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James A. Matisoff, general editor

SOUTHERN LISU DICTIONARY

David Bradley
with Edward Reginald Hope,
James Fish and
Maya Bradley

Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus Project
Center for Southeast Asia Studies
University of California, Berkeley

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Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus
Monograph Series

General Editor
JAMES A. MATISOFF
University of California, Berkeley

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Author’s Dedication:

for my Lisu friends
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SERIES EDITOR’S INTRODUCTION

Lisu is one of the most important and viable Loloish languages, with nearly a million speakers, but until recently comparative Loloish studies have been hampered by the lack of a comprehensive dictionary of the language. David Bradley, who has already done much to clarify the interrelationships among the Lolo-Burmese languages as a whole, has been working to fill this lexicographical lacuna for more than a decade. In 1994, he published a concise 257-page dictionary of Northern Lisu.1 The present work treats the Southern dialect.

The front matter includes an informative introduction about the Lisu people and their dialectal subdivisions, and a brief sketch of Lisu syntax. The body of the 346-page Southern Lisu Dictionary is carefully arranged, with clear glosses for both the lemmata and the subentries. A number of these glosses provide intriguing glimpses into Lisu culture:

- tʃʰwá tʰá 'steaming rituals for sick people, placing leaves of artemisia in water and pouring this onto hot rocks' (p. 142)
- tsʰaj 'chant riddles at funerals' (p. 164)
- fé 'castrate (polite when applied to chickens, vulgar when applied to other animals)' (p. 305)

Bradley consistently lists subentries under their proper head-entry, thus avoiding the sin of "pernicious interalphabetization" whereby monosyllables, compounds and collocations are all presented in a single alphabetical list regardless of the morphemic identity of their first syllable. Many entries are richly supplied with subentries, some of which are complete sentences, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu word</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Subentries</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lè</td>
<td>arm, hand</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>226-228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nǐ</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>214-216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wú</td>
<td>head; top</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>299-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sǔ ≠ sǐ</td>
<td>wood, tree</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>255-257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dza</td>
<td>rice, food</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>146-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsʰì</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>166-167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bjā</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mjā</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>194-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zi</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>262-263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsho</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>169-170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The front matter also contains a detailed account of Lisu phonology, with emphasis on its intra- and inter-dialectal variability. This dialect of Southern Lisu has 30 initial consonants (3 of which are marginal), 11 vowels (including front rounded and back unrounded), and 6 tones (two of which have creaky phonation). There are no final consonants in native words. This dialect contains a considerable number of loanwords from Tai, Chinese, Burmese, and English, some of which have special phonological features; these loans are all accurately identified.

As explained in interesting detail in the front matter, no fewer than four orthographies have been devised for Lisu by missionaries and linguists. This dictionary has adopted the ingenious practice of using a dual orthography, whereby each lemma is transcribed both in the "Fraser script", the one most widely used by literate Lisu themselves, and in phonemic transcription. (Subentries are given only in phonemic transcription.) This has the great advantage of increasing the usefulness of the dictionary to the people whose language it records.2

This Fraser script is composed of upper case roman letters (many of them upside down or reversed) for both consonants and vowels, and punctuation marks after the vowel to indicate tones. While some of these symbols are bizarre-looking or counterintuitive, they are actually not so bad once one gets used to them. The consonants are ordered according to their position of articulation, but contrary to the usual order in devanāgarī-inspired systems, they start with the labials and move backward, instead of starting with the velars and moving forward. Running feet at the bottom of each page indicate the Lisu alphabetical order.

The Northern Lisu of Bradley 1994 uses a Chinese-type romanization with arbitrary final consonants to indicate tones. Here is a comparative table of a minimal tonal sextuplet, with tonemarks as used in Fraser 1922,3 Northern Lisu and Southern Lisu:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fraser</th>
<th>Northern Lisu</th>
<th>Southern Lisu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>Diacritic</td>
<td>Value Symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'millstone'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^1</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO}.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tattoo'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^2</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO},</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'high'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^3</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO.}</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'see'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^4</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO,}</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'old'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^5</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO:}</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'weed'</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{mo}^6</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{MO;}</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 A further feature that should appeal to the Lisu user is the introductory page written entirely in Fraser script (p. xxxiii).

3 The standard pioneering work on Lisu: Handbook of the Lisu (Yawyin) Language (Rangoon: Government Printer). It is convenient to refer to the six Lisu tones by the numbers assigned to them by Fraser.
These differences are to be noted:

– S. Lisu has constriction in both Tones 3 and 6 (both derived from Proto-Loloish syllables with final stops), while N. Lisu has lost constriction in Tone 3.

– Tone 4 is somewhat higher in Northern Lisu (44) than in S. Lisu (33).

– The unmarked tone in N. Lisu corresponds to Fraser's Tone 3, while the unmarked tone in S. Lisu corresponds to Fraser's Tone 4.

Aside from its intrinsic virtues, this dictionary contains much of interest from the broader point of view of comparative Loloish, also a focus of Bradley's distinguished scholarship. Multiple cognates with closely related languages like Lahu appear on virtually every page.4 Particularly striking are two-syllable compounds which have the same semantic structure in Lisu and Lahu (and where both syllables are usually cognate), e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ashamed'</td>
<td>sa tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ask'</td>
<td>na ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bladder'</td>
<td>zi phû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blunt edge of knife'</td>
<td>á thà nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'cubit'</td>
<td>là ti#'ã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dandruff'</td>
<td>wû m ê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dawn'</td>
<td>mî thê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'earth/ground'</td>
<td>mî tli'hã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'eel'</td>
<td>ñwû fu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'forehead'</td>
<td>nà gã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'heart'</td>
<td>nî mq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'medicine'</td>
<td>ng tsli#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'meteor'</td>
<td>ku zà tli#2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'moon/month'</td>
<td>fiu ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'owner'</td>
<td>sî phô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'placenta'</td>
<td>zà khu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sleep'</td>
<td>jî muû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sneeze'</td>
<td>hà thî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sparrow'</td>
<td>dza mùû</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Detailed phonological features shared by Lisu and Lahu include the shakiness of the contrast between palatal and dental fricatives, with much variation and interchange between them; the palatalization of /n/ to [ŋ] before /-i/; and the phonetic closeness of the mid and high vowel pairs /i e/ and /u o/. One difference is that Lisu syllables begin with [÷-] in the absence of any other initial consonant, whereas Lahu has smooth vocalic onset in such syllables.

5 This binome for 'ashamed' is actually pan-Loloish.

6 These binomes are semantically parallel, although the elements for 'star' are not cognate. A similar example is 'sugar': Lisu tsli#2 tli#2 / Lahu álèʔ=cho : both mean "sweet salt", but only the 2nd syllables ('sweet') are cognate. This is actually an areal formation: cf. Thai klyâ-wâan.

7 This is also a widespread formation in TB (cf. Written Tibetan zla-ba).
But it is not always so easy to match up the syllables of a Lisu compound with those of a Lahu one. Compare Lisu tʃj tʃj mú ká 'racket-tailed drongo' and 'long-tailed drongo' tʃj tʃj mú kwá tʃj with Lahu khâ?-pà=mế=cf-câ-kwí 'greater racket-tailed drongo'. All we can say at the moment is that Lisu mú and Lahu mế mean 'tail'; Lisu tʃj looks cognate with Lahu cf; and Lisu kwá looks related to Lahu kwí. On the semantic side, Lahu khâ?-pà means 'tail-feather of arrow', and Lisu tʃj looks allogamically related to Lisu tʃj 'arrow' (cf. Lahu khâ?-ce).

The data in this dictionary permit the reconstruction of a number of new PLB roots, or reinforce the attestation of roots already reconstructed, e. g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'crud/stuck-on dirt'</td>
<td>mè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'exchange/trade'</td>
<td>pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'foam/froth'</td>
<td>fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'live/stay'</td>
<td>tʃj≈tʃj chê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'load/burden'</td>
<td>yu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'poor/difficult'</td>
<td>sà≈swá hā (PLB*s-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'request for repetition'</td>
<td>hâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sprout'</td>
<td>jø≈zø yè≈yì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'wedge'</td>
<td>dzù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'withdraw/take back/redeem'</td>
<td>sù</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Especially interesting is the mysterious Lisu general classifier lò, used only with the numerals 3, 4, and 9 (p. 233), which presents a perfect parallel to the Lahu classifier lè, used after these same three numerals (DL:1390). Evidently these numbers must once have had a special significance for the Loloish peoples. It is gratifying to have a Lisu form shed light on an obscure constituent in a Lahu compound. The middle syllable -tu- of Lahu yù-tu-shí 'navel' (yù

---

8 The 2nd syllable of the Lahu form means 'eye'; but the independent Lisu word for 'eye' is mjà.
9 This is the next item are actually parallel trinomes.
10 I have previously tried to relate this Lahu form to Lahu jè 'stop' < PLB *m-džay (The Dictionary of Lahu ("DL"), p. 574).
11 The Lisu form shows prefix preemption, but surprisingly no constriction of the vowel. (See below for Lisu creaky vowels derived from the *s- prefix.)
'belly'; minster 'round object') had been unclear, but a comparison with Lisu tshā dù, listed under dù 'source' (p. 52), suggests that the Lahu compound means "belly-source". The Lisu compound sū mú dù 'tree-stump' is transparent as far as its first two syllables go (sū 'tree', mú 'tail'), but since the Lahu morpheme for 'tail' is mē, the middle syllable of Lahu šû?-mû-ḍō = šû?-mû-ḍō 'stump' had been obscure. I am now inclined to think that mē, -mû-, and -mû- are allofamically related, so that the Lahu compound, like the Lisu one, means "tree-tail".

I was delighted to find still another example of the PLB *labiovelar initial *kʷ- (to add to DOG, NEST, COMB, CHEW, etc.).13 In etyma which reflect this initial Lahu has labial stops while other Loloish languages have velars. This new root is a morpheme meaning 'edge, rim, bank', which appears as the 2nd element in a compound meaning 'roadside' in both Lisu and Lahu:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLB</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Mpi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'dog'</td>
<td>*kʷ oy²</td>
<td>phî</td>
<td>kʰʊ u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nest'</td>
<td>*kʷ oy¹</td>
<td>ph+</td>
<td>kʰʊ u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'roadside'</td>
<td>*-kʷ oy²</td>
<td>yà?-qɔ=phî</td>
<td>dzɔ .gnu.jî kʰʊ u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The famous examples of PLB etyma in *-øy with complex lateral initials, where Lahu has -o and Written Burmese has -e (see HPTB:192), have the regular reflex -i in S. Lisu (a development phonetically closer to Burmese than to Lahu):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLB Tone</th>
<th>WB</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>S. Lisu</th>
<th>N. Lisu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'boat'</td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>hle</td>
<td>ho-lô?-qô</td>
<td>li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'wind'</td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>mû-hô</td>
<td>mî hî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'heavy'</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>lê</td>
<td>hô</td>
<td>lî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'grandchild'</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>mrô &lt; mliy</td>
<td>5-hô-ê</td>
<td>lî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'four'</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>lê</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>lî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'slingshot'</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>lê</td>
<td>hô-ma</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yet these sets present various consonantal and tonal problems, including the Lahu initial in FOUR, the Lisu initial in WIND, and the tones in Lisu which do not show consistent reflexes of PLB Tones *1 and *2.

The accuracy of the phonemic transcriptions in this dictionary makes possible detailed analyses of such complex phenomena as the multiple sources of Lisu vocalic constriction or creaky voice (indicated by a subscript macron in Bradley's transcription). These sources, it is now clear, include:

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13 See HPTB:24-26.
(1) PLB etyma with final stops */-p -t -k/:

'pig' PLB *wak\textsuperscript{L} > Lisu \textit{wè}
'leech' PLB *k-r-wat\textsuperscript{L} > Lisu \textit{wè}
'stand' PLB *\textit{rap}\textsuperscript{L} > Lisu \textit{hè}

(2) PLB etyma under Tone *3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>PLB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'egg'</td>
<td>fų</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'reach the end'</td>
<td>lō</td>
<td>lē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'level expanse'</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>ɬ-de</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) PLB etyma with *glottalized or *s-prefixed initials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>PLB/PTB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'porcupine'</td>
<td>pu</td>
<td>fā\textendash\textit{pu}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'exchange'</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'snake'</td>
<td>fų</td>
<td>vɬ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an interesting difference between Lisu and Lahu with respect to the phonologically similar roots for EAR and NOSE. These morphemes are homophonous in Lahu (nā), but Lisu has different tones: nā 'ear' (< PTB *g/r-na) vs. nq 'nose' (< PTB *s-na), apparently reflecting the different prefixes at the PTB level.

(4) Assimilation to a neighboring creaky-toned syllable:

'medicine' \textit{nā} ts\textit{hā} \textit{nā}\textendash\textit{chā} PLB *s-nak\textsuperscript{H} - ts\textit{ey}\textsuperscript{2} 

Here the etymologically correct creakiness of the 1st syllable seems to have spread to the originally non-checked 2nd syllable.

There are a few cases where the PLB prototype is in the HIGH-stopped tone, but the Lisu reflex has a non-constricted vowel:

'village' PLB *\textit{kak}\textsuperscript{H} > Lahu qh\textendash? Lisu k\textit{hē}
'expensive' PLB *\textit{kak}\textsuperscript{H} > Lahu qh\textendash? Lisu k\textit{hē}
'rat' PLB *k-r-wak\textsuperscript{H} > Lahu fā\textendash? Lisu hē

There are a number of other etyma which descend from PLB LOW-stopped syllables, but where neither Lisu nor Lahu has a constricted tone, because of dissimilation from a glottalized stop or nasal (or a prefixed spirant).
initial. In such words, both languages have a high tone (Lahu 45, Lisu 55), both written with an acute accent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proto-Loloish</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>Lisu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'cook/boil'</td>
<td>*?glak^L</td>
<td>cá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'deep'</td>
<td>*?nak^L</td>
<td>ná</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'joint'</td>
<td>*?dzik^L</td>
<td>tsʕ̄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'rock'</td>
<td>*?rak^L</td>
<td>há</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'son-in-law'</td>
<td>*?mak^L</td>
<td>má</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'spread open'</td>
<td>*?ŋak^L</td>
<td>ŋá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'squash, crush'</td>
<td>*?nip^L</td>
<td>nĮ̄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'twist'</td>
<td>*C-sik^L</td>
<td>ŋĮ̄</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two exceptions, where Lahu has high-rising tone but Lisu has the low-creaky tone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proto-Loloish</th>
<th>Lahu</th>
<th>Lisu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'breath, voice, strength'</td>
<td>*N-sak^L</td>
<td>šá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'new'</td>
<td>*C-sik^L</td>
<td>šĮ̄</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the major virtues of this excellent dictionary is the attention paid to recording alternate forms of the same morpheme. As indicated above, variation is especially rampant with fricatives (fricatives and affricates):

| 'thing; kind' | dʒ̄é × dz̄l × dʒ̄l (p. 112); cf. Lahu cすこと |
| 'pair'¹⁵      | dʒ̄ (Clf) × dʒ̄ʊ × dz̄ (p. 112); cf. Lahu ce |
| 'causative aux.' | tʃ̄í × ts̄í × tʃ̄e (≈ ts̄í 'send') (p. 124); cf. Lahu ci |

There is in fact a huge amount of phonosemantic and lexical variation in Loloish, even within a single dialect, not to mention across dialects of the same language, or across even closely related separate languages. David Bradley is now planning a pan-dialectal dictionary of Lisu, which will further consolidate his standing as the foremost lexicographer of the language.

We are proud to publish this Southern Lisu Dictionary in the STEDT Monograph Series.

James A. Matisoff
December, 2005

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¹⁵ Lahu also shows morphophonemic variation in this root: Lahu ɓ- (N) × ce (M_pfx). Another root where Lahu and Lisu have parallel variation is 'head': Lahu ɓ- × ɓ- × ɓ- / Lisu wु × wो.
INTRODUCTION

The Lisu

The Lisu are a group of just under a million people, with nearly 600,000 in southwestern China, over 300,000 in northeastern Burma, over 40,000 in northern Thailand, and about 1,200 in five villages in northeastern India; population increase is fairly rapid. Lisu is also spoken as a mother tongue by at least 20,000 non-Lisu in Nujiang Prefecture in China, and as a second language by many more there and in the Putao area of northern Burma. The language is one of the major components of the Central Ngwi subgroup of the Ngwi (Loloish, Yi Branch) group within the Burmic (Burmes-Lolo, Lolo-Burmese) branch of Tibeto-Burman. Lisu is divided by speakers into three main dialect groups: Southern, Central and Northern. The Southern dialect group is found in Thailand, in Burma around Mogok and in various parts of the Shan State such as in the southwest near Taunggyi and in the southeast around Kengtung; also formerly in far southwestern Yunnan. Until recently, the Central dialect group was located mainly in Dehong and Baoshan prefectures in western Yunnan and in adjacent areas of Burma such as the northern Shan State, the Bhamo area and the southeastern part of the Kachin State. The Northern dialect group was mainly in Nujiang Prefecture and Weixi and adjacent counties in northwestern Yunnan, moving over the last 150 years into far northern Burma and thence into India in the 1940s. There is also an Eastern dialect group out of contact with the other Lisu and found in various counties of southwestern Sichuan including Dechang, Huidong and Yanbian and in northern Ninglang and Wuding counties in Yunnan. The degree of mutual intelligibility among these dialect groups was quite limited until the process of Christian evangelisation brought Central Lisu speakers into contact with Northern Lisu speakers in the 1920s and then gave Northern Lisu speakers extensive exposure to Central Lisu through the written language. From the 1970s, substantial numbers of Northern and Central Lisu Christians moved to Thailand and came into close contact with Southern Lisu speakers there; intelligibility has developed fairly rapidly. Another factor in the increase of intelligibility has been extensive literacy in a compromise literary variety, known in Lisu as δο: θο: /θọ γु ɲo/ ‘book language’ and sometimes called the Bible dialect in English. There has still been very little contact with Eastern Lisu, which remains very difficult for speakers of other dialects to understand.

About 35 per cent of the Lisu speak Northern Lisu, about 45 per cent speak various subvarieties of Central Lisu, about 15 per cent speak Southern Lisu, and about five per cent speak Eastern Lisu. All of the Eastern Lisu are in China, and all of the Southern Lisu are in Thailand or Burma. The Northern Lisu are in China, Burma and India, with some recent arrivals in Thailand. The remainder of the Lisu, very widely scattered across western Yunnan and northeastern Burma and relatively recently arrived in Thailand, are Central Lisu.

In Lisu, the usual term for Northern Lisu is δο:, Ṽo. /lo wu/ ‘upriver’, often contracted to /lō/ or /lů/; they are also known as Hei (black) Lisu in
Chinese and sometimes in English. The Lisu term for Central Lisu, not known to all speakers, is ɓy-ɓy /ʈʂʰ jʂ/ (unknown meaning). In Chinese they are also known as Hua (flower) Lisu and thus sometimes Flowery Lisu in English. The Lisu term for Southern Lisu is ɬɔ, ɬɔː /ɬɔ jɛː/; again, not all Southern Lisu know this term. Some Lahu and Akha refer to the Southern Lisu as Chinese Lisu because a substantial proportion of the Southern Lisu have one or more Chinese male ancestors and therefore an inherited Chinese surname.

The term li-su /li su/ ‘Lisu’ itself may mean ‘jungle people’, but other etymologies are possible. The term Lisu, with slight phonological adjustments, is used in Chinese and in Burmese to refer to the Lisu. The older Burmese and Jinchpaw term for Lisu is Yawyin, derived from Chinese ɨɨer|en ‘wild men’. Another widespread term, seen in a number of Thai languages, is Lisaw [lisɔ] or Lishaw [liʃɔ]; this term is also borrowed into Lahu and Akha, whose contact with the Lisu is relatively recent, since the Lisu moved southward into Lahu and Akha areas in the last 150 years or so. The same term is also sometimes used in Burmese to refer to the Southern Lisu of the southern part of the Shan State in Burma, recognised as a separate ethnic group from the other Lisu among the 135 ethnic groups of that country.

The Lisu language is very vigorous, and is even replacing a number of other languages in Nujiang Prefecture such as Nusu, Anong and Laemae. Even in mixed marriages with a Han Chinese husband, if the couple lives in a Lisu village, the Lisu language persists and dominates. Many Lisu speakers are also enthusiastic and excellent second-language learners, some with an amazing repertoire of languages: Chinese, Burmese, Thai, English and a variety of other minority languages. When I first went to a Lisu village, it was difficult to find people who would accept payment to teach me Lisu; they all wanted English lessons instead!

The languages most closely related to Lisu are Lamu in northeastern Binchuan County and Lipo in northern Chuxiong Prefecture, northeastern Dali Prefecture, southeastern Lijiang Prefecture, Luquan County just north of Kunming in Yunnan, and parts of far southwestern Sichuan. The Lamu number 132 people of Lahu nationality; there are a few other speakers with a Lipo father. The Lipo number over 250,000, of whom over 60 per cent, mainly in Yongren, Dayao, Yao’an and western Yuanmou counties in Yunnan and in Panzhihua City in Sichuan, are classified as members of the Yi nationality. The remaining 40 per cent, mainly in eastern Yuanmou and much of Wuding and Luquan counties as well as those in northern Binchuan, southern Yongsheng and Huaping counties in Yunnan and parts of southern Huidong and Huili counties in Sichuan, are classified as members of the Lisu nationality. Lamu is linguistically closer to Lisu and Lipo is more distinct, but neither is close to mutual intelligibility with Lisu; on the other hand, they are both closer to Lisu than to anything else. Due to their classification as Lisu, some Lipo students have been sent to study Lisu at the Yunnan Institute of Nationalities and studied some Northern Lisu; but Lisu speakers cannot understand Lipo, except at the most rudimentary level. The classification of
some Lipo as Lisu is just one example of the widespread amalgamation of related groups into the 55 recognised national minorities in China since the 1950s; it may also have been suggested by the earlier missionary classification of Lipo as “Eastern Lisu”.

The Southern Lisu have been gradually moving southwestward over a considerable time; they probably originated in far southwestern Yunnan, south of the Central Lisu, north of the Lahu, and southwest of the Lalo, and moved into Burma well over a century ago. Though there were some reports of Lisu coming to markets in Thailand earlier, their residence in Thailand can be precisely dated to 1917, with the first permanent village established at Doi Chang, just southwest of Chiangrai. This was just within living memory in 1972 when I first visited. After 1917, most of the Southern Lisu living in various parts of the Eastern Shan State came to Thailand, especially from the 1940s to the 1960s. There remain large enclaves of Southern Lisu in Burma northeast of Taunggyi and around Mogok, but very few in the Kengtung area and probably none left behind in China.

In southwestern Yunnan before 1950 and then in the Kengtung area of eastern Burma after 1950, many of the Southern Lisu were in close contact with Nationalist Chinese armies, and many Lisu women married retired Han Chinese soldiers. Some Lisu men even served in these armies, and a few were “repatriated” to Taiwan when some of these armies were finally withdrawn in the 1960s and the rest moved to Thailand. Nearly half of the Southern Lisu in Thailand have a Chinese surname, and can reckon back to their Chinese male ancestor within a few generations. It is thus remarkable that Lisu rather than Chinese is the language which has persisted. However, many Lisu, especially men, can speak Yunnanese Chinese, and some are literate in traditional Chinese characters. What did happen as a result of this intensive contact was that a very large number of Yunnanese Chinese loanwords entered Southern Lisu, much more than in Central or Northern Lisu. Some are doublets for native Lisu words, but others have completely replaced the original Lisu term. The tones of these loans reflect a Yunnanese Mandarin variety with a rusheng (stop-final tone category) with a rising tone, [35], not a Putonghua Mandarin variety with the rusheng tone divided among the other four tones as seen in the post-1950 loans in Lisu as spoken in China. Passing through Shan-speaking areas of Burma, Southern Lisu also acquired some Shan loanwords, and some Burmese loanwords borrowed via Shan. Over nearly 90 years in northern Thailand, Southern Lisu has also borrowed a substantial number of Thai and Northern Thai loanwords. However, what the recently-arrived Central and Northern Lisu remark on is the very high prevalence of Chinese words.
Lisu Phonology
This dictionary represents Southern Lisu as spoken in Thailand and in some areas of Burma; while I have included a few forms from Northern Lisu and Central Lisu which are now widely used by Southern Lisu speakers in Thailand, it is not intended to provide a comprehensive treatment of those other varieties. For a dictionary of Northern Lisu, see Bradley (1994). In an ongoing project, we intend to produce a comprehensive dictionary including all the main varieties of Lisu.

Southern Lisu has 27 contrasting consonants (plus [f], [ʔ] and [h]), ten contrasting vowels and six tones. As in most closely-related Ngwi languages, syllables in native words consist minimally of a vowel and a tone. Most syllables also have a single initial consonant, and there is a limited range of initial consonant clusters with medial /w/ after various initials and medial /j/ after a few initials; such clusters only occur before certain vowels. There are also some diphthongs and syllable-final nasals in loanwords and onomatopoeia.

The initial consonant inventory of Southern Lisu is somewhat smaller than that of some varieties of Central Lisu. The vowel /ɪ/ is also somewhat marginal in Southern Lisu. Furthermore, two of the tones distinguished in other varieties of Lisu are in the process of merging in Southern Lisu, so the distribution of these two tones may vary somewhat between speakers.

The initial consonant inventory is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Southern Lisu Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>bilabial</th>
<th>alveolar</th>
<th>palatal</th>
<th>velar</th>
<th>glottal/cavity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>tf</td>
<td>k (ʔ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voiceless</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>tsʰ</td>
<td>tfʰ</td>
<td>kʰ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspirated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voiced</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>dz</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fricative</td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ŋ̃</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonorant</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ŋ̃</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the consonants shown in Table 1 above, most occur before a variety of vowels. The [h] is extremely marginal; it derives from the voiceless velar fricative /x/ and is variably found only in two sentence-final imperative markers. The [f] is also very marginal in native words, occurring only before /u/ and /y/; in native words, /x/ never occurs before /u/ or /y/, and so [f] could be regarded as an allophone of /x/. However, /f/ is very considerably
reinforced by Chinese loanwords with the vowel /a/ among others, and the orthography distinguishes [f] and /x/. Thus, one might regard Lisu as now having a secondary /f/ initial. The initial glottal stop which occurs on syllables which otherwise would have initial vowels could be an additional /ʔ/ phoneme. Conversely, the nasalised /h/ phoneme is very frequent and in no way marginal, and contrasts with /x/ and other segments as in many Central Ngwi languages.

There are clusters of bilabials /p b m/ plus /j/, which occur in native words only before the vowels /a/ and /o/. There are also native clusters of /h/ plus /j/, which only occur before /a/. A few Chinese loans have the cluster /lj/ before /a/; such words may also be integrated into Lisu phonology as /la/ as are Chinese loans with /law/ which variably become /lwa/. The word ‘be at’ (and the homophonous serial verb with progressive meaning) is written, and now sometimes pronounced, with a /tj/ cluster. This is due to an error made in the initial 1915 publication in the preliminary version of the main Lisu script, and never corrected; the original form /tΔa/ is the main form in use in Southern Lisu, but the written Lisu form /tja/ also occurs in formal or literary contexts; it corresponds to the Central Lisu form /tcΔa/ and the Northern Lisu form /pΔa/.

The Lisu orthography distinguishes a retroflex affricate and fricative series of initials /tʃ tʃh dʒ, s z/ (written with the single consonants c ɔ j ħ), which contrast with the palatals before /a/ in some varieties of Central Lisu. These initials are merged with the alveolar affricates and fricatives in Southern Lisu. They merge with the palatal affricates, voiceless palatal fricative and /j/ in Northern Lisu. The palatal affricates and voiceless fricative before /a/ are written with digraphs (CY ɔY JY ɔY). In words which have Central Lisu palatals before /a/, Northern Lisu has the vowel /æ/ instead of /a/; the words with retroflexes in Central Lisu often have a medial /w/ between the palatal and the /a/, so Northern Lisu also maintains a contrast. Lipo has a contrast between front /a/ and back /ə/, and a contrast between retroflex and palatal affricates and fricatives. Thus Southern Lisu is the exception in losing this contrast completely.

The allophones of Southern Lisu /tʃ tʃh dʒ, s z/ differ according to the tongue position of the following vowel. When the following vowel is a front vowel including /i e y o/, they are alveopalatal [tʃ tʃh dz ɔ]. When the following vowel is a central or back vowel including /u o a/ and the allophone [i], they are palatoalveolar [tʃ tʃh dʒ, s z].

A major area of variation and change in Southern Lisu is the realization of words which have sequences of palatal affricate or fricative in most other varieties of Lisu, but which usually have alveolar affricates or fricatives in Southern Lisu. This is nearly categorical for Central Lisu /tc ɔh dz ɔ z/ before /i/, which are mainly pronounced as [tsi tsʃi dzʃ si zʃi] in Southern Lisu, and can be analysed as /tsi tsʃi dzʃ si zʃi/. It is also frequent for words with the vowels /u/ and /o/. Furthermore, Central Lisu has a contrast between /i/
(realized as [i]) and the back spread vowels /u y/ after alveolar affricates and fricatives, but this is neutralised to /i/ [i] in Southern Lisu, except after /s/.

In addition, there are fairly numerous instances of alveolar affricates or fricatives in other varieties of Lisu which vary in the opposite direction: Southern Lisu /tsi tsʰi dz si zi/ [tsʰi tsʰi dz si zi] often correspond to other Lisu [ʧi tʃʰi dʒi j i ʃ i]. For initial /s/, Southern Lisu /ʃe/ regularly corresponds to other Lisu /se/. Moreover, Southern Lisu /ʃa/ and /ʃa/ correspond to /sæ/ and /ʃæ/ in certain words such as ‘breath’ and ‘go down’ in other kinds of Lisu. Some people attribute these mergers and reversals in the alveolar and palatal areas to the fact that many adult Southern Lisu speakers are heavy betel users.

There are also a few words with Southern Lisu /h/ corresponding to /s/ in other kinds of Lisu before /i/ and /e/, mostly clause-final markers such as the nonfinal sequential marker, Southern Lisu /h/ but elsewhere /s/ (usually [s]), and the final ‘still/yet’, Southern Lisu /hè/ but elsewhere usually /sè/.

There are various initial clusters with medial /w/ plus /a/, especially after the velars /k kʰ g n x/ but also after /n l ts tsʰ dz s tʃ tʃʰ dz/; some of the latter clusters are fusional. Clusters of non-velar initials plus medial /w/ before /a/ are found in more words and after some additional initials in Northern Lisu.

Some Central and Northern Lisu speakers have a marginal contrast between a fricative /z/ or /ʒ/ and an approximant /j/ before /i/, but Southern Lisu has only /j/. The fricative /z/ or /ʒ/ is not indicated in this dictionary, and not distinguished from /j/ in the orthography. Southern Lisu instead has /zi/ [zi] where other varieties of Lisu have a fricative /z/ or /ʒ/ plus /i/. Where Central Lisu has a nonfricative /ji/ sequence, Southern Lisu and Northern Lisu vary between /ji/, /i/ and /e/. In Southern Lisu, /w/ has three alternative allophones: fricative [v], approximant [w] and lip-rounded velar voiced fricative [ʕw] alternatives: /w/ is [v] before /e æ y u u/, [w] before /a/, and [ʕw] before /o/.

The vowels of Southern Lisu are shown in Table 2 below.

### Table 2: Vowels of Southern Lisu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front spread</th>
<th>central spread</th>
<th>back spread</th>
<th>rounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ø</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The high central spread vowel is sometimes weakly fricative [i]. It occurs after alveolar affricates and fricatives /ts tsʰ dz s z/, and after the palatal affricates and voiceless fricative /tʃ tʃʰ dzʃ/. As the alveolar affricates and fricatives do not
occur before /i/ in Southern Lisu, [i] could be treated as an allophone of /i/ in this environment, and this is how the orthography treats it. However, in some Central Lisu subvarieties, there is a contrast between alveolar affricates and fricatives before /i/ and /i/ as in /tsi/ [tsi] and /tsi/ [ts i] and so on. The palatal affricates and voiceless fricative do not occur before /y/, and the orthography treats [i] in this environment as an allophone of /y/. It could equally be regarded as an allophone of /uu/ or /u/ in Southern Lisu. In this dictionary, words with [i] are transcribed as [i].

The vowel /x/ is marginal in Southern Lisu, and found in fewer words than in other varieties. In Southern Lisu it occurs almost exclusively in syllables with [35] or [2l] tone, especially after stop or affricate initials. It also occurs with most tones in syllables with initial /m/ and /s/. In Southern Lisu, most words with the vowel /x/ vary with alternative forms having the vowel /u/.

The vowel /ø/ is often replaced by the vowel /e/ in Southern Lisu, and some words which have only /e/ in Southern Lisu may also or instead have /ø/ in Central Lisu. There is widespread variation of words with the mid vowel /e/ between [e] and [i] and /o/ between [o] and [u] in Southern Lisu. Forms with [u] which is from /o/ can be distinguished from forms with /u/ because there is usually some labiodental friction realized between an initial consonant and /u/. For example, /du/ is usually [d u], and /do/ varies between [do] and [du].

There are quite a few Chinese and other loanwords which have the diphthongs /aj/ and /aw/, and a few Chinese loanwords with the diphthong /uj/. Some loanwords and onomatopoetic forms have a final velar nasal, especially /an/ and /on/. There are also loans with other nasal-final combinations: /am an en un vn un un in/ and so on. In one form, the adverbial prefix, there is a sequence /i/ which has a variety of possible initials depending on the initial of the following syllable, most often /tʃ/. This is probably a contracted form, which can be compared to the Central Lisu adverbial prefix /tʃ/.

There is a regular process of palatalisation of /n/ to /ɲ/ before /i/ in Southern Lisu. Some words always have the sequence /ni/ in all varieties of Lisu, such as ‘two’, ‘day’ and ‘younger sibling’. Other words which are /ni/ in other varieties of Lisu are written as /n/ /ni/ but are normally pronounced /nɪ/ /ni/ in Southern Lisu, such as ‘heart’, the ‘year’ ordinal and so on. There are some words which are /ne/ in Southern Lisu, and which may also be pronounced [ni] and less frequently [nɪ], such as ‘spirit’. Furthermore, words with /no/ such as ‘that (higher)’ may be [no] or [ne], and in some words also [ni] or [nɪ]. Not all words have all the different alternative forms. Southern Lisu is more conservative in having some words with /ne/ which are /ni/ in Central and Northern Lisu, but innovative in other respects.

Table 3 shows certain initials with restricted distribution before vowels. A + indicates occurrence in native Southern Lisu words, and (+) indicates occurrence in loanwords. As first discussed in Bradley (1979), there are severe restrictions on the co-occurrence of certain types of initials and certain vowels.
Table 3: Restricted Combinations of Initials and Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>æ</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>ø</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>ø</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>o</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
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<td>f</td>
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<td>w</td>
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<td>y</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Syllables with no other initial present automatically have an initial glottal stop, which could instead be regarded as an additional initial. Most syllables with glottal stop plus /i/ or /e/ have alternative forms with /jì/, apart from some baby talk forms. Syllables with initial front vowels /æ y ø/ are normally pronounced nasalised: /æ/ is always [ʔæ], and so on. All of the [ʔu] syllables with glottal stop followed by /u/ are for calling animals, onomatopoeia or exclamations, and syllables with [ʔuu] and [ʔo] are even more restricted. [ʔ] before /u/ and /v/ is an automatic syllable-initial before a non-low back spread vowel, instead of a glottal stop; the letters which write these vowels must contain [ʔ] in their pronunciation: [ʔu] and [ʔv]. Similarly, /w/ is the unmarked initial before /u/, and /j/ before /i/, as in Chinese. Overall, the main contrasts are between /we/ and /je/, /æ/ and /wæ/, /wã/ and /ã/, /wo/ and /jo/ and maximally /ã/ /wã/ /jã/ /ã/ before /ã/.

Table 4 shows the combinations of other single initial consonants and initial consonant clusters plus vowels in native vocabulary in Southern Lisu; again, (+) indicates occurrence in loanwords.

In addition to the combinations in Table 4, there is a form /kwãe/ and a form /tʃwãe/ which have medial /w/ before /æ/, but these are exceptional onomatopoeic forms. Such forms are more frequent in Northern Lisu, which often has velars plus /æ/ in forms corresponding to velars plus /ã/ in other varieties of Lisu. Unassimilated Chinese loanwords add /tʃo/ /tʃu/ /ʃʃo/ and /ʃʃo/ in Southern Lisu, and more rhyme combinations in Northern Lisu.

There is some variation between forms with bilabial plus /jø/ and bilabial plus /i/ in Southern Lisu; in Northern Lisu all /jø/ after bilabials are replaced by /i/, so this may represent recent dialect mixture. In some varieties of Central Lisu, these /jø/ are replaced instead by /e/; in those varieties, there is an allophonic medial [ʃ] before all /e/. For example, Southern Lisu /mjø/ [mjø] or [mj] ‘name’ corresponds to Northern Lisu /mi/ and some Central Lisu /me/ [mje] but other Central Lisu [mjø]. There is also variation in the writing of such clusters; sometimes they are instead written as bilabial plus /i/. Southern Lisu has the maximum number of forms with bilabial plus /jø/ cluster of any variety of Lisu.
### Table 4: Combinations of Initials and Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>æ</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>ø</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>wa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
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<td>p</td>
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<tr>
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<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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The six tones of Lisu include four normal phonation tones, high level [55], mid to high rising [35], mid level [33], and low falling [21], and two creaky phonation tones, mid level [33] and low falling [21]; the latter usually also has a final glottal stop. The [55] tone is indicated in this dictionary by an acute above the vowel; the [35] tone is indicated by a ‘v’ above the vowel, the [21] tones are indicated by a grave above the vowel, the two [33] tones are left unmarked, and the two creaky tones [33] and [21] are indicated by underlining the vowel. For some speakers, and in some other dialects, the mid creaky tone is slightly higher in pitch than the mid noncreaky tone. In Southern Lisu the creaky and noncreaky mid tones are in the process of merging.

The [55] and [35] tones are found in relatively few syllables with initial voiced stop or affricate initials /b d dz dʒ g/. The mid noncreaky tone [33] is infrequent with voiceless unaspirated stop or affricate initials /p t ts tʃ k/. Otherwise, most tones co-occur often with most types of initials. As noted above, the vowel /x/ occurs mainly in syllables with [35] or [21] tones in Southern Lisu, apart from after /m/ and /s/ where this vowel occurs with other tones as well.

The very frequent verb nominalising prefix /ʔa/, kinship term prefix /ʔa/ and formative prefix on bound nominal stems /ʔa/ have a tone which is determined by that of the following syllable. The pattern differs slightly depending on which type of prefix is involved, but is usually the reverse of the pitch of a high or low tone stem: [55] and [35] tone stems usually have a [21] tone on the prefix, [21] and [21] tone stems usually have a [55] tone on the prefix, and [33] or [33] tone stems usually have a [33] or [21] tone on the prefix. Thus [35], [33] and [21] tones do not occur on these prefixes. Otherwise, all six tones occur freely with all initials and vowels.

There is some variation in the creakiness of a sequence of two low falling tones in the first syllable of a two-syllable compound; a sequence of [21] + [21] may assimilate to [21] + [21], and a sequence of [21] + [21] may assimilate to [21] + [21]. Some monomorphemic two-syllable words vary between [21] + [21] and [21] + [21].

In addition to single tones, some words have one of eight possible sequences of two tones, the first of which is any of the non-low tones and the second of which is always low (creaky or noncreaky). That is, combinations of [55] + [21] or [21], [35] + [21] or [21], [33] + [21] or [21] and [33] + [21] or [21] occur. Most of these are in sentence-final markers, mainly with the vowels /a/ or /æ/. These are somewhat longer than a single syllable, but not quite as long as two full syllables.

The Lisu alphabetical order in the main orthography, as used in this dictionary, is discussed in the following section.
Lisu Orthographies

Four Lisu orthographies were developed in the twentieth century. The first was a script actually developed not for Lisu, but rather for closely-related Lipo, by China Inland Mission members Arthur G. Nicholls and George E. Metcalf in north central Yunnan. This is based on the variety of Lipo spoken in Wuding and Luquan counties, and was first used in print in 1912. Some Christian sources refer to it as Eastern Lisu. This script is a Pollard script; that is, it follows the principles established for Miao by Samuel Pollard in 1904. Pollard scripts use a variety of alphabetic and Pitman shorthand symbols. Consonants are large letters, while vowels are much smaller. The position of the vowel relative to its initial consonant represents the tone; for example, a syllable with the vowel centred above the consonant has high tone, with a vowel at bottom right indicates low tone, and so on.

The second and most successful script was first developed by the China Inland Mission member James Outram Fraser, the Karen evangelist Ba Thaw and the American Baptist Mission member George J. Geis starting from Christmas 1914 in Myitkyina, Burma and revised into its final form during visits by Ba Thaw to Fraser in Tengchong in western Yunnan in 1915 and 1916. This script is based primarily on Central Lisu as spoken in Tengchong County, but also has some elements which reflect Central Lisu from Burma and Northern Lisu from Lushui County. It is usually called the Fraser script, or sometimes the Bible script. It uses upper case roman letters, upright and inverted, for consonants and vowels, and various punctuation markers for tones. Another characteristic of the script, probably contributed by Ba Thaw, is that any consonant or consonant cluster written without a following vowel has an inherent vowel /a/. Both the inherent vowel and the use of punctuation for tones are derived from the principles of Burmese, Karen and related scripts. The first publication in this script, Ba Thaw (1915), uses the preliminary form agreed in 1914, with some digraphs instead of inverted letters; but all later publications starting from Mark in 1921 and the first primer, anonymous (1922, still in print in various revised forms) use the final version.

The third Lisu script was developed around 1925 by the traditional Lisu religious leader Wa Renbo (also sometimes called Wang Renpo or Huang Renpo in Chinese sources) in Weixi County, far to the northeast of Tengchong, where a variety of Northern Lisu is spoken. This is a syllabary in which some syllabic characters look similar to Chinese characters (but usually have completely different phonetic and semantic values). It does not have enough syllabic symbols to represent all the syllables of Lisu, so often a near-homophone (with a different tone or slightly different initial) must be used. This script never achieved very wide dissemination, and is now almost completely out of use, though a definitive edition of one text has recently been published (Wa Renbo 1999).

The fourth Lisu script was developed in Beijing by Chinese and Russian linguists working with Northern Lisu speakers from what is now Fugong County, to the north of Tengchong. It went through three stages: first with
roman and some Cyrillic letters, implemented in 1958; then, after the Russians left, without Cyrillic letters and with Chinese loans spelled exactly as in *pinyin*, never implemented; and lastly from 1959 in its final form with Chinese loans mainly integrated into Lisu phonology. This is called ‘New Lisu’ in China. It is based on the principles of *pinyin*, but uses postscript consonant letters to represent tones. Being based on Northern Lisu, it lacks some vowel and consonant contrasts found in Central Lisu and in the Fraser script.

The politics of orthography among the Lisu since the 1950s has been complicated. In China the Fraser script and its Christian associations, as well as the national policy to develop new minority scripts which provide transfer to *pinyin* to help in learning Chinese, motivated the mid-1950s development of the fourth script similar to *pinyin*. While this new script was used in all government publications from 1959 to 1980, the Fraser script continued in use among the Christian Lisu for religious purposes. From 1980, the Fraser script (known in China as Old Lisu) also started to be used in official non-religious publications, and from 1983 the Fraser script was reintroduced for official government purposes including primary education in Nujiang Prefecture and later in Weixi County and elsewhere. However, many Lisu continued to use the New Lisu script for publication and other purposes up to 1995; there are still some street, office and shop signs in New Lisu in southern Nujiang Prefecture. Outside China, all literate Lisu (which means almost exclusively the Christian Lisu) use the Fraser script. Because this script is based on a somewhat artificial compromise dialect, some people use their own spoken variety of Lisu when they write, but many others regard this as wrong, and prefer the established words and spellings used in the Scriptures.

The latest development is a modification of the Fraser script using digraphs instead of inverted letters, intended for computer use and devised by David Morse in 1999 (Morse & Tehan 2000); its use is spreading, especially for email. For further discussion of the development of Lisu orthographies, see Bradley (1979), Bradley & Kane (1981) and Bradley (1999, 2003, 2006).

This dictionary uses the Fraser script in its standard alphabetical order to represent Lisu forms. This alphabetical order is also shown at the bottom of every page, with a phonetic key. The standard alphabetical order of the Fraser script starts with most of the consonants, in phonetically related groups; then it has the vowels, and finally the velar fricative /h/. The six tones also have a standard alphabetical order, which corresponds to the numbers 1 to 6 used in Fraser (1922). One proposed revision of the alphabetical order, not followed here, is to put the velar fricative /h/ before the vowels. One departure from the standard alphabetical order in this dictionary is that consonant clusters are placed separately after all single consonants. In the usual alphabetical order, such clusters would be after the inherent vowel /a/ and before all other vowels, for example *b by by3 bv* ... /ba/ /bja/ /bjh/ /bæ/ and so on, here cited in the order *b bv* ... *by by3* /ba/ /bæ/ and so on to the last of the vowels, then /bja/ /bjh/. The single-letter consonants are:
The northeastern Central Lisu syllables with retroflex initials /dh ts th/ before /a/ are written with the single consonants J C C R X, while the syllables with alveopalatal initials /dz ts th/ before /a/ are written with digraphs JY CY CV XY as discussed above. This contrast is absent from Southern Lisu and many subvarieties of Central Lisu, operates differently in Northern Lisu, and causes confusion for most learners of Lisu writing.

The vowels and the velar voiced fricative are:

Most Lisu people think of A as a vowel, but it could also be regarded as an initial glottal stop automatically followed by the inherent vowel /a/.

The alphabetical order of the six tones, and their numbering in Fraser (1922), is:

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Given the use of punctuation for tones and the absence of distinct upper case letters to indicate proper names, different conventions must be used to represent these. Proper names are linked by hyphens between the syllables, as in Li-su. ‘Lisu’. A comma is written by a hyphen followed by a full stop (.-) and a full stop is written by an equals sign (=). One further convention is that the extremely frequent postverbal marker /a/ is written as an underline after the verbal form, as in Jê-... Àô., /dze a nio/ ‘will go’; this may be because writing it with A would imply that it has an initial glottal stop, which it does not.

Unlike the standard Fraser or Bible Lisu script, this dictionary uses only the Southern Lisu pronunciation, for which the orthography is perfectly adequate; those items which are normatively spelled differently are listed in their usual Southern Lisu form, with a note giving their usual spelling. It should be noted that the Southern Lisu palatal affricates and fricative are written with the digraphs JY CY CV XY when they occur with the vowel /a/.

Other differences between Fraser script written Lisu and Southern Lisu are discussed in the phonology section of this introduction above. One substantial departure from the usual Lisu written usage is that all six tones are always fully
indicated in the Lisu forms in this dictionary; nearly all Lisu writers omit tone marking extremely frequently, and some regard full or even frequent tone marking as childish and overly redundant.

Until the early 1970s, there was effectively no literacy in Lisu in Thailand; the Southern Lisu of Thailand did not use any form of written Lisu, but were sometimes literate in Thai and/or Chinese. There was a proposal to use Thai as the basis for a Lisu script (Hope 1976), but this was not successfully implemented. Over the last thirty years, there has been a large influx of mainly Christian Lisu from Burma and to a lesser extent from China. This has led to a considerable amount of dialect mixture and variation. Apart from Central and Northern Lisu influence in mixed villages, there is also a substantial input from the composite Bible dialect in formal Christian contexts. When Southern Lisu speakers who convert to Christianity become literate, they are taught the Fraser script, and so may learn to write retroflex affricates and fricatives in the appropriate words, even though they never say them, and to follow the other spelling norms of the Fraser script.

Lisu Syntax

Lisu is a typical verb-final language in which all nominal elements in a clause normally precede the verbal complex. The list of abbreviations below gives all form classes in Southern Lisu.

The noun phrase includes the Noun and associated or alternative elements including Pronouns, Demonstratives, Numerals, Classifiers and a variety of bound nominal elements including bound Noun Prefixes, Noun Suffixes, Pronoun Prefixes, Demonstrative Prefixes and Classifier Suffixes. The usual position of the Demonstrative is after the head Noun; it is normally followed by a nominaliser Noun Suffix. The Numeral and Classifier occur together after the head Noun; if they are combined with a Demonstrative, they occur between the Demonstrative and its nominaliser Noun Suffix. The final element in a noun phrase may be a Nominal Particle. Some Nonfinal Particles may follow a noun phrase, including those with a final Noun Particle. Noun phrases may include a verbal element immediately after the head Noun, and/or a Relative Clause immediately before or after the head Noun. Some noun phrases lack a head Noun, and consist entirely of a Numeral plus a Classifier, a Demonstrative plus a bound nominaliser Noun Suffix, or both. There are also derived noun phrases which are verbs or clauses followed by a nominaliser Noun Suffix. Lisu has very frequent zero anaphora in context.

The verbal elements include the Verb and various bound elements including Verb Prefixes, Verb Suffixes and Serial Verbs. Most Serial Verbs are post-head and many are transparently derived from Verbs. Sequences of Serial Verbs are rather infrequent and may be broken up into separate clauses by Nonfinal Particles. The Verb (with its associated elements) is very frequently followed by a Verb Particle. The final element in a verbal complex may be a Nonfinal Particle in a nonfinal clause, and a Final Particle in a final clause. Nonfinal particles have clause linkage functions, while Final Particles
include elements such as imperative/hortative, evidential, degree of certainty, politeness and so on. There are some sequences of these particles; in particular, certain sequences of Nonfinal Particles and various sequences of Verb Particle and Final Particle are very frequent, and there are many combinations of different categories of Final Particle. There are various types of verbs including stative verbs (adjectives). There is a subcategory of stative verbs of positive extent (‘many’, ‘big’, ‘far’ and so on) which show extensive grammaticalisation (Bradley 1995). Equational nominal-predicate copula sentences in Lisu may have an overt copula Verb, though this is very often absent.

The class of Adverbs is quite small and mainly restricted to manner; temporal and locative elements are nominal. Manner is often expressed by reduplicated verbal elements rather than a core Adverb. Many Adverbs are two syllables and partly or fully reduplicated, while most Nouns and Verbs are analysable into one-syllable components. There is a very small number of bound Adverb Prefixes and Adverb Suffixes. Adverbs normally precede the verbal elements in a clause, but may also be clause-initial.

Lastly, there is a class of Interjections. Like Adverbs, many of these have two syllables, and some are onomatopoetic. They occur as separate intonation units in discourse.

For a sketch of Lisu syntax, see Bradley (2003). Hope (1974) discusses the syntax of Thailand Lisu in some detail, and Hope (1973a) highlights the pragmatically-determined variation in the constituent order of Thailand Lisu. Lisu is not nonconfigurational; rather, any noun phrase may be moved to the beginning of the clause or to the end of the clause (after the verb) for focus and/or topic purposes. However, clauses with one or more noun phrases after the verb are infrequent and often spontaneously corrected.

Acknowledgements
Any dictionary is a collective project. It requires the participation and good will of many people, and I would like to thank them all most sincerely. In listing people who have provided the most substantial input here, I do not wish to exclude the many others who have helped in a variety of other important ways.

This dictionary started from a card file compiled by Dr Edward R. Hope. Ted was an Overseas Mission Fellowship missionary in Thailand for many years; during this time he was criticised by some colleagues for his concentration on Thailand Lisu instead of Bible Lisu. He later completed a PhD on Thailand Lisu at the Australian National University, published as Hope (1974), and wrote a number of other valuable articles and chapters on Lisu phonology and syntax, including Hope (1971, 1973a, 1973b, 1976). During his return to Thailand in 2004-2005, he resumed his work with the Lisu, and it was a pleasure to meet him again. Ted has always been supportive of this dictionary project from afar.
My Lisu friend and colleague James Fish or Jacob Masayawong, the sixth son of Isaiah Fish, has been invaluable with his patient work on this dictionary, most intensively in 1998 and 1999, but also before and since. Many other members of his large family have also provided very important input, especially David Ngwaza, the fifth son of Isaiah, as well as Isaiah and some of his other children. Both James and David have published various books in Lisu.

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Matthew or -widgeti from Ling Luang, and so many others over the years.

This list does not yet include the many Lisu colleagues and friends who have helped me in work on other varieties of Lisu spoken in China, Burma and India which are not included in this dictionary. This includes Dr Yu Defen, who has recently completed her PhD with me at La Trobe University; Ayi Gorczynski, formerly of the Yunnan Institute of Nationalities; Hao Jiehui and Feng Qingzhong of the Yunnan Nationalities Press, Si Luyi of the Nationalities Press, many people in Nujiang and elsewhere.

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All remaining errors are solely my responsibility; readers are most welcome to communicate with me at <d.bradley@latrobe.edu.au> with comments, corrections and additions.

References


Southern Lisu Dictionary

LI-SU CO: pA, CO: R: BUO-


David Bradley, Linguistics, La Trobe University VIC 3086, Australia

EMAIL NY d.bradley@latrobe.edu.au


YL. WU. YL. M YE.. J. SU-. (M. d: HO: A-KO-BE,) Dr Edward R. Hope

AW. S YI-S-Y YL R: AW. LU, Y-KU (James Fish, Jacob Masayawong)

AW. VI, SI.. M Dr Maya Bradley BU AO=


AW. WU: D-WN; BE AW. S YI-S-Y
M. d: xe.-T. (Dr Gam Geng Shae)
M. d: LU-KO-YU (Acharn Chart)
M. d: B-N-B
C B I MY3: YE SU A D7 M-KO-. YO-V-. Y-KU
M. d: MO; D-WN;i LE 1: LE, MY3: YE SU NO. d: YI-LI-Y-. NO. d: YO-V
DO1 L FAI. FI L: FO,
LI: JY.. DO-LO (A-LE, N1. N1.)
ME TO LO FAI. FI.. BY:-LE, M-. A-P,-d-. A-MI-M
LI LO FAI. FI.. XE.-S M-1I
M. d: MO; D-WN; BU AO=

A: JN: SU TV. XN XN X. MO=
WU-S N1., NI, BO.. MO X. MO=

BO.. SU BY:-BE. D-WN; (David Bradley)
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Adverbial Prefix</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Adverbial Suffix</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Classifier</td>
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<td>CS</td>
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<td>Dem</td>
<td>Demonstrative</td>
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<td>DemP</td>
<td>Demonstrative Prefix</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Interjection</td>
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<td>Num</td>
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<td>Noun Particle</td>
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<td>PNF</td>
<td>Nonfinal Particle</td>
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<td>Verb Particle</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>VP</td>
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<td>VS</td>
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<td>VV</td>
<td>Serial Verb</td>
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<td>(B)</td>
<td>Burmese loanword</td>
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<td>Chinese loanword</td>
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<td>(E)</td>
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<td>(NT)</td>
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<td>(S)</td>
<td>Shan loanword</td>
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<tr>
<td>(T)</td>
<td>Thai loanword</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B, bá V thin of inanimates, contraction of bà q
bá lè kǎ q. It is thin.
B, bá V share, exchange, usually pā
B, B: bá bà N father, also à bà/bā̀à
bá bà bā̀ V step-father
bá bà pʰjá step-father
bá bà zà zà step-father
ŋwa bá bà mà tjā. My father is not here/is not alive.
B.. bā V shine, clear of weather
mỳ mà bā. The weather is not clear.
na bā wound, scar, also na pā
фа bā moon
B.. L3.. L3.. bā lə lə V fat and healthy
jí á mò bā lə lə kǎ q. His horse is fat and in good condition.
B., ba V be in milk, be unblocked of nose
á tʃǐ mà bā. The breasts are not in milk.
ña po mà bā The nose is blocked.
B., ba V hide something
B., ba Np beside and on the same level as
ba kā jī level along side of a hill, breadth
dza gu ba kā jī kā q. The trail is level on the hillside.
jí ba ká jī nga sa bō. The breadth is three armslengths.
ba tʃʰa next to, also bè tʃʰa
jí hi ba tʃʰa next to his house
ba jī beside and on a level with
ŋwa nù hi ba jī q beside our house
B., MO., ba mo V partial, prejudiced in judging
thè ba mo. Don’t be biased.
B., L., ba lə VV have time to, feel like, able to cope with
je mà ba lə. He doesn’t have time to do it/feel like doing it.
B: bà V thin, of inanimates
bà bà̀ kā q extremely thin
bà tsʰ le g. too thin
tsʰo hà bà le g. be short of soul-stuff, weak or open to disease
ma bà thin variety of bamboo
mỳ bà bà thin cloth
B: bà C for single organs (one of a pair)
thè lè bà half an armspan, from middle of chest to finger tip
Southern Lisu Dictionary

mjà sù tì bà one eye
nà po thì bà one ear

B: bà Np cheeks
bà phjô yö my whickers on cheeks
bà thô bulging cheeks
bà mú to chin
bà wy cheeks
bà wy wò to jawbone
pà bá lý pelican (‘bird cheek crop’)
hñe bá făng tree shrew (‘rodent cheek yellow’)

B: bà N sides or banks of river or valley
go bà on that side
ko bà on that side (further away)
thá bà on this side
lá bà groin, crotch
yúu bà on the left side
já bà on the right side

B: bà V shape reeds for instruments, also bà
ma go bà shape reeds for jewsharp
fû lû bà shape reeds for gourd flute

B: bà Ns bound form indicating the slope of hillside
pjà bà slope facing the speaker
mi bà slope diagonally across the view of the speaker

B: bà C a slap
thì bà thê g q give a slap

B: DÊ: bà dô Ns shaft of foot-operated mortar
tshê bà dô shaft of foot-operated mortar

B: Fl.. bà tsê N bamboo colander
bà tsê thì phêê one bamboo colander

B: L., bà là N trumpet, usually så là

B: L: L: bà là là V shivering
bà là là tìhö g. He shivered.

B: L; d.. bà là thê g N a slap (on the face)
bà là thê thì thụu fù yùu g. He gave her a slap (on the face).

B: LE., bà le N sickle, also mú tshô

B: ÀG, bà ng N spear, usually là phjá
Southern Lisu Dictionary

B: H cümle;  bà xuú   V  smile (positive only)
   jí bà xù u.   He is smiling.
B;  bù   V  shape reeds for musical instruments, also bù
   ma go bā u.  make a bamboo jewsharp
   fû lû la tsì bâ u  shape reeds for a gourd reed-organ
B;  bû   N  Baht, Thai currency (T)
   báj phjâ tsòi bâ  ten baht note
B.:  bâ ù   P_f  maybe, also phâu
B.:  bô à  N  father (C), usually bû bû
BAl, dY  báj phjâ  N  paper currency (T)
   báj phjâ tsòi bâ  ten baht note
B4,  bâ  N_s  step-parent
   bû bû bâ  stepfather
   mà mà bâ  stepmother
B4..  bâ  V  say
   bâ tû lo ū  saying referring to a third party, which is really
           aimed at the listener
   bâ ko ū  refuse to talk to
   nû bâ ko  mynah
   bâ tûhê  decide
   bâ khù  word
   bâ dzà  hear, also pà dʒà
   ðê wà mà bâ dzà.  I didn’t hear it.
   bâ tsòu  decide (B)
   bâ mà khwà xùu  even though
   bâ mo dê mo  requests (song language)
   bâ mo  judgement, legal case
   bâ mo khû mà dzò.  The case was not decided justly.
   bâ nô dzà lê xo  make a covenant or mutual treaty
   bâ nò  riddle
   bâ jö ū  stammer
   thà bâ ko lê xo.  Don’t refuse to be on speaking terms.
   nu bâ njì.  You try to say it.
   ðê wà the bâ tû ū.  This is what I said.
   á tí bâ phù yû.  Please explain to me.
   á tí bâ mà yû.  Please inform me/instruct me/teach me.
B4..  bâ  V  stoop
   kû kû à bâ yû hé dʒê.  Stoop over as you go.
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Lisu Dictionary</td>
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</table>

| BA.. | bæ | Ns | pair word for mè dregs |
|      | dza mè dza bæ | left-over rice |
|      | jì mè jì bæ | dregs |

| BA.. | bæ | Ns | a kind of tree |
|      | sq bæ dzì | a kind of tree |

| BA., | bæ | N | flat plate |

| BA; | bæ | Ns | another one |
| nò bæ | another |
| nò bæ thì wà | another person |
| jí bæ | other ones |

| BA; CY.. | bæ tʃʰa | N | next to, on same level, also ba tʃʰa wà |
| jí hi bæ tʃʰa wà | next to his house |

| BA., XN.. | bæ jì | N | to the side, on same level as, also ba jì |
| jí hi bæ jì | to the side of his house, on the same level |

| BE. | bē | Ns | little, small |
| bē bē | sonny, little son |
| á tsʰô bé bē | small axe, hatchet |
| á wè bé bē | little piglet |
| á jà bé bē | little chicken |
| á bé/á bē | first son |

| BE. | bê | V | visit, with no purpose in mind |
| gù bê je à. | visit around |
| a lê bê je à. | Where are you wandering to? |

| BE. | bê | Vs | complementiser, adverbialiser |
| le bê | like this, in this way |

| BE. | bê | Ns | and, usually tʃè |

| BE. | bê | PNs | from, usually tsó |
| a la kwà bê | from where? |

| BE. | bê | Ns | extended nose, in |
| na bê | elephant’s trunk, fish gill, animal snout |

<p>| BE.. | be | N | lump, growth, especially on throat |
| be pʰù | goiter, usually be tʃè |
| be tʃè | goiter, also be pʰù |
| dùu bê | head of hammer |
| xo dùu bê | iron hammer head |
| süù dùu bê | wooden hammer head |
| tʃʰò bê | windpipe |</p>
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<td>( \text{d} \text{ʒwá} \ \text{be} )</td>
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<td><strong>BE., LN.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>( \text{nù} \ \text{dʒʊ} \ \text{bè} \ \text{di} )</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
sủ ph’hà bè đì leaf insect
sủ da bè đì stick insect
wò nà bè đì earthworm
wu tj’hồ bè đì millipede

BE: bè NS squirrel
á bè squirrel, also hæk bè

BE: bè VS think about, in
jni bè think about

BE: ṭu: zi, bè tj’hì tj’hù dz’h N type of small tree with silvery bark, which bears edible black berries

BE: LE: bè lè V hairy, furry, disheveled
bè lè k’hû liu having shaggy and disheveled hair
bè lè lè k’a g. It is hairy.
dz’a bè lè thorny hairy shrub
á já bè lè chicken with dishevelled-looking feathers

BE: bè V hatch (eggs); squeeze until something pops out (pimple)
tj’hì bè yu u q squeeze until a pimple pops out
á já fû mí máy mà bè. The eggs were laid but didn’t hatch.
jí wu bè bè. small intestine

BE: bè NS inside of, in
kh’u bè inside of mouth, also k’hû wè/k’hû b’di
kh’o ts’hô bè inside of stove or fireplace, also k’hû ts’hô bè

BE; NYI. bè né V soft to the touch, as ripe fruit, also b’h
bè né bè né k’a g. It gives when you squeeze it (rubber ball, ripe fruit, melon, etc.).
wû bè né fontanelle of baby

BE. bô V/N confine, fence, garden, enclosed area, orchard, completion of woman’s post-natal confinement, also bí/bjô

bô tj’ô fence (which encloses), also là ka/bjô tj’ô
bô tj’ô tj’ô là. I am farming one chilli pepper field.
sû wè bô flower garden
ži bô pool
lô bô lake
xo bô prison, also bô dù
xo bô kh’hô a bô t’a confined in prison
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<td>bō</td>
<td>邦</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>vegetable garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>hī bō</td>
<td>埼邦</td>
<td>hī bō</td>
<td>field house, also hī pō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>邦</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>part, some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thī bō</td>
<td>第邦</td>
<td>thī bō</td>
<td>a part, some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mjū bō</td>
<td>坑邦</td>
<td>mjū bō</td>
<td>a large part, most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>邦</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>share out, apportion, divide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà xwā ts̃hī hē, bō mà kū hē</td>
<td>喀圖班馬 兒, 喀班馬</td>
<td>mà xwā ts̃hī hē, bō mà kū hē</td>
<td>He isn’t old enough to realise what’s going on; he hasn’t any discernment yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dza á tí bō yūu</td>
<td>哆且提鴟</td>
<td>dza á tí bō yūu</td>
<td>Share some rice with me/Give me some rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hī bō lè xo ą</td>
<td>廳邦樂</td>
<td>hī bō lè xo ą</td>
<td>divide up the household goods (as when a son sets up his own home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xwā bō mà kū</td>
<td>喀圖班馬</td>
<td>xwā bō mà kū</td>
<td>I don’t know how to butcher (and share out) meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>邦</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>small earthenware pot, also be nō bō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>邦</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>for ends of a pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thī bō pō dzwa ą</td>
<td>第班頂</td>
<td>thī bō pō dzwa ą</td>
<td>I helped by shouldering one end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>ts̃hā bō</td>
<td>第翁</td>
<td>ts̃hā bō</td>
<td>one jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n̂uaw bō yūu thī k̃ō</td>
<td>佑阿班圖提</td>
<td>n̂uaw bō yūu thī k̃ō</td>
<td>Please buy and bring me a coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sū dz̃i bō le ą</td>
<td>萄</td>
<td>sū dz̃i bō le ą</td>
<td>The tree has fallen over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>博</td>
<td>bō</td>
<td>fall sideways from upright, also bè, see dò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bō bō lè kā ą</td>
<td>博博樂</td>
<td>bō bō lè kā ą</td>
<td>leaning and about to topple over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sū dz̃i bō le ą</td>
<td>萄</td>
<td>sū dz̃i bō le ą</td>
<td>The tree has fallen over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>dżō</td>
<td>濤</td>
<td>dżō</td>
<td>cicada, also bjō dżō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á wè pá bō dżō</td>
<td>阿</td>
<td>á wè pá bō dżō</td>
<td>a large cicada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>bō le bó le</td>
<td>博</td>
<td>bō le bó le</td>
<td>about to fall over, wobbly, shaky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bō le bó le dā ą</td>
<td>博</td>
<td>bō le bó le dā ą</td>
<td>It’s shaky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bi le ts̃i</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi le ts̃i</td>
<td>Fill it up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà bi hé</td>
<td>夫</td>
<td>mà bi hé</td>
<td>It isn’t full yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a bi z̃a</td>
<td>亞</td>
<td>a bi z̃a</td>
<td>small son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>complete, of woman’s post-natal one month’s confinement, also bè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a bà mà bi hé</td>
<td>阿巴馬</td>
<td>a bà mà bi hé</td>
<td>Her month hasn’t been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bi bi dz̃i dz̃i</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi bi dz̃i dz̃i</td>
<td>beautifully and carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bi bi dz̃i dz̃i je mà</td>
<td>裩</td>
<td>bi bi dz̃i dz̃i je mà</td>
<td>Do it nicely and carefully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
à kʰú bì a

very beautiful

BI: bì Ns female sexual organs
tú bì female sexual organs

BI; Dl., bì di N non-flying insect, worm, usually bè di

BI; BI, bì bǐ V grain appears mature but is too small to eat
kʰū sq bì bǐ corn which appears mature, grains too small to eat

BI; NYI. bì ní V spongy to the touch, usually bè ní

BO, bô Pf evidential of visual evidence, also bỳ

BO, bồ Vs heavyset (of men)
bô bò thick-set and tall (of person’s appearance)
bô bò lè kǎ a. (He) is very thickset.

a sq bò Fatty three
a bò Fatty

BO.. bò VVV satisfied, full, had enough to eat
dzà bô le o. I’ve eaten to the full.
nà nù bô le o. I’ve listened enough.
nà bo le o. I’ve had enough rest.
wù xù bò le o. I’ve had enough of getting tired out.
tsʰà bò salt
mjà bô ma kind of insect

BO.. bò V rich
tsʰo bô phà rich man

BO.. bô V measure against outstretched arms, armpit
nu bô ní. Measure it to see how many armpits.
thì bò one armpit
mx thì bò one armpit of cloth

BO.. bô V write, draw, engrave
bô ká pen (‘writing stick’), also pà kà
thò yù bô tjà a. I am writing.
làe dʒu xwa bò a engrave designs on a bracelet

BO.. bô Ns pine tree, also thò
sù bô dzî pine tree
so bô dzî pine tree

BO.. MO.. bô mo V thank
jí lâe bô mo a. He thanked him.
bo mo sá mo  thank
sá mo bo mo. thank

BO:  bò V₃ deaf, of ears
jí ná bò a. He is deaf.
jí ná po bò a. His ears are deaf.

BO: BO:  bò bò V deep voiced, bass
jí jà bò bò lè. He has a deep voice.

BO:  bo V kiss
zà n gà là bò yù a. He kissed the child.

BO; LO.. bo lo N ground residents (ants, etc.), also bû lo
bô lo bjö flying ant
bô lo po anthive
bô lo jî red ant
tv bô lo dark stinging ant
kà lá bô lo butterfly
tsíd bô lo sà people who live in a world under the ground
sq tv bô lo jumping ant with long red body, bites
wo bô lo sà sun bear
jê mjà bô lo sà chipmunk
á ká bô lo butterfly

BU.. bu C groups of people
bjà phà thì bu group of Bee clansmen

BU., bu V lazy, indolent, disinterested
bu džù tî a stretch and yawn
dje bu a. I don’t feel like going, I’m too lazy to go.
tjâ bu a bored
na nà bu a tired of listening to
jì bu a sick of the sight of
tsid bu loafer
à khù bu a very lazy, indolent

BU., bu V float away
a džà bu tê je o. The water carried it away (floated it away).
a džà khù a bu je o. It floated away downstream.

BU., bu C for strands
tsíd zà the ma sà bu džo a. This cord has three strands (i.e. 3-ply).

BU., BU., bu bu N weal
jí bu bu džî a. It raised a weal.
BU., BU: bu bū N thigh
bu bū tʃị the groin
bu bū jā le ə. It struck him on the thigh.
yá bu chicken thigh bone (used in divining)

BN.. by V owe
ŋwa wà by q. He owes five day’s labour.
ŋu læ by da q. A debt is owed.
ŋu læ mà by. He doesn’t owe anything.

BN.. by Ns hump/mane of animal
mò by horse mane
là by hump of cow

BN., LN. by lí N crop (of animal), food-pouch, usually be lí
ťà mjè by lí the cheek-pouch of a monkey
á jà by lí chicken’s crop

BN: by N/C/V hindrance, trouble, business, prophecy
thì by dʒɔ q. There is one thing hindering.
á jà by dʒɔ ʔ? What’s the trouble?
á jà by dʒɔ ʔ? What business have you to do with that?
jí by by q prophesy

BN: by Ns odour, smell
jí by tʃʰøj nõ q. It stinks.
jí by jà q. It smells nice.

BN: by Ns sprout from joint
jí læ by sprout growing from joint (bamboo, etc.)

BN: by Ns silk
by my silk cloth
by må silkworm moth

BN: by V burrow with snout, see py
á wè by dy la q. The pig comes burrowing in.
á wè by dɔ la q. The pig comes burrowing out.
á wè by, á nà thò. The pig burrows and the dog steps (story in which dog gets credit for pig’s work)
bh:  by N termite
    bh nô pô termite nest
    bh hàe winged termite
    bh hàe my kind of boletus mushroom growing on termite hills
    bh wô termite, wingless
    bh wô mga termite, wingless

bh: Lh:  by lêy N baby carrying backstrap

bh:  by V mildew, have dry rot
    bo tjâi by le gu a. The jacket is mildewed all over.
    by my mould, mildew
    by my sa tsì khâ le o. It has gone mouldy.

bh:  by Ns hoof, heel
    tsâi by animal’s hoof and horny fetlocks on cow,
    pig, etc.; back of the heel on person
    lê by heel of the hand.

bh; Bh:  by by V listless, lifeless
    by by dâ a. He is listless.

bh; Mh.. by my N lungs
    by my thu a. His lungs are thick (He boasts/He is uncouth
                  and jealously ambitious).

bh; Mh.. by my N spliced loop
    tjâi by my tsâi zà bow string
    jî by my tsâi a. He is splicing a loop.
    by my na a. have tuberculosis

bî.  bú Ns sarus crane (large white water bird)
    kâ bú sarus crane (large white water bird)

bî.  bu V/C shoot a crossbow
    bu mà jà. He shot and missed.
    thî bu bu a. He shot one shot.

bî.  bu N cultivable land
    bu dêa land which has been used
    bu dêa mi old fields, fallow fields, fields still being farmed
    bu jî virgin land
    bu dzì lî loach (kind of fish), also ṭêá tjû lò

bî..  bu Ns spike
    tsâi bu Lisu 3-string banjo
    á thâ jî buu spike on a knife blade which fits into the handle

bî.-Rh.. Buuzî N Shan, also buu ji/je
BU, buu N wide, staring (eyes)
buu buu wide-open, staring eyes
jí mjà sùu buu lè phù lè g. His eyes opened wide.

BU, buu V line a container
sùu phjà á tì buu yùu mà. Please line it with leaves.

BU, buu Pf evidential of inference/reasonable certainty

BU, buu V pay
phỳ buu dzì buu pay price
jí phỳ buu wà g. You must pay for it.

BU, buu V come undone, untied, see phù untie
bù lè o. It has come untied.

BU, buu N sun
bù do sun rises
bù dý sun sets

BU, buu Np very large tree with inedible acorn-like nuts
bù dzì this tree
bù sùu nuts of this tree
bù tò lò dzì hardwood tree which bears hard inedible nuts

BU, di: buu tshì N jacket, coat, shirt, usually bò tshì,
also buu tʃhì

BU, buu tshì tó jacket, coat, shirt, dress, also bò tshì tó

BU, N, buu na N wound with scab
bù na tsì ulcer, pimple
bù na tsì di g. He is getting an ulcer, a pimple, etc.

