

# Hua Miao – English Glossary

## Volume 02

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## T<sub>n</sub> di

### Tone 1

	T <sup>1</sup>	di	To rub off.To pull off.To pull on
	T <sup>1</sup> t <sup>r2</sup> J <sup>2</sup>	di zi ghw	To rub corn out of the cob
	T <sup>1</sup> J <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>s4</sup>	di bi deu	To pull off the skin. To peel
	T <sup>1</sup> J <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>s4</sup> C <sup>u5</sup>	di bi deu nao	To peel and eat
5	Y <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>1</sup> C <sup>n6</sup>	a di jia	To be naked [of persons]
	T <sup>1</sup>	di	Demonstrative pronoun as in “This”
	T <sup>1</sup> C <sup>1</sup>	di ni	This
	T <sup>1</sup> V <sup>6</sup>	di vai	That
	T <sup>1</sup> J <sup>6</sup>	di gu	Those that. That which
10	T <sup>1</sup> Y <sup>1</sup>	di i	That. That one
	T <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>1</sup> T <sup>s1</sup>	da di deu	Onomatopoeic expression representing the ringing sound of an anvil

### Tone 2

	T <sup>n2</sup>	di	Particle used as in “The back”
	T <sup>n2</sup> J <sup>u7</sup>	di ghao	The back, human or animal
	J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>n2</sup>	bi di	Below. Underneath
15	t <sup>16</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> C <sup>nc6</sup>	zai drao bi di jie	Pressed down to the ground
	J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>n2</sup>	bi da di	Flat. To flatten. OM
	C <sup>1o5</sup> C <sup>t1u2</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>-4</sup>	ngo nzai bi da di	Flat boat built of flat planks. OM
	T <sup>n2</sup>		
	T <sup>23</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> J <sup>u7</sup>	dyu di ghao	To turn the back on
	T <sup>n2</sup> b <sup>u3</sup>	di hlao	Lower part of the leg [NA t <sup>16</sup> ] see C <sup>1n2</sup>
20	T <sup>1u4</sup> T <sup>n2</sup>	trao di	Beginning from. From here
	C <sup>1n5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> J <sup>u7</sup> C <sup>1</sup>	jia di gao zhang	All things. Everything. All kinds
	L <sup>1</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> A <sup>u6</sup>	la di yao	Children. Also used instead of "we" in invocations to the ancestors. OM
	T <sup>n2</sup> C <sup>1u2</sup>	di ngao	Girl. Young unmarried woman. [NA L <sup>22</sup> ]
	J <sup>n2</sup> L <sup>22</sup> T <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> C <sup>t16</sup>	bi lw du di ncai	The girl. The daughter. OM
25	J <sup>n2</sup> L <sup>22</sup> T <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> C <sup>1u2</sup>	bi lw du di jiang	The boy. The son. OM
	T <sup>n2</sup> J <sup>-4</sup>	di ba	Period of ten days. OM

## Tone 2

	$\Delta^{\bar{2}} \Lambda^{n4} T^{n2} \bar{C}^1$	dlang yi di ji	Kestrel. Eagle. Bird of prey. OM
	$C^{u3} L_{nc}^5 T^{n2} \bar{\Delta}^1$	nao lie di dlang	Eagle. Hawk. OM
	$\Lambda^{n4} T^{n2} L_{nc}^5 \bar{\Delta}^1$	yi di lie dlang	Eagle. Hawk. OM
30	$C^{u3} J^{-4} T^{n2} \bar{\Delta}^1$	nao gha di dlang	Eagle. Hawk. OM
	$\Delta^{\bar{2}} T^{n2} \Lambda^{n4} C_o^7$	dlang di yi no	Pheasant. OM
	$C^{u3} b^{n3} T^{n2} b^{n3} \bar{J}^1$	nao hli di hli gi	Bird with no resting place. A bird of passage
	$C\bar{L}^1 C T^{u3} T^{n2} C\bar{L}_{.5}^6$	ndro ndu di ndrwa	To make a loud noise heard far away. OM
	$\bar{J}^1 T^{n2} C T^{u4}$	sheu di ntao	Get up and go. OM
35	$C_{.}^{u4} T^{n2} C\bar{L}^{u2}$	mao di nzhu	To go straight away. To go direct, without tarrying
	$T^{n2} C\bar{L}^{u2} T_{.n}^7 \bar{3}_{.8}^5$	di nzhu di rang	Directly across. OM
	$C\bar{L}_{.7}^7 T^{n2} C\bar{L}^{'1}$	nzhe di nchw	To stand above. To rise up above
	$C\bar{L}_{.7}^7 T^{n2} C\bar{L}'_{-7}$	nzhe di ncha	To stand above. To rise up above
	$C_{.}^{.5} T^{n2} C_o^7$	jie di no	Livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats. OM
40	$C_{.}^{.5} T^{n2} C\Delta_{nc}^5$	jie di ndlie	Livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats. OM
	$\dagger^{14} C_{.no}^5 T^{n2} J_i^6$	zai jio di shai	Deer. Stag. OM [Variant pronunciation of $\dagger^{14} C_{.no}^5 \supset^{n2} J_i^6$ ]
	$\bar{\Delta}^1 C_{.no}^5 T^{n2} C\bar{J}^{-4}$	dli jio di nba	Pig. OM
	$J^{-2} C\bar{L}_{.ii}^6 C_{.no}^5 T^{n2} V_{ii}^7$	sha ndrao jio di vao	The Chinese. OM
	$\dagger_{nc}^3 T^{n2} \dagger_{ii}^6$	zie di zao	Darkness
45	$J^{\bar{2}} T^{n2} V_{.u}^6$	ghang di vu	The brightest garments. OM
	$C T^{u4} T^{n2} C J^{u4}$	nti di nkho	To curse. OM
	$T^{n2}$	di	Land
	$T^{n2} \Delta_{\bar{8}}^6$	di dlang	Land. Ground
	$\bar{J}^1 T^{n2}$	xieu di	High ground. Altitude where crops will not grow
50	$\bar{J}^1 T^{n2} \bar{J}^1 C^{u4}$	xieu di xieu qieu	High place. Valuable or sacred land
	$C\Delta_{nc}^5 T^{n2}$	ndlie di	The world
	$\Delta_{\bar{8}}^6 C\Delta_{nc}^5 T^{n2}$	dlang ndlie di	Country. Territory
	$\bar{3}_{.8}^5 \Delta^{\bar{2}} C\Delta_{nc}^5 T^{n2}$	rang dlang ndlie di	Underworld. World under the earth

	$\text{C}\Delta_{\cdot\text{nc}^5} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}\Delta_{\cdot\text{nc}^5}$	dlie di ndlie dao	The whole world, everywhere
	$\text{T}^{\text{u}4}$		
55	$\text{CT}_{\cdot\text{u}^5} \text{T}_{\cdot\text{nc}^5} \text{J}^{-4} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	ndu die gha di du	Heaven and earth at peace OM
	$\text{T}^{\text{u}3}$		
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}_{\cdot\text{ni}^5}$	di jiai	Earthly time. OM [Used in parallel with $\text{CT}_{\cdot\text{u}^5} \text{J}_{\cdot\text{c}^6}$ ]. Heavenly period
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}_{\cdot\text{c}^6}$	di geu	End of the earth. OM Used in parallel with $\text{CT}_{\cdot\text{u}^5} \text{J}_{\cdot\text{c}^6}$ , End of the sky
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{J}^{\text{b}2} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	a ghw di	Home country. Fatherland
	$\text{L}^{\text{u}3} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{L}^{\text{u}3} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4}$	lao di lao qieu	The estates of a lord. The territory of a king
60	$\text{Y}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}_{\cdot\text{c}^6} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	i gha di	Large piece of land
	$\text{Y}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{no}2} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	i jio di	Small piece of land
	$\text{J}^{-4} \text{C}^{\text{u}1} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	gha qiang di	Lands OM
	$\text{C}^{\text{no}2} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}^{\text{u}2} \text{J}_{\cdot\text{o}^6}$	jio di shao mo	Field of wheat
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{T}_{\cdot\text{o}^5} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}^{\text{o}4}$	a do di go	Mountain range. OM
65	$\text{f}^{\text{b}2} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	fang di	To break up clods of earth after ploughing
	$\text{CT}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}4}} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	nkhang di	To clear the land
	$\text{J}^{-4} \text{T}^{\text{r}^{\text{u}4}} \text{T}^{\text{n}1}$	gha tao di	Sod. Clod of earth. OM
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}^{\text{n}4} \text{T}^{\text{r}^{\text{u}4}}$	di bi tao	Sod. Clod of earth. OM
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}^{-4} \text{T}^{\text{u}4}$	di gha dao	Land for cultivation. OM
70	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}_{\text{np}}^7$	di jie	Courtyard [NA $\text{L}^{\text{u}2}$ ]
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{no}4} \text{C}^{\text{no}4}$	di jio jio	Earthquake
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4}$	di qieu	Country. Place. Land
	$\text{C}^{\text{rnc}4} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4}$	qieu di qieu	Place. Country
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4} \text{C}_{\cdot\text{n}}^6$	di qieu jia	Wilderness. Desert
75	$\Delta^{\text{o}4} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}_{\cdot\text{n}}^6$	dlo di jia	Barren place. Denuded place
	$\text{Y}^{\text{n}2} \text{CT}_{\cdot\text{o}^6} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	i ndo di	Terrace used for cultivation as a rice field
	$\text{Y}^{\text{n}2} \Delta^{\text{o}4} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	i dlo di	Tract of land
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{J}^{\text{b}3}$	di ghw	Low lying land
	$\text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4}$	di qi	Fallow ground
80	$\text{J}^{\text{r}^{\text{b}6}} \text{T}^{\text{n}2} \text{C}^{\text{rnc}4}$	ke di qi	To break fallow ground
	$\text{C}_{\cdot\text{no}^5} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	jio di	To plough
	$\text{C}\Delta^{\text{b}3} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	ndlw di	Boundary of land
	$\text{C}^{\text{r}^{\text{u}1}} \text{T}^{\text{n}2}$	cha di	To replough ready for sowing

	$\text{ɿ}^6 \text{T}^{n2}$	dryu di	To change one's place of living
85	$\text{ɿ}^{,1} \text{ɿ}^{,7} \text{T}^{n2}$	chyu chy di	To burn wild vegetation in preparation for cultivation
	$\Delta^{-2} \text{T}^{n2}$	dla di	Earth powers. Spirits found in the earth
	$\text{V}^{u2} \text{T}^{n2}$	vao di	The Province of Sichuan [literally Chinese Country]
	$\text{ɿ}^{,4} \text{ɿ}^{,4} \text{T}^{n2}$	bw bw di	The country around Zhaotung. OM
	$\text{T}_{.u}^6 \text{T}^{n2} \text{T}_{.u}^6 \text{ɿ}^{nc4}$	du di du qieu	Good situation [literally level land, level place]
90	$\text{ɿ}^{-4} \text{T}^{n2} \text{T}_{.u}^6$	gha di du	Flat country. OM
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{ɿ}^{,2} \text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{o4}$	a zhyu di ngho	Valley. OM
	$\text{ɿ}^{,5} \text{V}_{.s}^5 \text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{u3}$	zhi vang di ndu	To control a particular area surrounding a village
	$\text{T}^{u2} \text{ɿ}^{no5} \text{V}_{.s}^5 \text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{u3}$	du jio vang di ndu	One in charge of a particular area surrounding a village
	$\text{ɿ}^{-2} \text{ɿ}^{nc2} \text{ɿ}^{u2} \text{ɿ}^{-6} \text{T}^{n2}$	gha nie gu sha di	The great ox. OM
95	$\text{T}^{n2}$	di	To answer as: -
	$\text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}_n^6$	di hi	To answer
	$\text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{,6} \text{L}^{u4}$	di nyu lu	To give a favourable reply
	$\text{ɿ}^{o1} \text{ɿ}^{r4} \text{T}^{n2}$	ndro shi di	Echo. Echoing sound. OM
	$\text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{u3}$	di ndu	Revenge
100	$\text{Y}^{-4} \text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{u3}$	a di ndu	To take revenge. To resist. To oppose
	$\text{ɿ}^{-4} \text{T}^{n2} \Delta^{-1}$	gha di tla	Harshly. OM
	$\text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{,7}$	di hxai	To exercise the arts of a shaman-healer
Tone 4			
	$\text{T}^{n4} \text{ɿ}^{r4}$	di nzi	To name
	$\text{T}^{n4} \text{'C}^{u2}$	di hnu	To name a day, to fix a day
105	$\text{ɿ}^{,6} \text{T}^{n4}$	hxao di	To come near to
	$\text{ɿ}^{,6} \text{ɿ}^{u4} \text{ɿ}^{n2} \text{T}^{n2} \text{ɿ}^{nc6}$	zai drao bi di jie	To hold a man down
	$\text{T}^{n4}$	di	Frost
	$\text{T}^{n4} \text{ɿ}^{s2}$	di hlang	To be cut by the frost
	$\text{T}_{.u}^{u3} \text{T}^{n4}$	dao di	Small beans. Lentils
110	$\text{T}^{u2} \text{T}^{n4} \text{ɿ}_n^6$	du di ji	Descendants OM

	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄟ}_{.no5} T^{n4} \text{ ㄟ}_n^6$	du jio di ji	Descendants. The extended family. OM
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄚ}_n^6 T^{n4} \text{ ㄟ}_n^6$	du yi di ji	The extended family. OM
	$\text{ㄘㄣ}^{.5} T^{n4} \text{ ㄘㄟ}_u^7$	nga di nzhu	House built at right angles to another
	$\text{ㄘㄟ}^{u4} T^{n4} \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.p}^6$	ndru di ndre	In ridges, as mountains. Rising and falling, as the sound of voices
Tone 6			
115	$T_n^6$	di	Fourth generation see $\text{ㄣ}^u_1$
	$\text{ㄘㄣ}^{u4} \text{ ㄟ}_{.n}^6 T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{no}^6$	nbao ji ti njio	Waves of swirling water
	$\Delta_o^6 T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}'_{-6}$	dlo di nkha	To roar with laughter
	$T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.i}^6 S^{\text{ㄟ}4} J^{-4}$	di nghai sang gha dlo	To laugh loudly. OM
	$\Delta_o^6$		
	$\text{ㄘ}^{\text{ㄟ}4} T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.i}^6 J^{-4}$	zhang di nghai gha sang nie	To weep loudly. OM
	$S^{\text{ㄟ}4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄟ}1}$		
120	$\text{ㄚ}_=^7 T_n^6 J_{.i}^6$	yie di ghai	Elegant, as a person, well- built and intelligent
	$T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.u}^7$	di ndrai	Firm. Secure. With firmness. With determination
	$\text{ㄘㄟ}_{.p}^7 T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.u}^7$	nzhe di ndrai	To stay or stand firm or still
	$\text{ㄣ}^1 \text{ ㄟ}_{.n}^6 T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.u}^7$	sheu ji di ndrai	To stand firm or still
	$\text{ㄣ}^1 \text{ ㄟ}_{.n}^6 T^{-2} T_n^6 \text{ ㄘㄟ}_{.u}^7$	sheu ji da di ndrai hi di	To stand unsteadily. Used only of small children
125	$T_n^6 T_n^6$		To compete

