup>	zao hi dlang	Mane
	J <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup>	bi zao	Long hair
	Λ <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup> C <sub>1</sub> <sup>5</sup> J <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup>	yang jio bi zao lao	Sheep with long fleece for shearing
15	C <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>2</sup>	nco zao	Bristling, as a pig

### Tone 4

	J <sub>1</sub> <sup>4</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup> CT <sub>1</sub> <sup>6</sup>	bi zao ndo	Warp in weaving
	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup>	zao	Bundle [Also pronounced 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup> ]
	Y <sup>-2</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup>	a zao	Bundle
	J <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup>	khai a a zao	Tie up in bundles
20	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>6</sup> 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup> 'C <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	tyu zao hnang	To unwrap clothes for wearing

### Tone 6

	𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zao	Bundle. Clump. Sheaf. Section of a walnut. Company of people. [Also pronounced 𠂔 <sub>11</sub> <sup>4</sup> ]
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	$t_{\cdot 3}^7 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	zyu zao	To gather into a group. OM
	$t_r^7 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	zi zao	To continue together
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 t_{\cdot\cdot\cdot}^7$	zao zao	Again and again. Together. In company. OM
25	$\bar{r}^1 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 \bar{J}^6 L_{\cdot\cdot}^6 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	fao zao bi lao zao	To invite old people [ancestors] together with young guests. OM
	$Y^{n2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 \bar{C}'^{u2}$	i zao qao	A wedding party
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	zao	Enough. Sufficient
	$\bar{J}^{n2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	hi zao	Not enough
	$\bar{D}^{-4} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	ma zao	Not enough. OM
30	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 T_{\bar{s}}^7$	zao dang	Enough. Plenty. Sufficient, used of things not people
	$\bar{J}^u t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	bu zao	To fill up. To fulfil
	$\bar{r}^1 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	fa zao	So much. To such an extent. To the extreme
	$S^{nc2} \bar{J}^{n2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	sie hi zao	To be sad of heart
	$S^{nc2} J^{r4} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	sie shi zao	To be sad of heart. OM
35	$\bar{r}^1 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 L_{\cdot}^7$	zao zao la	Worthy of praise
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 CT_{\cdot}^{u5}$	zao ndu	Dark
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 CT_{\cdot}^{u5} Y^{-4} CT^{n4}$	zao ndu a ndi	Extreme darkness. Pitch blackness
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 Y^{-4} CT^{n4}$	zao a ndi	Extremely dark. Very dark
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 J^{-4} CT^{n4}$	zao gha ndi	Extremely dark. Very dark OM
40	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 CT_{\cdot}^{u5} L^{n2} CC^{nc2}$	zao ndu li njie	Very dark
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 L^{n2} CC^{nc2}$	zao li njie	Very dark
	$t^{nc3} T^{n2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	zie di zao	Darkness. OM
	$J_{\bar{s}}^6 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 CT_{\cdot}^{u5}$	shyu zao ndu	To travel in the dark
	$S^{s2} S^{s2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 CT'^{u5}$	sw sw zao ntao	To grope one's way in the dark
45	$\bar{J}^{n2} \bar{3}^{u4} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	hi rao zao	Twilight
	$V_{\cdot\cdot}^7 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	vao zao	Ruler. Mandarin
	$V_{\cdot\cdot}^7 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6 \bar{J}_{\cdot\cdot}^7$	vao zao gao	The official's residence
	$\bar{J}'^{u3} V_{\cdot\cdot}^7 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	kao vao zao	To be appointed an official or a mandarin
	$\bar{r}^1 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	fao zao	Elder
50	$\bar{J}^{n2} L_{\cdot\cdot}^6 t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	bi lao zao	Older man
	$t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	zao	To live. To dwell.[In the songs used in parallel to $C^{n2}$ ]
	$Y^{-4} \bar{A}^{n2} t_{\cdot\cdot}^6$	a yi zao	Form a family and dwell, i.e. to marry and settle down OM

ㄉㄞˋ ㄊㄞˋ

mao zao

To go into a house and sit down

## †. zao

### Tone 2

†. <sup>"2</sup>	zao	Classifier for plants
Y <sup>n2</sup> †. <sup>"2</sup> ㄟ. <sup>5</sup>	i zao bang	A flower plant

### Tone 3

†. <sup>"3</sup>	zao	Those people. They. Them. Their. Added to personal pronouns to form the plural [N.B. Also pronounced † <sup>"4</sup> or † <sup>"5</sup> when used both by itself or in compound form]
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### Tone 4

†. <sup>"4</sup>	zao	Those people. For more explanation see † <sup>"3</sup>
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### Tone 5

5 †. <sup>"5</sup>	zao	Those people. For more explanation see † <sup>"3</sup>
ㄟ <sup>n2</sup> †. <sup>"5</sup>	bi zao	We. Us. Our
ㄣ <sup>n7</sup> †. <sup>"5</sup>	mi zao	You. Your
ㄘ <sup>n6</sup> †. <sup>"5</sup>	nyu zao	They. Them. Their
ㄘ <sup>n6</sup> †. <sup>"5</sup>	ni zao	They. Them. Their

### Tone 6

10 †. <sup>"6</sup>	zao	Fierce, of wild animals
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### Tone 7

Y <sup>n2</sup> †. <sup>6</sup> †. <sup>"7</sup>	i za zao	A garment. [also pronounced † <sup>"2</sup> ]
†. <sup>"7</sup>	zao	Group. Company of people
Y <sup>n2</sup> †. <sup>"7</sup>	i zao	Together. All together
Y <sup>n2</sup> †. <sup>"7</sup> ㄣ <sup>"4</sup>	i zao mao	To go together
15 †. <sup>"6</sup> †. <sup>"7</sup>	zao zao	Together. In company. Again and again
†. <sup>"7</sup>	zao	To chisel
T <sup>u2</sup> †. <sup>"7</sup>	du zao	The chisel
†. <sup>"7</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> V <sup>2</sup>	zao a ve	To chisel stone
†. <sup>"7</sup> ㄟ <sup>6</sup>	zao ge	To carve wood or stone

20	𐑦.𐑦 <sup>7</sup> 𐑦 <sup>𐑦4</sup> 𐑦𐑦.𐑦 <sup>7</sup>	zao deu ndeu	To trample on or over. To stamp with the feet
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## tu zu

### Tone 1

	$\overset{u}{t}^1$	zu	To choose. To single out. To aim. Deliberately. On purpose. Especially
	$\overset{u}{t}^1 \text{ T}^{\cdot-5}$	zu da	To come on purpose
	$\overset{u}{t}^1 \text{ ㄣ}^{-2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\cdot6}$	zu ma nyu	On purpose to arrest him
	$\overset{u}{t}^1 \text{ ㄣ}^{u4}$	zu mu	Deliberately
5	$\overset{u}{t}^1 \text{ T}^{\cdot\epsilon3} \text{ ㄣ}^{\delta4}$	zu teu sang	To push over deliberately