BU: bùu V break (smash, crush, burst open)
C half
bùu yùu o. It is smashed/It burst/It exploded.
mà phjà mà bùu. not taken apart and not broken
jì bùu bùu lè g. It broke in half.
jì bùu dʒo g. There are two halves.
sà bùu dʒo g. There are three portions.

BU: bùu Nps non-Lisu people
bùu phà dzà mà non-Lisu people
bùu tʃho non-Lisu people
là bùu non-Lisu people
nè bùu dead ancestors of other people
xù phà là bùu Chinese and other non-Lisu people
| Bə̄ | bu̲u | V | give as a gift |
| jí ph̀ỹ bu̲u | a | pay the price |
| á dà ma bu̲u fu̲ la | a | The king (the government) gave it as a gift. |

| Bə̄ | di̲ | N | insect/worm, usually bè di |
| Bə̄ | li̲ lu̲ lu̲ | V | rain in heavy shower, see pù lu̲ pù lu̲ |
| Bə̄ | li̲ lu̲ lu̲ | a | There was a heavy shower of rain. |

| Bə̄ | să má | N | cockroach, also bè/mỳ/mì să má |

| Bə̄ | nù | N | snail, usually ná pà má |

| Bə̄ | bỹ | Pf | evidential of sight, also bō |

| Bə̄ | lù̀ | A | quickly |
BY, L¥:  bjä læ  V  baggy, too big and falling down (pants),
see also bjä læ

BY..  bjä  V  broken, spoiled, see also pjä
bjä yu gu q.  It's all broken.
ts$h o bjä  bad person
nĩ mà bjä yu gu o  He has become mentally unbalanced.

BY..  bjä  V  be eclipsed
mũ ts$h a bjä q  eclipse of the sun
ña ba bjä q  eclipse of the moon

BY..  bjä  V  spicy
bjä zù  have astringent taste
lã ts$i bjä q.  The peppers are hot.

BY.,  bjä  V  burn
á tò mà bjä.  The fire won’t burn.
a mà t$jũ mà bjä.  My fields didn’t burn when I fired them.

BY.,  bjä  V  loosely tied
bjä læ  loosely tied and slipping, see also bjä læ
bjä læ læ kã q.  It is very loose and slipping.
bjä ñi  rope ladder, climbing rope
lã bjä  large loosely-woven string carrying bag

BY., ãU..  bjä fu  N  bottle

BY:  bjà  N  bee, honey, sugar, candy, Bee clan,
see also bjqi bjqi
bjà phã  the Bee Clan, man of the Bee Clan
bjà ph$o  swarm of bees, hive
bjà ph$o mà  brown bee that swarms in high trees
bjà tu  brown ground wasp, very fierce
bjà tu be  Large Bee subclan in Thailand, also tã mà
bjà tù t$j$hè mò  wasp
bjà th$o yùu  bee which makes a kind of paper
bjà t$ho kh$ù mà  hornet which feeds on insects (‘thief bee’)
bjà dz$i mà  queen bee
bjà ts$d mà  bee-eater, roller
bjà mà  common honey bee
bjà mü  small black stingless bee, has wax
bjà mà wé lé  bee that lives in holes in trees
bjà sã fu  kind of bee
bjà sò  beeswax
bjà sò we  type of marigold (‘beeswax flower’)
bjà zà  bee larva
bjà zū  domestic honeybee
bjà hé lè  branch of Bee clan in Thailand, also jā mì
bjà xā mā  small wasp, no honey, also bjà xā
bjà fì mā  long kind of bee, also mē bjà mā
bjà zi  honey (‘bee liquid’)
bjà zī  bee sting
mā bjà  kind of small bee, also mā bjà mā
mā bjà dzē lē  kind of small striped bee
mā bjà f̣ f̣  kind of small red bee
mā bjā mā  bee which makes honey combs on small sticks
mā bjā mā  bee which makes sugary honey
mē bjā mā  long kind of bee, also bjā f̣ mā
mù gū bjā  bee that attacks, no honey (‘thunder bee’)
mjā le mā bjā  stingless hovering bee
á mò tṣ dú bjā  ground bee-hole the shape of horse’s hoof
á nā tṣ hē bjā  bee which makes holes in stumps (carpenter)
á nā lā tṣ hō bjā  small red hornet (‘dog tongue bee’)
yā bjā  bee which builds hives in rock crevices

BY:  bjā  V  not sufficiently salty
BY:  bjā  V  slack (of strings etc.)
pē so hī bjā tā.  Leave the trip-wire slack
jī hī tsā bjā le o.  The crossbow string is slack.
wū thỳ bjā le o.  The turban has grown slack.

BY:  bjā  V  clap
lē kwā bjā ā.  He is clapping his hands.

BY:  bjā  V  cut or shave off (with strokes of knife or axe),
mākē boards with axe or knife
tà bjā  house altar shelf
sū ḳwā bjā ṭ ā ā.  He is cutting down planks to the right thickness.
sū ḳwā bjā ā.  He is making boards.
á thà mā bjā tā.  It hasn’t been blazed with a knife.

BY:  bjā  V  incomplete, unfinished
dza bjā  incompletely milled rice
dzhā bjā  incompletely brewed liquor

BY; BY,  bjā bjā  N  candy (baby talk), see also bjā
BY3: bjø V exhausted (of non-animates), expended, no strength left, superficially burnt off
    bjø le o. It has lost its strength./Fire has burnt off.
    dʒi bjø weak, badly-made liquor
    ṇwa a mì á tó bjø ṭu o. My fields have been burnt before time.

BY3: bjø Ns tendril of a vine
    lâ bjø tendril of a vine

BY3: Cʒ. bjø tʃø N a fence, usually bø tʃø
    bjø tʃø thù a. He is putting a fence across it.

BY3: bjø V fly
    bjø nò je o. fluttering wings while trying to get a foothold
    nà zà bjø je o. The bird flew away.
    hæ bjø small flying squirrel
    hì bjø airplane
    xò bjø large flying squirrel
    ṭu bjø cobra (‘flying snake’)

BY3: bjø V straight (of thing which should be bent), open and raised at one end (as a single-slope roof)
    bjø bjø lè very straight
    ṇwà mjà du bjø bjø lè ky le o. The fish hook is too straight.

BY3: bjø V go off, fire
    pø bjø je o. The gun fired accidentally.
    thjà khùu bjø je o. The crossbow trigger went off accidentally.
    jì wa bjø je o. The trap sprung.

BY3: bjø N picture, image, also pò
    bjø pʰjø picture on a piece of paper
    tsʰø bjø zà image of a person (usually on paper)
    ṭu zà bjø a Buddha image
    jí bjø picture, image

BY3: l: bjø zà C blink of an eye
    thì bjø zà mo a. I caught only a glimpse.

BY3: bjø N taro, also bì

BY3: bjø Ns lightning, in mû/mjø bjø

BY3; lɛ; lɛ; bjø lè lè V dazzling
P. pá  
  Ns  male (restricted form, see phà)
  pà tsò  consonant ('male letter')
  tʃɔ pà  male slave, usually pà tɔ
  tʃɔbò pà zɔ  human male
  là pà  male tiger
  lí pà  grandson
  á jì pà  bull
  á nà pà  water buffalo bull
  á wè pà  boar

P. pà  
  Ns  very thick or heavy
  xwà tʃʰi pà  very fatty fat, very thick fat

P. pà  
  Ns  rock, see yà pà
  là pà tʃʰi  soil, mud
  là tʃʰi pà  stone, small rock, also lo di pà
  lo di pà  stone, small rock, also lá tʃʰi pà
  yà tʃʰo pà  large rock, cliff
  yá tʃʰi pà  large stone

P. pà  
  V  dig up field for planting

P. pà  
  V  dam up to catch fish
  pà kʰù  fish weir
  pà kʰù gà dzù g  catch fish in a fish weir

P. pà  
  Vs  tighten string
  jí pà du  handle for tightening Lisu banjo strings

P. tÀ.. pá tɔ  
  N  slave, also pé tɔ/tʃɔ pà

P. tI.. pá tí  
  N  loner, rogue
  là tʃʰo pà tí  loner, keeps to himself, is morose and fierce
  ḡa mə pà tí  rogue elephant

P. kÀ.. pá kà  
  N  idiot, deaf mute

P. fl.. pá tsɔ  
  N  plain, civilization (C), also dê mi

P. lÀ.. pá là  
  C  group of a father and his children
  nì pà là  a father and one child
  sa pà là  a father and two children

P. yi.. pá jì  
  A  on purpose, also pà jì sì

P. yi.. pá jì  
  N  palm civet, also pà zì
  pà jì dà mə  large variety of palm civet
  pà jì nə  mongoose, also pà jì nà sə
  pà jì nə sə  mongoose, also pà jì nə
pá jì fì  Himalayan Marten
P, pá  Ns  eighth in birth order (C), also tshì/gúù
ápà phà  eighth son, also átshì
ápà mà  eighth daughter, also ápà mí/ágúù
ápà mí  eighth daughter, usually ápà mà
P, pá  C  very short time
thì pà zà  a very short time
P, P, pá pà  V  wide-faced
phjò mjì pá pà lè.  His face is very wide.
P, d:\  pà phùu  N  large serving bowl, see also pà/põ/pù dü
pà phùu sa phèe  three large serving bowls
P, Di: Di: pà dì dì  V  bare-bottomed, uncovered (slightly vulgar),
uncovered of body parts that should be covered
(lit. bald and broad)
P, DU: pà dü  V  large vegetable bowl, see also pà phùu/pò dü
pà dü thì phèe  one large vegetable bowl
P, GU,, pà gu  N  mynah
P, KO, pà kò  N  spicy basil, Ocimum gratissimum
pà kò xwå  four leaf basil design carved on some banjos
P.. pà  V  exchange, share
pà dzà pà do a  exchange food and drink, eat together, pool food
pì lè xo a  exchange with one another
pù lù lù xo mæ a.  They are taking turns carrying each other’s loads.
pù thì thùu à mò thì ma pà bè tjà a. I am thinking of swapping
my rifle for a horse.
dzi phùu pà lè xo a exchange liquor, of bride and groom at wedding
P.. pà  C  generation of the living (C), also pàŋ, see táj
tsò mò thì pà  one generation of living ancestors
P.. pà  V  snap a lock shut; slide a bolt home
jì sò pà tá yùu.  Snap the lock shut.
pà dzè a  slide shut
P.. pà  Ns  father’s father, grandfather
a pà  father’s father, grandfather
a pà mò hi  village shrine
P.. P.. pà pà  N  New Year cakes, sweets, bread, also pà pà
pà bjà pà pà  honey sweets
pà pà tì a  pound rice cakes
dza nù pà pà  sticky rice cake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P.. dį;</th>
<th>па пʰи́</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>be lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>тʰа па пʰи́ юу.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t lose it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. dĄ;</td>
<td>па пʰут</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>taro stalk, fed to pigs, also ло кò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. lų;</td>
<td>па тʰут</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>bamboo container for water, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ла дза па тʰут</td>
<td></td>
<td>bamboo water cylinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. Ėė,</td>
<td>па тʃʰə̀д</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>feathery pampas grass reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>па тʃʰə̀д дзì ма́</td>
<td></td>
<td>type of reed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. z;</td>
<td>па дза́</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>hear, usually бе́ дза́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. VĄ,</td>
<td>па хĕ́</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>bamboo rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.. XY;</td>
<td>па жа́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ordinary people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>па жа́ ма́ за́</td>
<td></td>
<td>ordinary villagers other than headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>жи па жа́ ма́ за́</td>
<td></td>
<td>ordinary villagers other than headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: P,</td>
<td>па па́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>New Year cakes, sweets, bread, usually па па́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: P,</td>
<td>па па́</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>shortened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>а тʰа па па́</td>
<td></td>
<td>large short field knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>а мò мư па па́</td>
<td></td>
<td>horse with a short tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: P:</td>
<td>па па́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>hard- surfaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>па па́ нì́</td>
<td></td>
<td>hard-surfaced, on the surface, aboveboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>мì мì нì па па́ нì́ бе́ гуу а́.Say it openly and plainly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: K: ME,</td>
<td>па кà мè́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>dung beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>па кà мè́ ма́</td>
<td></td>
<td>scarab beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: LE,,</td>
<td>па ле́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>sickle for horse hooves, also па ле́ / ле́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>нейчас па ле́</td>
<td></td>
<td>sickle fish, 40cm long with spikes on back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: LI.</td>
<td>па ли́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>hog plum, Spondias pinnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>па ли́ дзî</td>
<td></td>
<td>hog plum tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: VE:</td>
<td>па хè́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>crab, also па хè́ / жи дʒə́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сì па хè́</td>
<td></td>
<td>scorpion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: ŋ₉.</td>
<td>па фà́</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>north (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>сì фà па фà́</td>
<td></td>
<td>northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P;</td>
<td>па</td>
<td>Nₚ</td>
<td>main digit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>тʃʰì па ма́</td>
<td></td>
<td>big toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ле́ па ма́</td>
<td></td>
<td>thumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P;</td>
<td>па</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>for gourd flutes, banjos, brooms, bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>тʃì тʰи па́</td>
<td></td>
<td>torches, knives, axes, household tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>хê тʃì тʰи па́</td>
<td></td>
<td>one broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>хо̀ тʃì тʰи па́</td>
<td></td>
<td>bamboo torch/firebrand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**P; TD, pù tỹ N** stool, bench, chair, also pù tỹ
pù tỹ kwá chair

**P; K, pù kã N** pen, pencil

**P; LE, pù le N** sickle for cutting horse hooves, usually pù le

**P; LI, S1 pù lĩ sù N** horse chestnut
tsĩ pù lĩ sù smaller variety of horse chestnut
pù lĩ wú dĩ sù smaller variety of horse chestnut

**PAI. pāj V** worship, pay respect to, especially to spirits or gods annually in village shrine (C)

**PAI. pāj V** waste (C)
pāj tsĩ wasteful, extravagant
tʰa pāj. Don’t waste it.
tʰa pāj tsĩ Don’t be wasteful.

**PAI. J0: pāj tsʰã V** crippled (C)
tsʰĩ pāj tʃʰã dʒo tʃʰã. He has a crippled foot.

**PAI, SI, pāj sǐ A** on purpose (C), also pā jį
pāj sǐ nǐ mā jẹ. He didn’t do it on purpose

**PAI: pāj N** festival (B), also pōį

**PAI: pāj V** display for sale, open, unwrap (C)
th’a gwa pāj t’à. It was all displayed here.
jį tʃa sǐ gwa pāj t’à 蛉. He is displaying his things over there.

**PAO. pāw/pō V** wrap (C)

**PAO. pāw/pō V** make an accusation to police (T)

**PAO.. pāw/pɔ N₈** coconut (T)
mà pāw sù coconut

**PAO.. pāw/pɔ V** notify, inform (C)
á mé dʒe pāw yù. Go and notify him.

**PAO.. pāw/pɔ V** wrap up, cover up, wrap around (C)
C for parcels
dʒa pʰu tʰi pāw a parcel of rice
nō h’hō pāw d’a. The mud covers it/It is covered in mud.
jį na po pāw t’a yù 蛉. He bandaged his wound/He covered his wound with a poultice.

**PAO; pāw/pɔ V** protect, judge (C), also kwà fʃ xw’à t’hù pāw mà k’hù. The headman can’t judge this case without bias.
jį pāw dʒa 蛉. It protects us.
jį mà pāw dʒa. It doesn’t protect us.
jí pùw thì ma  efficacious lucky charm
jí pà jà mà zà lè mà pùw. He doesn’t protect his people.

PAO;  pùw/pò N  pocket (C)
PAO;  pùw/pò N  jewel (C)
PA.  pè V  stir, mix
wò pʰjà á mé pè. Stir the vegetables.
PA.  pè V  harrow
dè mjà pè tjà á. They are harrowing fields.
PA.  t.  pè tâ N  slave, usually pû tâ, also tʃo pû
PA,  pè V  take turns doing
pè dzâ pè do take turns eating and drinking
PA, PA, M.  pè pè mà N  small type of sunbird
PA, HO,  pè xò N  woven box for cooked rice, lime for betel, etc.
PE.  pè V  change from one form into another,
turn into something else
pʰu sì á nà pè kú á. A werewolf can turn into a dog.

PE.  pè Nps  spear/rifle/crossbow trap
pè kâ  spear/crossbow trap
pè kâ tʃu á  set a crossbow trap
pè sɔŋ hî  trip-wire for a trap
pɔ pè tʃu á  set a rifle trap
PE.  ʃ.  pè tʃʰâ N  rubbish, also pɔ tʃʰâ
PE,  pè V  solid, mass, body. also pɔ
jí pè mà dʒo,  It has no body (of a soup without contents)
jí pè mà nà, jí hâ lè. It isn’t a body, only a spirit.
jí nì tsʰà lè dʒo á. It is all liquid.
PE,  pè V  kick, hit with foot/leg/knee
pè tʃi á  thrust with foot or leg
pè lɛ/tʃiŋ pè le  legs flying in all directions
pè lɔ  bicycle, rickshaw
tʃʰâ pè lɛ pè je á. struggling and kicking
ʃu tʃi pè á  death throes
PE,  pè V  certain
pè pè  certain
pè pè le tʰə kâ nə. It will certainly be like this (lit. like a body/form)
jí pè  certainly, truly
PE,  k.  pè kʰâ N  sheet of roofing made of leaves
They are putting on the sheets of leaf roofing.

pe kʰà dzì a. They have arrived.

pe la o. It’s as much as 300 baht.

sà fìa bà pe je o.

They are putting on the sheets of leaf roofing.

They have arrived.

It’s as much as 300 baht.

They are putting on the sheets of leaf roofing.

change a new thing for an old (NT)

xwà thù phà jí fà thì wò pe wà a. We must get a new headman.

books/paper with horoscopes or fortunes

custom, pair word for lì

customs

coin of small value, one saleung (1/4 baht)

mythical hairy cannibalistic nymph, with breasts two cubits long and hair nine cubits long. Chasing people, runs backwards or slings breasts over shoulders; also pì/pỳ/pìu fà ma

can’t carry on shoulder

can’t carry on shoulder

left over waste material, chaff

stalks and chaff of buckwheat plant

rubbish, foreign matter

stalks and chaff of rice plant

sugarcane residue

betel residue

trap made with long bamboo bent back, usually pì ká thù

overlapping and out of line

crooked, impacted teeth

thunder

It is thundering.

scold

Don’t scold him too violently
南方 Lisu 词典

**pø**  
小堆/小堆堆

- mò pø
- nö pø
- jí nö pø pø a.  

它在挖一堆土。

**pø**  
指导

- zà má nö pø a.
- He teaches and instructs the children.

**pø**  
缝补

- tṣi jĩ pø a
- mend shoes/clothes

**pø**  
包裹

- á pø
- baby swaddling cloth

**pø**  
巢

- á pø pø a.
- swaddle a newborn baby

**pø**  
田舍

- hĩ pø
- field house, usually bò

**pø**  
靠近

- gù pø jì
- on the uphill side of, but close to

- wò pø jì
- on the downhill side of, but close to

**pè**  
声音

- pè buu a.
- It went “thump”

**pí**  
覆盖

- nu pí mà tj̄i, sù mo a.
- There's no point in trying to cover it up, someone saw the incident.

- hĩ pí du
- the roof of a house

- jí pí du
- its cover

**pí**  
尿

- zì pí tj̄a a.
- He is urinating.

**pí**  
黄色

- tṣa na pí pí
- yellow-breasted sunbird

**pí**  
陷阱

- pí ká thu a
- trap made with long bamboo bent back, also pó ká thu a

**pí**  
红色

- pí kò lè
- red-whiskered bulbul, also kù pí mā

**pí**  
群

- pí lî
- group of grandparent with grandchildren

- jí à sə pí lî
- they, one grandparent and two grandchildren

**pí**  
覆盖

- pí lî a
- covered in dirt

**pí**  
喷

- á wè pî jî sê pī yu a
- The pig’s hip is out of joint.

**pí**  
喷

- squint, spray
squirting, spraying
bamboo water squirter
They are squirting water at each other

small tree, the bark of which is eaten with
areca and betel; also

java sparrow
java sparrow

bed bug, also ma xu

whistle
whistle for imitating and luring deer

sound of clumsy person

explain, elucidate, illustrate, compare
suppose that ...
Make one to match this.
You try to explain it.
I will explain it to him.
I will explain it.

covered in dirt

mythical hairy cannibalistic nymph,
usually pè jì mà

direction, refers to altitude and covers wide area
contrast pò which covers small area
uphill from
that side
this side
downhill from
everything, all

volume of 20 litres (standard measure for grain)
three 20-litre containersful

vertical spokes of basketwork
one vertical spoke in basketwork

a shrub, the bark of which is eaten with areca nut

large serving bowl, see also p̄ dù/pǔ p̄ù
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Po, Hw..</th>
<th>pò xwa</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>bauhinia-like tree which bears white flowers this tree; branch tips eaten as salad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pò xwa dzì</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>burst from heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po biu o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It burst in the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tsì sû po o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The chestnuts have burst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma khìwà thò po o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The bamboo cylinder burst (in the fire).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là tsì po o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The peppers have burst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>chipped, stripped off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lo kú po  yù gu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The bowl has been chipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jì kú dzì po je o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Its skin is stripped off in places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>in shape of breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po po</td>
<td></td>
<td>breast-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wà lò po po</td>
<td></td>
<td>breast-shaped mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á tʃi po</td>
<td></td>
<td>breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>clump, grove, bush, see also po/pjö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>grow in clumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma khìwà po</td>
<td></td>
<td>a clump of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma khìwà thì po</td>
<td></td>
<td>one clump of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>na ma po</td>
<td></td>
<td>banana grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sû po</td>
<td></td>
<td>shrubs, bushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sû pjö jí po po a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shrubs grow in clumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po gù</td>
<td></td>
<td>wooden gun stock and frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po khù</td>
<td></td>
<td>gun trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po nò jò</td>
<td></td>
<td>pistol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po lò</td>
<td></td>
<td>gun barrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po lò</td>
<td></td>
<td>gun barrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po swan ku</td>
<td></td>
<td>large double-barrel shotgun (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà phò po</td>
<td></td>
<td>muzzle-loader rifle, also thò phò po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thò phò po</td>
<td></td>
<td>muzzle-loader rifle, also thà phò po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sq lì po</td>
<td></td>
<td>small-bore gun (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>è po</td>
<td></td>
<td>small bore muzzle-loader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po..</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>picture, usually bjö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jì po</td>
<td></td>
<td>picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po.. VO,</td>
<td>pò hò</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>holy basil, <em>Ocimum sanctum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po.. LÀ.</td>
<td>pò làe</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>fluffy material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a dʒa jì po làe</td>
<td></td>
<td>fluffy material on the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po:</td>
<td>pò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>do successfully, fulfil public expectations in holding office, do authoritatively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
xwå thu jö mà pò. He isn’t functioning properly as headman.
J’ò pò mà kú. He doesn’t know how to do it successfully.

PO: pò V become headman, king, spirit doctor, etc; acquire a higher position.
wà tsì pò la. He became king.

PO: pò N hot spring (S)

PO: pò V spread, of sores
pò je. The sores spread.
pò sì mate word for xwå, local infection
jì xwa jì pò sì local infection

PO: HW, pò xwå N speech, conversation
pò xwå thì k’hùu a word, an utterance

PO: pò C instance, occasion, usually xwå

POI: pòj N festival, ceremony (B), usually pàj
pòj je hold a festival

POA: pòj sound of someone falling down
pòj ky le o. He fell over with a thud.

PU. pù V steam
pù du steamer pot
dza pù dzà sì. Steam and eat rice.
ìwå pù steamed fish

PU. CO, pù t’ô V unexpectedly (C), in the phrase
pù fù pù t’ô unexpectedly
pù fù pù t’ô ni do la. It appeared quite unexpectedly.

PU. HO.. pù xò N mint (C)

PU. RU: pù fù V begrudge, have a grudge against (C)
pù fù mà tshì. I have nothing against him/I don’t begrudge him.
ìwå pù fù tshì gù dzà sì. I will deny him food in anger.

PU. XH: SU. pù j’â sú V insult (C)
pù j’â mà sú not to insult
ìwå bé pù j’â thà sú. Don’t insult me.

PU, PU, pù pù V sound of wind being passed
audibly from the anus

PU. pù V spin (thread)
tshì zà pù sì spin thread
tshì zà pù sì mà spindle of thread
jù pù du spindle for passing across threads in loom
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PU.</strong></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PU.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>PU.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PU:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PU:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PU; T📊 M.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PN.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PN.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PN.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PN.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PN.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PN; X📊 M.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P₁.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P₁.</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Puú  N\_Sp  reason, opportunity, occasion, basis
Puú do  reason
Jí puú  reason/situation
Jí puú mà dʒo.  There is no reason/basis/opportunity for it.

Puú  N\_s  end, edge
Jí puú  edge, end
Jí puú du  corner
Jí puú jí a.  It is broad at the end.
Jí puú xwŋ mà ŋu.  Can’t find the end.
Jí mà mjö puú du ŋa.  The end of the story
Wà jò le je mà ŋa ŋa.  was very funny.

Puú kʰo  N  freshwater bivalvular mollusk

Puú jì  N  misfortune, something dangerous, in a metaphysical sense, resulting from a broken taboo rule
Puú jì lè a.  He is in danger as he broke a taboo rule.

Puú  V  shoot, flick
Mjö ma puú  bow for shooting arrows
Na puú  slingshot for shooting birds
Lo puú  slingshot for shooting small stones
Puú fu yu ŋa  flick with finger and thumb, shoot a catapult
Puú fu yu ŋa  flick with finger and thumb, shoot a catapult

Puú puú  A  to no avail, of no use, in vain

Puú dù  N  small vegetable bowl, contrast pā/pō dù

Puú ta ta  V  pointing up in the air because the other side is counter-weighted
Sù dō puú ta ta le da a.  The fallen tree has one end pointing up in the air, with the other end acting as counterweight.

Puú kú  V  wriggle along by arching up and bringing ends together (caterpillars, leeches)

Puú fù  N  meteor (C), see tsʰa na

Puú  V  offer to guests, also puøj
Dži pʰuú puú yu ŋa.  He offers liquor to the guests.
Sa tʃi puú yu ŋa  offer betel to guests

Puú  V  differ (T)
Puú le xo a.  They are different/They are not the same.

Puú  V  be uprooted
tʃi puú la a.  He uprooted it.
Pə.  puu Ns  cord, strap, string
puu tsə  cord, strap, string, also hí tsə
tshʰ buu puu tsə  banjo string
tshʰ ní puu tsə  sandal strap
jí puu tsə  a cord, strap, string
á puu  shoulder yoke of carrying basket

Pə.,  puu Ns  shady, lower
dzə puu  shady path/lower path/below path

Pə:  pùu  V  sound of heavy walking
pùu pùu dʒe a.  He goes heavily.
dzə gu pìu pùu jø a.  He walks heavily on the path.

Pə:  pùu  C  books, also pìn (C)
thò yú thì pùu  one book

Pə:  pùu thà  N  white sugar (C), also bjà, tsʰ thì
pùu tô xù  white sugar

Pə:  pùu sì  V  power, ability to do things, also pùu sù
pùu sì dʒo a.  He carries out what he intends.

Pə:  pùu sùu  V  power, ability to do things, also pùu sì
pùu sùu mà dʒo a.  He does not have the ability or power.

Pə:  pùu jì  A  actually (introduction to what follows)
pùu jì thê bìe khò a.  Actually, it’s natural to think this.

Pə;  XN;  M..  pùu jì ma  N  mythical hairy cannibalistic nymph,
usually pì jì ma

Pə,  T..  pỳ tà  N  seesaw
á gù pỳ tà  seesaw

Pə..  pỳ  V/Ns  wear an apron/apron
tʃí pỳ  apron, usually tʃá pỳ, also tsí pỳ
tʃá pỳ  apron, also tsí/tʃí pỳ
tsí pỳ  apron, usually tʃá pỳ, also tʃí pỳ
tʃí/tʃá/tsí pỳ pỳ a.  She is wearing an apron.

Pə..  pỳ  Ns  bottom of jaw
mù pỳ  bottom of jaw

Pə:  CY..  pỳ tʃa  N  patrilateral kin, bridegroom’s clansmen (C)
pỳ tʃa wáj tʃa tʃa  the groom’s and the bride’s kinsmen

Pə;  L..  pỳ thùu  V  crackle and spark
á tò pỳ thùu a.  The fire is crackling and sending off sparks.
**PA; FA; FA; p̃t̃s̃t̃s̃ N**  game played with round stones, thrown and caught on back of hand

**PA; LA; p̃l̃ỹ V**  abundant, but stunted as a result
**p̃l̃ỹ t̃sa**  type of vine, *Tinospera cordifolia*
**dza p̃l̃ỹ l̃ỹ k̃ã g̃**  The rice is growing too close together.
**f̃ p̃l̃ỹ**  stunted grass
**â w̃ẽ p̃l̃ỹ l̃ỹ k̃ã g̃**  Pigs are very abundant but small.
**p̃l̃ỹ p̃l̃ỹ l̃ỹ**  rain in slight shower, see bû lû lû
**p̃l̃ỹ p̃l̃ỹ l̃ỹ l̃ĩ g̃**  There was a slight shower of rain.

**PAN:**  p̃nỹ  C  books (C), usually pronounced pû
**t̃hɔ̃ ỹĩũ t̃h̃ĩ p̃ñ**  one book
Southern Lisu Dictionary

PY. ｹ:  pjá khù  N  gourd ladle, also pjá khù/pjá khù
PY.  V  cut pieces off with glancing blows, putting
  khù sa pjá a.  He is pulling corn kernels off the cob.

PY.  V  steeply sloping
PY.  bā  steep land in forest
PY.  bā xo a.  The slope is steep.
PY.  å lù pjá  large wok with steep sides

PY, PY, PropertyValue:  pjá pjá tsʰwà  N  cymbal
pjá tsʰwà tsʰwà a.  play cymbals
PY.  N  sheath, scabbard
PY.  á thà pjá gu  scabbard of knife
PY.  k  N  gourd ladle, also pjá khù
PY.  V  flatten between the hands, squash; see pjá
  for flattened things; flat part of foot/hand
PY.  pjá pjá  flattened
pjá yu a na,  If you squash it,
pjá lè kà a.  it will be flattened
Pa pa thì pjá  one cake
Pa pa mà pjá hè.  We haven’t flattened the cakes yet.
tsʰì pjá  instep
lè pjá fo a  place palms together in front of face in respect
PY.  V  hide, also pjá nà/tf’hè pjá
  tf’hè pjá tf’â a.  He is running and hiding.
PY.  pjá  V  hem
Pjá kjú pja a/ki kjú  s’i pja a.  Hem a garment.
PY.  V  lie, pretend
Pjá  lie, pretend
à me thè  pʰa la a  bê pjà a.  He is pretending that he only came
  yesterday.
PY.  V  flat, flattened, taken apart, see also pjà/p’hjà
Pjà le  flat
Pjà fu yu a.  It is squashed flat.
PY;  V  toothless, lips smacking
Pjà  toothless
S’i tf’hì pjá pjá le  toothless
Pjà dzà tf’a a.  He is eating as if without teeth, lips smacking.
PYæ. pjáŋ V sound of clapping, slack string vibrating
pjáŋ buŋ o. The crossbow fired with a vibrating crack.
pjáŋ pjáŋ sound of clapping

PYè. pjó Ns obedience, also pó jí pjó tfʰə q. She obeys and believes him/She is faithful to him.
jí pjó mà tfʰə. He is unfaithful.

PYè. pjó V carry on shoulder, usually pó

PYè. pjó V ricochet off, glance off

PYè. pjó V cool off the body by exposing it to breeze
jí mì hî pjó q. The breeze is cooling him off.

PYè. pjó V untangle
á mé pjó zu. Untangle it!

PYè. pjó N a monster tiger which feeds on other tigers,
very long, but small in bulk; golden cat;
also pjó lâ/lâ mâ pjó
pjó my golden cat fur used as medicine

PYè. pjó C for strokes with axe, hoe, knife etc.
á thà nî pjó tfʰɪ yû o. He has chopped twice with his knife.

PYè. pjó Ns field house, also pó/bô
hî pjó field house, shack; also hî pó/bô

PYè. pjó Ns bush, see also pó/pû
mò pjó gravel shrubs
sû pjó small bushy trees

PYè, ʧl. pjó tʃʰu Ns fat on innards of an animal
jí pjó tʃʰu fat on innards of an animal

PYè: pjó V enjoyable, fun (B)
à khúû mà pjó not very enjoyable, not much fun
d. \(\text{phá} \) V fat, plump (C)
\(\text{phá} \) \(\text{phá} \) ni kā.g. It is fat.
\(\text{phá} \) jō fatty (a nickname)

d. PE. \(\text{phá} \) pe N type of flowering tree, flowers sometimes used as ancestor offerings

d. dU. \(\text{phá} \) \(\text{phú} \) N taro-stalk used as a vegetable

d. KO. \(\text{phá} \) kó N mattress

d. Fl. \(\text{phá} \) tsô N man’s turban (usually a towel or a Thai bathing cloth) (Thai), also \(\text{phá} \) kí (B)

d. V, \(\text{phá} \) hà N thorny shrub with feathery leaves and edible shoots, also pā hà

d. V, BE: \(\text{phá} \) hà bè N tricolour squirrel

d. V: \(\text{phá} \) hà N small thorny shrub, also pā hà with feathery leaves and edible berry-like buds and shoots
\(\text{phá} \) hà \(\text{pjó} \) small thorny vine with small leaves and edible buds

d. \(\text{phá} \) V float along on air, glide through the air
\(\text{phá} \) je a. It went floating through the air.

d. \(\text{phá} \) V fill
\(\text{phá} \) bî ky a. Fill it right up.
\(\text{phá} \) bò dzà yu a. I’ve eaten till I’m full up.

d. \(\text{phá} \) VV as soon as (preverbal)
\(\text{phá} \) mo à, jî nu a. As soon as he saw it, he started to cry.

d. Ll...: \(\text{phá} \) thīà V near

d: \(\text{phá} \) V gush
\(\text{phá} \) do la a. It gushed out.
\(\text{phá} \) dîy je a. It poured in (through hole, as water through plug hole).

d: \(\text{phá} \) Ns male/man
\(\text{phá} \) dû \(\text{phá} \) silversmith
nè \(\text{phá} \) spirit doctor
lî su \(\text{phá} \) Lisu man
jî \(\text{phá} \) a male; his father (slightly vulgar)
jî \(\text{phá} \) jî zà fathers and sons

d: \(\text{phá} \) C for saddles and tables
mè tfô thî \(\text{phá} \) one table
á mò thî \(\text{phá} \) one riding saddle
á mò â kî thî \(\text{phá} \) one pack saddle

d. Tl. \(\text{phá} \) tí N lone male, also pā tí

Southern Lisu Dictionary
jí phà tí zà  a lone male

d:  latch
phà thà N/V rubber sandals, flip-flop
tʃiŋ phà thà making a flip-flopping noise
tsʰiŋ phà thà rubber sandals, thongs, flip-flops

d: MÁ. DU:
phà mú dù N heel, blunt end
tši phà mú dù the heel
hi phà mú dù the end of a roof’s ridge-pole

d: L: L:
phà là là V flapping loudly
phà là là hjø je ופ It flew off flapping loudly.

d; phà V dry out and die, of cut vegetation
thì tsa è phà jì ופ The weeds will all dry up and die together.

d; phà V get wet
phà le gu. It is soaked.
phà là là /tʃiŋ phà là damp
phà là completely wet
dza phà là rice cooked with too much water
mỳ phà là damp piece of ground
mü hä phà a. It is getting wet in the rain.

d.: pháà P; sentence final indicating hypothesis
mà dʒo pháà I don’t reckon he has any.

dÁi:
phàj N playing cards (C)
jì phàj mà xo. He hasn’t laid down his cards/He hasn’t spoken openly yet/He hasn’t told all he knows yet.


dÁO. pHàw/phoa N artillery (C)
phäuser shell

dÁO., PHàw/phoa V baggy (C)
pʰaw phaw là kà a. It is flabby.


dÁ. pháe V brush past
pháe dy je a. They brushed past and went on.


dÁ. pháe V discern, sort out
ŋwa pháe mà kù. I can’t sort out the correct one.


dÁ, pháe NS limbs, appendages
tʃi pháe foot, leg
lè pháe hand, arm


dÁ; pháe C for flattish things
pà du thì pháe one vegetable bowl
khà thu thì pháe one basket
ksu nüi tsó lo thí p̄̀̀k̄̀ one basket
lu kúi thí p̄̀̀k̄̀ one bowl

d̄̀̀v, p̄̀̀k̄̀ N̄̀́́ dimension
jí p̄̀̀k̄̀ dimension
jí p̄̀̀k̄̀ jí a. The width is wide.
jí p̄̀̀k̄̀ jí a. The length is long.

d̄̀̀v; NYI., p̄̀̀k̄̀ jí N two days after tomorrow
d̄̀̀v; ZI., p̄̀̀k̄̀ dzi N oak tree
d̄̀̀e, p̄̀̀ V go together, fit, match, suit
VV be fit to be
b̄̀̀g mà p̄̀̀k̄̀. He said something unfitting.
xwâ thu jò mà p̄̀̀k̄̀. He was not fit to be headman.
jí p̄̀̀g ts̄́́k̄̀ the má mà p̄̀̀k̄̀. This patch doesn’t match.

d̄̀̀e, p̄̀̀ V blend a mixture, season food
sà t̄́́jí p̄̀̀k̄̀ mà kú. She isn’t good at blending betel ingredients.
wò p̄̀̀b̄̀̀jà p̄̀̀k̄̀ du seasoning, spices

d̄̀̀e, p̄̀̀ V breed, mate with
mà li li á mà lè p̄̀̀k̄̀ g. The donkey mated with the mare.
jí zà p̄̀̀k̄̀ mú o. I managed to breed one.

d̄̀̀e, í̄́̀u, p̄̀̀ fu V be surprised, amazed (C), also p̄̀̀j fu
à k̄́̀bú p̄̀̀k̄̀ fu g. I was amazed.

d̄̀̀e, p̄̀̀ V scoop away from self, contrast ế́́ scoop toward
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀ḡ̀̀u dzà scoop up and feed
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀ḡ̀̀fù yùg à scoop away with a stick
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀jí g à try to scoop away with a stick
t̄́́jí li p̄̀̀b̄̀̀g à row a boat

d̄̀̀e, p̄̀̀ V gore with sideways swing of the head
á nà p̄̀̀b̄̀̀g à p̄̀̀k̄̀ g. The buffalo bull gored him with a sideways swing of its head.
á wè tí p̄̀̀b̄̀̀g à. The wild boar gored him with a sideways swing of its head.

d̄̀̀e, LE., p̄̀̀k̄̀ le V out of alignment, on two different planes, lame, staggering, tripping, feet swinging in arcs
t̄́́jí p̄̀̀k̄̀ le staggering
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀ḡ̀̀ le p̄̀̀k̄̀ le dʒ̄́́e g à. His feet swung sideways in arcs as he walked.
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀ḡ̀̀ le le unable to walk straight, stumbling and staggering
p̄̀̀b̄̀̀k̄̀ le le dʒ̄́́e g à. He went stumbling and staggering and tripping.
t̄́́jí p̄̀̀b̄̀̀ḡ̀̀ le a crippled foot
sù k̄́́wá p̄̀̀k̄̀ le ká le o. The wood is warped.
á ǹ wú phè le a buffalo with horns which are not on the same plane

dE.. phè V divorce
phè le xo a. They divorced each other.

dE.. phè V/VV not taken to heart, not serious
pò xwà tfhò phè a. He said it, but he wasn’t serious.
tha tfhò tha phè a. What is said here mustn’t be taken to heart.

dE: phè V level, level off, make a threshing-floor or trough
phè phè nį kà a. It’s level.
kò phà phè a make a wooden threshing trough
kò tsò phè a level off ground for threshing floor

dE: phè C volume of 2 1/2 litres (1/8 of pò)

dE: FAI. phè tsàj N onion (C) with flat, solid leaves and no bulb.
Spirit doctors may not eat these or other onions.

dE: XE.. phè sè N hip-joint, also pì sè/fè

dE; phè V/Ns vomit
tfhù phè vomit
xwà phè. vomit meat
jí phè mà phè. He isn’t vomiting

dE; phè Ns/C for mountains; place where a road goes or may
go, a route, a way, a doorway
tfú li kò phè ferry crossing
jí dze phè mà d30. Jí phè mà d30. There is no way to go through.
There is no recognised way of doing it.
wà phè mountain pass
wà dʒì thì phè one mountain
á khì phè doorway

dE; phè V/Ns dig out a small hole, a small hole
tfhù phè a. He dug out a thorn.
jí phè small hole (large enough for an animal)


dE.. phò Ns town, city
lò phò town, city

dE, phò Ns bags, hollow containers, etc.
bjà phò a bee hive
dza phò round rice storage bin, ~2 metres diameter and height
dzì phò bladder
ma phò bamboo storage bin
fü lù phò the hollow inside a gourd reed-organ
jí phò a bag for storing
zi dʒə phø   a water spring

dʒ; phø V swell
jì phjø mjə phø ə. His face is swollen.

dʒ; phø phø O sound of axe or machete cutting or chopping
phø phø by ə. It makes a chop-chop sound.

dl. phí Np small whistling instruments
phí phí a tin whistle
phí lù two-ended flute with three notes, 60 cm long

dl. T.. KU.. phí tə ku N lower part of the back (lumbar region)
dl. Xi. phí jì N multicoloured embroidery threads(C)

dl., phí V pointed
phí phí ṭə kə ə. It is pointed.
áltə wú phí a pointed knife

dl., phí V whip back with a whistling noise
phí jà le ə. It whipped back and hit him.

dl. dəl: phí phùu N evil spirit, also á əgə, contagious, infects families or clans; some become witches with souls that bite others, causing them sickness or death. Such families are often ostracised or banished.

phí phùu dʒo su people infected by phí phùu

dl., phí Ns mustard greens
wò phí mustard greens

dl., phí N stinging sensation
phí na ə. It is stinging (refers to sensation).

dl., phí V empty, of grain ears
dza phí empty ears of rice

dl., phí Ns ninth son, usually tʃˈu
áphí ninth son, usually ətʃˈu phà

dl., Ml. phí múu N apron part of Lisu woman’s jacket
phí múu múu stripe down edges of Lisu woman’s apron
phí là múu ornamental stripes on sleeves

dl., Sl. phí sə V gentle wafting, of breeze
mì hì phí sì phí sì dʒə ə. The breeze is gently blowing.

dl.: phí V slow, of motion
dza gu thà jə phí ə. Don’t walk slowly.
dʒɛ phí ə go slowly
dl:  
  \( \text{phì} \)  
  \( \text{N}_S \)  
  great grandparent

  \( \text{phì phà} \)  
  great grandfather, also \( \text{à phì phà} \)

  \( \text{phì mã} \)  
  great grandmother, also \( \text{à phì mã} \)

  \( \text{à phì} \)  
  great grandparent

  \( \text{à phì phà} \)  
  great grandfather, also \( \text{phì phà} \)

  \( \text{à phì mã} \)  
  great grandmother, also \( \text{phì mã} \)

dl:  
  \( \text{phì} \)  
  \( \text{N}_S/C \)  
  for basketwork strips, thongs, thin narrow planks, etc.

  \( \text{tjhà phì} \)  
  bowstring of crossbow, also \( \text{tjù phì} \)

  \( \text{ma ne thì phì} \)  
  one strip of bamboo tying strip

  \( \text{jù sú phì} \)  
  tightening strip of loom

dl:  
  \( \text{phì khùu} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  buckle

  \( \text{phì khùu sò du} \)  
  catch of a buckle

dl:  
  \( \text{phì tsì} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  attitude, mood (C), also \( \text{jì fô} \)

  \( \text{jì phì tsì mà xò mì, jì fô tsi hì g}. \)  
  If he is in a bad mood, he has an ugly temper.

dl:  
  \( \text{phì mjå} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  face, usually \( \text{phjò mjå}, \) also \( \text{phjà mjå} \)

dl:  
  \( \text{phì jè} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  hip-joint, also \( \text{pè jè/pì fû} \)

dl:  
  \( \text{phì fû} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  hip-joint, also \( \text{pè/pì jè} \)

dl:  
  \( \text{phì} \)  
  \( \text{V} \)  
  be lost, lose

  \( \text{thì ma phì le o}. \)  
  One got lost.

do:  
  \( \text{phò phùu} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  pope (E), also \( \text{phò phùu} \)

do:  
  \( \text{phò tsì} \)  
  \( \text{N} \)  
  firecrackers, bamboo air gun pea-pistols

do,  
  \( \text{phò} \)  
  \( \text{V} \)  
  turn around, turn over, turn to side, lay on side
do,  
  \( \text{VW} \)  
  do in return

  \( \text{bg phò a}. \)  
  He replied.

  \( \text{phò fì yu u a}. \)  
  I turned it over.

  \( \text{phò jì dê e a}. \)  
  He turned around and went back.

  \( \text{hè mè fû phò jì a}. \)  
  He turned around and looked behind.

  \( \text{jì da jì phò a}. \)  
  It turned over (by itself).

do,  
  \( \text{phò} \)  
  \( \text{V} \)  
  grow, progress, from one stage to another

  \( \text{kg the phò la a}. \)  
  The dry season is here.

  \( \text{zà mu lâ phò la a}. \)  
  She is growing into a young woman.

do,  
  \( \text{phò} \)  
  \( \text{V} \)  
  chew cud
gwà dê mà phò  
  not chewing the cud
dO.  phò  V  have a muscle twisted
tshì wỳ m̀g sù phò q.  I've got a twisted muscle in my calf.

dO.  phò  C  for sides, faces, of flat surfaces
the thì phò  on this side, on this face

dO, LO..  phò lo  V  twisting back and forth, turning this way
and that  phò lo lo dà q.  They are turning this way and that.

dO.  dÈ:  phò phù  N  pope (E), also phò phù

dO:  phò  NsP  photograph, picture (B), also phòŋ, usually bjò
phò phìjà  a photograph or picture
jì phò  a photograph or picture

dO:  phò  V  flee, run out

dO:  phò  Ns  mother’s mother
á phò  mother’s mother

dU.  Phù  Ns  Kachin, usually tfhò phò
à phù  Kachin, usually tfhò phò

dU..  phù  Ns  eldest son, usually ábé, also átá phò
áphù  eldest son, usually ábé, also átá phò

dU.,  phù  V  open
bè phù  explain
hà phù  the waxing moon
á khù thà phù.  Don’t open the door.

dU.,  phù  N  white
phù phù q  a white one
phù tfhà tfhà  very white, also phù tsbh tsbh
phù tsbh tsbh  very white, also phù tfhà tfhà
phù mjà mjà  white with bits of black
thò yù phù phù  white paper
nǎ phù dzè  white hornbill
jì phù tf gà  any light colour, almost white

dU.,  phù  N  silver, money
phù mè  a small silver coin used for decoration; now rare
phù fù  money placed in corpse’s mouth (2 small coins)
phù khù fì khù  truth, words worth a lot, promise, especially
about marriage arrangements (‘silver word gold word’)

dU., K,  phù kà  N  bank of river

dU: Sl..  phù sì  N  werewolf, weredog
phù sì là m̀g phè kú q.  A werewolf can mate with a tiger.
**Southern Lisu Dictionary**

**dU:**
- `phù` V puffed up
- `dza phù lũ` puffed rice
- `khù sà phù` popcorn
- `á khù mà phù.` It is not puffed up much.

**dU: L₄.**
- `phù læ` N barbet
- `dʒa nụ phù læ` kind of barbet
- `dʒa my phù læ` kind of barbet (‘cold country barbet’)
- `lọ my phù læ` kind of barbet (‘warm country barbet’)

**dU: LO:**
- `phù lọ` V (bloom) beautifully
- `phù lọ lọ wẹ a` kind of barbet

**dU: LU,**
- `phù lũ` N bubble, vs. `fú` foam

**dU: SU.**
- `phù sú` V swelling and decreasing, rising and falling
- `phù sú phù sú dà a.` It was rising and falling, swelling and decreasing.

**dN,**
- `phỳ` Nₛₚ large herd
- `phỳ phà` strong bull
- `jí phỳ jí nú` vast herds
- `ά nà phỳ á nà nú` vast herds of buffalos

**dN,**
- `phỳ` V pile up, store up for later use, crowd around
- `Nₛ/C` pile of grain
- `dza phỳ phỳ a` heap up rice at harvest
- `dza tsʰi phỳ dʒo a.` I have ten stacks of rice.
- `là tsʰo jí dʒù dʒù jí lẹ phỳ dà a.` A crowd pressed in upon him.
- `a dʒa dà phỳ a.` She’s drawing water to store up.

**dN,**
- `phỳ` V give off steam
- `phỳ tʰì tʰì dʒe, jí jù phỳ a.` Don’t go near, it is giving off steam.

**dN,**
- `phỳ` V charge, in order to butt or gore
- `phỳ thò` initial full-strength charge, of fighting animals/people
- `phỳ thò phà` leader of a herd
- `phỳ fù la a.` It came charging.

**dN..**
- `phỳ` V be sheltered

**dN.,**
- `phỳ` V float, of clouds
- `a dʒa jà phỳ la a.` The mist is drifting towards us.

**dN:**
- `phỳ` Nᵥ/V value, price, place value on
- `tsʰo mò lẹ jí mà phỳ.` He doesn’t honour the old people.
- `jí phỳ bu a` pay the price
- `jí phỳ də̀g la.` The price increases.
- `jí phỳ thə̀g a.` The price is cheap (‘shallow’).
jí pHỳ kúj QA. The price is expensive. (C)
jí pHỳ k'bá QA. The price is expensive.
jí PHỳ mà dzo. It has no value.
jí PHỳ nàe QA. The price is expensive. (‘deep’) 
jí PHỳ nù QA. The price is cheap. (‘soft’) 
jí PHỳ jù la. The price decreases.
á mò thò PHỳ the price of hiring pack horses

a: PHỳ NS pumpkin
á PHỳ pumpkin

b: PHỳ NP/PS ancestors
PHỳ PHà PHỳ MA male and female ancestors; 3 generations sacrificed to
PHỳ PHà TSò MA male and female ancestors; 3 generations sacrificed to
á PHỳ qà MA male ancestors

bH: PHù xú N a binding on a split arrow, stick, etc.
jí PHù xú mà xú hè. I haven’t bound it up yet.

b1, PHù NS shoulder
lè PHù shoulder

b1, PHù V untie (transitive), explain
bè PHù yù explain
tshì zà PHù yù QA. He untied the cord.

b1: PHù V have measles
na PHù PHù QA. to have the measles

b1: PHù NS ground husk
dza PHù rice husk

b1: PHù NS kind of evil spirit
xò PHù kind of evil spirit

b1: PHỳ NS rat
hè PHỳ rat, also á PHỳ
á PHỳ rat, also hè PHỳ
dY.  phjá    Ns/C  sheets, planks, tips of weapons or tools, large flat bones

phè je phjá    hip bone
tshè phjá lè    place where feet push on foot pounder
ma phjá    bamboo board
ma kʰwà phjá    large strips of bamboo as used in fences
mjà phjá    arrowhead
là phjá    spear
lè phu phjá    shoulder blade
sù phjá    planks
sù phjá tʰi phjá    one plank
xô phjá    bamboo guiding fins for arrow
jà tshè phjá    Indian rupee
á kʰù phjá    door board

dY.  phjá    V  scatter, throw, so that it spreads; scatter grain, etc., with no thought of it growing; also J́í

dza ma sù phjá fu yu a    throwing away paddy (as to chickens)
sá wè phjá a    throw a fish-net
a dʒa wè phjá fu yu.    Throw the water away.

dY.  phjá    Ns  step-relative, also bè
bà bà phjá    stepfather
mà ma phjá    stepmother, usually mà mà zà zà
á dʒi phjá    stepdaughter
jí zà phjá    stepson

dY.  phjá    V  steep
phjá bà    steep hillside, still useable for field

dY.  Kbh:  phjá kʰù    N  ladle made from a gourd, also pjá kʰù

dY.  LO.„  phjá lo    N  spleen (human); see also le tʰé

dY.  Vv:  phjá hè    V  slack
tʃʰà hi phjá hè phjá hè dà a.    The bowstring is slack.

pʰjá    V  destroy, take apart, see also pʰjà
hì pʰjá fu yu a    dismantling the house
jí kù dzë pʰjá fu a    skinning it, peeling the back off
xwà pʰjá a    butcher meat
su mjø dò thá phjá.    Don’t defame others.

pʰjà    C  width of palm
lè kwa tʰì pʰjà    one width of palm
**pY.**  
**pʰja**  \(\text{V}\) fan out

jí mú ní pʰja kú a. It can fan out its tail.

pʰja lē lē  \(\text{fanned out}\)

jí mú pʰja lē lē kā a. Its tail is fanned out (as a chicken).

**pY.  L4; L4; pʰja lē lē V** slightly crookedly

**pY.:**  
**pʰjà**  \(\text{V}\) pair word for nà sick

nà zà pʰjà zà mà d₃o. There are no diseases, sicknesses.

**pY.:**  
**pʰjà**  \(\text{N}_{\text{S/C}}\) leaf, page

tˢʰà tʰò pʰjà tʰì  \(\text{very small barking deer (30 cm tall)}\)

thò yìu pʰjà  sheets of paper

sù pʰjà  leaves

sù pʰjà tʰì pʰjà  one leaf

wò pʰjà  vegetable

**pY.:**  
**pʰjà**  \(\text{V}\) cut with horizontal swings, slash, clear field

a mì pʰjà je a. He is going to clear fields.

**pY.  kW: L:**  
**pʰjà kʰwa là**  \(\text{N}\) type of shrub with large leaves

which bears white flowers, leaves are used in ‘sweating’ ceremonies, edible if boiled

**pY.  M7:**  
**pʰjà mù**  \(\text{N}\) gable-end of roof, eaves at ends of house

hì pʰjà mù  gable-end of roof, eaves at ends of house

**pY.  MY..**  
**pʰjà mjà**  \(\text{N}\) face; usually pʰjà mjà, also pʰì mjà

jí pʰjà mjà mà bì. Her face isn’t beautiful.

**pY.  Sl ì:**  
**pʰjà sì zà**  \(\text{N}\) type of small bird (Cisticola)

**pY.:**  
**pʰjà**  \(\text{N}\) all, also à dʒɪ ñà tʰà pó

pʰjà tæ je gu ø. They took it all.

**pYè.**  
**pʰjò**  \(\text{V}\) argue (about possession) (C), retract, lie to avoid blame, try to go back on

pʰjò lē xo ø. They are arguing about possession.

nu pʰjò mà tʰì, su mo ø. There’s no need to lie, someone saw you.

tʰì pʰjò  hide and seek game

**pYè..**  
**pʰjò**  \(\text{V}\) unroll, unwrap, open out flat, spread

lē pʰè́ á tí pʰjò yùù. Open your hand out flat/Stretch out your arm.

**pYè..  CY, pʰjò tʰì**  \(\text{N/C}\) full cubit, from elbow to tip of mid finger

(as opposed to tʰì tʰì a short cubit)

**pYè..**  
**pʰjò**  \(\text{V}\) broadcast, spread, unroll, unravel

tʰì mỳ tʰì mỳ wà pʰjò dʒé ø. It spread to every district.

**pYè:**  
**pʰjò**  \(\text{V}\) braid, plait hair

jí wú tʰì pʰjò tá ø. Her hair is braided.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

>byp: phjō N face, facial features, facial expression, appearance, also phjà mjå/phjà mjå

jí wà jì zò phjō fō lë xo. The two of them have similar faces.

phjō pū change the facial expression
phjō mjå face
phjō mjå thó thó central part of cheeks
phjō ní du mirror
phjō xwà skin of face
jí phjō xwà skin of face
jí phjō xwà fō lë xo g. Their faces look alike.

>byp: phjō V become, come into being, turn into

VV able to accomplish successfully

jí là mà thì ma phjō la g. He became a tiger.
là mà thì ma phjō la g. A tiger came into being.
dʒe mà phjō. He wasn’t able to go (but he made an attempt).
D. G7.  

**dá gū**  
N  jute, hessian, gunny bag

dá gū mỳ  jute/hessian cloth

D,  

**dǎ**  
V  be at, of inanimate N, contraction of đà à

nu ṣì à là đà à.  Where is your house?

D, M,  

**dǎ ma**  
N  palm tree

D,  

**da**  
V  be at, of inanimate N, see dà and tjà

thì ma xù mà đà.  There isn’t one there.

D,  

**da**  
V  be skilled at, improve

da pʰà  skilful man
da sỳ à  believe that one is skilled
tshò da  skilful person
mà da hè.  It’s not right yet/It’s still not OK.

ŋwa nu là mà đà.  I reckon you’re no good.
jí và à kʰú đà à.  He’s very good at it.
á tí đà và đà.  It’s improving a little.

D,  

**da**  
V  V  OK, suitable, allowed, able

da à.  That will be okay.
dʒe mà đà.  He may not go/He should not go.
dʒà gu mà đà.  I can’t eat it all.
mà đà mà sà thà jë.  Don’t use force.
mà đʒe mà đà  have to go, must go

D,  

**da**  
N  stick, rod

ma kʰwà da  bamboo stick
lá da  erect penis (vulgar)
sṳ kw da  stick of wood
xo da  iron rod
xò da  firebrand, torch
jí da  stick

D,  

**da**  
P  by oneself, of one’s own will, also tʃʰò

thì th-disable đà thì th-disable  each moment
nu đà nu đʒe zu à.  Go and get it yourself.

ŋwa đà ŋwa  of my own volition
jí đà jí  of his own volition

D, WO:  

**da wò**  
N  fern

da wò xwa  fern pattern of embroidery

D:  

**dà**  
V  receive in two hands
D:  
  
dà  
  V  
  draw water  
  à d₃à dà è.  
  Water is being drawn.  
  à d₃à dà  
  ì è.  
  She has gone to draw water.

D:  
  
dà  
  V  
  set a noose snare (as opposed to a trap)  
  wà là be dà â.  
  set a snare

D: D,  
  
dà dà  
  V  
  walk with assistance (baby talk), also dà dãë

D: TO,  
  
dà tô  
  V  
  answer  
  jì mà dà tô.  
  He didn’t answer.

D: KU., NU.  
  
da kʰu nu  
  N  
  type of wild vegetable (phak kuut)

D:  
  
da  
  Nₛ  
  big (C)

da dà pʰà  
  mother’s eldest brother, also wỳ wì dà mà

da dà mà  
  mother’s eldest brother’s wife

da là mà  
  thumb

da là  
  first finger

D: M.,  
  
da mà  
  Nₛ  
  big, eldest

wỳ wì dà mà  
  mother’s eldest brother, also dà dà pʰà

jì dà mà  
  The Great One (esp. Great Spirit, top god)

jì dà mà kà è.  
  It is big.

à dà lú  
  cricket, also à dà wù

à kʰá dà mà  
  crocodile (‘big lizard’)

à mò dà mà  
  big horse

D: L.  
  
da lá  
  N  
  sorghum

D: AO:  
  
da ñò  
  N  
  walking stick, usually dzà ñò, written dzà ñò

D: WN:  
  
da wì  
  V  
  bent over (as of an old person)

D₄,  
  
dãë  
  V  
  be inside, contraction of dæ è

nu pʰu è là dà è.  
  Where is your silver?

D₄, D₄:  
  
dãë dãë  
  V  
  uphill, see dãë

D₄.  
  
dãë  
  V  
  climb, ascend, price increases

wà dʒì è dãë è è.  
  He has gone up into the mountains.

D₄.  
  
dãë  
  V  
  continue a story or song

the bæ dãë è è.  
  He continued by saying ...

D₄,  
  
dãë  
  V  
  be inside (of inanimates or animates normally 
  inside something), see dà and tʃā

ηwà dãë è.  
  There are fish in there.

D₄;  
  
dãë  
  Nₛ  
  ‘spur’ on back of chicken’s leg

á já tʃʰì dãë  
  chicken’s ‘spur’

D₄; D₄,  
  
dãë dãë  
  V  
  walk with assistance (baby talk), also dà dã
DE.. dè V level, squared off
dè dè mà kǔ. It’s not properly squared off.
dè mī wet-rice fields, paddy fields
tò mà dè. He hasn’t squared off the end.
vò phà dè desert
mỳ dè flat country
wà dè flat level piece of ground
wà do dè flat level piece of ground at the bottom

DE.. dè V be restored, recover
dè le o. He’s better/He’s recovered/His health is restored.

DE.. dèVV perfect, complete
dzò dè sù a perfectly correct or just person
xa dè sù a perfect person
wù dè le o. full grown
já mà dè It is not completely finished

DE.. dè VS last (children)
zà dè last son, usually jà lò
mù dè last daughter, usually lò mé

DE. LE.. dè le PV the most, extremely, see also lò/á dì
wù dè le the biggest, extremely big

DE: dè V beg, ask for
dzà dè sù someone who begs for rice
wà dè à ask for a work party whose labour will not be repaid, as when building a house

DE: DE: dè dè V flat, horizontal, also dì dì
dè dè mū flat, horizontal

DE: G? dè gù V give freely, give as a gift
dè gù sù the giver

DE: MY.. dè mjá N a dream
dè mjá fu have a dream

DE; dè V fitting, clean, acceptable
gwà mà dè. It’s not fit to be worn.
dʒe dè a. It would be fitting to go.
dʒe mà dè. He’s not fit to be visited.
dzà dè a. It is acceptable to eat.
dzà mà dè. It is not fit to be eaten.
sù dè mī reserved fallow field

DE; dè V carry, esp. of age
tsʰì dè

carry a great age (be very old)/understand

DE;
dè V finely pounded up, finely milled
dzà tì mà dè lè. The rice isn’t properly milled
tsʰà bo tì mà dè lè. The salt isn’t grounded fine enough.

DÈ;
dø V fold, stack on top of the other, wrap
C for packs of cards, folded blankets, books
phàj phjà thì dø a pack of cards
zǐ by dø q. He is folding the blanket.
zǐ by thì dø one folded blanket
jì dø dø/dø dø lè folded things, book-like, concertina like

DÈ. LE: LE: dø lò lò V luxurious, of fruit-bearing shrubs; dense,
luxuriously bearing fruit and sticking up.
jà phí thù dø lò lò kà q. The opium buds were sticking into the
air in profusion.

DÈ:
dø V push over (without using tools) to fall or roll over
dø fu yu q. He pushed it.

DÈ:
dø N body, pair word for ko
thì ko thì dø/thì ko dø dø all over the body

DÈ:
dø Ns/C bodies, tree trunks
go dø human body
ts’hì bà dø shaft of foot-operated rice pounder
ma khwà dø bamboo which has fallen over by itself
sù dø thì dø a log of wood
á no dø kind of bean

DÈ:
dø C for finger widths
lè ní nì dø two finger widths

DÈ:
dø Ns epidemic, plague
na dø do q. A plague occurred.

DÈ: PY, MI.. dø pjá mì N unirrigated swidden fields
dø pjá mì swidden agriculture
dè mì je a na, If we do irrigated fields,
dø pjá mì já mà tf’hì there is no need to do swidden fields.

DÈ;
dø V bear fruit
jí sù dø q. It is bearing fruit.

DÈ;
dø V wear/put on, of cylindrical objects on body
ts’hì ní dø q. He’s wearing/putting on shoes.
na khò dø q. He’s wearing earrings.
lè jä dø q. He’s wearing a bag.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DI</th>
<th>dǐ</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>left over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰe  dǐ</td>
<td></td>
<td>fallen over and left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI.</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>grow big, of root vegetables, boils, acne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bì</td>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>tsì</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>tsʰ</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mù</td>
<td>tsʰ</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI.</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>able to fit into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃə</td>
<td>mà</td>
<td>di.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>mà</td>
<td>di.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>tá</td>
<td>mà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI.</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>nonflying insect, see also dì dǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bè</td>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI:</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>bald, bare, uncovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pǎ</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃiŋ</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>dì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>láj</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wú</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI:</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>VV</td>
<td>completely done, all done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰu</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzà</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>le</td>
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<td>jì</td>
<td>dì</td>
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<td>je</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>le</td>
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<td>á</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI:</td>
<td>Dì</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>insect used as child’s toy (baby talk), see dì dǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bè</td>
<td>di</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI:</td>
<td>Dì</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>flat, horizontal, also dè dè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO,</td>
<td>dō</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>enough! stop!, contraction of đa o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO, DO,</td>
<td>dō dō</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>pregnant with large protruding belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO..</td>
<td>ŋo</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>come out, appear, go out, wax (of moon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>ŋo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mj</td>
<td>bì</td>
<td>dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là</td>
<td>mə</td>
<td>thì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hê</td>
<td>mɨ</td>
<td>kʰo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jî</td>
<td>fù</td>
<td>dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ba</td>
<td>dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á kʰùu dɔ a</td>
<td>set out on a journey (‘go out the door’)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO. dɔ VV</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà dɔ lɛ o.</td>
<td>He has finished making it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà mà dɔ hà</td>
<td>He hasn’t finished making it yet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO. dɔ C</td>
<td>bolt of cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mɔ tʰì dɔ</td>
<td>a bolt of cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO. dɔ Vₜ</td>
<td>abnormal, cursed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lɔ dɔ</td>
<td>abnormal, cursed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO., dɔ Nₛ</td>
<td>the bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ jì</td>
<td>to the bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰà wú khà dɔ</td>
<td>top and bottom of a village (the whole village)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì dɔ dê</td>
<td>flat land at the bottom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì dɔ tì lɛ o.</td>
<td>It reached the bottom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì dɔ tɔ jì mà pɛ.</td>
<td>I can’t see the bottom.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO., dɔ V</td>
<td>drink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dʒì dɔ xwà dʒà</td>
<td>feast and drink (‘drink liquor eat meat’)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dʒì phùu dɔ a.</td>
<td>He is drinking liquor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a dʒà dɔ a.</td>
<td>He is drinking water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO., GO; dɔ gɔ V</td>
<td>stooped, bent over, also dà jì</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ gò dɔ gè dʒè a.</td>
<td>He walked along all bent over/bent in half.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ gù tʰà jg.</td>
<td>Don’t bend over.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO., G.; dɔ gɔ V</td>
<td>the small of the back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ gà na a.</td>
<td>The lower back aches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO: dɔ V</td>
<td>divine using cowrie shells, dice or lots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lɛ bɔ dɔ a.</td>
<td>He is divining.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO: dɔ N</td>
<td>news, tidings, information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mjɔ dɔ</td>
<td>reputation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì dɔ mà bɛ dzà.</td>
<td>I didn’t hear anything about it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO: dɔ Pᵥ</td>
<td>evidential of reported speech, usually dʒò</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì mà là bɛ a dɔ.</td>
<td>I hear he says he isn’t coming.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì mà là dɔ.</td>
<td>He says he isn’t coming.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO: dɔ V</td>
<td>topple (sideways, of people/large things), see bɔ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ lɛ o.</td>
<td>He has fallen over.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO: dɔ V</td>
<td>rotten (polite form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dɔ lɛ o.</td>
<td>It’s rotten (said to old person)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì dɔ dɔ</td>
<td>a rotten one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DO: dò V pair word for nâ stop/rest
mà nâ mà dò. He didn’t stop or rest.
DO: dò V bed-ridden, prostrate
nâ dò da å. He is prostrate with sickness.
DO: dò Ns walnut
dò dzì walnut tree
wo dò walnut
DO: M: D., dò mà da VV not be the proper thing
bê dò mà da. That is not the thing to say.
dźe dò mà da. This is not the time to go, is not the place to go.
je dò mà da. That is not the thing to do.
DO: dò V scorch, smoulder, burn without flames
â tô dò å. Fire scorched it.
DO: dò N poison, also tô ng ðhê
dò ðhô/dò ðhê roots and rhizomes from which poison is made
dò kê å put on arrow poison
dò pê poisonous snake
dò ðû poisonous mushroom
ðwá dò dzê tree for fish poison
ðû dò snake poison
jì dò/sâ tô dò alternate names for a poison which reacts in the
time to measure three lengths of grass stalk.
DU. dû Ns fourth-born daughter, usually âsì më
ádû fourth-born daughter
DU. DU. dû dû V short time
dû dû zà short time
DU, DU. dû dû Ns baboon
mjà dû dû baboon
DU. ðu N quill
á pu ðu porcupine quill
DU. ðu Pf evidential of inferential evidence
DU. ðu VV good to, should
DU. du V go visiting
du do å go out visiting
Southern Lisu Dictionary

DU.,

du  Ns  instrumental nominalizer, thing for  
the je du ṇo.  It’s a thing to do this with/This should be done.  
ṭhò yù bo du  thing to write with  
dza tfá du  thing to cook with  
tsì du  messenger, angel  
tsʰì du  foot-operated rice pounder

DU.,

du  Ns  child of same-sex sibling, compare sá  
zà du  son of same-sex sibling  
mù du  daughter of same-sex sibling, also ń mì du  
á mì du  daughter of same-sex sibling, also mù du

DU., Tl.

du tú  N  a skirt, sarong, Thai phasin  
du tú thì kʰô  one sarong

DU., Lª;

du là  N  wings

DU:

dù  N  hollow in the ground, on a tree trunk, etc.  
V  be hollow, cavernous  
sū dô dù  hollow log  
jí kʰù dû q.  It has a hole in it  
à kʰú dû q.  It is very hollow. (i.e. large cavity, thin walls)

DU:

dù  V  blunt, stumpy, opp. thāe  
dù dù  blunt, stumpy  
tʃä tʃö the ma dù dù là ká q.  This arrow is blunt.  
jí là jì thì ma dù dù là ká q.  One of her fingers has been cut  
off leaving a stump.

mù dù  short stumpy tail  
nó dù  wedge, also nó dzù  
á mì dù mə  Shorty, a girl’s name

DU:

dù  Ns  serving bowl, also pà phïu  
pà dù  large serving bowl, also pà dû/pà phïu  
pó dù  large serving bowl, also pà dû/pà phïu  
pǚ dù  small serving bowl

DU:

dù  Ns  source, place where something is found  
C  ravines, valleys, rice pounders  
pʰu dû  silver mine  
tʃʰã dû  navel  
tʃʰì dû  buttocks (source of feces)  
tʃʰî dû  salt lick (where animals lick salt)  
dza dû  place with an abundance of rice  
tsʰì dû  foot-operated rice pounder
one foot-operated rice pounder
hot spring
one ravine, one stream
spring
gold mine
well-watered place
stream (in a ravine), large deep pool

dù \( N_s \) tomato
hì dù tomato, also g dù

dù là \( N \) type of partridge, reddish, multicoloured head

dy \( V \) move around in a location, fidget, tremble
mà dy da a. It was inert.
mà dy tjä. Keep quiet/Be still.
mỳ dy da a. The ground is trembling.

dy \( V \) shake, rattle
dy dy zà nontalkative person
dy dy shaky, wobbly
dy dy lè kà a. It is shaky.
t he dy a. It is rattling.
gu dy ly brown fish-owl
mà dy tjä a. motionless, still
mỳ dy tjä. Be still.
mỳ dy a. There is an earthquake.
wù dy head

dy \( V \) be included in, belong to a group, owe allegiance to
bè di a di be ñä, á t he thì khù ñä, là m g mà dy. Tigers are not included in the term bè di á di
Wusä lè dy a. become a Christian
á thì tsäj ñä, lajtsä xwà t hu lè dy a. This village comes under the jurisdiction of the Doi Chang headman.

dy \( V \) enter
bu dy west (‘sun enter’), also mû tshä go khù
kâ thè dy la a. The dry season is approaching.
mỳ dy a live with wife’s parents (of son-in-law)
sâ khò dy la o. His third year is coming up.
jí ñä p l a thìà dy la mà pút. He’s too scared to come close.
á mé dy la. Come inside quickly.
\[\text{dỳ} \quad V \quad \text{dig in the ground, bury, see tỳ}\]
\[\text{mì tf̤ã dỳ je æ} \quad \text{He is digging.}\]
\[\text{dỳ} \quad V \quad \text{crawl}\]
\[\text{gà læ dỳ æ} \quad \text{He is crawling.}\]
\[\text{gà læ mà dỳ} \quad \text{He isn’t crawling.}\]
\[\text{dỳ} \quad N \quad \text{rhinoceros, usually sq tf̤hã}\]
\[\text{dỳ dzà} \quad V \quad \text{think, written dỳ dzà}\]
\[\text{dỳ dzà muu æ} \quad \text{I realise/I comprehend.}\]
\[\text{dỳ dzà mjà æ} \quad \text{I am confused.}\]
\[\text{dỳ dzà nî æ} \quad \text{I am considering.}\]
\[\text{dỳ dzà xwà tsʰi la æ} \quad \text{He came to his senses/He suddenly noticed.}\]
\[\text{dỳ} \quad N \quad \text{scale/husk of corn}\]
\[\text{khùu sq dỳ} \quad \text{husk of corn}\]
\[\text{ma dỳ} \quad \text{bamboo ‘scales’, i.e. sheath}\]
\[\text{ηwà dỳ} \quad \text{fish scales}\]
\[\text{jídỳ} \quad \text{scales}\]
\[\text{dù} \quad N_s \quad \text{second-born son, usually âlê}\]
\[\text{ádùu} \quad \text{second-born son}\]
\[\text{dùu dùu} \quad \text{intimate address for second-born son}\]
\[\text{dùu} \quad V \quad \text{cut off (into two parts across grain with knife/axe)}\]
\[\text{dùu fu ŋwu.} \quad \text{Cut it off.}\]
\[\text{dùu} \quad V \quad \text{decide a case}\]
\[\text{sì dùu æ} \quad \text{Decide a law case.}\]
\[\text{dùu} \quad V \quad \text{beat, hit (with hand or stick), thresh, throw}\]
\[\text{bjõ dùu} \quad \text{tops or nuts in games, perform ritual}\]
\[\text{pùu dùu phã} \quad \text{take a photograph}\]
\[\text{dùu be} \quad \text{silversmith}\]
\[\text{dùu là xo æ} \quad \text{hammer head, hammer}\]
\[\text{tò lo dùu æ} \quad \text{They are fighting.}\]
\[\text{tf̤hwà tá dùu} \quad \text{They are playing tops.}\]
\[\text{tf̤hwà thá dùu mà tf̤hì.} \quad \text{It isn’t necessary to perform steaming}\]
\[\text{ceremonies.}\]
\[\text{dzà dùu æ} \quad \text{thresh rice}\]
\[\text{lá xo dùu æ} \quad \text{They are ‘shooting’ beans}\]
\[\text{xo dùu phã} \quad \text{blacksmith}\]
\[\text{jí là thà dùu.} \quad \text{Don’t beat him.}\]
Cel Cel V in noisy crowds, swarms
lā tsho dü dü lē gwā tshē a. crowds of noisy people dancing there
ā wè dü dü lē noisy crowds of pigs

Dā; Dā; dü dü V say, speak, used of specialized speech forms
tʃū jǐ dü yù a. He gave him advice.
wà fɔ nɔ dü kú a. He is good at cracking jokes
jì nɔ dü a. He talks in his sleep.