## T.<sub>n</sub> di

### Tone 2

	T. <sup>n2</sup>	di	Final particle used thus :-
	J' <sup>-2</sup> .... T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha .... di	Do not .....
	J' <sup>-2</sup> † <sup>'o4</sup> † <sup>'o4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha co co di	Do not touch
	J' <sup>-2</sup> † <sup>u4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha zu di	Do not indulge or spoil [a child]
5	J' <sup>-2</sup> C□ <sup>n3</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha njia di	Do not bother
	J' <sup>-2</sup> T' <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup> J <sup>u</sup> <sub>1</sub> T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha tao gu di	Do not knock against me, do not jog me
	J' <sup>-2</sup> J <sup>p2</sup> J <sup>p2</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	kha ge ge di	Don't be naughty! Common rebuke to children
	J <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>p4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	ma de di	Was not anxious. Do not be anxious. OM
	†. <sup>ε5</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	zeu di	To be unable, - said by a third person as in "He cannot do it"
10	C. <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> †. <sup>ε5</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	ni zeu di	He cannot do it
	T <sup>n4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup>	hi di	To turn. To turn around
	T <sup>n4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup> L. <sub>ε</sub> <sup>7</sup>	hi di leu	To turn away. To go back. To retire
	T <sup>n4</sup> T. <sup>n2</sup> L. <sub>o</sub> <sup>6</sup>	hi di lo	To turn towards. To come back

### Tone 4

	T. <sup>n4</sup>	di	Hand - [see T. <sub>n</sub> <sup>7</sup> ] used also for the fore feet of quadrupeds and the wings of birds [NA † <sup>'6</sup> ] NB one hand is † <sup>'6</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> and a pair of hands C□. <sub>ε</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> or C□. <sub>ε</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>
15	CΔ. <sub>nε</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	ndlie di	Palm of the hand
	J' <sub>ε</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	keu di	Cupped hands
	J <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> C□. <sub>nε</sub> <sup>6</sup>	gha di ngie	Skill of hand. Skilful with the hands. OM
	L <sub>nε</sub> <sup>2</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	lie di	Sickle or hook. OM
	□ <sup>n4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	ji ti	To point. To indicate with the hand
20	Y <sup>-4</sup> Δ <sup>ε2</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup>	a dlang di	To stretch the arms wide
	J <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> J <sup>u4</sup>	ba di gu	Empty handed
	CJ <sub>ε</sub> <sup>7</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> □ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	nghw di ji	To put out a hand to harm someone
	T <sup>ε4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> J <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> C <sub>-</sub> <sup>7</sup>	deu di bi na	All four legs
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> C□ <sup>p4</sup>	a di nbe	Fins of a fish



25	$\text{J}^{-4} \overset{\bar{5}}{\Lambda}^1 \text{CJ}^{\bar{5}2} \text{J}^{-4} \overset{\bar{5}}{\Lambda}^1$ $\text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	ha yang nbang gha yang di	To pay complete attention, used of waiting on guests. Literally "By use of arm, by use of hand". Equivalent to English, to wait upon "hand and foot". OM
	$\text{Y}^{-2} \text{C}\overset{\bar{r}}{\text{f}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	a nzi di	Finger
	$\text{t}^{\cdot 7} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{C}\overset{\bar{r}}{\text{f}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	zai a nzi di	Ritual amputation of finger tip
	$\text{C}^{\bar{r}2} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{C}\overset{\bar{r}}{\text{f}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	zhi a nzi di	Ritual amputation of finger tip
	$\text{L}^{\cdot 6} \text{CJ}^{\bar{5}6} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	li ngheu di	Deformed hand or stump
30	$\text{t}^{\cdot nc4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	cie di	To warm the hands
	$\text{I}^{\cdot u4} \text{Y}^{-4} \text{t}^{\cdot r4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	hxu a cyu di	To clench the fists
	$\text{I}^{\cdot u4} \text{Y}^{-2} \text{T}^{\cdot u4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	hxu a dao di	To grasp with the hands
	$\text{f}^{\cdot 4} \text{f}^{\cdot 4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	fw fw di	To wave the hand. To beckon with the hand
	$\text{S}^{-2} \text{S}^{-2} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{3}^{\circ 3}$	sa sa di ro	To rub or wring the hands in impatience
35	$\text{T}^{\cdot 4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	deu di	Foot and hand
	$\text{CJ}^{\cdot 7} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{CJ}^{\cdot 7} \text{T}^{\cdot 7}$	ngao di ngao deu	To control one's hand and foot, i.e. not to touch or go in evil ways. To refrain from evil
	$\text{Y}^{-4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{C}^{\cdot o4}$	a di cho	Sleeve of a garment
	$\text{C}^{\cdot o4} \text{Y}^{-4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{C}^{\cdot o4}$	go a di cho	To draw up or roll up the sleeves
	$\text{J}^{-4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{t}^{\cdot 12} \text{J}^{-4}$ $\text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{f}^{-2}$	gha di zai gha di fa	Mottled and dappled wings OM
40	$\text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{C}^{\cdot n4} \text{T}^{\cdot u4}$	di gi trao	Enfolding wings. OM
	$\overset{\bar{5}}{\text{b}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \overset{\bar{5}}{\text{b}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot 4}$	hlang di hlang deu	Flame of fire OM
	$\text{J}^{\cdot n2} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	bi di	Over there [in the middle distance]. Further over
	$\text{J}^{\cdot 32} \text{J}^{\cdot n7} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	pang bi di	The opposite side
	$\text{S}^{\bar{5}4} \text{J}^{\cdot n4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	sang bi di	The other side
45	$\text{J}^{\cdot 32} \text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{Y}^{\cdot u2}$	pang di ao	The other side of the water
	$\text{T}^{\cdot n4} \text{C}^{\cdot o4}$	di go	Iron tripod for supporting cooking pots over the fire
	$\text{Y}^{-4} \text{C}^{\bar{5}6} \text{Y}^{-4} \text{T}^{\cdot n4}$	a nang a di	Very many. OM
Tone 5			
	$\overset{\bar{3}}{\text{C}}^1 \text{T}^{\cdot n5}$	zhyu di	Brother or brothers, younger or older [NA L <sup>32</sup> ]. In OM sometimes brother and sister
	$\text{T}^{\cdot n5} \text{S}^{\cdot 6}$	di sao	Blemish or defect, anything that mars. Used of people and things
50	$\overset{\bar{5}}{\text{b}}^{\cdot n4} \text{T}^{\cdot n5}$	hli di	Intercalary month OM

## Tone 7

	$T_{.n}^7$	di	To cross, as in “To cross water”
	$T_{.n}^7 Y^{u2}$	di ao	To cross water
	$T_{.n}^7 Y^{u2} T_{.n}^7 CT^{u3}$	di ao di ndu	To cross right over the water
	$T_{.n}^7 Y^{-2} \underline{C}_{.5}^5$	di a zhyu	To cross over a gully
55	$T_{.n}^7 3_{.8}^5$	di rang	Straight across
	$\mathcal{D}_{.14} T_{.n}^7 3_{.8}^5$	mao di rang	To go straight across
	$T^{n2} \underline{C} \underline{C}^{u2} T_{.n}^7 3_{.8}^5$	di nzhu di rang	Directly across. OM
	$T_{.n}^7 \underline{C}^1$	di ji	Fitting or right
	$T_u^7 J^{-4} T_{.n}^7$	du gha di	Continuously. Without a break. OM
60	$T_{.n}^7 L_{-}^6$	di la	To fix. To determine. OM
	$\mathcal{T}_n^6 T_{.n}^7$	hi di	To be in accord. To be in agreement
	$\underline{C}_{.5}^5 \Delta^{\delta 2} \mathcal{T}_n^6 T_{.n}^7 \bar{J}^1$	nw dlang hi di xie	Intermarriage between human beings and spirits
	$T^{u2} T_{.n}^7 \bar{J}^1$	du di xie	The living. The people who are alive
	$T_{.n}^7 \dagger_{.5}^5$	di zo	To agree with. To comply with
65	$S^{u2} T_{.n}^7$	su di	To determine. To fix
	$\underline{C}^{u3} J^{-4} T_{.n}^7$	nao gha di	Wild boar. OM
	$\mathcal{D}^{\circ 4} T_{.n}^7 L_{.11}^{u5}$	mo di lao	Suffering from epilepsy
	$T_{.n}^7 L_{.11}^{u5}$	di lao	Fit or epilepsy
	$J^{n2} T_{.n}^7 J^{n2} \underline{C}^{no4}$	bi di bi jio	To kick and shake as a small frightened child
70	$T_{.n}^7$	di	Hand
	$Y^{-4} T_{.n}^7$	a di	Hand
	$Y^{n2} T_{.n}^7$	i di	Handful
	$Y^{n2} T_{.n}^7 J^{u2}$	i di ghao	Handful of grain
	$\mathcal{T}^{n2} T^{-2} T_{.n}^7$	hi da di	Out of hand. OM

## T<sub>nc</sub> die

### Tone 1

	$\overset{nc}{T}_1$	die	To complete
	$Y^{-4} \overset{nc}{T}_1 T_{\bar{8}}^7$	a die dang	To complete as of a piece of work To be ready as of a meal
	$\overset{nc}{T}_1 3^{\circ 3}$	die ro	Full strength
	$\overset{nc}{T}_1 Y^{-2} \mathbf{b}_6$	die a hla	A fully grown young man
5	$Y^{-4} V^{-2} \overset{nc}{T}_1$	a va die	Fully cooked food, to have a meal ready
	$\mathbf{t}^{r4} T^{\circ 2} \mathbf{j}^{n2} L^{nc2} \overset{nc}{T}_1$	zi dro bi lie die	To line soldiers up OM

## T.nc die

### Tone 3

T.nc <sup>3</sup>	die	True
Y <sup>1</sup> T.nc <sup>3</sup>	ai die	Very true
T <sup>n2</sup> T.nc <sup>3</sup>	hi die	Not true
∩. <sup>7</sup> T.u <sup>6</sup> T.nc <sup>3</sup>	ga du die	See that you do it properly

### Tone 5

5	T.nc <sup>5</sup>	die	Level. Flat. Plain. Peace. Peaceful
	Y <sup>1</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup>	ai die	Very level
	CT. <sup>84</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup>	ndrang die	Level plain
	T.nc <sup>5</sup> ∩ <sup>n2</sup> T.s <sup>6</sup>	die bi dw	Peace. Quiet
	T.nc <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u3</sup>	die du	Peace. Smooth and level as a rice field
10	T.nc <sup>5</sup> ∩ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u3</sup>	die bi du	Smooth. Level. Peaceful. OM
	T.nc <sup>5</sup> ∩ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>	die bi da	Smooth. Level. Peaceful . OM
	T.nc <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u3</sup> ∩ <sup>n2</sup> T.s <sup>6</sup>	die du bi dw da	Extremely smooth and flat. OM
	T <sup>-2</sup>		
	T <sup>n4</sup> T.u <sup>6</sup> ∩. <sup>7</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup>	hi du go die	To level out and make plain
	S <sup>nc2</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup>	sie die	Peace of heart
15	T.nc <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u3</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>	die du da	Peace
	CT. <sup>u5</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup> ∩ <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>n2</sup>	ndu die gha di du	Heaven and earth at peace OM
	T <sup>u3</sup>		
	V <sup>82</sup> T.nc <sup>5</sup>	vang die	Flat basket one and a half to two feet in diameter. Used to translate "charger" in New Testament

### Tone 6

	T.nc <sup>6</sup>	die	Interrogative particle, always precedes the question as in "Are you well?"
	T.nc <sup>6</sup> 3 <sup>14</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	die rao nio	Are you well?
20	T.nc <sup>6</sup> L. <sup>n5</sup>	die li	How long? - of time
	T.nc <sup>6</sup> C. <sup>=3</sup>	die jie	Is it all right? Is all well?

### Tone 7

	T.nc <sup>7</sup>	die	True
	T <sup>-2</sup> T.nc <sup>7</sup>	da die	Very. Truly. Very much
	T.nc <sup>7</sup> C. <sup>no6</sup>	die jio	True. Is it true?
25	T.nc <sup>7</sup> L. <sup>11</sup>	die lao	Is it really true?

30	$T_{.nc}^7 T^{o4}$	die ho	Is it true? It is true isn't it?
	$\square^{n4} T_{.nc}^7$	ji die	Righteousness. Good. Goodness
	$T_{\supset}^{\prime 6} S^{nc2} T_{.nc}^7$	tyu sie die	Good faith. To keep faith
	$T_r^6 \square^{nc4} \sqcup_u^6 T_{.nc}^7$	dri jie gu die	Proved true. Established as true
	$T_{.u}^6 T_{.nc}^7$	du die	Truly
	$T^{u2} J^{-4} T_{.nc}^7$	du gha die	Right around. Perimeter of a piece of land, All around, of the hem of a garment, Fully qualified, of learning OM
	$J^{-4} \overset{\cdot}{S}^1 T_{.nc}^7 J^{-4} \overset{\cdot}{S}^1$	gha sai die gha sai	Plausible. Apparently true and
	$\mathbb{C}\mathbb{L}_{\supset}^7$	nzhw	credible. OM
	$\square^{n4} T_{.nc}^7 \square^{n4} \overset{  }{S}^1$	ji die ji sao	All is well, Literally goodness, peace, health

## T= die

### Tone 2

	T <sup>=2</sup>	die	Skirt [NA CŁ <sup>7</sup> or CŁ <sup>5</sup> ]
	CΔ. <sup>5</sup> T <sup>=2</sup>	ndlang die	To make the pattern on a skirt
	L.. <sup>7</sup> T <sup>=2</sup>	la die	To boil wax out of a skirt when in the process of dyeing it
	J <sup>1</sup> T <sup>=2</sup>	byu die	Red strips of cloth sewn on a skirt
5	T <sup>=2</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	die bi dai	Skirt decorated with strips of coloured cloth sewn together
	J <sup>'u2</sup> T <sup>=2</sup>	kao die	Old skirt. OM
	J <sup>'u2</sup> T <sup>=2</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> 'G <sup>54</sup>	kao die bi hnggw	Ragged skirt. OM
	T <sup>=2</sup> J <sup>n4</sup> L <sup>6</sup>	die bi la	New skirt. Lit. spreading, i.e. a full skirt OM
	J <sup>32</sup> T <sup>=2</sup> J <sup>32</sup> C <sup>'o4</sup>	ghang die ghang cho	Skirts and gowns, i.e. clothes in general OM

### Tone 4

10	T <sup>=4</sup>	die	Mole on the human body [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
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## T. da