### Tone 4

	$t^{u4}$	zu	To train. To test. To try out
	$t^{u4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\cdot4}$	zu nw	To break or school a horse
	$t^{u4} \text{ T}^{\circ2}$	zu dro	To train soldiers
	$t^{u4} \text{ ㄣ}^{\cdot u4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\cdot u4}$	zu kao ngao	To carry out a military exercise
10	$t^{u4} \text{ ㄘ T}^{\cdot\delta5}$	zu ndang	To test a sword
	$\text{J}^{\cdot-2} t^{u4} \text{ T}^{\cdot n2}$	kha zu di	Do not indulge or spoil, as a child
	$\text{J}^{\cdot4} \text{ ㄣ}^{\cdot n4} t^{u4}$	shi ki zu	Old skirt OM
	$\text{ㄘ T}^{\cdot\delta6} t^{u4}$	ndrang zu	Exercise ground. Recreation ground [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]

## †.u zu

### Tone 2

	†.u <sup>2</sup>	zu	Place. Stretch of country. used in parallel to T <sup>n2</sup>
	†.u <sup>2</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	zu za	Everywhere. All places. Used in parallel to CΔ <sup>5</sup> T <sup>n4</sup>
	Δ <sup>32</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup> ɔ <sup>n4</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	dlang zu gi za	The supreme spirit
	ɔ <sup>n2</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> ɔ <sup>n2</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup>	gi zu nu gi zu chu	Kith and Kin OM
	ɛ <sup>u2</sup>		
5	Y <sup>n2</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>n2</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	i zu i za	Liturgical expression meaning "One cup of wine"
	Y <sup>-4</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	a zu a za	Ditto. "Two cups of wine"
	† <sup>r2</sup> †.u <sup>2</sup> † <sup>r2</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	zi zu zi za	Ditto. "Three cups of wine"

### Tone 5

	†.u <sup>5</sup>	zu	Old custom. Tradition
	ɛ <sup>no5</sup> †.u <sup>5</sup>	jio zu	To follow custom
10	3.8 <sup>7</sup> †.u <sup>5</sup>	rang zu	Custom. Tradition

### Tone 7

	†.u <sup>7</sup>	zu	To fulfil. To do something properly
	†.u <sup>7</sup> T <sup>87</sup>	zu dang	Enough. Sufficient, of actions
	†.u <sup>7</sup> ɛ <sup>no7</sup>	zu jio	Enough. Sufficient
	ɛ <sup>1</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup>	zha zu	To value, i.e. to fix a price
15	†.u <sup>7</sup> ɔ <sup>u7</sup>	zu mu	Persons in the main branch of the family, who alone, having been properly selected and instructed, may officiate at ancestral sacrifices
	Y <sup>-2</sup> ɔ <sup>-2</sup> †.u <sup>7</sup> L <sup>u1</sup>	a ma zu lu	To glare at. With anger in the eyes



## t<sub>3</sub> zyu

### Tone 4

t <sup>34</sup>	zyu	To slander. To incite
t <sup>34</sup> l <sup>51</sup>	zyu hleu	To incite. To stir up trouble
ɿ <sup>n2</sup> L <sup>22</sup> ɿ <sup>n2</sup> t <sup>34</sup>	hi le hi zyu	To incite one another

### Tone 6

	t <sup>6</sup>	zyu	To set on fire
5	t <sup>6</sup> ɿ <sup>54</sup>	zyu deu	To set fire to
	Y <sup>4</sup> t <sup>6</sup>	a zyu	Brushwood to be burned
	t <sup>6</sup>	zyu	To make. To construct. To fit together
	t <sup>6</sup> l <sup>17</sup>	zyu hxai	To perform the arts of a shaman-healer
	t <sup>6</sup> C <sup>22</sup> t <sup>6</sup> l <sup>17</sup>	zyu nw zyu hxai	To perform the arts of a shaman-healer
10	t <sup>6</sup> CT <sup>u4</sup>	zyu ndao	Coffin [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
	V <sup>32</sup> t <sup>6</sup>	vang zyu	Covered basket
	t <sup>6</sup> Cɿ <sup>5</sup>	zyu nga	To build a house of stones
	t <sup>6</sup> Cɿ <sup>o5</sup>	zyu ngo	To build a boat
	t <sup>6</sup> ʒ <sup>u2</sup>	zyu ru	To make a cupboard
15	t <sup>6</sup> ɿ <sup>u5</sup>	zyu dru	Wooden flooring or partitioning

## †.₃ zyu

### Tone 2

ㄅ.ᵀ⁵ †.₃²	gao zyu	The whole
Υⁿ² ㄈ.ᵀ⁶ ㄅ.ᵀ⁵ †.₃²	i xiao gao zyu	The whole year
Υⁿ² ㄌ.ᵀ⁴ ㄅ.ᵀ⁵ †.₃²	i hli gao zyu	The whole month

### Tone 4

†.₃⁴	zyu	Rust
5 †.₃⁴	zyu	Father. OM. This is an alternative form of †.ᵀ⁴, and is also pronounced †.₃⁷

### Tone 7

†.₃⁷	zyu	Father. OM. This is an alternative form of †.₃⁴.
†.₃⁷	zyu	To gather. Classifier for sets of things
ㄈ.ᵀ⁶ †.₃⁷	hi zyu	To gather together. Grouped together
ㄈ.ᵀ⁶ ㄈ.ᵀ⁶ †.₃⁷	sha hi zyu	To come together
10 ㄈ.ᵀ⁴ †.₃⁷	shr zyu	To gather together. OM
†.₃⁷ †.ᵀ⁶	zyu zao	Gathered into a group. OM
†.₃⁷ †.ᵀ⁴	zyu ca	Gathered all together. OM
†.₃⁷ ㄈ.ᵀ⁶	zyu jiao	To gather together
†.₃⁷ ㄈ.ᵀ⁶ ㄈ.ᵀ⁴	zyu jiao nzu	Gathering place. OM
15 ㄅ.ᵀ⁴ Υ.ᵀ⁴ †.₃⁷	gi a zyu	Gathering place. OM
†.₃⁷ ㄈ.ᵀ²	zyu bi	To meet with us

## t̚      ze

### Tone 1

t̚¹	ze	To beg for. To importune
t̚¹ Δ̊² C̊²	ze dlang nw	To want things
t̚¹ ɔ̊⁴ t̚¹	zi mi ze	Chestnut [NA Δ̊² or L̊²]
CTⁱ⁴ t̚¹ ɔ̊⁴ t̚¹	ndao zi mi ze	Chestnut tree [NA ɾ̊²]

## †.ᵛ ze

### Tone 2

	†.ᵛ² †.ᵛ²	ze ze	Up to the present
	†.ᵛ² Ċ¹	ze ni	To the present time
	Ṽᵛ² †.ᵛ²	te ze	Constantly. Continually
	Ṽᵛ² †.ᵛ² Ṽᵛ² †'ᵣ⁶	te ze te ci	Constantly. Always. Continually from past to present. For all time
5	Ṽᵛ² †.ᵛ² ɿₙ⁶	te ze hi	Constantly to say. To affirm
	Ṽᵛ² †.ᵛ² ʒ.ᵛ⁵ ʒⁿᵛ⁴	te ze rang rie	Ancient custom. According to custom
	Y⁻² Ṽᵛ⁴ ĊṼ.ᵛ⁵ ɿ.ᵛ⁶	a tao ndu ma ze	Of old. Before. OM
	†.ᵛ²		