Dā; dü dü V in noisy crowds, swarms
lā tsho dü dü lē gwā tshē a. crowds of noisy people dancing there
ā wè dü dü lē noisy crowds of pigs

Dā; dü dü V have sharp pain
dʒù bja dü a. He has a stitch.
tʃhū dü a. He is delirious.

Dā; Dā; dü dü Vₗ pale, of black
næ dü dü not very black
tá V test for sharpness with the finger

tʃʰ tʃʰ tʃá ní a. He feels the crossbow arrow to see if it is sharp.
á thà tʃá ní a. He is feeling if the knife is sharp.

tá V deposit, leave to be redeemed, pawn
tá tí yìu a. He leaves it here for safe-keeping.

tá P̥ completive marker, indicates that object was left so it stays

tʃʰ fʊ tá. Let it go.
tʃʰ ǩ tá. Tie it up.
tʃʰ ǩ tá o. I have tied it up.

né tá.
jí hi thì ma jã tá a. He built a house.

tá C for hand-breadths
lá kwá ní tá two hand-breadths

tá N̥ first-born son (C), usually ábê, also áp̥u
átá p̥á first-born son, usually ábê

tá tá V incapable of tasting (C), also táŋ táŋ
ná hù tá tá lè He doesn’t taste anything/He has lost taste for it.

tá gà V limping slowly with a stick.
tá gà tá gà lâ a. He came limping.

tá tʃʰúw V rice straw (C)

tá mĩ tá pàj A openly, so that all can see or hear, publicly
tá mī tá pàj b̥e a. He says it quite openly.
tá mĩ tá pàj mà yù yù o. He showed it openly.

tá lj̱w N spirit guard (T) woven crossed bamboo by door

tá we V type of spirit, causes chronic ailments
tá we f̥g a. make promise and symbolic payment to spirits
(by burning chicken’s tail feather with a joss-stick and then letting it go.)

tá j̱i V judge, decide a case (T), also b̥e tʃʰu
xwá th̥u p̥á tá j̱i w̥g a. The headman must judge.

tá j̱e V slow to act, delay (C), also táj
jí n̥ tá je kú a. He never acts in a hurry.

tá V/VV join with, cooperate, do together
tá tʰò pair word, couplet word, also jí tá tʰò
tá gà hunt together
dža tá džâ lâ. Come and eat with us.
jí lâ tá tʃá a. He lives with him/is cooperating with him.
**Southern Lisu Dictionary**

T, ṭa V count, using fingers
lê ni ṭa wy a count on fingers

T, BY; ṭa bjû N ancestor shelf, also ṭê bjû
ṭa bjû thî kʰwà one ancestor shelf

T, LO; ṭa thô V pair word in a couplet, also ṭa thô/kʰû

T, KO, GU ṭa kô gu N exercises, reasons (C); something which diverts activity and so prevents something else from being done, a hold-up or an interruption, also ṭû kô du

T, LU; ṭà lû N merit, from semi-ceremonial provision of water for thirsty travellers
ṭà lû xwa a. He is providing a drinking place for travellers (he is seeking merit)

T.. ṭà V vertical, erect, upward, heaped in a pile
ṭà ṭà jî vertical, upward, erect
ṭà ṭà kô a standing upright, erect
ṭà ṭà tô mà. Stand it upright.
ṭà ṭà kô mà. Put it all in a pile.
ṭà ṭà dzô mà. Make a heaped measureful.
ṭà ṭà mî steeply sloping field
ṭjîn ṭà ṭà clustered and poking up into the air
ma kʰô ṭà cup for holding joss sticks upright
sû mú dû ṭjîn ṭà ṭà kô a. The stump has a lot of branches at the top growing upright, sticking up into the air.
wà ṭjë ṭà ṭà pointy uneven mountains
wà lô ṭjîn ṭà ṭà dô a. There are a lot of peaks all clustered together, sticking up into the air.
ṭà yà ṭà karst (pointed vertical rock formation)

T.. ṭà V cackle, of hens
a já mà ṭà a. The hen’s cackling.

T.. ṭà Ns seventh-born daughter, usually âtsʰî mà/mî
âtà seventh-born daughter, usually âtsʰî mà

T.. dE, ṭà pʰê V limping, hobbling along with a stick
ṭà pʰê ṭà pʰê la a. He came limping along.

T.. Tà, ṭà tô V hopping, see also ṭà gà
ṭà tô ṭà tô dëe a. He went hopping and skipping.

T.. G: ṭà gà V hopping, see also ṭà tô
ṭà gà ṭà gà tô dëe a. He hopped along

T.. KUI. ṭà kûj V hiccup
ṭà kûj tfâ a. He is hiccuping.
| T.. LU. | tjú | N | type of shrub which bears big white flowers |
| T.. L.. | tjq | N | woodpecker |
| T.. L.. L.. | tjq tjq | V | with the end slightly bent over, bent over to form obtuse angle, bent backwards |
| T.. Y: | tjá | N | unshaded spot where sun shines most of the time |
|          | tjá mi |  | a field in sunshine most of the day |
| T. | tj | V | shield, also tj |
|       | tj du |  | a shield, also tjg ni |
|       | tj dz |  | shield, protect, help |
| T. | tji | V | accuse, charge, be a barrier |
|       | xwá thu phá wa tʃ́ he tja g |  | I’m going to charge him in front of the headman. |
|       | jí tji gu mà d3o. |  | There is nothing to stop it. |
| T. | tji lè jie mjø tja yju qø. |  | They gave him this nickname. |
| T: TO. dY: Cn. | tji tj phj tʃ́ h | N | mouse deer, also tsʰ́ tʰ tʃ́ h |
| T: KWE: | tj kwè | V | rolling on the back (of horses), also tj kò |
|          | á mo phá tji kwè tʃ̩ á q |  | The stallion is rolling on its back. |
| T: NU: | tj nù | N | police (Thai) |
| T: HO: | tj xo | V | with, together (C) (precedes verb) |
|          | á zò tj xo d3e qø na q |  | Shall we go together? |
| T; PO: | tj po | N | woven bamboo mat, usually tsà pò |
| T; KW: | tj kwà | V | backward |
|          | tji kwà f́ |  | backwards |
| TAI. | táj | C | generations (C), also pq |
|      | thí tsʰ́ thí táj |  | forever, to all generations |
|      | sq táj |  | three generations |
|      | xo táj |  | descendants |
| TAI. | táj | V | be patient at delays |
|      | jí jí táj yju wa q |  | You must be patient with me today. |
| TAI. | táj | V | humour |
|      | á tí táj lè xo q |  | Humour each other. |
| TAI; | táj | V | bewitch, send disease by making a wasp out of sticks; disease associated with aching joints and swellings |
|      | táj lí q |  | return black magic to the sender by throwing eggs on spinning knife after spell is cast |
| TAO. | táw/tó | C | for specific places |
南方 Lisu 词典

Which specific place?

TAO. taw/tó V give up a habit, cut out, also twañ
já phí taw tjá a. He is giving up opium.

TAO. taw/tó V decide a case, settle a dispute, judge
xwà thu phà njà, As for the headman,
jí sí taw su no. he is the one to settle disputes.
ñwa njà sítaw je yu mà da. I can’t settle this case for you.

TAO. tháw tsì N an opening in a fish trap (C) with protruding
spokes allowing entry but no exit

TAO. taw/tó V pair word for lò cast metal
lò zi taw zì molten metal

TA. tæ P_N goal/dative, pronounced lâ
tí tæ giu. Give it to him.
jí tæ dže. Go to him.

TA. tæ V have outstanding debts which cannot be
paid (usually dead people)
yu là tæ su a person who died with outstanding business debts

TA. tæ N_s direction
tæ tfhò direction, also tæ mó
go tæ tfhò in that direction
dže a tæ tfhò the direction one is going
dže a tæ tfhò mo a. Going, we saw it.
làe ja tæ tfhò in the right hand direction
làe yû tæ tfhò in the left hand direction
a lì tæ tfhò. In which direction?
tæ mó direction, usually tæ ji/tæ tfhò
tæ ji side, direction (archaic)
làe yû tæ ji to the left
wú tí tæ ji in the downhill direction
a lì tæ ji. In which direction?
mû tæ ji the high side

TA. tæ V carry in two arms, see also thàe
a mé tæ je. Carry it away!
mæ tæ je a. He is carrying it away on his back.

TA. tæ N uphill slope
tæ bi bà xo a. It slopes uphill.
tæ dæ mà khú. I can’t climb uphill.
tæ mà dáe. The slope is not steep.

nû sì steeply sloping forehead
ancestor shelf, usually tē bjū
over backwards, also tē læ kʰwā
He fell over backwards.
He fell right over backwards.
upper arm, biceps, also læ wy
measure, compare, carry in two hands
for measurements of length
example
for example, suppose that
one measure’s length
two measure’s length
You measure it - which is bigger?
clumsy, pair word for kō
He speaks with difficulty/He speaks haltingly.
indigo, dark blue vegetable dye
leaves of indigo
lumps of indigo dye
Lisu chicken call, usually kō kō kō
watermelon (Shan)
additional, another, see also tí/ʦǎj/nó bē
Add on another.
Please do it again.
tack onto (sewing), also tō
It is only tacked on, not sewn properly.
remain, stay behind (animate), also tí
straight, clever, also tō
clever
clever person
packed tight, firm-muscled
It’s packed tight.
It was solidly made.
I am certain.
wholehearted
Whatever he does, he does wholeheartedly.
plate (C)
| TE.. | t̥e  | V   | make spirit offering, also ṭi |
|      | n̂e t̥e | make spirit offering |
|      | n̂e t̥e ṣi t̥e | make spirit offering |
|      | n̂e t̥e n̂e w̜y | make spirit offering |
| TE.. | t̥e  | N   | underneath, also ṭi |
|      | t̥e ṭ i̜ i̜ | underneath |
|      | t̥e ṭṣa t̥e h̝o | all mixed up together, jumbled |
| TE.. | t̥e  | V́p | equal, usually ṭi/ṭo |
| TE.. F; TE.. HO: | t̥e ṭṣa t̥e x̜o | V all mixed up together, also ṭi ṭṣa t̥i x̜o |
| TE.. Fl; | t̥e ṭṣi | N   | nail (C) (metal, for hammering) |
|      | t̥e ṭṣi ṭh̝i ṭb̝u | one nail |
| TE:  | t̥e  | V   | put up a prize or stake in a gamble |
|      | á j̣ i̜ t̥e ṭa á | What is the prize?/What are the stakes? |
| TE:  | t̥e  | V   | short-legged |
|      | là ṭsh̝o t̥e t̥e | shorty |
|      | á j̣a ṭsh̝i t̥e | a chicken with short legs |
| Ṭ̣. | ṭo  | V̇s | crippled, paralysed, lame |
|      | d̄ō ṭo | poisoned arrow |
|      | ṭsh̝i ṭo | crippled leg |
| Ṭ̣, | ṭo  | C   | for layers, also ṭf̣b̝u |
|      | k̄o d̄ō n̄i ṭo | pregnant (two layers of body) |
|      | n̄i m̄a n̄i ṭo d̄3̜0 q. | be of two minds |
|      | n̄i m̄a n̄i ṭo s̄a n̄ū d̄q. | He can never make up his mind. |
|      | (his mind has two or three layers) |
|      | s̄i̇u k̄hw̜á tḥe m̄a s̄a ṭo d̄3̜0 q. | This plank has three layers. |
|      | j̣i̇ ṭo ẉa d̄3̜e o. | It has gone to the seventh heaven (said of soul-stuff that wanders away). |
| Ṭ̣, | ṭo  | V   | line clothing |
|      | n̄i ṭo b̄ō ṭsh̝i ṭo ṭf̣a q. | She is lining a jacket. |
|      | ṭo du | lining (for clothing) |
| Ṭ̣, | ṭo  | V̇V̇V | straight, honest, clever, also ṭe |
|      | ṭo ṭo ḷ̣̅e | straight |
|      | ṭsh̝o x̄a ṭsh̝o ṭo | good and honest people |
|      | má ṭo | teach straight |
|      | n̄i ṭo | honest |
|      | j̣i̇ ṭf̣a ṭf̣o m̄a ṭo. | His arrow isn’t straight. |
|      | j̣i n̄i m̄a n̄a ṭo q. n̄o. | He is honest. (heart is straight) |
**Të, Vp**

** tô**
look (not used alone, rarely negated)

** tô bè xo**
opposite and facing each other

** tô m̀ pe.**
Couldn’t see through it the whole way.

** tô m̀ mo.**
I looked but didn’t see; contrast **nî m̀ mo.**
(I cannot see).

** tô m̀ d̀ la.**
I couldn’t make out what it was.

** tô ǹi**
look

** â tî d̀ë tô ǹi.**
Go and look.

**Të.**

** tô**
draw in arms and legs

**ts̀h̀i p̀ë̀ á tî tô yùù.** Please draw in your legs.

**Të.**

** tô**
equal, also **tì/të**

** tô th̀ù/tô thù**
equally thick

** tô m̀ò/tô mò**
equally high

** tô mj̀ù/tô mjù**
equally many

** tô j̀ ò/tô j̀ ò**
equally wide

** tô j̀ où/tô j̀ où**
equally long

** tô ẁù/tô wù**
equally big

** tô yùù/tô yùù**
equally far

**Të, VI.**

** tô hì**
in the middle

** tô hì à**
in the middle

** tô hì nàèëë**
inside in the middle

**Tí.**

** tî**
only, lone, may imply anti-social attitude

** tô thà pëë**
don’t be a loner

** tshò tî**
solitary person

** mù tî**
only daughter

** nà m̀ à tî**
a lone female bird

** là tshò pà tî**
a loner

** hànà m̀ à tî**
a rogue elephant

** zà tî**
only son

** wà tî**
king, also **wà tsì**

** jì zà tî**
his lone son

** â wè tî**
wild boar

**Tí.**

** tî**
Num one (in ‘eleven’)

** tsh̀ì tî**
eleven

**Tí.**

** tî**
spit out

** mù hù tî fù yù à**
spit out saliva

**Tí.**

** tî**
pound in mortar, beat (with tool or stick)

** tô j̀ ò yùù.**
Kill it with a big stick.

** tsh̀ì dù tî à**
pound rice in a foot rice pounder
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tl.</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí</td>
<td>N_s/V_s base, downward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>mó jí tí</td>
<td>upper millstone (which pushes downward)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ló tí</td>
<td>roll downward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>wú́ tí jì</td>
<td>downward/upside down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>jì́ jí jí káj</td>
<td>the base and the lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí</td>
<td>P_v verb-phrase aspect marker, meaning “left”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tá tí yìu o</td>
<td>He left it behind for safe keeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>thà k y tí.</td>
<td>Leave it here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>thè bǽ tí yìu o</td>
<td>He left word that ..../He left these instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí</td>
<td>N another, also tɛ/tsāj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí thì xwā́</td>
<td>once more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí thì zo</td>
<td>one more person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí múù</td>
<td>N a burying place, grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tí múù thì ma</td>
<td>a grave - word used by old people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>L: tì lò pù</td>
<td>N yam bean (Pachyrhizus erosus Urbar) a juicy, sweet root vegetable, eaten raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>L: tì lò tsù</td>
<td>N hog badger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>L: tì lì</td>
<td>N supporting cane rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>thì̄̄ tì lì</td>
<td>round a crossbow bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>L: tì lì</td>
<td>V wrinkled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tin tí lì</td>
<td>wrinkled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì zà́ pa zà́</td>
<td>N pole-vault game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì zà́ pa zà́ je o.</td>
<td>He can along pole-vaulting with alternate ends of the pole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>V immerse in water, dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì mà dzà.</td>
<td>Soaked it but it isn’t dyed fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>V distill liquor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>dʒì tì</td>
<td>distill liquor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>V stay, remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>thà tì g ɳo.</td>
<td>I will stay here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>V pair word for thù start a new family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>hì thù kwà́ tì g.</td>
<td>start a new family (formal, archaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>xwā́ thò tì</td>
<td>N chopping block for meat or vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>thò tì</td>
<td>meat chopping block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>tì</td>
<td>V make platforms, furnaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>dʒò mà tì tʃá ɡ.</td>
<td>He is making a platform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

là tsì́ tí ɡ. pound chili peppers
tsó thì ma tì tjã a. He is making a clay furnace

**TI.**

| tì | V  | pair word for mò  ‘old’ |
| tshò mò tshò tì | elders, those worthy of respect |

| tì | V  | sacrifice to spirits, usually te |
| nè tì a | sacrifice to spirits |

| tì | V  | sink, reach the bottom |
| jì do tì le o. | It has sunk to the bottom. |
| jì do tì jù je a. | It is sinking to the bottom. |

**TI. TI..**

| tì tì | V  | overcast |
| mỳ tì tì a. | The weather is overcast. |

**TI.. F; TI.. HO: tì tsà tì xo V**

| all mixed up together, also te tsà te xo |

**TI.**

| tì | Vp  | equal, also tø/tg |
| tì bjøù | neck and neck, flush with, side by side |
| tì thù/tj thù | equally thick |
| tì kòù | level with |
| tì móù/tì mò | equally high |
| tì mjóù/tì mjò | equally many |
| tì jì à/tì jì | equally wide |
| tì jì nèe wã | in the centre |
| tì jì à/tì jì | equally long |
| tì jì tì mù | nearly same length |
| tì wùù/tì wù | equally big |
| tì yùù/tì yû | equally far |

**TI;**

| tì | Ns  | fifth-born son, usually àwù phà |
| àtjì | fifth-born son, usually àwù phà |

**TO.**

| tô | V  | light, set fire to; see tsì/dô |
| à tô à mé tô. | Light the fire/lamp. |

**TO.**

| tô | C/Np  | groups, horseloads, places (C), also taw |
| tô tsì | packload (not in pack-basket) |
| tô tsì xüu mà kú. | He doesn’t know how to tie loads on to the pack frames. |

| jì tsì phæ tsà lùu lìu dʒe a mà. | It has a lot of legs crowded together, but its legs are in four groups. |
| li tô dʒo a. | The horse packed one load. |
| a tô wã | whereabouts? |
| a li thì tô wã | whereabouts? |
TO. tö V poison, see dò
tò nág tsʰì poison (internal)
ŋwá tö dzà ą. He is poisoning fish to eat.

TO. tö Pₐ instrumental, source, usually tʃó, also le
á jˈtö jˈà. What did you make it with?
á thà tö jˈà. I made it with a knife.

TO. tö V decorate, put on decorations
jí mjá tʃó tö mà bi. The decorations he has put on are not beautiful.

TO. TO. tö tö V bulging, upside down
há mə nə gù tö tö lè kũ ą. An elephant’s forehead is lumpy.
tö jˈi upside down
tö tö guu ą have dysentery; have diarrhoea to the point that
the bowels are empty and nothing is excreted

TO. Kə. tö kæ N tokay lizard

TO, tö V oppose
jí lè thà tö. Don’t oppose him.

TO, tö V dip into sauce, with fingers or chopsticks
wò pʰjà tö dzà ą. dip vegetables into pepper/sauce and eat them

TO, tö V lean upright against, stand upright with
the base on the surface, prop up;
compare kʰwá/tuw

ta tâ tö mà. Stand it upright.
tö dzà support (Christians use also for financial support.)
gwa tö tá ą. It is leaning against (something) in an upright
position/It is standing upright on top of the
ground over there.

jí ṁa dzà ṃò tö guu ą. He was using a walking stick/crutch.

TO, CY: M. tö tʃʰà mə ą N dragonfly, also à tʃʰà xə/á tʃʰà xə mə
tö tʃʰà N metal dibbling stick (C)
tö tʃʰà thì tʃʰì one metal dibbling stick

TO, Lo.. tö lo V a spinning-top
tö lo dù ą. play top-spinning, throw top with whip
tö lo tsì ą. top spins

TO.. tö V square off the end
tʃá tʃó kʰwá tò ą. He is squaring of the end of the bamboo segment
he is using to make arrows.
de de le mà tò. He didn’t square off the end properly.

TO.. tö V give to drink, see do
Southern Lisu Dictionary

TO: to  N neededly
     a to  A, neededly
     a to to  N, neededly

TO: CYAO; M. to tʃʰæw ma  N white cicada, also to tʃʰæw
     ma/to tʃʰæw ma/to dʒæ ma/tu tu wæ

TO: TAI. to táj  N girth strap (C), also tu táj
     á mò to táj  horse’s girth strap

TO: KO, dY: to kò pʰjà  V a fan-shaped pandanus-like leaf used for
temporary roofing - the leaves are laid like tiles

TO: LO.. to lo  V dangling, hanging down
     to lo lo  V, dangling
     ná to lo  V, hanging, dangling ears

TO: tò  C for multiples, amounts of interest, also tòj
     tʃʰì pʰjà nì tò ña a ña, thì tò ña ñwà pʰjà. If two equals ten sheets,
     then one equals five sheets.

TO: CE, tò tʃʰò  N a type of bird not known in Thailand;
     pair word for á nã crow

TO: FE. tò tsò  V excuse me (C)

TO: LI. tò lì  V piles, hemorrhoids (T), also tʃʰì wu tsì ña

TO: LO: tò lò  V clever, also tò lò
     mà dzì mà tò lò. Neither foolish nor clever

TO: SO: tò sò  N a type of rice; Pa-O (group in Burma)
     tò sò dzà  this kind of rice

TO: HO, tò xo  V a common bluish lizard which has long legs
     fairly large, very common ground feeder

TO: tò  V understand
     na nà mà tò là xo. They didn’t understand each other.

TO: LY; tò ljù  V take refuge in the shade, also tò ljùw
     mù tʃʰà tò ljù tʃʰà ñ. They are in the shade taking shelter from the sun.

TO: tò  P future (with some doubt), usually nã

TO: tò  C for blooms
     sǔ we thì tò  one flower

TO: tò  V sound of arrow hitting home
     tò be jà le o. He ‘hit the nail on the head’.
     tò kỳ le o. The arrow thudded home.

TU. tû  Np vagina (vulgar)
     tû bì  vaginal (vulgar)
tú kʰu  vaginal orifice (vulgar)
tú mỳ  female pubic hair

TU,  tü  V  mean
tü tsi le a.  He is too mean.
tü tʃɔ jǐ dʒʊ a.  He keeps his mean thoughts to himself.

TU..  tü  V/Ns  get up, start, begin, also wú tü
jā wù tü a.  They started to make it/They put their hands to making it.
jí tü tü a.  They made a start.
jí tü tü su  the originator
á mé tü  get up

TU..  tü  C  thousand
tʰi tü  one thousand
à tü  sixth generation grandparent

TU..  tü  Ns  brown ground wasp
bjá tü  brown ground wasp
bjá tü be  Large Bee clan, large Lisu subclan in Thailand

TU..  tü  NS  make up according to a formula or recipe, adding right amounts
xù, tü wæ N  a white cicada, from its noise; see also tʃʰæ w
wà/tʃʰæ w må/tʃʰæ må

TU:  tü  N  playing cards, game of chance;
V  stake on the outcome, risk
tü tʃʰæ construed as noun.
I am gambling.
tü tʰà tʃʰæ.  Don’t gamble.
jí à tü làe xo hí pǐ, Since they are willing to bet on the outcome,
xwà tʰu pʰà tā tʃʰà g they can put the matter before the headman.

TU: TU:  tü tüt  V  disgruntled, sulk, pout
tü tʃʰà tʃʰà  sulkingly, with bad grace
tü tʃʰà tʃʰà tʃʰà thà je. Don’t do it with such bad grace.
tü tū là  nǐ tā tʃːa g. He is sulking.

TUI.  tūj  V  make up according to a formula or recipe, adding right amounts
xù zò tǐ a nà, tūj wà a.  When you make gunpowder, you must keep to the recipe.
zi lò tūj ky.  Put in the right amount of hot water.

TUI.  tūj  C  weights, multiples, interest, also tò
Southern Lisu Dictionary

You must pay double its weight.

He will want two for every one (e.g. silversmith charges two rupees for a thing made from one)

**Tui.**

túj V vouch for, guarantee

ŋwa túj da ṣ. I can vouch for it.

**Tn.**

ty V be buried

mì tfₗa kₜu a ṭy o. It is buried in the ground.

**Tn.**

ty C for fistfuls

thì ty one fistful

lè tfₒ ty ṣ. enfold in the fist

**Tn.**

ty V shrink, of cloth; crumpled.

ty le ṣ. It is crumpled up, it is shrunk.

ty ly ly crumpled, badly creased, pouting

jì ṇa ty ly ly jǐ ḋa ṣ.He was sulking with pouting lips.

**Tn, Cy,**

ty tfₗa C half cubit, measured from elbow to end of fist

**Tn.**

ty Nₘ/V socks, wear socks

tshₗ ty ty wear socks

**Tl.**

tū V sting

bjā ma tū yu o. A bee stung him.

**Tl.**

tū V burn, burning hot

tū tū lè extremely hot

á tō tū ṣ. He was burned by a spark/He got a burn.

**Tl.**

tū V wear a skirt

du tū tū ṣ. wearing a phasin (Thai-style woman’s skirt)

**Tl.**

tū Nₘ place where people do something

do tū place where things come out

tʃₗa tū address, place where people live
dʒe tū destination
dʒo dʒa tū restaurant

lì kₜo tū ferry crossing

**Tl.**

tū Nₘ webbed foot, insect web

tshₗ tū webbed foot

čé tshₗ tū duck’s web

**Tl.**

tu V stretch out taut

tu tu tū lè ká ṣ. It is stretched taut.

gwa tu tū ṣ. It is stretched up over there.

á mé tu tā. Stretch it out taut
tú V stand upright, embedded in something
tú tú le upright, vertical, precipitous
gwa tú tā. Stand it up over there, sticking in the ground.

kʰuː sa mà tú. He isn’t planting corn.
mỳ tú mi tú creation, also mỳ tʃè mi tʃè

tu Ns/C group of animals, also bu/dzu

ty V/C run, jump
vy very quickly
ty bɔ̀ lo dark stinging ant (‘jumping ant’)
ty dɔ̀ la come out very quickly
ty kú a jì all things that can run, hop or jump - generic term for humans and animals
ty mà kú. He can’t run/He can’t jump.
kỳ ty flea
á nà kỳ ty dog flea
hǣ kỳ ty rat flea
sa ty bɔ̀ lo long red stinging ant (‘three jump ant’)

ty C mile/kilometre
thì ty one mile/one kilometre

ty Ns stool/bench/chair
pù ty stool, small low bench
pù ty kwá chair

ty C joss stick, second
thì ty one second/one joss stick

tjã V be at (of people and animals), stay, live
vy continuous action, usually pronounced tjã/tʃã (spelling pronunciation established in 1915)

tjó V hang (C)
gwa tjó tā. It is hanging up there.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

Southern Lisu Dictionary

鼓励，慰藉，抑制，把手放在

鼓励

large loosely woven basket or fence, also 俸 簸
t 簸
t 簸

large loosely woven basket or fence, also 俸 簸

He laid his hand on his son’s upper arm.

scald

Hot water scalded him.

He was scalded with hot fat.

charcoal, ember (C), also 釆 煤

make charcoal

ember

热水把人烫伤了。

他用热油烫伤了自己。

炭，火（C），也 釆 資

炭

even though the wind is blowing,

the sheet of plastic is shielding me.

unkempt, dirty and untidy, tattered

unkept and untidy, also 釣 篩

flabby belly fat, hanging down and wobbling

dangling and wobbling skin on a pig’s belly.

hanging in wobbling folds

His shirt is hanging over his belt.

here, since

He is here.

this side of the river

everything on this side (on the same level), up to now

on this side of his house

Since I came to live on the plain.

there by you, there aforementioned

all pigs (pigs this side)

A

don’t

Don’t go.

Don’t eat it.

Don’t do it.

good, be on good terms with, get a good yield,

be a good buy

Those two are good friends.

It was fruitful.

It wasn’t fruitful. (planted a lot but yielded a little)
á mò thè ma ngà hu thà q.  This horse was a good buy.
á mò thè ma ngà hu mà thà. This horse was not a good buy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thà</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>animal haunts, stamping grounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ñà thà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>buffalo haunts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wè thà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>boar haunts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lá pá thà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>a bog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thà</th>
<th>N_sp</th>
<th>knife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà pά</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>big machete, also thà pά / thà pά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà pά pά</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>big machete, also thà pά / thà pά</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà pjá gu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>scabbard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà kā ku</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>side of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà dʒō</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>side of blade of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà tjō</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>short straight pointed knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà nu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>back of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà lè wy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>handle of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà lè</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>small knife, also thà lè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà sì nè</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>blade of knife, also thà lè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà wy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>handle of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà wú dğ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>tip of knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thà wú pʰī</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>short pointed knife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thà</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>for places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go thà wa</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>in that area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| thà pʰá   | N       | muzzle loader, also thàw pάw   |
| thà pʰá po | N       | muzzle loading gun             |

| thà pʰó   | N       | muzzle-loader, also thò pʰó     |
| thà pʰó po | N       | muzzle-loader rifle, also thò pʰó po |

| thà thà sùu | N       | pineapple                      |

| thà thà fu  | N       | chicken (baby talk)            |
| thà thà fu  | N       | chicken egg (baby talk)        |

| thà mò     | N       | otter (C), also thà mò / zì hñè |

| thà là     | V       | flabby and wrinkled            |
| thà là     | V       | flabby and wrinkled            |
| thà là     | V       | flabby and wrinkled            |

| thà hòa   | V       | go heavily and carelessly      |
| thà hòa dʒe a njà | V       | If you walk heavily and carelessly, you’ll fall down. |

<p>| thà xò     | A       | do action together (C) (precedes verb) |</p>
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<td>thàe V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ñ</td>
<td>thàe PN/NF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **living room, main room, also thà wo/thà wa**
- **water tank (English + T)**
- **paralytic (C)**
- **Thailand, Thai (T)**
- **blow along (especially of floating objects)**
- **quarrel, shout at in anger**
- **have extra responsibilities, also thò**
- **sound of a taut-stringed crossbow**
- **The crossbow was shot with a sharp crack.**
- **The knife isn’t sharp.**
- **She is pregnant (vulgar); see also jí zu dʒɔ g, na phjɔ nɔ g.**
- **lift/carry with one arm, contrast tæ**
- **Please help me lift it.**
- **shallow, cheap of price**
- **The water is shallow.**
- **carry in one arm, see tæ**
- **time marker (past)**
- **at that time**
- **dawn time**
- **all over the world**
- **formerly**
- **when?**
- **whenever**
- **yesterday**
- **as I was walking/when I was walking**


1A: 

thâë Ns everywhere, also thâë in the phrase
mû thâë kô thâë all over the world, everywhere

1A: XN.

thâë fî N above, on top of, more than
a dżg thâë fî kwâ above the water
wâ dżè thâë fî on the top of the mountain
thê ma thâë fî above this, more than this

1A: V

knock into, bang into
tê tsî thâë yu u a. knocked a nail into

1A: V

consume greedily
dzâ à khû thê kû a. He is good at eating food greedily

1A: A

a little bit, contraction of tíë
á thêë a little bit, contraction of á tíë

1E, V

give in addition to, supplement
á mô pa lê xo bê q jê, When we exchanged horses,
jî lê tÎhô hja thê yu u û u a. I gave him 600 baht in addition to my horse.
wô thô cabbage, also wô khû

1E, S

speak, converse, also thô
sâ thê speak, converse, also sâ thô/fá thô

1E, V

hard-working
 absolutely... The third son is hard-working.

1E, P

thus, like this, also thô/thô lô

1E, thê wa a. You must do it like this.

1E, thê thî ma ma this one

1E, thê le a. This is all/That’s all.

1E, thê xwâ this time

1E, thê xwâ jê sê a. This time I know/Now I know.

1E, á thê this aforementioned one, that one by you

1E, á thê so, then

LEN. TI. DU: S. thên tí pûhû sá N heaven and earth spirit (C)
(enhaunted Buddha)

1E: LV;

thê lê A aside, apart from, also thî lê
thê lê fî q aside, apart from, also thî lê fî q
thê lê fî g dżë g. Go apart from the others.

1E, V

wrap up
dzâ dżg á tí thô yu u. Please wrap up some cold rice.

1E, thô C a measure of weight - 1.6 kilograms
one weight of silver - 100 rupees’ weight
1.6 kg of opium

speak, converse, also the
speak, converse, also say

bamboo poles/long pipes/sections of length
Along which section of the trail?
two bamboo poles
one cut log

this, usually the
thus, to this degree
thus, like this, usually the this

tie knots
tie up with rope
a knot
a knot in a cord

bow down and touch head to the floor in respect; have a wedding ceremony
bow down to, have the ceremony legalising the wedding
place where marriage ceremony is being held

free, unoccupied
I’m not free to do it/I’m too busy to do it.

exclamation accompanying the showing of something: ‘here!’, ‘see, I told you so!’; ‘here, take it!’; ‘look what I’ve got!’

not very near
near

saddle, seat, base
horse saddle
bicycle seat

flabby and wrinkled
His skin is loose and wrinkled.

the middle, the centre
in the middle

wet (transitive)
Throw water on it.
thì V S sneeze
hãe thì ṣ sneeze

thì V refer to, make reference to
jì dò thì yu a,jí dò la ḍ. As we were talking about him, he appeared/
As we were talking about it, it happened.

thì Num one, numeral; quantity
thì tu 1,000
thì kāa all
là tsʰo thì kāa the kā ḍ. All people are like this.
thì ma one thing
thì my thè jì throughout the whole country
thì mù 10,000
thì zq one person
thì ḟja 100
thì já 100,000 (Shan)
thì léa the same as
xù pʰà thì léa like a Chinese man
jì thì léa ṣ. It is the same.
á thì at this point
à zó thì lè jì zà dže ṣ. Let’s go a little way apart from the rest

thì C bucket, standard measure of volume of grain
thì thì one measure

thìn A p adverb marker, usually tʃǐn
thìn thqa la dirty and unkempt
thìn thà lá flabby and wrinkled

thó V bribe
jì na xwà thu pʰà lè thó yu a. He bribed the headman.

thó V bulge
thó thó le bulging
bà lý thó thó lè bulging cheeks and crop

thọ V chop up fine, peck, bite (of insect or snake)
ḥjà thọ mq a type of mosquito
xwà thọ dzà ṣ. They are mincing meat (with knives)
fu thọ ṣ. The snake struck.
á já pʰà thọ lè xo ṣ. The cocks are fighting each other.

thọ V nod
nà tʃjú thọ ṣ give a nod

thọ jà N tall palm tree, inedible stem, tuber used for pig food
Southern Lisu Dictionary

70. thọ N bud, swelling at end of a shoot
   ṇg mg thọ banana buds
   me tʃg thọ banyan buds
   thọ zà small forming fruit, flower buds
   sù sùt thọ fruit bud
   sù wè thọ flower bud
   jì sù thọ zà dò a. It is bearing small fruit.
   jì wè thọ zà wè a. It is getting small buds.

70. thò V stuff into
   thò diu je o. I pressed it right in. (as a cork into a bottle)

70. thò V constipated
   tʃhì thò a constipated

70. thò V transport on horseback
   ǎ mò thò sù those who are using pack-horses

70. thò C for stages
   jí wú thì thò in the first stage

70: d: DE. thò phò đe N desert, also xù tʃi bjā

70: dO. thò phọ N muzzle-loader, also thò phó
   thò phọ po muzzle-loader rifle, also thò phọ po

70: 70. thò thọ V panting, tongue hanging out and staring
   là tʃhọ thò thò lè with his tongue hanging out, panting

70: KU. thò kḥù N pangolin

70: CЄ, thò tʃhọ N medium-sized inedible bird
   mjò thò tʃhọ leaf monkey

70: MD, thò mỹ N village ritual leader, priest, usually mỹ mỹ
   thò mỹ phà N village ritual leader, priest, usually mỹ mỹ

70: L., thò lā V rabbit, hare
   thò lā mò mule, also mò lĩ lĩ lẽ lǒ tsĩ
   thò lā zù rabbit
   hēc thò lā large rabbit-sized rodent
   thò lā mò mule, usually lĩ lĩ, also mĩ lĩ lĩ lǒ tsĩ lẽ lẽ

70: L: thò là N horse pack-basket
   ǎ mò thò là thì dʒi a pair of horse pack-baskets

70: HO., thò xo V₃ pink (brown, purple for some people)
   jí thò xo something pink

70: T: thò yùu N paper, book, writing
   thò yùu thì phjà one sheet of paper
| Thö | Yù | Pỳn | one book |
| Thö | Yù | Bo | thing for writing (pencil, pen) |

| Thö | V | tread on, take a step |
| Ns/C | for strides, steps |

- bè di lè á mé thö jë yù. Kill the bug by treading on it.
- Tshö nì thö thö. Take two steps.
- Nì thö thö a. He took two steps.

| Thòn | V | clear (C), of thinking |
| Dy dzà mà thòn. He doesn’t think clearly. |
| Mà thòn mà jà He doesn’t think clearly. (The meaning isn’t clear.) |

| Thòn | V | understand, perceive (C) |
| Na nà mà thòn. I don’t understand. (I understand the language, but not what you are implying.) |

| Thú | Vs | thick, see also thù/thú |
| À thú thú | extremely thick |
| Tg thúà | equally thick |

| Thú | Vs | thick, see also thù/thú |
| À thú | how thick? |
| À thú thú | very thick |

| Thú | V | thick, see also thù/thú |
| Bù mỳ thú a. He is uncouth/He brags. (thick lungs) |
| Xwà thú bhà | headman (thick meat) |
| Xwà thú mà | headman’s wife |

| Thú | V | pierce, contrast lò drill |
| Nà po khù thú a. pierced his ears |
| Siù khwà thú a. pierce a hole in a plank (with red hot iron) |
| Ji khù thú a. pierce a hole |

| Thú | V | make a road or path |
| Dza gu jì thú a. We are making a new trail. |

| Thú | V | set traps, snare |
| Nà wà mà thú hè. I haven’t set the bird snare yet |
| Ji wà thú a. set snares |
| Pé ká thú a. set a bamboo gate trap |

| Thú | V | urinate |
| Zì thú a | to urinate |

| Thù | Ns/C | tube, pod |
| Pa thù thì thù | one water cylinder |
| Pì thù | bamboo water pistol |
kʰù sʰ thù  ear of corn
kʰù sʰ thù gò  corncob (without grains)
ma kʰwà thù  bamboo cylinder
mjà thù  quiver
là tʃ  thù  pepper pod
jà pʰí thù  opium poppy seed pods
jí thù  pod, tube

\textbf{TU:} thù  V  erect fence or wall
bô tʃ g thù g  erecting a fence
kʰy tʃʰi thù g  erecting outer walls of a house

\textbf{TU:} thù  V  marry
nù thù g  court and marry
hì thù kwà t g.  marry

\textbf{TU:} KU: thù kʰù  N  scaly anteater; Indian pangolin

\textbf{TU: CE.. KW.} thù tʃʰe kʰwá  N  bricks, also thù tʃʰi kʰwá
thù tʃʰe kʰwá jg xò só hi fá du nọ.  Bricks are for building Buddhist temples.

\textbf{TU: EK.. KW.} thù tʃʰe kʰwá  N  bricks, also thù tʃʰe kʰwá

\textbf{LU..} thv  C  span of thumbtip to tip of middle finger
thì thv  one span from thumb tip to tip of middle finger

\textbf{LU;} thv  Vp  command
thv kʰù  words of command
thv wà  a command

\textbf{LU;} thv  V  peel
jà jí sú thv dzà g  peel potatoes to eat
ā jà fù thv dzà g  peel a boiled egg to eat

\textbf{LL.} thú  V  splash, fly (of sparks or oil out of a frying pan), spatter
xwà tʃʰú thú dzà la g.  The fat is spattering out.
thú lù lù  dripping and splashing
thú lù lù zi la g.  It was dripping and splashing.

\textbf{LL.} thú  V  protruding
mjà sú thú thú lè  protruding eyes

\textbf{LL.  L.  B:} thú lú zà  N  shorty
là tʃʰo thú lú zà  small, short person

\textbf{LL.} thú  V  firm, steady, steadfast
thú thú lè kà g.  It is completely steady.
jí fà thú g.  He is full of strength.
à khúu thuò g.  It is very steady.

æ: æ: æ: thìu lìu lìu  V  myriads of small animals crowded together making soft noises
jì zà thùu lìu lìu tjà g.  He has crowds of small children.

æ,  thỹ  Nå/V  turban, wrap/wear turban
wú thỹ  turban
wú thỹ thỹ  wear/wrap on turban
wú thỹ mò thỹ  She isn’t wearing a turban.

æ,  thỹ  C  for moments
thì thỹé  just a moment.
thì thỹ zò dʒè hè.  I’m leaving for/in a moment.

æ,  thỹ  C  for poles, sticks, rifles, shots
po thì thỹ  one rifle, one shot
ma kʰwà thì thỹ  one bamboo pole
á dʒu thì thỹ  one chopstick

æ.,  thỹ  V  wander (in the jungle)
kã thỹ  wander in the jungle for fun
lį thỹ  jungle food
lį tsʰa mį wà thỹ je g. He has gone wandering in the jungle.

æ.,  thỹ  C  for sorts, kinds (slightly derogatory)
go thỹ  that lot
nì thỹ dʒo g.  There are two sorts.

æ;  thỹ  Nå/V  notches in log as steps, cut notches for steps
sũu thỹ  notches in log for steps
sũu thỹ thỹ  cut notches in log for steps
G. G.  gá gá  N (woman’s name)
G, O..  gá o  A sound of a Lahu crossbow
         gá o bu o.  The crossbow fired with a hollow crack.
G..  ga  V graze, eat grass
       á mò mò ga dzà g.  The horse is grazing.
G..  ga  C for scattered places
       thí ga  this place
       thí ga thí ga tsbwá je g.  He is visiting various places.
       thí ga thí ga a dʒo a.  They are scattered, one here, another there.
       thí ga thí wà  some people
       thí ga thí tsáj  some villages
       thí ga dʒo a.  There is one place.
       dʒe ga  the place one is going
       jí ga thí ga dʒo a.  There is one place.
       à ga  burial hill, usually a ka
G,.  ga  V step over something fairly high
       ga ga là  on tiptoes, stretching upward
G.. G,.  ga ga  V bent and under tension, cocked, bowed
       tjá ga ga là  a bent crossbow
       tsbí by ga ga là  hooves with the tips spread
       tsbí wëy ga ga là  bow-legged
       là jí ga ga là kv le o.  The bag is stuffed tight.
G:  gà  Ns spider
       à gà mà  spider
       gà  embroider zig zag designs
       à gà mà gà a.  They are embroidering zigzag (spider) designs.
       gà gà  supported on many legs but elevated slightly; spider-like
       sà tsò gà gà là j tá a.  The tripod was placed down, all spider-like.
G: G7:  gà giu  V forgive, also zá giu
G: G:  gà gà  V dawdling
       gà gà gà gà dʒe a.  He dawdles.
G: L:  gà là  C gallon (B < English)
       thí gà là  one gallon
G: L4,.  gà lae  V crawling
       gà lae mà dý.  He doesn’t crawl.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

G; gu V chase, hunt, follow
gù dzà q hunt to eat
gù ṭò disguised speech, gù inserted after each syllable
xwà gù a hunt
jí kà ṭà gù je a. I followed him.
ámé gù ṭù yùu. Chase it.

G; BE.. gù bë V visit (aimlessly, without reason)
the gù bë je a. He went visiting around.

G; gu Np uphill side, beyond
gù po uphill side, in a small, specific locality.
gù po jì on the uphill side, in a small, specific locality.
gù pó on the uphill side over a large area, beyond, after
the gu pó from now on, more than this
the gu pó a mjà bù dà hè à. How much more money than this have you got?
the gu pó a mjà ji dà hè à. How many days from now?
gù pó jì on the upper side of (covers a large area)

G; G; Zi gù gù dzì N around, about, also gù lè gù dzì
gù gù dzì sà tsìhì zo about 30 people
hì gù gù dzì/hi gù hi dzì around the house

G; JY.. gù džì N in front of, in presence of, in the sight of
su gù džì wa džì be yùu. Go and say it in front of the others.

G; L; Zi., gù lè dzì N kind of tree, used for oil
G; LV; G; Zi., gù lè gù dzì N around, about, also gù gù dzì
hì gù lè gù dzì around the house

G; SI. SI. gù sì sì A deliberately

GE. gé Ns ninth daughter, usually âtfù mä
âgé ninth daughter, usually âtfù mä

GO, gō Ns fuzz of pig
à gō fuzz of pig

GO, go V collect, pick up, choose, conscript, also gu
pùu go dzù su money collector
džà gu wa go mû g. I picked it up on the road.
mû fù go phà tax collector
ŋwà go dʒo kingfisher (fish pick up hawk)

GO, DE: go dō N body, self, usually ko dō
GO.,  go  V  set, of the sun
mù t∫à go k∫à  the west
mù t∫à go le o.  The sun has set (call of the m∫ m∫ p∫à on the
eve of Lisu New Year)

GO.,  go  N  that
go pó  on that side, from that time on
go thà  at that time
go thî zo ma  that particular person
go ma  that one

GO.,  go  V  swallow
go dy je a.  He swallowed it.

GO.,  go  V  drag along, pull
go dô je a.  He pulled and poked into it.
ma go  bamboo jewsharp
sū go t∫æ la a.  He is dragging firewood in.
à go  a hoe
à thà go do la a.  He drew the sword out.
à mò mà go t∫æ la.  I did not lead a horse here.

GO., GO., go go  leaning over at an angle
sū dz∫ go go lè  a tree leaning over at an angle

GO., A:  go nò  V  swaying back and forth
sū dz∫ go nò go nò dà a.  The tree is swaying back and forth.

GO:  go  V  empty
k∫à ò go  empty bowl
jà po jí go  an empty kerosene tin
jí go  an empty one

GO: PE. TI., H:  go pé ti xū A  by accident

GO: JE.,  go d∫ò  N  bridge/ramp/ladder
go d∫ò jà a.  to build a bridge (ritual or otherwise)

GO: LE,  go lô  V  loose, of handles, knives, etc.
go lô go lô da a.  The handle is loose and rattling.

GO: VE:  go hô  V  loosely packed, bouncy
go d∫ò go hô go hô dà a.  The bridge is bouncy.
go hô go hô dà a.  They are all loosely packed in.

GO;  go  V  cushion the head
wú go  pillow
wú go lo go gu mà d∫ò.  There’s no place for a pillow for my head.

GO;  go  V  crooked, deceitful, cheat
<table>
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<th>Word</th>
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<td>ñwá lé gò dzó á</td>
<td>He cheated me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sù xhf gò</td>
<td>flail, crooked stick for threshing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí gò gò</td>
<td>a crooked one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á gò</td>
<td>werewolf, usually phí phút</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gò gò V</td>
<td>remove skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzì gò</td>
<td>peel off skin of hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gò C</td>
<td>for turns of rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thì gò lì á</td>
<td>one turn around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa gò lì á</td>
<td>He wound the rope around it three times/He wound three turns of rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì ko gò gò</td>
<td>tobacco pipe</td>
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<tr>
<td>go ni</td>
<td>four days hence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go tí ni</td>
<td>five days hence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go nì ni</td>
<td>six days hence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go sà nì</td>
<td>seven days hence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gú gu N</td>
<td>owl, see gu</td>
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<tr>
<td>gu V</td>
<td>point, also go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>là ní gu á</td>
<td>He pointed his finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu V</td>
<td>sacrifice to non-ancestral spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nè gu sì gu</td>
<td>sacrifices for natural spirits and ‘guardians’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu V</td>
<td>pack up, make up loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go gu mà dá</td>
<td>We can’t make it all up into loads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu Ns</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zì gu</td>
<td>spoon, also jì gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu Ns</td>
<td>path, road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>za gu</td>
<td>path, road, also dʒa gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu Ns</td>
<td>a place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dā gu</td>
<td>place where something is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thò yìu so gu</td>
<td>a place where they study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰó gu</td>
<td>mistakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mò gwá gwà gu</td>
<td>the place where they are singing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa ló gu</td>
<td>something to trust in, a hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí à tjà gu</td>
<td>the place where they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á dʒa kó gu</td>
<td>a river crossing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GU., gu V finish up, all, completely
gu le o. It is finished up (i.e. none left)
dzù gu mà da. I can’t eat it all up.
á mì khwa gu le o. I have hoed up all of my fields.

GU., gu N<sub>PS</sub> owl
gu phù man of Owl clan
gu dy ly brown fish owl
gu khú a small type of owl
gù gu owl

GU., gu N<sub>S</sub> husband, in
zà gu husband

GU., gu N<sub>p</sub> compass direction, in
gu wú North
gu mù South

GU., gu V swallow

GU.—, gu C for “all” in the phrase:
thì guù That’s all (‘one little all’), barely
mà jì thi guù He is alive, but barely so. (‘not dead, one little all’)

GU.: gù V wade through
ô dʒʊ gu mà pù. I’m not brave enough to wade through the river.

GU.: gù N coffin, stock of gun or crossbow
pʊ gù wooden frame and stock of gun
tʃʰʊ gù crossbow stock
gù pʃjá coffin boards

GU.: gù N<sub>S</sub> dove
á gù dove

GU.: gù N<sub>S</sub> thunder
mù gù thunder, also mʊ gu

GU.: gù N<sub>p</sub> cane, rattan
gù tʃʰʊ hard rattan
gù tʃʰɛ a kind of rattan
gù mi cane, rattan
gù nʊ soft rattan
á wɛ ma gu mi pig rattan

GU.: ZU: gù dzù N things, belongings, also gù dʒʊ, usually tʃʊ sʃ

GU; gù V strip off easily in one strip, also gò
jí kụ dzì gù je o. Its skin is stripped off.
G1.  gú Ns  hessian/jute/gunny cloth, see dá gú
G1.  gú Ns  eighth daughter, usually àpå mà
dágú  eighth daughter
G1.. guu Ns  kind of vine, see á guu tså
G1.. guu Ns  tomorrow, see sá guu/sá nà
G1.. Yi:  gu jì N  beggar, also dè su
G1.,  gu Pf  past tense, also guu/ky
G1.,  gu V  develop calluses, also khu
lò paw paw guu le ø.  He has got calluses.
G1: G1:  gù gùu V  overloaded on back, staggering under load
sù mæ  yu giù gùu lè la á.  He came staggering under a load of wood.
G1:  gùu V  give
gùu W  benefactive, do for someone; usually yùu
ñwa láe gùu.  Give it to me.
jí láe giù dzà.  Feed him.
jí láe mà giù dʒe.  I wouldn’t allow him to go.
á mí dú giùu.  Hit him/Hit him for me.
G1:  gùu V  go first
xá tʃhè ø giù ø.  He went first.
G1:  gùu V  kneel
tʃhè tʃø giù ø.  He knelt.
G1:  gùu Ns/C  for boxes;
C  for length of first knuckle of middle finger
súu giù thí gùu  one wooden box
G1: B.,  gùu ba N  a woven basket or box with a lid, used for
storing clothes and personal effects
gùu ba thí súu  one woven box
G1: Zl.,  gùu dzì N  a tree with pine-like bark, leaves like peach leaves
G1: Ll:  gùu liù N  scabies, various fungus infections.
gùu liù tʃhè ø.  He has scabies.
GW.  gwá  Demp  there (distant, on same level), see gwá
gwá gwá  there (distant, on same level)
GW. GW.  gwá gwá V  ears pricked up
GW..  gwa Pn  locative, usually kwá
á gwa  where?, usually á li kwá
GW.. gwã V sing
mò gwà gwã su singers
mò gwà mà gwã. They're not singing.

GW.. GW.. gwã gwã V concave, sagging
ā wê kû ku gwã gwã lè pig with a caved-in back.

GW.. ꜗ: gwã tfʰò V friend, usually kwã tfʰò

GW.. ꜗ.: gwã dzì N a row of long quills along a porcupine’s back
ā pu na ji gwã dzì dʒo a. The porcupine has a row of quills on its back.

GW., gwã N there (on same level), see go
gwã tfâu a. He lives there.
gwá gwã there (distant, on same level)
gwã gwã around there (on same level)
ā gwã there (previously mentioned)

GW., ꜗ.: gwã dʒo V discuss
gwã dʒo lè xo a discuss together, have a discussion

GW., ꜗ: gwã sù N eggplant
gwã sù po eggplant bush

GW: gwã N buckwheat
gwã kʰwã bitter buckwheat, Fagopyrum tataricum
gwã tfʰi sweet buckwheat, Fagopyrum esculentum
gwã mà sù unmilled buckwheat
gwã mà wù herb used as a poultice on broken legs of chickens

GW: gwã V wear clothes
bø tsʰì mà gwã. He isn’t wearing a jacket.
mì tsʰì mà gwã. He isn’t wearing trousers.

GW: gwã V chew
gwã dê the cud
gwã dê pʰò a chew (‘turn’) the cud.
gwã dzà ã chew and eat

GW:-CY-.S.. ꜗwàtʃa N the Trickster in Lisu stories, usually Kʰwàtʃa, also Xwàtʃa/Xwàtʃa

GW: ꜗ: ꜗ: gwã là là V sound of boiling and bubbling
zì lø gwã là là da a. The water is boiling and bubbling.
ká V stab, puncture, inject, prickly-tasting

bjì dzà yu g, ká g.
ká xwa make trouble (‘seek to stab’), also tʃʰù je g

ʧʰù ká g. A thorn stuck him.

ɲɛ tʃʰù ká g. He gave him an injection.

á wê ká ʃí blood spurting out when a pig’s liver is stabbed

K.

ká Ns (pointed) stick

ká du cattle prod, usually šū ká

ká wò mg crow pheasant, usually lø mŷ ̄ ɒ já

lo ká small stream

šū ká stick, firewood, cattle prod, also šū dá

šū ká da stick, firewood

ɲwá ká kind of catfish

K.
ká V deride, belittle

su lè thà ká. Don’t belittle others.

K. CN.. ká tʃíő N evidence, usually kbô ká

K. JL.. K. LV; ká tʃí ká là Vfiddle, fidget

ká tʃí ká là thà je. Don’t fidget, keep your hands to yourself.

K. NA.
ká nàe N behind, after, written thus but usually ká ná

jí ká nà ʃí behind him

K. NY.
ká nà N behind, after, also ká ná

ká nà na a lì ku le a. What happened afterwards?
ká nà ʃí kó lo a mg in the past

jí ká nà gà je a. He followed after him.

K. L. BO; LO.. ká lá bô lo N butterfly

K. LV; ká là V spreading, as long branches

tʃ’ǐŋ ká là lè pjó g. They were carrying long branching poles.

K,
ká V be, happen (appearance), fusion of ká g, see ká

pʰu pʰu lè ká. It is entirely white.

tʃ’ǐŋ tʃ’ le ká. It is scary, spooky.

nà ká must, also nà tá

a thu thu ká. It is very thick.

a lì ká g. What is it like?/What is wrong? What happened?

K,
ká N storehouse

pʰu ká bank, treasury

kʰu sa ká corn store

dzà ká rice granary
K, kā V, VV play, do for fun
kā tv go to jungle for fun
kā tjʰì happy
kā jā play
dʒe kā go for fun
zā nô zâ tjâ kâ jâ tjâ g. The children are playing here.

K, B: kā bâ V begrudge, feel sorry, usually xúj zâ/kʰwâj jê nu phu thâ kâ bà. Don’t begrudge your money.

K, P: kā pâ N flat yard area beside a Lisu house

K, L: kā thâ N wild ox (gaur) haunt
á nì kâ thâ wild ox’s haunts

K, LU: kā thû N back pack basket, usually kʰâ thû
kâ thû yâ mà kû. I’m not skilful at weaving back baskets.

K, ÒY: kā tjʰâ N high bamboo platform, floor of house on stilts, also k’hâ tjʰâ
kâ tjʰâ ħî house built on stilts
kâ tjʰâ wâ nî tá tjâ g. She is sitting on the high platform (usually beside an unraised house).

K, CE: kā tjê N before, first, also xá tjê/xú ts’hâ/sâ tjê
kâ tjê thî zo mû nu kâ tjê dʒe. You go first.

K, L, L. kâ lâ lá V squawking
kâ lâ lá bjô je o. It flew off squawking.

K, L, kâ lá N kind of plum, also kán lân
kâ lá sîu kind of plum

K, HO: HO: kâ xò xò A loudly (of shouting)
kâ xò xò k’hù g. He called/calls out loudly.

K.. kâ V dry (of non-porous material)
kâ thê dry season
kâ thê pʰô la g. The dry season has come.
kâ k’a ni k’a g. It’s dry.
t’ʃ’ k’a ph’y ‘dry breasts price’, bride price
’à k’hû mà k’a. It’s not very dry.

K.. kâ Ns burial hill, also gâ
’à k’a burial hill, also à gâ

K.. KU.. kâ kû N the back, between shoulders
jí kâ kû na His upper back hurts.
ká kʰùu  N  door, usually á kʰùu
ká kʰùu kʰu  door opening

ká búu  N  sarus crane, white long-legged water bird

ká péà  A  vigorously, violently, also kà pé
kà péà thà dùu  Don’t beat him hard.

kà la kö ló thì xàw a mà  He is middle aged.

kà le le  V  prostrate on the back, flat on the back
á mò kà le le jì tá tʃà a.  The horse is sleeping flat on its back.

kà  V  be, happen, nonnegated usually fused to kà phù phù lè mà kà.  It isn’t entirely white.

kà  Ns/C  for groups of people strung out along a trail
lá tsʰo jí kà la a.  Small groups of people are coming.

kà  V  market, sell
kàj tsì kà je a.  He went to market to buy and sell.

kà  V  head off, block off, ambush, stop, prevent someone from doing something, guard
mỳ kà káj  political boundary, also kʰùu edge
dza gu a á mé dʒe kà.  Go and head him off along the trail.
hì ba jì a nị zo kà a.  Two men were blocking off any escape route next to the house.

jí já kà su  a checkpoint guard
á mé dʒe kà.  Go and stop them.
á mé kà.  Guard him.
á nà á tí kà yù.  Please hold your dogs.

Kàlà  N  India, Indian, also Kàlà
Kàlà mỳ  India
Kàlà dzì  tree with sour fruit, edible bark used in mincemeat
Kàlà mà nà thù dzì  kind of tall tree, good for timber, with edible branch tips and flowers (Indian lady ear pod tree)

Kà sò  N  large tree, Holoptelea integrifolia (T)

kà lù  V  tangled and obstructive, of freshly fallen trees; blocked up with rubbish, lying around in piles
tʃìŋ kà lù  tangled, blocked up
tʃìŋ kà lù dá a.  It’s blocked up with rubbish.
sù kà lù  a tangle of fallen trees
KAI. káj  V  have a free or extra turn in the top game
    jí zò káj jà lè o.  He had his special turn at the zò top and hit it.
KAI. káj  N  lid, glass (C), also káj káj
    mó jí káj  handle of millstone
    jí káj mà dʒ0.  It has no lid
    à dʒa káj káj  water glass
KAI.. KAI.. kaj kaj pʰà  N  name of leader in lá xổ pod game
KAI.. Fl;  kaj tš  N  marketplace, city (C), also dʒi
KAI: T. kàj tà  N  a type of rooster used for decoying jungle fowl (N Thai), also ájá kàj tá pʰà
KAI;  kaj  V  counteract (C)
    kàj zǒ  an anti-nauseant herb medicine
    jí dò kàj du  the antidote to a poison
KAO.. kgw/kò  N  a foetus, embryo (C)
    tʃʰë tʰe mà jí kgw dʒ0 à.  This deer has an embryo in its womb.
KAO.. kgw/kò  V  meddle with, interfere, fiddle with, play with, also kwà
    nu tʰà kàw.  Don’t meddle with it.
    lá xổ kgw à.  He is promiscuous. (‘messing around with pods’)
KAO;  kàw/kò  Ns  something well-made, good quality (C)
    jí kàw mà dʒ0.  It isn’t good quality.
KYO:  këò  N  glass (T), also nga bà
KI. LU.  kí lú  N  yardarm scale (T)
KO.  kó  Ns  wild
    tʃʰu kó  galangal (‘wild ginger’)
    là tsʰo kó  the Mlabri (‘wild people’)
    nè kó  wild, evil spirits
    nì kó  wild cattle
    wo kó  wisdom tooth (‘wild bear’)
    jí kó jí ñhù mùu  the wild and the domestic
    á mò kó  wild horse
    á nù kó  wild buffalo
    á wè kó  untamed domestic pig
    á já kó  wild fowl
    æ kó  wild duck
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO.</th>
<th>pass, pass through childbirth</th>
<th>aside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gà mู่ yu kó je o.</td>
<td>We caught up to and passed them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kó phè</td>
<td>river crossing; door threshold made of bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tfú lì kó phè</td>
<td>a ferry crossing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kó ky ma</td>
<td>the past</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kó la ḍ ma</td>
<td>the past one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gà mู่ yu kó je o.</td>
<td>We caught up to and passed them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na phjà kó sa ḍ</td>
<td>She had an easy labour and delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sā ní kó yu na mo ḍ</td>
<td>He saw it after three days had passed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wà dʒi kó je o.</td>
<td>He crossed the mountain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á tí dʒi kó je ḍ.</td>
<td>Please slide it aside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a dʒa kó je o.</td>
<td>He passed through the river.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO.</th>
<th>clumsy, pair word with tæ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lq kó lq tæ</td>
<td>not speak clearly (‘tongue is clumsy’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǣ kó lǣ tæ</td>
<td>not handle things well (‘hands are clumsy’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO.</th>
<th>be lodged in the eye, ear or nose; remove a thing which has become lodged in the eye or ear; pick ear or nose, poke a (bent) finger into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó fu yu ḍ.</td>
<td>I have removed it from your eye (or ear).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nã ḍhu dzè kó fu yu ḍ.</td>
<td>He is picking his nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sì tʃʰi kó fu yu ḍ.</td>
<td>He picked his teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇwa mjà sū ḍ pó tʃʰi tʰì xū zã kó dō ḍ.</td>
<td>A speck of dirt has become lodged in my eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí mjà sū kó yu ḍ.</td>
<td>They gouged out his eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á pʰy ḍhu lǣ nã kó ḍ</td>
<td>He poked his finger into the pumpkin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á tí kó yu ḍ må.</td>
<td>Please remove something from my eye (or ear).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO.</th>
<th>Dem that far away on same level, see go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó bὰ</td>
<td>on the other side far away on the same level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO. P;</th>
<th>build (of the body) (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó pù</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí kó pā xa ḍ</td>
<td>He has a good strong build.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO. TO.</th>
<th>a crest of feathers on a bird’s head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó tó</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO. TO. LO.</th>
<th>sound of horse bell; see kó ló</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó tó ló</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO. GO.</th>
<th>infertile, unproductive (‘wild empty’)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kó gö</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzā kó gö</td>
<td>rice which has no grain inside the husks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á no kó gö</td>
<td>beans with empty pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á jà fu kó gö</td>
<td>an infertile egg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KO. KO. TV: TV;</th>
<th>Vclumsy, see kó</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thò yu bo ḍ ma</td>
<td>thò yu bo ḍ ma, kó tæ tæ lè bo ḍ. He writes clumsily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ko Ko. kó ko  N  elder brother (C), also á ko/á jì
    kó bè  eldest brother, also kó tá
    kó tá  eldest brother, usually kó bè
    kó lè  second elder brother,
    kó sà  third elder brother
    kó sì  fourth elder brother
    kó wú  fifth elder brother
Ko. lé. kó ló   N  large cowbell, see also kó tó ló/ kú lí
    kó ló thì sù dỳ tá a.  It has a cowbell.
    kó ló kó ló  sound of a cowbell
Ko.-Lo. kóló  N  Northern Thai, also zótsì
Ko. kó  V  stiff, hard; increased (of price)
    kó kó kù kù  hard and rough
    kó kó lè kā a.  It is stiff.
    tìjì kó kó dā a.  It is stiff.
    dzà kó kó  hard, improperly cooked rice
    jì kó  hard-hearted
    jì kó thỳ thỳ  very hard-hearted
    jì phỳ kó tsì le o.  It is too expensive.
    jì phỳ kó le o.  The price is going up.
    à khù mà kó kó dā a.  Not very stiff.
Ko. kō  V  accuse
    kō yìu na a.  I have grounds on which to accuse him.
Ko. kō  V  give the “thumbs up” sign of approval
    lè ma kó a.  He gave the “thumbs up” sign.
Ko. kó  Ns  pair word for mỳ ‘country’
    mỳ thè kó thè  all over the world
Ko. kō  Ns  room, usually kỳ
    jí kō  room, usually kỳ
Ko, d:  kó phù  N  a wooden threshing trough
    kó phù phè a.  He is making a threshing trough.
Ko, Ko, Ko. kó kó kó I  Lisu chicken call, also té té té
Ko..  kō  V  bake, roast by fire, toast, bask
    pà pà kó a.  bake/warm up bread/ sweets.
    mù tshì kó a.  The sun warms.
    á tó kó a.  The fire warms.
KO..  ko V provide a feast; entertain to a feast
the mjَa  zu  xu  ko  klu  g.      I can entertain even this many people.
KO.. Pl..  ko  pi  Ns pithy core
jí  ko  pi
KO.. Dǝ:  ko  do  N body, self, also go  do
thì  ko  thì  do
ηwa  ko  do  dʒe  g.      I myself went.
KO.. Fl..  ι:  ko  tsî  zà  N pigeon (domestic) (C)
KO:  To, Lo..  kò  tò  lo  N coppersmith barbet
KO:  Tá.  kò  tâ  A cackling of chickens
kò  thè  kò  tâ  tå  g.
KO:  KáI,  kò  kãj  N monitor lizard (Shan)
mi  tsbã  kò  kãj
ã  dʒa  kò  kãj
KO;  Kò:  kò  kò  V flat, deflated
læ  já  pja  kò  kò  lè  flat empty shoulder bag
KO.  N a type of cyclatid insect, the call of which is a
ko  ñ  ko
spirit calling ko  ñ  ko.
If you can say what it is sitting on, it stops.
KO..  ku  V hire
ku  fu  je  g
ku  phì
wa  ku  dzà  g.
wa  ku  su
KO.  ku  WV know how to do skillfully
ηwa  je  mà  ku
jì  ku  phà
a handy person
KO.  ku  Num nine (before most mid tone classifiers)
kú  zo
KO.  ku  Ns cloud
mi  ku
mu  ku
mu  ku  dzè
fog
KO.  ku  Ns/C bark or skin
ku  dzì
jì  ku  gù  g.
He stripped off two strips of bark.
sù  ku  dzì
tree bark
á nì ku dzû         cow hide
KU, d:  ku tsû         N  threshing floor (C)
       ku tsû mà phè hè.  I haven’t made my threshing floor yet.
KU..  ku            V  wedge under, brace, keep from rolling
       sû dô ku å.   put chocks under a log
       á tsbô ku å  place hide around an axe handle to keep the head
                  on firmly
KU..  ku            Num nine, also ku before most mid tone classifiers
       á nì ku kha     nine cows
KU..  ku            Ns  majesty, awesomeness, aura
       jí ku d¾ å.   It is awesome.
KU..  ku            Vs  build a bridge
       gö ku mæ ku mò gwà bridge building song
KU..  ku thù        V  grey, dirty
       ku thù thù lè  very grey/dirty
       jí ku thù thì ma a grey/dirty one
KU..  ku ku A         stooped
       ku ku lè nî tà tfà å.  He is sitting stooped over.
KU..  kû å:  ku kha      N  a hitch knot in trouser-tops, loin-cloths, etc.
       ku kha thò å.  He hitched his pants up with a knot.
KU..  kû tsu A        bending forward and straightening up
       ku tsu ku tsu dô å.  It is bending forward and then straightening up.
KU..  kû zà N         star, also ku zà
       ku zà tfhì    meteorite (‘star feces’)  
KU:  kû            N  drum, no longer used by Lisu
       kû thì sû dù à.  He is beating a drum.
KU:  kû            V  consider, theorise
       d¾e å jì ku å.  I reckon he is going.
       nu kû nj.    You work it out./You think about it.
KU:  kû, M..  kû pì ma N  a type of bulbul, also pî kò lè
KU:  M†: Zl., kû mû dzî N  tower, pagoda, also kû nû dzî
KU:  NYAO  kû nàw N  a type of dumpling made out of yam flour (C)
KU:  NYI.. CY.. NYI.. kû nj tfî nj N  things, usually tfî sî
KU:  Li. K. kû lí kà N  a type of bulbul, also kû lí kà kà
KU:  Li. K: K:  kû lí kà kà N  type of bulbul, usually kû lí kà kà
kúj V expensive (C), also kë
thé kú mà kúj. It is not so expensive.
jí phỳ kúj a. The price is expensive.

kú V deceive, lie
VW pretend to be
kú ñò thà tfhò. Don’t tell lies.
dzá kú su person who pretends to eat
tsòo kú su a liar, a deceiver
su là quyền kú. Don’t deceive people.

kú Ns bowl
C for bowlfuls
dzá thë kú a bowlful of rice
lo kú bowl

kú V comfort, pacify, cheer up
jí nhu tfà a, á mé dże kú yù. She is crying, go and cheer her up.

kú V twisted too tight (spun), see also ku
kú lìu lìu twisted too tight so that secondary twists occur
kú lìu lìu roly-poly, of plump children
wỳ kú le o. He twisted it up tight in both hands.
fì lỳ lỳ kú le o. It has become twisted.

kú Np neck, near the top
kú kú fì near the top, on the upper side
kú tsì neck; near the top
kú tsì na have a sore throat
kú tsì fì uphill from
hì kú tsì a á phỳ tsa dà a. There is a pumpkin vine near the uphill
side of his house.
kú tsì nè area behind head of animal without distinct neck
jí kú tsì nè fù jà le a. He shot it behind the head.
fù lù be kú tsì the neck of a water gourd
kú nà gò khò nape of the neck, also kú nà khò
jí kú nà gò khò bjà tú a. A bee stung him in the nape of his neck.

kú lí N a small, high-pitched horse or cow bell,
see also kô tó ló/kò ló/tfè lè
phù kú lí silver bell
à nà kú lí dog bell

kù V creak, of doors, bamboo, etc.
ma khwà kù a. Bamboo squeaks.
á khù thà kù tsì. Don’t make the door squeak.
kù, kū  V  be in despair

nǐ kū mjà kū  in despair

kū  V  spice
tsìhá bo lá tsê kū a. Spice it with salt and chili.

kū  V  exchange keepsakes

nǐ thò kū lè xo a. They exchanged keepsakes.

kù  Vp  twisted (too tight, spun), see also kū

kù lu lu  twisted too tight so that secondary twists occur

wỳ kù le o. He twisted it up tight between two hands.

jì lý lý kù le o. It has become twisted.

kù lu  curly, twisted

kù lu/tʃin kù lu  twisted too tight, so that secondary twists occur

kù lu  a spindle

kù lu pu a  to set a spindle spinning

wú kù lu  the crown of the head

kù  C  half (T); half-pip; especially salt

kù  C  half a full finger span (i.e. from tip of middle finger to knuckle on the back of the hand)

thì tʃhá thì kù  one cubit plus a half a finger span

kù  V  stunted in growth (either height or weight)
kù tsê le o. It is too stunted.

kù  VV  fit to be, having sufficient status or quality

my the ma kỳ mà kù. This cloth isn’t fit to be put on the other.

jì nā jì zà mà kù. He is not fit to be his son.

kù tuu  V  rough, uneven, bumpy, also kù tuu/khù tuu

tʃin kù tuu  rough, uneven

jì kù jì kù  rough patches

kù tuu  V  rough, uneven, bumpy, also kù tuu/khù tuu

tʃin kùu tuu  rough, uneven

jì kùu jì kùu  rough patches

xwá kùu tuu  edible cartilage

kỳ  V  remove from office

su jì lè kỳ fù yù o. They sacked him (as spirit leader, headman, etc.)

kỳ  V  be between, alternate

thì nǐ kỳ thì nì la a. He comes on alternate days.

wà dʒì thà mā kỳ a. There is a mountain between.

a mjà nì dża gu kỳ o. How many days’ journey is there in between?
kā, t.  kě tá  N  bumps, unevenness, also kū tú/kù tú
  tjá kě tá  a cyst which appears on ears that have been pierced
  jí mjá sù f jí kě tá  the bump on a bamboo joint where branch emerges
kā,  kě  Ns  partition, room, also kō
  C  for rooms, walls
  thà wā thī kě  one main living room
  thī ma thī kě tjā q.  They were on different sides of the wall.
  kě gù  bedroom, also jī tá kě
  kě gò nǐ kě  two bedrooms
  kě gò kě o.  The bedroom has been walled.
  kě tsʰí  an inner wall
  kě tsʰí mà kě hè.  I haven’t put in any inner walls yet.
  kʰu tsó bè thī kě ma  room with a fireplace (separate kitchen)
  jí kě  room, also jí kō
  jī tá kě  bedroom, also kě gù
kā,  kě  V  cause to turn or separate
kā,  kě  Ns  ring
  là nǐ kě  finger rings
kā..  ky  V  put, place
  thá ky tá.  Put it down here.
  ky mà dī.  I can’t fix it all in.
kā..  ky  Pv  past action, also yu
  tā la ky dʒe o.  He brought it, then left.
  dzà dzà ky jã, dʒe o.  When we have eaten, we’ll go.
  à tí jǐ fu ky.  Please wipe it.
kā..  le..  ky le  V  happen
  jí là nǐ á thà dū ky le q.  His finger happened to be cut off with a
  knife.
  á jǐ ky le à.  What happened?
  á jīe mà ky le.  Nothing happened.
kā: ta,  kē tǐ  N  flea
  à nà kē tǐ  dog fleas
  hà kē tǐ  rat fleas
kā: fi..  ky tsʰ  N  banks, dykes in paddy fields, also kū tsʰ
kw.  kwá  V  be greedy (esp. for meat), also tjʰà
**KW.** kwá \( V \) fall over backwards
tè kwá ʃ́ kwá ḏ́ ḫ̣ ̂  jé ɡ. He fell over backwards, end over end.