### Tone 1

	$\bar{T}^1$	da	To take hold of in the hands
	$Y^{-4} \bar{T}^1$	a da	To catch hold of. To take. To seize. To force
	$\bar{T}^1 \Delta^{\circ 2} T_{\cdot \varsigma}^7 L_{\cdot o}^6$	da dlo deu lo	To catch hold and pull out
	$Y^{-2} \bar{T}^1 T_{\cdot}^6 L_{\cdot}^7$	a da da la	To clap the hands
5	$\bar{T}^1 \Delta^{\circ 2}$	da dlang	To remain at home, i.e. not to marry OM. Literally to hold on to the spirits [of the ancestors]
	$\bar{T}^1$	da	Difficult. Hard. Tenacious. Fierce and strong of animals
	$\bar{T}^1 T^{-2} T_{\cdot nc}^7$	da da die	Very difficult
	$CT^{u4} \bar{T}^1$	ndao da	Hardwood tree. OM
	$L^{-2} \bar{T}^1$	zha da	Pasturage. Grazing for cattle. OM
10	$Y^{-2} \bar{T}^1$	a da	A kind of white hemp
	$L^{r4} Y^{-4} \bar{T}^1$	chi a da	To split hemp skin into fine threads
	$CT^{>4} \bar{T}^1$	nghw da	Precious. Expensive. Valuable
	$L^{r4} CT^{>4} \bar{T}^1$	qieu nghw da	Throne
	$L^{r4} \bar{T}^1$	zhi da	Bad smelling. Stinking

### Tone 2

15	$T^{-2} L_o^6$	da lo	Thick [as opposed to thin]
	$Y^{-2} J_{\cdot}^{\circ 2} T^{-2}$	a gho da	Swelling of glands in the groin
	$T^{-2} T_{\cdot nc}^7$	da die	Truly. Very. Very much
	$T^{-2} CT_{\cdot s}^6$	da ndr	Carefully
	$T^{-2} L_{\cdot nc}^6$	da lie	Slowly. Carefully. Little by little. Presently. Then. Afterwards
20	$CT_u^7 T^{-2} J_n^6 CT_{\cdot \varsigma}^7$	ndu da bi ndeu	Thriving and healthy, of a child
	$C\Delta^{nc1} T^{-2}$	ndlie da	Shallow
	$T^{-2}$	da	Smooth. Flat. Occurs in many compound phrases
	$T^{-2} J^{n2} T_i^6$	da bi dai	Laid flat as felled trees. OM
	$T^{-2} J^{n2} T^{-4}$	da bi da	Laid flat as felled trees. OM [parallel with the above]

25	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 J^{n2} T^{-2}$	die bi da	Smooth. Level. Peaceful. OM
	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 T^{u3} J^{n2} T_{\cdot s}^6$	die du bi dw da	Extremely smooth and flat. OM
	$T^{-2}$		
	$V^{>4} T^{-2}$	ve da	Near as opposed to distant
	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 T^{u3} T^{-2}$	die du da	Peace. OM
	$CC_{\cdot \zeta}^7 T^{\zeta 4} T^{-2} CT^{n4}$	zheu deu da ndi ndeu	To stamp hard with the feet. OM
	$CT_{\cdot \zeta}^7$		
30	$C^{no2} T^{-2} C_r^7 V_{\cdot}^6$	nio da zhi vai	Be quiet. Keep still. Secretly
	$J^{>4} T^{-2} C_r^7 V_{\cdot}^6$	byu da zhi vai	Sleep quietly
	$T^{-2} \overset{\delta}{L}^1 \overset{\delta}{L}^1$	da lang lang	Doing something while something else is going on
	$T^{-2} J_v^6 C_{\cdot n}^6$	da gu ji	Very much indeed. Exceedingly
	$T^{n2} T^{-2}$	hi da	Out of. From OM [See below]
35	$T^{n2} T^{-2} t_{\cdot r}^6$	hi da zi	From off the table OM
	$T^{n2} T^{-2} T_{\cdot n}^7$	hi da di	Out of hand OM
	$T^{n2} T^{-2} V^{\delta 2}$	hi da vang	Out of the basket OM
	$T^{n2} T^{-2} \Delta^{\delta 2}$	hi da dlang	Out of the container OM
	$T^{n2} T^{-2} t^{r2}$	hi da zi	From his own place OM
40	$T^{-2} Y^{n2} \overset{\circ}{J}^{'1}$	da i kho	From one place. One place only OM
	$T^{-2} \overset{n}{T}^1 \overset{\zeta}{T}^1$	da di deu	Onomatopoeic expression representing the ringing sound of an anvil
	$T^{-2} C\bar{J}^{u2} C\bar{J}^1$	da ngu nga	Onomatopoeic expression representing the ringing sound of an anvil
	$T^{-2} \overset{\delta}{L}^1 \overset{\delta}{L}^1$	da lang lang	While. At the same time
Tone 3			
	$T^{-3}$	da	Only or alone as in: -
45	$C_{\cdot}^{-5} Y^{n2} L^{>2} T^{-3}$	ma i lw da	There is only one
	$C_{\cdot}^{-6} \dots T^{-3}$	zha ---- da	Only. Alone
Tone 4			
	$T^{-4}$	da	To kill, of animals, not people
	$T^{-4} T_{\cdot}^{-6} l_{\cdot}^6$	da drie hlai	To kill by knifing
	$T^{-4} C_{\cdot}^{-5} \overset{\delta}{l}^1$	da jie hlang	To sacrifice an animal
50	$T^{-4}$	da	Variant form of definite article, see $T_{\cdot}^4$
	$Y^{-2} T^{-4}$	a da	Husband's elder brother. Brother-in-law



	$\text{J}^{n2} \text{T}^{-4}$	bi da	Flat. Level. Smooth OM
	$\text{J}^{n2} \text{T}^{-4} \text{T}^{n2}$	bi da di	Flat. To flatten OM
	$\text{CJ}^{o5} \text{Ct}^{u2} \text{J}^{n2} \text{T}^{-4}$	ngo nzai bi da di	Flat boat built of flat planks OM
	$\text{T}^{n2}$		
55	$\text{CJ}^{o5} \text{L}^{u4} \text{J}^{n2} \text{T}^{-4}$	ngo lu bi da dreu	Keeled boat built of bent planks OM
	$\text{T}^{s4}$		
	$\text{T}^{-4}$	da	To let out for rent, as land or a house
	$\text{L}^{-4} \text{T}^{-4} \text{D}^{-2} \text{C}^{u6}$	la da ma nu	Related as families OM
Tone 5			
	$\text{T}^{-5}$	da	Used as a NA indicating a small one, e.g. Small fish
	$\text{Y}^{n2} \text{T}^{-5} \text{CJ}^{p4}$	i da nbe	Small fish
Tone 6			
60	$\text{T}^{-6}$	da	To collect
	$\text{T}^{-6} \text{T}^{u2} \text{f}^{r1}$	da du ci	To collect money
	$\text{T}^{-6} \text{C}^{r4}$	da nzhi	To collect a debt
	$\text{S}^{nc2} \text{J}^{r4} \text{T}^{-6}$	sie shi da	Heavy hearted. OM
	$\text{T}^{n4} \text{T}^{-6}$	hi da	To quarrel violently
65	$\text{T}^{n4} \text{CT}^{s6} \text{T}^{n4} \text{T}^{-6}$	hi ndw hi da	To quarrel. To argue

## T.. da

### Tone 2

	T. <sup>-2</sup>	da	Death
	ᵀ¹ T. <sup>-2</sup>	ghao da	Corpse [NA T <sup>u4</sup> ] - not of animals
	CC'¹⁴ T. <sup>-2</sup>	nchai da	Fear of death
	T. <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u2</sup> T. <sup>-2</sup>	dyu du da	To bury the dead
5	ᵀ.ᵀ⁷ T. <sup>-2</sup>	zi da	The ultimate ancestral sacrifice of killing the ploughing ox

### Tone 4

	T. <sup>-4</sup>	da	To say or tell
	CC. <sup>n5</sup> T. <sup>-4</sup>	ji da	To tell or speak as follows, [used before a direct quotation]
	T. <sup>n6</sup> T. <sup>-4</sup>	hi da	To agree, having talked price
	T. <sup>-4</sup> CC <sup>no4</sup>	da njio	To repeat. To say over and over

### Tone 5

10	T. <sup>-5</sup>	da	To come
	T. <sup>-5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	da hai	Come along. Come on
	L. <sup>o6</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	lo da	To come, in the sense of to come and arrive
	T. <sup>-5</sup> C <sup>no2</sup>	da nio	Come in! Come and sit down!
	T. <sup>-5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	da dao	Able to come
15	CTL. <sup>o6</sup> ɟ. <sup>u5</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	ndro gao da	To come on all sides. OM
	'C <sup>u2</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	hnu da	Sunrise
	T. <sup>-5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	da hi dao	Unable to come
	S <sup>ɕ4</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	sang hnu da	The east
	CC. <sup>no5</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	jio da	To bring
20	C' <sup>n4</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	qieu da	To bring
	CC. <sup>u4</sup> CC. <sup>u4</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	zhu zhu da	To come frequently
	ᵀ¹ T. <sup>-5</sup>	zu da	To come on purpose
	T. <sup>7</sup> CTL. <sup>o6</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	drao ndro da	To come on together in a great crowd
	T. <sup>-5</sup> Δ <sup>u2</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> CC. <sup>o7</sup>	da dlao a zho	To come up in goose flesh. Also describes the skin of a newly born child
25	T. <sup>-5</sup> ᵀ¹ ɟ <sup>n2</sup> C' <sup>u6</sup>	da gha bi chyū	To become mildewed
	CT <sup>u4</sup> 'ɟ <sup>ɕ2</sup> ɟ <sup>n2</sup> T. <sup>-5</sup>	ndao hman bi da	Large tree. OM

Tone 7

	T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	da	To kick
	T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	da	To die
	T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> L <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	da leu	Dead. Also used for a fire that has gone out
30	T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> Δ <sub>..</sub> <sup>°4</sup> CT <sup>°4</sup> S <sup>34</sup>	da dlo nto sang	To die in the prime of life
	Δ <sub>..</sub> <sup>°4</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dlo da	To perish. To die
	S <sub>..</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	sao da	To suffocate. To die by hanging
	Λ <sub>..</sub> <sup>6</sup> S <sub>..</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	yiou sao da	To hang oneself
	Γ <sub>..</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	jieu da	To die of fright
35	Ξ <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	reu da	To strangle to death
	Δ <sub>..</sub> <sup>54</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dleu da	To poison to death
	CT <sup>1</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	ndai da	To put to death
	ℓ <sub>..</sub> <sup>32</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> L <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	hlang ta leu	To scald to death
	† <sup>u2</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	cu da	To drown
40	CT <sub>..</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	ndao da	To kill
	CT <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nzheu da	To fall to one's death. To die by falling from a height
	CT <sub>..</sub> <sup>5</sup> L <sub>..</sub> <sup>3</sup> CT <sub>..</sub> <sup>5</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nghai lyu nghai da	Flesh of an animal that has died of natural causes
	Γ <sub>..</sub> <sup>1</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup>	ji da	Omens of death . OM
	T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> CT <sup>nc4</sup>	da ncie	The sting of death
45	Γ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> Δ <sub>..</sub> <sup>-5</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sub>..</sub> <sup>5</sup>	hi ma da dw	Countless numbers

**T<sub>u</sub>    dai**

Tone 1

 $\tau_1$ 

dai

To soak in water as in “To soak hemp  
in water”

$$T^1 \supset \tau^5$$

dai mang

To soak hemp in water

Tone 4

 $T^4$ 

dai

This is one of a number of words whose function is similar to the definite article, "the" in English. It may be used with animals and things, but not with people, as in "The cow "

$$T^4 \propto C^5$$

dai niu

The cow

5      T<sup>u4</sup>   J<sub>n</sub><sup>6</sup>   L<sub>.</sub>"<sup>5</sup>

dai gi drao

The stool

$$T^4 \subset \mathbb{C}^1$$

dai ni

This one, - of things and animals, not  
of people

$$T^4 \quad V^6$$

dai vai

That one, - of things and animals, -  
not of people

$$T^4 \Delta^2 L^2 C C^2$$

dai dlu li njie

The jet-black one. Liturgical name for the pig offered in ancestral sacrifices

## T. ㄣ dai

### Tone 4

T. ㄣ <sup>4</sup>	dai	Dish or saucer [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
T. ㄣ <sup>4</sup> ㄐ <sup>u4</sup>	dai pao	Small water pot, [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
T. ㄣ <sup>4</sup> ㄩ <sup>u2</sup>	dai ao	Large water ladle

### Tone 6

T. ㄣ <sup>6</sup>	dai	Basin
5 T. ㄣ <sup>6</sup> ㄩ <sup>u2</sup>	dai ve	Basin made of pottery
T. ㄣ <sup>6</sup> ㄘ <sup>u4</sup>	dai ndao	Basin made of wood

### Tone 7

T. ㄣ <sup>7</sup>	dai	To be a little better as from illness
T. ㄣ <sup>7</sup>	dai	To sell
T. ㄣ <sup>7</sup> ㄐ <sup>u2</sup>	dai shw	To sell for
T. ㄣ <sup>7</sup> ㄐ <sup>u2</sup> ㄘ <sup>nc5</sup>	dai shw nie	To sell for silver

## T.    dai

Tone 3		
	Ꞥ <sup>ʔn3</sup> T <sup>ʔ3</sup>	qi dai                      Call used for driving pigs
Tone 4		
	T <sup>ʔ4</sup>	dai                      To wedge or stick, - in narrow places
Tone 6		
	T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dai                      To hold tightly. To carry as a bird in its beak. To pick up as with chopsticks
	Ꞥ <sup>n2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	bi dai                      Side by side
5	T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> Ꞥ <sup>nc4</sup>	dai jie                      To join together as cloth etc.
	T <sup>-2</sup> Ꞥ <sup>n2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	die bi dai                      Skirt decorated with strips of cloth joined together. OM
	Ꞥ <sup>3</sup> <sub>1</sub> Ꞥ <sup>n2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	byu bi dai                      Coloured strips of material joined together. OM
	T <sup>-2</sup> Ꞥ <sup>n2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	da bi dai                      Laid flat, as felled trees. OM
	V <sup>ʔ2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ve dai                      Walled in by rock, as a narrow pass. OM
10	T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> C <sub>.n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dai ni                      Fire tongs [NA T <sup>ʔ4</sup> ]
	T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> C <sup>ʔ2</sup>	dai nw                      To practise as a shaman- healer
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a dai                      Mother-in-law, [wife's mother] also maternal grandmother. Aunt [father's sister, older or younger, mother's elder brother's wife]
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> ɓ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a dai hla                      Term used by children for aunt, [mother's younger brother's wife, father's elder or younger sister]
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sub>i</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sub>.n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a dai lao                      Great grandmother

## T<sub>3</sub> dang

### Tone 1

	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup>	a dang	The time when. About the time of
	J <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup>	gha dang	The time when. About the time of OM
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> C <sub>7</sub>	a dang hnu nzhe	At midday
	Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>1</sup>	a dang hnu ghai	In mid-afternoon
5	L <sup>n1</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup>	ji dang	Path passing around the side of a hill
	L <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup>	li dang	Side of the body. Ribs
	S <sup>34</sup> L <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup>	sang li dang	By his side

### Tone 2

	J <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>̃2</sup>	bao dang	Wise. Intelligent
	T <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>̃2</sup>	du bao dang	Wise person
10	J <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>̃2</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> J <sup>u4</sup>	bao dang bao ge	Clever. Wise. Sensible

### Tone 3

	T <sup>̃3</sup>	dang	To slip as a man or a horse might
	L <sup>n1</sup> L <sup>n6</sup> T <sup>̃3</sup> C <sub>Δ.̃6</sub>	ji ji dang ndlang	The road is very slippery

### Tone 4

	Y <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>̃4</sup>	i dang	Of one purpose. OM
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### Tone 7