### Tone 4

	†.ᵛ⁴	ze	Unseasoned, of wood
	ɿₙ⁶ †.ᵛ⁴	hi ze	To oppress. To ill-treat
10	Y⁻⁴ †.ᵛ⁴ †.ᵛ⁴	a ze ze	To bully. To oppress
	Ċᵛ² ĊΔ.ᵛ⁵ †.ᵛ⁴	nu ndlu ze	Evil. Iniquity. Oppression
	J⁻⁴ Ċ¹ †.ᵛ⁴	gha ji ze	Excuse for attacking. OM

## †<sub>3</sub>    **zeu**

### Tone 3

† <sup>3</sup>	zeu	To tread. To place the feet on the ground
† <sup>3</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> CT <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zeu da ndr <sup>w</sup>	To tread carefully
† <sup>3</sup> ɹ <sub>o</sub> <sup>7</sup> ɹ <sub>.</sub> <sup>-5</sup>	zeu go dra	To stand firmly

### Tone 6

	† <sub>6</sub>	zeu	To fall on. To land. To alight as a bird. To perch
5	† <sub>6</sub> ɹ <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup>	zeu ghao	To fall down, as a building To collapse
	ɹ <sub>u</sub> <sup>12</sup> † <sub>6</sub>	bao zeu	To fall upon
	† <sub>6</sub> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> S <sup>nc2</sup>	zeu a sie	To take to heart. To regard seriously
	† <sub>6</sub> CT <sup>24</sup>	zeu nde	Witness
	ɣ <sup>-4</sup> † <sub>6</sub> CT <sup>24</sup>	a zeu nde	To bear witness
10	T <sub>u</sub> <sup>2</sup> † <sub>6</sub> CT <sup>24</sup>	du zeu nde	Security. Assurance
	ɹ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> † <sub>6</sub>	hi zeu	To justify some action
	† <sub>6</sub> † <sup>o4</sup>	zeu zo	To be moved by sad or glad events

## †.ɛ zeu

### Tone 4

Y<sup>-4</sup> †.ɛ<sup>4</sup> S<sup>-2</sup>

a zeu sa

The residual starchy powder extracted from bracken root used for food in times of famine

### Tone 5

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup>

zeu

To be able. To be possible

Y<sup>-4</sup> ɔ.ɔ<sup>7</sup> †.ɛ<sup>5</sup>

a go zeu

Keep on till you succeed

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ' <sub>6</sub>

zeu qie

Perhaps. It is likely

5 †.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ' <sub>6</sub> ɛ<sup>1</sup> ɔ.ɔ<sup>4</sup>

zeu qie la mao

Perhaps [we] will go

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛɔ.ɛ<sup>6</sup>

zeu ngie

Skill. Art. Artistic ability

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ.ɔ<sup>6</sup> ....

zeu lo ....

Phrase commonly used before verbs indicating past tense and a deliberate act. OM

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ.ɔ<sup>6</sup> ɛ<sub>n</sub><sup>6</sup>

zeu lo hi

Said. Spoke. OM

†.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ.ɔ<sup>6</sup> S<sub>3</sub><sup>6</sup>

zeu lo syu

Resembled. Was like

10 ɛ<sup>u</sup> ɛ<sup>1</sup> †.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ.ɛ<sup>no5</sup> J<sup>r4</sup>

tu zeu jio shi niao

Pine or fir tree [NA ɛ<sup>ɔ2</sup>] OM

ɛ.ɛ<sup>6</sup>

J<sup>n2</sup> †.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ.ɛ<sup>7</sup>

bi zeu dreu

Clump of bamboo, the large variety. OM

ɛɛ.ɛ<sup>nc5</sup> ɛɛ.ɛ<sup>7</sup> †.ɛ<sup>5</sup>

ndlie ndlao zeu jio  
gha za

Rice. OM

ɛ.ɛ<sup>no5</sup> J<sup>-4</sup> †.ɛ<sup>-4</sup>

ɛ<sup>n1</sup> †.ɛ<sup>5</sup> ɛ<sup>n2</sup> ɛ<sub>3</sub><sup>6</sup>

dli zeu hi gyu

Craftsman creature. Kind of human animal which features in certain songs. OM

### Tone 7

†.ɛ<sup>7</sup>

zeu

To grow. To shoot out. To stand, as a tree

15 †.ɛ<sup>7</sup> Y<sup>-4</sup> ɛ.ɛ<sup>ɔ2</sup>

zeu a jiang

To root. To send out roots

†.ɛ<sup>7</sup> ɛ.ɛ<sup>-5</sup>

zeu dra

Firmly planted

†.ɛ<sup>7</sup> T<sup>-2</sup> ɛɛ.ɛ<sup>6</sup>

zeu da ndrwa

Carefully planted

**ㅌ, zw**

**Tone 1**

	ㅌ <sup>1</sup>	zw	To lay. To pile up as stones
	ㅌ <sup>1</sup> ㄱㅌ <sup>-5</sup>	zw nga	To erect stone walls for a house
	ㅌ <sup>1</sup> ㅍ <sup>2</sup>	zw ve	To lay stones in making steps etc.
	ㅌ <sup>1</sup> ㅈ <sup>n4</sup> ㅌ <sup>5</sup>	zw bi zw	Pile or heap of stones etc. To pile up
5	ㅌ <sup>n4</sup> ㅌ <sup>1</sup>	gi zw	Small wooden cupboard

**Tone 2**

	ㅌ <sup>2</sup>	zw	Thief. Robber
	ㄷ <sup>u2</sup> ㅌ <sup>u6</sup> ㅍ <sup>-4</sup> ㅌ <sup>84</sup> ㅍ <sup>-4</sup>	nu gu a sang a zw	Robberies
	ㅌ <sup>2</sup>		
	ㅍ <sup>-4</sup> ㅌ <sup>2</sup> ㄷ <sup>nc7</sup>	a zw nie	To be a robber
	ㄷㄷ <sup>r2</sup> ㅌ <sup>2</sup>	nzhi zw	To come upon thieves
10	ㅌ <sup>2</sup> ㅍ <sup>2</sup> ㅌ <sup>2</sup> ㅌ <sup>2</sup>	sw ve sw zw	Thieves. Robbers

**Tone 4**

	ㅌ <sup>4</sup>	zw	Classifier for steps
	ㅍ <sup>n2</sup> ㅌ <sup>4</sup> ㅍ <sup>n2</sup> ㅌ <sup>4</sup>	i zw i zw	Step by step
	ㅍ <sup>-2</sup> ㅌ <sup>4</sup>	a zw	Wooden shelf [NA ㅌ <sup>u2</sup> ]
	ㄴ <sup>-2</sup> ㅌ <sup>4</sup>	la zw	The shelf