**KW.** kwá \( V \) hang (C), see ɲo

cwá thì kwá

**KW.** kwá Dem there far away on same level, see gwa
ekwá gwâ there very far away on same level
ekwá kwâ around there very far away on same level

**KW. KW.** kwá kwá N long-tailed nightjar (type of bird)

**KW. ŶY. ŶY.** kwá tʃʰá tʃʰá N a type of bulbul

**KW. Pn.** kwá py N cuckoo (large night bird, grey with speckled neck and curved beak), song language for married man, night spirit, also kwá po

kwá py á mì a type of bird (eldest sister of kwá py)
kwá py á mò hoopoe (‘horse cuckoo’)

**KW. Li. K: K:** kwá lí kà kà N small bird, red-brown with spotted chest

**KW.** kwá ljá N\(_{ps}\) enclosed vessel for liquids
kwá ljá storm lantern, hurricane lamp
tʃʰà kwá kettle, teapot

**KW. XN,** kwá jǐ V experienced
kwá jǐ ɡ. He is experienced.
mà kwá jǐ tā inexperienced

**KW,** kwâ \( V \) clear, scrape off (with something flat), clear the throat, scratch in ground with hands
kwâ pʰà a scraper
jà pʰí kwâ pʰà opium scraper
kwâ fu ūu. Scrape it off.
tʃʰì nà kʰwâ kwâ fu ūu ɡ. He cleared his throat.
ɦà dù kwâ pʰà an earth scraper
jà pʰí kwâ pʰà an opium scraper

**KW,-ZU..** Kwâdzù N originally the word for Tibetan, now only in legends, refers to a land inhabited only by women
Kwâdzù mā Tibetan woman

**KW, LO..** kwâ lo N fireplace stones
kwâ lo thì kʰwâ one fireplace stone

**KW..** kwâ N\(_{s}\) pair word for hi family
hì thù kwâ tʃi ɡ. start a new family/household

**KW..** kwâ \( V_{s} \) pair word for lǒ overflow
南方 Lisu 词典

**kw̃**

kw̃ N/V  fork, branch, node; branch out, part
kw̃ lê xo a.  Part from one another, pair for bè lê xo a
dza gu the kw̃ je a.  The trail branches like this.
dza kw̃  a fork in the trail
mî tsh̃ kw̃ tʃʰø  forked pants with individual legs (not Lisu pants)
sù kw̃  forked branch (tool for picking up rice etc.)
sù kw̃ nɔ  a fork in a tree

**kw̃**

kw̃ V  buck (horses)
á mò tʰe ma mè do mà kw̃.  This horse doesn’t buck.

**kw̃**

kw̃ Ns  palm/sole surfaces
tsh̃ kw̃  sole of the foot
lê kw̃  palm of the hand

**kw̃**

kw̃ V  misbehave, meddle with, also kw̃
wù phè nî tʰâ kw̃.  Don’t misbehave all the time!

**kw̃**

kw̃ Pn  at, to, also wâ/a
hi kw̃ tʃ̃ a.  He is in the house.
kw̃ be  from, out of, by means of, usually kw̃ tsó
hi kw̃ be  from the house
jí je a mg kw̃ be sỳ a.  I knew by what he did.
kw̃ tʃʰ̄  up to, until
kw̃ tsó  from, out of, by means of, also kw̃ be
a kw̃  where?, usually a lî kw̃

**kw̃ ce**

kw̃ tʃʰ̄ V  dance, a dance
kw̃ mà tʃʰ̄.  I’m not dancing.

**kw̃ oo**

kw̃ tʃʰo  N  friend, also gw̃ tʃʰo/tʃʰo phæ

**kw̃ pe**

kw̃ pê  N  liquor ingredients

**kw**: **py**, **lo**: **m**.  kwà pjà lô mg N  type of bulbul with black head

**kw**: **tl**.  kwà tá là  I  sound of rice-pounder, also kwàŋ tá là

**kw**;

kwà N  a cane ball
kwà pê a  kick a cane ball
kwà kà nà a  play with cane ball
kwà lo a  throw a cane ball – game played at New Year

**kw**;

kwà V  govern, protect and care for, concern oneself with, deal with, have a purpose, have some value (C)
kwà hî a.  It’s difficult to deal with.
kwà sa  kingdom, rule, reign over land, people; a period over which somebody rules
mỳ kwà phà those who govern
nu tʰà kwà Don’t you meddle in this matter.
u nu kwà du mà nà. It’s none of your business.
ŋwa kwà wà a. I must concern myself with this/I must get involved.
á jìé mà kwà. It is pointless.
kwà jì watch, look after the interest, be concerned, involved with, govern, rule, care for
ŋwa mà kwà jì. It doesn’t concern me.
á mò á tí kwà jì yǔ. Please watch my horse for me.

KW; Fl. kwà tsê N areca nut (C)
KWAI. SI. kwáj sì N a bad omen (C)
kwáj sì dʒo a. It is a bad omen.

KWE.. kwé V not given to crying (C)
mà nə g, kwé a. She doesn’t cry much.

KWE: kwè V docile, placid, good tempered, peaceful (C)
the khú mà kwè. It isn’t very docile.
kwè kwè nì kà a. It is docile.
ŋǐ mə kwè kwè ky le o. My heart is at peace.
jí zà nə à khúu kwè mà kó. Her child isn’t very placid.

KWAI: T. L. kwàŋ tá lá I sound of rice-pounder, also kwà tá lá
khā

C

weight of 14 rupees (one tenth ढौ/40 ते)

khā

Ns

lizard

à khā

lizard

khā

V

dry on spot (without moving)

khā thùù

shelf above fireplace (for drying things)

khā

V

go mouldy

bỳ my sa tsì khā le o. It has gone mouldy.

khā

C

for cattle (archaic), now usually mà

á jì jì khā

two cows

khā

N/C

village (archaic), usually , tsáj tsì, used in

khā do

bottom of the village

khā tʰì dû

bottom of the village (impolite, ‘village buttock’)

khā tšì khā lè

sides of village (‘village leg village arm’)

khā li tʃɔ

edges of village

khā wɔ́ pó

below the village

khā wù gù

the top of the village

khā wù khā do

the whole village, from top to bottom

khā

Nʃ/C

basket for carrying on the back,

khā th uy

basket for carrying on the back, also kǔ th uy,

see also khwā lɔ

khā th uy thì khā

one back basketful

khā th uy mæ g.

He is carrying a pack basket on his back.

khā ŋ tsú

type of large basket for carrying in pairs on a pole

khā ŋ tsú thì phɛ̀

one such basket

khā ŋ tsú lu

basket for carrying on a pole

khā ŋ tsú lu thì sù̃

one basket for carrying on a pole

má khā

basket of dead person’s possessions by grave

á já khā

basket-nest for chicken (on pole)

khā

V

expensive, usually kúj

khā

Vs

brave, in

khùu khā

brave, usually zà khā

žá khā

brave, also khùu khā

khā bè

V

with uncombed messy hair

khā tsḥà

N

high raised platform, floor of raised house, high place to sun-dry crops, high sleeping place

khā tsḥà hi

a raised house
k̍á mo lō mo  V  live close to bride’s father  
k̍á mo lō mo wā g.  You must live nearby so that I can see you.  
(said by father of bride to bridegroom)

k̍á le  V  make a forced stop-over on a journey  
tī ni  njā hīā k̍á le  ō.  I stopped over two nights and a day.

k̍àlā  N  Wa person

k̍ā là là  V  branching out upward, also k̍ā là è  
tīhē wū tshīh k̍ā là là.  The deer’s horns were branching out upward.

k̍ā  V  copulate (of people or animals)  
ā já p̄ā thē ma k̍ā mà kū.  This rooster is impotent.

k̍ā  V  charm dangerous things (B)  
ηwa k̍ā da g.  I can exert charm against it.

k̍ā  V  murder  
k̍ā jē  murder

k̍ā  Ns  fish trap (for trawling, or dragging)  
ηwā k̍ā  fish trap

k̍ā da g.  I can bear it.  
wū xuu g k̍ā mà da.  I was more tired than I could bear.

k̍ā  V  bear, endure, suffer  
k̍ā mà da.  I can’t bear it.  
ηwa k̍ā g.  I guarantee it.

k̍ā  Ns  Akha  
āk̍ā  Akha

k̍ā là  Ns  sticky rice cooked in bamboo tube (T)  
ma k̍ā là sticky rice cooked in bamboo tube

k̍ā lí lō  N  a type of tree which bears fruit eaten by cattle, leaves turn red

k̍ā  V  get lodged in  
ηwā tīhū k̍ā dā g.  a fish bone stuck in his throat

k̍ā bè  N  open mouth, also k̍ā wā bè, see mā nē  
k̍ā bè thā xā.  Don’t open your mouth, shut up.

k̍ā bè xā xā là nū tīhī g.  She’s always howling (i.e. crying with gaping mouth).

k̍ā k̍ā  V  adulterated too much, a great number  
dā ma sū k̍ā k̍ā là.  There is a lot of unmilled rice mixed in.
The stars were out in their myriads.

There were myriads of silver ornaments on his jacket.

State a case in court, charge formally with an offence, present evidence supporting an accusation (C)

Take an examination (C)

Immobilise by tying

Put down and immobilise by tying up

The horse is tied up with his fore and hind legs immobilised.

Third son, usually as a

Third son, usually as a

Baggy, tight at edges but baggy in the middle

Convex, bulging in the middle

The child’s hat is baggy.

His coat is baggy.

Small round silver ornament, also khwa

Small round silver ornament

Levy a fine

He fines people

Snap off, break off (intransitive)

It is snapped.

He is snapping the cabbage leaves off the stalks.

For round trips

He carries five loads of corn in a day

Earring

For garments, blankets, etc.

One jacket

Earring

One blanket

One winnowing tray

Evidence (T), also ka tfi

They have no evidence at all.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

KO., kbo V cross over without touching
bɔ tʃɔ tʃɔ kbo jɛ o. He jumped over the fence.
wú kbo pʰy brideprice for girl with unmarried elder sister ('head pass-over price')

KO., kbo V stretch out two hands to receive
kbo zu stretch out hands and get
KO., kbo V happen, see also kbo̓ á jɪ mà kbo.
It doesn’t matter/You’re welcome.
KO., kbo VS dream
jì mjə kbo g. He dreamed a dream.
KO., LE. kbo le V fall
tʃʰe kbo le o. Someone dropped it.
mɛ kbo le o. He fell over.
KO., XE. kbo jɔ jɔ V in private
KO: kbo V be usual, normal
tʰe bɛ má kbo. We don’t usually say it like this.
dzɔ dzɔ má kbo. It’s not normally eaten.
nɔ nɔ má kbo. It doesn’t sound “natural”/It’s not the normal way of saying it.
jɔ má kbo. It’s not comfortable to use.
KO: kbo WV have room to act (possible but not convenient)
kbo wa má kbo. There’s no room to dig.
mà kbo má sə. There’s no room to do anything.
yu má kbo. There’s no room to swing it.
KO: kbo WV in a clumsy and unskilful way, also kbo wa
bɔ kbo le o. It is written in an unskilful and clumsy way
KO: kbo V spread out a mat, blanket, etc.
kbo do mat, mattress, anything to lie on
kbo do kbo g. spread a matress
tsɔ pɔ kbo g. spread a mat
KO: FO. kbo tsɔ N fireplace, stove, also kbo tʃɔ
kbo tsɔ bɛ fireplace, also kbo tʃɔ bɛ
KO: LA; PU. kbo læ pu N large tree with small green edible fruit
KO: XE, kbo jɔ N ritual bridge; influence (usually bad) resulting from opinions passed (e.g. a bad rice crop - people say it’s bad and it gets worse as a result)
kbo jɔ mæ g. be under bad influence
kbo jɔ nə te make a ritual bridge
kbo jɔ ní g. offset bad influence by performing ceremony of
making a small ritual bridge, and offering chicken and rice for good influence whilst enclosing bad influence in a hole

\[\text{k} \text{hō} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{bite}\]
\[\text{á ñà mà k} \text{hō}. \quad \text{The dog doesn’t bite.}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hō} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{draw water}\]
\[\text{á dzà k} \text{hō je a.} \quad \text{She’s gone to draw water.}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hō} \quad \text{N}_{s/c} \quad \text{year}\]
\[\text{k} \text{hō jì} \quad \text{New Year}\]
\[\text{ts} \text{hì jǐ xà q.} \quad \text{things are good this year - crops, health, luck, etc.}\]
\[\text{à jǐ thì k} \text{hō} \quad \text{last year}\]

\[\text{k} \text{ho} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{happen, of unfavourable things}\]
\[\text{á jì k} \text{hō le à.} \quad \text{What happened?}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hō} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{flat, when the rest is round}\]
\[\text{k} \text{hō k} \text{hō le kà q.} \quad \text{It has a flat side.}\]
\[\text{nà k} \text{hō} \quad \text{harelip}\]
\[\text{sù bù k} \text{hō} \quad \text{a tree with a flat side}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hō dò} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{bamboo aqueduct, usually k} \text{hō wà thò}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hō lò} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{a small, close-woven open basket used for rice, also k} \text{hō wà lò}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hōò} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{a type of spirit (T)}\]
\[\text{k} \text{hōò só q.} \quad \text{purify a house of k} \text{hōò spirits}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hú} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{teacher (T)}\]
\[\text{k} \text{hú phà} \quad \text{male teacher}\]
\[\text{k} \text{hú mà} \quad \text{female teacher}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hú} \quad \text{N}_{s/c} \quad \text{for lumps}\]
\[\text{phù thì k} \text{hú} \quad \text{one lump of silver}\]
\[\text{jí k} \text{hú} \quad \text{a lump}\]
\[\text{á wè xà thì k} \text{hú} \quad \text{one lump of pork}\]
\[\text{á jà fù thì k} \text{hú} \quad \text{one egg}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hù} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{to have a hole}\]
\[\text{jí k} \text{hù k} \text{hù q} \quad \text{There is a hole (in the ground).}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hù} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{able to (have strength to, just barely)}\]
\[\text{dzà gu jò mà k} \text{hù.} \quad \text{I’m too weak to walk.}\]
\[\text{mæ mà k} \text{hù.} \quad \text{I haven’t the strength to carry it.}\]

\[\text{k} \text{hù} \quad \text{N}_{s} \quad \text{hole}\]
\[\text{mì t} \text{fà k} \text{hù} \quad \text{a hole in the ground}\]
\[\text{wà là k} \text{hù/wà k} \text{hù} \quad \text{a ditch trap with a snare, a pit trap}\]
jí kʰu a hole
jí kʰu hø a It has a hole in it.
á pʰu kʰu a mouse hole
yá kʰu a hole in a cliff

**Southern Lisu Dictionary**

**KU.**

kʰu \( \text{V} \) call
kʰu dzʰ tʃʰo church (‘call life people’)
á mé kʰu tæ la. Call him here.
á mé dʒe kʰu. Go and call him.
tʃʰo ha kʰu a. He is calling his soul.
jí nɔŋwə lɛ̀ wɔ kʰu a. He calls me father’s younger brother

**KU:**

kʰu \( \text{V} \) steal

kʰu tæ je o. He stole it and carried it away.
kʰu tʃʰə a. He ran away when nobody was looking.
kʰu tʃʰə a steal
kʰu tʃʰə a speak secretly, also kʰu tʃʰə a
kʰu nə nə secretly
kʰu jí dʒe a steal away without people knowing
tʃʰo kʰu thief

**KU:**

kʰu \( \text{NS} \) smoke, tobacco for smoking
mù kʰu smoke, tobacco for smoking

**KU:**

kʰu \( \text{NS} \) fifth daughter, usually áwù mə
ákʰu fifth daughter, usually áwù mə

**KU:**

kʰu \( \text{NS} \) inside,

bø kʰu the space in a garden
mì tʃʰə kʰu wə in the ground, underground
me nə nùu kʰu thî kʰu a hollow
mja kʰu sunken eyes
ná hu kʰu the space inside the mouth
lo kʰu thî kʰu one valley
hî kʰu/hî kʰu wə inside a house
jí kʰu depressions
jí kʰu dù a. The inside is hollow.
jí kʰu nəŋe/jí kʰu nəŋ Indoors
ə dʒə kʰu wə underwater

**KU:**

kʰu kʰu \( \text{V} \) with holes, dented, squashed in, concave
kʰu kʰu lɛ̀ with many depressions/hollows, concave, pitted
mja sùu kʰu kʰu lɛ̀ eyes sunken in
kʰù zǎ kʰù mā  pits, depressions, hollows  
ji kʰù kʰù lè dù jë g. It became dented.

**KU: FO.**  kʰù tsó  N  fireplace, stove, also kʰò tsó  
kʰù tsó bê  fireplace, also kʰò tsó bê

**KU: Ł.**  kʰù tsà  A  sound of whispering  
kʰù tsʰà kʰù tsʰà tʃʰɔ. Speak in whispers.

**KU: MŁ.**  kʰù mùu  Ns  domesticated, tame (opposite of kó)  
kʰù mú dzì  green calotes lizard  
jí kʰù múu  a tame one  
à wè kʰù múu  domesticated pigs

**KU: NL: ZŁ.**  kʰù nú dzì  N  charcoal, also kʰwà m pʰu

**KU: V.**  kʰù hɔ  N  ashes, also kʰwà mú pʰu

**KU;**  kʰù  Ns  pangolin, anteater  
thò kʰù  pangolin, anteater

**Ł.**  kʰúu  N  amount, degree  
go kʰúu  that much  
the kʰúu  this much  
the kʰúu mà xə.  It is not so good.  
dʒɔ kʰúu ə  that low  
nɔ kʰúu mɔ  that high  
à kʰúu  very/a lot  
à kʰúu dzà  eat a lot  
à kʰúu xə  very good

**Ł.**  kʰúu  Ns  bowl  
lo kʰúu  bowl

**Ł. LŁ: ŁŁ.**  kʰúu lù w lù  V  tangled  
kʰúu lù w kʰu lu ə. It has become all tangled.

**Ł.**  kʰúu  V  chop down trees  
sū dzì kʰū ə.  He’s felling trees.

**Ł.**  kʰu  V  persecute, bully  
kʰu dzì ə.  bully and boss around  
ŋwà lè kʰu ə.  They persecuted me.

**Ł.**  kʰu  Ns/C/V  nest, skein of thread  
jǎ kʰu thì kʰu  one bird’s nest  
jǎ jí kʰu  a bird’s nest  
jǎ jí kʰu kʰu ə.  Birds are building nests.  
zǎ kʰu  placenta  
jù kʰu thì kʰu  one skein of thread for a loom
Southern Lisu Dictionary

 ха л, ха:  kʰu lu  V  trouble, hinder, untidy, chaotic
 kʰu lu du  things which are trouble
 kʰu lu lu  scattered all over the place, chaotic
 kʰu lu lu dā  Things were scattered all over the place.
 tʃin kʰu lu  untidy, chaotic
 nu tʰə kʰu lu.  Don’t bother him.

 ха:  kʰu  Ns  the edge, rim, bank
 dža gu jí kʰu  side of the road
 mỳ kʰu  border of a country
 mǔ tʂʰa do kʰu  east
 mǔ tʂʰa go kʰu  west
 a dʒa jí kʰu  the riverside

 ха:  kʰu  N  dog (archaic)
 kʰu bè  hairy dog
 kʰu kʰò su  person born in Dog Year
 kʰu tsʰi  old skinny dog
 kʰu mò  old dog

 ха:  kʰu  V  split, cut with the grain/lengthwise
 sıu kʰu a.  He is splitting firewood.
 á pu sıu kʰu a.  He’s splitting the cucumber lengthwise.

 ха:  kʰu  V  decide, judge
 bæ mo kʰu su  a judge

 ха:  kʰu  N  word, speech
 C for utterances
 bæ kʰu  word
 kʰu pʰu a  open bride-price discussions (of bride’s father)
 kʰu pʰu pʰy  three rupees given by the groom to the relative who
 opens the discussion for the bride’s family

 kʰu tʃʰəŋ  accent, pronunciation (C)
 jí kʰu tʃʰá mə xo.  His pronunciation isn’t correct.
 jí na kʰu tʃʰá a.  He gabbles.
 kʰu fu  a verbal blessing or curse
 kʰu fu mə xa jí tʰi kʰu tʰə ꜱu.  Don’t pronounce a curse on him.
 kʰu fu xa xa jí tʰi kʰu ꜱu mə.  Pronounce a blessing on him.
 kʰu fu mə gwɔ  blessing song
 dʒo kʰu  curse
 má kʰu  words of teaching
 nu lɛ tʰi kʰu bæ jĩ jí a.  I want to have a word with you.
 yu kʰu  blessing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Li:</th>
<th>khùu</th>
<th>N.S</th>
<th>door</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ká khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>door, also á khùu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>má khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>gates of the Land of the Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>door, also ká khùu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>khùu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ferry crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tfú lí kó khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>ferry crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>khùu</td>
<td>N.S</td>
<td>notch on a crossbow/trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>po khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>trigger of a gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tf'bá khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>crossbow notch (for bowstring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>khùu thùu</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>bumpy, rough (of roads), also kíu tíu/kíu tíu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tf'í nh kíu thùu dà a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It is rough and bumpy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu thùu</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>brave, usually zà kíu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu thùu tf'hì</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>ask others to keep secret, also khùu tf'hò a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà khùu tf'hì.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t keep it a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzò dzòò khùu tf'hì a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He kept it completely secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ñó la thà khùu tf'hì.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t tell me to keep it a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí la khùu tf'hì.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tell him to keep it a secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu thùu tf'hì</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>stopper, cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí kíu thùu á tí tf'hì yúu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Please put the cork in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu sùu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>a type of fruit, red, about 10 cm diameter, fruit hang on trunk of trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sùu dà ma</td>
<td></td>
<td>large fruit of this tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sùu dzì</td>
<td></td>
<td>tree of this fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sùu ní tf'hì</td>
<td></td>
<td>green fruit of this tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu sà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sà thù</td>
<td></td>
<td>ear of corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sà phù</td>
<td></td>
<td>popped corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sà dzì</td>
<td></td>
<td>fermented corn flour paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kíu sà nô</td>
<td></td>
<td>tassel on top of corn stalks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>kíu fú</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>yawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>khùu</td>
<td>N.S</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mù khùu</td>
<td></td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lz:</td>
<td>khwá</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>lean against, support (animate agent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gwa khwá tá a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It is leaning against something there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>khwá tá a.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is leaning back against it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
南方 Lisu 字典

**KW.** kʰwá  N_{S,C} for boards, segments of bamboo, other flat oblong raw materials, fields

thù tʃi kʰwá/ thù  ʨ tʃi kʰwá  bricks
tʃi tʃo kʰwá  section of bamboo from which arrows will be split
ma kʰtu kʰwá  boards made from halved bamboo
súu kʰwá  planks
q mì tʰi kʰwá  one unirrigated field

**KW.** kʰwá  N_{S} small round silver ornament, also kʰó
á kʰwá  small round silver ornament

**KW.** kʰwá  V split in half lengthwise
ma kʰwá  q  split bamboo in half lengthwise

**KW.** kʰwá  V set free from an obligation, forgive a debt
yu lè by dā q  ma jí kʰwá yúu yúu q. He let me off/He said I needn’t pay my debt.

**KW. KW. M..** kʰwá kʰwá ma  N goliath beetle, also ma kʰwá bè di

kʰo  V generous (C), also kʰoŋ/ʃi kʰoŋ

jí ma q  li  kʰwá  ʃi q  li  gùu q. Give according your own discretion.

ʃi kʰo  generous and kind; degree of willingness

jí nq kʰwá  ʃi q. He is generous and kind.

jí nî  ma  kʰwá  q. He is generous.

**KW.** kʰo  V gossip
zi ja thà  kʰo. Don’t gossip.

**KW.** kʰo  V hoe
q mî kʰo  je  q. He’s going to hoe his fields.

**KW.** kʰo  C for leap/attack of animal
thì kʰo  tʃi  q. It made an attack.

**KW:** kʰwà  V bitter, too salty
kʰwà kʰwà  mu  bitterly
kʰwà  le  o.  It’s turned bitter.
kʰwà  jʊ  reddish onion, also tʃʊŋ/tʃʊo
kʰwà  jʊ  po  læ  a type of onion
tʃʊ bo kʰwà  q.  It’s too salty.
ma kʰwà  bamboo
lò kʰwà  artemisia
zö kʰwà  artemisia

**KW:** kʰwà  VV intensifier
ʃi kʰwà  le  o.  It is completely dead.
| KW: | kwà | V | in a clumsy and unskilful way, also kʰò |
| KW: | kwà | Ns | lower part, in |
| KW: | kwà | Ns | lower millstone, body hair |
| KW: | kwà | Ns | collectives for food |
| KW: | kwà | V | crops, rice |
| KW: | kwà | V | food for a number of days carried from home |
| KW: | kwà | V | wide (C), also kʰwàŋ, usually fì |
| KW: | kwà | V | play in a bad way (C), also kʰwàŋ |
| KW: | kwà | V | in a noisy manner |
| KW: | lo: | kwà | bamboo aqueduct (implies a long one), also kʰd/kʰwà tʰô |
| KW: | do: | kwà | bamboo aqueduct, usually kʰwà tʰô |
| KW: | m'u | kwà | mût pʰu | N | ashes, dust, also kʰù ĥa |
| KW: | xn.. | kwà | jî | V | satisfied, content |
| KW: | kwà | jî | satisfied, content |
| KW: | kwà | mà | jî | not satisfied, not content |
| KW: | kwà | V | dig, poke, tickle, etc. |
| KW: | kwà | V | Stop your poking and tickling. |
| KW: | kwà | V | begrudge, feel sorry (C), also xúj zā/kā bā nu pʰu tʰà kʰwàj ĵe. Don’t begrudge your money. |
| KW: | kwàŋ | V | generous (C), also kʰwàŋ |
| KW: | kwàŋ | V | wide (C), also kʰwàŋ |
| KW: | kwàŋ | V | play in a bad way (C), also kʰwàŋ |
| KW: | kwà| A | sound of bamboo poles splitting open |
J  dzə see dzə

J举行的; LV;  dʒ astronomy  V  multicoloured, variegated, striped, also dʒ lè

JE,  dʒ V  go, also sometimes ge

thà dʒe ᥁.  Don’t go yet.

JE, DE,  dʒe dè V  remaining, left (agentless intransitive verb), written dze ᥁
gwa dʒe dè ᥁u, Even though there was some left there,
ŋwa jì dʒe thè, when I went back,
à jìe mà dʒe dè.  there was none left.

JE:  dʒè  Ns  thing, type, kind, also dʒí/dzí

à mjà dʒè dʒo.  There are many kinds.

JE;  dʒè  C  for pairs (clothing), also dʒí
tʃì nì thì dʒè  a pair of shoes

JE;  dʒè  V  gnaw (of rodents), usually dzà, written dzè

JE;  dʒè  W  be normal to do (not tabooed)
je mà dʒè  be inappropriate to do

JE;  dʒè  Vs  at an angle, usually dʒò
à go mú dʒè  short hoe, also à go mú dʒò

JE. JE,  dʒò dʒò  Dem that way down there, see also tʃò

dʒò dʒò jí ká nà gà ge.  Follow him way down there.

JE.  dʒò  V  bump
á nì dʒò lè xò  a.  The cows are butting each other.

JE.  dʒò  V  mourn, wail
jì dʒò tʃà a.  He is doing the death wail/He is mourning.
à tʃàa dʒò a  wail/mourn

JE,  dʒò  Dem that down there
dʒò thì ħì mà ŋò.  It is that house down there.

JE,  dʒò  V  lend, sell on credit, be in debt, owe
lè dʒò  entrust to
ŋwa lè dʒò tà a.  He sold it to me on credit.
ŋwa lè dʒò yìu a.  He loaned to me.

JE,  dʒò  C  couple (of animate beings), pairs, also dzì

tʃì dʒò nà nì tsì ŋà.  ten pairs is twenty

tʃò dʒò  married middle-aged people
tʃò dʒò mà  married middle-aged women
tʃò dʒò pà  married middle-aged man
lā tʂʰo thˈi dʒø a couple (man and wife)
zà dʒø twins (two boys or one boy and one girl)
mṳ dʒø twin girls
ŋò dʒø proverb (two lines paired)

JE, dʒø Nₚₛ hawk
dʒø phu a white eagle
dʒø dà ma eagle
dʒø phå mò hawk
dʒø phu white hawk
dʒø phu ma white hawk
dʒø nɛ black kite
dʒø nɛ ma black kite
dʒø xà lg/dʒø lù goshawk, sparrow hawk, laggar falcon
me dʒø night hawk
ŋwà go dʒø kingfisher (hawk that picks up fish)

JE, dʒø Nₛ/C high things
tʰi dʒø of the same height
gò dʒø bridge, spirit bridge, ladder
ŋà dʒø cliff

JE: dʒø V curse, pronounce blessing, swear an oath (usually involves two people, may the innocent one escape and the guilty be punished)
u nu mà dʒì ngà ŋwa dʒø q ɲọ. If you don’t believe me, I will invoke a curse (I’ll die if I’m wrong or lying.)

JE: dʒø V crush (by something big falling)

JE: dʒø Nₚ livestock
dʒø mà dʒø ŋà mà ṃjà. I have no cows, I have no chickens.
dʒø zà domestic animals
dʒø zà ma zà domestic animals
dʒø hɔ ŋà hɔ raise livestock
dʒø f̣ i ɣà f̣ i tʃʊ ɔ breed domestic livestock
hɔ dʒø domestic animals

JE; dʒɔ Nₚₛ large grey birds
dʒɔ wu grey crane
dʒɔ wu ma grey crane
ŋà dʒɔ silver pheasant

JE; dʒɔ V blow (of wind)
mì hì dʒø a. The wind is blowing.
I`m dÔ
ö
NS edge, side, angle
zi dÔ
ö
crab (water angle), usually pà hè
fu dÔ
ö
banded krait (angle snake)
jí dÔ
ö
thè a. The edge is sharp.
jí dÔ
ö
 on one’s side
ji dÔ
ö
a jì tà a. He is sleeping on his side.
à thà dÔ
ö
side of knife blade
à go mú dÔ
ö
short hoe (angle-tailed hoe)

Jì  d3i  see also dżi/dzê

JÌ..  d3i  V chisel
sù kʰwá thà d3i. don’t chisel the plank.
sù kʰwá d3i du a chisel

JÌ..  d3i  V flip chaff etc. out of winnowing tray
dza dži zà d3i fu ŷu. Flip the broken rice fragments away.

JÌ..  d3i  V leak out, usually dzì

JÌ..  d3i  Ap adverb prefix, usually tjîn, also d3în/tjî

JÌ..  d3i  V good (of person), also d3î (used in songs)
tsʰo d3i a good man
tsʰo d3i tsʰo tō honest people

JÌ..  d3i  V melt, also dzì
à kʰú tshɑ ṽɑ, d3i le ɑ ṽɑ. If it gets very hot, it will melt.

JÌ..  d3i  V dawn, also dzì
mì thè d3i la ɑ. The dawn has broken.

JÌ..  d3i  N alcohol, also dzì/dzî
d3i phùu alcohol, corn whisky

JÌ:  d3î  V foolish, also dzî
tsʰo d3î a fool

JÌ:  d3î  Ns thing, type, kind, also dʒè/dʒê
à mjà dʒî dʒó. There are many kinds.

JÌ:  d3î  V rub against, butt
tʰà d3î læ xo ɑ. They trod on each other.
tʃín dʒî læ xo ɑ. They rubbed against each other.

JÌ:  dʒì  V be patient, usually dzê

JÌ: H7,  dʒî xuũ  V belt, waistband, girdle, also dzà xũũ
dʒî xuũ thî tjʰö one belt
JI: LI: LI: dʒì lì lì  V  sliding along slippery surface
dʒì lì lì so la q. He skated along.

JI;  dʒì  C  for pairs (clothing), also dʒè
 tʃi pi thi dʒì a pair of shoes

JI;  dʒì  V  attach
thò yiu dʒì du stapler (thing to attach paper)
mè dʒì roll up and attach together

JIA..  dʒìŋ  A_p  adverb prefix, usually tʃiŋ, also dʒi/tʃi/tʃe

JO..  dʒo  V  afraid, also dzø
  ni dʒo q  hate (heart is afraid)
  fu láe dʒo q. He is afraid of snakes.
  ñwa qa mà dʒo. I’m not afraid.

JO,  dʒo  V  have, exist, also dzø
gwa á mó ni ma dʒo q. There are two horses over there.
  ni dʒo q  be greedy (heart have)
  jì qa á mó dʒo q. He has horses.
  á mó mà dʒo. I haven’t any horses.

JO,  dʒo  V  measure volume or quality, also dzø
  jà jì sù dʒo ni q. Measure the potatoes (see how much there is).

JO:  dʒø  P_p  evidential of reported speech, also dò
gsà mà dʒe bæ a dʒø. He says Asa isn’t going.
gsà mà dʒe dʒø. Asa says he isn’t going.

JO:  dʒø  V/V/A  properly, correctly, usually dzø
dʒe dʒø q. It was right to go.
  jì fà dʒø q. He makes things well.
  dʒø dʒøŋ carefully, in detail, properly, also dzø dzøŋ
  dʒø dʒøŋ je. Do it properly.

JO:  dʒø  N_s  every/any
dʒø dʒø alone
  thì zo dʒø dʒø one person alone
  ø la dʒø a la thà dʒe. Don’t go anywhere.
  ø la dʒø a la dʒe q. He went all around everywhere.

JO:  dʒø  N_p  part of floor supports, usually dzø
dʒø dò floor joists
dʒø ma flooring, raised floor, platform
dʒø ma tsì floor bearers
JO: Lꏢ: Lꏢ: dʒɔ̀ lè̤ lè̤ V  growing well and all the same height of bushes
dʒè ṅà dʒɔ̀ lè̤ lè̤ kãː g. The hemp is growing well and all the shrubs are the same height.

JO: LO: LO: dʒɔ̀ lò̤ lò̤ V  poking up and out, of reeds/branches in clumps
pa tʃʰɔ̌ dzì m долг dʒɔ̀ lò̤ lò̤ kãː g. The pampas reed shoots are poking up in all directions.
tʃʰì pʰɛ̀ lè̤ pʰɛ̀ dʒɔ̀ lò̤ lò̤ lò̤ je̤ g. He fell over with his legs and arms poking out in all directions.

JO: dʒɔ̀ N  sides of the abdomen, usually dʒɔ̀
sides of the abdomen, usually dʒɔ̀ bjo̤

JU, JU,: dʒù dʒu  N  multitudes, also jí dʒṳ jí dʒṳ dzù dzù
lò tʃʰɔ̌ jí dʒù dʒu  a multitude of people

JU. dʒu  N V  cocked, ready to go off, also dzù, see ɳò
pé kà dʒṳ tá
The spear trap is cocked.
tʃʰɔ̌ dʒu
jí dʒṳ du  the trigger mechanism (of a trap etc.)

JU. dʒu  V  dried out, shrivelled up, also dzù
sṳ̀ pʰjà dʒṳ le̤ g.
The leaves are all dried up.
sṳ̀ dʒṳ dzì  a dead tree
lò tʃè jí dʒu
jí dʒu  dried peppers
jí dʒu  a dry one

JU. dʒu  Ns  cylindrical object , also dzù
V  put on leggings or bracelets
tʃʰì dʒu
tʃʰì dʒṳ dzù  He is putting on leggings.
le̤ dʒu
le̤ dʒṳ dzù  bracelets
le̤ dʒu  She is putting on bracelets.
le̤ dʒu  a dead tree
dʒu  chopsticks

JU, dʒu  Ns/C  for herds, flocks, also dzù
nà zò tʰì dʒṳ  a flock of birds
á mò tʰì dʒṳ  a herd of horses
á wè tʰì dʒṳ mo̤ g. I saw a herd of pigs.

JU: dʒù V  push with the shoulder, also dzù
dʒù dac je g.  He pushed it uphill with his shoulder.
jí à dʒù lè̤ xo g.  They are having a shoving contest.

JU: dʒù V  bump with the end, punch, also dzù
ma kʰwà ʔθò dʒù ɓu ɗ. He bumped him with the end of a bamboo pole.

JU: dʒù C for rainfalls, also dzù
mù à ha thì dʒù li la ɗ. A shower of rain fell.

JU: dʒù N veins, sinews, tendons, also dzù
tʃi dʒù hamstring tendon
ma kʰwà dʒù/mə dʒù bamboo tendons - thick strips torn out of bamboo
læ wỳ dʒù elbow tendons
ʃi dʒù veins
ʃu dʒù roots of tree above ground
jì dʒù veins, sinews, tendons
jì dʒù kò ɗ. He has hard sinews. (He is very strong.)

JU: dʒù C for stack, pile
ʃu thì dʒù a stack of wood
ʃà tsʰi pà thì dʒù a pile of stones

JU: Pl. KU. KU. dʒù pí ku ku V bent over with arthritis, rheumatism, slipped disc, etc.

JU: Fl. dʒù tsʰi N waist, small of the back, also dzì tsʰì dʒù tsʰì na ɗ. His waist is sore.

Jn, dʒì C hour, short period of time thì dʒì one hour/one o’clock

Jn.. dʒì V move opposite ends alternatively, slide out of the way, sun moves across the sky, smoke rises, see transitive tʃì
dò fu ɓu ɗ, dʒì je ɗ. If you push it, it slides.
dʒì ly ly rising, like smoke, drifting in clouds
dʒì ly ly dʒe ɗ. Move along the way a snake does.
kʰwà mù pʰu dʒì ly ly kà ɗ. The ash was drifting in clouds.
mù tsʰa dʒì ɓu ɗ. It’s past noon.
mù tsʰa mà dʒì hè. It’s not past noon yet.
ʃù dò pú du á tí dʒì fu ɓu. Move one end of a log and then the other.
á tí dʒì kó je. Please slide it aside.
á tó mù kʰu dʒì ɗ. Smoke is rising.

Jn.. dʒì V stretch, lengthen, also dʒo
my the ma á tí dʒì ɓu. Stretch this cloth please.
á tí dù dʒì la tsʰì. Please hammer it out and make it longer.

Jn.. dʒì N market, usually kàj tsʰì
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Jn., dʒi V out of line, crossed
dʒi dʒi cross-eyed
ja dʒi cross-eyed/wall-eyed
ja dʒi pʰå cross-eyed/wall-eyed man
ja dʒi ma cross-eyed/wall-eyed woman
ja sù dʒi dʒi lè Eyes are crossed.

Jn., dʒi N alcohol, fermented gruel, also dʒi/dʒi
kʰu sa dʒi corn gruel, corn whisky
dʒi bjà rotten rice beer, badly made liquor
dʒi bjø weak rice beer, not first distillation
dʒi do xwà dʒà eating and drinking, feasting

Jn., dʒi Ns fault, blame
ji dʒi dʒo a. It’s his fault.

Jn., dʒi V meet (of animate objects), also dʒi
dʒa gu wa dʒi lè xo a. We met each other on the trail.

Jn., dʒi V believe
dʒi tè be certain, also dʒi tʃi
dʒi tè le o. I am certain.
dʒi tʃi be certain, also dʒi tè
dʒi mà tʃi. I am not certain.
ŋwa mà dʒi. I don’t believe it.

Jn., dʒi N tusks, fangs, canine teeth
ha ma dʒi elephant tusks
à mö dʒi horse’s canine teeth
à wè dʒi boar tusks

Jn., dʒi à N quality
hi the ma sà lá hi dʒi xu mà dʒo. This house isn’t even as good as a rest-hut

Jn.: dʒi V uneven in length, lopsided, skewed, sloping
dʒiŋ dʒi dʒi lopsided
dʒi dʒi lè. It is very skewed/It is sloping.
dʒi dʒi zà pʰjà a It is sloping a bit.
á ti dʒi ə. It is a little uneven in length.
á ti dʒi yù. Have it so that the ends are staggered.

Jn.: dʒi N/V ruler, one with authority; rule
ji dʒi su the ruler, the founder, the leader
ji dʒi pʰà (male) leader
dʒi su thì zo one leader
南方傈僳语词典

JN: dʒì V flood, rise (of rivers), swell, grow in size
thò yù pọ sù dʒì a. The paper shotgun shell has swollen.
mọ dʒì a. It looked less tall than it was (it grew taller as I approached)
jí bu bu dʒì a. It raised a weal.
a dʒà dʒì la a. The river is in flood.

JN: dʒì N_s parrot and similar chattering birds
á dʒì parrot
dʒì yù mą very small dark brown bird
wà ba dʒì mountain parrot, can learn to speak
á dʒì parrot

JN: dʒì N_s all
á dʒì all
là tshọ á dʒì all people

JN: LN: dʒì lỳ N flute, whistle

JN: dʒì V fast, tight fitting, flush (of joints, handles of knives, hoes, etc), close tight (of jaws)
khà bè dʒì a. He held his mouth tight shut.
ná ḥọ dʒì yu. Shut your mouth.
á thà wỳ á khùu dʒì a. This knife handle is very tight.

JW. dʒwá N far down there, also dʒwá/dʒó/dʒáw
   dʒwáw or dzwá/dʒó/dʒáw
   dʒwá dʒwá far down there
   dʒwá dʒwá jí ká nà gà je a. I’m following him far down there.

JW.: BE., dʒwà be N large clay jar, also ji wu/dʒwà be

JW., dʒwà N down there, also dʒwà/dʒó/dʒwàw/dʒwó
   or dzwà/dʒó/dʒaw
   dʒwà dʒwà around down there

JY.. dʒà V cold
dʒà tsí cool season
dʒà tsí tsí very cold
dʒà mỳ cool land - country with mist, deciduous forest, no bamboo and cool climate - temperate forest
   dʒà nǐ dʒà wù a have chills
   à khùu dʒà a. It is very cold.
a dʒà water, also zì dʒà
| JY.. | dʒà | C | for drops, written dzæ |
| JY.. | dʒà nì dʒà | one or two drops |
| JY.. | xò a | drip |
| JY.. | zà | droplets |
| JY.. | dʒà | N | slot, groove |
| JY: Hʔ | dʒà xǔ | N | belt, girth, usually dʒì xǔ |
| JY: Lã | dʒà làe | V | naked, open-eyed |
| JY: Lã | dʒà làe bà đì | naked |
| JY: Lã | đìn dʒà làe | naked |
| JY: Lã | mü sù dʒà làe phu la a | His eyes are open |
| JY: Lã | (and he is taking an interest in life). |
| JY: Lã | dʒà làe | V | multicoloured, variegated, striped, |
| JY: Lã | usuual dʒè làe | usually dʒè làe |
| JY: Lã | sù phjà dʒà làe | variegated leaves |
Southern Lisu Dictionary

C  tstå  see tså

CE.  tfé  V  clear forest for field, transplant, wean
tfé do la ã  be singleminded, dedicated
dza gu tfé å  clear a path, clear away undergrowth from a path
lî tfhã mî tfé tfå å  clear new fields from jungle
hä tfé hâkâû mò gwâ  song of clearing new fields
jî lí zâ tfé tå å  transplant seedlings
å tfî tfå å  be weaned from the breast

CE.  CE.  tfé tfé  V  on target, also tês tés
tfé tfé ji jà o  It hit right on target.

CE.  CE.  tfé tfå  N  elder sister (C), also â tfå/â tså

CE.  LE.  tfé lé  N  small bell, also kû lí
bü tfé lé  kind of cricket (call sounds like small bell)

CE,  tfé  V  complete, of sets of things
tfé le tså  Make up a full set.
mà tfé jî thî dzâ d30 ã.  There is one missing to complete the set.

CE,  tfé  V  put on top, carry on head
tfé hû å  adopt a child
làe pbae tfé yu.  Put your arm on top of something.
jî thë jî tfé yu.  Stack it on top.

CE..  tfå  N  root, beginning, basis
the thî khû ng jî tfå no.  This saying is the basis.
sû tfå  a tree root
hî tfå  house foundation
wâ tfå  mountain, also wà tså/wà d3å
jî tfå  a root
jî tfå thë/jî tfå jî wû thë  at the beginning, at first

CE..  tfå  C  for mountains, only with wà tfå as in
wà tfå thî tfå  one mountain range

CE..  tfå  Nsp  elder sister (C), also tfå tfå/â tså
å tfå  elder sister
tfå fu  elder sister’s husband, also tså fu

CE..  tfå  C  and for nouns and noun phrases
tfå tfå  and
âwù tfå asa tfå å mi d3å o.  Fifth son and third son have gone to the fields.

CE..  tfå  Ap  adverb prefix, usually tfîn, also tfi/d3în/d3î
CE.. K.  tfè ká  V  cause ringing in the ears
jí jù thè lè kā  Ṉa, ná po  tfè ká  Ṉa.  If it is high pitched, it makes your ears ring.

CE:  tfè  V  be too close, “squashed”, tight-fitting
jí tfè Ṉa, á tí yā  ṛu.  They are “squashed”, please separate them.
á thà pjà  gu  tfè Ṉa.  The scabbard is tight (difficult to get sword into)

CE:  tfè  V  urgent, necessary
à khù dʒe  tfè Ṉa.  It is urgent for you to go; I had to go urgently.

CE:  tfè  V  create (by superhuman power)
mì tfʰa  tfè  su  creator of the world
mỳ tfè  mì  tfè  creation of the world

CE:  tfè  V  proper, permitted (not taboo)
bè tfè Ṉa.  It’s O.K. to say that.
bè mà tfè.  It is not proper to say that, saying that is taboo.
dʒo mà tfè.  It’s taboo to have it.
mo mà tfè.  It’s taboo to see that.

CE:  tfè  Ns  goiter
be tfè  goiter

CEA.  CWAA..  tfèŋ tfʷanŋ  N  anvil (C)

CE.  tfō  V  breed from
jí jí tfō  breed animals, raise crops
dʒo jí yā jí tfō  Ṉa  breed livestock
ṣu  ṛu  ṛo  ṛu  tfō  Ṉa  grow fruit trees

CE.  tfō  N  consequences, sin, guilt, written tsuj, also tsō
tfō  ṛa  bear the guilt or the consequences

CE.  tfō  V  save, rescue (C), also tfú
phú  ṛa  dʒo  thè, jí tfō  yū  ṛa.  When I had no money, he saved me.
jí lāe tfō  ṛu  ṛa.  He saved him.
jí jù mjá tfō  yū  ṛa.  He saved his life.

CE.  tfō  Dem  that way down there, see dʒo
tfō  ṛa  that one way down there

CE.  tfō  N  a crack
ma khwà tfō  cracks in the bamboo
lāe kwā tfō  lines on the palm
jí tfō  ṛa.  It isn’t cracked.
jí tfō  yū  ṛa.  It is cracked.
yā tfō  crack in a rock
CÉ. tʃò V hold in mouth
CÉ. tʃò V temporarily deafened by a loud noise
ná po tʃò o. His ears are deafened.
CÉ. CÉ. tʃò tʃò V on target, usually tʃé tʃé
tʃò tʃò nǐ jù o. It hit right on target.
CÉ. Fl. tʃò tsì N spouse’s elder brother, spouse’s elder sister’s husband (C)
tʃò tsì ma spouse’s elder sister, spouse’s elder brother’s wife
CÉ. FO, tʃò tsò V right on time, without delay
lò do ha à dã a, tʃò tsò le o. The bus was about to leave, I was right on time.
CÉ, tʃò Ns/C melody, for songs, musical pieces, stories
mjøw tsì mò gwà na jí tʃò mà dʒo. The music of the Miao has no melody.
mò gwà thì tʃò thò o. He played a song on his banjo.
CÉ, tʃò Ns/C for roads, ribbons, lines, animal tracks
tʃò dʒè lè striped, with lines
dzà gù thì tʃò one road
tsì tà thì tʃò one string
q dʒà tʃò thì tʃò one river, one irrigation ditch
jí tʃò track, lines, way
à phùu tʃò the track a rat regularly follows
á pu tʃò a porcupine’s path
CÉ, tʃò V repay, pay compensation, wreak vengeance
nu lè thì xwà tʃò thà a ŋu. I’ll pay you back some other time.
nu lè tʃò yù a. I will compensate you.
wà tʃò o. He is repaying labour debts.
jí lè wà dʒì tʃò o. I will wreak my vengeance on him.
CÉ, tʃò V fragile, easily broken
CÉ.. tʃø V sour, pickled
tʃø dzì kind of tree with sour fruit
ma mỳ tʃø pickled bamboo shoots
mi tʃø dzì kind of tree
wò tʃø pickled vegetables
à khú tʃø a. It’s very sour.
CÉ.. tʃø VN flow together, meet, of rivers
take root, of transplanted plants or cuttings
climb all over, of vines
ŋa ma tʃø nǐ mà jì. The banana plants don’t want to take root.
ŋu tfø lë lo  cry over one another, join in one another’s weeping
zi tfø  place where rivers meet
a dʒə tfø lë xo gu  place where rivers meet

CÆ. tfø V  erect a fence
bo tfø tfø a/bjo tfø tfø a.  erect a fence around

CÆ. tfø V  thin (of person)
tfø lə lə  very thin, also tfø gə  gə
lə tsʰə à kʰá thí lə tfø lə lə  a man who is an thin as a lizard
jí nə tfø lə gə.  He is growing thin.

CÆ. tfø V  comprehend, understand the significance
na nà mà tfø.  He didn’t get the point/He didn’t understand the significance.

CÆ. NA. ZL. tfø nə dzì N  type of tree, leaves used as ‘steaming’ medicine
CÆ. LE. NA. ZL. tfø lə nə dzì  N  type of tree like flame-tree, bears small white flowers.

CÆ; CÆ; tfù tfù  A  sound of snapping twigs, bones, etc.
tfù tfù kʰə dzə  gə.  He was crunching something while eating it.

CÆ; ə. tfù tsʰə N  acne
tfù tsʰə di gə  have acne
Cl tfí  see also tsί/tʃe
Cl. tfí V  remember (C), usually tsί
tfí mà mu.  I don’t remember.
Cl. tfí V  be polite, stand on ceremony, refuse out of politeness (C)
thà tfí lə xo.  Don’t be polite, don’t stand on ceremony.
tfí dza  politeness, manners
tfí dza mà dʒə.  He has no manners.

Cl. PA.. tfí px N  apron (formerly worn by Lisu), usually tfú px
Cl. CY: tfí tfʰà  Pro oneself, usually tsί tfʰà
jí tfí tfʰà lə ká fè ky ə.  He stabbed himself to death.

Cl. LE.. tfí lə V  scary, spooked
tfíŋ tfí lə  scared, with erect ears
tfíŋ tfí lə də  gə.  It was very scary.
á fə tfí lə ə.  What scared it?

Cl. tfí PV  cause to do an action, usually tfíŋ, also tfɛ/dʒɛŋ/dʒi
Cl. tfí AP  adverb prefix, usually tfíŋ, also tfɛ/dʒɛ/dʒi
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Cl. CYAO:  tfi tfaw  V  chattering loudly
            tfi tfaw tfi tfaw tfbo q  chattering loudly

Cl:  tfi  V  interrogate, investigate (C)
      ji tfi nia na, tfi mu le o. When he investigated he discovered the
      truth.

Cl: KU:  tfi ku  A  repeatedly, also tfi kun
      tfi ku tfi ku me a. I am tired of hearing it over and over.
      tfi ku nu tfi ku d3e. He would cry a while, then go a while.
      tfi ku nu tfi ku nu. He would cry a while and then cry some more.
      tfi ku je tfi ku gwq. He would work a while and sing a while.

Cl;  tfi  V  grip tightly in hand, also tsi
      a phuu lâ tfi nâ. Grip the rat firmly.

Cl+.  tfin  Ap  adverb prefix, also tfi/tfi/e/d3j/d3in/tfi li
      also biin before apicals, fin before x
      tfin pê le  legs flying in all directions
      tfin pha thâ  making a flip-flopping noise
      tfin pha lâ  damp
      tfin phê le  staggering
      tfin phu phu  with many white spots
      tfin di dî  bald, bare
      tfin tâ tâ  poking up, erect
      wà lô tfin tâ tâ kâ a. The peaks are poking up.
      sü mü dù tfin tâ tâ kâ a. There are stumps poking up
      tfin tha la  dirty and unkempt, also biin tha la
      tfin thà lâ  flabby and wrinkled, also biin thà lâ
      tfin kâ lê  long and branching
      tfin kâ lâ  blocked up, tangled
      tfin kô kô  stiff
      tfin kuu luu  twisted too tight
      tfin kuu tüü  rough, uneven, also khü tüü/kuu tüü
      tfin kû tüü  rough, uneven, also kù tüü/khü tüü
      tfin kâ lâ  spangled, with myriads
      tfin khü tüü  uneven, bumpy, also kù tüü/khü tüü
      tfin khü lûu  untidy, chaotic
      tfin d3â lâe  all bare
      tfin d3â d3â  lopsided
      tfi tfi le  scared, with erect ears
      tfi tfa xû  squirming around/with arms and legs flailing
      tfi tfa xû lô je o. He was squirming around so much he fell over/
      He fell with arms and legs flailing.
tʃiŋ tʃʰâ ŋò tall with long neck
tʃiŋ tsʰ lè plump
tʃiŋ mɔ̀ mɔ̀ all overturned, turned wrong way up (snails, bowls)
tʃiŋ nù nù eyes half closed, slit-eyes
tʃiŋ lî lî rough, ragged (of clothes)
tʃiŋ sù sù rough, unattractive, slip-shod
tʃiŋ nà lâ scattered here and there
tʃiŋ nù ŋà turned at obtuse angle when angle should be acute; long craning neck
tʃiŋ xà lâ spread-eagled
tʃiŋ xà lè tattered
tʃiŋ xǒ dɔ̀slipping up and down
tʃiŋ xù liù zâ a little ill, gone to pieces a bit

CO tʃo see also tso

CO. tʃó PN from, also kwã be/tó/tsó
a lâ tʃó lâ à Where have you come from?
á jî tʃó jà tà à What is it made out of?

CO. tʃó Ns kindling, also tsó
ma khwâ tʃó bamboo kindling
sù tʃó wooden kindling

CO. tʃó V selfish
tʃà sî thà tʃó Don’t be selfish about property.

CO. tʃó N clay furnace (for cooking), usually tsó
tʃó thì ma ti à I’m making a clay furnace.

CO, tʃó WV need to/ought to, usually tsó
á jî wu tʃó à What do you need to buy?
á jîè mà wu tʃó I don’t need to buy anything.
á jîè nô mà tʃó I don’t need anything.

CO, tʃó V frighten, also tsó
zà n̕g zà lâ thà tʃó y̕ù Don’t frighten the children.

CO, tʃó C for kicks (C), also tsó
thì tʃó fu y̕ù mà Give him a kick.

CO, tʃó V on tiptoes/squatting on heels, usually tsó
tʃó tʃó ɲî tà Sit squatting on your heels.
tʃó tʃó a dʒe a He walked on tiptoes.

CO, ku., tʃó khû N socket, spring, also tsó khû

CO, m̕t. tʃó mû N source/short stalk on fruit, usually tsó mû
a dʒa tʃó mû the source of the river
CO.  tʃʊ  V  rotate, spin (intransitive), take indirect route, exchange labour, take turns at doing, also tʃʊ
the  tʃʊ  da  la  a.  He came up by an indirect route.
gwa  tʃʊ  dà  a.  It is turning round and round over there.
tʃʰè  pʃa  tʃʊ  là  xo  take turns at hiding (play hide-an-seek)
tʃʊ  lo  all around, surrounding, turning round and round
tʃʊ  ñə  riddle
gwa  tʃʊ  lo  lo  tʃə  a.  They are going round in circles over there.
là  tʃʰo  tʃʊ  lo  tʃə  a.  There were people all around him.
wà  tʃʊ  là  xo  They exchange work.

CO.  tʃʊ  C  12-year cycle

CO.  tʃʊ  VW  be accustomed to, have done, usually tʃʊ
tha  la  tʃʊ  a.  He has been here before.
mà  dzà  tʃʊ.  I haven’t even eaten it.
mà  mo  tʃʊ.  I’ve never seen one before.

CO.  tʃʊ  Np  slave, usually pá  tq
 tʃʊ  pá  male slave
 tʃʊ  ma  female slave

CO.  tʃʊ  Np  kind of tree, also tʃʊ
tʃʊ  pə  dzì  kind of tree, children eat bark
tʃʊ  dzì  kind of tree, leaf and young stalk are edible

CO.  tʃʊ  Ns  table, also tʃʊ  ṭʃì
tʃʊ  me  table, also mǐ  tʃʊ

CO. LO..  tʃʊ  lo  Ns  lake, also tʃʊ  lo/lo  bɔ
tʃʊ  zì  tʃʊ  lo  lake, also zì  tʃʊ  lo

CO:  tʃʊ  V  clan, tribe, also tʃʊ/tʃʊn/ʃì/tʃá
là  tʃʰo  thì  tʃʊ  a clan
jí  nə  á ʃì  tʃʊ  nə  á  What clan is he?

CU.  tʃú  V  make a hole, gouge out inside, also tsú
mà  ní  tʃú  a  hollow out a rice steamer
tʃú  lì  boat
wa  ŋ  kʰu  tʃú  a  dig a hole
á  wè  lu  thu  tʃú  a  gouge out a pig trough

CU.  tʃú  C  for hats, turbans, etc., also tsú

CU.  tʃú  V  invert over in order to coop up, also tsú
á  jà  á  mé  tʃú  Put a basket over the chickens.

CU.  tʃú  V  enclose in an overturned vessel or basket, also tsú
kʰà  thu  kʰə  a  tʃú  a  Invert basket over in order to enclose/Enclose in
an overturned basket.

CU, tʃũ V punch with the fist, also tsũ  
tʃũ fu yù. Punch him.

CU, tʃũ V have a lump in the throat

CU, tʃũ V snore, also tsũ  
ŋā kʰũ thã tʃũ. Don’t snore.

CU., tʃũ V boil, bubble, also tsũ  
á lù tʃũ tʃũ q. The pot is boiling.

CU: YI, tʃù jī N wisdom, mind (C), also tsù jī  
tʃù jī tó dzà q. live by using your mind, i.e. not by farming  
tʃù jī dzó q. He is wise.  
tʃù jī dû su an advisor  
tʃù jī jă q mà tʃʰi. There’s no need to make excuses/There’s no need to scheme.

CN. tʃį V close a door  
á kʰũ á mé tʃį. Close the door.

CN. tʃį V step forward  
tʃį dû salt lick (where animals come to lick salt)  
tʃʰi tʰò tʃį q. He is stepping forward.

CN. tʃį V move something aside, see intransitive dʒį

CN. tʃį V cough  
tʃʰi tʃį q cough  
á kʰũ mà tʃį. He is not coughing much.

CN. tʃį V move away from an area  
wà dʒį tʃį q. He is moving away from the mountains.

CN. tʃį V make a crossbow  
tʃʰa tʃį tʃã q. I am assembling a crossbow

CN. tʃį Np a small balance scale, also lè kʰo/tʃʰe du  
tʃį tsį a small balance scale  
tʃį tsį ŋā já phî tʃʰe du njo. A balance scale is for weighing opium.  
tʃį mà small weights for balance scales

CN. tʃį N sweat  
tʃį zî liquid sweat, also tʃį jî  
tʃį zî dû q. He is sweating.

CN. CN. tʃį tʃį N drongo (kind of black bird)  
tʃį tʃį mú ŋā tʃg long-tailed drongo

CN. LI; tʃį lî N hummingbird
| CN | tf̾ t̾ V | pump, exert |
| CN | j́ ĵ t̾ g. | pump up, run hard (of a motor) and let off steam |
| CN | t̾ V | pull (hand over hand, as a rope), tear apart |
| CN | bu dʒ̃u t̾ g. | stretch and yawn |
| CN | t̾ puu l̄ o | He pulled and uprooted it. |
| CN | là t̾ | handle |
| CN | áo tí t̾ fu yw | Please tear it. |
| CN | á mỉ t̾ l̄i dʒ̃o g. | We have the custom of temporary matrilocal residence (‘custom of pulling daughters’). |
| CN | yǎ fu t̾ | egg from inside a dead hen |
| CN | tf̾ V | libel, tell harmful lies |
| CN | j́ n̄a z̄i ja t̾ g. | He is telling harmful lies about other people. |
| CN | tf̾ V | build a nest |
| CN | j́ kʰu t̾ g. | It is making a nest. |
| CN | tf̾ N_s | breast |
| CN | tf̾ k̄ ph̄ N | ‘dry breasts price’, also áo t̾ ph̄ |
| CN | | bride price, recognising that parents have reared a girl since babyhood - formerly 30 rupees |
| CN | á t̾ | breast |
| CN | tf̾ N_s | relative age |
| CN | j́ t̾ zo g. | He is junior in the kinship system. |
| CN | j́ t̾ wù g. | He is senior in the kinship system. |
| CN | tf̾ V | narrow, usually ts̄ |
| CN, Kỉ | tf̾ kʰ̄u N | appetite (C) |
| CN, L. | tf̾ la V | worth the effort |
| | mà t̾ la. | It wasn’t worth the effort of carrying it. |
| CN. | tf̾ V | true, real, usually à t ħ̄ t̾ tsh̄ |
| CN. | tf̾ kʰ̄u | the truth, true words, a secret |
| CN. | z̄a t̾ n̄o t̾ | one’s real children |
| CN. | tf̾ V | hide, cover up |
| | kʰ̄u kú g, t̾ mà kú. | He is good at stealing but bad at hiding the loot. |
| | á mé sã tf̾ | Hide it! |
| CN; CN; | tf̾ t̾ A | making a sucking sound |
| | t̾ t̾ t̾ t̾ do g. | He drank with a sucking sound. |
| CW. | tf̾w̄a Dem | far down there, also tsw̄a |
| CW. | tf̾w̄a dʒ̃w̄a | around way down there, also tsw̄a dz̃w̄a |
| CW. BE., | tf̾w̄a be N | earthenware wide-mouthed jar, also tsw̄a be |
| CW. do: | tf̾w̄a pʰ̄ N | mosquito net (C), also ts̄ a pʰ̄/ts̄ w̄ pʰ̄ |
CW, tʃwà V scratch, scoop with one hand, also tswà
for scoop of a hand
C tʃwà lè xo tʃâ a. They are scratching each other.
dʒa pʰu thî tʃwà a scooped handful of white rice
tʃ bás bo thî tʃwà a pinch of salt
ɲǐ my q ɲa tʃwà. If you itch, scratch.

CW, kái: tʃwà khà j I sound of milled rice being winnowed

CWA. tʃwâ A in a circle

CWO. tʃwo V sound for tʃwà worry, also tʃgw
tʃ bás du tʃwo du worries and problems

CWO. tʃwo V hand over, place into someone’s care
or under one’s jurisdiction (C)
ŋwâ nu lâ the tʃwo yû a. I’m handing it over to you.

CY. tʃá V cook
dʒa tʃá cooked rice
dʒa tʃá dzà a. cook rice to eat
dʒi tʃá prepared hemp (cooked) for thread
wò pʰjà jî tʃá cooked vegetables

CY. tʃá Ns correct price (C), usually jí pʰỳ
jí tʃá a li pe je o. What’s the right price?

CY. tʃá Np/Vp in lines, in rows, written tʃé
tʃá tʃá in lines, rows
jí tʃá tʃá la a. They are coming along, one behind the other.
tʃá lè lè lined up, also tʃé lè lè
tʃá tʃî body length, length of trunk
â mo jí tʃá tʃî mà dʒo. The horse has a short body.

CY. tʃá Ns clan, family (C), also tsò/tsòŋ/tʃò/ʃi
tʃà tʃá Yang clan

CY. pú. tʃá puu N yoke, usually á pǔ/á puu tʃá
á khà tʃá puu yoke used by Akha
á wè tʃá puu yoke put on pigs

CY. Pû. tʃá pû N apron (formerly worn by Lisu), also tʃí/tsû pû
tʃá pû pû a. She is wearing an apron.

CY. Fl. tʃá tʃî N stretcher made of bamboo

CY. Lo. tʃá lo N orchid
tʃá lo we orchid flower

CY. Ye; tʃá jù N soy sauce (C)
**Southern Lisu Dictionary**

**CY,**

- **tjà**
  - V: live, stay (of people/animals), written tjà
  - WW: be in process of

  - tʰa tjà g.
  - I live here/I am here.

  - thò yù bo tjà g.
  - I am walking.

  - tjà bo d tà.
  - He is bored.

  - tjà nì.
  - Wait and see.

**CY,**

- **tjà**
  - N: wall (C), see kỳ

**CY,**

- **tjà**
  - V: reckon, count as, consider, usually swá

  - tjà pì
    - suppose...

  - tshì tjà là tjà
    - pay careful attention to

  - nu tjà nq
    - when you consider

  - jì là ṅwà zà tjà tjà g.
    - You can count him as my son.

**CY, P.**

- **tjà**
  - pa
    - N: blaze-mark on trees, indicates reserved land

  - tjà pa mà bjà tā.
    - The trees were not blazed.

**CY, DI:**

- **tjà**
  - dì
    - N: bare-bottom (nickname for undressed children)

**CY, KO,**

- **tjà**
  - kʰo
    - V: lanky

- là tsho tjà kʰo
  - a tall lanky person

- à mò tjà kʰo
  - a very high horse

**CY, MI:**

- **tjà**
  - mì
    - N: monkey, usually tjà mjò/mjò

**CY, MYÈ;**

- **tjà**
  - mjè
    - V: monkey, also tjà mì/mjò

  - tjà mjè mú ká dzì
    - small tree with edible white flowers, long hairy fruit

**CY..**

- **tjà**
  - N: ginger (C), also tjàən

  - tjà kó
    - galangal (‘wild ginger’)

  - tjà thì tjà g
    - one root of ginger

  - tjà tjà g
    - ginger root

**CY.. PU..**

- **tjà**
  - pu
    - N: grasshopper, cricket, usually tsa pu

**CY.. KÙ, T..**

- **tjà**
  - kù tā
    - N: cyst (C)

**CY.. CÈ,**

- **tjà**
  - tjò
    - N: crossbow arrow, also tjà tjà

  - tjà tjà kʰwà
    - a segment of bamboo from which arrows will be split.

  - tjà tjà sà thù
    - three crossbow arrows

  - tjà tjà sò a.
    - He is whittling crossbow arrows.

**CY.. CÈ,**

- **tjà**
  - tjò
    - N: type of pheasant

**CY.. MY.. WO.. LO..**

- **tjà**
  - mjà wò lò
    - N: swallow

**CY.. SI..**

- **tjà**
  - sì
    - N: goods, belongings (C), also gù dżù/dzù

  - tjà sì tjà mə
    - goods, belongings

**CY:**

- **tjà**
  - V: litigate, have a dispute
tʃà dzwa su  a witness cum advocate, helper in a law suit
tʃà là xe g.  sue each other, litigate against each other

CY: PI  tʃà pì V  illustrate, take an example, suppose
CY: DI...  tʃà di dià  N  a tiny white robin-like bird
CY: H  tʃà xà V  arms and legs waving around
  tʃìŋ tʃà xà lò je o.  He fell over, with arms and legs flailing around.

CY;  tʃà V  mixed in with, adulterated with, includes
Lisu ṇò xù ṇò à mjá tʃà dà g.  Lisu has lots of Yunnanese mixed in with it.
  tsʰà bo à mjá tʃà dà g.  It’s got lots of salt mixed in with it.
  tʃà sí zê by tʃà g.  His things include blankets.

CY; PI. KU: Lì,  tʃà pí kù lí  N  type of bulbul

CY; LÀ;  tʃà là Vₜ  blue (part C)
  jì tʃà là  blue

CYAO..  tʃaw/tʃo  V  fret, worry (C), also tʃwo
tʃhì du tʃaw du  cares and worries

CYU.  tʃù  V  save, rescue (C), usually tʃò

CYU:  tʃù  Nₜ  ninth in birth order (C)
  á tʃù  ninth son
  á tʃù ma  ninth daughter
ú tśʰa see tśʰa

OE. tʃʰé V go too deep when meaning to remove only the surface
jí kǔ li jí tʃʰé a. He stripped off the skin, but some of the flesh came away too.

OE. tʃʰé V restrain, pacify
bæ lè xo su á mé dʒé tʃʰé yúu. Go and pacify those people who are quarrelling.
dùu lè xo pà, á mé tʃʰé yúu. When they fight, restrain them.

OE, tʃʰé N sambar deer, also tʃʰé
OE, tʃʰé V run away, flee, elope, of people, see also lǐ
gwa tʃʰé o. He fled over there.
jí á mì tʃʰé o. His daughter has run away as a bride, has eloped. (The normal start to marriage proceedings).

OE, tʃʰé V scratch, play banjo
tʃʰé buu tʃʰé a play banjo
bè di tʃʰé a insect scratches
á jà tʃʰé chicken scratches
OE, tʃʰé Vs dance
gwa tʃʰé a I’m dancing.
gwa mà tʃʰé I’m not dancing.

OE, tʃʰé V scratch, as a chicken; play banjo
á jà mg tʃʰé dzà tʃʰé a. The hens are scratching for food.
tʃʰé buu tʃʰé a. He is playing a banjo.

OE, tʃʰé V break out, of sores, rashes, etc.
gú liu tʃʰé a. He broke out in scabies.
jí ko dò tʃʰé a. He has a rash on his body.

OE, tʃʰé N stud animal
á mò tʃʰé a stallion
á wè tʃʰé zà a small boar
OE, tʃʰé V be cleared and passable, of paths, come to an end, or conclusion, also tʃʰé
dùu mà tʃʰé. He cut it, but it didn’t part.
dzà gu mà tʃʰé. The road is overgrown and impassable.
sùu dùu mà tʃʰé. The case is not settled.
jí pè mà tʃʰé. The way isn’t clear, there is no opportunity.
jí phùu mà tʃʰé. There is no end to it/It is endless.

OE, LE.. LE.. tʃʰé le le V hanging by a thread, about to come apart
jí dzà tʃʰé le le. Her waist is slim.
à go wy tfʰê le le kǎ a. The hoe handle is about to come apart.

OE.. tfʰê V unmarriageable, calling each other brother/sister
    tfʰê le xo a. They are too closely related to marry (have the
    same clan name, are mother’s children, etc.)

OE., tfʰê V fall vertically, also tsʰe
    tfʰê kho le a fall down off
    wà sù tfʰê a. Hail is falling.
    zi tfʰê waterfall

OE., tfʰê V drop off to sleep
    jǐ mà tfʰê hè. I’ve put him to bed, but he isn’t asleep yet.

OE., tfʰê V weigh, also tsʰe
    jà phí tfʰê du opium scales, also jà phí tfʰê tsʰ/lè kho
    jà phí tfʰê mà kú. He doesn’t know how to weigh opium.

OE., tfʰê C four gram weight, also tsʰe

OE., DE, tfʰê dê V leave behind, also tfʰê tí
    hì kho a tfʰê dê a. I left it at home.
    á tí zà tfʰê dê a. There is a little left over.

OE: tfʰè V invite (usually for a feast)
    gà gà dzì tfà su á mé džè tfʰè. Go and invite the neighbours in.

OE: tfʰè V gamble
    tǔ tfʰè tfà a. They are gambling.

OE: tfʰè V remove part, reduce quantity
    jì bû tfʰè yu. Divide it in two and remove half.
    á tí tfʰè fù yu. Take some out and put it in something else.

OE: tfʰè V release, let go, let out, escape, also tsʰè
    tshì zà á mé tfʰè fù. Let go the rope.
    jì á mì mà tfʰè fù hè. He won’t let his daughter get married yet.
    á nà á mé tfʰè fù. Let the dogs go.
    á mò á mé tfʰè fù. Let the horses out.

OE: tfʰè V knock coals off a firebrand or burning
    firewood.
    á tó mì dzì tfʰè fù yu. Knock the coals off the firebrand/wood.

OE: tfʰè V speak obliquely, speak in allegories, say to
    one person what is really intended for another
    thà bê tfʰè. Don’t speak obliquely.

OE, tfʰô V sharpen to point
    sù ká da á tí tfʰô yu. Please sharpen this stick.
    á thà tfʰô a dagger
à kʰúu mà tʃʰô.
It’s not very pointed.

će,

tʃʰô
V
brittle
lo kú tʃʰô ə.
The bowl is brittle.
sú pʰjô tʃʰô ə.
The leaves are dry.
jí mà tʃʰô.
The thatch isn’t dry (still green)
dza tʃʰô
non-glutinous rice
nǐ ma tʃʰô ə.
He is quick tempered, impatient.

će,
tʃʰô
V
stick into, slide into to store
wò thì thůu tʃʰô tú.
It has a needle stuck into it.