	T <sup>̃7</sup>	dang	Complete. Finished Ended
15	T <sup>̃6</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	dang dang	Phrase meaning completed Finished
	T <sup>̃7</sup> L <sup>6</sup>	dang lai	Expression or exclamation meaning completeness
	Y <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	a dang	To complete
	Y <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>̃1</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	a die dang	To complete as a piece of work or to be ready as of a meal
	T <sup>̃7</sup> C <sub>Δ.̃6</sub>	dang njia	Completed. Finished
20	J <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup> C <sub>Δ.̃6</sub>	rao dang njia	Completely good. Perfect
	Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>̃6</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	a nu dang dang	The work is done. To finish the work
	t <sup>u7</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	zu dang	Enough, sufficient [of actions]
	t <sup>u6</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	zao dang	Enough, sufficient [of things]
	T <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>̃7</sup>	dao dang	Have got [in the sense of the completed action in the past]

25	$\text{ɿ}^{\text{u4}} \text{ɿ}^{\text{ɿ7}}$	gu dang	Quite empty
	$\text{S}^{\text{ɿ4}} \text{ɿ}^{\text{ɿ7}}$	sang dang	Phrase added at the end of a sentence indicating that the action has been carried through to completion
	$\text{L}^{\text{u4}} \text{ɿ}^{\text{ɿ7}}$	lu dang	Oath
	$\text{ɿ}_n^{\text{6}} \text{L}^{\text{u4}} \text{ɿ}^{\text{ɿ7}}$	hi lu dang	To swear an oath



## T.Ꞥ dang

### Tone 6

T.Ꞥ <sup>6</sup> T.Ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	dang dang	Phrase meaning completed, finished
Y <sup>-4</sup> C <sup>u2</sup> T.Ꞥ <sup>6</sup> T.Ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	a nu dang dang	The work is done. To finish the work

### Tone 6

'ᵛ <sup>u2</sup> T.Ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	Hmao-dang	Miao clan name. See note under 'ᵛ <sup>u2</sup>
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### Tone 7

	T.Ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	dang	Half as in “Half a day”
5	T.Ꞥ <sup>7</sup> 'C <sup>u2</sup>	dand hnu	Half a day
	T.Ꞥ <sup>7</sup> 'ᵛ <sup>o4</sup>	dang hmo	Half a night

## T. do

### Tone 3

$T^{\circ 3}$	do	Deep as of water or love etc. Thick or dense as a wood or a forest
$\square_{\cdot}^{\cdot 5} T^{\circ 3} T^{-2} T_{\cdot nc}^{\cdot 7}$	zhao do da die	Very heavy frost

### Tone 4

$T^{\circ 4} \overset{\circ}{J}^{\cdot 1}$	do kho	To get a hole in a garment
$T^{\cdot \circ 4} \square_{\cdot}^{\cdot 7} T^{\circ 4} \overset{\circ}{J}^{\cdot 1}$	to go do kho	To make a hole as in clothes
5 $T^{\circ 4} \mathbf{C}\Delta^{\cdot \circ 4} L_{\cdot}^{\cdot 7}$	do ntlo leu	Made to leak
$\mathbf{C}\square_{\cdot}^{\cdot 7} T^{\circ 4}$	njie do	Absolute silence

### Tone 6

$T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6}$	do	To be appropriate for. Hence to prescribe or dose as with medicine
$T^{\cdot n 2} T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6}$	hi do	Like. Resemble. Made like. OM
$\mathbf{t}_{\cdot nc}^{\cdot 6} T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6}$	zie do	Cold of weather or food [not of body]
10 $\Upsilon^{-4} T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6}$	a do	To cause to sink
$T^{\cdot n 2} T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6}$	hi do	To sink
$T_{\circ}^{\cdot 6} \square^{\cdot n 4} \Lambda_{\cdot}^{\cdot 6}$	do ki yao	To sink down

### Tone 7

$T_{\circ}^{\cdot 7} J^{\circ 2}$	do sho	To entertain
$T_{\circ}^{\cdot 7} J^{\circ 2} \mathbf{J}^{\cdot -4}$	do sho kha	To entertain guests

## T.° do

### Tone 3

	T.°³	do	All parts. OM [used as a parallel †'⁴ all places]
	T.°³	do	Any animal, for the sake of convenience, is referred to as being in three parts as in “The front part”
	T.°³ T'⁶	do ta	The front part
	T.°³ Jⁿ² CT̃²	do bi ndrang	The middle part
5	T.°³ J̃²	do ghang	The hind part
	T.°³ T̃¹	do dyu	Which part?
	T.°³ T"⁴	do dao	Yonder place. OM [= †'¹² T"⁴]

### Tone 4

	T.°⁴	do	To wait for. Expect. Go to meet
	T.°⁴ Jᵤ⁶	do ku	Until. Wait until
10	T.°⁴ Yⁿ² CJ.⁶ G.⁶	do i nbeu ngga	Wait a little while
	†¹⁴ T.°⁴	zai do	To receive a person
	T.°⁴ C.⁷	do na	Hope. To hope
	Jⁿ² T.°⁴	bi do	To trust to. To trust in. OM
	Y⁻² Sⁿ² Tⁿ² T.°⁴	a sie hi do ndlo	Unreceptive heart
	CΔ°³		
15	Jⁿ² T.°⁴	bi do	Fist. OM
	T.°⁴	do	To face, as a house in a particular direction

### Tone 5

	T.°⁵	do	Poisonous as in “Very poisonous”
	T.°⁵ T"⁴ Δ⁴	do dao dleu	Very poisonous
	Y⁻² J¹ T.°⁵	a sha do	Poison made by the Chung Chia [Y⁻² J¹] tribe
20	T.°⁵ T"²	do drao	Range of mountains [NA Lᵛ²] see T"²
	T.°⁵ †.ⁿ²	do zi	Steep mountain - that is difficult to climb
	Y⁻² T.°⁵ Tⁿ² J⁴	a do di go	Mountain range. OM

# Tone 7

	T.° <sup>7</sup>	do	To bite as in “Dog bite”
	Δ <sup>1</sup> T.° <sup>7</sup>	dli do	Dog bite. Dog barking
25	T.° <sup>7</sup> 'C <sup>nc</sup> <sub>1</sub> † <sup>r4</sup> ǰ <sup>1</sup>	do hnie zi gai	To gnash the teeth
	T.° <sup>7</sup>	do	Small block on which to sit [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]

## T<sub>11</sub> dao

### Tone 2

ɟ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>112</sup>	gi dao	Gourd [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
ɟ <sup>n4</sup> L <sub>5</sub> <sup>5</sup> T <sup>112</sup>	bi lyu dao	Skull [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]
l <sup>11</sup> <sub>1</sub> T <sup>112</sup>	hlao dao	Protruding uterus [after child birth]

### Tone 4

	T <sup>114</sup>	dao	To get. To receive
5	T <sup>114</sup> T <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dao dang	Have got, in the sense of the action completed in the past
	T <sup>114</sup> L <sub>no</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dao jio	Have got, in the sense of having obtained and still possessing
	T <sup>114</sup> L <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> ɟ <sub>11</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dao li gao	To get that which is not one's due
	ɟ <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>114</sup>	ma dao	To catch, as a robber
	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sup>-4</sup>	dao ba	To get a comrade
10	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dao ma	Soft. Tender as meat
	Y <sup>-2</sup> S <sup>nc2</sup> T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sub>-</sub> <sup>6</sup>	a sie dao ma	Tender-hearted
	T <sup>114</sup> C <sup>114</sup>	dao nao	Become wet or soft, as ground or soil
	Ct <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sup>114</sup> Ct <sub>5</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup>	nzyu dao nzyu du	To discuss. OM
	J <sup>r4</sup> Ct <sub>r</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sup>114</sup> J <sup>r4</sup>	shi nzi dao shi nzi du	To think carefully and discuss. OM
	Ct <sup>r4</sup> T <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>		
15	J <sup>r4</sup> Ct <sub>r</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sup>114</sup> J <sup>r4</sup>	shi nzi dao shi nzi de	To think over and discuss. OM
	Ct <sub>r</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sub>p</sub> <sup>6</sup>		
	T <sup>114</sup>	dao	Used as an auxiliary verb meaning:- To get to doing something. To succeed in doing something. To experience or suffer some action
	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sup>u2</sup>	dao gu	To be burnt. To get burnt
	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sub>o</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dao bo	To get a sight of. To happen to see
	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sub>11</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dao ghao	To fall. To have a fall
20	T <sup>114</sup> J <sub>c</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dao sheu	To win. To prevail
	T <sup>114</sup> T <sup>114</sup>	dao tao	To knock against
	T <sup>114</sup> ɟ <sub>u</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dao mu	May it be .., O that .., Would that ..
	T <sup>114</sup>	dao	Used as an auxiliary verb to form the passive voice
	T <sup>114</sup> t <sup>r2</sup>	dao zi	To be sent
25	T <sup>114</sup> S <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dao sai	To be chosen

	T <sup>u4</sup> Δ <sup>54</sup>	dao dleu	To be poisoned
	T <sup>o5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> Δ <sup>54</sup>	do dao dleu	Very poisonous
	T <sup>u4</sup>	dao	Used as an auxiliary verb meaning to be able, and, more commonly, in the negative, not to be able
	T <sup>5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	da dao	Able to come
30	T <sup>5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	da hi dao	Unable to come
	C <sup>u5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	nao dao	Able to eat. May be eaten
	C <sup>u5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	nao hi dao	Unable to eat. May not be eaten
	T <sup>5</sup> J <sup>r4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	deu shi dao	Cannot bear. Unable to endure OM
	C† <sup>r4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> C† <sup>r4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	nci dao nci du	To whisper together. OM
35	T <sup>u4</sup>	dao	Used as a preposition meaning on, in, upon, towards
	† <sup>6</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	zai dao	To press on. To squash down
	† <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	zai dao	To receive into
	† <sup>r5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>5</sup>	zi dao dyu	What a height! How tall! [used of persons and houses]
	T <sup>u4</sup>	dao	Used in expressions indicating place or location
40	J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	bi dao	Below. Down below
	T <sup>o3</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	do dao	Yonder place. OM [= † <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	S <sup>34</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	sang bi dao	Lower side
	'D <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	hmao dao	The lower villages. OM
	† <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	cai dao	That side. The far side. The lower side. OM
45	L <sup>5</sup> † <sup>u2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	leu cai dao	Go to another place. OM
	Y <sup>-4</sup> † <sup>r5</sup> J <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	a zi bi dao	Everywhere. From all sides
	CΔ <sup>nc5</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> CΔ <sup>nc5</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	ndlie di ndlie dao	The whole world. Everywhere
	T <sup>n2</sup> J <sup>-4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	di gha dao	Land for cultivation. OM
	J <sup>-4</sup> J <sup>p4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	gha be dao	The borders of the village
50	ζ <sub>1</sub> C† <sup>8</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	sheu nzang dao	Grave. OM
	J <sup>-4</sup> D <sup>p2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	gha me dao	Burial place. OM
	S <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> S <sup>n4</sup> CΔ <sup>nc3</sup>	si dao si njieu	Married couple . OM
	T <sup>u4</sup>	dao	Hand breadth
	I <sup>u4</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> T <sup>u4</sup> T <sup>u4</sup>	hxu a dao di	To grasp with the hand

55	$\Upsilon^{-2} \text{ T}^{u4}$	a dao	Axe. Chopper [NA $\text{T}^{u4}$ ]
	$\text{J}^{-4} \text{ T}^{u4}$	gha dao	Axe. Chopper [NA $\text{T}^{u4}$ ]. OM

## T. 11 dao

### Tone 2

T. <sup>"2</sup> ㄓ <sup>'1</sup>

dao ke

Brown sugar [Chinese sha tang]

### Tone 3

T. <sup>"3</sup>

dao

Vegetable beans [NA Δ. <sup>"2</sup>]

T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄐ <sup>"1</sup>

dao bao

Soya beans [NA Δ. <sup>"2</sup>]

T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄑ <sup>"1</sup>

dao shyu

Bean-curd

5 Y<sup>-4</sup> ㄒ <sup>"1</sup> T<sup>"3</sup> ㄑ <sup>"1</sup>

a jio dao shyu

Slabs of bean-curd, as sold in in the market

ㄒ <sup>"1</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄑ <sup>"1</sup>

syu dao shyu

To thicken bean-curd with plaster of Paris

ㄗ <sup>"4</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄑ <sup>"1</sup>

zo dao shyu

To make bean-curd

T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄗ <sup>'6</sup>

dao ca

Broad beans [NA Δ. <sup>"2</sup>]

T. <sup>"3</sup> T<sup>"4</sup>

dao di

Small beans. Lentils

10 T. <sup>"3</sup> ㄌ <sup>"6</sup>

dao mo

Peas

L<sup>"2</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup>

li dao

Wild beans

T. <sup>"3</sup> V<sup>"7</sup>

dao vao

Red beans [NA Δ. <sup>"2</sup>]

Y<sup>-2</sup> Δ<sup>'"2</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup>

a tlao dao

Bean husks

ㄓ <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup>

ga dao

Curds and liquid in the proess of making bean-curd

15 ㄓ <sup>"2</sup> ㄌ <sup>"7</sup> T. <sup>"3</sup>

bi yo dao

To collect the soot and tar from burning beans for medicine

### Tone 4

T. <sup>"4</sup>

dao

Copper

ㄘ Δ<sup>"2</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

ndlie dao

Copper washhand bowl [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]

ㄌ <sup>"5</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

bang dao

Copper OM

ㄌ <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

hla dao

Copper wire. Telegraph wire

20 T. <sup>"4</sup> ㄌ <sup>"1</sup> ㄓ <sup>"6</sup>

dao li kyu

Copper-smith [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]

ㄓ <sup>"4</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

gao dao

Copper bangle [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]

ㄓ <sup>'"2</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

ko dao

Copper bowl [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]

ㄓ <sup>'"4</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

kheu dao

Copper jug, pot, or pan for heating water [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]

ㄓ <sup>"2</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

shyu dao

Copper pan for heating water [NA L<sup>"2</sup>] OM

25 ㄓ <sup>"2</sup> ㄓ <sup>"2</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

shyu gi dao

Copper pan for washing [NA L<sup>"2</sup>]. OM

ㄓ <sup>-2</sup> T. <sup>"4</sup>

gha dao

Small gong. OM



## Tone 5

$T_{\cdot}^{5} \Gamma^{>2}$	dao fe	To wind back hemp from skein to bobbin after boiling
$T_{\cdot}^{5} J^{>2}$	dao ghe	Kind of rough grass, reeds or rushes, [NA $\dagger_{\cdot}^{6}$ for a clump or $T^{u4}$ for a single blade]
$CJ^{>2} L^{n4} T_{\cdot}^{5}$	nghw li dao	Reeds. Rushes. OM

## Tone 6

30 $T_{\cdot}^{6}$	dao	Able. Strong. To be able
$Y^{-4} \Gamma_n^{6} T_{\cdot}^{6}$	a hi dao	Unable to do something, in the sense of having insufficient strength
$J^{o1} T_{\cdot}^{6}$	kho dao	As you like. Please yourself
$T_{\cdot}^{>5} \Gamma_n^{6} T_{\cdot}^{6} T_{\cdot}^{>7}$	de hi dao dang	Not to come up to, in the sense that things are not what they used to be!
$T_{\cdot}^{6} L^{n2} V_{\cdot}^{6}$	dao li vao	Top bar of a plough, - sometimes used as a secret phrase for a gun
35 $T_{\cdot}^{6}$	dao	To hate