**Tone 7**

15	ㅌ <sup>7</sup> ㅌ <sup>1</sup> ㅌ <sup>r4</sup>	zw gha shi	Exclamation. What are you talking about?
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## †.ᵛ    zw

### Tone 5

†.ᵛ⁵ CT.⁶

zw ndo

Large spool used on a loom

†¹ ᵛ⁴ †.ᵛ⁵

zw bi zw

Pile or heap of stones etc. To pile up

### Tone 6

†.ᵛ⁶

zw

Daring, as a child



# †<sub>r</sub>      zi

## Tone 1

	† <sup>1</sup>	zi	Fruit. Nut
	Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>u2</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	a lu zi	Fruit. Berry. Nut
	† <sup>1</sup> C <sup>1nc2</sup>	zi qieu	Plum
	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>p2</sup> J <sup>p2</sup>	zi she she	Fruit tree resembling the damson, young shoots of which are used for making dye
5	† <sup>1</sup> Δ <sup>-4</sup>	zi dla	Peach
	† <sup>1</sup> C J <sup>1-2</sup>	zi npa	Wild raspberry
	† <sup>1</sup> Δ <sup>u5</sup>	zi dlao	White wild strawberry
	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> b <sup>p2</sup>	zi bi hlyu	Persimmon
	† <sup>1</sup> G <sup>u6</sup>	zi nggu	Small, very sour fruit. [Possibly some kind of prunas, crab-apple or wild gooseberry]
10	† <sup>1</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> C <sup>-2</sup> C <sup>u5</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup>	zi a ma niu a ma nw	Grape
	† <sup>1</sup> C <sup>p4</sup>		
	† <sup>1</sup> C <sup>n4</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	zi mi zw	Chestnut [NA Δ <sup>n2</sup> or L <sup>u2</sup> ]
	CT <sup>u4</sup> † <sup>1</sup> C <sup>n4</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	ndao zi mi zw	Chestnut tree [NA V <sup>z2</sup> ]
	† <sup>1</sup> Δ <sup>s4</sup>	zi dleu	Walnut [NA V <sup>z2</sup> i.e. tree]
	Y <sup>-2</sup> L <sup>u2</sup> † <sup>1</sup> Δ <sup>s4</sup>	a lu zi dleu	Walnuts
15	† <sup>1</sup> b <sup>s4</sup>	zi hleu	Walnut
	† <sup>1</sup> 3 <sup>nc2</sup> † <sup>r2</sup> J <sup>r4</sup> Δ <sup>o2</sup>	zi rie zi shi dlo	The edible seed of wild bamboo. OM
	† <sup>1</sup> C <sup>o7</sup>	zi go	Name of a tree the fruit of which is used for making medicine
	Y <sup>n2</sup> Γ <sup>z2</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	i fang zi	A fruit tree
	† <sup>r4</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	zi zi	To bear fruit
20	Δ <sup>n4</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	dli zi	To pick fruit
	3 <sup>u2</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	rao zi	Plentiful fruit harvest. Literally "Vegetables fruit" i.e. fruit as plentiful as vegetables.
	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>n6</sup> b <sup>s7</sup>	zi bi hleu	Fruit that is good to the taste
	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>r4</sup> J <sup>u2</sup>	zi shi ghao	Sour fruit. OM
	† <sup>1</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> J <sup>o6</sup>	zi gha gho	Seed. OM
25	† <sup>6</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	za zi	To graft fruit trees
	J <sup>r4</sup> † <sup>1</sup>	shi zi	Fruitful, of rice fields. OM
	Y <sup>u2</sup> b <sup>o2</sup> † <sup>1</sup> CΔ <sup>u7</sup> C <sup>u7</sup>	ao hlo zi ndlao ma	The flood

	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^1$	zi	Male, of animals and people. Father
	$\Lambda_{\varsigma}^6 \overset{r}{\dagger}^1 \mathbf{C}^{\flat 2}$	yeu zi nw	Man, as opposed to woman. Men-folk. OM
30	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^1 \mathbf{V}_{\cdot u}^7$	zi vai	Father
	$\mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\text{nc}2} \mathbf{T}^{u2} \mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\text{nc}2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^1$	nie du nie zi	People of one home
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^1 \mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\prime \text{ni} 6} \mathbf{J}_{\cdot}^{\text{ii} 7}$	zi qiao bao	Spirit believed to cause fits
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r4} \overset{r}{\dagger}^1$	zi zi	Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound of a chick pecking inside the egg
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^1 \mathbf{T}_{\cdot u}^6 \mathbf{V}_{\cdot u}^6$	zi du vu	Person conspicuous by the fine clothes he is wearing
Tone 2			
35	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	zi	To send
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\flat 6} \mathbf{D}_{\cdot}^{\text{ii} 4}$	zi nyu mao	Send him
	$\mathbf{T}^{\text{ii} 4} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	dao zi	To be sent
	$\mathbf{T}^{u2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	du zi	Retainer. Soldier
	$\mathbf{T}^{u2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{T}^{u2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{\text{--}4}$	du zi du za	Retainers. Troops. OM
40	$\mathbf{CT}_{\cdot u}^{\flat 5} \mathbf{T}^{u2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	ndu du zi	Angel [New Testament expression]
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	zi	To keep on doing something. To persevere. To persist. To continue
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \overset{\circ}{\mathbf{L}}^1$	zi lang	While. As. At the same time
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\text{ii} 5}$	zi nao	To keep on eating
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{C}^{\text{no}2}$	zi nio	To insist on staying
45	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{C}^{\text{nc}4}$	zi jie	To put away, as money in a safe place
	$\mathbf{T}_n^6 \mathbf{T}^{n2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	hi hi zi	Cannot say. To say a thing badly
	$\mathbf{C}_{\cdot}^{\flat 7} \mathbf{T}^{n2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	zheu hi zi	Irreducible. Essential
	$\mathbf{C}^{\text{no}2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	nio zi	To be amenable to. To be compatible with
	$\mathbf{T}^{n2} \mathbf{T}^{\text{--}2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	hi da zi	From his own place. OM
50	$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{--}2} \mathbf{C} \Delta_{\cdot u}^6 \mathbf{T}^{n4} \overset{\circ}{\Delta}^1$	a ndlai hi dlo zi	Tongue rolled correctly. Tongue was loosed
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$		
	$\mathbf{C}^{\prime n4} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{C}^{\prime n4} \mathbf{T}^{\text{ii} 4}$	qia zi qia drao	To pull to and fro
	$\mathbf{D}_{\cdot}^6 \mathbf{D}_{\cdot}^6 \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	ma ma zi zi	To wave to and fro, as a smouldering stick to give light
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2} \mathbf{T}^{u2}$	zi du	Father and son [Also pronounced $\overset{r}{\dagger}^1$ ]
	$\overset{r}{\dagger}^{r2}$	zi	Three