će,

jí lê tʃʰô dô fû yu o.
We got him to leave by tricking him.

će, cće, Lę.. tʃʰô tʃʰô lô
V
deep-fry
će, Lę;

nəwá tʃʰô lô
loach

će.
tʃʰô
N
long, oblong
gwa súù tʃʰô tʃʰô
long egg-plant
lú lűü mà kā, tʃʰô tʃʰô lè kā ə.
It isn’t round, it is oblong.

će..
tʃʰô
V
stretch out
lêe pʰẽ á tí tʃʰô yu.
Stretch out your arm.

će.,
tʃʰô
N
honeycomb (excludes the honey)
bjá tʃʰô
honeycomb
bjá tʃʰô thì kʰwã
one honeycomb

će.,
tʃʰô
N
shell of mollusc
jí kũ tʃʰô
shell of mollusc

će.,
tʃʰô
N
water-driven rice pounder
zì tʃʰô
water-driven rice pounder

će., Re tü tʃʰô pô
N
stalks and chaff of rice plant

će:
tʃʰô
V
speak
pô xwã tʃʰô ə.
speak
tʃʰô mà dzì.
He doesn’t speak clearly.

će:
tʃʰô
C
for directions, sides of an argument
go tʃʰô
that side
thì tʃʰô nǐ zo, thì tʃʰô sà zo.
There were two people on one side and three people on the other.

the tʃʰô
this side
lêe ja thì tʃʰô
the right hand direction
mui tshã dô kʰu thì tʃʰô
eastwards
Southern Lisu Dictionary

CE:  tfʰòò  V  shiver
   dʒɑ  tfʰòò  a.  He is shivering from the cold.
tfʰòò  xuw  malaria, also na xuw/tsʰu  tʃʰu  dʒɑ  dʒɑ  na
dʒo  a  tfʰòò  a.  He was shaking with fright.

CE:  pʰæ  N  companion, friend, usually tfʰòò  pʰæ
   tfʰòò  zà  tfʰòò  pʰæ  friends and comrades
   tʃʰi  ni  ji  tfʰòò  pʰæ  the ‘pair’ of the shoe
   ji  tʃʰòò  pʰæ  a euphemism for placenta (‘his friend’)

NE:  tfʰòò  nò  V  stink
   ji  by  tfʰòò  nò  a.  It stinks.

CE:  tfʰòò  N  millet
   tfʰòò  pʰu  a type of white millet
   tfʰòò  næ  a type of brown millet

CE:  tfʰòò  V  blind; badly cross-eyed
   ji  mja  tfʰòò  a.  He is blind.
   ji  mja  mà  tfʰòò.  He isn’t blind.

CE; CE:  tfʰòò  tfʰòò  A  sound of crunching (dry leaves, etc.)
   tfʰòò  tfʰòò  khòò  dʒò  a. He was biting and eating something crunchy.

LE:  tfʰòò  lòò  N  a type of wild berry which grows in branches on a big bush and has large seed; also for grapes

CE:  tʃʰi  see tʃʰi/tʃʰè

CE:  tʃʰi  N  foot, leg, usually tʃʰì

CE:  tʃʰi  V  reach, arrive at, usually tʃʰì, also pɛ
   tʃʰi  je  a  lo.  He has arrived.

CE:  tʃʰì  V  compared to, as many as, usually tʃʰì
   kù  zo  tʃʰì  about nine people
   a  mja  tʃʰì  dʒoò  How many are there?

CE:  tʃʰì  Ns  horn, usually tʃʰì
   mì  mi  tʃʰì  rays of sun
   wú  tʃʰì  horn

CE:  BΛ.  tʃʰì  buu  N  banjo, usually tʃʰì  buu

CE:  NI,  tʃʰì  nî  N  this year, usually tʃʰì  nî

CE:  tʃʰì  NV  dung, feces; defecate, also tʃʰì/kʰì
   bjà  tʃʰì  beeswax (‘bee feces’)  
   tʃʰì  by  fart, pass wind audibly from the anus
   pú  pú  tʃʰì  by  a.  He passed wind from his anus, pop! pop!
   kʰà  tʃʰì  dù  the bottom of the village

***
tʃʰì dù  bottom, buttocks
jí tʃʰì dù  buttocks
jí tʃʰì dù lì q  He is slow to move (‘his bottom is heavy’).
tʃʰì tʰò q  constipated
tʃʰì kʰu  anus
tʃʰì mè mạ  dung beetle, usually pà kà mè
tʃʰì mú yù du  horse’s tail-strap, crupper
tʃʰì wu tsʰ na q  have piles
hè tʃʰì  stomach
hè tʃʰì xò q  have diarrhea
jí tʃʰì tʃʰì q.  He is defecating.
á wè tʃʰì  pig dung

Či:  tʃʰì  V  release, turn loose, also tʃʰè
Čo.  tʃʰò  V  make mistake, wrong, offend, also tsʰó/tʃʰa
bo tʃʰó le o.  I wrote/spelled it wrongly.
tʃʰó gu ñò gu  mistakes, wrongs
jí lè tʃʰó le o.  I wronged/offended him.
Čo,  tʃʰò  V  shave, cut hair
wú dy tʃʰò q.  He is having his hair cut.
Čo,  tʃʰò  V  tie up, fasten, also tsʰo
á kʰìu á mé tʃʰò.  Lock the door.
áo nà á mé tʃʰò ñu.  Tie the dog up.
Čo,  tʃʰò  V  align, also tsʰô
yá bu tʃʰò mạ kú.  I don’t know how to align chicken thigh bones (a form of divining)
Čo, Čo:  tʃʰò tʃʰò  N  courting cross cousin (song word),
also á tʃʰò/ló pjàw
tʃʰò tʃʰò mạ  female cross cousin courted, also á tʃʰò mạ
Čo..  tʃʰò  P_N/C  reciprocal (conjoins identical nouns), also tsʰô
Liṣu tʃʰò Liṣu dù lè xo q  Liṣu hit each other.
thì tʃʰòá  together
tʰì tʃʰòá jí tá  They all slept together.
Čo..  tʃʰò  V  erode, also tʃʰôn/tsʰo/tsʰô
sq só tʃʰò q.  erode into a gully
Čo..  tʃʰò  N  reddish onion (C), also tʃʰôn/tsʰôn/kʰwà jò
Čo.,  tʃʰò  N  person, usually tsʰô, see also là tsʰô
Čo.,  tʃʰô  V  follow behind (archaic)
jí ká ná tʃʰô je q.  I’m following him.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

\[ \text{tjh} \text{hò} \quad \text{Num} \quad \text{six (with following non-creaky tone); usually tjhò} \]
\[ \text{tjh} \text{hò} \text{ mà} \quad \text{six things} \]

\[ \text{tjh} \text{hò} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{trust and obey} \]
\[ \text{pjò tjhò g} \quad \text{trust and obey} \]
\[ \text{jì pjò mà tjhò g,} \quad \text{She doesn’t trust or obey them,} \]
\[ \text{jì bà bà pjò tjhò g.} \quad \text{but is loyal to her father instead.} \]

\[ \text{tjh} \text{hò} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{straighten arrows} \]
\[ \text{tjhò tjhò g.} \quad \text{He is straightening arrows.} \]

\[ \text{tjhò} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{cross cousin who is courting (song word),} \]
\[ \text{Á tjhò} \quad \text{male cross cousin who is courting} \]
\[ \text{á tjhò mà} \quad \text{female cross cousin courted, also tjhò tjhò mà} \]

\[ \text{pà, tjhò phè} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{friend, also tjhò phè/kwà tjhò/gwà tjhò} \]
\[ \text{tjhò zà tjhò phè} \quad \text{friends and neighbours} \]

\[ \text{pà, tjhò phè} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{Kachin} \]
\[ \text{tjhò phè mỳ} \quad \text{Kachin country} \]

\[ \text{pàl. tjhò tshì} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{disappointment, rivalry, bad feelings (C)} \]
\[ \text{also tjhù tshì/đù/pjùw} \]
\[ \text{see something being done which one can do better and faster, see an opportunity being missed (suggests a desire to take over oneself)} \]
\[ \text{tjhò tshì xwa g.} \quad \text{He is looking for trouble, trying to make enemies.} \]
\[ \text{tjhò tshì wù g.} \quad \text{There are bad feelings between them.} \]

\[ \text{Nyì.. tjhò nì} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{sight (see if something is straight), also tszhò} \]
\[ \text{zì khu tjhò nì g.} \quad \text{He is sighting down the length of the pole to see if it is straight.} \]

\[ \text{ýo. tjhòn} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{have a burning in the nose as when water gets in, also tjhù} \]
\[ \text{wò tjhòn} \quad \text{a vegetable which produces this sensation.} \]

\[ \text{ýo. tjhòn} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{reddish onion (C), also tjhò/nshòn/khùwà sfù} \]
\[ \text{tjhòn po làc} \quad \text{kind of onion} \]

\[ \text{ýo. tjhòn} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{erode, also tjhò/nshò/tshò} \]
\[ \text{sa sò tjhòn g.} \quad \text{erode into a gully} \]

\[ \text{ýo; tjhò} \quad \text{Num} \quad \text{six (when following classifier has a creaky tone)} \]
\[ \text{tjhò zo} \quad \text{six people} \]
\[ \text{tjhò phè} \quad \text{six bowls} \]

\[ \text{ũ. tjhú lò} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{MSG (T), also wě tjè (C)} \]

\[ \text{ũ, tjhù} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{mate-word for tjò “clan” (C)} \]
jí tʃò jí tʃʰú the clans

CU, SL. tʃʰú sɪ V without powers of speech, dumb (C)
tʃʰʊ mà kú jí tʃʰú sɪ. Something which can’t speak is dumb

CU. tʃʰu N/V mate (animals)
á wə tʃʰu xwa g. The pigs are mating.
á nà tʃʰu xwa tsì dogs’ mating season

CU. tʃʰu V burn, have a fever, grill, barbecue, also tʃʰu
tʃʰu dìu a be delirious
tʃʰu tʃʰa na a have fever (‘burning hot illness’)
tʃʰu tʃʰu dʒə dʒə na a have malaria (‘burning and cold illness’)  
mo tʃʰu a cremate a corpse
xwà tʃʰu dʒà a. She is grilling the meat.
jí ko də tʃʰu a. He has a fever.
ə mi tʃʰu a. They are burning off the fields.

CU, CE, tʃʰu tʃʰê V have same characteristics; completely  
jí tʃʰu tʃʰê a. They all died off.
jí bà bà tʃʰu tʃʰê a. He is like his father/He takes after his father.

CU: tʃʰù N thorn
 tʃʰù phu a thorny shrub (‘white thorn’)  
tʃʰù tʃí ɲo pjø a thorny type of shrub
 tʃʰù ká a. A thorn pricked me.
tʃʰù dʒo su enemy (‘person with a thorn’), also tʃʰù xwa su
 tʃʰù ng a a thorny shrub (‘black thorn’)
jí tʃʰu xwa lè xo a. They are at loggerheads.
jí tʃʰu jø a. He is looking for trouble. (‘his thorn is sprouting’)

CU: tʃʰùj V/N hammer, punch/fist (C), also tʃʰùj/tʃʰwàj
 tʃʰùj tsì a hammer, also tʃʰùj tsì/tʃʰwàj tsì

CN. tʃʰì N_s sixth daughter, usually āłü mə
átʃʰì sixth daughter, usually āłü mə

CN, tʃʰì V squeeze in the hand, pinch
tʃʰì bè ɲu. Squeeze it until it pops.
su su tʃʰì suu pear
á ɲì á tʃʰì mà tʃʰì. We don’t milk cows.
á já tʃʰì fè ɲu. Throttle the chicken.

CN, tʃʰì V be in the habit of doing, do often
bu zì mə pə tʃʰì a. Shan women are in the habit of divorcing.
the bə tʃʰì a. We often say this, we normally say this.
kʰù tʃʰì a. He is in the habit of stealing.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

ji ña d３e mà tʃʰì. He is not in the habit of going; he doesn’t go often.

نى, tʃʰì Nᵣ/C bunch of small fruit
ñä mà tʃʰì th’ì tʃʰì one hand of bananas

نى, ḋ: tʃʰì khùu N appetite
tʃʰì khùu mà xq. His appetite is poor.

نى, ḋ. ḋ. tʃʰì ly ly V hanging in bunches (of fruit)

نى.. tʃʰì V cut with vertical strokes, vs. phjà
ā thà tʃʰì q. He is cutting downward with a knife.

نى.. tʃʰì V welcome, written tsʰy
tʃᵃ sì mà q tʃʰì zu q. Take a friend’s things and accompany him into the house or village.

نى.. tʃʰì Nᵣ edible bulb or rhizome for edible bulbs/rhizomes

tʃᵃ tʃʰì ginger rhizome
lâ swá tʃʰì onion bulb
læ kʰwà tʃʰì a. a wild bulb eaten by pigs
jí tʃʰì th’ì tʃʰì one edible rhizome/bulb

نى., tʃʰì N barking deer
tʃʰì pá/phà male barking deer
tʃʰì gà fu q. He’s hunting barking deer.
tʃʰì my large edible ground mushroom
tʃʰì lâ Temminck’s cat (‘barking deer tiger’)
tʃbâ th’ò phjà tʃʰì very small type of barking deer
tʃbâ th’ò tʃʰì very small type of barking deer

نى., tʃʰì V sweet
bjà ñe mà mâ tʃʰì. This honey isn’t sweet.
gwà tʃʰì sweet buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum)
tʃbà bo tʃʰì q. It has the right amount of salt.
tʃbà tʃʰì sugar (‘sweet salt’)
ma tʃʰì sugarcane
zi tʃʰì na diabetes

نى., tʃʰì Nᵣ paddy rice (unhusked), usually dzã mà sù rice field

نى., tʃʰì W may as well, should
d３e tʃʰì q. He may as well go.
d３e mà tʃʰì. We don’t have to go.
mà tʃʰì. It doesn’t matter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ tà</td>
<td>lend, borrow (be repaid in kind)</td>
<td>phu mà tʃʰ dzà. I don't borrow money.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>phu á tí tʃʰ γùù. Please lend me some money.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>phu mà tʃʰ γùù. I don't lend money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>fill in a hole, plug up, also tʃʰ</td>
<td>dzì phùu fu kʰu tʃʰ á tí tʃʰ γùù. Please cork the liquor bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>á phùu kʰu tʃʰ tá a. The rat hole is plugged up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>hang with a string or from a post</td>
<td>tā bj à tʃʰ ñ. He is hanging up his ancestor shelf.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>xùu tʃʰ jì o. He hanged himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>weave cloth</td>
<td>là já tʃʰ ñ. weave cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>my tʃʰ ñ. weave cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jā tʃʰ ñ. weave cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>rotten, stingy, selfish, bad, also tʃʰ</td>
<td>be tʃʰ ñ. liquid pus, also bi tʃʰ ñ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰ le o. It's rotten.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰ ñ. selfish person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>my tʃʰ ñ. mushroom, also mò/me tʃʰ ñ.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>nì tʃʰ ñ. sad</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nì ma tʃʰ ñ le gu. He is extremely sad.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ñwá tʃʰ ñ. kippered fish</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>xwá tʃʰ ñ. rotten meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jì tʃʰ ñ. an undesirable type of grass</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jì dʒà nì tʃʰ ñ. sad-sounding ('sound cold heart rotten')</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>â na tʃʰ ñ. fermented bean cakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>Ns person with deceased spouse or parent</td>
<td>mùu tʃʰ ñ. person with deceased spouse, esp. widow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mùu tʃʰ ñ phà widower</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mùu tʃʰ ñ mq widowed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zà tʃʰ ñ orphan (one or both parents dead)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zà tʃʰ ñ zà boy who has lost one or both parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zà tʃʰ ñ mq girl who has lost one or both parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>N dung, refuse, usually tʃʰ ñ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>C for layers (C), also tʃʰ ñ.</td>
<td>bo tʃʰ ñ sq tʃʰ ñ gwà ñ wearing three layers of shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jì náe kʰwà thì tʃʰ ñ the inner layer, the under layer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ณ: คี. ที่ไห ที่ร  V  marry off, take a spouse
ณว่า ก็ สิ่ง ที่ไห ที่ร เล แ ต. I must marry my son off to her.

ณ: คี. ที่ไห ที่รว่า N  a feast
ณหิติ ที่รว่า แล แ ต. carry one’s contribution to a feast, attend a feast
ณหิติ ที่รว่า ด ท. hold a feast
ณหิติ ที่รว่า แ. make a feast

ณ: ณ.: ที่ไห ที่รผู้ V oblong

ณ: คีโอ. ที่หี่ ที่รaways N provisions for a journey (C)

ณ; ที่หี่ Nsp goat
ณหิติ ผีผี แ. Year of the Goat
ณ ที่หี่ goat

ณ; ที่หี่ V suck, smoke
ณผี ที่หี่ แ. He smokes opium.
ณ ผี ที่หี่ แ. He smokes tobacco.
ณั ที่หี่ ที่หี่ ที่หี่ แ. He is breast-fed/He is suckling.

ณ; ที่หี่ V fresh, green
ณผี ที่หี่ green
ณผี ที่หี่ cold water

ณ; ที่หี่ V be burnt (of food cooking)
ณผี ผีผี ที่หี่ แ. The vegetables are burnt dry.

ณ; ที่หี่ V lend, borrow (repaid in kind), usually ที่หี่

ณ; ที่หี่ V plug up, usually ที่หี่

ณ; ณ; ที่หี่ ที่หี่ Vส black and blue from bruises, mottled black
ณผี ที่หี่ ที่หี่ แ. He was black and blue.

ณ: ที่ขว่า V visit (C)
ณผี ที่ขว่า แ. I’ve come here to visit.

ณ: ที่ขว่า C for bunches (C)
ณหิติ ผีผี ที่ขว่า แ. a bunch of grape-like berries
ณผี ผีผี ที่ขว่า แ. a bunch of spring onions

ณ: ที่ขว่า ที่ขา N steaming rituals for sick people, placing leaves of
ณหิติ ที่ขา แ. artemisia in water and pouring this onto hot rocks
ณหิติ ที่ขา แ. perform this ritual

ณ: ที่ขว่า ที่ขา V poke through
ณผี ผีผี ที่ขว่า แ. She is threading a needle.

ณ: ที่ขว่า V stick into, thread through, also ที่ขว่า
ณหิติ ที่ขว่า แ. He shot an arrow and it stuck in over there.
peppery soup, also جائث (C)
cultivate around, also جائ
We are going to scrape out weeds.
We are going to cultivate the fields
prevent, pair word for กา
making sound of crackling leaves
don’t make so much noise
walking on the dry leaves.
spread all over, of news
The news spread everywhere.
for hits, blows
Give him a knock.
speak quickly and loudly, gabble (C)
His words are quick and loud.
He speaks quickly and loudly.
burning sensation in the nose (T), also ใจ
excitedly, earnestly
He came and pleaded fervently.
He reported the matter excitedly.
a cubit, from elbow to tip of middle finger
a full cubit
a short cubit (closed fist)
five short cubits
five cubits
crossbow
shoot a crossbow
bowstring of crossbow, also ใจดด
crossbow stock
slot for bowstring of crossbow
slot in a crossbow, to hold arrow in position
trigger
make a crossbow
bowstring of crossbow, also ใจดด
small strong crossbow
uncock a crossbow
wooden bow of crossbow
cock a crossbow
crossbow string
bamboo crossbow
kind of bean (‘angled crossbow bean’)

aim
greedy, envious
Aren’t you envious?
be greedy to eat more
This dog is too greedy.

intensifier for pʰu ‘white’, also tʃʰá tʃʰá
very white, snow-white

navel
umbilical cord
flint, cigarette lighter
flintlock rifle
flints for lighter

adze, gouging tool
branching out
The branches were branching out.
craning the neck to see over
He craned his neck to see over.
do wrong, make a mistake, also tʃʰó
mistake
wrongs, mistakes
He did wrong, he made a mistake.
I wronged him/I sinned against him.

rob (C), also tʃʰáŋ
robber
He robbed something and carried it away.
There are robbers here.
dragonfly
dragonfly, also à tʃʰá xò
dragonfly, also tô tʃʰá má

olive-like tree
olive-like tree
\textit{CV}: CV: t\textsuperscript{h}hà t\textsuperscript{h}hà V serious, earnest
\textit{CV}: YX: t\textsuperscript{h}hà thà p\textsuperscript{h}thà b\textsuperscript{g} má yù q. He instructed him very seriously (i.e. stressing the importance of what he was teaching)

\textit{CV}: MY:\textsuperscript{3} t\textsuperscript{h}hà mjô V try to go first, usually t\textsuperscript{h}hà mjô

\textit{CV}: L\textit{A}: t\textsuperscript{h}hè làè V poorly done, poorly made
\textit{CV}: thin t\textsuperscript{h}hè làè poorly made

\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà V die violent death, be doomed
\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà nè spirit of murdered man; a spirit which causes violent deaths
\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà \textit{ji} o. He was murdered.
\textit{CV}: \textit{ji} t\textsuperscript{h}hà d\textsuperscript{g}o a. He is doomed.
\textit{CV}: à thì t\textsuperscript{h}hà nè wù q. Their clan is dogged by misfortune and violent deaths (‘death and violence spirit is big’)

\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà V\textit{s} off-white
\textit{CV}: phu t\textsuperscript{h}hà t\textsuperscript{h}hà làè off-white
\textit{CV}: à n\textae t\textsuperscript{h}hà t\textsuperscript{h}hà crow pheasant

\textit{CV}: L\textit{A}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà làè N spinning wheel, sewing machine
\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà làè tó pu a. It was spun on a spinning wheel.
\textit{CV}: t\textsuperscript{h}hà làè sì a. sewing by machine

\textit{CV}: T\textit{H}H\textit{A}O.: t\textsuperscript{h}q\textit{W}/t\textsuperscript{h}q V sterilize a sow (C)
\textit{CV}: à wè ma the ma t\textsuperscript{h}q\textit{W} y\textit{u} a. This sow has been sterilised.
南方 Lisu 词典

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern Lisu</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dzà</td>
<td>help, also dzwa, written dzä</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà à</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>army headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>palace, official building, written dzà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà bê</td>
<td>old rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà buu dzï</td>
<td>broken rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà bjà</td>
<td>incompletely milled rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà pùu</td>
<td>steam rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà phø</td>
<td>large round rice storage basket, 2m diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà phì</td>
<td>empty rice grains on plant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà phu</td>
<td>husked rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà phïy sù</td>
<td>pile up rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà phïu</td>
<td>rice husks, rice chaff</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà duu</td>
<td>thresh rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà tíu</td>
<td>pound/husk rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà kà</td>
<td>granary, rice storehouse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà kó phu</td>
<td>kind of non-glutinous rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà dzë lë</td>
<td>kind of non-glutinous rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô so dzà</td>
<td>kind of non-glutinous rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà dzà</td>
<td>cold cooked rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà dzë lë</td>
<td>variegated rice (with striped or spotted pattern)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà dzù</td>
<td>lunch (carried to fields)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà tfà kò</td>
<td>kitchen inside main house</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà tfà hi</td>
<td>kitchen in separate building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà tfhò</td>
<td>non-glutinous rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà tfhï</td>
<td>rotten, spoiled rice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà dzà la.</td>
<td>Come and eat!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà mì sùu</td>
<td>unmilled paddy, also tsbhì</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà mè</td>
<td>rice which falls down when eating</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà mè dzà bẹ</td>
<td>left-over rice dregs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà mò</td>
<td>very old rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà në</td>
<td>black rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà nø</td>
<td>tassel of rice plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà nù</td>
<td>glutinous rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà là</td>
<td>new rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà lo ə</td>
<td>early rice, matures quickly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà nà nò</td>
<td>burnt crust of rice on the bottom of pot</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dzà fú</td>
<td>cooked rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà wò lo wò</td>
<td>crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dzà wò lo wò sq du the harvest, crops needing to be harvested
dzà jì seed rice
dzà jì new rice
dzà jò zà rice sprout
dzà wà a winnow rice
dzà yùu a reap/harvest rice
tshì jì na dzà wò lo wò mà xà. This year the crops are poor.
á mò dzà horse food
á wè dzà pig food

Z., dzà V pass right through, also dzwa, written dzwà
dzà be dzà kwa dispersed to different places along different paths
dzà phùu edge of the road
dzà gò bend in a path, crooked path
dzà gu road, trail, path
dzà gu dà ma tsà g. He is keeping to the major trail.
dzà gu dzà bà by the roads
dzà gu tsà tsà along the way
dzà kwà fork in the road, branch path
dzà kwà thì ma dʒò g. There is one fork in the road.
dzà tjò place where paths join
dzà xà place where paths separate
dzà wò lower (shady) road
sìù dzì fu dzà je g. He shot right through the tree.
jí tsì hỳ kà dzà je g. It stabbed him right through the calf.

Z., dzà Ns ability, written dzà
jí lè dzà dʒò g. He is good with his hands.

Z., Pl, Li, dzà pǐ lǐ N Java sparrow
Z., N; M., dzà nà ma N praying mantis
Z., L; M., dzà là ma N long-tailed type of bird (light brown)
Z., Mì; dzà mìuà N sparrow
Z., dzà Vs nominaliser of extensive verbs, written dzà
mjà dzà quantity

Z: dzà V eat; benefit, profit
tì mà dzà soaked, but the dye didn’t take
dzà khùu appetite (archaic)
dzà khùu tsì wà. You must restrain your appetite.
dzà khrà mà xà. He is not eating well.
dzà khrà provisions
khrà jì dzà khrà provisions for the new year festival
dzà kʰwá mà lò. I haven’t got enough to live on/for the journey.
dzà dzà la. Come and eat.
dzà mí a. It is tasty to eat.
jí pʰy jí mà dzà He didn’t charge anything for it/He didn’t use the
price for his own benefit.
jí á mì pʰu tʰì tu dzà a. He has charged 1000 Baht for his daughter.
à mò tʰì ma wù dzà a. He sold a horse.
á wè wu dzà a. He is bringing a pig to eat.

Z: dzà V be kind, have mercy, also dzwà, written dzà
jǐ dzà be kind
Z: dzà V, think, know, written dzà
dỳ dzà think
dzà jǐ knowledge
Z: TO, dzà tō V answer, usually dà tō
jǐ mà dzà tō. He didn’t answer.
Z: GO; dzà gò V regret, written dzà gò
ká jǐ mà dzà gò a. He regretted it afterwards.
Z: KU., dzà kʰu V put a curse on, written dzâ kʰū
dzà kʰu a dzà nac a. put a spell on, put a curse on
Z: K̂T; dzâ kʰū V criticise, written dzâ kʰū
Z: AO; dzà jō N walking stick, crutch, written dzâ jō
Z: Yo.; dzâ jö V humble, mainly used in Bible, written dzâ zō
dzâ jö su humble people
Z; M.. dzâ ma N pair word for à biù friend (song language)
ZE.. dzè V chisel a shape, also dzì
dzè du a chisel
ZE; dzè V gnaw through, also dzè/dzè, written dzè
á phû dzè dỳ la a. The mouse gnawed his way in.
ZI dzì V some words written as dzì/dzù
Zl.. dzì V slide along on the buttocks
á dà là dzì je a. He is sliding along on his bottom.
Zl.. dzì V careful
bì bi dzì dzì je mà. Do it carefully and well.
dzì do là come out carefully
dzì dzì my my carefully and in detail
jà mà dzì. It isn’t well made.
Laj dzÉï V pity, feel sorry for
jǐ dzǐ q pester, prod
jǐ dzǐ jǐ lè pester, prod
jǐ ma dzǐ g. I feel sorry for him.

Laj dzǐ V leak out, also dʒǐ
dʒǐ do la g. It is leaking out.
mà dzǐ le. It has not leaked.

Laj dzǐ V handsome, also written dzu

Laj dzǐ lĩ NS loach (kind of fish)
bū dzǐ lĩ loach (kind of fish), also ŋuí tfj lô

Laj dzǐ zà N fragments, impurities, chaff
dzą dzį zà fragments of rice, broken rice

Laj dzǐ Nₜ pair word for phỳ ‘price’
phỳ bu dzǐ bu pay (bride) price

Laj dzǐ Vₜ pair word for xg ‘good’, usually dʒi
tsbo xg tsbo dzǐ good people

Laj dzǐ V build, also written dzu
(by laying/piling up bricks/mud/stones)
à mó mo dzį de je g. They built it up very high.

Laj dzǐ V melt, also dʒǐ
dʒǐ do la g. It is melting and coming out.
mà dzǐ le. It has not melted.

Laj dzǐ V dawn, also dʒǐ
mì thè dzǐ la g. The dawn is breaking.

Laj dzǐ Nₛ/C tree, stalk, stem
ma kʰwà dzǐ bamboo stalks
sà dzǐ three trees
sū bɔ dzǐ pine tree
sū dzǐ trees
jį dzǐ stem, trunk

Laj dzǐ V alcohol (formal), also dʒi/dʒi
dʒi phùu liquor (corn or rice)
dʒi phu rice beer (with rice grains in it)
dʒi do xwà dzà je g. They are feasting

Laj dzǐ V meet (of animate objects), also dʒǐ
daŋ gu wa dzǐ lè xo. They met on the road.
zl., bû: dzì zù  V  get a scare, feel squeamish, be petrified, written dzì zù
á thà tshì a dzì zù a. He got a fright when he cut himself with a knife.

zl: dzì  N  hemp, marijuana, Hemp clan
dzì phà  V  man of Hemp clan
dzì phø  N  bush of hemp
dzì tfá my  V  cloth made of cooked hemp
dzì nǐ tfìhè  N  green hemp thread (unspun)
xù dzì  white hemp

zl: dzì  N  rust
dzì dzà a. It is rusty (‘Rust is eating it’).

zl: dzì  V  ride, also written dzù
lò mà dzì. I didn’t ride in a truck.
á mà dzì mà pû. I’m too scared to ride horses.

zl: dzì  V  bear with, be patient with, hold in
dzì mà da. I can’t bear it any longer.
jǐ mà á tì dzì yù. Please be patient.
jì mà jì lé dzì mà k̄u. I can’t bear him.
jè mà ḡa ḡa dzì tû. Hold your breath.

zl: dzì  N  copper, also dʒì
dzì be  V  copper pot
dzì fì fì  N  brass (‘yellow copper’)
dzì fì fì  V  copper (‘red copper’)

zl: dzì  V  fresh, of foods
mà dzì dʒu lè ḡa jì dzì ə. The ones which aren’t stale are fresh ones.
wò phjù dzì  fresh vegetables
xwà dzì  fresh meat

zl: dzì  V  throw, cast as a spear
là phjá dzì jì a. He speared it.
jì thì pû dzì yu la. Throw me a bundle of thatch.

zl: dzì  V  care for

zl: dzì  C  for mountain ranges
wà dzì thì dzì  one mountain range

zl: dzì  N  types, kinds, also dzì/dʒì
à mjà dzì dʒo a. There are many kinds.

zl: dzì  V  foolish, mentally retarded, also dzì
mà dzì dò  not mentally retarded
ma dzê ma tô lò cooked rice with some grains uncooked
mà dzê mà tô lò neither foolish nor clever

**ZI: Pl.**
dzê pí N the back, when stooping over
dzê pí kú kú àe with a stooped bent back

**ZI: BE.,**
dzê be N metal rice pot

**ZI: Kê,**
dzê kú N minced meat
xwâ dzê kú raw mincemeat
wò phî dzê kú minced mustard greens
wò dzê dzê kú minced turnip

**ZI: Fl.**
dzê tsî N waist, small of the back, hips, written dzê tsî
dzê tsî na à. His lower back is sore.

**ZI: Fl.**
dzê tsî N horizontal battens
kê tsû dzê tsî horizontal wall studs
hî tju dzê tsî horizontal batten undergirding sloping rafters

**ZI: Zi:**
dzê dzê A by force, by holding someone down
dzê dzê pê pê by force, in spite of a struggle
dzê dzê pê pê tô jî à. He looked at it in spite of the patient’s struggles.

dzê dzê hû tàe je à. He took it away by force.

**ZI: M..**
dzê mà N bamboo spikes used in traps and fences

**ZI: MO:**
dzê mò N matchmaker, go-between for wedding

**ZI: Hê,**
dzê xû N belt, girdle, also dzê xû

**ZI:**
dzê V gnaw through, also dzê/dzê, written dzê
á phûu dzê dy à. The mouse gnawed his way in.

**ZI:**
dzê V attend a meeting, congregate
khu dzê tsho church
khu dzê là xo à. meet together, by command of the headman
dzê là su people at a meeting
là tsho à. People are gathered in crowds.

zà nô zê zê ká nà tʃà à. There are crowds of children playing and milling around.
xwâ thû phà khu dzê à. The headman called a meeting.
yû dzê à summon

**ZI:**
dzê V put on a fixture, also written dzê especially parts of a house
pê khu dzê à put on leaf roofing
ʃ'î dzê à put on thatch roofing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZI;</th>
<th>dzë</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>sap, resin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí dzë do a.</td>
<td>Sap is running out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZI;</td>
<td>dzë</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>twin, usually d3ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mù dzë</td>
<td>twin girls, usually mù d3ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZI;</td>
<td>dzë</td>
<td>VVV</td>
<td>clear of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bg dzë a</td>
<td>speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰò mà dzë.</td>
<td>He doesn’t speak clearly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZI;</td>
<td>dzë</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>lifetime, also written dzū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZI; L7; L7;</td>
<td>dzë lû lû</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>curved, bristling with, also written dzè lû lû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là jÈ tʃʰû dzë lû lû kâ a.</td>
<td>The thatching grass shoots were all a-bristlé.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZI; R;</td>
<td>dzë zà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>athlete’s foot, tropical fungus infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzë zà kʰô a</td>
<td>itchy, pimply disease of feet ‘bites’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZI; XE..</td>
<td>dzë jê</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>toad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wú pá dzë jê</td>
<td>toad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO..</td>
<td>dzø</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>fear, fearsome, usually d3ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nǐ dzø a</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà nǐ dzø</td>
<td>not hate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fu láe dzø a.</td>
<td>He is afraid of snakes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nwa na mà dzø.</td>
<td>I’m not afraid.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ZO.,</td>
<td>dzø</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>have, exist, usually d3ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí na á mò dzø a.</td>
<td>He has horses.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á mò mà dzø.</td>
<td>I haven’t any horses.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ZO..</td>
<td>dzø</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>measure grain by volume, usually d3ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jù jǐ sù dzø nî a.</td>
<td>Measure the potatoes (see how much there is).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO:</td>
<td>dzò</td>
<td>VVV</td>
<td>right, correct, also d3ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzë dzø a.</td>
<td>It was right to go.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jà mà dzò.</td>
<td>He didn’t make it correctly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bg mà dzò.</td>
<td>He didn’t say the proper thing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzø dzø xa xa dzø dzø je a.</td>
<td>He does it well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzø dzò dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø dzø je a.</td>
<td>carefully, in detail, properly, also d3ò d3óù</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO:</td>
<td>dzò</td>
<td>Np</td>
<td>horizontal floor battens, also d3ò/dzè tsì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzò dò</td>
<td>floor joists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzò ma</td>
<td>flooring, raised floor, platform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzò ma tsì</td>
<td>floor bearers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO;</td>
<td>dzò</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>side of abdomen, also d3ò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzò bja</td>
<td>side of abdomen, also d3ò bja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zo; Fo.: dzò tsòò A properly, also dʒɔ tʃò
Zu, Zu., dzù dzu N crowds, multitudes, also dʒù dʒu/dzu
Zu.. dzù V cocked, ready to go off, also dʒu. see ṣò
Zu.. dzù V dried up, shrivelled, also dʒu
jí dzù a dry one
Zu.. dzù Nₜ cylindrical object, also dʒu
V put on leggings or bracelets
tʃʰi dzù leggings, also tʃʰi dʒu
tʃʰi dzù dzu g. He is putting on leggings.
ltre dzù bracelets, also ltre dʒu
ltre dzù dzu g. She is putting on bracelets.
ltre dzù grave, also lɔ dzʊ/lɛ dʒu
á dzʊ chopsticks, also á dʒu
Zu., dzù Nₜ/C for herds, flocks, groups of people, also dʒu
nɔ zɔ thì dzu a flock of birds
á mɔ thì dzu a herd of horses
á wɛ thì dzu mo g. I saw a herd of pigs.
Zu: dzù C for showers of rain, stacks, also dʒù
Zu: dzù N tendons, sinews, veins, also dʒù
tʃʰi dzù hamstring tendon
Zu: dzù Nₜ wedge, also dʃù
nò dzù wedge
Zu: dzù V bump with the end of a pole, punch, push
with the shoulder, also dʒù
Zl/zə dzʊ/dʒʊ all usually pronounced dzì
Zl.. dzʊ V handsome
Zl., dzʊ V build, make a life
hì dzʊ make a life, usually hì jʊ
Zl: dzì V ride
Zl: dzù V lifetime,
Zə; dzỳ V sew together
ʃì dzỳ make a tile of thatch grass
Zə; Lə; Lə; dzỳ lỳ lỳ V curved, in a curve
Zw. dzwá N far down there, also dʒwá/dʒò/dʒáw
dʒwáw or dzwá/dʒò/dʒáw
dʒwá dzwa far down there
I'm following him far down there.

**ZW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dzwá dzwa jí ká ṇā gâ je a.</th>
<th>help, help to, also je dzg, written dzg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>á tí tí dzwå la.</td>
<td>Please help me beat it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á tí tê dzwå la.</td>
<td>Please help me carry it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á tí je dzwå la.</td>
<td>Please help me do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZW. BE.,**

| dzwå be                        | large clay jar, also ji wu/d3wa be |

**ZW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dzwa</th>
<th>penetrate right through, also dza/d3a/d3wa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gwa dzwa je a.</td>
<td>It went right through there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dzwa</th>
<th>down there, also d3wa/d3o/d3waw/d3wo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dzwa dzwa</td>
<td>around down there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZW:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dzwà</th>
<th>be kind, have mercy, also dzà, written dzà</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nĩ dzwà</td>
<td>be kind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F.  tsá  V  feed animals, also tswá, written tšá
á wè á tí tsá yùu.  Feed the pigs.

F.  tsá  V  join onto, extend, tie on, marry
tsá às mà tsá lè xo.  The strings are not joined.
lè phè tsá q marry (‘join hands’)
hí lè mè tsá tʃà q.  He is extending the eaves of his house.
jà mja tsá q  save life from sickness; extend life
ji lè mà tsá tʃà q.  He extended his field.

F. dō:  tsá phò  N  mosquito net, also tʃwá phò/ tsáw phò

F. Fl;  tsá tsè  Np  wild quince
tsá tsè dzè  wild quince tree
tsá tsè sù  wild quince fruit

F.  tsá  Np/C  parent-in-law
thì tsá  one parent-in-law
tsá mò phà  father-in-law, also tsá je
tsá mò mà  mother-in-law
tsá je  father-in-law, also tsá mò phà
tsá je tsá mò  parents-in-law

F.  tsà  Num  million, usually hja jà
thì tsà  one million, usually thì hja jà

F.  tsà  V  follow (road, tracks, etc.), along, written tsà
tsà tsà  along
dza gu tsà tsà wà  along the way
tsà tsàà  straight
tsà je à  go straight
xwà tsà  animal tracks
dza gu tsà q  follow a path

F.  tsà  Np/C  vine, rope, string of bow/banjo, written tsà
jì tsà  vein/artery (‘blood string’)
jí tsà  vine

F.  tsà  V  tell stories, written tsà
Khwàtsà  Trickster (in Lisu stories), also xwàtsà
tsà pì  illustrate; take as example, suppose,
ŋwa tsà pì.  I’ll illustrate.
tsà mjò  history, Bible story
ŋwa tsà pì.  I’ll illustrate.
mà mjò tsà kù q.  He is good at telling stories
zà mu zà à khú tsà lè xo q.  The women are gossiping a lot.
Xwàtsà  Trickster (in Lisu stories), also khwàtsà
genealogy

Zhang clan (C)

Zhang clan

kind of small bird, white-eye

kind of small bird, white-eye

grasshopper, cricket, also tʂà pu

grasshopper, cricket

large green grasshopper

locust

kind of 10cm long fish found in small pools

kind of 10cm long fish found in small pools

crossbow arrow, usually tʂà tʃɔ

segment of bamboo from which arrows are split

He is whittling crossbow arrows.

bamboo bird scare

operate a bird scare by pulling on string

move house to a new site in the same village, pick up and move aside

Please lift it aside.

carefully, without stopping

lightly and carefully, without stopping

He went lightly and carefully.

step or sit carefully and lightly to avoid falling over

Walk carefully and lightly.

small brown bird, in flocks of about ten

bamboo mat, for drying grain, also tɔ tà pɔ

one bamboo mat

soon

soon

between, straight, written tʂɔ̀, in

straight

between

lined up, in line, usually tʂà là e lè

again (C), usually tʂaj, also té/tsò

for villages (C)
tsáj tsī N village (C), also archaic kǔ

Fai. Fl. tsáj Num again (C), also tsájt/te/tsó

tsáj xwá la ō. He came again

tsáj thī zō an additional person

Fai. Fl. tsáw phò N mosquito net, also tsá phò/ʃwá phò

tsó N sin, guilt, also tʃŋ, written tsū

Fai. Fl: tsó V come true, of dreams, also tsū

jī mjā kho yū ā tsō ā. His dream came true.

Fai. Fl tsī some words written as tʃi/tsu

na the jī tsī na ā. The type of disease is infectious.

Fai. Fl tsī V present someone to the spirits

jī zà nē lé tsī tī yū ā. He presented his son to the spirits.

Fai. Fl tsī V refrain from (observe the Lisu sabbath)

tsī pī Lisu fortnightly day of rest

na tshī dzā ā pā, dzī phū tsī wa ā. If you eat medicine, you must

refrain from alcohol.

sā nē mā tsī ē. We don’t yet observe the Lisu Sabbath tomorrow.

Fai. Fl tsī V temper iron by immersing in water

ā thā ā dzā ā tsī ā. Temper the knife in water.

Fai. Fl tsī V tune a musical instrument

tsī bu ā tsī ā. Tune a banjo.

fū lū tsī ā. Tune a set of pipes.

Fai. Fl. tsī Np wild horse chestnut, written tsú

tsī phò dzī a type of wild chestnut

tsī dzī wild horse chestnut tree

tsī stū wild horse chestnuts

Fai. Fl. tsī N lac tree, lacquer, written tsū

tsī tʃhē ā get a rash from tsī trees

tsī dzī lacquer tree

tsī je xō small lacquered woven box

Fai. Fl. tsī V remember, written tʃí

tsī tā. Remember!

tsī mā mu. I can’t remember.

tsī mu le ō. I remember.

tsī je good memory

ntsī je dzō ā. He has a good memory.

jī tsī jī mā xō. His memory is bad.
tsī V squeeze between nails, knock with knuckles
á gu nu tsī g. Knock with knuckles (esp. on head).
á nā kỳ tỹ á mé tsī jē. Kill dog fleas between the nails.

Fl.

N_S/p/C joints, house studs
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FL</th>
<th>tsǐ</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>exert force, thrust, written šć</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pě</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL, Λ; Λ;</td>
<td>tsǐ nà nà</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>pleated; old and skinny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majw tsǐ ma du tú pà tsǐ nà nà lè ká a.</td>
<td>The skirts of Meo women are pleated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>build a fire, stoke, singe in fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á tó á mé tsǐ.</td>
<td>Build a fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thò yú tsǐ fú yú o.</td>
<td>He sent a letter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tsǐ du</td>
<td>messenger/angel, message</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí lè tsǐ dzà a.</td>
<td>I sent him to get something for me to eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>P₉</td>
<td>cause to do an action, also řć/třić</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà la tsǐ a.</td>
<td>I made him come here.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà mà là tsǐ.</td>
<td>I didn’t make him come here.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>render fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xwà tsbùu tsǐ a</td>
<td>render fat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>strain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wà tsǐ tæ la tsǐ.</td>
<td>Bring the sieve and strain it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>Nₛ</td>
<td>elder sister, usually řć/tře/ó řće</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tsǐ fú</td>
<td>elder sister’s husband, also řće fú</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>body hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tū tsǐ</td>
<td>female pubic hair, also tú my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mè tsǐ</td>
<td>moustache, beard, whiskers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mjā tsǐ</td>
<td>eyelashes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ĥù tsǐ</td>
<td>male pubic hair, also ĥù my</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>gall bladder, written šće</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á wèe tsǐ</td>
<td>pig’s gall bladder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>be dammed up in large quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zǐ bò tsǐ dā a.</td>
<td>The lake is dammed up.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>contend for ownership, written řy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà tsǐ lè xo.</td>
<td>Don’t quarrel about who owns it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>spin a top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tò lò ŋwa tsǐ kú a.</td>
<td>I am good at spinning tops.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FL..</td>
<td>tsǐ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>lay out bedding, cover with a blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ko dò zǐ by tsǐ mà lò.</td>
<td>We didn’t put out enough guest bedding.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zǐ by á mé tsǐ yú a.</td>
<td>Cover him with a blanket.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL.. TO,</td>
<td>tsǐ tô</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>chicken’s gizzard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
á já tŝ tô
chicken’s gizzard

Fl., tŝ Num
jì tŝ ma
ten (only in ‘20’), see also tŝĥ
twenty

Fl., Fl.,
á tŝ tŝ. very cold
á tŝ tŝ. Ouch! (when something is cold)
á tŝ tŝ ky le o. It’s freezing cold.

Fl: tŝ V
thà tŝ le xo. Don’t be unruly/mean/stingy.
dzà tŝ le o. Ate meanly (a lot).
u tŝ. Don’t be mean.
jí ná ho tŝ a. He has got a mean mouth (says mean, malicious things, is always scolding)

Fl; tŝ V
tŝ le. too
tŝ le o. It’s too bitter.
tŝ le o. It’s too fast.
zo tŝ le o. It’s too small.
wù tŝ le o. It’s too big.

Fl; LE..
tŝ le V
á já lâe tŝ jã a. It gripped the chicken firmly in its claws.

FO
tso
see also tʃo

FO.
tsɔ P N from, also tʃɔ/le/kwɔ be
á jì tsɔ jã a. What is it made of?
ã la tsɔ la a. Where have you come from?

FO. tsɔ Num
a clay furnace for cooking, also tʃɔ

FO. tsɔ N
kh tsɔ
fireplace, hearth
tsɔ kh u
furnace opening
tsɔ hi
kitchen (separate building)
ma khwɔ tsɔ
bamboo torch
sũ tsɔ zã
kindling

FO.
tsɔ N S
kindling, also tʃɔ

FO. FO.
tsɔ tsɔ N/V
water/drink (baby talk)

FO. MO.
tsɔ mɔ N
o’clock (T)

FO, tsɔ V
nɛ tsɔ a. Spirits are scaring people.
zã nã lâe thà tsɔ. Don’t scare your children.

FO, tsɔ C
for kicks (C), also tʃɔ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FO</th>
<th>tsō</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>need to/ought to, also tjō</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tsō</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>on tiptoes/squatting on heels, also tjō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tsō tsō lè dže g.</td>
<td>He is going on tiptoes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tsō tsō lè tjū g.</td>
<td>He is squatting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FO, Xu</td>
<td>tsō kʰu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>socket, spring, also tjō kʰu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO, Fl</td>
<td>tsō tsì</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>table (C), also me tjō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO, Mt</td>
<td>tsō mu</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>stalk of a fruit, source of a river, also tjō mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>jí tsō mu</td>
<td>stalk/source/spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tso</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>take turns, go around, evade, usually tjō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tj̄b̄ e pja tso lè xo a</td>
<td>take turns at hiding (play hide-and-seek)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>wà tso lè xo.</td>
<td>exchange labour, take turns</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>lo lo</td>
<td>going round in circles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tso</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>have ever, be accustomed to, also tjō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tso</td>
<td>Np</td>
<td>kind of tree with edible stalks, usually tjō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO, Lo</td>
<td>tso lo</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>lake, also tjō lo/lò bô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO, Lo</td>
<td>zi tso lo</td>
<td>lake, also zi tjō lo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>tsō</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>clan, tribe (C), also tsōŋ/tjō/ʃʃ/tʃū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>jí na á jī tsō na ġ.</td>
<td>What clan is he?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO</td>
<td>bjà pʰā tsō</td>
<td>the Bee clan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO, FO</td>
<td>tsō tsō</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>tsú</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>invert over in order to coop up, also tjū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>á jà á mé tsō</td>
<td>Put a basket over the chickens.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>tsú</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>for turbans, also tjū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>wú thǎ thǐ tsú</td>
<td>one turban</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FU, Li</td>
<td>tsú lǐ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>boat, usually tjū lǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU, Li</td>
<td>tsú lǐ thǐ pʰà</td>
<td>one boat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>tsǔ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>snore, also tjũ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>nà kʰu thà tsū.</td>
<td>Don’t snore.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>tsū</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>punch with the fist, usually tjū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>mì hi tsū du</td>
<td>valve of blacksmith’s forge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>tsu</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>boil, also tjū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU</td>
<td>zi lə tsu la ġ.</td>
<td>The warm water is boiling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FU, Fu, Fl, Xu</td>
<td>tsu tsú zi kʰu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>centre posts of a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu, Yi</td>
<td>tsù jǐ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>wisdom, mind (C), usually tjù jǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu, Ul</td>
<td>tsúj</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>sin, guilt (C), pronounced tjō/tsō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FUI:  

\text{tsùj} & V & \text{come true, of dreams (C), pronounced tsō} \\
jì majà khô mà tsùj. &  

His dream did not come true.

F1/F2  

\text{tsu/tsy} & \text{all usually pronounced tsî} \\

F1.  

\text{tsú} & N_p & \text{lac tree/lacquer/wild horse chestnut} \\

\text{tsú dzì} & \text{lac tree/wild horse chestnut tree} \\
\text{tsú ts₃u} & \text{oil of lac tree} \\
\text{tsú mò} & \text{shiitake mushroom} \\
\text{tsú sỳ} & \text{charcoal, usually thâ} \\

F1: L1: L1:  

\text{tsù lù lù} & V & \text{too close and crowded to get at} \\

ma khwà po the ma tsù lù lù kà ₃. & This bamboo clump has the bamboo growing too close together.

F1;  

\text{tsù} & C & \text{skeins; hanks} \\
\text{zi jìn tʃʰà thî tsù} & \text{a skein of hemp thread} \\
\text{ts₃ u zà thî tsù} & \text{a hank of rope} \\
\text{sa là thî tsù} & \text{a skein of cotton} \\

F1; K1:  

\text{tsù ku} & N & \text{pitch made by an insect} \\
\á thà tsù ku jí ₃. & 

Cement a knife blade to the handle with pitch.

F1; F1;  

\text{tsù tsù} & V_s & \text{very cold, in} \\
\text{dʒa tsù tsù} & \text{very cold} \\

F2,  

\text{tsỳ} & V & \text{narrow, cramped, also tʃ'í} \\
\text{tʃ'y tʃ'y le kà ₃.} & \text{It is narrow.} \\
\text{dʒa gu tsỳ le ₃.} & \text{The trail is narrow.} \\
\text{dí pù du tʃ'y ₃.} & \text{It is narrow at the end.} \\
\text{dí á kh₃u k₃u tʃ'y ₃.} & \text{The doorway opening is narrow.} \\

F2;  

\text{tsỳ} & N & \text{game of catching stone on back of hand} \\

FW.  

\text{tswá} & V & \text{feed animals, usually tsá, written tʃá} \\

FW.  

\text{tswá} & Dem & \text{far down there, also tʃwá} \\
\text{tswá dzwa} & \text{around far down there, also tʃwá tʃwá} \\

FW. BE.  

\text{tswá be} & N & \text{earthenware wide-mouthed jar, also tʃwá be} \\

FW,  

\text{tswá} & V & \text{scoop/scratch with one hand, also tʃwá} \\
\text{C} & \text{for pinches} \\
\text{ts₃u bò thî tswá} & \text{a pinch of salt} \\
\text{ts₃u bò á tî tswá tete ₃.} & \text{Please bring a pinch of salt.} \\

FW: XI.  

\text{tswá jî} & N & \text{ability to make words or actions count (C)} \\
\text{jî tswá jî wù ₃.} & \text{He really makes his words/actions count.} \\

FW;  

\text{tswá} & C & \text{for necklaces} \\
\text{ng khô thî tswá} & \text{one necklace}
tsʰá | V | block light, block view, shield from light/wind
ηwa ɲì mà mo, ηwa làe thà tsʰá. I can't see, don't block my view.
fú lú jí tsʰá du | mouthpiece of gourd reed-organ

| V | scrub, grate, plane, written tsʰá
| thó ja tsʰá yu. | Grate the yam.
tsʰá tsʰá | grater, plane
tsʰá tsʰá phjá | type of fig leaf used as sandpaper
stú kʰwá tsʰá du | wood plane
xò thó ti tsʰá tsʰá. She's scrubbing the chopping block.

tsʰá tsʰá | Vₚₜ | intensifier for phu 'white', also tʃʰá tʃʰá
phu tsʰá tsʰá | very white, snow-white

| Nₜ | pieces of cloth
| pø tsʰá | patch
| my tsʰá | piece of cloth

| V | short of, lacking, written tsʰá
| Vₛ | have no reason to
phu sg bà tsʰá hè. | I'm still short of three baht.

tsʰá | V | slap, written tsʰá

tsʰá | V | hot
tsʰá phù phù là. | Very hot.
tsʰá tsʰá | hot season
mù tsʰá | sun, weather
mù tsʰá tsʰá | The sun/weather is hot.
zì tsʰá | hot water

| Xₙ, | V | well-balanced, graceful, tidy, clean, diligent, careful, dextrous, circumspect
| mà tsʰá jì a mà mè kʰo le tʃʰá. Clumsy people fall over often.
tsʰá jì a mà mè kʰo le. Graceful people don’t fall over.

tsʰá na | N | meteor (evil spirit, pair word for nè), also pù fù
tsʰá na pí pí mà | sunbird (small variety)
tsʰá na pí pí zà | sunbird (very small variety)

| VVV | hurry, be busy, urgent, also tsʰá
tsʰá tsʰá | quickly, also nǐ tsʰá/tsʰá tsʰá
tsʰáè tū do la g. | He came running out in a hurry.
nu thà tsʰá hè mà. Don’t be in a hurry.
ηwa dʒe tsʰá g. | It’s urgent for me to go.

tsʰá | Nₚ | tea (C)
tsʰá kʰwá | teakettle
tshà zì  tea (liquid)
tshà jè  tealeaves
tshà jè mì  tea field

 дл. tshà phí  N  tile of thatch (C), also tshàw phí

 PY.. tshà pjà  N  soap (B)

 ВА.. WO: tshà bge wò  N  wild vegetable, sometimes cultivated

 BO.. tshà bo  N  salt, also tshà bo

 Є, tshà thò  N  large leaf, also tshà thó
 tshà thò tʃʰi  type of small bird
 tshà thò pʰjà tʃʰi  very small type of barking deer
 tshà thò tʃʰi  very small type of barking deer

 Є. tshà thò  N  large leaf, also tshà thò (used for wrapping, grows near streams)

 KO; tshà kò  N  anise-like shrub (C), bears fragrant berries which look like black pepper

 Ơn., tshà tʃʰi  N  sugar (‘sweet salt’)

 МЈ, tshà mjö  V  try to go first, try to win, also tʃʰà mjö

 SUI. tshà súj  N  animal with only one testicle (C)
 á mò tshà súj  stallion with one testicle
 á wè tshà súj  boar with one testicle

 XI.. tshà fì  N  selfishness (C), also tshà fë
tshà fì tshà tʃ'o.  Don’t be selfish.

 tshà  V  urgent, usually tshà
 dʒe mà tshà.  It’s not urgent for me to go.
tshà tshà lè dʒe ŋ.  He went right away, urgently.
á tì dʒe tshà ŋ.  It’s urgent for me to go.

 BO.. tshà bo  N  salt, see tshà bo

 AI.. tshàj  V  chant riddles at funerals, ask riddles, or answer riddles (C)
tshàj mí  riddle
tshàj mí tshàj je ŋ  chant riddles
tshàj mí tshàj mà kú.  I’m not good at riddles.

 tshàw  V  quarrel and fight, also tshàw
 tshàw lè xo nàw lè xo ŋ.  quarrelling and fighting with each other

 tshàw  C  parties of people, models/fashions
 jì fì thì tshàw  a new model, a new party
 thì tshàw thà fì thì tshàw  one new model after another
tsʰàw phí N tile of thatch (C), also tsʰà phí

dE, tsʰè V come to an end or conclusion, usually tfě
sí dw mà tsʰè. The case isn’t settled.
jí pú mà tsʰè. It is endless.
dE, tsʰè V snap, come apart, cleared, usually tfě
jí tsʰè zà tsʰè o. The thread snapped.
dw mà tsʰè. He cut it, but it didn’t part.
jí phè mà tsʰè. The way isn’t clear.
dE, tsʰè N sambar deer, also tfʰè
tsʰè phu white sambar deer
tsʰè dà ma large sambar deer
dE.. tsʰè Ns fourth son, usually àsí phà
âtsʰè fourth son
dE., tsʰè V fall vertically, also tfʰè
wà sùu tsʰè fù la q. Hail was falling.
dE., tsʰè V weigh, also tfʰè
dE., tsʰè C four gram weight, also tfʰè
dli tsʰì some words written as tfʰì/tsʰuu
dli. tsʰì V worry, bear a grudge, begrudge
pú fù mà tsʰì I don’t begrudge it.
nu thà tsʰì. Don’t worry.
dli. tsʰì N short section in basket weaving, allowing a round body on a square base
dli. di: tsʰì tsʰì Vs real
phu tsʰì tsʰì real silver
tsʰì tsʰì ko dò oneself (‘real body’), also tsì tfù
nu tsʰì tsʰì ko dò you yourself
à tsʰì tsʰì really
dli. bi: tsʰì zà N young animal or bird
dli...: tsʰìtà Vs -ish, of colours
á tí phu phu tsʰìtà whitish
á tí ní tfʰì tsʰìtà greenish
á tí jì jì tsʰìtà reddish
dli, tsʰì V be caught between
jí lè jì sùu kʰu q tsʰì dà q. His finger is caught in a hole in the wood.
 dia, tsʰĩ Ns seventh in birth order (C), also gæ/tq̤
   átsʰĩ phà seventh son, also ágæ
de tsʰĩ ma seventh daughter, also ótsʰĩ mĩ/átq̤

 dia, di, tsʰĩ tsʰĩ Vs intensifier for black, dark
   næ tsʰĩ tsʰĩ very black, very dark

dia.. tsʰĩ N foot, leg, written tjʰĩ
   tsʰĩ bèè steps
   tsʰĩ bèè njĩ a cut steps
   tsʰĩ by hock, back of heel
   tsʰĩ dʒu leggings
   tsʰĩ pja instep
   tsʰĩ phà ma big toe, also tsʰĩ ma
   tsʰĩ phà mú du heel
   tsʰĩ phèe foot, leg
   tsʰĩ phjão lae place where feet push foot rice pounder
   tsʰĩ dèè ‘spur’ on chicken’s leg
   tsʰĩ dũ footprint, footprint
   tsʰĩ tô a sound in leg
   tsʰĩ tí a operate foot-pounder
   tsʰĩ tí tjã a. She is foot-pounding.
   tsʰĩ túu webbed foot, insect web
   bè tsʰĩ tsʰĩ túu caterpillar web
   à gã ma tsʰĩ túu spider web
   tsʰĩ thë a stumble, stub one’s toes
   mã tsʰĩ thë not stumble
   tsʰĩ thò a step forward, a stride
   tsʰĩ thò tjţ a. He took a step forward.
   tsʰĩ gò a crippled, lame, club-footed
   tsʰĩ gò a ma nã, tsʰĩ tô lè a. The lame one is becoming sound in leg.
   tsʰĩ kwã sole
   tsʰĩ dʒù/dʒù leg tendon
   tsʰĩ dʒu/dʒy legging
   tsʰĩ tsî ankle, knee, hip (‘leg joint’)
   tsʰĩ tsî giu a kneel
   tsʰĩ ma big toes, also tsʰĩ phà ma
   tsʰĩ mjã gaps between toes
   tsʰĩ nã ko knee (‘leg socket’), also tsʰĩ tsî
   tsʰĩ nĩ shoes; toes
   tsʰĩ nĩ kúu túu little toe
   tsʰĩ nĩ kúu túu zà little toe
Southern Lisu Dictionary

lame
crippled with withered limbs
puttees (as worn by Akha and Karen women)
She is putting on her puttees.
calf, leg, below knee
calf
water bird (‘long-legged bird’)
toenail, claw

horn, written tf’hì
rays of sun
horn
mortar
rice treadmill, large foot-operated mortar
rhythm (‘rice-pounder sound’)
This song has a nice rhythm.
one rice pounder
small mortar
pestle
reach, arrive at, also pe, written tf’hì
He has arrived.
to
the house

compared to, as many as, also tf’hì
as many as nine people
more than nine people
more beautiful than ..

How many are there?
banjo, also tf’hì buu
banjo sound box
one banjo
banjo stem
clothes (baby talk), see mì tf’hì/bø tf’hì
this year, written tf’hì nì
this one year
cord, string, thread, rope, also tf’hì zà
say a person’s name when a respectful
kin-term is required
He called him names (using a nickname to one’s face)
Don’t call me by name.

ten, also tsh in ‘20’
eleven
There are ten people here.
eighth son, usually pā
eighth son, usually ëpā phā

for knives, axes, hoes, bones, etc
one tooth
one bone
one knife

paper streamers offered at certain ceremonies
such as bridge building and rest house building
perform streamer ceremonies

wash
She’s washing clothes.

feces, usually tʃ’h

section of fruit

I’ve got toothache.

front-to-back roof joists,
also tʃ’h tʃ’h ph’hā

I’m going to hew roof joists.

diligent, meticulous (C)
He is meticulous.

a small grain-eating bird, flies in flocks;
females yellowish, males reddish-brown, the size
of a sparrow

pinch, nip, splice a loop in a rope
Don’t pinch his arm.
He is splicing a loop on his cross-bow string.

medicine

medicine to make one young

medicine to bring the dead alive
Southern Lisu Dictionary

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Ali; YN.

\texttt{tsh}́ jé \quad V \quad kindness, merit from kindness, obligation, also \texttt{z} \texttt{en} \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{ŋ} (C)

\texttt{nu} \texttt{tsh}́ jé dʒo \texttt{ŋ} \texttt{wa} mò mè dì. \quad I won’t forget your kindness.

\texttt{j}í \texttt{tsh}́ jé mà dʒo. \quad He is not grateful.

\texttt{tsh}́ jé xwà lè xo \texttt{ŋ} g. \quad People should be kind to one another and so gain merit from each other.

\texttt{tsh}́ jé xwà \texttt{ŋ} g. \quad I must seek merit by being kind.

Ali; M.

\texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{mà} \quad N \quad daughter-in-law

\texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{mà} \texttt{là} \quad new bride

\texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{mà} \texttt{là} \texttt{mà} \quad new bride

\texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{zà} \texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{mà} \quad daughters-in-law

\texttt{tsh}́ \texttt{zà} \texttt{là} \texttt{zà} \quad descendants

Do.

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad V \quad sin against, do wrong, usually \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hɔ}/\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hə}

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{gù} \quad errors, mistakes

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{gù} \texttt{ŋ} \texttt{gù} \quad errors, mistakes

Do,

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad V \quad shave, cut hair, also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

Do,

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad V \quad tie up, fasten, also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

Do,

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad Ns \quad axe, also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

mút \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad sickle (‘tail axe’)  

à \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad axe

Do..

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad V \quad erode, also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}/\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hɔ}/\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hə}/\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

\texttt{sà} \texttt{sò} \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{ŋ} \quad erode into a gully

Do..

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad PNs/C \quad reciprocal, usually \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

Do..

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad N \quad onion (C), also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hɔ}/\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{hə}/\texttt{k}́\texttt{wà} \texttt{ʃ}́

Do.,

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \quad N \quad person, people, also \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}/là \texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò}

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{bò} \quad rich people

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{bò} \texttt{lo} \texttt{zà} \quad mythical midgets, live in an underground world

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{bò} \texttt{bò} \quad bad people

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \pà \texttt{kà} \quad mute people

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \pà \texttt{zà} \quad males

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \pài \texttt{wà} \texttt{pài} \quad ancestors (those who have become people)

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{kài} \quad thieves

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{dʒo} \quad middle-aged married people

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{dʒo} \texttt{pài} \quad married man

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{dʒo} \texttt{mà} \quad married woman

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{dʒà} \texttt{là} \texttt{mà} \quad mythical cannabalistic nymph

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{mò} \quad old people, elders

\texttt{tʃ}́ \texttt{bò} \texttt{mù} \quad stupid people
tsʰo lọ zà
men in prime of life

tsʰo lọ
barren, childless person

tsʰo lọ phà
childless man

tsʰo lọ mạ
barren woman

tsʰo sá tsʰo giù lù
the poor and needy

tsʰo zà wà zà
people

tsʰo hà
soul stuff

tsʰo hà bà le à.
His soul is thin (weak, sickly, in danger, etc.).

tsʰo hà kʰu à.
He is calling his soul (for sickness/weakness).

tsʰo ḷi
evil people

tsʰo wú
crazy people

tsʰo wù
adult people

tsʰo xọ phà
tempter

tsʰo jì
dead people

tsʰo ijà là
dwarf

là tsʰo
people

fON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tsʰôn</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>have a burning in the nose, (C) also tʃʰôn</th>
</tr>
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</table>

fOÀ.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>tsʰọŋ</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>onion (C), also tʃʰọŋ/kʰwà jʊ</th>
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fOÀ.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>tsʰọŋ</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>erode, also tʃʰọŋ/tʃʰọŋ/tsʰọ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

sq só tsʰọŋ ã.
erode into a gully

fO:

tsʰò
Pₙ
and, with (conjoins identical nouns), usually tʃʰò

xù phà tsʰò xù phà dù lè xo à. Chinese are fighting with Chinese.
jí wà tsʰò jí wà gwa dʒʊ là xo à. They were discussing with one another.

fO:

tsʰò
V
six (before non-creaky tone), usually tʃʰò

fO:

tsʰò
V
straighten arrows, usually tʃʰò

fO: ð

tsʰò phà
N
Kachin, usually tʃʰò pʰà

fO;

tsʰò
V
six (before creaky tone), usually tʃʰò

fù,

tsʰu
V
burn, bake, also tʃʰu

thò yùu tʃʰu tʃʰét
burnt, rotten paper

tʃʰu tʃʰu dʒʊ dʒʊ na
malaria

ŋǐ mạ tʃʰu à
annoyed, impatient

á wèc tʃʰu à
burn bristles off a pig

fU: NAO.

tsʰù nàw
V
have indigestion

dʒʊ dzà yu tʃʰù nàw à. After I'd eaten I had indigestion.

fUÌ:

tsʰùj
V/N
hammer, punch/fist (C), usually tʃʰùj/tʃʰwàj

tsʰùj tʃː
a hammer, also tʃʰùj tsː/ʃʰwạj tsː
Ne/Nf tshùu/ tshùu
all usually pronounced tshì

Ne tshùu V decide, usually dùu (‘cut’)
bæ tshùu a. make verbal decision
dÿ dʒà tshùu a. make a mental decision

Ne.. tshùu V support, mention in good sense
tshùu yùu a. He supported it from below.

Ne.. K. tshùu ku V flatter
nu ṇwà lè tshùu ku a ma lè ọ. You are only flattering me.

Ne tshùu N\v oil, fat
nö tshùu sesame oil
là tí so tshùu peanut oil
xwà tshùu oil, fat
á wè à khú tshùu a. The pigs are very fat.

Ne tshùu V scoop out from hot liquid

Ne tshùu N nasal mucus
tshùu tʃ'ì a cough up mucus
tshùu ná khwá phlegm
tshùu ná khwá tʃ'hwá fù yùu. Clear the phlegm from your throat.
tshùu xuù na have a cold
ná khù tshùu jìà small piece of mucus
tshùu á mé hùù yùu. Blow your nose.
jí tshùu do a. His nose is running.

Ne tshùu V cut with scissors or shears
tshùu tæ scissors, traps involving scissor movement
á phùu á tshùu tæ rat trap

Ne tshùu C for layers, also tʃ'ì/tshì

Ne tshùu V cut out with scissors or shears
my tshùu tʃà a. She is cutting out cloth.

Ne tshùu N age, time one has lived
tshùu zà lè zà descendants
jí tshùu zo a. He is young.
jí tshùu mò a. He is old.
thì tshùu one lifetime
thì tshùu thi táj a long lifetime

Ne tshùu N lead
po sùu jà du tshùu mà dʒo. I haven’t any lead for making bullets.

Ne tshùu V be active, not lazy
Nem C for flowers

think and decide

pick flowers

understand

a show-off

pluck flowers/leaves) break/part (of thread)
The thread has broken.

pluck a flower

visit (C), also tfʰwá

for bunches, also tfʰwá

steaming ritual, also tfʰwá thá

naughty, meddling, quick and fidgety,
also tfʰwá sì

poke through, thread through, also tfʰwá

tfʰá buu yuu gwa tfʰwá le o. He shot an arrow, it stuck in over there

a peppery soup, also tfʰwá thá (C)

dig out roots with hoe

dig out roots from field

quarrel, also tfʰwá/ thá

Don’t quarrel and fight.

punch, hammer, fist (C), also tfʰùj/tsʰùj

Don’t punch each other.
| M. | má | V | teach, show |
|    | má pʰà | | male teacher/pastor |
|    | má giú pʰ giú | | Song of Teaching |
|    | má mả | | female teacher/pastor |
|    | má mjô | | traditional story, genealogy |
|    | má fi ſu | | give a command |
|    | thò ſu má su | | teacher |
|    | zà má nô pô | | Song of Teaching Children |
|    | á tí tài la má yù mà | Please bring it and show it to me. |

| M. | má | N | land of the dead |
|    | má kʰà | | basket for grave |
|    | má kʰù | | gate of the land of dead |
|    | má kʰù ŋà | | spread open gate of the land of dead |
|    | má dʒà | | road to land of dead |
|    | má dʒà má mò gwà | | song teaching the road to land of dead |
|    | má dʒà pʰà | | ruler of the land of dead |
|    | má dʒà mả | | wife of ruler of the land of dead |
|    | má mỉ | | land of the dead |
|    | má mỉ mỳ | | land of the dead |
|    | má mỳ má mỉ | | land of the dead |

| M. BY: | má bjà | N | small kinds of bee, see bjà |
|        | má bjà mả | | bee which makes small hive on branch |
|        | má bjà dʒè lè | | small striped bee |
|        | má bjà j ê j ê | | small red bee |

| M. K, | má kà | N | guava (T) |
|       | má kà sù | | guava fruit |

| M. M. | má má | N | rice (baby talk), also mà mả, usually dzà |

| M. M.. | má mả | N | mother (C), usually mà mả |

| M. MO.. | má mò | N | mango (T), also mà mò |

| M. LEÀ. | má léŋ | N | cancer (T), see hwà là |
|         | má léŋ nà | | have cancer |

| M. L; | má là | C | a group of mother and children |
|       | jì má là | | a mother and one of her children |
|       | hwà mà là | | a mother and four of her children |

| M. NYU.: Zì., má jù dzì | N | kapok tree (T) |

| M. SO; Zì., má sò dzì | N | type of asoka tree, Saraca declimata, deer eat fallen pods (T) |

| M. | mà | V | massage, rub |
M, M. mả mạ N mother (C), also mạ, a mạ, má mạ
mả mạ major word, basic word in a couplet
jí mả mạ mả ığ, jí tò thò. This isn’t the main word, it’s the pair.