## Tone 7

$J^{n2} T_{\cdot}^{7}$	bi dao	Story. Proverb. Riddle. [NA $L^{u2}$ ]
$T_{\cdot}^{7} T'^{>7} \mathcal{D}^{>7}$	dao te me	Not tight. Slack, as of a rope etc.
$\mathcal{C}^{o4} \mathcal{J}_{\cdot}^{o7} T_{\cdot}^{7}$	zho go dao	To slacken, as a rope or harness. To reduce, as a debt or sentence
$T_{\cdot}^{7} \Gamma^{>2}$	dao fw	To loosen. To unwind
40 $T_{\cdot}^{7} \mathcal{C}^1$	dao nw	To track by following footprints
$T_{\cdot}^{7} C\dagger^{nc3}$	dao ncie	To scent a trail. To follow the scent
$\dagger_{\cdot}^{6} T_{\cdot}^{7} J_{\cdot}^{s5} L_u^{7}$	zai dao bang lu	Cotton plant. OM
$\dagger^{r2} T_{\cdot}^{7} J_{\cdot}^{s5} L_u^{7}$	zi dao bang lu	Cotton plant. OM

## T<sub>u</sub> du

### Tone 1

	$\overset{u}{T}^1$	du	Louse, lice, [NA $T^{u4}$ ]
	$\mathfrak{D}^{s4} \overset{u}{T}^1$	mang du	To search for lice in one's clothing
	$\overset{u}{T}^1$	du	To feed, as children or animals. To rear
	$\overset{u}{T}^1 \mathfrak{D}^{n4}$	du mi	To feed with milk, as a baby or young animal. To suckle
5	$\overset{u}{T}^1 \vee^{-2}$	du va	To feed with solid food, as a weaned child
	$\bar{Y}^1 T^{u3} \overset{u}{T}^1 \mathfrak{J}_u^6 \mathfrak{I}_n^6$	a du du gu hi dri	A powder possibly resembling arrowroot
	$\mathfrak{T}_r^6$		
	$\bar{f}^1 \overset{u}{T}^1$	fa du	Sign of the comparative degree
	$\bar{L}^1 \overset{u}{T}^1$	la du	Sign of the comparative degree. Interchangeable with the foregoing
	$\mathfrak{Z}^{u4} \bar{f}^1 \overset{u}{T}^1$	rao fa du	Better than
10	$\mathfrak{b}^{o2} \bar{L}^1 \overset{u}{T}^1$	hlo la du	Bigger than

### Tone 2

	$T^{u2}$	du	Second in the list of generations, see $\overset{u}{J}^1$
	$T^{u2}$	du	Son [NA $L^{s2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \mathfrak{C}^{t',6}$	du ncai	Children. Sons and daughters
	$J^{u4} T^{u2}$	shao du	To raise children. To rear the young
15	$J^{n2} L^{s2} T^{u2} T^{n2} \mathfrak{C}^{t',6}$	bi lw du di ncai	The girl. The daughter. OM
	$J^{n2} L^{s2} T^{u2} T^{n2} \mathfrak{C}^{n2}$	bi lw du di jiang	The boy. The son. OM
	$\bar{f}^1 T^{u2}$	za du	The son [NA $L^{s2}$ ]
	$\mathfrak{C}^{nc2} T^{u2}$	nie du	Mother and son
	$\mathfrak{f}^{r2} T^{u2}$	zi du	Father and son
20	$\mathfrak{C}^{nc2} T^{u2} \mathfrak{C}^{nc2} \bar{f}^1$	nie du nie zi	People of one home
	$T^{u2} \mathfrak{f}^{s2}$	du fe	Children. Family
	$\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}^{nc3} T^{u2} \mathfrak{D}^{u2}$	njieu du hmao	Male
	$\mathfrak{C}^{r5} T^{u2} \mathfrak{C}^{t',6} \mathfrak{Z}^{u4}$	zhyu du ncai rao	To control children well
	$Y^{n2} \mathfrak{f}^{r6} \mathfrak{J}^{u6} T^{u2}$	i zi gao du niang	Several sons and their wives, considered as a group
	$\mathfrak{C}^{n2}$		
25	$\bar{S}^1 T^{u2}$	syu du	To put a child off to sleep by lying down beside it

	$T^{u2}$	du	All around. To go around. To surround
	$Y^{-4} V_{..}^6 T^{u2}$	a va du	To protect, to guard
	$T^{u2} J^{-4} T_{.nc}^7$	du gha die	The whole way around, as the perimeter of a piece of land. All around, as the hem of a garment. Full complete, as a period of time. Fully qualified as of learning. OM
	$3^{u4} T^{u2}$	rao du	To be well. Are you well?
30	$\bar{C}^1 T^{u2}$	zhi du	To be unwell, used particularly of children
	$T^{u2} J^{u2} \dagger^{o4}$	du bi zo	The residue, i.e. the medicine itself left in the process of making medicine
	$\bar{J}^1 T^{u2} J_{.s}^5$	gha du ghw	A performer on the pipes. A piper. OM
	$T^{u2} J^{u2}$	du ghw	To eat reasonably, not wastefully
	$T^{u2}$	du	Used with verbs to form noun phrases
35	$T^{u2} \dagger^{r2}$	du zi	Retainer. Soldier, [literally one sent] [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} \Lambda_{\epsilon}^7 C J^{u4}$	du yeu nbe	Fisherman [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} C_{.no}^5 'C^1$	du jio hnw	Bowman [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} C_{.no}^5 \Delta^{\delta 2}$	du jio dlang	The person performing the rituals of spirit worship
	$T^{u2} C_{.r}^{12}$	du zhyu	Person in control
40	$T^{u2} C_{.r}^{15}$	du zhyu	Person in control
	$T^{u2} C_{.r}^{15} J^{u2} 3^{o2}$	du zhyu po ro	Driver of a vehicle [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} J^{u2} C \bar{T}^1$	du bao ndeu	Educated person. Scribe, [New Testament expression] [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} J^{u2} C \dagger_{.s}^{\delta 5}$	du ko nzang	Doctor [medical]. Healer [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} \Lambda_{..}^7$	du ya	Evil person. Wrong doer. Sinner [New Testament expression] [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
45	$T^{u2} J^{u2} T^{\delta 2}$	du bao dang	Wise person. Sensible person [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} J^{u2} \bar{S}^1$	du bao sai	Sage. [literally one who knows how to choose] [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} C_{.no}^5 V_{.s}^{\delta 5} T^{n2}$ $CT^{u3}$	du jio vang di ndu	One in charge of a particular area surrounding a village
	$T^{u2} C_{.nc}^7 C \bar{T}^1$	du jieue ndeu	Scholar, Student [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
	$T^{u2} C_{.s}^7 C \bar{T}^1$	du geue ndeu	Scholar, Student [NA L <sup>2</sup> ]
50	$T^{u2} Y^{-2} T_{..}^7$	du a dra	Idiot. Deaf-mute. Fool. [used as a term of abuse]
	$T^{u2} J^{-4} T_{..}^7$	du gha dra	Idiot. Deaf-mute [used as a term of abuse]

	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄅ}2}$	du hlang	Priest [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$Y^{-2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄋ}2} T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄅ}2}$	a nie du hlang	High priest [New Testament expression] [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄙ}^{\text{ㄙ}2} \text{ ㄐ}^{\text{ㄐ}2}$	du su bao	Prophet [New Testament expression] [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
55	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄒ}^{\text{ㄒ}4} \text{ ㄓ}^{\text{ㄓ}4}$	du drao mao	Messenger. Apostle [in New Testament]
	$CT.^{\text{ㄩ}5} T^{u2} \text{ ㄊ}^{\text{ㄊ}2}$	ndu du zi	Angel [New Testament expression] [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6}$	du ndro	Retainer. Disciple [New Testament expression] [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6}$	du lao	Old persons. Elder [New Testament expression] [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}5}$	du zhyu ngo	Boatman [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
60	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}5}$	du jiang nghai	Hunter who captures game by using a decoy [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]
	$T^{u2} \Delta^{\text{ㄅ}2} T.^{\text{ㄅ}3}$	du dlang dyu	Hunter who captures game by using a decoy [NA $L^{\text{ㄅ}2}$ ]. OM
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}4}$	du chao du go	Brothers-in-law
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$	du ji	Descendants
	$T^{u2} T^{\text{ㄋ}4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$	du di ji	Descendants. OM
65	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6} T^{\text{ㄋ}4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$	du jio di ji	Descendants. The extended family. OM
	$\Delta^{\text{ㄅ}2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}4} T^{u2} \text{ ㄙ}^{\text{ㄙ}2}$	dlang li du si	Twin sons. OM
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6} T^{\text{ㄋ}4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$	du yi di ji	The extended family. OM
	$T^{u2} Y^{-4} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}1}$	du a nzai	Twins, male or female
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}2}$	du ngha dro	Military commander. OM
70	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$	du li mu	Common folk. Ordinary people OM
	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}5}$	du li ma	Common folk. Ordinary people. N.B. This phrase and $T^{u2} \text{ ㄌ}^{\text{ㄌ}6} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}6}$ , common in the songs, have virtually the same meaning. They may be used separately in parallel lines, or together as a compound noun.
	$T^{u2} \Delta^{\text{ㄅ}2}$	du dlang	Person having super-human or magical powers
	$T^{u2} \Delta^{\text{ㄅ}2} T^{u2} \text{ ㄙ}^{\text{ㄙ}1}$	du dlang du si	Magician. Sorcerer. Enchanter. Wizard
	$T^{u2} \Delta.^{\text{ㄌ}5}$	du dlao	Heavy wooden ram for pounding mud walls. Ram-rod for loading a gun
75	$T^{u2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2} \text{ ㄘ}^{\text{ㄘ}2}$	du niang nghw	Grazing. Pasturage

### Tone 3

	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 T^{u3}$	die du	Peace. Smooth. Level
	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 J^{n2} T^{u3}$	die bi du	Smooth, level, peaceful. OM
	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 T^{u3} T^{-2}$	die du da	Peace . OM
	$T_{\cdot nc}^5 T^{u3} J^{n2} T_{\cdot s}^6$	die du bi dw da	Extremely smooth and flat. OM
	$T^{-2}$		
80	$CT_{\cdot u}^5 T_{\cdot nc}^5 J^{-4} T^{n2}$	ndu die gha di du	Heaven and earth at peace. OM
	$T^{u3}$		

### Tone 4

	$T^{u4}$	du	Classifier for animals and insects. N.B. This is also pronounced $T_{\cdot u}^7$
	$T^{u4}$	du	This is one of a number of words whose function is similar to the definite article "the" in English. It may be used with animals and things, but not with people.
	$T^{u4} C_{\cdot \sim}^5$	du niu	The cow
	$T^{u4} J^{',4}$	du pyu	The barren animal
85	$T^{u4} J_{\cdot}^{\epsilon 4}$	du beu	An idol made of wood or mud
	$T^{u2} J^{-4}$	du gha	None at all. None whatsoever
	$T^{u4}$	du	All. Every
	$T^{u4} T^{u4}$	du du	All. Every. Each. OM [common expression in the songs]
	$T^{u4} T^{u4} C^{no2}$	du du nio	All lived there. OM
90	$T^{u4}$	du	Times, i.e. multiplied by
	$J_{\cdot}^{n4} C_{\cdot nll}^6 T^{u4} J_{\cdot}^{n4}$	xiang jiao du xiang	Seventy times seven
	$C\ddagger^{',r4} T^{u4} C\ddagger^{',r4} T^{u4}$	nci dao nci du	To whisper together. OM
	$T^{u4}$	du	To pay. To pay for
	$T^{u4} T_{\cdot}^{u2} \ddagger^{',1}$	du du ci	To pay money. To contribute money
95	$T^{u4} J^{p4}$	du she	To pay rent in kind or money
	$T^{u4} V^{-2} J_{\cdot}^6$	du va shao	To pay taxes through the landlord
	$T^{u4} \supset^{-2} \ddot{J}^{',1}$	du ma ko	To pay taxes.
	$T^{u4} Y^{n2} L^{u2} C^{',o4}$	du i lu cho	To pay for a gown, i.e. to buy a gown

# Tone 4

	$T^{u4}$	$C.^{u5}$	$CJ^{>4}$	du niu nghw	To make the marriage payment from the bridegroom's family to the bride's family. [literally to pay cow price, since a cow was usually the main consideration in such transactions]	
100	$T^{u4}$	$C'^{u2}$		du chao	To pay the cost of entertaining guests at a marriage. This phrase is virtually identical in meaning to $T^{u4}$ $C'^{u4}$ and are used in parallel lines in the songs. OM	
	$T^{u4}$	$C'^{u4}$		du go	To pay the cost of entertaining guests at a marriage. This phrase is virtually identical in meaning to $T^{u4}$ $C'^{u2}$ and are used in parallel lines in the songs. OM	
	$T^{u4}$			du	To break. To snap. To break off.[N.B. This word, alone or in its compounds, is pronounced $T^{u3}$ whenever it is given any emphasis in the sentence]	
	$T^{u4}$	$L.^{u7}$		du leu	Broken, as a rope or a stick	
	$T^{u4}$	$J^1$		du ghw	To fast	
105	$T^{u4}$	$CT^{-2}$		du ndie	To rip open as a seam. To snap as a bow string	
	$T^{u4}$	$C^1$		du zhang	To have no children, no prosperity. To wipe out. To destroy	
	$T^{u4}$	$T^{n4}$	$CT^{u4}$	du hi ndeu	Divination using divining sticks	
	$T^{u4}$	$J^{u4}$		du bang	To die	
	$T^{u4}$	$L^{u4}$		du lu	To break off negotiations. To withdraw from a marriage arrangement etc.	
110	$T^{u4}$	$J^1$		du xie	May you die! [term of abuse]	
	$T^{u4}$	$S^{nc2}$		du sie	To be despondent. To be depressed. To be lacking enthusiasm. To be grieved	
	$T^{u4}$	$\Gamma_p^6$		du fe	To be broken in spirit. OM Used in parallel to $T^{u4}$ $S^{nc2}$	
	$C^{>4}$	$C.^{n4}$	$T^{u4}$	nw mi du	Stallion	
	$C.^{n4}$	$T^{u2}$	$C^{>4}$	mi du nw	Stallion	
115	$T^{u4}$	$b^{n3}$	$C\ddagger^{u6}$	du hli nzang	"A curse on the creature!"	
	$T^{u4}$	$b^{n3}$	$C^{-2}$	du hli ma	"A curse on the thing!"	
	$T^{u4}$	$b^{u3}$	$T^{n2}$	$\Delta^{u2}$	du hlai hi dlang	Imprecation on man or beast. "May your neck be broken and slashed!"