55	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	zi ghw	Maize
	$\text{V}^{-2} \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	va zi ghw	Maize meal
	$\text{C}_{\text{no}}^7 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	jio zi ghw	To plant maize
	$\text{L}^1 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	lo zi ghw	To harvest maize cobs
	$\text{J}'^6 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	pai zi ghw	To strip the sheath off a maize cob
60	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{S}_{\text{nc}}^6 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	a sie zi ghw	String of maize cobs plaited together by their sheaths for hanging out to dry
	$\text{T}^1 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	di zi ghw	To rub the corn off a maize cob
	$\text{Y}^{-4} \text{J}^{\delta 1} \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	a khang zi ghw	Space between the rows of growing maize
	$\text{J}'^{\delta 4} \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{>2}$	khang zi ghw	To dry freshly harvested maize over a fire
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{r4} \Delta^{\circ 2}$	zi shi dlo	Bamboo. OM
65	$\text{†}^1 \text{Z}^{\text{nc}2} \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{r4} \Delta^{\circ 2}$	zi rie zi shi dlo	The edible seed of wild bamboo. OM
	$\text{Z}^{\text{u}2} \text{†}^{r2} \text{V}_{\text{u}}^7$	rao zi vao	Mint
	$\text{†}^{r2}$	zi	This is one of a number of words whose function is similar to the definite article "the" in English. It is used only for men, older rather than younger
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{C}^1$	zi ni	This man
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{V}_{\text{u}}^6$	zi vai	That man
70	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{L}_{\text{u}}^6$	zi lao	The brother-in-law [Husband's elder sister's husband]
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{b}_{\text{u}}^6$	zi hla	The brother-in-law [Husband's younger sister's husband]
	$\text{†}^{r2} \Lambda_{\text{u}}^6$	zi yeu	The brother-in-law [Wife's elder sister's husband]
	$\text{†}^{r2} \Lambda_{\text{u}}^6 \text{L}_{\text{u}}^6$	zi yeu lao	Ditto
	$\text{†}^{r2} \Lambda_{\text{u}}^6 \text{b}_{\text{u}}^6$	zi yeu hla	The brother-in-law [Wife's younger sister's husband]
75	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{D}_{\text{u}}^7$	zi mao	The cousin [Father's brother's son. Mother's sister's son]
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{CJ}^{\text{c}4}$	zi nbeu	The cousin [Father's sister's son. Mother's brother's son]
	$\text{†}^{r2} \Lambda_{\text{u}}^6 \text{C}'^{\text{u}2}$	zi yeu qao	The father of a person's son or daughter-in-law
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{G}^{\text{u}2}$	zi nggai	The younger brother. OM
	$\text{'D}^{\text{u}2} \text{b}_{\text{u}}^6 \text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^1$	hmao hla zi gyu	The young man. The young brother
80	$\text{C}\Delta_{\text{u}}^7 \text{†}^{r2} \Delta_{\text{u}}^6$	ndlao zi dlao	Dyed pattern
	$\text{†}^{r2} \text{J}^{-4} \text{†}^{\circ 6}$	zi gha zo	Song. Ballad. OM

# Tone 4

	† <sup>r4</sup>	zi	To make. To create. To arrange
	Y <sup>-4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	a zi	To make. To create
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄅ.° <sup>7</sup> ㄆ.° <sup>-5</sup> ㄇ.° <sup>5</sup>	zi go ma rang	To arrange in order
85	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>2</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>2</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>2</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	zi dro bi lie die	To line soldiers up on parade. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	zi zi	To bear fruit
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>5</sup>	zi ndang	To carry a sword
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>6</sup>	zi gao	To make easy. To make possible. Useful. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>2</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>4</sup>	zi bi dre	To defend oneself when abused
90	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>4</sup>	zi ghao	An approach made by middle-man in marriage arrangements
	Y <sup>-4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>4</sup>	a zi ghao	To make a match [Marriage]
	° <sup>nc1</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	hnie zi gai	With teeth set
	ㄏ.° <sup>7</sup> ° <sup>nc1</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	do hnie zi gai	To gnash the teeth
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>7</sup>	zi mu	Animal used for sacrifice
95	† <sup>r4</sup>	zi	To recite an incantation in the ancestral sacrifice. To chant. To tell by divination. Ancestral incantation
	ㄅ.° <sup>4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	gi zi	To perform the ancestral sacrifice
	† <sup>r4</sup>	zi	To tie up
	ㄏ.° <sup>7</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc4</sup>	ndeui zi jie	To tie into bundles
	Y <sup>-4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc6</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	a lie a zi	Carpenter's plane
100	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	zi khe	Ginger
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>6</sup> ° <sup>32</sup>	zi ndo hman	Wild clematis. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc4</sup>	zi nji ndao	Tree creeper. Shrub of cotton plant. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc1</sup>	zi sie	Wild pepper. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>1</sup>	zi kie	Leech [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
105	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc5</sup>	zi gao	Locust [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc5</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> †.° <sup>7</sup>	zi gao ci zi	Large locust [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ] [Sometimes written: † <sup>34</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc5</sup> † <sup>34</sup> †.° <sup>7</sup> ]
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc5</sup>	zi gheu	Snail [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	ㄏ.° <sup>nc2</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	hi zi	Butterfly [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc1</sup>	zi ghao	Dragonfly [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ]
110	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc5</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> ㄏ.° <sup>nc1</sup>	zi nbe zi gho	Dragonfly [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ] OM

	† <sup>r4</sup> ㄘ. ㄱ <sup>5</sup> ㄱ <sup>1</sup>	zi nbe gho	Dragonfly [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ] OM
	ㄘ <sup>u3</sup> † <sup>r4</sup> ㄱ <sup>n2</sup> ㄘ <sup>o7</sup>	nao zi bi no	Wild bird. OM
	† <sup>r4</sup>	zi	Father. OM [Also pronounced † <sup>34</sup> ]
	Λ <sup>6</sup> ㄘ. <sup>no5</sup> ㄱ <sup>n4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	yeu jio gi zi	Father. OM
115	Λ <sup>6</sup> ㄱ <sup>n4</sup> † <sup>r4</sup>	yeu gi zi	Father. OM
Tone 7			
	† <sup>r7</sup>	zi	To keep on doing something. to persevere. To persist. To continue. [Also pronounced † <sup>r2</sup> ]
	† <sup>r7</sup> ㄘ. <sup>u4</sup>	zi mao	To keep on going
	† <sup>r7</sup> † <sup>u6</sup>	zi zao	To continue together
	† <sup>u6</sup> ㄱ <sup>r4</sup> † <sup>r7</sup>	zao shi zi	To be unable to dwell there. OM
120	† <sup>r7</sup> ㄱ <sup>-4</sup> ㄱ <sup>n4</sup> ㄘ. <sup>no6</sup>	zi a li jio	To persist in doing the same. [Used of doing wrong]
	† <sup>r7</sup> ㄘ. ㄱ <sup>u4</sup> ㄘ <sup>u1</sup>	zi nbao qao	Persistently covered with dust [Expression of reproach and reproof to a wrong-doer]
	† <sup>r7</sup> † <sup>r7</sup>	zi zi	Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound of insects.