M. mạ N female
mạ kò tò mù kò tò like mother, like daughter (‘if the mother is crested, so is the daughter’)

M. mạ tì N lone woman
mạ tì tì zà lone female bird
mạ tsọ N consonant
mạ mạ N mother (babytalk), see mả mạ
li su mạ N Lisu woman
á mì mạ N first daughter, also ǜtá mì/ānā
á mì lè N second daughter, usually ǜlē mạ. also ǜtá mì/ānā
á mò mạ N mare
ǜlē mạ N second daughter, also ámì lè/ǜlē mì/ānñ
ásā mạ N third daughter, also ásā mạ/ásā mì/ātʃā
á já mạ N hen

M. mạ N large one; nominaliser
tsh̥i phạ mạ N big toe
ńí mạ N heart
lẹ mạ N thumb
yâ mạ N big rock

M. dì: mạ phì N bow of a crossbow, also tʃ̥hạ mạ p̥hì

M. K. mạ kạ V big, fat, roly-poly (derogatory)
tʃ̥hò wù mạ kạ N huge people
xù mạ kạ N big fat Chinese person

M. K. mạ kạ N whole, complete (‘fat female’) thì hjà mạ kạ N all of 100 baht
thì hjà mạ kạ N the whole night

M.. KO., LO., DI. mạ ko lo dì N type of bulbul

M. L: mạ là N elder brother’s wife, also mạ là

M..-Li, SO.. małī so N Catholicism, also zômă so

M. Li.. Li. mạ lý lý N mule, also lè lè lọ tsí/tshò la mò

M.. ST: mạ siu N unmilled grain, part of a whole
khù sa mạ siu N unmilled corn
dza mạ siu N unmilled rice
tsh̥i wỳ mạ siu N calf muscle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jí ma sù</td>
<td>its components, its unmilled or assembled form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>mă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mă duă g.</td>
<td>He is beating the gong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma bà</td>
<td>kind of thin bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma be</td>
<td>growth on outside of bamboo (see be tʃé ‘goitre’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma pʰø</td>
<td>large bamboo basket for storing harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma pʰjá</td>
<td>bamboo board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mă pʰjá mă bù</td>
<td>unevenly broken pieces of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma đa</td>
<td>kind of long bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma tʰũ</td>
<td>bamboo tube for carrying water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma dă tʃó</td>
<td>bamboo torch, also mă tsà tʃó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma dũ</td>
<td>sheath on outside of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma go</td>
<td>bamboo jewsharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰà lā</td>
<td>sticky rice cooked inside a bamboo tube (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰò (tâ)</td>
<td>bamboo off-cuts for cups, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰù</td>
<td>lengthwise half of bamboo for roof tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà da</td>
<td>cut length of whole bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà dâ mă</td>
<td>kind of large bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà tʰg</td>
<td>cut length of part of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà tsï</td>
<td>bamboo joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà mjà sù</td>
<td>minor branch of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà nège</td>
<td>kind of dark bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà jã</td>
<td>lump on outside of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kʰwà jã</td>
<td>kind of yellow bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma tsà tʃó</td>
<td>bamboo torch, also mă dă tʃó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma dʒû</td>
<td>bamboo fibre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma tʃʰì</td>
<td>sugarcane (‘sweet bamboo’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma mỳ</td>
<td>bamboo shoots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma nê</td>
<td>bamboo strip (for tying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lo</td>
<td>kind of light bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma sù</td>
<td>kind of bamboo with hard yellow wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma hàe</td>
<td>bamboo rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>džă ma la g.</td>
<td>The rice is filling out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰù sã ma la g.</td>
<td>The corn is filling out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phûą ma</td>
<td>white ones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kó ky ma  the past
 go jì wà ma  those two people
 ji ma  two things
 ji wà ma  two people
 la nà ma  the future
 jì dà ma  a big one
 à me dʒe a ma  the one that went yesterday
 á mò ma jì ma  two mares
 á mò pʰu a ma  the horse which is white
 à ma  who?
 à ma é  whoever/no one

M., NYU, ma jũ N  gourd flute (C), usually fû lû

M: mà  negative, not, also m
 also sometimes as negative imperative
 instead of tʰà
 mà bæ  including (in a positive sentence);
 neither (in a negative sentence)
 à tʰà mà bæ, à gò mà bæ, á tʰɔ mà bæ, á jì gu mà da.  There was plenty of everything, including knives,
 hoes and axes.
 à tʰà mà bæ, à gò mà bæ, á tʰɔ mà bæ, á jì é mà dʒo.  He had no knife, hoe or axe.
 mà da mà sà N  impossibilities, also mà da mà tʰà
 su mà da mà sà tʰà ⁿo.  Don’t desire things others cannot give.
 mà dŷ  still

M: mà  V  plough
 de mì mà tʃà  ŋ.  They are ploughing paddy fields.

M: mà  P_f  imperative marker

M: L.. ST: mà tʰa sű N  battery (Shan)

M: KO., N. M7: dl. Zl., N  large tree (NT) with green sour fruit pickled by
 mà kɔ ná m pʰí dzì  Northern Thai and made into pepper paste

M: M, mà mà N  rice (baby talk), also mà má, usually dzà

M: M: mà mà V  certain, true
 mà mà jì bæ mà na.  I can’t say for certain.
 mà mà jì dʒe g ⁿo.I’m going for certain.
 mà mà jì ⁿo.  It’s for sure.

M: NAO: mà nàw N  lime (T)

M: Ni. mà ní N  rice steamer, also mà ní or mà jì
M: S. dO. mà sá phó N papaya
mà sá phó sì thī sì one papaya fruit
M: S; E. Zl., mà sù é dzì N kind of tree with large leaves
M: W. S†: mà wá sùu N orange
M: V, PYE. mà hà pjó N common vine with hooked thorns
M: WO, mà wō A quietly (‘not disputatious’)
M; ñl. SÙ, mà thà sì N flashlight, also mà thà sì
M; F; mà tsà N down-payment, reservation,
also mà tsà
ηwα nα mà tsα kυ tí yù o. I have made a down-payment.
M; ñl. XN, mà thà fì N prostitute, slovenly person
mà thà fì mα prostitute, slovenly woman
M; NYI. mà ní N rice steamer, also mà ní or mà ní
M; S. Zl., mà sá dzì N fruit-bearing riverine tree (T)
M; S. E, Zl., mà sá è dzì N large berry-bearing tree (T)
M.: mà P′:F polite imperative marker
thà dże hè mà. Don’t go yet, please.
MAI: SO; Zl., mà sá dzì N teak (T), also mà sá dzì
MAA.. màŋ N gong, also mà
M. màe N soot (on pots), see à t̂o mà jê
dzą màe a black mould which grows on rice
à lù màe soot on a pot
M. màe Ns godparent (for naming ceremony)
à bà màe godfather
à mα màe godmother
M. màe V song pair word for dë
M. BI: màe zì N brown kinds of fly
M. màe N pair word for zì ‘longevity’
zu jê màe jê tsì. May he have long life.
M. màe V give to or do for someone else
gò kų màe kų mò gwà song of building bridge for relatives
M. màe C back basket load
là màe cross-strip holding rafters
M. Zl., màe dzì N rhododendron, azalea
sọ màe dzì tree for making banjo (not found in Thailand)
mæ
stupid, not alert, daydreaming
tsho mæ
stupid person
mæ la we
kind of flower

mæ
overlap
thi phja the fì thi phja mæ dà a. One card is overlapping the other.
mæ læ xo dà a. They are piled one on top of the other.

mæ
carry on the back, bear
ktu qa mæ a. They’re carrying corn.
tjø mæ a. He bears the guilt.

mæ
put on lid, put in pocket, duplicate

mæ
v tasteless
mæ mæ le kà a. It is tasteless.

mæ sà dzì
N teak (T), also mài sò dzì

mæ
N horizontal twill on twine in basketwork
jí mæ jí póñ
the horizontal twills and the vertical spokes

mæ
N soldier
mæ phà
soldier
mæ dzì
group of soldiers, army unit
mæ sì phà
officer
mæ xwà phà
high officer
mæ je su
those who are soldiers
xù mæ
Kuomintang (‘Chinese soldier’)

mæ
Ns/C pair word for dzì crowds
jí dzì jí mæ
crowds
là thsho thi mæ
a crowd of people

mé
v tether in a pasture, also mí
ámò gwa mé tá. Tether the horse to graze over there.

mé
Ns girls’ birth order names, usually mə,
also mì/mì
bjàlé mè
second daughter of Bee clan, usually bjàlé mą
mé mé zà
girlie, little girl
lò mé
last daughter, also mù de
ålè mé
second daughter, usually ālè mą
ásə mè
third daughter, usually ásə mą

mé
C metre (T), also mè

mé sá
PN (T)for, on behalf of, also bò yu
ŋwa mé sá thi khò wu tæ la yu. Buy me one piece of cloth/clothing.
nu ṣwa mé sá á tí dʒe ū. Please go instead of me.

ME. mé A quickly, also á mé, á mé mé, á mí
mé mé dʒe. Go quickly.

ME, mê V push apart with two hands,
scoop out and spread
pà kò mê/tʃʰî mê mq dung beetle
nu mê jî You rummage around and see if you can find it.
hái lê mê mole

ME, mê V turn inside out/fold over/roll
mê dʒî roll up and attach
mê là unroll
lê mê lengthwise thatch batten
lê mê mò gwà style of song with reversed word order
lê mê nò riddle language, partly reversed word order

ME. ḳo., mê kʰo V fall down
mê kʰo ḳ o. He fell over.

ME, ḳo. ḳ. më më j̥i N back on one’s track, backward
më më j̥i j̥i dʒe ḳ. They retraced their steps.

ME.. mê V smear on
nê tʃʰî mê a smear medicine on

ME../ME., me/me Ns -day
jî mê today
à me yesterday
à me j̥i mê a couple of days ago
j̥i mê day before yesterday
j̥ î mê three days ago

ME.. DE.. mê dë V forget and leave behind, also mî le
hî kʰù a mê dë ḳ. I forgot it at home.

ME.. ḳ., ḳu: mê tʃʰa kʰù N hole in ground

ME.. mê V spend a whole day
thî jî mà mê. It doesn’t need a whole day.
thî jî nà mê â. He spent the whole day resting.

ME.. mê V/ns late in the day
me là â. It’s getting late (nearly nightfall).
sq kʰu sq mê at night

ME.. ḳ., Jɛ., me dʒo N small nighthawk
ME., C]... ZI., me tʃʰ dzʰ N banyan-like tree with edible flowers
me tʃʰ thʰo bud of this plant
ME., CO., me tʃo N table (Portuguese), also mǐ tʃo, tsõ tsʰ (C)
ME., ƠN: me tʃʰɪ N tree mushroom, usually my tʃʰɪ, also mọ tʃʰɪ
bọ nọ phỳ me tʃʰɪ kind of tree mushroom
bọ hàe my me tʃʰɪ kind of tree mushroom
me tʃʰɪ thì phère one tree mushroom
á jā me tʃʰɪ yellow tree mushroom
ME., ZI., me dzʰ N a lily-like shrub with edible stalks, roots, buds
and fruits
me thʰo the bud of this plant
me wú pá variety of this shrub (‘frog me’) me wú dy variety of this shrub (‘head me’)
ME., me Ns what/everything (archaic), see mi
jʰi me tsʰɪ everything (archaic), see jʰi mi tsʰɪ
ME., N., ᵐ問い KH: me nq ṣ kʰù N hollow in the ground
ME., SU., S’T: me su sInvalidOperationException N type of wild fruit
ME: mè N/C adherent dirt, dregs
thʰi mè a bit of left-over dirt
dʒi phùt jí mè jí bə left-over liquor dregs
dza mè dza bə zà left-over rice dregs
wú mè dandruff, hair dirt
wó mè sandgrouse, quail, also wú mè
jí mè thʰi mè one piece of dirt
jí mè nù le gu. There is something adhering all over it.
á tó mè jù soot
ME: mè V rub
wú mè tsʰu s偓 coconut (‘head rub oil fruit’)
ME: DO., mè do N horse’s bucking
á mò thᵉ ma mè do mà kʰwə. This horse doesn’t buck.
mè do kwa additional roof braces
ME: FL., mè tsʰ N beard, moustache, feeler, also mǜ tsʰ
also mǜ tsʰ
mè tsʰ my beard hair
hǽ mè tsʰ sun lizard
jí mè tsʰ jō a. He has a beard.
ME: VI., mè ḥe N wind, also m]]= hi
ME: XI., mè jʰi N noodles (C)
ME; mè V understand, hear clearly, also mì
nà nũ mà mè I didn’t hear you too well and so didn’t understand.
ME; mè V wave to attract attention
lẽ mè wave arms
ME; mè C meter (T), also mè
ME; ZI; mè dzê N sparks, lightning,
also mì dzì/mì dzê/mù bjò/mjò bjò
mè dzê jè à. Lightning is flashing.
à tò mè dzê fire sparks
ME; NE; mè nè N small bell, also kũ lí
ME. mò V shake out
zǐ by á tì mò fũ yũ. Shake out the blanket.
ʃ j á tì mò fũ yũ. Shake out the thatch.
ME. mò N son-in-law, usually mỹ
ME., mò V suck (inside the mouth)
thà gwà dzò the mò thá. Don’t chew it, suck it like this.
ME., on; mò tjʰì N mushrooms, toadstools, also me/my tjʰì
bọ nò phỹ mò tjʰì type of mushroom
bọ hà mỳ mò tjʰì type of mushroom
á já mò tjʰì chicken mushrooms
ME; mò V foam up, boil up
jí fỹ mò dọ la à. It is foaming out.
ME; mò V warm
lọ mò mò warm
MI. mí N/V riddle, puzzle (C), also bɛ hɛ nọ
tʃaj mí riddle
tʃaj mí tʃaj mà kú. I’m not good at chanting riddles.
MI. mí V pasture on end of a rope, also mè
á mò mí du a long rope for tethering horses in a pasture
á mò mí kʃ tá à. The horses are tethered in a pasture.
MI. mí Ns girls’ birth order names, usually mə.
also mé/mì
bjàlɛ mí second daughter of Bee clan, , usually bjàlɛ mə
álɛ mí second daughter, usually álɛ mə
áŋə mí third daughter, usually áŋə mə
MI. mí Ns fate, destiny, luck (especially in type of children)
jí mí fate, destiny
nu mí kʰû a. You are doomed.
jí mí tʰì mà dʒø g. He is fortunate.
jí mí mà xə. He is ill-fated (there is likelihood that one
of his children will be a werewolf).

MI. mí C for births
zà n̥ sa mí dʒø g. He has three children; they have had three births
in the family.

MI. LI; mí lì C group of great grandparent(s) and
great grandchildren
sa mí lì one great grandparent and two great
grandchildren

MI. XI; mí jì N younger sister’s husband (C)
MI. CO.. mĩ tʃo N table (Portuguese), also me tʃo, tsɔ tsɨ (C)
MI. mí V deep (of sleep)
ji mú miä sleep deeply

MI.. mi N land
bu dʒø mi old fields, still worked
bu jà mi virgin land
de mi irrigated flat field
tə n̥à mi a perpetually shaded spot
kʰù sa mi corn field
tʃʰì mi rice field
mi bə side hill slope, a hill slope viewed from the side
mi dʒø scorpion
mi tʃʰə earth, ground
mi næ the earth (song language)
mi wə mi well-shaded spot, sun seldom shines
Misi Lord of the Land (spirit)
Misi ma Sky Goddess
Misi ma zà mu fû dzà a. ‘Sky Goddess is sent to her wedding’: roar- ing in the sky due to upper cloud turbulence
li tʃʰə mi forest
lo xu tʃø mi a sandy patch
sà dè mi worked-out land
sa lo mi a three-bushel-of-seed field (rare)
ə mi hill field, also ū ma

MI.. mí V cooked/ready to harvest
mi le o. It’s cooked.
mi le a nga dzà mi a. If it’s cooked, it’s tasty.

MI.. mi NS pair for xù fragments
jí xù jí mǐ  
fragments  
dzą xù dzą mǐ  
crumbs of food  
my xù my mǐ  
fragments of cloth  

-: MI.  
à mǐ  
P_{nf}  
but, although, also xǔ or à xǔ  

MI. DO:  
mǐ dò  N  
reputation, fame, see mģ dò  

MI. dǐ:  
mǐ tʂb̤ i  N  
pants, also mǐ tʃb̤ /muu tʃb̤ /mǐ tʃb̤i  
mǐ dʒî  
crotch of pants  
mǐ tʂb̤ i thî kʰô  
one pair of pants  

MI. LE.:  
mǐ lê  V  
forget, also mę dę, opposite muu  
mà mǐ lê.  
I didn’t forget.  

MI.  
mì  V  
tasty, delicious  
dò mì ɕ.  
It’s tasty to drink.  
kʰū mì ɕ nà nù ɕ  
eloquent (song language)  
dzà mà mì.  
It’s not tasty.  
dzà mì ɕ.  
It’s tasty to eat.  

MI.  
mì tʂb̤ i  N_s  
what, everything, also me  
à mì  
what (song language), pair of â ʃ i  
ʃ i mì tʂi  
everything, also ʃ i me tsiOS/tʃé  

MI. GO:  
mì ɡò  N  
a round trip in one day, also mì/mę ɡò  
mì ɡò lè ɕ.  
I went and came back the same day.  
mì ɡò mì ɻ.  
I went but wasn’t able to come back that day.  

MI. KU.  
mì kú  N  
low clouds, mist (versus mű kú ‘high clouds’)  
mì kú sú ɕ.  
The mist is thickening/The clouds are thickening.  

MI: Ł:  
mì ʂ̂e  N  
in front of, ahead, also mỹ ʂ̂e or mű ʂ̂e  
mì ʂ̂e ʃ i  
ahead, in front, also â mì ʂ̂e ʃ i  
â mì ʂ̂e ʃ i  
ahead, in front, usually mì ʂ̂e ʃ i  

MI: Ł:  
mì ʂ̂e  N  
dawn  
mì ʂ̂e dz̄ lə ɕ.  
The dawn is breaking.  

MI: MI.  
mì mì  N  
sun (song language), also mű tʂ̂a  

MI:  
mì  N_s  
daughter, see also mě/mí  
á mì  
daughter (song language)  
á mì mą  
first daughter, also âtà mì/âŋq  
á mì ɗu  
first daughter of same-sex sibling, also mű ɗu  
á mì ɻe  
second daughter, usually ɻe  mą  
âtà mì  
first daughter, usually â mì mą  

MI: VI.  
mì ɦi  N  
wind, also mè ɦi, mè ɦe  
mì ɦi dʒə ɕ.  
The wind is blowing.  
mì ɦi lo hə  
a tempest, a strong wind
jí mì ʰi pjə ʰ. He is letting the wind cool him down.
jí mì ʰi tʃᵊ ʰ. He is having convulsions.
jí mì ʰi wù ʰ. His is a loud-mouth.

**MI;**
mì ʰ N reputation (for witchcraft)
jí mì mà xa ʰ. He is bewitched/He is a witch.
jí mì xa ʰ. He is not bewitched.

**MI;**
mì ʰ V clear, open, face to face (C)
mì mì openly, face to face
mì mì ni bè ʔyũ. Say it openly.
mì mì ni mo ʰe xo a. They saw each other face to face.
á tĩ tʃʰʊ mì ʔyũ. /á tĩ bè mì ʔyũ. Tell him to his face.

**MI; ZI;**
mì dzʒ ʰ N sparks, live coals, also mè dʒ̃ or mì dʒ̃
á tò mì dzʃ ʰ fire sparks

**MI; S. M..**
mì sá mə ʰ N cockroach, also bũ/bè/mỹ sá mə

**MI; XA;**
mì jæ ʰ N soot
á tò mì jæ ʰ fire sparks

**MO.**
mó ʰ V aim, point at
po mó mà kú. He can’t aim properly.

**MO.**
mó ʰ V show, reveal, also má (T)
á tì mó ʰu. Please show me.

**MO.**
mó N/V intensifier for preceding noun
thèse má thã jë mó hí, thã dzʃ je ʰ hè. And beyond this, he went and did something more.

**MO.**
mó ʰ N/V millstone, to mill
mó thã sù ʰ one millstone
mó jì tí ʰ lower millstone
mó jì kaj ʰ handle of millstone
mó jì kʰwã ʰ upper millstone
dzã mó a ʰ mill rice with a millstone

**MO.**
mó ʰ N height, see mó
tø móu ʰ equally high, also tø mó
á mó mó extremely high
á mó mó kã a ʰ. It is extremely high

**MO. BN:**
mó by ʰ N hump
á nì mó by ʰ cow’s hump

**MO. MO.**
mó mó A by accident

**MO. MO..**
mó mó ʰ N mango (T), usually má mó
mō mō dzì V mango tree

MO, mō N tattoo
mō thǒ kuu tá. He has a tattoo.

MO, T., Fl; mō tsì V very unfortunate
à k'hú m̀ mō ta tsì. He is not so unfortunate.

MO, Zi., mō dzì N thin tree with small leaves

MO, Fl; mō tsì N a cover term for unknown grains, including wheat, barley, oats, etc.; formerly referred to edible Job’s tears

MO, MQ, mō mủ N village priest, usually mỳ mà phạ

MO, RUP, MO, TÎ: mō fú m̀ tuu V greedy, rapacious

MO.. mo V high/tall, also mō
do mo thanks
mo te jì the high side
a lî tf’ì mo à. How tall/high is it?
a mo tf’ì dʒo à. How tall/high is it?
à k’hú mà mō. It is very low.
à k’hú mo g. It is very high.
tè mo equally high, also tô môà
the mo this high
à mō mō extremely high
a mō mo very high
a mō mo kâ g. It is extremely high

MO., mo V see
ji mà mo. I can’t see (too dark).
à me thè mo g. I saw him yesterday.

MO., mo V be employed, hire oneself out
wà mo dzà su hired hands
wà mo g. work for wages

MO., mo N corpse
mo tô wrappings of a corpse (white cloth)
jì mo corpse of a person

MO., TO.. mo tô N car (E), usually lò

MO., NO., mo no N bag, sack, also mu nú
mo no thî khô one sack

MO: mō V old (animate)
tf’hô mò an old person
tf’hô mò phạ an old man
tʃʰo mò mä an old woman
mõ la g. He is growing old.

MO: mò Nₘ polite suffix for kinship terms
with senior people who are not true kin
dżê mò matchmaker
tsá mò mä wife’s/husband’s mother
wý pʰà mò uncle
wý mä mò aunt
á pà mò grandfather
á zà mò older son

MO: mò Nₘ.polite horse, written mù
tʰô la mò donkey (‘rabbit horse’), also le le /mä li/lî lî tsî
mò kʰâ Year of the Horse
á mò horse

MO: GW: mò gwâ N songs, written mù gwâ
mò gwâ pʰô a song-cup - two tortoise shells joined by a string; 
boys sing into one end and girls the other
mò gwâ thî tfõ one song
mò gwâ gwâ g. They’re singing songs.

MO: ME: Zɬ., mò mè dzî N tree with cork-like bark

MO: NO: mò nô A gossip and complain
mò nô mò nô tʃʰà le xo g. They are gossiping.

MO: mò N/V weeds, to weed
mò buu a type of grass-seed
mò buu xà pull grass-seeds (out of clothes)
mò pô low bush
mò nà g. The weeds are high; it is overgrown.
mò wú pʰu common weed (with dandelion-like seeds)
α mî mô je g. He is weeding the fields.

MO: mò V turn over (hollow hemispherical object)
mè mò le all overturned, as a collection of bowls, snails
nû po mè mò ears folded over, shut
lû kuû mè yîu. Turn the bowl upside down.
tʃîn mè mò all overturned, turned wrong way up

MO: mò N senior wife
jî mè mä first wife (of man with multiple wives)

MO: LO.. mò lo N noon/afternoon
tʰî mè lo noon
mè lo sa kʰwà day and night
MO; ṭo..  mò zo  N  junior wife
mò zo ma  second wife (first wife is alive)

MO; MO;  mò mò  V  curved, convex
mò mò lè  convex
ná kʰu mò mò lè.  His nose is short and convex.
á wè kʰu ku mò mò lè  pig with a convex back

MO; MO;  mò mò  A  over frontwards, opposite tā kwā
mò mò jì kwā dy jə a.  He tipped over frontwards.
mò mò jì jì tá tʃə ə.  He is lying on his stomach.

MU.. NU..  mʊ nu  N  bag, sack, usually mo no
MU..  mʊ  Pᵥ  adverbialiser suffix after reduplicated
spatial, taste or negative extent verbs, etc.

bja bja mʊ  spicy
bjà bjà mʊ  insufficienly salty
dì dì mʊ  flat
tq tq mʊ  vertical
thò thò mʊ  with staring eyes
kʰwā kʰwā mʊ  bitter
kʰwān kʰwān mʊ  wide (C)
dʒà lè mʊ  naked, also dʒà lè bà dí
dʒì dʒì mʊ  sloping
tʃə tʃə mʊ  sour
mʊ kú dzə  sweet
lù lú mʊ  round
sì sì mʊ  painful in tooth when touched
xú xú mʊ  not directly facing
ʃ ʃ mʊ  low, short

MU: GU:  mʊ gù  N  thunder, also mʊ gù
mʊ gù bja  thunder bee: attacks, no honey, high hive
mʊ gù pə ə.  It is thundering.

MU., KU.  mʊ kú  N  high cloud, also mʊ kú
(versus mɪ kú ‘low clouds’)

mʊ kú dzə  fog

MU: KU:  mʊ kʰù  N  smoke, tobacco, also mɪ kʰuʃ kʰu
á tō mʊ kʰuʃ ə.  The fire is smoking.

Mń.  mỳ  N  son-in-law, also mọ
mỳ dà ma  first daughter’s husband
mỳ lè  second daughter’s husband
mỳ lə pʰə  bridegroom
mý tsʰáe mä  bride

Ṃ.  mý  V  set on eggs
á já mä jí fu  mý tf̣a a.  The hen is setting on its eggs

Ṃ.  mý lý  V  bushy, woody, leafy, fluffy; hair on end
mý lý lý  hair standing on end
mý mý lý lý  hair standing on end
á nå mý lý  bushy dog

Ṃ.  mý N  fur, feathers, body hair
mý tʃʰi  corn silk
xwâ mä  fur, wool
jí mä jø g.  He is hairy (he has the morals of an animal).
á jà mä  chicken feathers

Ṃ.  mý  V  blow
bỳ mä  lungs
fù lù mä g.  He is blowing a gourd reed-organ.
á tó á tí mä.  Please blow the fire.

Ṃ.  mý  V  suitable, fitting (has achieved required status)
dža yû mà mä.  The rice is too short to reap yet.
u nu zà bë mà mä.  I’m not good enough to be called your son.
jí láe nì mä g.  I respect her.
jí nà tʃʰo bo bë mä g.  He is weathy enough to be called rich.
jí lî zà dzâ mà mä.  Seedlings are not ready to eat.
jí ñwà láe mo mà mä.  He looks down on me.

Ṃ., mý  V  grow together after grafting

Ṃ., C̣:  mý tʃʰi  N  mushroom, also me tʃʰi or mø tʃʰi

Ṃ., Ṃ., ṛ:  mý mý zà  V  weak, tired or swollen
from not sleeping or losing a fight
mý mý zà ky le o  slightly swollen (of eyes)

Ṃ:  mý N  land, country
tʰi mý tʰi jî  the whole land, the whole world
dʒa mý lô mý  cool and hot country
mý tʰe ké tʰe  the whole land, the whole world
mý tʃ̣e mî tʃ̣e tʰè  when the world was made
mý dy  earthquake
mý kwâ pʰà  the ruler of the land
mý kʰû  national border
mý mà xq  poor land, poor country
mý mî  flood
mỳ sá lu gù  dry uninhabitable areas

mỳ  N  weather, also mỳ wù
mỳ kʰò  conditions in a given year
á ní kʰò pa mỳ kʰò và xā. Last year the weather was bad.
mỳ mà bg. The weather is not clear.
mỳ wù lý lý lè pǒ o. There are clouds and thunder without rain.

mỳ  N  era, period
the mỳ  the present
go mỳ  the past

mỳ thè  N  in front, ahead, dawn, also mì thè
mỳ thè džī la q. The dawn is breaking.
mỳ thè jì džè. Go in front.
mỳ thè jì wa dza kwà dʒo q. There is a fork in the trail up ahead/

sá gu mỳ thè jì wa  in the future

mỳ wù  N  the heavens, the air, also mỳ wò, see mỳ kwà
mỳ wù wa jà bjo tʃà q. In the air there were birds flying.

mỳ  Ns  plant shoot
ma mỳ  bamboo shoots
jì mỳ do q. The shoots are coming up.

mù  N  tail
phì mù  back of apron
gu mù  south
tʃù tʃù mù kà  racket-tailed drongo
ma kʰwà mù dù  bamboo stump
mù dù  stump (‘tail-stump’)
tsʰù kà mù dù  post of rice pounder
lâ mù dù  leopard
mù kà  long-tailed
mjò mù kà  long-tailed monkey (macaque)
à go mù dʒè  short-handled hoe
mò tsì mù kà  long-tailed oats
mù tsʰò  small sickle, usually à tsʰò
lo mù  valley downriver
sù mù dù  tree-stump
jì mù  downriver
à bè mù  squirrel tail
á pʰy mù  cooking melon
à go mù sè  short-handled hoe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mü</th>
<th>Mü C</th>
<th>for ten measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dži phū thī mü</td>
<td>ten bottles of whiskey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū phī thī mü</td>
<td>ten ‘joy’ of opium (16 kg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü</td>
<td>Mü C</td>
<td>for sticks of firewood which have had contact with fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sǜ lè mü thī mü tè lā.</td>
<td>Bring one stick from the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü, Mü;</td>
<td>mü mü N</td>
<td>female who is being courted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü.</td>
<td>mü V</td>
<td>find, get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gā mà mü.</td>
<td>I wasn’t in time. (‘chase not get’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xwa mà mü.</td>
<td>I couldn’t find it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü.</td>
<td>mü V</td>
<td>remind, remember, opposite mì/me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mā wū mü.</td>
<td>I’m not giddy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wū mü a.</td>
<td>I’m giddy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü.</td>
<td>mü j̀ i V</td>
<td>be a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mü mà j̀ i/mà mü j̀ i</td>
<td>Not long now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mü zà mà dʒ0.</td>
<td>It hasn’t been long/It wasn’t long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a lī mü j̀ i dʒ0 ā.</td>
<td>How long has it been?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a mü j̀ i dʒ0 ā.</td>
<td>How long has it been?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a mü sà</td>
<td>now/how long a time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a mü sà</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü.</td>
<td>mü Vₙₕ</td>
<td>asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jī mü</td>
<td>fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà jī mü</td>
<td>not fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü,</td>
<td>mü V</td>
<td>make a continuous noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jī fà mü ā.</td>
<td>It makes a noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ā jī må mü ā</td>
<td>cow lows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ā jā må mü ā</td>
<td>hen clucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü,</td>
<td>mü V</td>
<td>foolish, stupid, dumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃʰo mü</td>
<td>a fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mü lę ā.</td>
<td>He’s become foolish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mü nò</td>
<td>sign-language, deaf and dumb language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mü nò lỳ ā</td>
<td>use/translate sign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mü,</td>
<td>mü V</td>
<td>barren (animals), self-sown (plants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzə my</td>
<td>self-sown rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ā phỳ mü</td>
<td>self-sown pumpkin (also a type of squash)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
á ɲì  m̥  mu  barren cow
á ɟá  m̥  mu  barren hen
M̷,  mu  C  for harvests
thì kʰò ɲì  mu  yùu  dzà  dà  q.  We are able to reap two harvests a year
M̷,.  Či..  mu  tʃ̩́  N  pants, usually m̥  tʃ̩́
M̷,.  Ėn..  mu  tʃ̩́  N  pants, usually m̥  tʃ̩́
M̷,.  Ėl..  mu  tʃ̩́  N  pants, usually m̥  tʃ̩́
M̷,.  KU.  mu  kú  N  high cloud, also mu kú
mu  kú  sù  a.  It is cloudy.
M̷,.  mu  Ns  wife
zà  mu  wife
zà  mu  zà  woman
M̷:  mùu  V  disappear
M̷:  mùu  N  a type of large edible wild tuber
mùu  tʃ̩ʰá  wild taro, dark brown skin, red inside
mùu  tʃ̩́ tú  sweet potato
á  nhá  mùu  yam (‘buffalo taro’)
á  wè  tí  mùu  kind of taro (‘wild pig taro’)
M̷:  mùu  C  group of (husband and his) wives
sə  mùu  a husband and his two wives
jí  wà  ɲì  mùu  dʒe  q.  The husband and his wife are going.
jí  zà  mùu  ɲì  mùu  dʒo  q.  He has two wives.
M̷:  mùu  Ns  daughter, also mùu, see also mé/mí/mî
má  kó  tó  mùu  kó  tó  Like mother, like daughter (‘if mother is crested, so
is the daughter).
mùu  dê  last daughter, also lò  mé
mùu  dú  daughter of same-sex sibling, also ɬ̥  mî  dú
mùu  phĩ́  bride price
mùu  dʒo  twin girls, also mùu  dz̄̄, mùu  dʒe
mùu  dʒo  tʰí  dʒo  one set of twin girls
mùu  wù  eldest daughter, also ɬ̥  mî  má
mùu  wù  mùu  fu  a  allow daughter to get married
zà  mùu  daughter, also ɬ̥  mî (song language)
jí  má  jí  mùu  mothers and daughters
M̷:  mùu  N  ornamental edge on a garment
pʰi  mùu  mùu  stripe down front edge of Lisu woman’s jacket
pʰi  læ  mùu  stripe on sleeves of Lisu woman’s jacket
læ  ja  mùu  stripe along mouth of shoulder bag
| MM | mü | NS | pestle |
| MT | tsʰì mü | | pestle |
| MT | læ tʃʰø mü | | large pestle (not used by Lisu in Thailand) |
| MT | mü | NS | in name for a kind of bee |
| MT | bjà mü | | very small black stingless bee, no honey |
| MT | mü | Num | ten thousand (T) |
| MT | báj pʰjà thʰ mü | | ten thousand baht |
| MT: BYƎ; | mü bjè | N | lightning, also mjø bjø/mè dzì |
| MT: BYƎ; | mü bjè jè å | | lightning flashes |
| MT: PD.. | mü px | N | jaw, chin |
| MT: ɬA: | mü thàe | N | in front, before, usually mì thàe |
| MT: GU: | mü gù | N | thunder, also mü gù |
| MT: GU: | mü gù pø å. | | It is thundering. |
| MT: KW,. | mü kwa | N | the sky, also mü kwa/mỳ wù/mỳ wò |
| MT: KU: | m kʰu | N | tobacco, smoke, also mü kʰu /ŋ kʰu |
| MT: KU: | á tô mü kʰu jí å. | | The fire is smoking. |
| MT: Cɭ.. | mü tʃʰu | N | sword |
| MT: Cɭ.. | mü tʃʰì | N | widow, see also zà tʃʰì orphan |
| MT: Cɭ.. | mü tʃʰì pʰå | widower |
| MT: Cɭ.. | mü tʃʰì må | widow |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha | NS | juice, liquid also n tʃha |
| MT: ɭ₃, | jì mü tʃha | juice, liquid |
| MT: ɭ₃, | jì pè mà d3o, | | It has no solids, |
| MT: ɭ₃, | jì mü tʃha lè d3o å. | | it is all liquid. |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha | N | the sun, weather |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha do kʰu | the east (where the sun comes out), also bùt do |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha go kʰu | the west (where the sun sets) |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha å. | | It is hot. |
| MT: ɭ₃, | mü tʃha mà ba. | | The weather is not clear. |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà | A | most, superlative marker; the end |
| MT: ɭ₃: | of a row, the last one, also mü tʃhà |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà pʰy å ma | | the most valuable |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà lø le å | | the very last one |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà xq å ma | | the best |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà wù å thʰì wà | | the greatest person, biggest person |
| MT: ɭ₃: | mü tʃhà wù å ma | | the biggest, the greatest |
| MT: Fl.. | mü tʃì | N | beard, moustache, animal feeler, also mè tʃì |
m hå N tiger (babytalk for là må)
m hå li å. It is raining.
m hå mà d3o. There has been no rain.
m hå tī fū yu å. He spat.
m fū N taxes (C)
m fū go su tax collector
m yú N saliva, spittle, also m hå
m hå do å. He is dribbling.
It’s dusk.

m hå tså å. shrub with pink and white flowers opening at dusk
tomorrow evening
då me m hå å. last evening

må N flood
må må N flood

må, må, må må N traditional village priest, also må må
må må phå traditional village priest
må må må wife of traditional village priest

må, fi.. må tså N wheat (C)
må N cloth
på så må black or blue cotton cloth
bå tshå zå må silk, also by må
by må silk, also bå tshå zå må
dzå må hemp cloth
dzå tfå må boiled hemp cloth
må xò må unfading cloth, cloth with fast colours
my tshå rags, pieces of cloth
nå må homespun dyed cloth
å lò mè må velvet (‘mole cloth’)
må, må, må må N mouth, snout (external), contrast nå hõ
må må må må nå opening and closing the mouth
dzå må nå dzå eat with mouth opening and closing

må N cockroach, also bå/bù/må så må
må V hungry
**MY.** mjá N fringes, strings hanging off
gwà mjá pó bundle of buckwheat chaff
dzì xú mjá strings hanging from belt
mjá tʃò silver decorations
ŋ kʰó mjá læ dangling part of earring
læ jà mjá shoulder bag decorations
wú thʰ mjá strings hanging from turban

**MY.** mjá N_p kinds of small fly or bee
mjá mg kind of blood-sucking fly
mjá læ mà kind of small fly
mjá le mà bjà small stingless honey bee
mjá zà kind of blood-sucking fly

**MY.** mjá N quantity, see mjà/mjá/mjà
à mjá really a lot
à mjàà a lot
à mjá mà extremely many
tø mjàà equally many, alsoø mjà

**MY.** mjà Ns a lot, see mjà/mjá/mjà
à mjà a lot

**MY.** mjà N eye
phjò mjà face, also phì mjà
mjà bi tears
mjà bi do_q. Tears are coming out.
mjà bũ bũ wide open staring eyes
mjà pũ inner edge of the eyelids
mjà pjà je a fear (lit. eyes hiding)
mjà phu white of eye
mjà phu jì a glance from corner of eyes in anger or spite
mjà thë sharp-sighted, having good eyesight
ŋwà pà mjà thë. I have good eyesight.
mjà kā my eyebrows
mjà kũ dʒì eyelids
mjà dʒì cross-eyes, squint-eyed, cross-eyed
mjà tʃhò q be blind
mjà tʃhò mjà kʰù be blind
mjà tʃh_MEDIUM br læ zà a speck of matter from the eye/
not even the tiniest little bit
mjà dzù tò q do something out of spite or envy
mjà dzì minute, very small, almost invisible
bo lö mjà dzì minute ant
zi pỳ mjá dzì  minute gnat
mjá tsì  eyelash
mjá tsʰì  close the eyes, wink
mjá tsʰì je ā  He closed/blinked his eyes.
mà mjá tsʰì  He didn’t close / blink his eyes.
mjá jì ma  eyeball (‘eye heart’)
mjá næ  iris (‘eye black’)
mjá næ ā  greedy, envious
jí mjá næ ā  He is greedy or envious.
mjá sū  eye, eyes; nodes, points where branches emerge
mjá sū wà dỳ ā  catch the eye of, be attractive to, catch attention of
mjá nò  blink slowly with both eyes
mjá nò  have blurred vision, have split vision (as when a
thing is looked at for too long)
mjá fū ā  sleepless
wù mjá  fontanelle, also wú bè jì/wú bű kʰwá

MY.. KO.. mjá ko  V  sympathise with
MY.. mjá  V  light a lamp or fire
mà tsì mjá tâ.  Turn on the flashlight.
là wà á tí mjá yùu. Please light a lamp.
á tó á tí mjá yùu. Please light a fire.

MY.. mjá  V  fish (with hook and line)
ñwá mjá dâ  fishing rod
ñwá mjá dû  fish hook
ñwá mjá tʃâ ā  I am fishing.

MY.. mjá Nₘ  gaps between digits, body parts, in basketwork
tʃʰì mjá  gaps between the toes
jí mjá  gaps
jí mjá kwà  in the gaps

MY.. mjá N  supporting battens
wà tʃâ jí mjá  battens on which shelf rests

MY.. mjá N  quantity, see mjà/mjá/mjá
mjá džà  quantity
the mjá dʒo ā  There are this many.
ã li mjá dʒo ā  How many are there?
ã mjà  How many?
ã mjà tʃʰì dʒo ā  How many are there?
ã mjà mjà  very many
ã mjà mjà  extremely many
tø mjà  equally many, also tø mjà
the mjà  this many

MY.. mjà Ns  dream
jì mjà  a dream
jì mjà kbo ã  to dream (‘cross’) a dream

MY.. G.. ŭ:  mjà ga zà N  kiddies, small children
MY.. Lu., mjà lu N  lamp, also ljå wâ/lâ wâ (T)
MY: mjà V  many, see also mjà/mjà/mjà
mjà njì  more than
mjà la â  increasing in number
à kêu mà mjà.  There aren’t very many.

MY: mjà N  a large slug
mjà wú dy  a type of slug (‘slug head’)

MY: mjà N  iron arrowhead
mjà da  arrow
mjà thù  quiver
mjà mq  arrow (song language), also tså tså
mjà wú dû  arrow with blunt point

MY; mjà N  luck, fortune
mjà xù  luck
jì mjà gu  le o.  His luck has finished. (he has nothing but bad luck)

MY; Pu. Zi., mjì pú dzì N  a small thorny tree bearing edible small
bitter green fruit

MY; mjà V  worn out, torn into parts
mjà le o.  It disappeared
mjà pì je o.  It disappeared and got lost
mjà mjà  perished, disintegrating easily
mjà  mjà lè kà ã.  It is perished.
phù mjà mjà  mainly white with bits of black

MY; Lâ; Lâ; mjà lè lè V  perforated, full of small holes
jì khù mjà lè lè kà ã.  It is full of holes.

MYAO; Fl.. mjåw tså N  the Meo

MY, mjå V  pass going the same way, go first
jì xå tfhi ã mjå je ã.  He passed him and so went first.
tfhi ã mjå  go fast and pass
MÝÊ.. mjë N/a a name, to name
  jí mjë a name
  mjë dò fame, reputation
  jí mjë dò mà xà. He has a bad reputation.
  jí tè sà lâ phì mjë yùu Name him Salaphi.
  jí mjë nó a naming ceremony
  jí mjë a lî bë à. What’s his name?

MÝÊ.. mjë V fast
  pò xwà thà tfhô mjë. Don’t speak fast.
  dzà gu jô mjë a. He walks fast.

MÝÊ. mjë C nap
  thì mjë jì mun le a. sleep a nap

MÝÊ: mjë Ns story
  tsq mjë a recent story
  mà mjë traditional story, genealogy

MÝÊ: mjë N agricultural work, work
  mjë bjë khùu duty
  mjë je lô je a farm and herd
  mjë je a work in the fields
  lè mjë jô a do handicraft work

MÝÊ: mjë Nsp monkey
  tfjë mjë monkey
  mjë phu hanuman monkey (‘white’)
  mjë dû dû baboon
  mjë thô tfô leaf monkey
  mjë khô Year of the Monkey
  mjë mú tã snub-nosed macaque (‘tail stick’)
  mjë sà tô slow loris (‘shy’)
  mjë wà lû gibbon (‘bat’)
  mjë jë yellow macaque
  ñá tfjë mjë/yá mjë short-tailed macaque (‘rock monkey’)

MÝÊ; Z., ZU.. ë: mjë dza dzu zô N type of swift, appears for a few
days at harvest time

MÝÊ; BYÊ: mjë bjë N lightning, also mú bjô/mè dzà
  mjë bjë jê à lightning flashes

MÝÊ; MÝÊ: mjë mjë Vs dazzling
  phu tfhô mjë mjë dazzling white
N. ná V lure animals with bait or decoys
ná sù wò kind of vegetable which pigs like
ná zu a catch by setting out bait or decoys
ng tsh₃ ná sè yù g. He poisoned it with poisoned bait.
ŋwá ná bû ði earthworm (‘fish lure worm’)
á dzᵣ ná je g. They are trapping parrots.

N. ná V castrate (vulgar), see lú/dû/jí/sá
lá sù ná fû yû g. He is castrating it.
á mò ná pá gelding
ná sù wò fruit of this shrub

N. ná N cerise cockscomb-like shrub, small edible seeds (smaller than mustard seed) used in making cakes, leaves also eaten
ná sù wò fruit of this shrub

N. ná Np ear
ná bô/ná bô ná nò deaf from birth
jí mà ná bô/jí ná bà bô. He is not deaf.
ná pô ear
ná pô bô become deaf with age
ná pô phjà mú external ear
ná pô hû earhole, ear canal
ná to lo dangling ears
ná kû lu zà folds and curly ridges of outer ear
ná më a. I’m tired of hearing it.
ná lô base of external ear
ná wô spinach (‘ear vegetable’)
ná wû lesion on ear after ear-piercing
jí ná xo connecting tube from blacksmith bellows to coals

N. ná kû dzᵣ Np lips
ná kʰò harelip
ná kû dzᵣ lip (‘lip skin’)
N. N7: Cl.  nah tji  N sour and spicy flavour (NT)
jí nah tji d30 g.  This is delicious.

N. N.;  nah náâ  A seemingly, potentially
dzà mi ná nág lè jà tó xúi,  It seemed as though she was cooking
dzà mà mi.  something delicious, but it wasn’t.
jè d30 ná nág le kà xúi,  He seems very strong,
jè mà d30.  but he isn’t.

N. VO..  ná hɔ  N mouth (inside), compare mỳ nỳ
ná hɔ mjà g.  He talks too much, says too much.
ná hɔ na g.  He has a sore mouth.
ná hɔ n̄í my g.  He talks too much (has an itchy mouth).

N. VY;  ná hjà  N next year, also nà hô or nà hjà

N.; K,  nà̄ kà  P₁̄ final particle expressing doubt

N,  nà  P₁̄ final particle which indicates that the speaker is
questioning validity of what was said, or surprise
mà d30 nà.  Are you saying there aren’t any? (I know better)/
Are you sure there aren’t any/There aren’t any?

N..  nà  V cute, loveable (of child)
jī nà  cute, loveable

N..  nà  VV possible, may, stronger than dà
jè mà nà.  It’s impossible.
d3e mà nà.  I can’t possibly go.
nà tá  must, usually nà kà
nà kà  must, also nà tá
d3e mà nà kà.  must not go

N..  nà  N nose/upper face
nà be  tip of nose, bridge of nose, trunk of elephant
hà mà nà be  trunk of elephant
n̄à n̄à be  gill of fish
nà gà  forehead
nà gà thì mj̄à wà  face-to-face
nà gà mà wà tò n̄i.  I didn’t get to see him face-to-face.
ji nà gà dì dì lè kà g.  He is balding at the front
nà gò  crooked nose
nà kò  hooked nose
nà k̄ò  silver earring-necklace (hangs from both ears)
nà k̄ò mjà sû  threaded necklace
nà k̄u  nose
nà k̄u džì  nasal cavity, posterior orifice of nasal cavity
N. na Ns eldest daughter, usually á mì mì, also àtá mì áng
N. K. na ka N socket
tshê na ka knee
wô na ka eye of a needle
á ná na ka buffalo’s nasal septum
á go na ka hoe-head socket
á tshô na ka ax-head socket
N. N, na ná V listen, hear, obey, understand
na ná mà kú. He doesn’t understand.
na ná xa a. It is good to listen to.
jí mà na ná. He doesn’t obey.
N. Li. na lî N clock (T)
N. NYI. na jî V ask
N. na V sore, sick, ill
bê my na have tuberculosis or other lung disease
phî na sting
khô na have a sharp pain
tfû tshà na have fever
tfî na have a stroke, also mè hî na
tshà na meteor (‘sick sun’), kind of evil spirit, see pût fû
tshî xuû na cold, flu
má lêŋ na cancer (T), see also hwà lâ
mè hê na have a stroke (‘wind disease’), also tfî na
na bê mì sîu glands in the groin
na pa wound, a sore
jí na pa di a. He has a sore.
na phû di a measles
na phû phû a. He has measles.
na phjà sickness, disease, esp. fever
na phjà dzo a. He has a disease
na phjà nó a. She is having a baby (‘disease is squeezing out’).
na dô epidemic
na dô da a be sick in bed
na tfû large boil, abscess
na tfû di a. He has a boil.
na xuû have malaria, also tfî xuû na
hê xô na diarrhea
jí na illness
jí na pā

N., 闩.
na tshʰ̄ N
shin

N.
na yā P˚
final, indicates that hearer should already
know, or has asked a silly question

mà dʒo na yā.
Of course there is none/You know there’s none.

N.: na à Pro you (pl), also nu wà

N., TAO.
na ñ tgow N
vulture, also nà tgow

N. NYI.
na pì V
ask
jí là de na pì.
Go and ask him.

N.
nà V
stop, rest
tha nà g.
I’m stopping here overnight
nà yuu o.
It stopped.
wà xuu nà g.
I’m tired, so I’m stopping for a rest.

N.
nà C
week
thì nà
one week
thē thì nà
this week
nà thì nì
Monday
nà nì nì
Tuesday
nà hjà nì
Sunday

N.
nà Ns
dog, also kʰù
á nà
dog

N.
nà P˚
secondary topic or contrastive marker, also jà

N. NF
secondary consequence marker (‘if’, ‘when’)

N. TAO;
nà tgow/t zza N
vulture, also na ñ tgow

N. LI. K.
nà li kà N
watch (T)

N. VO,
nà hō N
hat
nà hō thì tsú hō
wear one hat

NAM.
nám Ns
water (T)
hōŋ nám
toilet, see also nō j˚ hi

N. NAI.
naj P˚
topic change mark (in lists which contrast)
go thì wà naj mà s˚ y˚, That person doesn’t know,
ûbê naj mà tf˚, the eldest son isn’t here,
âlē naj dza gu mà s˚ y˚,the second son doesn’t know,

˚ asa naj j˚ è mà dʒo,
the third son has no strength,
˚ à li je mà na.
nothing can be done.
NAO. nàw/nò nàw/nò N mate-word for ts’hò w quarrel (Chinese) thà ts’hò w thà nàw là xe. Don’t quarrel and fight.

NAO. nàw/nò N way up there, also nò/nwà nàw w à tfà à. He’s way up there. nàw nàw around way up there

NAO., nàw/nò N up there, also nwa nàw w à tfà à. He’s up there. nàw nàw around way up there

NA. nàe V deep
dàw gu nàe à. The trail is overgrown.
mò nàe à. The weeds are thick and tall.
à à dàw à à nàe dàw à. How deep is the water?
à à nàe dàw à. How deep is it?
à à nàe dàw à. Very deep.

NA. nàe Pro contraction of nu là

NA. nàe N underneath, below, less than hí nàe kòwà under the house jí nàe kòwà à à thà mà mà the one smaller/younger than this

NA. nàe Ns after, behind, also pà kú nàe after, behind, also kà pá

NA. nàe N next year, also nàe hjà, usually nà hjà

NA. nàe hjà N next year, also nàe hà, usually nà hjà

NA. nàe N inside jí kòw hà nàe inside a hole

NA. nàe V ought, supposed to, should, also nà jà nàe jì what should be built/made jí jà nàe mà há the house that he ought to build jí jà nàe à lò. He ought to build it.

NA. nàe Pf future (with some doubt), also tò jí sì nàe He will know (probably)

NA. nàe Np pair for dàw zà ‘animal’ dàw zà nàe zà animal nàe dàw animal

NA. nàe V stalk prey à pà tsì á phù nàe tfà à. The cat is stalking mice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N:.</th>
<th>naë</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>black, growing thickly, growing thickly, pair word for kʰù steal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kjë ni naë  ni</td>
<td></td>
<td>secretly, under-cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thà kʰù thà naë.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t steal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzə naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>black rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tʃog naë  dzï</td>
<td></td>
<td>small mimosa tree (‘sour black tree’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mì naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>the earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë dü dü</td>
<td></td>
<td>charcoal coloured, dark grey, bruised, dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë tʃʰi</td>
<td></td>
<td>dark (no daylight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë tʃʰi tʃʰi</td>
<td></td>
<td>dark (no daylight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë zí</td>
<td></td>
<td>a great river, the Salween (Black River)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>black panther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>süu naë  mì</td>
<td></td>
<td>thick forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ñwá naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>kind of black fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hảe naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>giant squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hjà naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>anoa, black antelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xu naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>head lice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wè naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>water leech, also zí dʒg wè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>blackness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí naë naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>a black one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí jí ma naë  g.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is cruel and hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ö naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ö naë tʃʰà tʃʰà</td>
<td></td>
<td>large black bird, Chinese dahuajiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N..  dì;</td>
<td></td>
<td>naë tʃʰi  N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N..  naë  P._</td>
<td></td>
<td>strong assent (yes, I do!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N:\ naë  P._</td>
<td></td>
<td>request for assent, also naæ/naæ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N:\ naë  N</td>
<td></td>
<td>meat, as opposed to fat, bone, skin, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>süu dzï jí naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>the timber of a tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xwà (jí) naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>lean meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N:\ naë  N/C</td>
<td></td>
<td>early morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the kù mà naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not very early in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thì naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>one morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë ku mà zì</td>
<td></td>
<td>morning star (Venus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naë naë  g  dʒe  g.</td>
<td></td>
<td>We are going early in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí naë</td>
<td></td>
<td>this morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NE.  né</td>
<td></td>
<td>V  cut notches, also ní/jí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jë né</td>
<td></td>
<td>shuttle of loom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NE.  BA;  né bëc</td>
<td></td>
<td>N  other, also nó bëc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NE, nè PF question with uncertain answer, usually nî, also nî

NE. ne N frost, usually nî, also nî
ne jà a Frost is forming.
ne khú ice, also wà khú

NE. ne Ns shoes, usually nî, also nî
tshì ne shoes

NE. XH. ne jí N outside, usually só, also nóg jí/swá
ejí a dzé a I’m going to the toilet.

NE. GU: ne gù N ribs, usually nî gù, also nî/nô gù
ne gù tsà creeper, vine, also jî/nî/nô

NE. NE: ne nè Ns gums of teeth, in
sùu ne nè gums
át hà sùu nè blade of knife

NE: nè V strip (of bamboo)
m;p nè nè a strip off bamboo strips

NE: nè N spirit, ghost, ancestor, also nî
nè bhú ancestor spirit, lives on right side of ancestor shelf
nè phà shaman
nè te a offer sacrifices to, also tî
nè gu a take pigs and chickens to offer to forest spirits
nè gwa a sing the spirit out of a man
nè tsâ na a meteorite spirit
nè tsò a. The ghosts are spooking people.
nè nî a. The spirits are squeezing him.
nè lú a singing in a trace, not normal language (“bark”)
nè zá sì zà all kinds of spirits
nè wî ã offer joss-sticks to spirits as a down-payment
nè à no džî small bean-like shrub bearing inedible beans
xò phù nè type of spirit which defiles a house and requires
the xò phù so ceremony of purification
xwa sùu nè a type of spirit - lives in precincts of tree shrine

NE: F7, nè tsûu N kind of small bird, also là tsûu

NE: F7, ʔ: nè tsûu zà N dwarf, also nî tsûu zà
á wê nè tsûu zà a runt of a pig, a dwarf pig
là tsò ho nè tsûu zà a human dwarf
NE; nè V penetrate the skin or surface of
ká mà nè He stabbed, but it didn’t go in.
ká nè a yu mà dzä le. He stabbed and the knife penetrated the
skin, but did not go right through.
á thà tfhì mà nè He hacked at it with the knife but didn’t penetrate
the skin.

NÈ. nó N sesame
nó pjä pjä type of sesame candy
nó phu type of sesame, white
nó ngè type of sesame, black
nó xo type of sesame, usual for oil or seasoning
nó ji a. He is sowing sesame broadcast.

NÈ. nó N mud, soil, dirt
nó be small clay pot
nó pë small pile of excavated dirt
nó pë mà mo. I didn’t see any small heaps of dirt.
nó dzì phù swamp
nó hè soil

NÈ. nó N₆/N₅ termite, also nỳ
bỳ nò termite (’dig with snout – termite’)
nó py termite hill, also nỳ/py/ỳ nỳ py

NÈ. nó V cut into tree/beehive to get something edible out
bjà nò dzà a. Break open a beehive and eat.

NÈ. nó Dem that way up there, see nò
nò thì ma mà that one way up there
nò nò way up there, also nwa nwa/nò no

NÈ. BÀ; nò bëc N other, also nè bëc
nò bëc thì ji another kind
nò bëc là tsbo strangers, non-clansmen
nò bëc nò dzì all other kinds

NÈ. ÐÈ, nó phù N stinging nettles

NÈ. ZÌ: ÁW. nó dzè ñwå N serpent head fish

NÈ. VÈ: nó hò N soil, also nò nò

NÈ. nò V damp, green (of leaves), not completely dry
sì phù nò nò le kà a dry leaves which still have some moisture in them
nò hò nò nò le kà a damp soil, not completely dry

NÈ. nò C for litter, children of one mother
á wèc thì nò one litter of pigs
thì nò gà of the same mother
zà nò child
zà nò gà boy

NÉ., nò N ears (of grains)
C for green shoots,
khụ sà nò tassel on top of corn stalk
dza jì nò thì nò dà q. The rice plant sent out an ear
hê tgef nò pampas grass-like reed used for brooms
wú nò green tip of a plant
jì nò jì nò dà q. The grass, reeds, etc has sent out two green shoots

NÉ., XÉ. nò jí N outdoors, also só/nò jí/nè jí

NÉ., XN. nò jí N outdoors, also só/nò jí/nè jí/nè jí
nò jí dàe q. He is going outside/He is going to the toilet.
nò jí mà outside
nò jí hi toilet (polite form)
nò jí hi mà dàe hè. not defecating (polite form)

NÉ., nò Ns in ancient times, also nò
à nò in ancient times, also à nò
à nò thè in ancient times
à nò nò thè in very ancient times

NÉ., nò Dem that up there, see nò
nò thì mà mà that one up there
à nò mà that one up there (previously mentioned)

NÉ., nò V want, like, also ny
nò nì mà jì I don’t want it, I don’t want to have it.
ŋwa mà nò I don’t want any/I don’t like it.
jì tê mà nò I don’t like him.

NÉ., GU: nò gà N ribs, usually nì gà, also ne/ni gà

NÉ: nò V send out new shoots/branches/buds, of trees
and plants, also nò
sř mú dì jì lè pỳ nò lò q. The stump is sending out branches.
jì lè nò lò q. New shoots are shooting.

NÉ: nò V sniff, smell, also nì
ťfò nò q smell bad
nu nò jì You smell and see.

Ní. ní V few, usually jí
ní le tsè Make it less.
là ts hè jì gà There are few people living there.
NI. ní V cut notches, usually né
kʰò jõ ní a. cut notches into ritual bridge, to counteract bad influences
tšʰì thò ní a. cut steps

NI. ní Np today, usually ní
ní mæ today
ní næ this morning
ní nì today
ní mù kʰù this evening

NI. ní V squash, crush, usually ní
ní pjä yuu o. I squashed it flat.
ní jè yuu o. I squashed it to death.

NI. ní N Asian tapir, also mate-word for elephant
nì mò ní N rice steamer, usually ní
mà ní N rice steamer, also mà ní, usually mà/mà ní

NI, ní Ns year ordinal, usually nì
tšʰì nì this year
sà nì some future year
fì nì three years ago
fì nì year before last
à nì last year

NI, ní Pf question with uncertain answer, usually nì, also nĩ
nu mà dʒe nì. Are you going? (I don’t think so or care)

NI, nĩ N heart, usually nĩ
nĩ mã heart, usually nĩ mã

NI. nĩ N frost, usually nĩ, also ne
nĩ jù a. Frost is forming.

NI. nĩ Ns shoes, usually nĩ, also ne
tšʰì nĩ shoes

NI., GU: ní gù N ribs, also nĩ/ne/nø gù
nì gù thì tšʰì one rib
nì gù tsg creeper, vine, also nĩ/ne/nø
nì gù thì tsg one creeper

NI: nì N spirits, ghosts, usually nè

NI: Fl., nì tsì N button (C), usually nì tsì or nù tsì

NI: Fl., nì tsũ N kind of bird, also lì tsũ
NI: ñî; nà tsʰà N age, lifetime, usually ñî tsʰì
jí nì tsʰà zq ñì. He is still young/He is still a child.

NO. nó V insert into a socket, fit a handle (tight fit so
that point doesn’t stick out the other end)
gwa nó tā q. It is stuck in over there.
wò ná ká nó tā q. It is threaded through the eye of the needle.
jí na phjā nó q. She is pregnant (polite form)
jí wò gwa nó tā q. She stuck her needle in over there.
á tʃʰò wî nó m¾ dʒ. The axe handle isn’t fast fitting.

NO. nó N Bean clan, see á nö, also means Nu in China
nó phì man of the Bean clan/Nu man

NO. nó N way up there, also nwá/náw
nó nó around way up there

NO. nó V squeeze out (transitive)
na phjā nó q give birth
jí myø nó q give a name (one week after birth)

NO. nó Np wedge, also nû
nó dû wedge for pestle of foot-mortar
nó dzû a wedge
nó dzû á mé jù. Put a wedge in it.

NO. ku: nó kʰû N tall, closely woven carrying basket for grain,
also nû kʰû

NO. nö Pf evidential of inference
jí mà sî nö I infer that he does not know.

NO.. nö N bean, nut, pulse in á nö
nö pò bean
nö thù bean pod
nö tʃ thù tamarind (‘bean sour pod’)
nö sà là cotton pod

NO., NYI, no nî N two years hence, written no nî

NO: nó V perch on branch (of bird)

NO: ko: nó kò V be a nuisance, pester
zà nô zà nó kò q. The children are being a nuisance.

NO: nö Vs mate-word for bô deaf
ná bô ná nö deaf
NO; NO;  nò nò A eating quickly, greedily
nò nò dzù mà. Eat up quickly.
ŋí mà nò nò thà jë. Don’t be greedy.

NU. JU: nú dʒù N a wedge, also nò dʒù
nú dʒù thè yu. Knock a wedge in.

NU, nú V soft, also nù in negative
nù le kà a. It is completely soft.
nù nù̀ a very soft

NU., nu Pro you
nu a la dʒe à. Where are you going?
nu wà you (pl.), also nà à
nu wà jì wà you two

NU., nu N heel/fist/blunt edge
tʃa dʊ nu ti a. stamp on it, with the heel (‘heel the heel’)
là ph ñu a punch with the fist
là kʰu tʃu nu a blow with the elbow
á thà nu blunt back edge of a knife
á tsò nu the back of an axe

NU: nú V soft, pliant (in negative and compounds)
kʰu sà nú sweet corn
the kú mà nú. It’s not too soft.
 şa nù glutinous rice
dza nù pà pà glutinous rice cakes (for New Year)
mà nù. It’s not soft.

NU: nú V low, of price
jí phỳ nú a. The price is low.
jí phỳ nú le a. The price is falling.

NU: nú Pro s we (exclusive)
ŋwa nú we (exclusive)
ŋa nú we (exclusive), in baby talk and song language

NN. nỳ N mint

NN. nỳ Nₚ/NS termite, also nò
bỳ nỳ termite (‘dig with snout – termite’)
nỳ py termite hill, also nò py/bỳ nỳ py

NN, nỳ V massage, rub in; work leather
nỳ xà le gu. He worked it into shreds.
nỳ xù le gu. He rubbed it into pieces.
nỳ a pà nù le kà a. If you work it, it will get soft.
南方利苏词典

ny  V  want, like, usually nö
ny nñ  love (Christian word)

nỳ  V  smell (transitive), also tj hô nö

nú  V  dye, paint, smear on
já té nú q  dye with lumps of blue vegetable dye

্দ.  nú phy  N  small plant, size of hemp, used for making
carrying basket head straps; leaf/bark irritate skin

্দ. GU:  nú gù tsq  N  kind of rattan, used for making
carrying basket head straps

্দ. M.  nú ma  N  kind of bee
já té nú q  dye with lumps of blue vegetable dye

্দ,  nú  Ns/Np  vast amounts, in the phrases
dz i nú  vast herds
nú dzì  vast herds
jì phỳ jì nú  vast herds

্দ,  nú  V  hazy, muddy
mỳ nú g.  The weather is hazy.
q dzìg nú nu le kã g.  The water is muddy.

্দ:  nú  V  close, near
the dzì g  the nú je g.  As we travel we get closer.
mà yù, nú g.  It’s not far, it’s near.
nú la g.  They are getting close.

্দ:  nú  N  close relatives
nú thù g  marry
nú thù mà da  too closely related to marry
nú thù lè xo g.  They are marrying close relations.
nú jò mó gwà  courting song
nú jò su  travelling suitors, itinerant suitors
nú zà  close relatives
nú zà xwa zà/jì zà xwa zà  relatives (close/distant)

্দ: Ñ.  nú tshìa  Ns  soup, liquid for eating, also jì tshìa
jì nú tshìa  soup, liquid for eating

্দ;  nú  V  sticky, stick to, half-closed and tending to adhere
nú la nú la  sticky
nú le gu.  It’s all sticky.
là pà tshì nú dà g.  There is mud sticking to it.
tjìn nú nú  eyes half closed, slit-eyes
mjg sì tjìn nú nú kà g.  His eyes are half-closed; he has slit-eyes.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

N\l; n\u C for coatings; mate-word for t\o layers
ts\u n\i t\o n\u m\e t\a. He put on two coats of shellac.
n\i m\a n\i t\o s\q n\u d\q. He can never make up his mind (‘his heart has two layers and three coatings).

N\l; N\l; n\u n\u A with a snatching movement.
n\u n\u ju m\a Snatch it up!

N\l; L., N\l; L., n\u l\a n\u l\a V slow, of eating
n\u l\a n\u l\a t\a dz\a. Don’t dawdle over your eating.

N\lA: n\u Num one (T) in
th\i n\u the first, the best

N\l, n\y N\s mouth, snout (external), contrast n\h ho
m\y n\y mouth, snout

NW. nw\a N way up there, also n\o/n\w
nw\a nw\a around way up there

NW., nwa N up there
\a nw\a up there (previously mentioned)
NY. ɲá V have had a fill of
be ɲá lê ə I've had enough of telling him.

NY. ká ɲá Ns after, behind, also nê
ká ɲá after, behind, also ká nê

NY. NY.. ná ng N father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife, also á ng/á ni/ńi ɲá

NY. ná V massage, pinch, grab in hand or front paw
thì ná mà thší for circumference that the hand can close around
á ná tsí circumference more than hand can close around
cat

NY. ná V wait, also hâ ná

NY. nã N bird
do nã zà peacock
nã bù lỳ pelican (‘bird cheek crop’)
nã bà kú common mynah (‘bird speak skillful’)
nã phu dzì hornbill
nã phu lê coppersmith barbet
nã kù pî mə a type of bulbul, also kù pî mə/pí kò lê
nã kò tò bird crest/red-whiskered bulbul, also pí kò lê
nã khù bird’s nest
nã khwà mə Siamese fireback pheasant
nã dzë lù magpie robin
nã dzô silver pheasant, also used metaphorically for a very clever person
nã tjë lê sparrow (‘spotted bird’)
nã tsè zà type of ground-feeding brown bird
nã mè nê common mynah
nã miû phû dzì hornbill
nã nê phà small bright green fruit-eating bird
nã là mə shrike (‘tiger bird’)
nã sî lut small dark yellow singing bird
nã zô birds
nã zâ hê zà birds and rodents
nã fû bird egg
nã wó tò bulbul, also pí kò lê
sú phjà nã tailor bird
wà ná migratory small bird of snow mountains

NY, nã Vs play
ká nã play
| NY.. | ɲa | P_N | topic or contrastive marker, also ɲà |
|      | ɲa a | P_NF | consequence marker (‘if’, ‘when’) |
|      | jí ɲa əsa lè dù α. | As for him, he hit Asa. |
|      | aša lè ɲa jí dù α. | As for Asa, he hit him. |
|      | aša ɲa mà dʒe. | Asa didn’t go (but someone else did). |
|      | nu dʒe a ɲa mo a ɲo. | If/when you go, you will see it. |
| NY.. | ɲa | N_S | father’s sister/mother’s brother’s wife, |
|      | ɲa | | also à ɲi/ɲi ɲa |
|      | á ɲa | | father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife |
|      | ná ɲa | | father’s sister, mother’s brother’s wife |
| NY.. B.. | ɲa ba | N | glass, also kæò |
| NY.. B.. | ɲa ba lò kúu | drinking glass |
| NY; P\| | ɲà pǐ | N | slingshot |
| NY; L\| | ɲà lè | V | pester, be a verbal nuisance |
|      | ɲà lè lè | soft and sticky; offensive nonsense |
|      | ɲà lè lè thà tʰhò. | Don’t talk offensive nonsense. |
| NY\| | ɲò | V | short (length or time) |
|      | ɲò ɲò lè kà α. | It is very short. |
|      | bà ɲò | kind of edible grub |
| NY\| | ɲò | V | grasp with pinching action between fore and middle fingers, with chopsticks, tongs, etc. |
|      | ma ɲò | tongs |
|      | wù pʰjà á mé ɲò dzà. | Eat some vegetables with your chopsticks. |
|      | jí ɲò du | crab claw |
| NY\| | ɲò | V | stingy, also lò ɲò, ts CGRect |
|      | ɲò tsè le o. | He is too stingy. |
| NY\| | ní | V | few, also ní, written ní |
| NY\| | ní | N_p | today, also ní |
|      | ní mè | today |
|      | ní nè | this morning |
|      | ní nì | today |
|      | ní mù kʰùu | this evening |
| NY\| | ní | V | squash, crush flat, press, print, place on top, hold down, also ní/nè, written ní |
|      | thò yùu ní du | printing press, paperweight |
|      | ní pjà yùu o. | It was squashed flat. |
|      | ní jë yùu o. | It was crushed to death. |
|      | jí thè fì wa ní tà. | Put it on top, to hold it down. |
Southern Lisu Dictionary

NYI. T.  ní tá  V  sit down, also ní ná
  ní tá tfá su  Those who are sitting.

NYI. NY.  ní ná  N  mother of cross-cousin, also ná ná/a ná

NYI. A., LA:  ní ná làe  A  scattered, also tfé ná làe
  ní ná làe d3e á.  They scattered.

NYI.  ní  Ns  rice steamer, also ní, written ní
  mà ní  rice steamer, also mà ní/mà ní/mà ní

NYI,  nǐ  P F  question with uncertainty, also nǐ
  aśa nǐ  And what about Asa?
  a lí kū le nǐ.  Whatever could have happened?

NYI,  nǐ  Ns  year ordinal, also nǐ, written nǐ
  phé nǐ  year after year after next
  tshí nǐ (thí khò)  this year
  no nǐ  year after next
  sá nǐ  some future year
  já nǐ (thí khò)  year before last
  jí jí nǐ  three years ago
  à nǐ  long ago (less than à nò)
  à nǐ tshí khò  ten years ago
  à nǐ (thí khò)  last year

NYI,  nǐ  N  heart, also nǐ mā/nǐ//nǐ mā, written nǐ
  nǐ bûu  heartbroken
  nǐ phô  dirty, disgusting
  nǐ phu  happy
  nǐ tō  honest
  nǐ thô  keepsake
  nǐ thô kûu lûu làe xo á exchange keepsakes
  nǐ thô làe khwà làe xo á send keepsakes to each other
  nǐ thô tfé thô  all kinds of keepsakes
  nǐ kô thû  open-hearted, discuss at personal level, share ideas
  nǐ kô thû làe xo á.  They are sharing ideas.
  nǐ kû  agree
  nǐ khwû jì  satisfied
  nǐ khwû mà jì  not satisfied
  nǐ d3á  be very sick, longing
  nǐ d3ô  hate, be hateful, also nǐ d3ô
  nǐ d3ô làe xo á.  They hate each other.
  mà ní d3ô.  They don’t hate.
ni dʒwà
like, pity, also ni dʒwà, ni dzà
ni tʃʰà
be sad
mà ni tʃʰà.
He’s not sad.
ni dẑ
pester physically by pushing or prodding
thà nỳ dẑ.
Stop pestering me.
ni dẑ nì lè
feel bad and uncomfortable, bothered
ni dʒwà
like, pity, also ni dʒwà, ni dzà
jì wà na ni dʒwà mja ko a. They like each other.
ni tʃʰà
fast, also tʃʰ tʃʰà
ni tʃʰu
very angry, annoyed
ni mà
heart, core, pip, hard nut
ni mà bjo
have lost interest in life, be reprobate, feel broken-hearted.
ni mà tò
honest
ni mà thạ
have good memory, smart
ni mà gò
dishonest
ni mà ká
hurt feelings
ni mà thà kà.
Don’t hurt his feelings.
ni mà dzà
disheartened
ni mà dẑ
have bad feelings about
nu ni mà dẑ à.
Haven’t you got any bad feelings about it?
ni mà dʒwà
like, pity, also ni mà dʒwà, ni mà dzà
ni mà tʃʰà
sad
ni mà tʃʰu
very angry, annoyed
ni mà mjà
undecided, doubt, be confused
ni mà na là xe a
feel sympathy for each other
ni mà nà
selfish, cruel and hard
ni mà nù
pliable, easily persuaded
ni mà nò
impatient
ni mà lò
feel encouraged, keen, enthusiastic
ni mà lò
courage in a course of action, inspire to do something, persuade to do
ni mà lú
change one’s mind, convert
ni mà zò
discourage
ni mà zu
decide
ni mà nò
think constantly of
ni mà nà dà
attached to, have in mind
ni mà hu
bad tempered, angry
ni mà hu tʃʰà
quick to anger
ni mà xo
pleased
ni mà fu
stubborn
nǐ jì  sulk
nǐ mà wà  nǐ  strong-willed
nǐ mà wú  dy  kù a  pay attention to in order to remember/do
wholeheartedly (‘put the head of the heart in’)

nǐ mà wù a  fearless (bad connotation)
nǐ mà fì a  patient
nǐ mà jù a  decide
nǐ my  itchy
nǐ na  covet
nǐ nò  love (sexual or family), also nǐ ny
nǐ nù  willing, easily persuaded

ji  nà  nǐ nù a.  She is willing.

nǐ lò  mjà  mà  lò  He has plenty, but he wants more.

nǐ sá  unhappy
nǐ sa  happy
nǐ fì a  want to
dʒe  nǐ  fì a  want to go
nǐ fì a  sulk
nǐ há  greedy
nǐ hù  angry
nǐ xò  agree
nǐ wù  fearless, brave, trustworthy
nǐ yu  a  be repulsed by, be nauseated by
wú bè  nǐ  baby’s fontanelle, see wú bë  kʰwá/wú mjà

NYI,  nǐ  Nₚ  abstract nominaliser (from ‘heart’), written nǐ
gò  nǐ  evil intentions
dzà  nǐ  wisdom
nö  nǐ  love, also ny nǐ
sỳ  nǐ  knowledge
sỳ  nǐ  dzà  nǐ  knowledge
hù  nǐ  evil

NYI,  įn;  nǐ  tʃʰə  V  green
nǐ  tʃʰə  nǐ  kù  unhealthy-looking (skin)
jí  nǐ  tʃʰə  a green one

NYI,  nǐ  Nₚ  younger sibling, younger sibling’s spouse
nǐ mà  younger sister, younger brother’s wife
nǐ zà  younger brother, younger sister’s husband
nǐ zà  nǐ mà  younger siblings
NYI.. ɲì Nₘ for fingers and toes
       C for fingers, also a fingerspan from thumb
       tip to tip of index finger
       tshì ɲì toes
       lè ɲì finger, or first/pointer finger
       lè ɲì thì ɲì one finger, or one fingerspan
       lè ɲì kě ring; third finger/ring finger
       lè ɲì kū tû little finger, pinky

NYI.. ɲì Nₘ shoes, also ɲ/ɲè
       tshì ɲì shoes

NYI.. ɲì N ice, frost, also ɲ/ɲè
       jù ɲì frost comes down

NYI.. ɲì V look at, try to
       phjö ɲì du mirror (‘face look-at thing for’)
       tó ɲì try to look
       dзе ɲì try going, go and see
       dzà ɲì taste and see
       ɲì mà mo. I can’t see
       ɲì mà ɲè o. You wouldn’t even see one more.
       ɲà ɲì ask
       xa ɲì mà ɲè o. You wouldn’t find a better one.
       we ɲà lè ɲì a. He is looking after the guest.