# Tone 7

	$T_u^7 \text{ CT}_{\cdot n^5}$	du ndi	Before. First. Of old
	$T_u^7 \text{ C}^{\prime n4}$	du qia	Immediately. At once
120	$T_u^7 \text{ L}_{\circ}^6$	du lo	To come on purpose
	$T_u^7 \text{ J}^{-4} \text{ T}_{\cdot n}^7$	du gha di	Continuously. Without a break OM
	$T^{n4} T_u^7$	hi du	To compete, as in races
	$T^{n4} T_u^7$	hi du	Opposite
	$S^{\tilde{3}4} T^{n4} T_u^7$	sang hi du	Opposite side
125	$CT_{\cdot 5}^6 T_u^7$	nzyu du	To tell. To discuss OM
	$CT_{\cdot 5}^6 T^{n4} CT_{\cdot 5}^6 T_u^7$	nzyu dao nzyu du	To discuss OM
	$CT_{\cdot 5}^6 L^{n4} T_u^7$	nzyu li du	To discuss OM
	$L^{n3} T_u^7$	lao du	Responsibility. Duty
	$Y^{-2} T_u^7$	a du	To become accustomed to

## T.<sub>u</sub> du

### Tone 2

	T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	du ci	Money [NA Δ <sup>12</sup> ]
	ㄘ <sup>6</sup> ㄘ. <sup>nc5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	zhi nie du ci	To save up. To hoard money
	ㄊˊ <sup>5,7</sup> ㄘ. <sup>nc5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	cw nie du ci	To save up. To hoard money
	ㄌ <sup>1</sup> ㄘ. <sup>nc5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	hlao nie du ci	To impose a fine
5	T. <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	da du ci	To collect money
	J <sup>2</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	shw du ci	To spend money
	T. <sup>u4</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	du du ci	To contribute money. To pay money
	ㄍ <sup>u2</sup> ㄘ. <sup>nc5</sup> T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>1</sup>	gu nie du ci	Treasure
	T. <sup>u2</sup> ㄐ. <sup>u2</sup>	du bu	Inheritance

### Tone 3

10	T. <sup>u3</sup>	du	Powder
	ㄚˊ <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> J <sup>u2</sup>	a du shao	Flour
	ㄚˊ <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> J <sup>u2</sup> ㄍ <sup>u6</sup> J <sup>u4</sup>	a du shao gu shu	Yeast
	ㄙ <sup>6</sup> ㄚˊ <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> J <sup>u2</sup>	hmao a du shao	To kneed bread
	ㄚˊ <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> ㄊˊ <sup>u1</sup> ㄍ <sup>u6</sup> ㄋ <sup>6</sup>	a du du gu hi dri	Powder, possibly resembling arrowroot
	ㄘ <sup>6</sup>		
15	T. <sup>u3</sup> ㄐ. <sup>u7</sup>	du bu	Portion as a person's portion of food
	T. <sup>5,7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup>	deu a du	Into pieces
	ㄘ <sup>u7</sup> ㄘ. <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>5,7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup>	nzhao ji deu a du	To smash into pieces, as glass or crockery
	T. <sup>u3</sup>		
	ㄘ <sup>u5</sup> ㄘ. <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>5,7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup>	ndu ji deu a du	To pound into small pieces
	T. <sup>u3</sup>		
	L. <sup>-2</sup> ㄘ. <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>5,7</sup> Y <sup>-4</sup>	la ji deu a du	To cut up into small pieces as sticks
	T. <sup>u3</sup>		
20	T. <sup>u3</sup>	du	To break. To snap. To break off [see under T <sup>u4</sup> ]
	L <sup>u3</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> ㄘ <sup>5,4</sup> T <sup>5,7</sup>	lao du zhang dang	To destroy the reputation. To bring into disrepute

### Tone 6

	T. <sup>u6</sup>	du	Level. Flat
	T. <sup>u6</sup> T <sup>n2</sup> T. <sup>u6</sup> ㄘ <sup>nc4</sup>	du di du qieu	Good location.[literally level land, level place]
	ㄋ <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>u6</sup>	hi du	To level



25	$\Gamma_n^6 \ T_{.u}^6 \ \Gamma_{.o}^7 \ T_{.nc}^5$	hi du go die	To level out and make flat
	$\Gamma^{-4} \ T^{n2} \ T_{.u}^6$	gha di du	Flat country. OM
	$\Gamma^{u2} \ T_{.u}^6$	drao du	Fields. Cultivated land. OM
	$\Gamma^1 \ T_{.u}^6 \ \Gamma^1 \ \Gamma^{u2}$	fao du fao drao	Mountain pasture
	$\Gamma^{\delta 2} \ T_{.u}^6 \ \Gamma^{\delta 2} \ \Gamma^{\delta 1}$	ghang du ghang hang	Broad, level valley. OM
30	$T_{.u}^6 \ T_{.nc}^7$	du die	Truly. Correctly
	$\Gamma_{.}^7 \ T_{.u}^6 \ T_{.nc}^3$	ga du die	See that you do it properly
	$\Gamma^1 \ T_{.u}^6 \ V_{.u}^6$	zi du vu	Person conspicuous by the fine clothes he is wearing
	$J^{r4} \ C\ddot{t}_{.r}^7 \ T^{u4} \ J^{r4} \ C\ddot{t}_{.}^7 \ T_{.u}^6$	shi nzi dao shi nzi du	To think carefully and discuss
Tone 7			
35	$T_{.u}^7$	du	Classifier for animals, insects etc. Also pronounced $T^{u4}$
	$T_{.u}^7 \ T_{.c}^7$	du deu	To split open. To split into pieces
	$C\Gamma_{.}^{-5} \ Y^{-2} \ T_{.u}^7 \ T_{.c}^7$	nga a du deu	House or room having walls of planks of wood
	$\Delta_{.}^{u5} \ J^{-4} \ T_{.u}^7$	dlao gha du	Door made of planks OM
	$C\Gamma_{.o}^5 \ C_{.s}^7 \ T_{.u}^7$	ngo zhyu du	Boat which crosses a river indirectly because of the currents OM

## T<sub>3</sub> dyu

### Tone 1

	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dyu	A capacity measure for grain equal to half a Chinese "tou". A bushel in the New Testament
	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dyu	To push against. To bang against. To dash against
	T <sup>34</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dyu dyu	To poke a thing down, as with a stick
	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	kyu dyu	To push over. To knock over
5	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sub>6</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dyu ha leu	To snatch away

### Tone 2

	T <sup>32</sup>	dyu	Short. Lacking
	T <sup>32</sup> T <sup>32</sup>	dyu dyu	To be short of. To lack
	T <sup>34</sup> T <sup>32</sup> T <sup>32</sup>	cho mi dyu	Short coat
	T <sup>32</sup> T <sup>32</sup>	du dyu	The humble. The meek
10	T <sup>32</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dyu ci	To insult. To shame. To mock

### Tone 3

	T <sup>33</sup>	dyu	To turn towards
	T <sup>33</sup> T <sup>32</sup> C <sub>Δ</sub> <sup>nc2</sup>	dyu hi ndlie	To face towards
	T <sup>33</sup> T <sup>32</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dyu di ghao	To turn the back on
	T <sup>33</sup> Δ <sup>34</sup>	dyu tlu	To give face to. To enhance the reputation

### Tone 4

15	T <sup>34</sup>	dyu	A capacity measure for grain equal to the Chinese "tou". The actual size varied widely from locality to locality.
	T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup> T <sup>34</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	i dyu ghao	One "tou" of grain
	T <sup>34</sup>	dyu	To push into. To press into. To wear, used of wearing a comb in the hair
	T <sup>34</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>	dyu dyu	To poke a thing down as with a stick

### Tone 6

	T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dyu	To bury, persons or things
20	T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sup>32</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	dyu du da	To bury the dead
	T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup>	dyu	To bow
	T <sub>6</sub> <sup>6</sup> L <sup>34</sup> T <sub>1</sub> <sup>4</sup>	dyu li fao	To bow the head

T<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup> T<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup>

dyu dyu

Noise made by birds

## T. 3 dyu

### Tone 1

T. 3

dyu

Interrogative particle. Also

pronounced T. 6

ŋ'1 T. 3

kho dyu

Where? in a very general sense

T. 2 Δ 2 T. 3

du dlang dyu

Huntsman who captures game using a decoy. OM

### Tone 4

T. 4

dyu

Fox [NA T. 7] Also pronounced

T. 6

5 Y-2 T. 4

a dyu

Fox [NA T. 7]

### Tone 6

T. 6

dyu

Interrogative particle. Also

pronounced T. 3

ŋ'1 T. 6

kho dyu

Where? What particular place?

ŋ'1 T. 6

qieu dyu

Where? What place?

ŋ-4 T. 6

gha dyu

Who? Whom?

10 ŋ. 5 T. 6

jiai dyu

When? At what time?

S 34 T. 6

sang dyu

On which side? Which direction?

'C 2 T. 6

hnu dyu

Which day? What day?

T' 4 T. 6

tao dyu

When? At what time?

ŋ1 T. 6

gha dyu

Who? Whom? Anyone. Anybody

15 ŋ1 L 4 T. 6

gha li dyu

Who? Whom? Anyone. Anybody  
Whoever

L. 5 T. 6

lai dyu

Who? Which one? Who can say?

L. -2 T. 6

la dyu

How big? Implies some urgency or expectancy

T. 3 T. 6

do dyu

Which part? i.e. of an animal

†. 5 T. 6

zi dyu

How high? How tall? Used of houses, people, etc.

20 †. 5 T. 4 T. 6

zi dao dyu

What a height! How tall!

T. 5 ŋ1 T. 6

de gha dyu

Equal to whom?

T. 6 J 6

dyu gheu

To pare with an axe. To strip a tree of branches

T. 6

dyu

Fox [NA T. 7] Also pronounced

T. 4

	$Y^{-2} T_{\cdot 5}^6$	a dyu	Fox [NA $T_{\cdot u}^7$ ]
25	$C^{u3} J^{-4} T_{\cdot 5}^6$	nao gha dyu	Fox [NA $T_{\cdot u}^7$ ]. OM
	$\Delta^{\bar{s}2} C_n^6 \bar{J}^1 T_{\cdot 5}^6$	dlang ni gha dyu	Game. Quarry in a hunt
Tone 7			
	$T_{\cdot 5}^7$	dyu	Horn
	$\bar{J}^1 T_{\cdot 5}^7$	gi dyu	Buffalo horn, often used as wine container
	$\bar{J}^1 T_{\cdot 5}^7 \bar{J}^1 T_{\cdot 5}^6$	gi dyu gi de	Horn for blowing. Bugle
30	$C_{\cdot \sim 5} Y^{-2} T_{\cdot 5}^7$	niu a dyu	Buffalo [NA $T_{\cdot u}^7$ ]
	$C_{\cdot \sim 5} Y^{u2} J^{-4} T_{\cdot 5}^7$	niu ao gha dyu	Water buffalo [NA $T_{\cdot u}^7$ ]. OM
	$C_{\cdot \sim 5} Y^{u2} C_{\cdot \sim 5} T_{\cdot 5}^7$	niu ao niu dyu	Water buffalo [NA $T_{\cdot u}^7$ ]. OM
	$T_{\cdot 5}^7$	dyu	Slow. Dull. Stupid
	$L^{u2} L_{\cdot n}^6 Y^{-4} T_{\cdot 5}^7$	lu li a dyu	To ulcerate

## T<sub>2</sub> de

### Tone 1

T<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>

de

Scoop, without a handle, used for turning maize meal when cooking.

[NA L<sup>u2</sup>]

T<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>

de

To hit as one person may hit another

### Tone 2

T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> L<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>

de le

Leopard [NA T.<sub>u</sub><sup>7</sup>]

### Tone 4

T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

de

To be disturbed, concerned, anxious

5 J<sub>r</sub><sup>7</sup> C<sub>t</sub>.<sub>r</sub><sup>7</sup> J<sub>r</sub><sup>4</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> shi nzi shi de

Concern. Alarm. Apprehension

C<sub>r</sub><sup>4</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

cha de

To be apprehensive

Y.<sub>o</sub><sup>7</sup> C<sub>r</sub><sup>4</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> Λ<sub>6</sub>

o cha de ya

Oh, what a pity!

T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> C<sub>r</sub><sup>4</sup>

de nchai

To be afraid, apprehensive

T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

hi de

Do not worry

10 T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> Λ<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

hi ya de

You do not have to worry

ɔ<sup>-4</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> T.<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>

ma de di

Was not anxious. Do not be anxious. OM

T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> ɔ.<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

hi mu de

There is no need to worry

T<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> ɔ<sub>u</sub><sup>6</sup> ɔ<sub>n</sub><sup>6</sup> ɔ.<sub>u</sub><sup>4</sup> hi de gu mi mao

Do not be concerned if you go. It is better you should go

'ɔ<sup>u2</sup> T<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup> 'ɔ<sup>u2</sup> L<sub>4</sub><sup>4</sup>

hmao de hmao li no

Nosu country. OM

C.<sub>o</sub><sup>7</sup>

### Tone 6

15 T<sub>6</sub><sup>6</sup>

de

Onomatopoeic word representing the sound made by a woodpecker or similar bird

ɔ<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> T<sub>6</sub><sup>6</sup>

gi de

Bugle. Trumpet [NA T<sub>u</sub><sup>4</sup>]

t<sup>o4</sup> ɔ<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> T<sub>6</sub><sup>6</sup>

co gi de

To blow a bugle or trumpet

ɔ<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> T.<sub>5</sub><sup>7</sup> ɔ<sub>1</sub><sup>1</sup> T<sub>6</sub><sup>6</sup>

gi dyu gi de

Horn for blowing. Bugle

	$T_p^6$	de	To think. To consider. [By itself this word is only used by middle men in requesting a girl's family "to consider" allowing her to be married. In compound expressions it is widely used
20	$T_n^6 T_p^6$	hi de	To think. To think over. To discuss
	$T_n^6 T_p^6 \bar{L}^{'1}$	hi de cha	To discuss. To consider
	$T_n^6 T_p^6 Y^{-4} S^{''4}$	hi de a sao	To provide a sign, To devise a sign
	$J^{r4} T_p^6$	shi de	To think. To think over. To discuss. OM
	$J^{r4} T_p^6 T_n^6$	shi de hi	To talk over. OM
25	$J^{r4} C\ddot{t}_{.r}^7 T^{''4} J^{r4}$	shi nzi dao shi nzi de	To think over and discuss. OM
	$C\ddot{t}_{.r}^7 T_p^6$		

## T. de

### Tone 5

	T. <sup>5</sup>	de	To come up to. To equal. To count as. To attain a standard
	T. <sup>4</sup> T. <sup>5</sup>	hi de	Equally
	S <sup>u4</sup> ㄓ <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>5</sup> ㄓ <sup>u1</sup>	sao gu de gu	To write as well as I do
	T. <sup>5</sup> ㄒ <sup>6</sup> T. <sup>u6</sup> T. <sup>87</sup>	de hi dao dang	Did not come up to
5	T. <sup>5</sup> ㄐ <sup>1</sup> T. <sup>5</sup>	de gha dyu	Equal to whom?
	T. <sup>n2</sup> T. <sup>5</sup>	hi de	Unequal to
	J <sup>r4</sup> T. <sup>5</sup>	shi de	Unequal to. Not good enough for OM

### Tone 7

	T. <sup>7</sup>	de	Beginning from. Because of. On account of
	T. <sup>7</sup> ㄘ <sup>n1</sup>	de ni	To start from here, - as a boundary line. From now on. As a result of this
10	T. <sup>7</sup> ㄓ <sup>u2</sup> ㄘ <sup>1</sup>	de gao na	From this occasion onwards