## t.r      zi

### Tone 5

	t.r <sup>5</sup>	zi	Up to. As high as. As tall as. [Used of water, growing corn etc.]
	t.r <sup>5</sup> T. <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zi dyu	How high? How tall? [Used of houses, people, etc.]
	t.r <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> T. <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup>	zi dao dyu	What a height! How tall!
	S <sup>34</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> t.r <sup>5</sup>	sang a zi	The higher side
5	Y <sup>-4</sup> t.r <sup>5</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	a zi bi dao	Everywhere. From all sides

### Tone 6

	t.r <sup>6</sup>	zi	Classifier for tables, chairs, forms, stools, beds, scales, etc.
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t.r <sup>6</sup> J <sup>n4</sup> T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>5</sup>	i zi gi drao	A table, form or stool
	t.r <sup>6</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> C. <sub>u</sub> <sup>4</sup>	zi li jiang	Which one? of tables, forms, etc.
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t.r <sup>6</sup> J <sup>2</sup> <sub>1</sub>	i zi ghw	A table full of food
10	T <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> t.r <sup>6</sup>	hi da zi	Off the table. OM
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t.r <sup>6</sup> J. <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u2</sup>	i zi gao du niang	Several sons and their wives considered as a group
	C <sub>u</sub> <sup>2</sup>		

### Tone 7

	t.r <sup>7</sup>	zi	The ultimate ancestral sacrifice of killing a cow. To perform that sacrifice. Name given to the pork eaten when sacrificing to the door
	t.r <sup>7</sup> T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	zi da	The ultimate ancestral sacrifice of killing a cow
	Y <sup>-4</sup> t.r <sup>7</sup> J <sup>nc2</sup>	a zi xie	Shew bread [New Testament term]
15	t <sup>r4</sup> J. <sub>u</sub> <sup>5</sup> t <sup>r4</sup> t.r <sup>7</sup>	zi gao ci zi	Large locust [NA T. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> ]

**†<sub>1</sub>    zyu**

Tone 6

†<sub>1</sub><sup>6</sup>

zyu

To furbish. To embellish. To incite

## †'nc cie

### Tone 2

	†'nc2	cie	Thousand
	┘n2 †'nc2	bi cie	Several thousand
	┘n2 †'nc2 V..6	bi cie vao	Thousands and thousands
	┘n2 C.nc2 †'nc2	bi nie cie	Many thousand
5	┘n2 C.nc2 ... J-4 †'nc2	bi nie ...gha cie	Many thousand
	┘n2 C.nc2 ... Y-2 †'nc2	bi nie ... a cie	Many thousand
	†'nc2 Δ"2 J-6 T°2	cie dlao ba dro	Large number of soldiers. OM

### Tone 4

	†'nc4	cie	To warm
	†'nc4 T.n4	cie di	To warm the hands
10	┘n2 †'nc4	bi cie	Several. A number of. A miscellaneous group
	Yn2 †'nc4 --- Yn2 †'nc4	i cie --- i cie	One lot/group --- the other lot/group
	†'nc4 C..6 †'nc4	cie zha cie	Each party yield a little. To compromise
	┘n2 †'nc4 Jn2 C.n4	bi cie bi jiang	This and that. Odds and ends. Bits and pieces. A mixture of a variety of things. Used in New Testament for offerings and sacrifices
	†'nc4 C.nc6	cie nie	Age. OM
15	†'nc4 C.nc6 J-4 Jnii6	cie nie ba xiao	Many years old



**†' = cie**

Tone 1

†<sup>1</sup>

cie

Kind of grass resembling bamboo but with a soft stalk

Tone 6

†<sup>6</sup>

cie

Earth, as opposed to sky OM

## t' \_ ca

### Tone 2

	t' -2	ca	To blow. To practise, as a musical instrument
	□ <sup>n4</sup> t' -2	jia ca	Wind blowing
	t' -2 T. <sup>s4</sup>	ca deu	To blow the fire
	t' -2 J <sup>84</sup> □ <sup>n6</sup> J <sup>'7</sup> <sub>u</sub>	ca bang ji pu pu	To pant for breath
	J <sup>'7</sup> <sub>u</sub>		
5	t' -2 b <sup>"4</sup>	ca hlao	To smelt iron
	t' -2 C. <sup>nc5</sup>	ca nie	To smelt silver
	t' -2	ca	To burst out. To drain away

### Tone 4

	t' -4	ca	Every
	t' -4 L <sup>32</sup>	ca lw	Everybody. Every one
10	t' -4 □ <sup>84</sup>	ca zhang	Every sort
	t' -4 'C <sup>u2</sup>	ca hnu	Every day. In OM, urgently, pressingly, in haste
	t' -4 'D <sup>o4</sup>	ca hmo	Every night. In OM, urgently, pressingly
	t' -4 3. <sup>85</sup>	ca rang	Every kind. Every way. Every thing
	t' -4 J <sup>o1</sup>	ca kho	Every where
15	t' -4 J <sup>o1</sup> t' -4 □ <sup>'nc4</sup>	ca kho ca qieu	Every where. All places
	t' -4 □ <sup>'34</sup>	ca chyu	Regularly. Normally. Hitherto
	t' -4 J. <sup>"2</sup>	ca gao	Every time
	t' -4	ca	All places. OM [Used in parallel to T. <sup>o3</sup> all parts]
	t. <sup>37</sup> t' -4	cyu ca	Gather all together OM

### Tone 6

20	T. <sup>"3</sup> t' _6	dao ca	Broad beans [NA Δ. <sup>n2</sup> ]
	t' _6	ca	Lead-metal
	□ <sup>72</sup> t' _6	zhyu ca	Small bells made of pewter hung from the collar of the Miao gown

## t', cai

### Tone 2

	t', <sup>12</sup>	cai	Over there. To the side. On that side
	t', <sup>12</sup> T'' <sup>4</sup>	cai dao	Yonder. The far side. That side. The lower side
	L. <sup>7</sup> t', <sup>12</sup> T'' <sup>4</sup>	leu cai dao	To go to another place. OM
	t', <sup>12</sup> C t' <sup>r4</sup>	cai nzi	The near side. This side. The higher side
5	t', <sup>12</sup> t' <sup>u3</sup>	cai zai	This side. The near side. OM

### Tone 6

	CT'' <sup>4</sup> t', <sup>6</sup>	ndao cai	Lacquer tree
	ɔ̃ <sup>-4</sup> t', <sup>6</sup>	ga cai	Lacquer
	l' <sub>6</sub> t', <sup>6</sup>	hxa cai	Lacquered
	Λ. <sup>6</sup> ɔ̃ <sup>-4</sup> t', <sup>6</sup>	yao ga cai	To lacquer
10	t', <sup>6</sup> ɓ <sup>n4</sup>	cai hli	Fortnight. OM
	t', <sup>6</sup> J <sub>ni</sub> <sup>6</sup>	cai xiao	Half a year. OM
	t', <sup>6</sup>	cai	Classifier for pieces
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t', <sup>6</sup> CT. <sup>15</sup>	i cai nghai	A piece of meat
	Y <sup>-4</sup> t' <sup>u2</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> t', <sup>6</sup>	a cu a cai	Into pieces, as when cutting up a carcass
15	t', <sup>6</sup>	cai	Classifier for one of a pair
	t', <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	cai di	The hand. The fore foot of an animal. The wing of a bird
	t', <sup>6</sup> T <sup>ɛ4</sup>	cai deu	The foot
	t', <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> ɕ. <sup>n2</sup>	cai a ji	The upper leg. The thigh