NYI.. ɲì PₙNF because, as a consequence
       hì ɲì after and because, also ɲì sì
       wú ɲì reason, cause

NYI.. ɲì Vₘ red, usually ɲè (‘blood’)

MY: NYI.. mıà ɲì A more, a lot

NYI.. ɲì Nₘ second daughter, usually lè mı/mì
       á ɲì second daughter

NYI../NYI.. ɲì/ɲì N/C day
       phè ɲì (thì ɲì) day after day after tomorrow
       thì ɲì le thì ɲì every day
       thì ɲì le le every day
       ɲì ɲì (thì ɲì) today
       ɲì ɲì two days
       ɲì me (thì ɲì) today
wa ɲì (thì ɲì)  day after tomorrow
ʃì ɲì (thì ɲì)  day before day before yesterday
ʃì ɲì (thì ɲì)  day before yesterday
à ɲì (thì ɲì)  yesterday
ʃì ɲì so  Seventh Day Adventist

NYI,, ɲì  Ap  adverbial marker
ɲì ɲà lòw tʃʰò lè xo α.  They were gabbling away to each other.

NYI,, GU: ɲì ɡù  N  ribs, also ni/ne/nö ɡù

NYI,, NYAO; NYI,, NYAO; ɲì ɲwä ɲì ɲwä  V  scold each other
ɲì ɲwä ɲì ɲwä tʃʰò lè xo α.  They were scolding each other.

NYI,, ɲì  Ns  father’s sister/mother’s brother’s wife,
usually ɲá ɲá/ɲá, also ɲí ɲá

à ɲì  father’s sister/mother’s brother’s wife,

NYI: ɲì  Num  two
ɲì ma  two things
ɲì wà  two people
ɲì pʰò tʃʰò α.  He says one thing to one person, and another to
someone else.

ɲì pʰò wà  là  a two-faced bat (i.e. someone who is two-faced)

NYI: ɲì  N  cow, also á ɲì
ɲì kó  wild cow
ɲì hò ɲà ɦò  raising cows and buffaloes
á ɲì hè ma  cow stomach, jackfruit
á ɲì sù ká  stick to herd cows
á ɲì ma ló  heifer, young female cow not yet fertile
á ɲì lò ma  barren cow

NYI: KU.. Fl. ɲì kù tsì  N  between
jì ɲì kù tsì wà  in between them

NYI: Jl., ɲì tʃhà  Ns  soup, liquid for eating, also nù tʃhà
jì ɲì tʃhà  soup, liquid for eating

NYI; ɲì  V  nod head in agreement
wù ɲì  nod head in agreement

NYI; Jl; ɲì tʃhɔ  N  age, also nì tʃhɔ
jì ɲì tʃhɔ  zò α.  He is still a child.

NYI: Fl., ɲì tsì  N  button (C), also nì tsì or ɲù tsì

NYI: Fl., ɲì tsù zu  N  dwarf, also nè tsù zu
á wè ɲì tsù zu  a runt of a pig
á já ɲì tsù zu  a runt of a chicken
NYI; ɲì V clench fingers into fist, one of three alternatives in ‘rock-scissors-paper’ game; beats ɓuŋ ‘shoot’, loses to phjä ‘slice’
ɲì a ma ɓuŋ a ma lê hwá Clenching beats shooting,
phjä a ma ɲì a ma lê hwá slicing beats clenching.

NYU, ɲũ Ns gourd flute (C), usually fù lũ
ma ɲũ gourd flute, usually fù lũ

NYU: Fl., ɲù tsì N button (C), usually ɲì tsì or nì tsì

NYU: ɲũ Ns kapok tree (T)
ma ɲũ dzì kapok tree
L. lá V spread
jí dò lá je o. The news has spread.
á tò lá je o. The fire has spread.

L. lá N male genitals
lá bà xà xà le with legs wide apart
lá bjá scrotum
lá da erect penis (vulgar)
lá ga bandy legged
lá ga lá ga lè dz o. He walks bandy-legged.
lá gā promiscuous people (vulgar)
lá sụ testicles, also lá fụ
lá fụ testicles, also lá sụ

L. P. lá pá N mud
lá pá tshī mud
lá pá ṭụwa serpent head fish (‘mud fish’) 
lá pá xŋ o. It’s muddy.

L. dY. lá phjá N spear

L. D. lá thạ A blindly, without a clue
lá thạ qə xwa je o. He went off to look for it, not having the slightest
idea where it might be.

L. Kw: Kw. lá kwá kwá N loafers, good-for-nothings, those who
don’t work and neglect their parents

L. Qw. lá tʃhú N sword

L. dI., P. lá tʃhí pá N stones, also yá tʃhí pá/yá pá

L. Sí. lá sí V mischief, also lwá sí
lá sí kəw su mischief-maker

L. Hq., lá xǒ N giant seed pods used in games, also qə xǒ

L. LE.. lá le V stunned, speechless
á khú lá le o. He is very stunned.

L. lá V contraction of la q
kó lá thị nà next week

L. dY; dY; lá phjá phjá A crushed flat

L. Fl; lá tsʰ V red peppers, chillies (C)
lá tsʰ mà ta giant peppers
á jà lá tsʰ small peppers (‘chicken peppers’)
á phx lá tsʰ very small spicy peppers (‘rat peppers’)

L. Ru, lá zu V salted meat
L, Yi.  là jí  N  next month (C)
L.. HO,  là hô  N  type of vine, seeds used for throwing game
là hô sù  5 cm long seed, lined up for throwing game
là hô đù a  throw seeds at lined up seeds
L..  là  Ns  where?, contraction of li kwä
a là  N  where?, also a li kwä or a kwä
L.. Ti..  là tì  V  powerful, able, dextrous
là tì a.  He is powerful.
mà là tì .  He is not powerful.
L.. Ñ;  là thà  N  valve
L..  là  Np  tongue, see là tjhø
là kó là tæ  mispronounce, speak strangely
jí ña là kó là tæ.  He doesn’t speak like a native speaker.
là thà  uvula, also là thá
là tsì  reeds in musical pipes
fù lù là tsì bò a.  He is shaping reeds for a set of pipes.
là tjhø  tongue
là mì  poke out and in (of tongue)
jí là tjhø là mì là mì a.  His tongue pokes out and in.
là li/le/lo  flames
á tô là li/le/lo  flames of fire
là li  sticking out, with the tip moving up and down
là tjhø là le là le kà a.  His tongue is sticking out, with the tip moving up and down.
L.,  là  V  come, towards, this way
tsì fu là a.  He sent him here.
là mó  revealed
là mó yù là a.  It was revealed.
là nà mà  the future, what is coming
sá nê là a.  He is coming tomorrow.
á mé tài là.  Carry it here quickly.
á mé là.  Come here quickly.
L., Ti..  là tì  V  strong
L:  là  Nps  tiger
pjø là  clouded leopard
tjhì là  temminck’s cat
ňà là mà  shrike (‘bird tiger’)
là phà  male tiger
là phà mò  old male tiger
lā dà mā  tiger
lā dʒæ lè  leopard, also lā lā zà or lā mú dū
lā mā  tiger, female tiger
lā mā mò  old tiger
lā mā mò jí phə  old male tiger
lā mā jí phə mò  old male tiger
lā mā jí lè  young tiger
lā mú dū  leopard, also lā dʒæ lè or lā lā zà
lā nə  black panther
lā lā zà  leopard, also lā dʒæ lè or lā mú dū
lā jà  lion, also səu tså
lā jì  golden cat

L:  là N_s conqueror, overcomer, predator, wild
    dū là medium size reddish bird, multicoloured head
    dzɔ là goshawk (strongest of all hawks and eagles)
    nà phə ma là a type of slug, said to eat snails
    xwà là cancer
    xuū fu là centipede (‘louse snake tiger’)
    fu kuū fu là centipede, also xuū fu là
    jū fu là centipede, said to eat snakes
    jì là wild animal
    à dà là dzì jé q. He is sliding along on his bottom.

L:  là P_f question, also à/à/ày/lée/là/là/là

L:  là V_p back to home, also ji̍̂ or lè
    là là come back home, also ji̍̂ là or lè là

L:  là N_p cow (song language)
    là by cow’s hump

L:  là N pair word for sì lawsuit
    sì dʒə là dʒə su those with lawsuits

L:  BɄ: là bù N strangers
    xuū phə là bù Chinese strangers

L:  B: là bà N felt mattress

L:  BY., là bja N large shoulder bag, also lè/lè/là bja

L:  dl. là phí N opium (C), usually ji̍̂ phí

L:  dl: là phí N small tree which bears cricket-ball size yellow
    fruit, having soft thorn-like projections

L:  T, là tā N pocket
Southern Lisu Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L: TI. SO..</td>
<td>là tí so</td>
<td>peanut (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: l.</td>
<td>là thá</td>
<td>large loosely woven basket or fence for confining animals, also là thá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: lE.,</td>
<td>là the</td>
<td>clever, see the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: K..</td>
<td>là ka</td>
<td>rail fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là kā tʃ̂ɕ̂ a.</td>
<td>He builds a rail fence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: K̄l:</td>
<td>là kʰɪu</td>
<td>ploughshare; tip of plough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là kʰɪu thì pà</td>
<td>one ploughshare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là kʰɪu wò</td>
<td>an edible plant with variegated leaves shaped like a plough shear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: G:</td>
<td>là gà</td>
<td>with umbrella-like roots radiating out from a central stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sǔ ŋ tʃe là gà</td>
<td>tree with roots radiating out which show above the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: ĐO..</td>
<td>là tʃʰo</td>
<td>person, people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là tʃʰo thì wà</td>
<td>one person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là tʃʰo sà dʒu phỳ kʰù a</td>
<td>in public (‘in the middle of three piled up crowds of people’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wà dzì là tʃʰo</td>
<td>hill people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: ME,</td>
<td>là mē</td>
<td>lengthwise roof battens which support thatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: SW.</td>
<td>là swá</td>
<td>type of onion (C) round hollow leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: H̄l,</td>
<td>là xǔ</td>
<td>Lahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là xǔ m̀g mù tʃʰì tû</td>
<td>type of wild yam (‘Lahu woman yam’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là xǔ nǎ m̀g</td>
<td>speckled robin-like bird (‘Lahu female bird’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: XE..</td>
<td>là j̄e</td>
<td>cogon grass, used for thatch, also là j̄i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: XI..</td>
<td>là j̄i</td>
<td>cogon grass, used for thatch, also là j̄e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>là j̄i m̀jì</td>
<td>grass fields, grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: XY.</td>
<td>là j̄á</td>
<td>shoulder bag, also là/là/là j̄á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L;</td>
<td>là</td>
<td>blue (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí xǔ l̀a</td>
<td>dark blue (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí fà l̀a</td>
<td>light blue (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L;</td>
<td>là</td>
<td>group of parent and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pā l̀a</td>
<td>group of father and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ŋwa nù l̀i pà l̀a</td>
<td>the four of us, a father and three children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà l̀a</td>
<td>group of mother and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nu wà są pà l̀a</td>
<td>the three of you, a mother and two children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L; BY..,</td>
<td>là bja</td>
<td>large shoulder bag, usually là bja, also là/là bja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Southern Lisu Dictionary

L; XY.  ῥά Ḗά N  shoulder bag, usually ῥά Ḗά, also ῥά/

LAM.. YAI..  ῥά Ḗά jí N  longan (T)

LAI,  ῥά N  come - then, contraction of ῥά Ḗά

LAI:  ῥά C  rai (T), unit of land area, 1600 m²

LAO.  ῥά N  Lao (T)

LAO.  ῥά V  rake, usually ῥά

LAO.  ῥά/ ῥά V  troubled, unsettled, at war (C), also ῥά/

LAO. ST. KW:  ῥά š kwá V  waste, spend foolishly (C)

LAO: FW..  ῥά tswá V  ancient, archaic (C)

LAO;  ῥά tswá pò xwá  archaic speech

Dazza phu thá ῥά  Don’t push your hands into the milled rice.

Ma thá suí ῥά g.  I groped for my flashlight.

Nwá ῥά dzá g.  catch fish in the hands

G dzá thá ῥά.  Don’t dabble in the water.

LA.  ῥά V  young, unmarried

Kbú sq ῥά  baby corn

Dazza ῥά  young rice plant

Tsho ῥά  young unmarried person

Tshí mā ῥά  bride

Mú ῥά  young unmarriedwoman

Lé ῥά  promiscuous unmarried person

Zá ῥά  young unmarried man

Zá ῥά  young unmarried man

Zá mú ῥά  young unmarried woman

Jí ῥά  young one

LA.  ῥά  PN  object marker, written tél

Jí ῥά díu yóu.  Hit him.

Jí ῥά gíu yóu.  Give it to him.

LA. W:  ῥά wá N  lamp, also ῥά wá/mjá lu, see ljá wá

LA,  ῥά Np  great grandchild

Lé tshí  great great grandchild

Lé tshí pó  great great grandson

Lé tshí mā  great great granddaughtar

Lé zá  great grandchild

Lé pā  great grandson
lǣ  mga  
great granddaughter
à lāè  
great great great grandparent

LV,  
lāè  V  rinse out
nā ḫū lāè a.  Rinse out the mouth.
a ḏā ṃa ṭā nú lāè a.  Rinse out the water tubes.
a ḏā ṃa 锴 jājā lāè ḭū yū.  Rinse the lid of the cup.

LV,  DI:  Dī; lāè dī dī  V  bald

LV,  ZI.,  lāè dzī  N  a type of soft-wood tree which has a very thorny trunk, grows to good size; used for fence posts, and as a symbol for good growth, as it grows very easily from cuttings; used in rest house building rituals and for New Year tree

khō ḫī lāè dzī  ceremonial posts planted at New Year as symbol of growth (not always this tree)

LV,  KW:  lāè ḷhwā  N  brown melon-like wild fruit, eaten by wild pigs; leaves used as medicine
lāè ḷhwā ṭsa  stem of this fruit
lāè ḷhwā sū  fruit of this melon

LV,  LV,  lāè lāè  V  uninhabited, bare with round shape
lāè lāè le kā a.  It’s uninhabited; it’s a lonely place.

LV.,  lāè  Pf  hortative marker (let us), also lā
lāè ṭāè  emphatic hortative

LV:  lāè  Pf  question, usually ā/ā/ā/lā

LV:  BY.,  lāè bja  N  large shoulder bag, usually lā bja, also lā/lā bja

LV:  PY..  SO.  lāè pja só  N  tick (insect), also lā pja só/lā ka sū

LV:  MA:  lāè māè  N  Laemae (large Lisu clan), also a distinct group in China related to Bai

LV:  NYO.  O.  lāè póó  I  Lisu pig call, also lā póó/lā póó

LV:  XY.  lāè jā  N  shoulder bag, usually lā jā, also lā/lā jā

LV:  LV.  lāè  AS  very wide open
phja lāè lāè  in a curved line, crooked
yā lāè lāè  A  very wide
ā khū yū lāè lāè phū tā.  The door is open very wide.

yā lāè lāè  very wide
lè N arm, hand, craftsmanship (hand work)

du lè wing, fish fin

t̠è lè spinning wheel

lè bà half an armspan (from finger-tip to mid-chest)
lè bo full armspan

t̠i lè bo one armspan (from finger tip), see bo

lè bỳ new shoot growing off a joint of plant

jí lè bỳ nä la a. A new shoot is coming out.
lè bjö a straight uncurled tendril of a plant

lè pjö the palms together in gesture of respect

lè pjö jø yù a. He showed his respect by placing his palms together.

lè pỳ fist

lè pỳ nù a punch

lè phè arm, hand, foreleg

lè phè tò arm is paralyzed/crippled

lè phè tsbá get married (‘hand join’)lè phè sà spendthrift

jí lè phè mà sà. He spends wisely.
lè phù shoulder

lè bjö tendril of a vine

lè ty type of snare - clubs or crushes victim

á phù lè ty rat trap (pole-in-trough, rock slab or club-type)
lè t̠h̠ø mù large pestle used for pounding grain by hand
(not used by Lisu in Thailand)

lè thè a. not busy

lè mà thè. busy, occupied

lè thỳ span from thumb to forefinger

lè thỳ exorcise, song pair of nè wỳ

lè kà arm, branch

sù lè kà branch

jí lè kà yù mà kʰò. He hasn’t got room to swing his arms.
lè ku curled tendril of a plant

á phỳ lè ku pumpkin tendril

lè ku lu curled tendrils

lè kwà phjà two palm-widths

lè kwà palm/width of the palm

lè kwà bjà a. He is clapping

lè kwà tsì wrist

lè kʰwà send, entrust, via third party

lè kʰwà fù yù a. send something
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lè dʒo</td>
<td>contents of two cupped hands; hand over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tsó</td>
<td>contents of cupped hand, usually lè tsó</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tjhà</td>
<td>cubit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tjhò mù</td>
<td>small hand pestle, also lè tjhà mù</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tjhì</td>
<td>handle of basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tsó</td>
<td>contents of cupped hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzà th’i lè tsó</td>
<td>one cupped handful of rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tsó tý a.</td>
<td>enclose in the cupped hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tsì</td>
<td>wrist/elbow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè dzì</td>
<td>be a true craftsman, have skill in making</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè mà dzì.</td>
<td>The craftsmanship is poor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì nà lè dzì a.</td>
<td>He is skilled in making.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè dzø a</td>
<td>hand over, entrust to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè dzù</td>
<td>bracelet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè dzù dò a.</td>
<td>She is wearing bracelets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè dzù</td>
<td>main arm tendon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè tsì</td>
<td>wrist or elbow, see lè kwà tsì</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ts’hà</td>
<td>a slap of the hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ts’hà sì phà</td>
<td>local mountain spirit of Doi Chang ('hand fast lord'), the first Lisu settlement area in Thailand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ts’hì</td>
<td>hand over; pass responsibility on to another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xwà thu phà lè ts’hì yù a.</td>
<td>I handed the matter (him) over to the headman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ma</td>
<td>thumb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ma jì th’i ma</td>
<td>a thumb width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè mè</td>
<td>beckon, wave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè mè mà pú</td>
<td>I don’t dare to beckon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè mjó</td>
<td>handwork, crafts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ní</td>
<td>finger; thumb to forefinger span</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ní kỳ</td>
<td>ring finger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè ní kú tú</td>
<td>little finger, pinky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè lì</td>
<td>too slow, not generous enough ('hand heavy')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè lo</td>
<td>too generous ('hand light')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè so</td>
<td>gift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thò yü lè so</td>
<td>letter ('paper gift')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè hà</td>
<td>sixth finger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè xa</td>
<td>not listen to elders’ teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè wỳ</td>
<td>handle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè wỳ</td>
<td>forearm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lè fà</td>
<td>careless, haphazard, slip-shod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
já mà kú, lè fà a. He isn’t good at making it/He is slip-shod in his work.
lè fè shoulder, also lè fà lè fè finger nail
lè jà right hand, also lè yà lè ò scoop with hand, a scoop of the hand
lè yú left hand
yú lè business

LV; lè V hand to, pass to
ám mé lè la. Pass it to me quickly.
ám mé lè lu. Pass it up to him quickly.
LV; lè C height of a man with arms fully stretched
thì lè one full man’s reach, as high as a man can reach
LV; lè C corner
thì må thì lè tjó a. They are each in a separate corner.
ih lè The corners of a house.
LV; lè V cool (C), also ljà
LV; BY., lè bjà N large shoulder bag, usually la bjà, also lè/là bjà
LV; GO; lè gò N frontwards, front
lè gò tsì tj'éu a forward blow with the elbow
lè gò fà kwá dý je a. He went head-over-heels frontwards.
lè gò fà tj'o a. She turned around to the front.
LV; HO. lè xo PV reciprocal marker, also lè xo/khò/khò
bè lè xo a. They are arguing with each other.
dù lè xo. They are hitting each other.
LV; MV. lè mà N often
LV; ME, lè mè N gable ends of roof
LV; ME., TO. lè me to N a shrub, furry leaves, small bell-shaped fruit, white flower
LV; ME, AO: lè mè nò N style of language with main words reversed for disguise, also lò mè nò
LV; HO, lè xo V suit, also lè khò
nwa lè mà xo. It doesn’t suit me (I find it hard to use).
LV; HO., lè xo PV reciprocal marker also lè khò
dù lè xo. They are hitting each other.
bè lè xo. They are arguing with each other.
Southern Lisu Dictionary

LV; XY. lè jà N shoulder bag, usually là jà, also là/là jà
LV. láè N, Pₕ final indicates real certainty
dzà je a xò láè. Lo and behold, it did eat it up!
mà d₃₀ láè. I haven’t got any, for certain.
LE. lé V practice
tʃʰbɔ bu lá wa a. You must practice shooting a crossbow.
mà lé ṭa je mà kú. If you don’t practice you’ll never learn.
LE. lé V strain through, filter
lé zu a. strain through
jà pʰí lé zu yu gu. The opium sap has filtered (i.e. been absorbed by
the poppy)
LE. lé Pₙ also, even, too, also xu
ŋwa lá mà d₃₀. I also don’t have any.
LE. lé Nₙ small bell, also lí
tʃɛ lé small bell, also kú lí
bù tʃɛ lé bush cricket (with bell-like call)
LE, lè V get free, result, build up, well up, also lí
VV happen by accident, unexpectedly
pʰɛ lɛ pʰɛ mà d₃₀. Although he needed to vomit, nothing came out.
tʃʰ讙 tʃʰ讙 mà lɛ. I am constipated.
tʃʰ讙 ls tʃʰ讙 lɛ a. He needs to go to toilet.
ŋi ma huu mà lɛ. I have no anger.
zà thu mà lɛ. I do not urinate.
wà fo mà lɛ. It isn’t funny.
ā mò lɛ yu o. The horse got free.
ā jà zu lɛ yu o. I grabbed the chicken but it got free.
LE, lè C the same, in
thè lè the same
thè lè the same
thè lè the same
LE, lè Nₙ second in birth order, also dü/ŋi
álɛ second born
álɛ pʰɔ second son, also ǎdút
álɛ ma second daughter, also ǎ mì lɛ/ǎlɛ mì/ǎŋi
LE,  mı: lè kʰwà N wild wormwood, usually lɔ kʰwà
LE,  mı: lè Nₙ writing, engraving
jì lè mà bi. The engraving is not pretty.
LE. le P_NF 
by the time
thā pe la thā le.
By the time that he arrived here,
pō xwa tʃʰ∅ a.
they had spoken.
ŋwa pe a thā le,
tʃʰ∅ o.
By the time I got there,
LE. le P_N
instrumental marker, usually tō
ā thā le jā a
I made it with a knife.
LE. le P_N
animate subject marker, usually transitive
ŋwa le jā a
I made it.
LE. le V_V
become, change of state
pū jī le a.
He is in jeopardy (as a result of broken taboo).
mà pʰu le.
It isn’t becoming white.
mà jā le.
It doesn’t hit the mark.
zo le o.
It’s got too small.
xā le o.
It has improved./He is well again.
wū le o.
It’s grown too big.
jà le o.
Hit it, correct.
LE. BE. le be N
neck, adam’s apple, also le/li be, see also lī
LE. le N_S
which?, also lī
ā le
which?, also a lī
ā le thī wā lā?
Which person came?
_: LE. ā le P_V
as, like, the same as, also le be
jī lā ā le
the same way that he came
LE. LE. le lē N
mule, usually lī lī, also thò lā mò/lū tsī
LE. le N_S
way, also lō
thē le
this way
thē le kā a.
It happened like this.
LE. BE. le be N
neck, adam’s apple, also li/le be, see also lī
LE. lē P_N
only
ā wē lē dʒɔ a.
I have only pigs.
LE: lē P_V
entirely, adverb marker after reduplicated verbs
pʰu pʰu lē kā a.
entirely white
pʰu tʃʰɔ tʃʰɔ lē
snow white
sū sū xwå xwå lē
happily
LE: BO. lē bo N
divining objects
lē bo dō a.
divine with shells or sticks
Southern Lisu Dictionary

LE: KW.  læ kwá  N  ornamental bodice worn on special occasions, also læ kwá

LE: LE.  læ thê  N  spleen (animal; eaten by Lisu)
        á wê læ thê  pig spleen

LE: SE.  læ sô  V  inquisitive, also lí/lô sô

LE.  læ  V  return home
        mi gù læ a.  make a round trip in a day
        mi gù mà læ  go but fail to return the same day

LE.  læ  NS  pair word for pý pile up

LE.  læ  Np  small and curved
        á thà læ  long-handed whittling knife, small curved blade

LE.  læ  Np  grave (unoccupied), see also lô
        læ dzu  unoccupied grave, also læ dzû
        sû læ  funeral board (7 notches for women, 9 for men)
        læ dzû dý a.  Dig a grave.

LE: KW.  læ kwá  N  silver-decorated bodice, worn at New Year by young women, also læ kwá

LE: GU.. do, _ læ gu phô a  V change sleeping position, turn over when lying down, also lí/jì/zì gu phô a

LE; LE;  læ læ  A  over and over
        læ  over and over
        læ thà tʃhô.  Don’t speak over and over.
        læ je.  do over and over
        læ ní sa xwá ba tí yû a.  I said it to him two or three times.

LE; BU.  læ ¥a  N  bamboo partridge
        læ ¥a ná a  lure partridges

LE.;  læ  Pf  final particle, indicates warning
        tʃhô khû hu bjô je læ.  The crossbow will fire accidently!
        á thà xû læ.  The knife will cut you!

LE.  lô  V  bruised, also Lý
        jì tʃhà lô a.  He has a bruise.

LE.  lô  V  spread out to dry in sun
        dzà ma sê lô yûu.  Spread the grain out to dry.
        zû by lô yûu.  Spread the blanket to dry.
        jè khô lô thû  thread spreader of loom, next to weaver
lò V/N roll, roll over, fall over, trip, stumble, see also lí

the tṳ ŋu ə. He ran along, then tripped and fell over
the tʃˈn̩ tʃə xà lò je o. with arms and legs waving around.
tʃhə tʃə ŋu ə. When I stepped on it,
lò lò lò lò kɐ ə. it felt cylindrical and wobbly.
lò du a wheel
lò tí roll down
lò thə roll of hemp cloth still on the loom
lò lò cylindrical and unsteady to the touch
lò je o. It rolled away, over.
sū lò lò a round piece of firewood which hasn’t been cleaned

jà khə lò thù string holding threads of warp at weaver’s end
jà á tí lò ŋu. Please roll up the hemp cloth.
jí nə the lò je o. He tripped and fell over like this.
ŋu lò take off hat from behind

lò V use the hands in sign language, also lí
muŋ nə lò mà kú. I’m not skilful at using sign language.

lò V take off (a load, hat, etc.)
ŋu lò ə take a heavy load off the back

lò Ns peak of mountain, in
wà lò mountain peak, convex mountain

lò Pn both
nì wà lò both people

lò V shell corn off the cob; come off (of handles)
kʰəŋ slə lò tʃə ə. She is shelling corn.
á tʃhə lò ŋu o. The axe head came off.
á tʰə wɐ ŋo ŋu o. The knife handle came off.

lò V fry with oil
wò pʰjə lə dzə ə. He’s frying vegetables to eat.
tʃˈhə tʃˈhə lə deep fry

lò V reach the end, be the most, see để le
bì lə le ə. She has become the most beautiful.
mù tʃhə lə le ə tʰì ng ma the very last one
lə le o. It has finished.
daŋ gu lə le ə. The road has ended.
sū lə wisdom tooth
hə lə believe, be Christian
jí zà xo lô le a. He has raised all of his sons/He has raised all the sons he ever will raise.
jí jà lô le o. Its strength was expanded/Its breath was expanded.
á tó lô lô flame

lô V worn-down from use
tshô lô worn-out person
lô mjô sî lô le o. The whetstone is worn down from use.
à go lô le o. The hoe is worn down.

lô V warm, hot
nî ma lô a keen
lô dù hot spring
lô mîy hot country
lô mîy á jà crow pheasant (‘hot country chicken’)
lô mò mò soft, not fresh (of rice)
zì lô hot water
zì lô lô lô o. The water is hot.

lô V able to reproduce, virile
tshô lô ma married woman still capable of reproducing
tshô lô zà virile young man
lô lô zà young, in the prime of youth
lô lô zà thì xàw mato top one for reproducing

lô Ns way, also le
go lô that way

lô V unfruitful, barren of trees, etc.
tshô lô ma barren woman
mà wà siu dzì the ma jî lô ɲo. This mandarin tree is unfruitful.
á nî ma lô young heifer, not yet fertile

lô N grave, see also lê
lô dzû grave, also lô dzû
lô fù je a. perform ceremonies at grave to prevent ghost from coming back to village
lô hì tʃhô a. perform ceremonies at parent’s grave annually for three years after burial (add earth, rebuild fence)

lô Ns gun barrel
po lô gun barrel

lô C general classifier with 3/4/9
sq lô three things
lî lô four things
ku lô nine things
Southern Lisu Dictionary

**L3:** lò V pair word for gwà sing

**L3: ME,** lò mè N a type of riddle in which syllables of words are reversed, e.g. tree sù dzì becomes dzì sù

lò mè nò riddle language, also là mè nò

**L3: L3:** lò lòg I words said to call soul back; said when person gets a fright or at soul-calling ceremonies

**L3: S3.** lò sò V inquisitive, also là/lì sò

**L3:** là V bore holes, force see also là/lè

bjò lò là very bright and flashing
tjó là drill in
dza gu nàe à, The trail is overgrown,
là je wì à. we will have to push our way through.

nè jí nì mà là yu à. A spirit bored into his heart
(he did something uncharacteristic of him).
jì kòu là dỳ je à. He bored into the hole.
jì kòu là à. He bored a hole.

**L1.** li Num four before most mid tone classifiers, elsewhere lì

**L1.** li V give back, return after borrowing, see nù à C for things to be returned (esp. betrothal gifts)

á tí li yù à Please give it back.
thì lì nì lì nò à à. He wants back twice as much as he gave.

**L1.** li V clear space for someone
tjà gu á tì lì yù à. Clear some space for me.

**L1.** lì Np grandchildren
lì pà grandsons
lì mà granddaughters

**L1. K1.** lì kù V pass blame on to
nù à là thò lì kù à. Don’t pass the blame on to me.

**L1. Ç1.** lì tjù nì N lychee (T), also lì tjù nì (C)

**L1. F1.** lì tsì N chain, (clf tjò)
lì tsì thì tjò one chain
lì tsì tsì à kù à. Chain it up/Tie it up with a chain.

**L1. B:** lì zà N seedlings; Meo people (see also mjèw tsì)
dza lì zà rice seedlings

**L1.** lì NS small bell, also lé
kú lì small bell, also tjè lé
Qai 1«î V escape, get away, also ꙲
VV happen by accident, unexpectedly
lë 1« 0. It happened accidently because he was careless
with his hands.
lë je 0. It escaped.
zu 1« yu 0. He dropped it accidently as he was taking it.

**Qai 2hwà**
N wild wormwood, usually ꙲

**Qai li**
Num four, also ꙲ before most mid tone classifiers

**Qai li**
N boat
tfú li
hí li

**Qai li**
Np jungle
bu dzì li loach (kind of fish), also ꙲ tfhö ꙲ kë
khù mú dzì li green calotes lizard
li thv jungle food
li tfhö mi jungle, also ꙲ tfhö mi
li tfhö li bà in the jungle
li mò jungle weeds
li lo mountain region
li lo sì phà spirit of mountain region

**Qai li**
Np neck, sometimes also ꙲
lì tf́o neck (external and internal)
lì be neck (external and internal), also ꙲/]/le be
li wò/li wò necklace
li wò phhö læ round necklace with silver studs, hanging strings
li wò mà dö. She isn’t wearing a necklace.
xo li wò anklet

**Qai li**
V rain
mù ha li g. It is raining.

**Qai li**
V roll up, see also ꙲
thò yù thí li a roll of paper
tsò pè li g. rolling up the mat
li li all rolled up

**Qai li**
Np beads
li tì inedible Job’s tears, see ꙲ kë
li tì fí zà beads of Job’s tears
lë fá mjá li tì fí zà tó g. She is sewing beads onto bag decorations.
lì ka ma stù big beads (no longer used)
LI.  lì  N  side, edge, corner
    khŋ gò lì  corner of the room
    lì tjô  side, edge, corner
    khæ lì tjô  side areas of village (not uphill or downhill)
    mỳ lì tjô  edge of the world

LI..  cû.  lì tjʰì  N  lychee (C), also lí tjʰõ (T)

LI..  li..  lì lì  N  mule, also thò la mò/ma lí li/le le/lo tsì

LI..-Su..  Lisu  N  Lisu
LI.  lì  Ns  which?, also læ
    a lì  which?, also a læ
    a lì thì ma  which one?
    a lì kwâ  where?

LI:  lì  V  bore into, also lê/lê
    á dó dó ma kh˘u sà lì a.  The beetle bored into the corn.

LI:  lì  Ns  customs, laws, way of life (C)
    Lisu lì  Lisu customs
    lì zà phè zà  person who follows traditional customs
    jà phí tuu lì mà sỳ.  I do not know the way to plant opium.
    jí lì  custom
    jí lì jí tjô  custom
    jí lì jí phè  custom
    jí lì fã  carry out customs
    jí lì dʒo a.  We have this custom./It is the custom.

LI:  lì  N  Li clan (C)
    lì sî  Li clan fourth-born
    lì tjá  Li clan

LI:  lì  V  heavy
    tjã sî lì a.  The goods are heavy.
    lì dza  weight

LI:  lì  V  late in having children or fruit, opposite lo
    dza lì  late rice
    sù sù jî lì  late fruit
    zà muu zà jî lì  women who bear children at a slow rate, or a long time after marriage

LI:  cû:  lì tjʰì  N  yeast (C)

LI:  Fî,  lì tsõu  N  kind of bird, also nî tsõu

LI:  ñû..  lì fu  N  python
li: li: lì lì V rough, ragged (clothes)
tjìn’ lì lì rough, ragged
li: se. lì só V inquisitive, also lè/lø só
nu thà lì só. Don’t be inquisitive.
li: sui. lì súj N onion flower (C) used for flavouring, also lì sì
á wà lì fúj small shrub with spiky aromatic leaves,
used as a food flavouring; liquorice-like flavour
li; lì C₃ group of grandparent and grandchild(ren)
pí lì group of grandparent and grandchildren
li pí lì a grandparent and three grandchildren
mí lì group of great grandparent and great grandchildren
li; gu.. lì gu V sleeping position, also lè gu
lì gu pʰo a. He turned over in his sleep, he changed his lying
position.
lo. ló V herd, watch, pair word for mjø work
á tí ló dʒwa. Please watch it for me.
á mò ló su horse herders
ló mo herding, pair word for tjì mo farming
mjø je ló je a. farm and herd
lo. ló. V rake, also lów
ló pʰà a rake
ló pʰà tsʰà gu dzì type of tree
ló fu yu. Rake it up.
lo. d.; ló pʰà N greed
jí ló pʰà wù a. He is greedy.
lo. be.. lò be N bulge, bump, see also be
tsʰì lò be heel or calf muscle
tsʰì zà lò be a bump in the rope
sù lò be a bulge in a tree
lo. se: lò sò N dew (C), also ló sù/sù
lò sò jà a. Dew is falling.
lo. su: ló sù N dew (C), also ló sò/sù
lo. st: ló sùu N dew (C), also ló sò/sù
lo. le. vi., ló lé hi N hotel (T)
lo.. lóá N Lawa people (NT)
lo. lò V reach the top, time passes
dʒ lò je a. They have climbed over the top.
lø je ø. They have reached the top.
wú lô  up to the top
ji dži lô je o.  The hour has passed (someone is late).
ji hjû nî lô je o.  His time has finished (he is dead).
ô mî wû gù wû lô yu o.  They have worked upwards to the very top of the field.

LO, lô  V  play in mud
LO, lô  Np  contraction of lo wû ‘upriver’, also lû
lô phâ Northern Lisu man
lô na Northern Black Lisu
lô na phâ Northern Black Lisu man
lô sâ Southern Lisu, also lû sâ

LO, lô  V  be fulfilled, of promise, prophecy, dream
wû dy lô q  A dream is fulfilled.

LO, Kû, lô kû  N  edible Job’s tears, also lû kû, eaten by Lisu as a snack or used in rice-cakes, see inedible lû tû

LO, Kw: lô khwâ  N  wild wormwood (used in many ceremonies and as a medicine), also zô/lû/ tô/ tô khwâ

LO, Æn: lô tjî Ns  fall asleep, in jî mu lô tjî
jî mu lô tjî fall asleep

LO, Fl., lô tsî  N  mule (C), also thô la mô/mã lî lî/lê le

LO.. lô  V  bark, of dogs, also lû
â nà lô q.  The dog barks.

LO.. lô  V  throw
tô lô spinning top
kwâ lô New Year game of throwing cloth ‘ball’
lô pê slingshot
ô tjîhô lô pê small bow for shooting clay balls at birds
lô pê pê g.  Shoot a slingshot.
lô mû pê. Threw it but fell short.
lô mû dze.  He threw it but it didn’t go far.
lô fu yu.  Throw it.

LO.. lô  N  small stone (contrast ýû large rock)
tjîhô džô lô flint for lighter
mû gu lô mineral-bearing stone believed to fall from heaven as lightning, valued as a charm
lô phû tjîhô decomposed gravel
lô di/lô di pá stone
lô de mî stony flat ground
lô mjô whetstone, also lô mî
lo zì
fine white alluvial whetstone

lo xu t∫ø
sand

lo xu t∫ø mi
sandy country

lo jà
coarse reddish quarried whetstone

LO.
lo
pair word for sū ‘tree’ and dzà ‘eat’
dzà wò lo wò
all kinds of crops
sū phjà lo phjà
all kinds of leaves
sū dzì lo dzì
all kinds of trees

LO.
lo sù
be/sù sù
lo sù
all kinds of fruit

LO.
lo P_f
final, strong assertion of something denied, also lõ
mà d30 lo.
You’re wrong, there isn’t any.

LO. PYÆ.
lo pjö
N
cross-cousin (C), also lõ pjàw

LO. ëÆ.
lo phö
N
town, city

LO. DO.
lo do V_s
abnormal, of bad omen

LO.,
lo N/C
a bushel; equals two kerosene tins full
LO.,
lo V_s
early, of fruit and people with respect to children,
opposite lì
dza lo
early rice
sù sù jì lo
early fruit
zà mu zà jì lo
women who bear children early after marriage.

LO.
lo V
light in weight
phà lo
large storage basket
khù lo a.
He is quick to speak.
mà lì a, lo a.
It’s not heavy, it’s light.
jì mà lo a.
quick to make decisions, quick to act
a lo mè mà
soft cloth

LO.,
lo N
valley, watercourse,
pair word for mỳ/tsàj/sì/mù

thì mỳ thì lo
one country
tì tsàj thì lo
one village
t∫à lo
orchid
mù thàe lo thàe
everywhere
lì lo sì phà
spirit of mountain area (‘jungle valley lord’)
lo kà
small stream (‘valley branch’)
lo khù
valley/large stream (‘valley inside’)
lo khù dà mà
deep valley/very large stream
lo tfhà
small valley
lo mà
small river
sì ʃa lo ʃa

**LO, KI.**
lo kú N bowl, cup, also łu kú/lu kú
lo kú lo mə
all kinds of rice bowls

**LO, V.**
lo hə N storm in the expression:
mì hî lo hə
wind storm, strong wind, cyclone

**LO.**
lös N cart, also lö

**LO.**
lös N dragon (C), also lö

**LO.**
lös V bring together, unite, gather
tae lö læ ho
carry and gather together
khulös a
call to gather
lá tshö lö læ ho
call people to gather together
á mé gö lö.
Gather them together.
á nô lö thâ
water buffalo wallowing hole

**LO.**
lös V consecrate

**LO.**
lös V cast metal in moulds (C)
lös zu təw zu ə.
casting metal

**LO.**
lös N/C a measure of weight; two lö is equivalent to a
weight of seven rupees in Thailand, 40 gm in China

**LO. BÊ.**
lös bö N lake (‘dragon pool’), also lö bö
ál tö lö bö
Hell (‘fire lake’)
zî lö bö
ocean, sea

**LO. PÊ.**
lös pus N inheritance (C)
jî lö pus á ʃi wə å.
What did he get as inheritance?

**LO. PAO, PAO.**
lös paw paw N callus (C)
lös paw paw gu le o.
He has developed calluses.

**LO. LÔ.**
lös təo N bridle
á mə lö təo thî tʃə
one horse bridle

**LO. LÔ.**
lös təo N unknown animal; word exists in songs as pair
word for elephant. Used in Bible for camel (C)

**LO. LÔ.**
lös təa N pool (C)

**LO. LÔ.**
lös kô N rice pot

**LO. SÎ.**
lös sî N type of freshwater shell-fish

**LO. MYÊ.**
lös mjô N Burma, also lö mî
lös mjô mî
Burma
lös mjô nô
Burmese language

**LO.**
lös N vehicle (T), also lö
pè lö
bicycle (‘kick vehicle’)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lò kʰùu</td>
<td>motorcycle (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á nì lò</td>
<td>ox cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò N</td>
<td>Luo clan (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò tjang</td>
<td>Luo clan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò V</td>
<td>sufficient, enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mà lò hè.</td>
<td>There isn’t sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò la mà da.</td>
<td>There can never be sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò V</td>
<td>turn into, pair word for phjọ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò N</td>
<td>last-born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò mé</td>
<td>last-born daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lìa lò</td>
<td>last-born son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò pjèw N</td>
<td>cross-cousin (C), also lo pjọ, see á tjà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò pjèw pʰà</td>
<td>male cross-cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò pjèw mà</td>
<td>female cross-cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò pjèw lò nì</td>
<td>all cross-cousins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò pjèw jọ a</td>
<td>behave loosely or uncouthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò do N</td>
<td>avalanche, landslide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò do xɔ a.</td>
<td>A landslide occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lò P</td>
<td>final, indicates contradictions, also lo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mà dʒo lò.</td>
<td>You’re wrong, there isn’t any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lù V</td>
<td>be full, of the moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ña ba lù lú</td>
<td>full moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ña ba lù le o.</td>
<td>The moon is full now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ña ba lù lú tshʰ niwà nì.</td>
<td>The moon is full after 15 days,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zà læ mù læ tshʰ niwà kʰtà youths and maidens after 15 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lù N</td>
<td>sorghum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰɔ jì lù jì</td>
<td>sow millet and sorghum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú dz tà xu N</td>
<td>ornamental girdle formerly worn by Lisu women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú lù V</td>
<td>round or cubic with approximately equal sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lú lù</td>
<td>It rolled away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sì fà lú lù</td>
<td>a cube or a square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lù Ns</td>
<td>sixth in birth order (C), also jò/tʃʰì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>àlù</td>
<td>sixth-born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>àlụ phà</td>
<td>sixth son, also àjọ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>àlụ mà</td>
<td>sixth daughter, also àlụ mì/átʃʰì</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Southern Lisu Dictionary

LU, lù Np contraction of lo wú ‘upriver’, also lò
lù phò Northern Lisu man
lù ná Northern Black Lisu
lù ná phà Northern Black Lisu man
lù fò Southern Lisu, also lò fò

LU, BE., lù be N pair word for sù sù fruit
LU, KU, lù kù N edible Job’s tears, also lò kù, eaten by Lisu as a
snack or used in rice-cakes, see inedible lì tì

LU, kW: lù khwà N type of wild wormwood, used in many
ceremonies, also zò/lò/ñ/lè khwà
LU, CÈ; lù tfò N areca nut, also lù tfò/lù tsò/lù tfò/lìù tsò
lù tfò phjà betel leaf, also lù tfò phjà etc.
LU, CN; lù tfò N areca nut, also lù tfò/lù tsò/lù tfò/lìù tsò
lù tfò phjà betel leaf, also lù tfò phjà etc.
LU, Fl; lù tsò N areca nut, also lù tfò/lù tfò/lù tfò/lìù tsò
lù tsò phjà betel leaf, also lù tfò phjà etc.

LU.. lu V bark, also lo
á nà lu tfò q. Dogs are barking.
LU.. lu V wallow, smear mud on
á wèc lá pá lu tfò q. The pig is wallowing in the mud.
LU., LU., lu thu N trough, valley, ravine, stream
á mò lu thu horse trough
á wèc lu thu pig trough

LU., KT. lu kú N bowl, cup, usually lo kú, also lu kú
LU: lù N dragon (C), also lò
lù bò lake (believed to be the abode of dragons)
lù by à. The dragon burrowed (refers to avalanche traces
or marks of lightning).
lù phà mò the great sky dragon
lù zà lù mà all kinds of dragons

LU: lù V give presents or offerings to senior people or
spirits

LU: lù N cylinder bellows
lù tfòj/lù tsòj a forge
ho lù blacksmith’s bellows
LU: lù V add to
té thi ma lù je à. Add another.
thì lù thi pò jì One and one are two.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LU:</th>
<th>lû</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>record (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LUI.</td>
<td>lûj</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>diligent (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí ᵁlûj ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is diligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUI.</td>
<td>lûj</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>suffer, undergo misfortune (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>à khûlûj du ᵁo.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It was a catastrophe, tragedy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>à khûlûj ᵁo.</td>
<td></td>
<td>They are suffering, going through a time of trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUI:</td>
<td>lûj</td>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>twelve year cycle (C), also tʃō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thì lûj dʒo ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He has passed his twelfth birthday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>animals lose skin, take off clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bô tʰì lîy f˘̄ ən.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Take off your coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f˘̄ kû dʒi lîy ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A snake sheds its skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>rounded, uneven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lîy lè ká ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>completely round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wà lîy wà mā</td>
<td></td>
<td>uneven mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>Nˢ</td>
<td>crop of bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bâ lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>crop of bird in cheeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>crop of bird below beak, also by lî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>crop of bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jⁿa bô lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>pelican (‘bird cheek crop’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gu dy lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>brown fish-owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>touch and cause to move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dza pʰu dʒo ᵁi ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>I’m measuring the milled rice,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ja po nu thà lîy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>don’t shake the tin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>awaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á tí lîy yuu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wake him up please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>move a limb; propel oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lᵃ pʰɛ i lîy mᵃ kⁿ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He can’t move his hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lîy kⁿ jᵃ mᵃ</td>
<td></td>
<td>all animate beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lîy lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lîy lîy thâte jᵉ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lîy lîy mᵃ kⁿ a ᵁ pᵃ, jⁱ kʰwᵃ lᵉ ᵁ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>If it doesn’t move,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>it is dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN.</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>Vₘ</td>
<td>ancient, also jⁱ bè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jⁱ lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>ancient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN:</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>food dish of chopped meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN;</td>
<td>lîy</td>
<td>Vₘ</td>
<td>slippery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zʰ lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>slippery, smooth, also jⁱ lîy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ᵇwá zʰ lîy</td>
<td></td>
<td>kind of slippery fish without scales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jî lý slipping, smooth, also zô lý

lû V change (clothes), translate, castrate a horse
bo dʒì lû gwà a. He is changing his jacket.
pà lû lê xo mæ a. They took turns carrying it.
jû mæ lû a. He changed his mind./He repented.
sû lû dʒì plant with beanpod-like fruit
á mò jî mjö lû a. castrate a horse
á pô lû change a diaper

lû gwà V slippery, smooth, also

lû hâ pa soul-recalling ceremony

lû V push so that something rolls
lû fû yu. Push it and roll it aside.
lû V saw wood (T), also lû
sû kʰwâ lû du a saw
sû kʰwâ lû su sawyers

lû tʃə N areca nut, also lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə betel leaf, also lû tʃə pʰjə etc.
lû tʃə pʰjə

lû tʃə N areca nut, also lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə betel leaf, also lû tʃə pʰjə etc.
lû tʃə pʰjə

lû tʃə N areca nut, also lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə/lû tʃə betel leaf, also lû tʃə pʰjə etc.
lû tʃə pʰjə

lû Np wild flowering cherry tree
lû dzì wild cherry tree
lû we flowers of the wild cherry tree

lû wò N watercress

lû kû bowl, usually lo kû, also lu kû
lû kû tʰi pʰə tê la. Bring a bowl.
lû kû tʃa drinking utensils

lû V overflow
bi lû je o. It’s overflowing.
lû lû crowded together
a dʒa lû də la a. Water is overflowing out.
a dʒa lû də la a. Water is overflowing in.

lû V topple

lû jô N coriander (C), also jê sûj

lû V lick, lap up, also lû

lî V lick, lap up, also lû
á nà thê lû dzà a. Dogs lap like this.

LØE, lê V/N saw (T), also lû

LW. lwâ/lô V/A troubled, unsettled, at war (C), also lào
mỳ mà lwâ. The country is not at war.
mỳ ìwâ a. There is fighting in the area.
ñî ma thà ìwâ. Don’t be troubled and upset.
ìwâ sî mischief
ìwâ sî kàw su mischief-maker
dâ phûr ìwâ a. He is roaring drunk.
á wâ jà ìwâ tfû a. The pigs are in a turmoil.

LW; lwà V/A dabble in, push hands into, also làw

LY. ljá V/A shine, bright (C), also làe
kwà ljá storm lantern, hurricane lamp
ljá ljá là bright, light
ljá su su sparking and shining
ljá wà/là wà lamp
ljá wà mà ljá The lamp is not shining.
ljá ñj a wick

LY: DI, ljà da N/A front and back poles of Lisu house (C) on which rafters rest, also ljìq da/ljàn da/ljà da
úù ljà horizontal beam under roof studs

LY; ljâ V/A cool (C), also lê
ljâ le o. It’s cooled down.
ljâ zô medicine for cooling down a fever

LYÀO. RUN: ljàw fûn N/A hard-rice flour patties (C)
ljàw fûn jà dzà a. She is making rice flour patties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>poor, difficult, uncomfortable, also şà, jwá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bê/bù/mỳ/mì şà mì</td>
<td>cockroach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bjà şà fû</td>
<td>kind of bee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dʒe mà şà.</td>
<td>It’s not difficult to go to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃâ şà ɠ.</td>
<td>He is sick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃhọ şà</td>
<td>poor people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jî şà</td>
<td>sad (‘heart difficult’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà phè</td>
<td>mate-word for şà to shameful in şà to şà phè</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà phô dʒo ɠ</td>
<td>be pleased with; see sì xwâ/jê xwà</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí ng jí á mò lâ şà phô dʒo ɠ.</td>
<td>He is pleased with his horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà do</td>
<td>problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà tsî</td>
<td>torment, bully, hurt for fun, mock, gloat over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí lâ thà şà tsî.</td>
<td>Don’t torment him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so şà ɠ.</td>
<td>It is hard to learn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hjà jì kó şà su</td>
<td>deprived people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xo şà phà</td>
<td>Buddhist monk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wù xù xì ng, şà ɠ.</td>
<td>It’s uncomfortable when you are tired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ọ hà şà</td>
<td>buffalo territory (boggy useless country)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| S.       | V        | castrated, also swá |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>N_p</th>
<th>in words for future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>şà guu</td>
<td>in the future (distant); tomorrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà guu jí jì la ɠ ọ.</td>
<td>He will come back one day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà nè</td>
<td>tomorrow/tomorrow morning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà jì</td>
<td>in the near future</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>N_p</th>
<th>cross nephew or niece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>şà zà</td>
<td>elder brother’s son (woman speaking)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elder sister’s son (man speaking).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i.e. nephew in a different clan from own children;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>woman’s mother’s sisters’ sons (if in another clan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà mì</td>
<td>elder brother’s daughter (woman speaking)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elder sister’s daughter (man speaking),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i.e. niece in a different clan from own children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. PO.</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>papaya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>şà pó sìu</td>
<td></td>
<td>papaya fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. TO..</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>be ashamed, shy, written şà to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thà şà to</td>
<td>Don’t be shy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mjè şà to zà</td>
<td>slow loris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà to mà kú.</td>
<td>unable to be ashamed, brash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şà to şà phè</td>
<td>shameful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sá thò  V  speak (usually in sense of making an agreement), also sá thò, sá thò
jí ng sá thò tá q.  She is betrothed, spoken for.
sá thò mà kú.  He can’t speak.

sá tsì  V  gloat, written sá tʃí

sá tsì  N  mould, mildew
by my sá tsì khã le o.  It has gone mouldy.

sá tšò  Ns  outside, usually só,
also ng jô/ng jì/ne jí/swá

sá lá  N  ritual shelter, rest-hut (T)
sá lá nè lu q.  offer to rest-hut spirits
sá lá jã q.  build a ritual shelter

sá fù  V  placate, make compensation
nu lé tshò q ng,  If I wronged you,
ŋwa sá fù q.  I will compensate you.

sá tʃè  N  areca nut and betel mixture (C), also fá tʃí
black substance from bark, chewed with betel
betel chewers

sá tʃè dzà su  put away for safekeeping
hide

sá wà  N  fish net (C) (for throwing), also sá wà
sá wà phjà tʃà q.  He is casting his net.

sa  V  put away for safekeeping
Put away your things.
sa tʃì  hide
á mé sa tʃì.  Hide it now.

sa  N  wheat, written sa
khùu sa  corn

sa  V  gather, harvest, written sa
khùu sa sa tsì  time for corn harvest
á mé sa yu.  Gather it up.

sa  V  ruined, hurt, also swà
the khùu mà sa le.  It’s not too bad.
mjò je sa le o.  He ruined himself with work.

sa  WV  excessively (with bad outcome)
too cold
wù sa le o.  It’s too big.
| S.. | sa | Num three, also sà/sà before most mid tone classifiers |
| S.. | sa wà mo g. | I saw three people. |
| S.. | sà Ns | third in birth order, also kʰj/tʃa |
|  | asa | third-born, also ásq |
|  | asa pʰà | third son, also ákʰj |
|  | asa ma | third daughter, also ásq mʰ/átʃa |
| S.. Ki.. | sà kʰu N | night-time, also sà kʰwà |
|  | sà kʰu do la g. | It comes out at night. |
|  | sà kʰu sà me | at night |
|  | mò lo sà kʰu | day and night |
| S.. Ki.. | sà kʰwà N | night-time, also sà kʰu |
| S.. CY, | sà tʃʰà N | rhinoceros, also đy |
| S.. Fl; Ht:sà tsʰ xù N | sand (C), see lọ xù tʃo |
| S.. FO, | sà tsó N | cooking tripod (C), also fà tsó |
| S.. L: | sà là N | cotton |
|  | sà là tuu g. | He plants cotton. |
|  | á nọ sà là | type of long green bean (‘cotton bean’) |
| S.. Li.. PO.. | sà lị po N | small-bore gun (C) |
| S.. L: L: | sà là là V | long and pendulous |
| S.. SO: | sà sò N | ditch, gully |
|  | sà sò tʃʰ o g. | A gully has been eroded. |
|  | sà sò tʃʰọ | a ditch, a drain |
| S.. Xi.. | sà fì V | punish |
|  | nu wà sà fì a nọ. | You will be punished. |
|  | sà fì bẹ la o. | He lost his temper. |
| S., | sa V | easy, comfortable |
|  | sà sa. | It’s easy to learn. |
|  | tʃʰà mà sa. | I’m uncomfortable (or ill) |
|  | nà nà sa. | pleasant to listen to |
| S., | sa V | be in stamping grounds/haunts (of animal) |
|  | á nà pà sa a tʃʰi tʃʰ ó | The buffalo has returned to its haunts. |
| S., Mt. Ko. | sa mú kʰo A | tumbling |
|  | wú tí sa mú kʰo pà je o. | He tumbled over and over. |
| S., Li., Pu, | sà li pọ N | small bore rifle, .22 rifle, see also swaŋ ku |
| S: | sà V | be a spendthrift |
|  | làe pʰạ sà g. | He is a spendthrift. |
Southern Lisu Dictionary

S: su V reserve land by splitting a stick and putting another stick into the cleft
mù dzà nó su dé mi betroth a daughter
su dé mi reserved fallow field
Ηwa a mì gwa su tà o. My fields are staked out over there.

S: su Num three before most mid tone classifiers, also su
su bu three strands
su kha three holes

S: su V with short domed forehead
pá jì ná su a mongoose which has short domed forehead
jì ná gâ su à lè He has a short, domed forehead.

S: KW: su kha N hollow above sternum
S: Xi: su jì N a witness, evidence as a basis for a lawsuit or claim

S: L., su la N table; also Thai oboe-like instrument
su la my a. They are blowing oboes.

S: L: L: su là là A long and pendulous

S: su N umbrella (C)
su wa tfâ a. He is holding up an umbrella

S: DE; MI. su dé mi N old fields which have been overgrown
S: TA.. DO; su tà dò N type of arrow poison

S: F; su tsá N promise (T), ability to keep a promise
sa tsá dʒo a thâ bg. Don’t say you have an excuse.
Ηwa sa tsá dʒo a. I promise.

SAI. sàj V compete, race (C)
sàj là xe a. They are competing.

SÆ sa see jà
SE se see jè

SE: sè Pf still/yet, usually hè/hè

SÆ. só V humour
jì là só dé a. I humoured him by begging with him.
jì là só yù a. I humoured him.

SÆ.. só N kind of evergreen tree, not in Thailand

SÆ: só V walk, also jò

SI. sí V wink with one eye, squint (in sunlight, or down a gun barrel)
the mjà sí a. He was squinting like this.
SI.  sí  V  numb
     tsʰi  sí læ  sí ə.  My hands and feet are numb.

SI.  sí  V  sharpen a knife
     á  thà  á  mé  dʒe  sí.  Go and sharpen the knife.

SI.  sí  N  business, lawsuits (C), also bë  mo
tʃa  sí  things, possessions
     sí  duŋ ə.  He is passing judgement.
sí  táw  tʃʰë  ə.  arrive at a judgement, reach a decision
     sí  tʃʰì  dispute
     sí  dʒo  la  dʒo  ə.  I have legal business to attend to.
sí  xwa  ə.  He is looking for trouble, he will get into legal trouble.
sí  jã  ə.  settle on a bride price (after elopement)

SI.  sí  Ns  fourth in birth order (C), also tsʰë/dú
     ãsí  fourth-born
     ãsì  fourth-born
     ãsì  pʰà  fourth son, also ãtsʰë
     ãsì  mə  fourth-born daughter, also ãsì  mì/ádú

SI.  sí  V  uncock a crossbow or gun
     tʃʰà  á  mé  sì  yúu.  Uncock the crossbow.

SI. CYO. SI;  sí  tʃjó  sì  N  crocodile (C)

SI. M: ʃl.  sí  mà  tsʰì  Pn  more than
     thø  ma  pə  go  ma  sı  mà  tsʰì  xa  ə.  This is better than that.
     lisu  na  làxũ  sı  mà  tsʰì  bi  ə.  Lisu are more beautiful than Lahu.

SI. ʃ.  sí  fə  V  square, oblong (C)
     sí  sı  fə  fə  from/in all directions
     sí  sı  fə  fə  la  ɲo.  They came from all directions.
     jí  sí  fə  kã  ə.  It is square, oblong.

SI,  sı  Np  wood, tree, usually sũú

SI,  sı  V  hook with the forefinger, squeeze a trigger
     tʃʰà  dʒu  sı  mà  púu.  He does not dare pull the trigger of the crossbow.

SI,  sı  V  scoop with chopsticks, see also pó
də  sı  də  ə.  He is scooping up rice with chopsticks.

SI..  sı  V  choose (C)
uə  ə  lì  thì  ma  sı  zu  ə.  Which one do you choose?

SI..  sı  V  thread (a loom), pick nose
     ʃũ  nà  ʃũ  ma  sı  ə.  thread a loom
| SL. | sì | V | sew |
| SL. | bō tsʰì sì a. | She is sewing a jacket. |
| SL. | sì | Nps | owner |
| SL. | Misì | type of forest spirit for whom small chickens are freed in the jungle |
| SL. | Misì ma | Sky Goddess |
| SL. | mỳ sì | the guardian of the mountain |
| SL. | nè zà sì zà | all kinds of spirits (ancestors and guardians) |
| SL. | sì phà | owner |
| SL. | hì sì phâ/hì sì ma | owner of the house |
| SL. | jí sì phâ | the owner; the one whom it concerns |
| SL. | sì | Ns | in directions, usually ñì |
| SL. | thè sì | on top, usually thè ñì |
| SL. | sì li | V | quiet |
| SL. | sì li li ku le o. | Everything fell quiet. |
| SL. | sì zà tsʰì | N | red scum on stagnant pool, also sì zà tsʰì |
| SL. | fa | V | south (C) (also sometimes west) |
| SL. | fa tæ nù tsʰì tso la a. | It came from the south. |
| SL. | fu | N | craftsman, specialist (C) |
| SL. | fu thì wà la a. | A craftsman has arrived. |
| SL. | sì | V | poke into |
| SL. | ñwa lè wỳ sì mà pû. | I'm not brave enough to put my hand in. |
| SL. | sì | Ns | fruit, usually sū except after front vowels |
| SL. | sì | V | hiss, inhale through clenched teeth |
| SL. | là tsì bja yu the sì a. | He sucked in his breath when the peppers burnt him. |
| SL. | sì dac je a. | He sucked in his breath. |
| SL. | sì jà je a. | He hissed. |
| SL. | sì tsʰì sì | sound of whistling through the teeth |
| SL. | sì tsʰì sì su a. | He is whistling through his teeth. |
| SL. | sì | N | liver, also sometimes ñì/ñì |
| SL. | sì xúj | satisfied |
| SL. | sì | Np | tooth, see also tsʰì and ñì |
| SL. | sì tsʰì | tooth, also sì tsʰì/tsʰì tsʰì |
| SL. | sì tsʰì na a. | I’ve got tooth-ache. |
| SL. | lô | wisdom tooth |
| SL. | sì ne nì | gums |
| SL. | sì nè | blade of knife, cutting edge of tool |
| SI: | sì | V | chase and hit with stick, pair word for sý |
| SI: | má sì má sì | teach correctly |
| SI: | sì wà lũ dzì | 10 metre tree (‘chase bat tree’) |
| SI: d: | sì pʰà | N | official, governor, see also sì |
| SI: SI: | sì sì | A | really |
| SI: XY: | sì fà | V | clean, clear |
| SI: | sì fà fà | very clean |
| SI: | sì fà mà kā. | It’s not clean. |
| SI: | sì fà lo fà | clean |
| SI: | sì fà lo fà su | jí dà mã, the greatest of all spirits; only ceremonially clean people may make offerings |
| SI: | a dʒã sì fà a nō. | I infer that the water is clear. |
| SI: | sì | V | choke on/go down wrong way (of liquid in the wind-pipe |
| SI: | sì le q. | He is choking on it. |
| SI: | a dʒã sì le q. | The water ‘went down the wrong way’. |
| SI: HW.. | sì xwä | V | happy, pleased (C), also jí xwä/kã tʃʰ i |
| SI: | mà sì xwä. | He is unhappy, he is not pleased. |
| SI: | sì sì xwä xwä tʃʰ a. | He is happy. |
| SI: | sì jí dʒã sì a. | Thirsty, usually jí/jā |
| SI: | jí dʒã sì a. | I am thirsty. |
| SI: JY.. | sì dʒã | V | feel nostalgic, miss, long for, usually jã dʒã |
| SI: | sì dʒã le xo a. | They miss each other. |
| SI: M. | sì mâ | N | tree bearing very sour berries, up to 4 metres tall |
| SI: | sì mâ sù | the berries of this tree |
| SO. | só | V | cling to, hug |
| SO. | só | V | lame, limping, written şó |
| SO. | tʃʰ só | lame leg |
| SO. | só | V | purify a house of certain spirits such as |
| SO. | xò pʰu and kʰò |
| SO. | xò pʰu só q | purify a house of xò pʰu spirits |
| SO. | só | Ns | outside, also ng jό/ŋ jì/ŋe jì/swá/sá tʃʰ |
| SO. | hí só mã | outside the house |
| SO. | hí só mã kwa | outside the house |
| SO. | só | Ns | wax, also sû, written şó |
| SO. | bjà só | beexwâ, written bjà şó |
| SO. | bjà só nè | main ancestor spirits |
| SO. | sû só | kind of tree, written sû şó |
| SO. FUI. | só tsúj | V | suffer, also jô tjô |
| SO. FUI. | à khû só tsúj a. | He is suffering very much. |
| SO. MO. | só mó | N | certainty, especially, good reason for, importance (in positive shows importance; in negative implies no point in) |
| SO. MO. | nî me mjô je só mó mà dzo. | There is no point in doing work in the fields today. |
| SO. MO. | jî só mó mà dzo. | He has no certainty about it; there is no point in it. |
| SO. MO. | jî só mó nu the je du. | It is important that you do this/You should especially do this. |
| SO. | só | Ns | a short time ago, longer than à so |
| SO. | a só | a short time ago, longer than à so |
| SO. | so | V | study |
| SO. | so | V | keen to, willing to, written so |
| SO. | dza džà mà sô. | He isn’t keen to eat. |
| SO. | mæ mà sô. | He isn’t willing to be carried. |
| SO. | so | V | fasten |
| SO. | pe kʰû so du | silver buckle which fastens New Year bodice |
| SO. | nê tsî so â. | He fastened the button. |
| SO. | so | V | slip, slide, be loose-fitting, written so |
| SO. | so lâ kâ. | It is loose-fitting. |
| SO. | sô hî | tripwire |
| SO. | pê so hî | tripwire on a missile trap |
| SO. | sû dô so la â. | The log is sliding down this way. |
| SO. | jî tshî phê dzì lî sô je â. | His foot slipped and he skated along. |
| SO. | á thà wîî so â. | The knife handle is loose. |
| SO. | á dà so â. | slide down a slide |
| SO. | á mé so fu ɣû. | Slide it along/Give it a push and make it slide. |
| SO. | so | V | study, learn, follow an example |
| SO. | thô yù so tfâ â. | He is studying. |
| SO. | thô yù so hî | a school |
| SO. | jî lî so â. | He is learning the ceremony. |
| SO. | ñwá je â ma so je. | Do as I do. |
| SO. | so mæ | N | type of tree, written so mæ (preferred for making banjo, mulberry in China, not in Thailand) |
SO.. MO, so mò N shrub, roots are used as a strength medicine

SO., BO.. so bò N pine tree, also sú bò/thò
so bò dzì pine tree

SO., à so N a very short time ago, shorter than à só
à so a very short time ago, shorter than à só

SO: só V taste
nu só pì. You taste it and see.

SO: só V whittle, written só
t’ì bò t’ì bò só q. He is whittling arrows.
là mê só q. He is whittling thatch supports.

SO: sò V take an examination (T)

SO: LO: só lào A inert, but moving along on the ground
sò lào go tê la q. He dragged it along.
fu na só là dʒe q. Snakes move along fast, but don’t look as though they are propelling themselves

SO: só V separate and discard
jí kũ tsì só fu yù a. He removed the skin and discarded it.

SO: só N/V a lock; to lock (C), also só
sò t’i ma one lock
sò ká du a key
sò só q. He locked the lock.

SU. só V cover up and hide, cloud over
mi tsh tʃí só yù mə. Pull your pants up and cover yourself.
mu ku só q. It is clouded up, misted up.
wó khù só q. She has covered up her head, as in a blanket.

SU. só V insult
pú jí thà só. Don’t insult him.

SU. Λ; Λ; só nà nà V overhanging and obstructing vision
jí nà hò só nà nà lè. His hat was hanging down over his eyes.

SU, só V grow used to, accustomed to, written ṣú
sú le o. He is used to it now.

SU, só V redeem something deposited, written ṣú
à me tâ tî yu q ma What I deposited yesterday,
jí me só la q. I have come to redeem today.

SU.. su V be defeated, moved, written su
su yu o. He lost.
| SU.  | su  | V    | whistle, song word for ‘sing’ |
|      | s̀ tʃʰi s̀ su ạ. | He is whistling through his teeth. |
|      | xō xō su.      | He is whistling (through his lips). |
| SU.  | su  | V    | be upset, disturbed, usually lów/lwá |
|      | njì mq thà su tsì. | Don’t be upset. |
| SU.  | su  | N    | province, written su |
| SU.  | su  | N_s  | agentive nominaliser suffix |
|      | thì hì su  | the people of one house, a family |
|      | ðže su  | those who go |
|      | Lisu  | Lisu (jungle people) |
|      | hì já su  | house builders |
| SU.  | su  | N    | people, other people |
|      | su the bì ạ. | This is what people say. |
|      | su nà jì ðže yu gu ọ. | Everyone has gone home. |
| SU:  | sụ  | V    | drizzling steadily, running |
|      | mù h̀a sù sù lî ọ. | It is drizzling steadily. |
|      | tsʰì sù sù do ọ. | His nose was running steadily. |
|      | jì jì sù sù do ọ. | He was bleeding steadily. |
|      | sù lù  | run out and hang down in strings |
|      | á k hô sù lù  | silver neck ring with dangling ornaments |
|      | jì mjá sù lù lù dà ọ. | It has a lot of decorations hanging down. |
|      | sù sù  | slowly and regularly |
|      | tfịn sù sù  | rough, unattractive, slip-shod |
|      | ðà ðà sù lù lù do ọ. | A lot of water is pouring out. |
| SUI. CUI. | súj tʃúj  | V  | cheat (C) |
| SUI.  | súj  | N_s  | onion/coriander (C) |
|      | lì súj  | onion flower, also lì sì |
|      | jé súj  | coriander, also lù jô |
| SUI: | súj  | N_s  | season (C) |
|      | jì sùj  | rainy season (C), also h̀a tsì |
| S7.  | sùu  | N_p  | wood, tree, after some high/rising tone words |
|      | tʃʰà sùu  | wooden bow of crossbow |
| S7,  | sùu  | N_p  | wood, tree, Tree clan, |
|      | variably sì before front vowels |
|      | sùu bì  | type of taro with large leaves |
|      | sùu bọ dzì  | pine tree, also so bọ |
|      | sùu pà nà dzì  | type of tree |
|      | sùu pà hè  | scorpion (lit. tree crab) |
bush, also süu po/mò po
board used for tamping woof on hand loom
kind of tree (‘white wood tree’)
wooden basin, (clf phê)
wooden board
leaves, certificate, papers
leaf insect
tailor bird (‘leaf bird’)
Asian whip snake (‘leaf snake’)

I haven’t got the registration papers for this gun.

small tree with large scalloped leaves, branches and zigzagging twigs
green leaves
stick
logs
fallen trees, untrimmed logs
notches in a log for steps
a leaning tree
bent stick
box, cupboard, phonograph, radio
Please play the phonograph.
branch, small stick
shade of trees, under the trees
If it is in the shade of the trees it’s no good.
planks, boards, also süu phjá
rubber, plastic
a sheet of plastic
rubber band
dead tree
root of tree
twigs on the end of branches
type of thorn-bush which bears berries - small leaves
tree
yam-like tuber growing at the base of a certain type of tree (‘tree-yam’)
trees and plants
reed mat, also jî tsî
the tree mentioned above
sap, gum
sû ma tʃi dzî/sû ma tʃi dzî type of shrub with furry leaves and sour edible fruit (bark is chewed with areca nut)
sû mỳ dzî small tree with edible bark
sû mú dú stump of tree
sû sù fruit of tree
sû jì dzî kind of tree (‘yellow wood’)
sû zù dice
sû wè dzî kind of palm tree, pigs eat cooked stem
sû wè flower of tree
sû wè bjà tʃʰè hummingbird (‘flower honey sucker’)
sû wù big tree
sû wù cut trimmed logs (as opposed to sû dò)
sû wù thì thø one trimmed log
sû jì xò small brass box for betel

SLuke, sû V cut into wedges, as a cucumber
Ns/C for wedge-shaped slices cut along the grain
sû thì sù a wedge of firewood
jì sù sù wedge-shaped slice
jì sù sù thà sù Don’t cut it into wedges.
à pu thì sù a wedge of cucumber

Luke, sû V swing back and forth
á gò mì sù a. swing on a swing

Luke, jën sù Ns colour (C), also sì (T)
jì jën sù colour

Luke, Fl. sù tʃì N lion (C), also là jà/sì ji

Luke, sù V conserve
jì phù sù a. He is conserving his money.
jì nà ji jà sù a. He is conserving his strength.