## T<sub>ɕ</sub> deu

### Tone 1

T <sup>ɕ4</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup>	deu deu	Hard or tough, as meat. Also used of an evil or hard heart
ɓ <sup>-4</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup>	hla deu	Leather strap or thong, used for harness. [NA ɸ <sup>o4</sup> ]
Δ. <sup>n5</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup>	dli deu deu	Swollen river. OM
T <sup>-2</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup>	da di deu	Onomatopoeic expression representing the ringing sound of an anvil

### Tone 4

5	T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	deu	Skin
	ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	bi deu	Skin, human, animal, or fruit. Hide. Leather. Bark of trees
	ɟ <sup>'u2</sup> ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	pai bi deu	Skin of an animal. Pelt
	L <sup>ɕ6</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	leu deu	To skin
	L <sup>ɕ6</sup> ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	leu bi deu	To skin
10	CT <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	ndi bi deu	To strip the bark from a tree
	ɿ <sup>n1</sup> ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	di bi deu	To peel. To pull off the skin
	ɓ <sup>ɕ6</sup> ɟ <sup>n4</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	hleu bi deu	To take off a garment made of leather or skins
	T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	deu	Foot. Feet. [NA ɸ <sup>'6</sup> ]
	ɸ <sup>'6</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	cai deu	Foot
15	T <sup>ɕ4</sup> T. <sup>n4</sup> ɟ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> C <sub>-</sub> <sup>7</sup>	deu di bi na	All four legs
	T <sup>ɕ4</sup> ɿ <sup>1</sup>	deu nw	Footprint
	Y <sup>-2</sup> Cɸ <sup>r1</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	a nzi deu	Toe
	CE. <sup>ɕ7</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup> CT. <sup>ɕ7</sup>	nzheu deu ndeu	To stamp the foot as in temper
	CE. <sup>ɕ7</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup> T <sup>-2</sup> CT <sup>n4</sup>	nzheu deu da ndi ndeu	To stamp hard with the feet. OM
	CT. <sup>ɕ7</sup>		
20	ɸ. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup> CT. <sup>ɕ7</sup>	zao deu ndeu	To trample over or upon. To stamp with the feet. OM
	ɟ <sup>n2</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	hi deu	On foot
	Y <sup>-4</sup> ɟ <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> CE <sub>=</sub> <sup>'6</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	a hi nqie deu	To stand on tip-toe
	CT. <sub>u</sub> <sup>7</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	ndrai deu	To stand upon one's feet. OM
	ɟ <sup>'u4</sup> ɓ <sup>n1</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	kao hli deu	Leather boot into which the foot can be slipped
25	ɟ <sup>'u4</sup> ɟ <sub>ɕ</sub> <sup>6</sup> T <sup>ɕ4</sup>	kao geu deu	Shoe rubs the foot
	T <sup>ɕ4</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> V <sup>ɸ2</sup>	deu a ve	Footing or foundation of a building

	$\text{C}\text{J}.\text{u}^7 \text{ T}.\text{u}^4 \text{ C}\text{J}.\text{u}^7$ $\text{T}^{\text{c}4}$	ngao di ngao deu	To control one's hand and foot i.e. to refrain from evil
	$\text{T}^{\text{c}4} \text{ L}_{\text{nc}}^6$ $\text{T}^{\text{c}4} \text{ T}^{\text{s}1}$	deu jie deu deu	Propped up Hard or tough [see $\text{T}^{\text{s}1}$ ]
30	$\text{T}^{\text{c}4} \text{ C}\text{T}^{\text{o}1}$ $\text{T}_{\text{n}}^6 \text{ L}^{\text{u}4} \text{ L}_{\text{n}}^6 \text{ J}^{\text{n}2} \text{ T}^{\text{c}4}$ $\text{T}_{\text{s}}^7 \text{ T}^{\text{c}4}$	deu ndro hi lu ji bi deu deu deu	To shout out. To cry aloud To mutter Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound of horses' hooves, chopping wood, or a person walking
	$\text{Y}^{\text{c}4} \text{ T}^{\text{c}4}$	a deu	Open basket [NA $\text{L}^{\text{u}2}$ ]
	Tone 6 $\text{T}_{\text{s}}^6$	deu	To poison
	Tone 7		
35	$\text{T}_{\text{s}}^7$	deu	Sound of footsteps [See $\text{T}^{\text{c}4}$ ]

## T.๔ deu

### Tone 2

S<sup>u2</sup> T.๔2

su deu

Fire-crackers

### Tone 4

T.๔4

deu

Fire. Firewood [NA ๕๕5]

J<sup>u4</sup> T.๔4

shao deu

To collect firewood

CT<sup>n4</sup> T.๔4

ndi deu

To sit beside the fire

5 Δ<sup>1</sup> T.๔4

dlao deu

To light a fire

Δ<sup>1</sup> T.๔4 CT<sup>n4</sup>

dlao deu ndi

To light a fire and sit beside it

t<sup>6</sup> T.๔4

zyu deu

To set fire to

T.๔4 j̄<sup>1</sup>

deu kha

Dry firewood

Y<sup>-4</sup> ๕<sup>2</sup> T.๔4

a chyau deu

Log of firewood. [NA T.๔7]

10 J<sup>๕2</sup> Y<sup>-4</sup> ๕<sup>2</sup> T.๔4

ghang a chyau deu

Stump of a tree

J<sup>๑1</sup> Y<sup>-4</sup> ๕<sup>2</sup> T.๔4

kho a chyau deu

Hollow in a tree trunk

T.๔4 T<sup>u2</sup>

deu drao

Torch. Lamp [NA L<sup>u2</sup>]. To light a torch or lamp

T.๔4 ๕<sup>n7</sup> T<sup>๕7</sup>

deu ji dang

The fire has burnt up

T.๔4 ๕<sup>n3</sup> 3<sup>u4</sup>

deu ji rao

The fire is burning well

15 T.๔4 Y<sup>-4</sup> Δ<sup>1</sup> J<sup>u2</sup>

deu a yyu gu

The fire is very hot [Phrase used by women]

Y<sup>-4</sup> ๑<sup>1</sup> T.๔4

a hlang deu

Sparks

๑<sup>1</sup> T.๔4 ๑<sup>1</sup> T.๔4

hlang di hlang deu

Sparks. OM

Y<sup>-4</sup> ๑<sup>1</sup> T.๔4 ๕<sup>u4</sup>

a hlang deu nbao

Fiery outburst as of temper etc.

J<sup>n2</sup> L<sup>6</sup> T.๔4

bi lai deu

Flames

20 ๕<sup>2</sup> Y<sup>-4</sup> ๑<sup>๕2</sup> T.๔4

fyu a hlang deu

To strike a light, as with a flint or a match

๕<sup>6</sup> ๕<sup>6</sup> T.๔4

chyau chyau deu

To poke with fire, i.e. to fire a gun

Y<sup>-4</sup> ๑<sup>1</sup> T.๔4

a hli deu

Flame. Light taken to kindle a fire

t<sup>1-2</sup> T.๔4

ca deu

To blow the fire

Y<sup>-4</sup> ๕<sup>n7</sup> T.๔4

a nji deu

Ashes

### Tone 6

25 T<sub>n</sub><sup>6</sup> T.๔6

hi deu

To move from one foot to the other.  
To dance

T<sub>n</sub><sup>6</sup> T.๔6 Δ<sup>n๔4</sup>

hi deu tlie

To dance

# Tone 7

	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	deu	Out of. Out from. To pay out. To provide or set out, as a sacrifice
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> S <sup>ꞥ4</sup>	deu --- sang	Apart from---. Except for---
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> L.ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	deu lo	To come out
30	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɔ̣. <sup>ꞥ4</sup>	deu mao	To go out
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ʒ <sup>ꞥ1</sup>	deu rao	Outside. To go outside
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ. <sup>ꞥ6</sup>	deu ndrang	Outside. To go outside [This and the fore-going are used in parallel in the songs]
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Δ <sup>ꞥ1</sup>	deu dleu	To rush out suddenly
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ <sup>-4</sup> Δ <sup>ꞥ1</sup>	deu gha dleu	To rush out suddenly OM
35	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup>	deu ntao	To break out, as animals from a stable
	ɟ <sup>ꞥ7</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> L.ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	ghe deu lo	To reveal. To come into sight
	ɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> L.ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	tyu deu lo	To reveal. To diagnose, as a disease. To discover through enquiry
	ɟ <sup>ꞥ6</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> L.ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	hi deu lo	To explain. To interpret. To translate
	S <sup>ꞥ6</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> L.ꞥ <sup>6</sup>	so deu lo	To strain out. To strain off
40	ɣ <sup>-4</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup>	a deu nci	To complete. To bring to a conclusion
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ <sup>ꞥ1</sup>	deu sho	The spring. [Season]
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup>	deu nzi	Famous
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ. <sup>ꞥ5</sup>	deu bang	To blossom. To bear flowers
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ <sup>ꞥꞥꞥ4</sup>	deu ntie	Suddenly to appear before one. OM
45	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup> T <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup>	deu shi dao	To be unable to bear. To be unable to endure. OM
	Δ <sup>ꞥꞥ2</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	dleu deu deu	Completely white. [used of hair]. OM
	ɔ̣ <sup>ꞥꞥ2</sup> Δ <sup>ꞥꞥ2</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	mo dlang deu	Smallpox
	CΔ. <sup>ꞥꞥ5</sup> L <sup>ꞥ6</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	ndlang li deu	Smallpox. OM
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup>	deu	To explode
50	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Cɬ <sup>ꞥꞥ1</sup>	deu ndri	To be hit, as by a bullet or something exploding
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> Δ. <sup>ꞥꞥ7</sup> Δ <sup>ꞥꞥ1</sup>	deu dli dleu	To explode. OM
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ4</sup> ɬ <sup>ꞥꞥ1</sup>	deu bi drai	To explode. To blow up. OM
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɟ. <sup>ꞥꞥ6</sup> ɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ6</sup> ɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ1</sup>	deu ji bi shai	To explode. To pop as in making popcorn
	T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup> T. <sup>ꞥꞥ3</sup>	deu a du	Into pieces
55	Cɟ <sup>ꞥꞥ7</sup> ɟ. <sup>ꞥꞥ6</sup> T.ꞥ <sup>7</sup> ɣ <sup>-2</sup>	nzhao ji deu a du	To smash to pieces, as glass or crockery
	T. <sup>ꞥꞥ3</sup>		

CT. <sup>u5</sup> ㄱ. <sup>n6</sup> T. <sup>ㄷ7</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup>	ndu ji deu a du	To pound into small pieces
T. <sup>u3</sup>		
L. <sup>-2</sup> ㄱ. <sup>n6</sup> T. <sup>ㄷ7</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup>	la ji deu a du	To cut into small pieces, as sticks
T. <sup>u3</sup>		
T. <sup>u7</sup> T. <sup>ㄷ7</sup>	du deu	To split open. To split into pieces
ㄱㄱ. <sup>-5</sup> Y <sup>-2</sup> T. <sup>u7</sup> T. <sup>ㄷ7</sup>	nga a du deu	House or room, having walls of planks of wood

## T<sub>3</sub> dw

### Tone 1

	$\overset{\cdot}{T}^1$	dw	To hinder
	$\overset{\cdot}{T}^1 C_{\cdot} T_{\cdot}^6$	dw ndre	To hinder. To block
	$\overset{\cdot}{T}^1 C_{\cdot} nc^7$	dw nie	To seize a person
	$\overset{\cdot}{T}^1 Y^{u2}$	dw ao	To dam up water
5	$\overset{\cdot}{T}^1 C_{\cdot} J^{p4}$	dw nbe	To catch fish by daming up a stream
	$J^{-4} \overset{\cdot}{T}^1$	gha dw	Pond. Pool. [NA L <sup>u2</sup> ]

### Tone2

	$T^{>2} C^{>2}$	dw nw	Person. People. Man [NA L <sup>&gt;2</sup> ]
	$Y^{n2} L_{-}^{-5} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	i la dw nw	A reliable person
	$T^{n2} C_{\cdot}^{r4} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	i chi dw nw	Not to care for company, to be unsociable
10	$T_{-}^{-2} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	drie dw nw	To curse a person
	$C_{\cdot}^{n6} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	gi dw nw	To injure a person, as by refusing to pay his wages
	$C_{\cdot}^{n4} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	qi dw nw	To annoy. To be annoying
	$\overset{\cdot}{J}^{>1} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	khyu dw nw	To give sureity for a person
	$\overset{\cdot}{C}^{>1} T^{>2} C^{>2}$	chyu dw nw	To deceive a person
15	$\overset{u}{T}^1 T^{>2} C^{>2} \bar{J}^1$	zao dw nw xie	To buy your life, e.g. by paying compensation after having committed homicide
	$C_{\cdot}^{n2} T^{>2}$	ki dw	Small mythical creature resembling a man. Gnome. Dwarf
	$T_n^6 J_{\cdot}^6 T^{>2} C^{>2}$	hi ghe dw nw	Revolting. Disgusting
	$T^{>2}$	dw	To place. To arrange
	$T^{>2} C_{\cdot}^{nc4}$	dw jie	Placed. Set in place
20	$T^{>2} C_{\cdot}^{o6} T_{-}^{-5}$	dw go dra	To put firmly in place
	$T^{>2} \Delta^{\bar{s}2} C^{>2}$	dw dlang nw	To arrange things. To set things in place
	$3^{u2} T^{>2}$	rao dw	White cabbage

## Tone 4

Y<sup>-4</sup> T<sup>54</sup>

a dw

Wall [NA L<sup>u2</sup>]

L<sup>o4</sup> Y<sup>-4</sup> T<sup>54</sup>

lo a dw

To plaster a wall

## T.<sup>3</sup> dw

### Tone 3

T. <sup>33</sup>	dw	Limit. Bound [see T. <sup>37</sup> ]
T. <sup>n2</sup> T. <sup>33</sup> S <sup>nc2</sup>	hi dw sie	Not to be discouraged. Undaunted
J. <sup>35</sup> T. <sup>33</sup> J. <sup>-4</sup> 3 <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup>	ghw dw gha ri	Pipes, [musical instrument] OM

### Tone 4

T. <sup>34</sup>	dw	Used in place names
5 T. <sup>34</sup> L <sub>ii</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dw lao	Hweitze City

### Tone 5

T. <sup>35</sup>	dw	Time. Occasion
T. <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> ɔ. <sup>-5</sup> T. <sub>-</sub> <sup>7</sup> T. <sup>35</sup>	hi ma da dw	Countless numbers

### Tone 6

J. <sub>n</sub> <sup>6</sup> T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>6</sup>	bi dw	Level
T. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> J. <sup>n2</sup> T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>6</sup>	die bi dw	Peace. Quiet
10 T. <sub>nc</sub> <sup>5</sup> T. <sup>u3</sup> J. <sup>n2</sup> T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>6</sup>	die du bi dw da	Extremely flat and smooth
T. <sup>-2</sup>		

### Tone 7

T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dw	Limit. Bound. [see T. <sup>33</sup> ]
T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>7</sup> S <sup>nc2</sup> T. <sub>8</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dw sie dang	Discouraged. Lost heart
T. <sub>3</sub> <sup>7</sup> Δ. <sub>3</sub> <sup>7</sup>	dw dlw	Blind. Sightless