## 𐀓'𐀫 cang

### Tone 1

𐀓'1

cang

To be useless, as a limb through injury

𐀓'1 𐀓𐀫𐀮7

cang njiang

Clumsy

### Tone 2

𐀓'𐀫2

cang

Growth on the body. Boil. Cyst Goitre

𐀓1 𐀓'𐀫2

sheu cang

To develop a growth, boil, etc

5 𐀮-2 𐀓'𐀫2 𐀮.-5 𐀮."2

a cang ma bao

The boil has pus

### Tone 4

𐀮-2 𐀓'𐀫4

a cang

Bone

𐀮-2 𐀓'𐀫4 𐀮n4 𐀮"4

a cang li fao

Skull

𐀮-4 𐀓'𐀫4 𐀮𐀫2

gha cang mang

The carcass of an animal sacrificed and dressed as a wild animal, e.g. a tiger, and finally cooked and eaten. The ritual was to protect against such wild animals

## t'° co

### Tone 1

	t'° <sub>1</sub>	co	To play a wind instrument
	t'° <sub>1</sub> J.° <sub>5</sub>	co ghw	To play the pipes
	t'° <sub>1</sub> J <sup>n</sup> <sub>1</sub> T <sub>6</sub>	co gi de	To blow a bugle or trumpet
	t'° <sub>1</sub> J.° <sub>5</sub> J <sub>6</sub>	co ghw shw	To play the flute
5	t'° <sub>1</sub> L <sup>n</sup> <sub>4</sub> CT <sup>°</sup> <sub>4</sub>	co li nghe	To blow a sound as on a leaf
	CT <sub>5</sub> t'° <sub>1</sub>	nji co	Sacrificial animal. OM
	t'° <sub>1</sub> J <sup>-</sup> <sub>4</sub>	co kha	To press [e.g. food] upon a guest. OM
	t'° <sub>1</sub> CT <sup>n</sup> <sub>2</sub>	co chao	To press into marriage. OM

### Tone 4

	t'° <sub>4</sub>	co	To touch
10	t'° <sub>4</sub> t'° <sub>4</sub>	co co	To touch
	J <sup>-</sup> <sub>2</sub> t'° <sub>4</sub> t'° <sub>4</sub>	kha co co	Do not touch
	J <sup>-</sup> <sub>2</sub> t'° <sub>4</sub> t'° <sub>4</sub> T <sub>2</sub>	kha co co di	Do not touch
	t'° <sub>4</sub> T <sub>4</sub>	co to	To be a bully

### Tone 6

	t'° <sub>6</sub>	co	To set upright. To build
15	t'° <sub>6</sub> CT <sub>5</sub>	co nga	To build a house
	CT <sub>4</sub> t'° <sub>6</sub>	zhang co	To build. To erect
	CT <sub>5</sub> CT <sub>5</sub> CT <sub>5</sub>	nji ndu nji co	Stone monuments. OM
	t'° <sub>6</sub>		
	t'° <sub>6</sub> CT <sup>n</sup> <sub>3</sub>	co jiao	To kneel
	t'° <sub>6</sub> 'CT <sup>r</sup> <sub>4</sub> t'° <sub>6</sub> CT <sup>n</sup> <sub>4</sub>	co nci co ncao	To build a hide of branches
20	t'° <sub>6</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	co su	Divination using three chopsticks standing in a bowl of oats in the form of a tripod. If the chopsticks fall, the answer is negative

## t' 〃 cao

### Tone 1

	t' 1	cao	To slice up
	t' 1 3 2	cao rao	To slice vegetables
	J n4 t' 1	bi cao	Millet
	J n4 t' 1 Δ 32	bi cao dlang	Darnel. Tares
5	t' 1 J n4 t' 1	cu bi cao	Millet. OM
	Λ. n4 J n4 t' 1	yi u bi cao	Wild millet
	J n4 t' 1 J n2 J -4	bi cao ghao gha nzha	Darnel. Wild millet. OM
	C L -6		
	S n2 t' 1	sie cao	To be impatient
	t' 1 S n2	cao sie	To be flustered. To be flurried
10	C t o 6 t' 1	nzo cao	Impatient. Threatening. OM
	t' 1	cao	Over there. Some distance away OM

### Tone 2

	t' n2 C J >2	cao nghw	Small straw effigy thrown out of the house in the course of exorcism rituals
	t' n2	cao	To sneeze
	t' n2 Y -2 V >2	cao a ve	To inhale the steam and gas produced when a very hot stone is placed in a mixture of certain herbs in water, believed to have medical properties

### Tone 4

15	t' n4	cao	To drill. To make a hole
	t' n4 J 1	cao kho	To drill a hole
	t' n4 J 1 C. n4 J -6	cao kho mao sha	To make holes that meet together
	t' n4 S 1	cao so	To wind yarn around the hand or on to a bobbin

### Tone 6

	t' n6 C. =5	cao jie	To give animals salt to eat
20	t' n6	cao	Clan within a tribe
	Λ. n2 t' n6	yi cao	Clan. Family group within the tribe
	Y o4 t' n6 Y o4 t' n6	o cao o cao	Cry used to separate live-stock returning from pasture to their various homes in the village

Y<sup>-4</sup> 7<sup>n4</sup> t' <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>

a hi cao

To do compulsory work for the  
landlord

## t' u cu

### Tone 1

$\overset{u}{t}'^1$	cu	Yellow millet
$\overset{u}{t}'^1 \text{ } \text{J}^{n4} \overset{u}{t}'^1$	cu bi cao	Millet. OM
$\overset{u}{t}'^1 \text{ } \text{J}^{-4} \text{ } \text{C} \text{ } \text{L}_{no}^6$	cu gha njio	Millet. OM

### Tone 2

$\text{J}^{n2} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	gi cu	Mulberry tree. OM
5 $\text{J}^{n2} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	hi cu	Mulberry tree. OM
$\overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	cu	To destroy. Destruction
$\text{'C}^{o4} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	hno cu	To kill. To destroy completely
$\text{Y}^{-4} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2} \text{ } \text{Y}^{-4} \overset{u}{t}'^6$	a cu a cai	Into pieces, as when cutting up a carcass

$\overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	cu	To cover
10 $\text{Y}^{u2} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	ao cu	Covered with water. Flooded
$\text{V}^{\delta 2} \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	vang cu	Flat basket, three feet or more in diameter
$\overset{u}{t}'^{u2} \text{ } \text{T}_{..}^7$	cu da	To drown
$\text{C} \text{ } \text{J}_{..}^6 \text{ } \bar{\text{S}}^1 \text{ } \text{C} \text{ } \text{J}_{..}^6 \overset{u}{t}'^{u2}$	nbu sa nbu cu	To dream. OM

### Tone 4

$\overset{u}{t}'^{u4} \text{ } \text{J}^1$	cu bu	To fill completely
15 $\text{J}^{n4} \overset{u}{t}'^{u4}$	hi cu	To fill in. To stop up [a hole]
$\text{J}^{r4} \overset{u}{t}'^{u4}$	shi cu	A patch of ground covered with plants or flowers. OM

### Tone 6

$\text{L}^{u3} \overset{u}{t}'^6$	lao cu	To gather, as elders in a village. Council of elders
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## ㄊ'ㄣ cyu

### Tone 4

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup> ㄘ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup>

cyu nyu

Garlic. Used to translate cumin in the New Testament. [Also pronounced

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup>]

ㄒ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup> ㄚ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup> ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup>

hxu a cyu

Clenched fists. [Also pronounced

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup>]

### Tone 7

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>7</sup> ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>7</sup>

cyu cyu

Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound of frying, or of hot iron being quenched with water

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>7</sup> ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>7</sup> ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>2</sup>

cyu cyu drao

To trim a lamp. [Also pronounced

ㄊ'ㄣ<sup>4</sup>]

## t'ɿ ce

### Tone 1

ɔ<sup>o4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ1</sup>

mo ce ce

A form of imprecation.

### Tone 4

l<sup>u2</sup> ɔ<sup>n4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ4</sup>

lu gi ce

Autumn. Term used for cold, rainy weather in the fall of the year. [Also

pronounced l<sup>u2</sup> ɔ<sup>n4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ4</sup>]

ɔ<sup>o4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ1</sup>

mo ce ce

A form of imprecation.

### Tone 6

t'<sup>ɿ6</sup>

ce

To cut with scissors

5

t<sup>u4</sup> t'<sup>ɿ6</sup>

du ce

Scissors. Shears.[NA t<sup>u4</sup>]

t'<sup>ɿ6</sup> ɔ<sup>n2</sup> ɕ<sup>r2</sup>

ce bi zhi

To cut hair to a fringe

t'<sup>ɿ6</sup> ʃ<sup>1</sup>

ce shyu

Shears used for shearing sheep [NA  
t<sup>u4</sup>]

## t'ɕ    ceu

### Tone 1

t'ɕ <sup>1</sup>	ceu	To spring up as water. To spout
t'ɕ <sup>1</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> 'ɕ <sup>ɕ2</sup>	ceu a hnang	To come into ear, as grain

### Tone 6

t'ɕ <sup>6</sup>	ceu	To block, as a path or a gap in a fence
t'ɕ <sup>6</sup> t̚ <sup>1</sup> ɓ <sup>n2</sup> t̚ <sup>1</sup> ɕt̚ <sup>6</sup>	ceu kho hli kho nzang	To stop up the holes in the graves. A descriptive title for the ancestral offerings

## †', cw

### Tone 1

†',1

cw

To invite

†',1 C<sup>no2</sup>

cw nio

Please be seated

### Tone 7

†',7

cw

To save up. To hoard

†',7 C<sup>nc5</sup> T<sup>u2</sup> †',1

cw nie du ci

To save money. To hoard money

## t' r ci

### Tone 1

	T <sup>2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	tyu ci	To insult. To shame. To mock
	t' <sup>1</sup>	ci	To burn. To set fire to
	t' <sup>1</sup> C <sub>J</sub> . <sup>-5</sup>	ci nga	To burn a house down
	T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	du ci	Money [NA Δ. <sup>n2</sup> ]
5	C <sub>J</sub> <sup>u2</sup> C. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	gu nie du ci	Treasure
	J <sup>2</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	shw du ci	To spend money
	T. <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	da du ci	To collect money
	T <sup>u4</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	du du ci	To pay money. To contribute money
	t' <sup>5</sup> C. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	cw nie du ci	To save money. To hoard money
10	C <sub>r</sub> <sup>6</sup> C. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	zhi nie du ci	To save money. To hoard money
	Λ <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	yyu du ci	To count money
	Y <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	a du ci	To gamble
	l <sup>u2</sup> C. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	hlao nie du ci	To impose a fine
	C <sub>J</sub> <sup>n4</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	gi ci	Swamp. Bog
15	J <sup>n1</sup> C <sub>J</sub> <sup>n4</sup> t' <sup>1</sup>	xieu gi ci	Large sea. Ocean

### Tone 2

	C <sub>J</sub> <sup>n2</sup> t' <sup>r2</sup>	gi ci	Tree from which dye is extract -ed. Possibly sumach or rhus
	l' <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> t' <sup>r2</sup>	hxia ci	To stain. To paint
	t' <sup>r2</sup>	ci	Classifier for planks, slabs of stone, tiles, etc.
	Y <sup>-2</sup> t' <sup>r2</sup> T. <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup>	a ci dreu	Strip of bamboo
20	C <sub>J</sub> <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> t' <sup>r2</sup> T. <sub>5</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nghu a ci dreu	To draw lots

### Tone 4

	t' <sup>r4</sup>	ci	To cut
	t' <sup>r4</sup> 3 <sup>u2</sup>	ci rao	To cut vegetables, as from the garden
	C. <sub>n</sub> <sup>5</sup> t' <sup>r4</sup>	jia ci	To practise swordsmanship. Sword play
	Y <sup>-4</sup> t' <sup>r4</sup>	a ci	Generations in general

### Tone 6

25	t' <sub>r</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ci	Generation [Requires no NA]
	Y <sup>n2</sup> t' <sub>r</sub> <sup>6</sup>	i ci	A generation. An age

	$T'^{22}$	$t'^{22}$	$T'^{22}$	$t'^{6}_r$	te ze te ci	Constantly, from past to present. Always. For all time
	$Y^{n2}$	$t'^{6}_r$	$C_{\cdot}^{55}$		i ci nw	For a whole generation. For all generations
		$t'^{6}_r$	$C_{nc}^{66}$		ci nie	Age. OM
30	$CT_{\cdot n}^{77}$	$3_{\delta}^{77}$	$t'^{6}_r$		ndi rang ci	To be well clothed
Tone 7						
	$t^{r4}$	$\square_{\cdot}^{n5}$	$t'^{7}_r$	$t_{\cdot r}^{77}$	zi gao ci zi	Large locust [NA $T_{\cdot u}^{77}$ ]

## 𐌿'𐌺 cyu

### Tone 1

𐌿'𐌺

cyu

To coax

𐌿'𐌺 𐌳𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌺𐌺'𐌺

cyu dli leu nghai

To coax a dog to go after game

### Tone 2

𐌿'𐌺 𐌿'𐌺

rao cyu

Strongly flavoured vegetable  
resembling chicory

### Tone 4

𐌿'𐌺𐌺 𐌺'𐌺

cyu nyu

Garlic [Also pronounced 𐌿'𐌺]

5

𐌿'𐌺𐌺 𐌺'𐌺 𐌿'𐌺𐌺 𐌺'𐌺

hxu a cyu di

Clenched fists [Also pronounced  
𐌿'𐌺]

### Tone 7

𐌿'𐌺𐌺 𐌿'𐌺𐌺 𐌺'𐌺

cyu cyu drao

To trim a lamp. [Also pronounced  
𐌿'𐌺]