## T' n ti

### Tone 2

T' n2 J n2 C J -4      ti xi nba      Froth. OM

T' u2 T' n2 J n2 C J -4      tu ti xi nba      Froth. OM

### Tone 4

T' n4      ti      To fetter. To tie around. To encircle

T' n4 T' u3 C u4      ti tao zhu      To make wooden buckets, tubs or steamers water-tight by forcing bamboo hoops into position around them

5      T' n4 u1 D -2      ti shao ma      Spirit causing convulsions in animals.  
Also called, ɿ n6 L. u5 C. u4

### Tone 6

J' -2 T' n6      pa ti      Evergreen tree. Macrocarpa

t. n6 J' -2 T' n6      zie pa ti      Coffin. OM

### Tone 7

T' n7 T' n7      ti ti      Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound of giggling and laughter

## T'ne tie

### Tone 2

	T'ne2	tie	With. As well as. In addition. Moreover. To add to. To mate, as animals. To dedicate to, as a child to a sacred rock or tree in order to gain the strength of the rock or tree for the child
	ɿn4 T'ne2	hi tie	Together. United
	ɿ1 ɿn4 T'ne2	kao hi tie	To bring together. To make peace
	ɿn4 T'ne2 ɿn6	hi tie jiao	To tie together. To knot together
5	T'ne2 ɿn4	tie nba	To put a sow to boar

## T' ta

### Tone 1

$\bar{T}'^1$	$3^{nc2}$	ta rie	To spread, as wings. To spread out, as garments to dry
$T'^{24}$	$\mathfrak{D}_n^6$	$S^{nc2}$	$\bar{T}'^1$ dre ni sie ta To comfort the heart. OM

### Tone 4

$Y'^2$	$\mathfrak{D}^{u3}$	$T'^{-4}$	$\bar{J}'^1$ a mu ta pyu Phrase used for pine tree that grows nodules on its roots that are used for making medicine
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### Tone 6

	$T'_{-6}$	$'C_{  }^6$	ta hmao	A cold		
5	$\mathfrak{D}^{o2}$	$Y'^{-2}$	$T'_{-6}$	$'C_{  }^6$	mo a ta hmao	To have a cold
	$\mathfrak{D}^{o2}$	$Y'^{-2}$	$T'_{-6}$		mo a ta	To have a cold
	$Y'^{-2}$	$T'_{-6}$	$\dagger_{.nc}^6$	$'C_{  }^6$	a ta zie hmao	A cold. OM
	$J'^{-4}$	$T'_{-6}$	$\dagger_{.nc}^6$	$'C_{  }^6$	gha ta zie hmao	A cold. OM
10	$T'_{-6}$		ta			Ahead. In front
	$\Delta'^{-4}$	$T'_{-6}$	dla ta			Gone ahead. Gone before
	$V_u^6$	$T'_{-6}$	vai ta			There ahead. There in front
	$T_{.o2}$	$T'_{-6}$	do ta			The fore part of an animal
	$CC'^{24}$	$T'^{u4}$	$T'_{-6}$		nzhyu drao ta	To push on ahead
	$T'_{-6} \dots$	$T'_{-6} \dots$	ta --- ta ---			Both --- and ---. On the one hand --- on the other hand ---
	15	$T'_{-6}$	$\mathfrak{D}_u^6$	$CC'^{u4}$	$T'_{-6}$	ta gu nchai ta gu la
$\mathfrak{D}_u^6$		$L_{-7}$				

## T', tai

### Tone 1

	$\dot{T}'^1$	tai	To pave
	$\dot{T}'^1 V^{22}$	tai ve	Stone step, one of a flight [NA $\dot{T}'^4$ ]
	$\dot{T}'^1 \dot{C}^1$	tai ji	To pave a road with stones
	$\dot{T}'^{n2} \dot{T}'^1$	zi tai	Bridge constructed with stone pillars and wooden decking [NA $\dot{T}'^5$ ]
5	$\dot{b}^{-2} \dot{T}'^1$	hla tai	Bridge as above, [NA $\dot{T}'^5$ ]
	$J^{-4} \dot{T}'^1 C_{\sim}^5$	gha tai niu	Place where oxen are tethered

### Tone 3

	$T'^3$	tai	Cry used for driving cows or by children at play
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### Tone 4

	$T'^4$	tai	To postpone. To put off as an arrangement
	$\dot{T}^1 T'^4$	hi tai	Formal agreement. Covenant. Testament. Sign in witness of good faith
10	$\Delta^1 \dot{T}^1 T'^4$	dlao hi tai	To ratify an agreement. To make a covenant
	$J^{r4} T'^4 C^r4$	shi tai nzi	To investigate the relationship between two parties before contemplating a marriage
	$T'^4$	tai	Slab of stone
	$\bar{Y}^1 T'^4 \dot{C}^1$	a tai ji	Stone steps. [see $\dot{T}'^1$ ]
	$Y^{-4} T'^4$	a tai	Shelf. Built-in cupboard

### Tone 7

15	$\dot{T}^1 T'^7 C^5 \dot{C}^1 \dot{C}^{=2}$	hi tai ndeu qie	New Testament
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## T'ɿ tang

Tone 2

ㄊ'ㄣˊ ㄊ'ㄣˊ ㄊ'ㄣˊ

gha ji tang

Body of an animal. OM

## T'. to

### Tone 2

T' <sup>o2</sup>	to	To heat
T' <sup>o2</sup> Y'' <sup>2</sup>	to ao	To heat water
C <sup>''</sup> <sub>1</sub> T' <sup>o2</sup>	nzao to	Shade from the heat. To shade
J' <sup>n2</sup> T' <sup>o2</sup>	xi to	Felt mat or quilt. [NA J' <sup>o2</sup> ]

### Tone 4

5	T' <sup>o4</sup>	to	To make a hole
	T' <sup>o4</sup> J' <sup>o1</sup>	to kho	To make a hole, as in cloth
	T' <sup>o4</sup> J' <sup>o1</sup> C <sub>1</sub> - <sup>5</sup>	to kho nga	To make a hole through the mud wall of a house, as a thief
	T' <sup>o4</sup> ɲ. <sup>o7</sup> T' <sup>o4</sup> J' <sup>o1</sup>	to go do kho	To make a hole, as in clothes
	t' <sup>o4</sup> T' <sup>o4</sup>	co to	To be a bully
10	T' <sup>o4</sup> ʒ <sup>o3</sup>	to ro	Back and forth, as a saw action

## T' ˩ tao

### Tone 1

T' ˩1	tao	To recover, as from illness
T' ˩1	tao	To slice, as meat. To scrape
T' ˩1 C ɛ˩24	tao nzhe	To scrape salt for cooking from a lump of rock salt
T' ˩1 L. nɛ˩5	tao lie	To level the ground to make rice fields

### Tone 3

5 T' ˩3	tao	Wooden tub, bucket or rice-steamer. [NA L ˩2]
T' ˩4 T' ˩3 C ˩4	ti tao zhu	To make wooden buckets, tubs or steamers water-tight by forcing bamboo hoops into position around them

### Tone 4

T' ˩4	tao	At a certain time when...., the time that....
T' ˩4 ɟ ˩6	tao gu	When
Y ˩4 T' ˩4	a tao	In time past. In days gone by
10 Y ˩4 T' ˩4 L ˩4	a tao li	Of old. In time past. Once upon a time
T' ˩4 L ˩4 Y ˩1	tao li i	At that time
Y ˩4 T' ˩4 Y ˩4 C t ˩7	a tao a nza	Of old. In ancient times
T' ˩4 L ˩4 C. ˩84	tao li jiang	When? At what time?
T' ˩4 T. ˩6	tao dyu	When? At what time?
15 J ˩4 T' ˩4 T ˩2	gha tao di	Sod. Clod of earth. OM
T ˩2 J ˩4 T' ˩4	di bi tao	Sod. Clod of earth. OM
T' ˩4 C. ˩4	tao zhu	Ladder
t. ˩3 T' ˩4 C. ˩4	zai tao zhu	Staircase
L ˩4 T' ˩4 ɟ ˩4	lo tao mu	To seal a beehive
20 T' ˩4	tao	To empty, as taking things out of a box. Also used of taking a girl back to her old home after she had been married
t. ˩5 T ˩7 C. ˩6 ɟ ˩6	zang dang ji hi tao	Extremely insulting
T' ˩4		

# Tone 6

	$T'_{\text{H}}^6$	tao	To knock. To bump against
	$T''^4 T'_{\text{H}}^6$	dao tao	To knock against
	$T'^{-2} T'_{\text{H}}^6 \overset{\text{u}}{\text{J}}^1 T'^{\circ 2}$	kha tao gu di	Do not knock against me. Do not jog me
25	$T'_{\text{H}}^6 T''^4 T'^{-4} \text{L}_{\text{ns}}^6$	tao dao da jieu	To set off a trap
	$T'_{\text{H}}^6 \text{CT}'^{\circ 4}$	tao nto	To strike, as unkind words at a person's heart
	$T'_{\text{H}}^6 \text{L}_{\text{.}}^{\circ 5}$	tao lyu	Wooden dolly used for beating clothes when washing them [NA $\text{L}^{\circ 2}$ ]



## T' u tu

### Tone 1

$\overset{u}{T}'^1$	tu	Pine tree [NA $\Gamma^{\delta 2}$ ]
$C\underset{s}{J}^7 \overset{u}{T}'^1$	nbw tu	Brown shoots which appear on pine trees in spring
$CT''^4 \overset{u}{T}'^1 J^{r4} C_{.nii}^6$	ndao tu shi niao	Pine or Fir tree [NA $\Gamma^{\delta 2}$ ]. OM
$\overset{u}{T}'^1 \underset{t}{.}\underset{s}{5} \underset{C}{.}\underset{no}{5} J^{r4} C_{.nii}^6$	tu zeu jio shi niao	Pine or Fir tree [NA $\Gamma^{\delta 2}$ ]. OM

### Tone 2

5 $T'^{u2} T'^{n2} J^{n2} C\underset{J}{J}^{-4}$	tu ti xi nba	Froth. OM
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### Tone 6

$J'^2 \underset{n}{J}^6 T'_{\underset{u}{u}}^6$	ghai bi tu	Tail feathers of a chicken that stick up
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### Tone 7

$T'_{\underset{u}{u}}^7 \overset{u}{\Gamma}^1$	tu fao	Leading. Head of. Premier
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## T' tyu

### Tone 1

$\overset{\cdot}{T}'^1$	tyu	To roll
$C\overset{\cdot}{T}\overset{\cdot}{L}^7 \overset{\cdot}{T}'^1$	ndrai tyu	To roll up, as cloth
$J'^2 \overset{\cdot}{T}'^1$	bi tyu	Roll of cloth, paper, etc.
$C\overset{\circ}{T}'^1 J'^2 C\overset{\circ}{T}'^1 \overset{\cdot}{T}'^1$	nco ghang nco tyu	Bedraggled and ragged with hair uncombed

### Tone 2

5	$T'^2 T'^2 J^1$	hi tyu ghw	To eat together
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### Tone 6

	$T'_{\cdot}^6$	tyu	To dig out. To uncover. To investigate. To bring out. To order out. To drive out
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 T_{\cdot}^7 L_{\cdot}^6$	tyu deu lo	To reveal. To diagnose. To bring forth. To discover through enquiry
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 S^{nc2} T_{\cdot}^{nc7}$	tyu sie die	Good faith. To keep faith
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 \Delta_{\cdot}^5 \mathfrak{Z}_{\cdot}^7$	tyu dlang ro	To put forth strength. To exert
10	$T'_{\cdot}^6 T^{\circ 2}$	tyu dro	To lead out troops OM
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 V_{\cdot}^6$	tyu veu	To dig potatoes
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 t'^4 \overset{\cdot}{C}^1$	tyu zao hhang	To unwrap clothes for wearing
	$T'_{\cdot}^6 t_{\cdot}^5$	tyu zang	To insult. To be ashamed

T' te

## Tone 1

	$\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$	te	To hinder. To block
	$\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$ $\dot{\text{C}}^{\text{'1}}$	te ji	To block the road
	$\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$ $\dot{\text{C}}^{\text{'nc4}}$	te jie	Blocked
	$\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$	te	Direct. Directly. Openly, as opposed to secretly
5	$\text{T}^{\text{'p4}}$ $\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$	te te	Direct. Straight
	$\text{T}^{\text{'p4}}$ $\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$ $\dot{\text{L}}^{\text{'u7}}$ $\dot{\text{D}}^{\text{'u4}}$	te te bai mao	Go straight on
	$\dot{\text{J}}^{\text{'p4}}$ $\dot{\text{T}}^{\text{'1}}$	ge te	To be conscious as during an illness

Tone 2

	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{L}_{\cdot}^6$	te le	Constantly
	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{t}_{\cdot}^2$	te ze	Constantly. Continually
10	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{t}_{\cdot}^2 \mathcal{T}_n^6$	te ze hi	Constantly to say. To affirm
	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{t}_{\cdot}^2 \mathcal{Z}_{\cdot}^5 \mathcal{Z}^{nc4}$	te ze rang rie	Ancient custom. According to custom
	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{t}_{\cdot}^2 \mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{t}_{\cdot}^{\prime 6}$	te ze te ci	Constantly. Continually from past to present. Always. For all time
	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{D}^4$	te me	Continuing. Constant. OM
	$\mathcal{T}^{\prime 2} \mathcal{L}_{\cdot n}^6 \mathcal{T}^4 \mathcal{A}_{\cdot}^5$	te ji dre dlang	Completely, describes felling "all" the trees, or wiping "all" the robbers

## Tone 3

15	3 <sup>12</sup> T <sup>13</sup>	rao te	Dried cabbage
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## Tone 4

ṭ <sup>ʔ4</sup> ṭ <sup>ʔ1</sup>	te te	Direct. Straight
ṭ <sup>ʔ4</sup> ṭ <sup>ʔ1</sup> ɬ <sup>7</sup> ɬ <sup>14</sup>	te te bai mao	Go straight on

## Tone 7

ㄊ'ㄊ'	te te	Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound made by a crossbow when the arrow is released
ㄊ'ㄊ'ㄊ'	dao te me	Not tight. Slack of a rope, etc

## T'ɿ teu

### Tone 1

ɿ<sup>n4</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ1</sup> ɿ<sup>n6</sup> ɿ<sup>6</sup>

bi teu bi la

To wear garments in a slovenly manner

### Tone 3

ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup>

teu

To push

ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup> ɿ<sup>o7</sup> ɿ<sup>u7</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ7</sup>

teu go ghao leu

To push something over

ɿ<sup>u1</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ4</sup>

zu teu sang

To push something over deliberately

5

ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ1</sup>

teu nzw

To push over. To turn over

ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup> ɿ<sup>o6</sup>

teu lo

To push out

ɿ<sup>ɿ6</sup> ɿ<sup>ɿ3</sup>

qieu teu

To take and push over. To depose

### Tone 7

ɿ<sup>ɿ7</sup>

teu

Onomatopoeic expression representing the sound made by the wings of young birds when learning to fly

**T', tw**

Tone 1

$\overset{\underset{.}{\text{T}}}{\text{T}}',1$

tw

Small ball of dough, meat etc.

Tone 4

$\text{T}',\text{4}$

tw

Charcoal