Luke, sù Ns/C fruit, also variably sì after front vowels
fruit, small round things
pà lè sù large wild chestnut
pò sù bullets
gwa sù eggplant
khù sù Java plum
dza sù rice grains
tsì sù small wild chestnut
mà wá sù orange
sù sù fruit of tree
sù sù lo sù fruit
sù tʃʰì sù pear
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisu</th>
<th>Southern Lisu Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sǘ lò sǘ</td>
<td>peach, also sǘ wù sǘ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇá maś sǘ th’ sǘ</td>
<td>one banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hā dū sǘ</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí sǘ</td>
<td>fruit, pine cone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sā.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>know, recognize, also sί</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jí lĕ mà sý.</td>
<td>I don’t know him/I didn’t recognize him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sa.. Lā..**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>smelly with long pointed snout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hā sì lỳ</td>
<td>kind of smelly rodent with long pointed snout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sā; Lā; Sā.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>pomegranate</th>
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</table>

**SW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>poor, also ʃwá/sá, written ʂá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsho swá</td>
<td>poor people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hù jì kó swá su</td>
<td>deprived people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>figure out, reckon up (C), also tʃg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nu zá swá da g.</td>
<td>You can count him as your son.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | intelligence, arithmetic ability to figure out |
| | swá phà | |
| | swá phà swá mà kú. | He doesn’t know how to do arithmetic/He doesn’t know how to work it out. |
| | swá phà mà d3o. | He has not got the ability to work it out. |
| | jí phỳ swá kuu tí yùu g. | He is reckoning the cost/He is keeping an account. |
| | jí phỳ swá mà kú. | I am not good at working out the price. |

**SW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>castrated, also sá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>á mò swá</td>
<td>gelding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>outside, usually só,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>also n gö j่อ/ŋò jì/ŋè jì/sá tshì</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SW. Mi.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>fortune teller (Hindi) in the phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>swá mí jè su</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SW.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>outside, see só</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
SW..  swg  V  fold in arms or legs; collect (down from above)
bo tʃʰj á tí swg ýù.  Please collect the jackets.
á tí swg ýù.  Please draw your arms/legs in.
swg lò  gather up, retract, draw in, contract
swg lò mà kú.  It can’t contract.
tʃʰì pʰæ á tí swg lò.  Please draw in your legs.

SW..  swg  V  ruined, hurt, also sa

SW..  swg  V  sniff (C)
tʃʰì thà swg.  Stop sniffing.

SW: L: L:  swà là là  A  moving along clattering and scraping, rustling along
sũ po swà là là go tæ je ã.  He dragged the bush along clattering and scraping as it went.
xu fu là swà là là dʒë ã.  The centipede is rustling along.

SWAN.  swan  Ns  garlic (C)
là swan  garlic

SWAN., KU.,  swañ ku  N  heavy bore rifle, also po swañ ku

SYI,  jí sǐ  Ns  colour (T), also jí yàn sǐu (C)
jí sǐ  colour
See za.

See je.

See jō/zō.

See zi.

See zo.

See zu.

See zī.

See jō/zōn.

Get out of the way. Get out of the way.

Avoid, out of respect; move aside, separate (fighting or incompatible things), forgive (reduce blame, overlook), written ẁá, also ęā ęū

You must avoid your father-in-law (women).

Make room for him on the path.

Separate them (fighting things).

I have forgiven you all of your offences against me.

Please overlook it this time/Please forgive me.

tests, try, written ā, usually ē

Very careful and slow, see za/zā

Very carefully and slowly, see ā za zā

Careful, written zā mo

I won’t be careful.

Careful and slow, see zā/ē ē

Carefully and slowly

Carefully and slowly

Carefully and slowly

With certain verbs of extent

Far

Son, offspring

Whose son?

My son

Son, sons

The sow is farrowing.

Thread

Son of sibling of opposite sex from self
zà dû          son of sibling of same sex as self
zà gu          husband
jí zà gu mà d3o. She has no husband.
zà gu làe       young man
zà kʰu          placenta (‘child nest’)
zà d3ø          twins (two sons or one girl and one boy),
also zà d3é/dzï
zà d3ø thì d3ø  a pair of twins
mù d3ø          twin daughters, also mù d3é/dzï
zà tʰʰè         orphan (one or both parents dead)
zà tʰʰè tà       boy who has lost one or both parents
zà tʰʰè mŋ       girl who has lost one or both parents
zà mu           wife, mate (female)
jí zà mu        his wife
zà mò làe       girl of marriageable age, adolescent; also
zà mu           wife
zà mu zà        woman
zà mu zà nì wà   two women
zà mü làe mò     old spinster
zà nŋ           offspring
zà nŋ thì nŋ     all the children of one mother
zà nŋ mà d3ø.    He has no children
zà nŋ zà        children
zà j̣ nŋ j̣      children
wà zà           worker, servant

@show
zà Ns small one, also ô
là là zà  leopard (‘small tiger’)

@show k,
zà kʰá            V brave

@show
zà Ns father’s mother and her sisters, written źà
á zà            father’s mother and her sisters

@show
zà Vs with certain verbs of extent
yùu zà          far

@show θo:
zà nŋo          N ‘pig Latin’, also gû nŋo, disguised speech, zû
inserted after every syllable

@show
zàa Ns intensifier
mù zuá mà ŋa.  It was not a long time.
yûu zàa mà ka.  It isn’t far.

@show
ze V firm, steadfast, also je, written źe
南方 Lisu 字典

| 倪 | 笙 | V | 越过顶部 |
| 倪 ค compensated je o. | 它越过顶部。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | V | 惊恐 |
| 倪 ค compensated le o. | 它是惊恐的。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | Ns | 名称为一个顶部打出来但仍然在旋转。 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有一个顶在顶部并击中。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | V | 在耳朵里嗡嗡作响 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪, ปน. | 笙 | N | 蜜蜂, 也写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有一个在顶部并击中。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | N | 叉子, 也写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪, ลน. | 笙 | V | 滑顺、流畅、有文采, 也写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | N | 军舰, 写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | V | 诉讼, 模仿 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | N | 牛螺壳, 写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | V | 滚动, 旋转 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| 倪 | 笙 | N | 溢出, 溢出 (液体) |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| ปจ | 笙 | V | 蜂蜜 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| ปจ | 笙 | N | 河流, 也写为จิ เย |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| ปจ | 笙 | V | 取水 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |

| ปจ | 笙 | V | 热水 |
| 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู | 笙จู ค compensated le o. | 他有在耳朵里嗡嗡作响。 |
zi tfʰò phù
marshy place where there is a spring
zi tsì
wave in water, ripple
zi tsō khù
spring of water, also zi tfő khù
zi tso lo
lake, also zi t∫ø lo/lø bó
zi mo
fresh-water cowrie shells used as ornaments and for divining
zi mỳ
a fly
zi mu
downstream
zi næ
Salween (‘black water’)
zi nu
muddy water
zi lè wo
swim, using arms and legs
zi lè wo kú a.
He can swim.
zi lø
hot water
zi hëe
otter, also thà mò
zi wú
upstream
zi wu
large clay water storage jar, also ji wu/dzwá be
zi yu dzì
willow (‘water shade tree’)
wò zì
liquid of vegetables
jí zì
liquid
a dʒa zì do la a.
The water is running out.
a dʒa zì a.
The water is running down.

zì
N long life, lifetime, written zu

zì khù
N house post, pillar, also ji khù
zì khù tu a.
He is putting posts into the ground.

zì tfʰò bè di N millipede, also wo tfʰò bè di

zì mỳ mɡ N flies

zì wu
clay jar with narrow mouth

zì wú
large clay water storage jar, also ji wu/dzwá be

zì mu mɡ zà N a pupa (so-called from a game children play in which the pupa is asked to point in given directions)

zì Ns sting
bjà zì
t bee’s sting
mè zì
light or dark brown kinds of fly
ṣù pà hè zì
scorpion’s sting

zì mɡ
river, usually næ zì

zì N urine
jí zì thu a.
He is urinating.
zì phù
bladder

zì V drunk, also jì
dzì pʰu tʰà zì.  Don’t get drunk.

RN; zè V sleep, usually jì

RO. zò V pay attention to
dzò tsù zó wà a. You must pay attention.

RO. zò V be useful, important
à kʰú zó tsó a ma the very important one
zó da a. It is useful.

RO.-Fl. zó tsì N Northern Thai, also kó ló

RO. RO.. zó zo N mother’s younger sister/father’s younger brother’s wife

RO, zò Ns medicine (C)
xò zò gunpowder
lè zó/ljù zó medicine for cooling down a fever
jì zò type of emetic medicine
pù zò medicine to make fat

RO, zó V very bad tasting
dzà zó a. It has a horrible taste.

RO, kʰwà N wild artemisia, also lò kʰwà/lu̍ kʰwà,
written zõ kʰwà

RO.. zo N sheep, also a zo, written zö
zò kʰò Year of the Sheep

RO.. zo V small, weak, written zö
dzà zo feel reluctant, restrain oneself
zò tsì le a. It’s too small.
 jì jù zo a. He is weak (strength is small).
 jì tshì zò a. He is young.

RO.. zo C human, also wà, written zö

RO.. zo V shine, of the sun
mù tsʰa zo la a. The sun is shining.

RO., zo V sprout out of ground, also jë, written zö
zo jì zo dʒè plants which sprout from the ground

RO.,-M.. SO.. zòmà so N Roman Catholicism (E), usually mâu lì so

RO., ME. zo mé N last-born daughter, the last daughter in a family, usually lò mé
南方 Lisu 词典

زو:  a second person plural inclusive,
pro  usually  อะ  จ ใน  โม  วุ,  วส,  จ  โม
จ  ค โดย
We destroy our own group.

زو:  wife’s younger brother
زو:  wife’s younger brother
زو:  wife’s younger brother’s wife

زو:  in salted meat
lab  วส,  ว  ส,  ล
guardian

زو:  barley
زو:  catch, take, get, written จุ
ถาม  จุ
Please catch it.

زو:  dry tingling taste - like dry wine, written จุ
ถ  จุ
If you eat this it tastes dry and astringent.

زو:  domestic honeybee, written จุ

زو:  danger, written จุ

زو:  long life, lifetime, usually จิ
จิ  มะ  จก
e.g. He hasn’t got long to live.

จิ  ซู  ด  จิ
as long as we live, forever

จิ  มุ  ซู  ด  จิ
How long has the lifetime been?

จย:  confess, accept as a relative, usuallyจัง,
จย  จย (C)
I accepted him as a grandson.

จย  จย (C)
I didn’t confess his mistake.

จย:  weak (C)

จย:  weak (C)

จย:  Num 100 million

จย:  200,000,000

จย:  the flank

จย:  It struck the flank.
Uh แจ V pick up and pour into a receptacle
แก ดง แก ดม ดช. One can’t drink by pouring water into the mouth.

Uh แจ V spread open
แม กดู แก แ.

Uh แจ V read signs, omens, fortunes
ที่ ยั้ง แก งกุ แ.

He knows how to read signs by using a horoscope.

เเพ ตา แก ซัง.

He is reading the signs by using his horoscope book.

Uh แจ V peeled back by the wind
แก กว้า

flapping in the breeze

แก กว้า กว้า

flapping, with a turned-up or curled up edge

แก กว้า กว้า ดช.

It has a flapping edge.

แก กว้า แก กว้า ดช.

It is flapping in the breeze.

แก เลา แก เลา

flapping in the breeze

แก เล.

The wind peeled it back and carried it off.

Uh ฟู V turn over

ผ่า ฟู ฟู ดู แ.

He overturned/turned the chair.

ตา บจ แก ฟู ดู แ.

He destroyed his ancestor shelf.

Uh ม แก N spider, usually งกุ แก

เณ แม วู ที่ต กา มก แก trap-door spider

 Uh ม V protruding (of teeth, of hoe blade, of neck)

เณ แก เลา กา แ.

be protruding/without feeling or reaction

แก แก.

woodpecker

Uh ม ม แก Np banana, also งกุ แก

เณ บจ.

banana leaf

เณ ใจ.

banana tree

เณ แก.

banana

เณ แก ปอ.

bunch of bananas

เณ แก สุ.

banana fruit

เณ แก ทจเลา แก.

large type of sun-bird

เณ แก แก สุ.

large kind of banana (‘elephant banana’)

Uh, แก V be so, be, agree that something is true

แม แก.

Not so.

เฝ เล แก.

It isn’t anything.

Uh, ม, PO. แก ทา ปอ N everything (‘be this side’)

Uh: แก เลา V here and there, all over

ดซ แก เลา แก เลา ปจ เล แ.

Rice was spilt here and there.

ตจิ่ง แก เลา

scattered here and there
南方 Lisu 字典

ηα äche ηα äche ʎå ɑ.  It was raining with scattered big drops.
ηα äche lname scattered here and there
ηα nęła lace scattered here and there

ɔː Lao;
ηα lâw  V chattering indistinctly
ηα lâw tʃʰo lace xo ɑ.  They were gabbling away to each other.

ηα ɲi Ɂp  forehead, also ɲa gà
ηα ɲi Ɂj  flat forehead
ηα ɲi Ɂk straight up and down forehead
ηα ɲi Ɂk lumpy forehead
ηα ɲi Ɂk Ɂa nod forward
ηα ɲi Ɂk tʃʰi forehead, also ηα tʃʰi
ηα ɲi Ɂk tʃʰi position, pride, honour
ηα ɲi Ɂk tʃʰi xwâ su those who seek honour
ηα ɲi Ɂk tʃʰi pû ɑ.  He flicked his forehead
ηα ɲi tʃʰû/ɲi tʃû a nod
ηα ɲi tʃʰû tʃʰi ɑ.  He is nodding.
ηα ɲi lô domed forehead
ηα ɲi lô ɲa bja broken, through trying to fix it

ηα ɲi Ɂp water buffalo, also ɑ ɲà
ɲi Ɂj ɳhò ɳhò raising cows and water buffaloes
ɑ ɲà water buffalo

ηα ɲi Ɂp obtuse angled, but should be acute angled, see also ηα ɲû ɲû
ta ɲα ɱi sloping sunny field
tʃʰi ɲα ɲà turned at obtuse angle (like Thai hoes)
tʃʰi ɲα ɲà skinny and bent (of old person)
ɲα ɲα lè kà ɑ obtuse angled, but should be acute angled
ادة ɲα ɲα kà ɑ.  The hoe head is cast wrongly at an obtuse angle.

ηα ɲi Ɂp with craning neck, senselessly, amazingly
tʃʰi ɲα tʃʰà ɲà long neck craning to see over
tʃʰi ɲα ɲà neck craning to see over
là tʃʰo tʃʰi ɲα ɲà tʃʰa ɑ.  A lot of people all craning their necks.
ɲα ɲα lè tʃʰi ɲi tʃʰa ɑ.  He is craning his neck to see over.

ηα ɲα Ɂp furrowed
tʃʰi ɲα Ɂp pleated
mjàw tʃʰi mɑ to tû ɲa tʃʰi ɲα lè kà ɑ.  The skirts of Meo women are pleated.
jî ɲa gà ɲα ɲα lè kà ɑ.  He has a deeply furrowed brow.
ηò ηò V burnt with a crust
dzà ηò ηò burnt crust of rice on the bottom of pot
ηài ηò ηò Pₚ OK?, isn’t it? also ηúè/ηæè, used with inviations and to soften commands
sà nèè tæ la ñâj. Bring it tomorrow, won’t you?
sà nèè dʒe a ñâj. Let’s go tomorrow, OK?
ηò V fry
ā já fù ηò dzà. fry an egg
ηò V balance on the head
ηò V prick, pierce
ηò V flatten against and adhere to
pja ηò pja ηò dʒe a. It goes plop! plop! (a frog jumping)
là pá tʃʰ gwa ηò da a. The mud flattened against it and stuck.
ηò V hook onto, hang on a hook, also kwâ/ŋwâ
bæ ηò dzà læ xo make a covenant, to mutually bind oneself to an agreement
gwa ηò da a. It is hooked on over there.
jí ní má go thi wà læ ηò da a. He has that person in mind all the time (lit. his heart is hooked on that person)
ηò V perch on
ŋã thî ma ηò tʃã a. A bird is perched there.
ŋã zã ñò la. The birds came to perch on it.
ηò V shake from side to side, as in a sieve
dzi pʰù ηò a sieve rice bran
ā lù kʰù kwà là tí so ηò a shaking peanuts in a frying pan
ηò N language, words
gã ηò Pig Latin (add gã after each syllable of sentence)
tã ηò example
mò gwà ηò song language
lísu ηò Lisu language
ŋò dʒo proverb
xwà pʰù ηò English (‘white meat language’)
ľã lù ηò English (‘foreign language’)

Λ; ΛO.
Pig Latin (add zã after each syllable of sentence)

æ:  ñò Ns  walking stick
dzà ñò  walking stick, written dzã ñò

æ:  ñò Ns  shade, shadow
γu ñò  shade, shadow

æ;  ñò  V  bend
stû dzî the ñò a.  He bent the tree over like this.

æ;  ñò  V  cock
po the ñò a.  He cocked the gun like this.
tľhã the ñò a.  He cocked the crossbow like this
lô pû ñò a.  He pulled back the bow-sling string.

æ.,  ñu  V  cry
thà ñu.  Don’t cry!
ñu tľhã ñu ñu  crying and sniffling
ñu tľhã ñu ñu tľhã ña.  He was crying and sniffling as he spoke.

æ.  ñu  V  evil, see also ŗí
tshõ ñu  evil person

æ;  æ;  ñù ñù  V  bent in, toed-in, also ñà ñà
â go ñù ñù le.  The hoe is toed-in.

æ.:  ñùè  Pf  OK?, isn’t it? also ŕâj, used with invitations
and to soften commands

æw.  ñwã  N  fish; Fish clan
lâ pà ñwã  serpent head fish (‘mud fish’)
ñwã bô  fish pond
ñwã pà le  40cm fish with pointed upper spine
ñwã dô dzî  kind of tree, used for fish poison
ñwã ðy  fish scales
ñwã go dʒô  kingfisher (‘fish collecting hawk’)
ñwã kâ  catfish
ñwã dzû  dried fish
ñwã tľhô lô  loach (‘awl fish’)
ñwã tľhê  dried fish paste
ñwã tså p hijo  kind of 10cm long fish found in small pools
ñwã ts hô  fish basket trap
ñwã ts hû  candle wax (‘fish fat’)
ñwã nà bû dî  earthworm (‘fish lure worm’)
ñwã là  otter (‘fish tiger’), also ři řê
ηώά fu  eel (‘fish snake’)
ηώά ้จิ tså  a shrub which sends out underground suckers, root used in making fish poison (‘fish die vine’)

ΛW.  ηώά  V  lend (same article to be returned, see lí)
ηώά ้สà dì mì  fallow field

ΛW.,  ηώα  Pro  I, me
ηώα นù  we (exclusive)

ΛW:  ηώά  Num  five
ηώά ้ma  five things
V. ʰá  Ns  kind of grass grown in fallow fields
jà mít ʰá  kind of grass grown in fallow fields

V, ʰǎ  N  near-future, see à hwã
ʰǎ thì thũ hé ʰdé g. We’ll go in a minute.
ʰǎ tsí zà  soon, in a little while
ʰǎ ᵈᵉ  go in a little while
ʰǎ mö ló  later when it’s after noon
ʰǎ mão kʰú  later when it’s evening

V, ɾə.. ʰǎ pò  N  swaddling cloth, also á pò

V.. Mɇ. ʰa muu  N  now, the present, usually a muu så
ʰa muu xu na a. It is still sore/it is sore now too.
ʰa muu så  now

V., ʰa  V  send a person, see also fu
thò yiu ha fu. send a letter
jí dò ha læ xo a. They sent word to each other.

V., ʰa  N  soul (as opposed to body)
tsho ʰa  spirit of dead person
nè jí ʰa læ xo. Spirits have only immaterial existence.
ʰa ló  put faith in, trust, become Christian
jí læ ʰa læ a. I trust him.
jí læ ʰa læ bo a. I trust him fully.
ɣu ʰa  soul
ɣu ʰa kʰu a  recall soul (ceremony when sick)

V,, ʰa  V  yawn
jí ʃà ʰa  breathe
jí ʃà ʰa dỳ  breathe out
jí ʃà ʰa dø  breathe in
jí ʃà ʰa mà kú. He can’t breathe.
jí ʃà mà ʰa. He isn’t breathing.
jí ʃà ʰa mà bi. He can’t breathe properly.

V,, ʰa  N/C  month, moon, pair word for kò year
thì ʰa  first month
lí ʰa  fourth month
kò jà ʰa jì  New Year
sà ʰa  third month
ʰa bà  moon, month, also a bà
ʰa bà lú lú  full moon
ʰa bà thì ma  one month
南方傈僳语词典

Ha ba ma bi he. Her month’s confinement after childbirth isn’t completed yet.
Ha ba tso lo/ha tso menstruate
Ha phu waxing moon
Ha phu sa ni third day of the waxing moon
Ha tzhö new moon
Ha nge waning moon

V., Ha Nps rain
Mù ha rain
Ha dà great slaty woodpecker, said to call for rain
Ha tsì rainy season, also jì sùj

V., DU: Ha dū N house/village site, also a dū
Ha dū bè old house/village site
Ha dū tsu su village founder

V., DU: Ha dū N tomato, also a dū
Ha dū süu tomato, also a dū süu

V., M.: Ha ma N elephant
Ha ma pà bull elephant
Ha ma dzì elephant tusk
Ha ma nú phy tree whose leaf causes skin irritation

V., MI.: Ha mì N unirrigated fields, also a mì
Ha mì thì kwá one unirrigated field
Ha yú mì fields after corn has been reaped

V., V.: Ha háà A sights or sounds a long way off
Ha háà a mo a. I saw it in the distance.
Ha háà a pà dzà a. I heard it faintly.

V.: Hā I request for repetition
V.: D., – ha da a Vv almost, about to
dza yù ha da a almost time to reap the rice
jì háà da a almost dead, about to die

Vv. Hā V greedy
Nǐ mì hā a greedy

Vv. Vv. Há há I sound of crying, boo hoo

Vv. Aô: Hé nò N riddle, also bæ nò/lo nò/bæ hë nò

Vv. Hë N rodent; Rat clan
Pa hë cane rat
Ma hë bamboo rat
Zì hë otter
hāe bā j̄ yellow-cheeked tree shrew
hāe bè squirrel, also á bè
phá hāe bè tricolour squirrel
hāe bè mú kā bushy-tailed squirrel
hāe bjọ small flying squirrel
hāe pu porcupine, also á pu
hāe phuu rat, also á phuu
hāe thọ la rabbit-size rock rat, also used for badger
hāe kʰwà brush-tailed porcupine
hāe dzè læ striped squirrel
hāe tsí m gà large nocturnal flying ant
hāe tsʰè large type of squirrel
hāe tsʰwà dwarf squirrel
hāe mú dù type of shrub with hairy leaf, bearing yellow edible fruit (‘stump-tail rat’)

hāe mú tʃʰɔ sun lizard
hāe mjä bo striped palm squirrel
hāe mjä kò lo zà striped dwarf squirrel
hāe nà po kind of small mushroom (‘rat ear’)
hāe nè giant squirrel
hāe nè tʃʰɔ small mouse, eats cloth
hāe là black squirrel (rare)
hāe lò mè mole, also hāe lè mè
hāe sx ly kind of smelly rodent with pointed long snout
hāe zà husband’s younger brother/wife’s younger brother (‘small rat’)

hāe wà rat trap
hāe wò phu small rodent with white belly
ʃi zà hāe wú nu tiny rodent living in grass
gá hāe rock rat (large, lives in rocks)

ŋŋ, l:l: hā thì V sneeze
ŋŋ, fl. hā tsí N wart, also hā tʃ́i
hā tsí di q. He has a wart.

ŋŋ; hā Ns next year, also hʃ́a
nà hā next year, also nà hʃ́a/nà hʃ́a

ve. hē VV difficult to

ve. hē PNF sequence, usually hí, also written śi
tè la hē dzā ə. He carried it here and then ate it.
hē ji sequence and cause, usually hí ji
mù tsʰa tsʰa hé jì mà dʒe. I will not go because it is hot.

**VE, CN.**
- hé tf˩ʃ N broom, also hé tf˩ʃ
- hé tf˩ʃ nə hi jʃ du nə. A broom is a thing for sweeping a house.
- hé tf˩ʃ nə/hi tf˩ʃ nə type of pampas-like reed used to make brooms

**VE.**
- hé I yes, right

**VE., WO:**
- he wò N type of bitter lentil used to spice food
- he wò kó dzì type of shrub with small cookable fruit

**VE:**
- hè N tîn, zinc
- hè V compare and know which is good
- hè jǐ knowledge of what is good

**VE:**
- hè Pʃ still (in positive), yet (in negative), also sè/hè
dʒe tʃə hè. He is still going
dʒe hè. Now I must go.
mà dʒe hè. He hasn’t gone yet.

**VE:**
- hè Ns scorpion
sū pâ hè scorpion

**VE: K.**
- hè kê N adhering refuse, sediment, deposit (C)
(taking and leaving more of the same)
tsʰjà khwà the mə hè kê dʒə q. This kettle has sediment.

**VE: ME, XN.**
- hè mê jʃ N behind, backwards
- hè mê jʃ pʰə jǐ q. He turned around and looked behind.
- hè mê jʃ thî xwà jì dʒə q. They doubled back on their tracks/They turned back the way they had come.

**VE:**
- hè V stand, stand up, stand straight
gwa hè tʃə q. He is standing over there.
á tí hè mà nə. He can’t quite stand up straight.
á mê hè yà. Stand up

**VE:**
- hè Num eight, also hè

**VE:**
- hè Np belly, also hè/hè
- hè tʃʰi stomach (external), belly, also hè tʃʰi
- hè tʃʰi xɔ q have diarrhea
- hè mə stomach (internal organ)
- hè mê be hungry
dʒə hè mê q. I’m hungry.
- hè mê khə famine
- hè mê khə də q. There was a famine.
- hè nò upper abdomen (at waist)
- hè xɔ nə have diarrhea
hè zà lower abdomen (below waist)
ā ɲí ɦè mŋ cow stomach/jackfruit

və, hũ  V have holes, be penetrated
wà là kɓu hũ g. There was a pit.
jí kɓu hũ g. It has holes in it.

və, hũ  V be boggy
lá pá mà hũ. It isn’t muddy.
lá pá hũ g. It is muddy/sink into mud
hũ wã ditch trap

və, hũ  V be born, raise, care for, also ᵇ
zà mà hũ mʊ hɛ. He has no sons yet.
zà nŋ hũ g. He is bringing up children.
á já hũ g. He raises chickens.
zà nŋ hũ yu sà pí wã the third day after the child was born

və: hũ  V give off steam
jí jã hũ g. It is giving off steam.

və: hũ  V cave in
thô hũ g. He stepped on it and it caved in.
gó hũ empty and caved in, floppy
nó hũ muddy soil
hũ kʊ le o. It caved in.
hũ lɔ lɔ kã g. caved in and sank in

vi. hí  V be shocked, get a shock, also jí
hí le o. He got a shock.

vi. hí  V ugly, bad, difficult, evil
kwã hí g. It’s a difficulty.
tshò hí. evil person
mà hí. It is not ugly/bad/difficult.
jã hí g. It is difficult to make.
jí phjù mja ng hí g. Her face is ugly.
jí nĩ ma hí a. He is wicked.

vi. hí  PNF sequence marker (usually same subject),
also hé, usually written sî
tæ la hí dzà g. He carried it here and ate it.

vi, sâ, lî: hĩ sì lî  V quiet, still
hĩ sì lî kʊ le o. It became quiet, silence descended.

vi. hĩ  Ns (not) at all, usually é
thĩ xwã hĩ never, usually thĩ hwê
VI.  ṭi  V  wide, broad, usually Ⱶ

VI.  ṭi  N  house, family

 ti bjø  airplane (‘house fly’)

 ti bjø džæ lá  pbä/hí bjø yú pbä/hí bjø pà tò  helicopter

 ti pí du  roof

 ti pø  field house, also ṭi bø

 ti pbä mú du  end of ridge pole

 ti thù kwá tí g  start a new family, euphemism for marriage

 ti tjø dā  transverse thatch supports (from ridgepole to side)

 ti mà xwa hè.  He isn’t married/hasn’t sought a family yet

 ti là  corner of the house

 ti lì  large boat (‘house boat’)

 ti xu dzì  common type of tree used for firewood

 hì à khä  gecko (‘house lizard’)

 hì á khiu dè  verandah

VI, F.  ṭi tså  N  bowstring

 tjø hì tså  crossbow string

 jí hì tså  bowstring

 VI.  ṭi  Ns  in the middle

 tò hì gà  in the middle

 tò hì nà gà  inside in the middle

 VI.  ṭi  Ns  wind, also ḥè

 mì hì  wind, also më ḥè

 VI:  ṭì  V  wonder whether what someone says is correct, also ṭì ṇì

 VI;  ṭì  N  belly, also ḥè/hè

 VI;  ṭì  V  stand up, also ḥè

 VI;  ṭì  Num  eight, usually ḥè

 VO.  ṭò  V  wear a hat

 jì nà ṭò mà ṭò.  He isn’t wearing a hat.

 VO.  ṭò  N  maggots

 ṭò tjø à.  It has maggots in it.

 VO.  ṭò  V  grab, snatch, take by force, usually ḥù

 VO.  ṭò  Ns  mouth, see also mỳ nỳ

 ná ṭò  mouth, see also mỳ nỳ

 VU.  ṭù  V  grab, snatch, take by force, also ṭò

 su zà mu tò ṭù.  Don’t snatch another’s wife (Don’t commit adultery).
Hu ñe je o. He snatched it and carried it away.

Vu. Ny, hu nã V wait for, also fü jã
á tí hu nã. Wait a while.

Vu. hu Ns mouth (inside)
ná hu mouth (inside)

Vu: hù N penis, also fù/hò
lá hù male sex organs
hù my/hù tsk male public hair
hũ sù long-foreskinned penis
hù fù testicles

Vn, hý V choked with weeds, also fy

Vn, hỹ Vs expel snot from nose
tshĩ hỹ expel snot from nose

Vn. hỹ Ns stem of mushroom
ji hỹ stem of a mushroom

Vn, i hỹ V be born, raise, also hõ
ji zà hỹ a ma the birth/raising of his son

Vl. hũu Př expresses doubt, also pháá/báá

Vl. hũ I no
hũ, ñwa mà dʒã. No, I’m not going.

Vl, hũu V pull apart so something breaks
ma kʰwã hũu bù yu g. He is pulling bamboo apart (as when making strips for fencing).

Vl, hũu V blow the nose
tshũu hũu yu g. He is blowing his nose.

Vl, hũ I Hey!

Vl, Lů; hũu lèle I Lisu cow call

Vl., hũu V be angry
nu thã hũu/mǐ ma thã hũu. Don’t be angry.

Vl. L: hũu là N large Indian civet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VY.</th>
<th>ḡja</th>
<th>Num</th>
<th>hundred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ḡja</td>
<td></td>
<td>one hundred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VY:</th>
<th>ḡjà</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>pair word for dʒo ‘have’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VY:</th>
<th>ḡjà</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>antelope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà nag</td>
<td>black antelope, anoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà dà ma</td>
<td>big antelope, anoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà ku tʰù</td>
<td>serow antelope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýá ḡjà</td>
<td>rock antelope, serow antelope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VY:</th>
<th>ḡjà</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>for nights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa ḡjà sa ni</td>
<td>three days and three nights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà tʰo ma</td>
<td>mosquito (type which bites at night)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà ni</td>
<td>an era, a season, a time; 24 hour day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jí ḡjà ni kó je o.</td>
<td>The season is over, his time is up.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡjà ni kó sá a</td>
<td>idiom - the poor (‘those for whom it is hard to get through the day.’)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VY:</th>
<th>ḡjà</th>
<th>Ns</th>
<th>next year, also náé</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ná ḡjà</td>
<td>next year, also náé ḡjà/náé hëc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>náé ḡjà</td>
<td>next year, also ná ḡjà/náé hëc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
xá  V  see-saw, weigh down one end, overbalance, also xú

go tæ  tʃʰə  xá  je  o.  It is weighed down on that side
xá  læ  improperly balanced, seesawing
me  tʃʰə  the  ma  xá  læ  xá  læ  dů  a.  This table is seesawing back and forth.

H.  xá  N_adj  before, first, also xú/ká/sǔ
xá  thã  before, some time ago, also xú  thã
xá  tʃʰã  before/first, also xú  tsʰã/sǔ  tʃʰã/ká  tʃʰã

H.  xũ  N  divided, split, see xà
bjà  xà  (mà)  kind of bee, no honey, hive on branches
tʃin  xà  læ  spread-eagled
tʃin  xà  læ  tattered
dzã  xà  place where one road divides into two
læ  xà  sixth finger (deformity)
siů  læ  xà  small branch, twig
wò  xà  læ  type of mustard green with tattered leaves

H.  xã  WV  all, precedes verb, mainly Northern Lisu
H.  xa  V  good
xa  WV  good to
the  ma  na  xa  a.  This is good.
tsbo  xa  good person
læ  xa  not listen to elders’ teaching
xa  xa  tʃã  a.  It is good.
á  nà  xa  good dog

H:  xà  V  tear apart (flat sheets, paper, string)
xà  læ  torn and tattered, also xũ/ʃin  xà  læ
xà  læ  læ  torn and tattered

H:  xà  V  open jaws wide
kʰà  bè  xà  a.  He opened his mouth wide.
kʰà  bè  xà  xà  læ  with jaws wide open
xà  xà  wide open jaws

H:  la  xà  lae  V  arms and legs waving
ʃin  xà  læ  tʃʰə  kʰo  le  o.  He fell over with arms and legs cartwheeling.

H:  xu  V  pick by breaking off (fruit, etc.)
H:  xu  Pf  strong imperative, also xà/hã
xáj V infertile, thin, undernourished (C)
xáj xáj jí pale and unhealthy
xáj xáj jí kã g. He is very skinny.
xáj jë skinny (nickname)

xáj V betray to death, double cross (C)
xáj jë g. He betrayed them to death.

xáw C type, ordinal number (C)
úú xáw second, medium-sized
a li thî xáw mã which type?

xó V pour
zî lô á tî xó fû yû. Pour in a little hot water.

xó N merchandise, also mu dʒè/gû dʒù
xó pàj g. He trades; he is a merchant.
xó wù g. He sells merchandise.

xó ph'jà N bamboo guiding fins at back of arrow, also ph'jà xó

xó lô V wobbling
xó lô xó lô dô g. It is wobbling.

xó Ns kind of sesame used for oil/seasoning
nô xó kind of sesame used for oil/seasoning

xó V agree, go together, be appropriate
the be g nà mà xô. If you say it this way, it’s not appropriate
mà xô lê xo. They don’t agree; they don’t go together.
ûû xô agree
ûû kû sì xô
xô g thî xwà nà. Now it fits properly.
xô k'hù pleasing taste (of food)
ôô mà xô k'hù. It isn’t to my taste.
xô xô q exactly right
xô xô nì nô. That’s exactly right.

xó V purge
xó fû yû. Purge it out.
hè tf'hì xó g. He has diarrhea.

xó V slip down, fall off, strip off (leaves and seeds), steep, slope
pjä bà à k’hù mà xô. The downhill slope is not very steep.
tæ mì bà xô g. It slopes uphill.
dzɔ wò nó á tí xò yùu. Strip the rice seeds off the rice head.
mí bá xò q. The side hill slope is steep.
mì tsʰjured xò je q. His pants have fallen down.
lù xò landslide
lù xò xò q landslide slides down
tsʰo xò phá one who leads others astray
xo dzà slipping up and down
tʃiŋ xò dzà slipping up and down
xo gàng xò gàng slipping up and down
-tsʰjured jì xò gàng xò gàng dá q. His shoes are too big and they slip up and down.
-xo dzà about to fall down (pants)
jí mì tsʰjured jìŋ xò dzà dá q. His pants are falling down.
xò lé hà đa. They’re about to fall off.
jí phjured á tí xò tà. Strip the leaves off.

HO, xo V play cards
jí phjured mù xò hè. He hasn’t played his cards yet (also has figurative meaning of “He hasn’t told the whole truth yet” or “He hasn’t revealed his purpose yet”).

HO, xo C/Ns for cartons, packs, small boxes
mà thà sù thì xò a carton of flashlight batteries
pæ xò betel accessory box
je xò small box

HO, xo Vₚ pink
thò xò pink
jí thò xò something pink

HO, hò Nₚ large pod of a kind of vine (used for game)
lá hò large pod of this vine

HO. xo V be restless, fret, chafe (at bit)
pʰà tsʰò yu a xo q. As soon as it was tied it panicked.
á mò phá xo tʃì a q. The stallion is restless, chafing at the bit.
xo pʰjured forehead strap of large carrying basket

HO. pỲÉ.. xo pʰjured N woven carrying strap, also xo pʰjured

HO. VI., xo hî N school (T)

HO., xo N iron, metal, also xo
xo bg prison
xo bg kʰu a bg tá a q. He has been confined in a prison.
xo dùg, He is forging iron.

HO. dỳÉ.. xo pʰjured N woven carrying strap, also xo pʰjured
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HO., E.</th>
<th>xo ò</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>peppermint-flavoured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HO.</td>
<td>xo</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;pf&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>in reciprocal, also kʰo/xo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lêg</td>
<td>xo</td>
<td>reciprocal, also lêk kʰo/lêk xo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>He clan (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>fade, run (of dye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà xò mu</td>
<td></td>
<td>cloth that doesn’t fade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>lead, guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thê xò po</td>
<td></td>
<td>muzzleloading gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xò tê là</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bring him here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xò mà yù y.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is guiding him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;f&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>again/also (indicates complaint about additions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thê bê yù y. x.ò.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He said this again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á já bê a x.ò.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Then he asks for chickens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á wè bê a x.ò.</td>
<td></td>
<td>and next he asks for pigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>pour, put into container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nǐ kỳ sê xò</td>
<td></td>
<td>agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>lop off minor branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mà kʰwà mjà sù xò g.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is lopping off branches from the bamboo pole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: BYE,.</td>
<td>xo bjó</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>large kind of flying squirrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nǔ xo bjó</td>
<td></td>
<td>pheasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: P;</td>
<td>xo pà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>bamboo firebrand, torch (C), see á tô xùu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: d`l:</td>
<td>xo pʰùu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>name of wandering spirit bringing bad luck; ritual tray for purifying houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xò pʰùu sò q.</td>
<td></td>
<td>perform house-purification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: L.</td>
<td>xo thá</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>coals (C) (burning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xò m̀u/á tô xò m̀u</td>
<td></td>
<td>ash which retain shape of object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: S.</td>
<td>xo sá</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Buddhist priest or novice (C), also hò sá/já</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: HO,</td>
<td>xo xò</td>
<td>N&lt;sub&gt;s&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>lid, also jí káj káj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jí xò xò</td>
<td></td>
<td>lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: XY..</td>
<td>xo fà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>vegetable with a licorice-like flavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO: RO,</td>
<td>xo zò</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>gunpowder (C ‘fire medicine’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO:</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>go soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jà xò da xò je gu o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The match stick head is all soft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO;</td>
<td>xò</td>
<td>revive, console</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dzə xò jì la o.</td>
<td>The rice revived.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jì nĩ ma xò jì la a.</td>
<td>He was consoled/He recovered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HΟΛ. NAM.</td>
<td>xoŋ nám</td>
<td>toilet (T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUI.</td>
<td>xúj</td>
<td>be satisfied (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sè xúj</td>
<td>satisfied (liver satisfied)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xúj zà</td>
<td>begrudge, feel sorry, also kã bã/kʰwãj ŋé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nu pʰu ŋã xúj zà.</td>
<td>Don’t begrudge your money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUI.</td>
<td>xuî</td>
<td>lime, betel mixture (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jî xuî</td>
<td>lime, betel mixture, also jî xuî</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>depart from trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú dʒe o.</td>
<td>He lost his way.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú xu mû</td>
<td>nor straight, not directly facing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú xu jî</td>
<td>around and around</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>slice, cut with back and forth motion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á ŋã xú lê.</td>
<td>The knife will cut you!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>bind up (bamboo fins to back of arrow shaft)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pǚ xu xu a.</td>
<td>Put a binding on it/Bind it up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>orbit, go in circles, wobble, of spinning top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jî dʒî mã xu hè.</td>
<td>The top hasn’t yet slowed down and started to go in circles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>see-saw, weigh down one end, overbalance usually xu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú thë</td>
<td>before, first, also xu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú thë the mã kã.</td>
<td>It wasn’t like this formerly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xú tʃʰè</td>
<td>before, first, also xu/kã/sã tʃʰè</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nu xu tsʰè dʒe.</td>
<td>You go first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xuû</td>
<td>wrap around and tie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kã sãw xuû a.</td>
<td>He is tying a sack (usually to horse load)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>taw tsʰ xuû mã kû.</td>
<td>He is no good at tying on loads.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dʒè xuû</td>
<td>belt, also dʒî/dʒã/dʒã/dʒã xuû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dʒè xuû xuû mã kû.</td>
<td>He can’t tie up his belt properly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ.</td>
<td>xú</td>
<td>bamboo firebrand, torch, also xo pã</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á tó xuû</td>
<td>torch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ, L;</td>
<td>xú lã</td>
<td>dark blue (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HÎ, HÎ,</td>
<td>xú xu</td>
<td>bowed lute (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
broadcast seeds, scatter around
He threw the water around.
kind of tree

leak out, pour out through a leak
It has all run out.

have a minor disease
cold, virus infection
have a cough
malaria, also tfhɔ xu
be slightly ill, “off-colour”

0.16 gram unit of weight

Even though we went we didn’t see it.
He is here too.

louse, lice
human lice
praying mantis
black lice (in head hair)
white lice (in clothes)
centipede, also fu ku fu là
hen lice

tired
tired

pieces, crumbs, powder
pieces of broken buckwheat
sugar
pieces of broken rice
about ten crumbs
sand, also xu tfj
sand, usually lo xu tfj
desert, also thɔ pha de
extremely small specks or particles
speck of dust
classifier for small particles, specks
small particle of dust, also pó tfh

chop into small pieces

crumbs, small pieces
南方傈僳语词典

Wel

V/VV go to pieces; into pieces
đù xù ʔa beat so that something goes into small pieces
tʃɪŋ xù liu zà a little ill, gone to pieces a bit

V cruel, without feelings (C)
xù tsê le ʔo. He has grown too cruel.

N Chinese
xù pha Chinese man
xù pha lâ bu strangers (can include Lisu)
nu xù pha lê gâ mu ʔo. You are catching up to the Chinese (i.e. you are becoming very cruel).

xù ma Chinese woman
xù mî China
xù nô Chinese language

V hang to death
xù tʃʰì fê ʔo. He hanged himself.

V smile, be pleased
bà xù broad smile
xù xù lê wide open (wound), gaping hole
â kʰû xù ʔa. He smiles a lot, he is pleased.

V win, beat
tʃá xwá fight and win
mê xwá pha high-ranking military officer
xwá pha leader, chief
xwá mà da. It can’t be beaten.
xwá le ʔo. He won.

V plump and healthy
xwá xwá ñi tʃá ʔa. He is plump and healthy.

V awaken, come to one’s senses
dy dzà xwá tʃʰì lâ ʔa. He has come to his senses and realised.
mà xwá tʃʰì. He isn’t awake./He hasn’t come to his senses.
xwá tʃʰì lâ ʔa. He awoke.

V make friends again after a quarrel

I hello (greeting)
xwá xwá ʔo hello (when shaking hands)

C time, occasion
the xwá ña mà dзе. I won’t go any longer.
ñi xwá mo ʔa. I saw it twice.
â xwá in the future
HW, JE;  xwā dʒè  N  a hook (C)

HW..  xwq  V  seek
    á mè dʒe xwq.  Go and find it.

HW..  xwq  C  extent, pair word for jù ‘clan’
    thì xwq  one extent
    jù zà xwq zà  people
    jù tsà xwq tsà  genealogy

HW..  xwq  V  perform (ceremony)
    jí lí xwq wa a.  I must perform the customary ceremonies.

HW..  xwq  Ns  design, pattern, mark, symbol (C)
    pa kò xwq  leaf pattern engraved on banjo
    da wò xwq  fern pattern
    tsʰbu xwq  designs on banjo
    lè dzu xwq  bracelet designs
    jí xwá  pattern, design
    jí xwá bo a.  He is drawing/engraving patterns.

HW..  S1,  xwq súu  N  type of spirit which lives near the village shrine
    xwq súu xwa tì  village shrine spirits

HW:  xwà  N  meat; game
    ŋwà xwà  fish
    xwà phu  white person
    xwà phu ŋò  English language
    xwà phjà a.  butcher
    xwà gà a  hunt for game
    xwà kùu tùu  edible cartilage
    xwà tsʰbu phu  squirt boiling fat out of the mouth, a ceremony performed by entranced shamans to purify a house of hostile spirits of certain kinds
    xwà nè  meat without fat
    xwà sán  eel, usually ŋwà ŋu
    xwà mà tjū.  There are no wild animals.
    xwà zà bjà zà  domestic animals
    xwà jù pê  blood-red, inflamed
    á wè xwà  pork
    á jù xwà xuù mà mo. We saw no game of any kind.
    á já xwà  chicken meat

HW:  xwà  Ns  sickness
    jí xwà jí pò  non-infectious sickness, local infection
    à ma xwà à ma pò  individual infection
HW: 걝,  xwá tshuu  N  fat, oil
jí xwá tshuu mà d30. It has no fat.
là tí so jí xwá tshu peanut oil
lè wù the mà jí xwá tshuu mà d30.  This lamp has no oil.

HW: PO..  xwá po  N  decorated purse with draw-string, used by girls
and given to lover
xwá po pjö  shrub which bears marble-sized pink fruit

HW: ṼU,.  xwá thu  Np  village headman
xwá thu ph à  village headman
xwá thu må  village headman’s wife

HW: KO;  xwá kò  N  orange (C)
xwá kò dzi  orange tree
xwá kò sìu  orange fruit

HW:-F.-S..  xwá tsə sa  N  the Trickster in traditional jokes and stories;
also xwáŋ/gwâ/kb\ww

HW;  xwá  V  go full circle, pay back, get revenge (C)
bè xwá lè xo à.  They are making accusations and counter-
other foot.

HW;  xwá  V  go full circle, pay back, get revenge (C)
bè xwá lè xo à.  They are making accusations and counter-

nî me nu bo à nô,  Today you’re rich
nâa nu swâ à,  and I’m poor,
sâ gua na xwá mu à, but one day it will be the other way around.
sâ yù nu lè xwá yù à.  I’ll get my own back one day/I’ll pay
you back for this.
xwá tshuu à  wait for the day when things will be the other
way around, get revenge
xwá tshuu mu le tṣi.  Let me get my revenge.
xwá tshuu lè xo à.  They are getting their revenge.

HW;  xwá  N  sulphur (C)

_eof;

hù  Pf  strong imperative, also xù

_eof:  hò  Pf  strong impolite imperative, also xò
fā V eat something which disagrees with one (C)
dzà kʰù fā le o. The food disagrees with him.

fā jì V be at peace about, unworried, trust (C)
hī kʰù a tʃà su mà dʒo ṭə. If there’s no one at home,
mà fā jì. you aren’t at peace.
jī là fā jì da q. You can rely on him.

fā V be green and healthy (C), of crops
dza fā la q. The rice has turned green and healthy.

fā NS satisfaction (C)
jí fā satisfaction

fā N European (T)
fā là pá European man
fā là mà European woman

fa C for directions (C)
jí fa direction
a li thì fa which direction?

fā V beware (C), see za mo
fā tá./fā yá Take care.
á mé fā wa q. You must start taking care.
fā mà pe Wasn’t able to guard it.

fā V get infected (C) of sickness, sores, etc.
na fā la q. His attack came on/His sickness came on/His sore got infected.

fā V light blue (C)
jí fā là light blue thing

fē V be wasteful, capable of using up a lot (C)
jí nā tʃhù bo lā tʃt à kʰú fē q. He used up a lot of salt and pepper.

fē N powder (C), also fēn/fí
fē tʃ dustpan

fē V/C share, portion (C), also fēn/fí
solve, reason it out (C)
fē tʰù spirit which lives in corners of houses
a li tʃɔ xò q, As to which is the better solution,
u né jī. you try to work it out.

fē NS fertilizer, manure (C), also fēn/fí
jí fē sò tæ la kuu. Bring some fertilizer and put it on.
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ru.  fú  V  guard or protect young by gathering them, care for, desire to please, dote on (C)
  jí bà bà lê fú g.  He dotes on his father.
  jí  zì  nê lê fú g.  He dotes on his children.
  â  jà  mà  jí  zà  fú  kú  g.  The hen knows how to guard her chickens.

ru.  fú  Ns  guiding bamboo fins at rear of arrow
t’hà  fú  crossbow arrow guiding fins

ru.  fú  Vs  cooked, of rice
dza  fú  cooked rice

ru,  V  deceptive in volume, more than it looks
  jí  fú  d3o  g.  There is more than it looks.
  tû  fú  g.  I planted a little and it yielded a lot.

ru,  Lu:  fú  lù  N  forest spirit which is deaf and requires the use of
  a bull-roarer at its ceremonies, also fú  lò
  fú  lù  yù  du  a bull-roarer

ru,  å:  fú  zà  N  Buddha (C)
  fú  zà  hi  Buddhist temple

ru.  fú  V  send a person, release, marry off, away
  bæ  fú  yu  g.  I have sent a message.
  bja  fú  bottle
  po  fú  g.  shoot a gun, also po  po
  dè  mja  fú  have a dream
  kù  fú  forward
  k’hû  fú  mò  gwà  song to send blessing
  t’hè  fú  g.  I turned it loose.
  tsî  fú  yu  g.  I have sent him.
  lo  fú  g.  He is throwing it away from him.
  fû  dzà  je  g  marry off a daughter/exchange a daughter for bride-price
  fû  p’hà  father of child’s spouse
  fû  më  mother of child’s spouse
  fû  p’hà  fû  më  parents of child’s spouse
  yû  fú  g.  He is throwing it away.

ru.  fú  V  slap, kick
  ba  lê  ts’hà  thî  thû  fû  yû.  Slap him!
  jí  lê  thî  t’ò  fû  yû.  Kick him.

ru.  fú  N  egg
  â  jà  fú  hen’s egg
  lá  fú  testicles
fu fu a lay eggs
jí fu mà fu. It doesn’t lay eggs.

fu N snake
dò fu poisonous snake
fu bjó cobra (‘flying snake’)
fu dżą banded krait
fu nĩ tʃʰi̞ black snake
lì fu python
sù phjà fu nĩ tʃʰi̞ whip snake (‘leaf snake’, thin green nonvenomous)
xu fu lì centipede

fu V dry
fu le a. It is dry.

fu tʃʰi̞ N home, family, marriage (C)
fu phjà a. He is breaking up a home/destroying a marriage.

fu nã V wait for, also hu nã

fu V hard, rude
nĩ ma fu a stubborn (‘heart hard’)
sù dzì fu a. This wood is hard.
là bù mà khù nù nù zà, Others words of teaching are soft,
thi̞ ng mà khù fu zà the family’s words of teaching are hard
jí nã fu a. He is rude.

fu V slow, take a long time
jâ fu a. It is slow going making it.
jâ mu fu a. It is taking a long time to do it.

fù V threaten before fighting
á já fù læ xo a. The cocks are eyeing one another prior to fighting.
á nã fù læ xo a. The dogs are growling at one another prior to fighting.

fù te N metal wedge for an axe (C)

fù tjaw N black pepper (C)

fù tʃʰi̞ N benefit, good fortune, power, status (C)
fu tʃʰi̞ dʒo a. There is benefit in it.
jí fù tʃʰi̞ wâ nì a. His power is mighty.
fù tʃʰi̞ mà dʒo. He hasn’t got the good fortune which comes from high status.

tsʰo mò fù tʃʰi̞ tô tsô. Excuse me for saying my father’s name.

fù te N metal wedge for an axe (C)

fù tjaw N black pepper (C)

fù tʃʰi̞ N benefit, good fortune, power, status (C)
fu tʃʰi̞ dʒo a. There is benefit in it.
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fù tʃʰi̞ mà dʒo. He hasn’t got the good fortune which comes from high status.

tsʰo mò fù tʃʰi̞ tô tsô. Excuse me for saying my father’s name.
fū lī fū tʃɔŋ ṭuŋ je ō. He ran away bewildered and surprised.

**ru: Lṳ,**  
- fū lū N gourd, gourd pipe musical instrument  
- pā lí fū lū soprano pipes  
- fū lū nq ò bass pipes  
- fū lū be gourd with a curved neck  
- fū lū pʰjà kʰù the gourd ladle without a neck  
- fū lū pʰø the gourd on a set of pipes  
- fū lū ḍò a. Gourds are bearing.  
- fū lū tsq gourd vine  
- fū lū lā lā tenor pipes  
- a dʒa fū lū water gourd

**rö.**  
- fy Ns foam  
- jí fy foam

**rö.**  
- fy V leafy and shady, overshadowed, choked with weeds, also ḣỳ   
- mò ná ě́ ṣi. The weeds were so tall,  
- fy jì ō. they choked the plants to death.  
- jì pʰjà fy lá a. It is becoming leafy and shady.  
- mò à kʰú ná a. If the weeds are thick,  
- fy jì ō. it will die from lack of sun.  
- fy lỳ lỳ very leafy, of trees

**rö.**  
- fy V fry vegetables, broil  
- wò pʰjà fy dzà a. He’s broiling vegetables to eat.  
- ko dò fy a. She’s undergoing the “steam-bath” ceremony.

**rö: rö:**  
- fy fy A with puffing  
- fy fy my a. He was blowing it with puffs.

**rö: Lṳ;**  
- fū lū A sound of slurping up food (noodles)  
- fū lū fū lū by a. He is going slurp slurp.  
- fū lū fū lū dzà mā. Eat up quickly!

**rán.**  
- fýn V/C share, portion, reason out (C), also fē/fí  
- lỳ fýn thì fýn one quarter  
- nu yù thì fýn, One portion for you,  
- ŋwa yù thì fýn. and one for me.

**rán.**  
- fýn Ns fertiliser, powder(C), also fē/fí  
- jí fýn fertiliser  
- jí fýn sò natural fertilizer, manure
wá V shade, hold up, shelter under
sā wá tʃə a. He is holding up an umbrella.
ŋwa ʰi wá da a mā the one which hangs over my house
wá lâ lâ covering
siu pʃə wá lâ lâ da a. The brushes covered it.
jî pû wá tʃə a. He is wearing a rain cape.

W. wá V fertile
nô ḥê wá a. The soil is fertile.

W. CY.. wá tʃa N bride’s relatives (C), also wâj tʃa
pə tʃa wá tʃa bride’s and groom’s relatives

W. MI; wá mî V spread news, mate-word for tʃʰwâ mî spread news, broadcast, in tʃʰwâ mî wá mî
wâ dʒo a. He has an aphrodisiac.
wâ tu a. He planted a charm to bring catastrophe to crop thieves.

W, CU.. wá tʃu N bamboo, usually ma kʰwâ, also mâ da
W, Fl.. wá tsi N socks (C)
W, LÊ, wâ lô I Hey (to friend)
W, ḳê: KU, wâ ŋ kʰu N hole in the ground, pit, also wâ là kʰu
wâ ŋ kʰu tʃu a. He is digging a hole.

W.. wa V get
wa à mà wa ã. Did you get any or not?
wa le o. I got some.

W.. wa WV be allowed to (preverbal), get to (postverbal)
wâ dʒe a. You are allowed to go.
dʒe wa a. You get to go.

W.. wa V winnow milled grain
dʒa mà wa hè. She hasn’t winnowed the rice yet.
wa mâ winnowing tray
wa tsî bamboo sieve
wa tsî thî kʰô one bamboo sieve

W.. wa N snares, traps
ŋa wa bird trap
lâ wa tiger trap
hỏ wa rat trap
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 hô wå  ditch trap
 wå phjò  braided noose for deer snare
 wå là be  noose (usually for a snare)
 wå jì jì wå là bè d3o å. A bird snare has a noose.
 wå bjò dà å. He is setting a noose.
 wå jì  type of bird snare
 jì pò xwå wå thu å. He tried to trap him with words.
 jì wå thì ma thu å. He is setting a trap.

W.  wå  PN  locative marker, also å/kwå
 k’hù sa mi wå tjå å. He is at/in the corn fields.
 sù giù thê jì wå  above the box/on top of the box.
 wå dzì wå dê je å. He is going into the mountains.
 å li tà wå d3è å. Where are you going?

W. LÊ.  wå thø  V  grumble, gossip
 wå thø lê xo  complain about/gossip about one another

W. XE:  wå jè  V  be off work (C)
 jì nà mà lúj,  He isn’t suffering,
 wå jè å.  he is off work.

W. W.  wå wå  AS  pat mouth with hand while saying aah
 å wå wå  pat mouth with hand while  saying aah
 å wå wå je å.  Pat your mouth while saying aah.

W. TI.  wå tí  N  king, ruler, authority, also wå tsì
 wå tí mä  queen

W. NYÌ.  wå nì  N  day after tomorrow

W:  wå  N  mountains; snow/hail
 wå ba d3ì  mountain parrot
 wå phè  mountain pass
 wå khù  ice (‘mountain lump’), also nì/nj/ne khù
 wå d3è  concave mountain
 wå d3ì å  snow melts
 wå d3ì  mountains, also wå tsì/wå tjè
 wå tjè  mountains, also wå tsì/wå d3ì
 wå dzì  mountains with level tops, also wå d3ì
 wå dzì wå mä  all mountains
 wå dzì là tsìo  hill people
 wå tsì  mountains
 wå nù  kind of small migratory mountain bird
 wå lò  hill, peak, convex mountain
 wå lò wå mä  mountains of uneven height
wa sùu  
wa sùu tsʰe a.  

W:  
wa C human, also zo  
Nₚ pair word for tsʰo ‘person’, Pro plural  
tsʰo zà wa zà ordinary people  
nu wa you (plural)  
zà nγ sa wa three children  
jí wà they  

W:  
wà N/C day’s labour, work in fields  
wà by a owe labour debts  
sg wà by da a. I owe him three day’s labour  
wà dè a. beg for work  
wà kó a hire  
wà kó tâ su hired help  
wà kó su employer  
wà tʃo a repay labour, to work for on exchange basis  
wà tʃo lè xo work for each other on exchange basis  
wà tʃo a go on a work party  
wà mo dzà hire oneself out for wages  
wà mo dzà su hired help, hired hands, people who work for wages (employed or otherwise)  
wà zà worker, servant  
wà xo a. Make up a work-party.  

W: KO,  
wà kó V report  
wà kó yu a. He reported it.  
wà kó lè xo a. They reported to each other.  

W: KU.,  
wà kʰu N+V pray (Christian word)  
W; CY.  
wà tʃá N shelf for bowls/pots/food, also wà tʃá  
W; ŶU.  
wà tʃʰu N vengeance  
wà tʃʰu mà tʃó. He didn’t wreak vengeance.  
W; WU: KO,  
wà wù kʰǒ V have confidence in  
W; ŶE.,  
wà jʊ V laugh  
wà jʊ lè je mà nγ a. It was very funny.  
wà jʊ nò dü a. They are telling jokes.  
W; NYI..  
wà nì V mighty, strong
wù N fish net (C)
tsh₃ wù dip net
sù wù throw net
sì wù gill net

wò N ruler, authority, king (C), also wò tsì/wa tí
jì wò the king
jí wò pò la a. He became king.
wò tsì king
wò tsì phà king
wò tsì mà queen

wà là N bat
wà là ng mà sû dzà tfâ a. Bats are eating the bananas.
mjà wà là gibbon

wò fà N tin roofing (C)

wà jí wà fí wó nà mà sû dzà tfâ a. A rope was wound around it like this.

wò jí wà d30 a/wà jí wà lè kâ a. It is semi-circular.

wà́ kà sû N kind of large wild fruit

wè V carry, pick up (baby talk)

wè́ Nsp pig
wè́ kʰò Year of the Pig
sù wè́ dzî kind of palm tree with inedible stem
á wè́ pig
á wè́ tí wild boar

wè́ tʃə́ N MSG (C), also wè́ tʃə/tʃú ló (T)

wè́ lé A high pitched buzz, see also wù
bjà mà wè́ lé wè́ lé bjò la a. The bees were making a high-pitched buzz as they came.

bjà wè́ lé type of honey bee with high-pitched buzz

wè N/V flower; to flower
tʃá lo wè orchid flower
sù wè flowers
sù wè phò a. Its flower is opening (she is blossoming out/
Growing beautiful - said of a young girl at puberty.

*jí *wę*  
Flower (as opposed to leaf, stalk, etc.)

*jí *wę  we ą.
The flower is flowering.

**WE..**  
wę  As  
Adverbial marker (used after NP plus VP)

*jí*  the  tʃv a, á  jé  mà  tʃhò  tʃhò  we.  
He just sat here, saying nothing.

*jí *the  dʒe a, su  lác  hū  hū  we.  
He just went from here, angry with everybody.

**WE., <ClassifyString>**  
wę  zá  
Guest

**WE., <ClassifyString>**  
wę  thú  
Indian jackal

**WE.**  
wę  
V  boil slowly and allow to gel

xwà  wę  dzà ą  
Boil meat for a long time to eat it

**WE; LE;**  
wę  lè  
V  springy, bouncing up and down,

limp and withering, without vigour

gò  dzò  wę  lè  wę  lè  kà ą.  
The bridge is bouncing up and down.

mè  k ñò  po  wę  lè  wę  lè  kà ą.  
The bamboo clump sways in wind.

mò  nà  wę  lè  wę  lè  kà ą.  
The weeds are limp and withering.

wę  lè  wę  lè  thà  je  mà.  
Don’t act so lifeless.

**WE;**  
wę  
N  leech, land leech

zi  wę  
Giant water leech (‘liquid leech’)

ą  dʒą  wę  
Water leech

wę  nà  
Water leech (‘black leech’)

**WO.**  
wę  mè  
Np  father’s brother/mother’s sister’s husband

wę  p hà  
Father’s older brother/mother’s older sister’s husband

wę  mà  
Mother’s older sister/father’s older brother’s wife

wę  wo  
Also ą  wę  father’s younger brother/mother’s younger sister’s husband

**WO. GO; M..**  
wę  gò  mà  
N  large night hawk

**WO. ME:**  
wę  mè  
N  quail-like bird which lives on the ground,

also  wę  mè  wę  mè̋  wę  mè  zà

**WO,**  
wę  
V  fierce, disputatious, pair word for ɓe  ‘say’

tʃ already  wę  
Bully, disputatious person

mà  wę  
Silently

zà  nò  tʃe  mà  wę  tʃ tʃ  lè  ą.  
This child is too much of a daredevil.

à  k Jáu  mà  wò.  
Not very fierce.

**WO..**  
wę  
V  hold onto, keep balance, embrace

C  for armfuls

gò  dzò  wę  gu  mà  dzò.  
The bridge has no hand-rail.
thì wò mà tshì It had a circumference greater than I could get my arms around.
thì wò wò tàe la. Bring one armful.
wò tàe la. Bring an armful.
wò mà pe. My arms won’t reach around it.
wò làe xo å. They embraced each other.

WO. wò V slice across the grain, also yü mìù k₃ù wò å. She’s dicing tobacco.
xwà tshhu pá wò å. She’s dicing fat.
xwà wò tjä å. She’s dicing meat.

WO. LO. wò lo V grouped around
wò lo tjä å. Gather around.

WO. wò Ns father’s younger brother/mother’s younger sister’s husband, also wó wò
å wò Ns also wó wò father’s younger brother/mother’s younger sister’s husband

WO. wò N bear, Bear clan
wò dā ma large bear
wò bò lo zà sun bear, also wò phà dʒè lae
wò phà male bear, man of Bear clan
wò mà njí moon bear
wò mú kà binturong
wò á njù Himalayan black bear (‘water buffalo bear’)
á nà wò sloth bear (‘dog bear’)

WO. DO; wò dò N walnut
WO. KO. wò kó N wisdom tooth (‘wild bear’)

WO. Til. wò tshì N leopard cat, Leopard Cat clan, also wó tjhì wò tshì dʒè lae leopard cat

WO: wò N vegetable, Vegetable clan
ná wò spinach (‘ear vegetable’)
wò pjà lae type of mustard green with wide flat leaves
wò phà man of Vegetable clan
wò phì mustard greens
wò phu Chinese cabbage
wò phjà vegetables, dishes eaten with rice
wò dò cobs
khù sà wò dò corn cobs
wò tá tshò type of mustard green with large edible root
wò thô cabbage, also wò khù
wò tʃʊ pickled vegetables
wò dzì turnip
wò ma woman of Vegetable Clan
wò ná bè di earthworm
wò ja tsq type of vine said to be an antidote to food poisoning
wò sò type of lettuce which exudes white sap and has a large edible root
wò zi juice, gravy, soup from vegetables
jí wò zi its juice
wò zi gu type of mustard green
wò xà làe type of mustard green with tattered leaves
wò we cauliflower
wò ji preserved dried vegetables

WO:
wò V blazing
á tó wò bjà la q. The fire is blazing.
á tó wò wò bjà tsq. Make the fire blaze.
wò lò lò blazing, roaring, of fire
á tó wò lò lò bjà tsq. Make the fire blaze.

WO: wò Np on the downhill side, usually wò
WO: PT: wò pìu V solemn, sacred

WO: dE: S. NYl. wò phè sá ji N nonsense, foolishness, unreasonableness, also wò phà ji
wò phè sá ji bê g. He is speaking nonsense/He is being irrational/He is being unreasonable.
wò phè sá ji thà je. Don’t be foolish or unreasonable.

WO: TO: wò tó Ns bone
jí wò tó thì thūu one bone
jí wò tó dʒɔ g. He has bones (rude way of saying he is dead).

WO: R: wò zaà V distant, usually yù zuà
wò zaà kú ḣ. Is it very far?

WO; wò V roll/twist multiple skeins together
bjà só wò g. He rolls beeswax between the palms of his hands.
tʃhɔ zù wò g. He is friction-spinning thread.

WO; wò N needle
lì wò necklace
wò thì thūu one needle
wò ng ká eye of a needle
wò je ə start litigation, be the first to make accusations (‘do the needle’)
WO;  
\( \text{wò} \)  \( \text{V} \)  \( \text{be shady} \)  
\( \text{bý wò} \)  termite (‘shady insect’)  
\( \text{mì wò mì} \)  shady field  
\( \text{ŋwa a mì të} \)  \( \text{khú wò}. \)  My field isn’t too shady.

WO;  
\( \text{wò} \)  \( \text{N_p} \)  downhill side, also \( \text{wò} \)  
\( \text{wò pò} \)  on the downhill side (in a small specific area)  
\( \text{wò pò f å} \)  on the downhill side (in a small specific area)  
\( \text{wò pó} \)  downhill from (over a large area)  
\( \text{wò po f å} \)  from there on down; on the downhill side of

WU.  
\( \text{wú} \)  \( \text{N_p} \)  head, top, beginning , also \( \text{wó} \)  
\( \text{wú bè ní} \)  baby’s fontanelle  
\( \text{wú biú} \)  skull  
\( \text{wú búu khwú} \)  adult fontanelle  
\( \text{wú púu} \)  comb  
\( \text{wú phu} \)  white hair, elder person  
\( \text{á gù wú phú} \)  white-headed dove  
\( \text{wú phjó} \)  braids  
\( \text{wú dì} \)  bald head  
\( \text{wú dy} \)  head, top  
\( \text{wú dy} \)  pair word for \( \text{jì mjù/dè mjù} \)  dream  
\( \text{wú dy ló å} \)  A dream is fulfilled.  
\( \text{wú tú} \)  start, begin, usually just \( \text{tu} \)  
\( \text{dëe wú tú la å} \)  He has begun going.  
\( \text{wú tḥy} \)  turban  
\( \text{wó tḥy mà tḥy.} \)  She isn’t wearing a turban.  
\( \text{wú tḥy mjá} \)  turban decorations  
\( \text{wú gò lo} \)  pillow, headrest  
\( \text{wú gò lo gò å.} \)  place something under the head as a pillow  
\( \text{wú gù} \)  at the top, of something on a slope  
\( \text{khrà wú gù wå} \)  at the top of the village  
\( \text{å mj wú gù wå} \)  at the top of the field  
\( \text{wú kò tó} \)  crest of a bird  
\( \text{wú kò} \)  comb of a chicken  
\( \text{wú kò phjä phjä læ} \)  wide, erect comb  
\( \text{wú kò tó tó læ} \)  crest, an erect pointed comb  
\( \text{á jà wú kò} \)  cock’s comb  
\( \text{wú kò mj} \)  hair of the crown of the head/queue  
\( \text{wú kuh lu} \)  crown of the head  
\( \text{wú khô} \)  headdress  
\( \text{å khà mj wú khô} \)  Akha women’s headdress
wú kʰō lō
ridge of roof, tree top
sīu dzì wú kʰō lō
tree top
hī wú kʰō lō
top of a house
wú tfō
small white stalk adhering to grain
dza wú tfō
small white stalk inside rice husk
wú tfʰō
hair on the head, also wú tfʰj/tsʰō
wú tsʰi
horn, also wú tfʰi
á tsʰō wú tsʰi
cross axe
tsʰè wú tsʰi
sambhar deer horn
á jī wú tsʰi
cow’s horn
wú mē tsʰu sù
coconut (‘head smear oil fruit’)
wú mè
dandruff
wú mjá
fontanelle, also wú bè jī/wú bū kʰwú
wú nō
green tip of a plant
dza wú nō	
tip of a rice stalk
ma kʰwà wú nō
tip of a bamboo stalk
á tsʰō wú nō
Thai-style hatchet
wú nú
brain
wú lō
up to the top
wú lū
knot of hair, bun
wú wý
head (song language)
wú wý kʰō
commit adultery (‘cross the head’)
su wú wý thà kʰō.
Don’t commit adultery with another’s wife.
á thà wú phí
short pointed knife

wú Nₙ
beginning, first, top
ph₄a wú thì ma
first one
dza wú
first rice of the season
lō wú
upriver people, Northern Lisu
lo wú
upriver
jī wú
start, first
jí tfè jí wú
the beginning, the creation
jí wú tu ā.
Make a start.
jí dże wú tu ā.
He began to go.
jí wú mà tu.
He didn’t start.
jí wú thè
at first, in the beginning
jí wú thî ma
first one
jí wú jī mú
beginning and end (‘head tail’)
jí wú wà
at the top
à dà wū
cricket, usually à dà lū

wú kʰō lō
ridge of roof, tree top
sīu dzì wú kʰō lō
tree top
hī wú kʰō lō
top of a house
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jí wú thî ma
first one
jí wú jī mú
beginning and end (‘head tail’)
jí wú wà
at the top
à dà wū
cricket, usually à dà lū
WU. wú V crazy
wú lé o. He has gone crazy.
mỳ wú lé o. He has lost his sense of direction.

WU. wú V signify desire to take a girl as wife
by giving a gift of silver or a bracelet
zà mu wú g. He has signified his desire to take a girl as his wife
by giving her a gift.

WU. wú Np frog
wú pá frog
wú pá bjó flying frog
wú pá dzì fe toad
wú pá njì tjìhì large green edible frog
wú pá fu frog eggs
wú pá ò ò Asian bullfrog
wú ly tadpole

WU. wú N size, see wù/wu in
à wú wù extremely big
tì wùà equally big

WU. Ti. wú tí N downward, upside down
wú tí wú pq/wú tí pq upside down
wú tí khó da inverted
wú tí sa mú khó pq je g. It tumbled over and over.
wú tí jì g. go downhill

WU. NYI. wú njì N reason, cause
á jì wú njì mà dzì o. Why didn’t you go?
ñwa ko ko mà tìà wú njì. Because my elder brother isn’t home,
dzì mà da. I can’t go.

WU.. KUI.. wú kuj N tortoise (C)

WU.. wù Nsp size, see wù/wũ
wù za size
ã lí wù za dʒo à. How big is it?
the wù za. This big.
ã wú tjì dʒo à. How big is it?
à wú wù extremely big
ã wú wù very big
ã lí wù dʒo à. How big is it?
tì wù equally big, also tì wù à
the wù this big
á mò wù the size of a horse
wu \( P_N \) vocational particle used with groups
bá bà má ma kó ko t̂f̂e t̂f̂e wu ṭ̄. Father, mother, older brothers and older sisters!

zù n̄g zù wu. Children!

wu \( V \) buy
my wu a. He’s buying cloth.

wu \( N_{SP} \) intestines
t̂f̂h̄i wu t̂ŝi na a have piles
wu bè intestinal parasites
wu bỳ stomach worms, roundworms
wu t̂f̂ô bè di millipede
dzà wu rice straw (‘rice intestine’), usually tा tŝh̄w
jí wu intestines
jí wu dà mā large intestine
jí wu bè bè small intestine
á wè wu pig’s intestines

wu bè \( N \) small Indian civet

Wusā \( N \) God, sky spirit, creator; in traditional stories, he engages in a losing battle with the orphan who is aided by a magic buffalo. Christian word for God

Wusā á t̂h̄a p̄j̄ā gu type of tree bearing long scabbard-like fruit

wu \( N_{S} \) large clay water storage jar
zi wu large clay water storage jar, written z̃i wu

wu \( V \) sell
my wù su cloth sellers

wu \( V \) big, adult, see also wu/wú
t̄h̄i ma wu a. This one is bigger.
dỳ wù entrance
t̄h̄o wù adult
d̄s̄o wù m̄a crane (large migratory water bird)
zà wù first son
hī wù big house (of father)
wù t̄h̄u giant, big and well-built
á já wù t̄h̄u giant rooster
wù tś̄ le o. It’s too big.
ji go dỳ t̄h̄e wu a. His body is this big.
ji zà wù a mà oldest son

wu \( N_{S} \) felled logs
sū wù cut logs
WU: wù NS fifth in birth order (C), also ť/khù
áwù fifth-born
áwù phù fifth son, also átì
áwù ma fifth daughter, also áwù mí/ákhù
ŋwáwù fifth-born son of Fish clan
ńkõ wù fifth-born elder brother

WU: ðE: wù phè A continuously/completely (+ Verb)
wù phè nj je. Do it completely.

WU: Di., wù di N kidneys
wù di thì sù one kidney

WU: H7., wù xu V tired, exhausted, puffing and panting,
ma wù xu. I’m not tired/I don’t get tired.

WU.. wuŋ NS awesomeness, majesty, aura (C), also jí ku
jí wuŋ dʒo a. He inspires awe.
jí wuŋ j̣ a. It is awesome.

WN. WN.. wỳ wy N mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband
(marriageable cross-cousin’s father), also ą wy
WN.. wy N mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband
(marriageable cross-cousin’s father), also wỳ wy
WN.. ą wy marriageable cross-cousin’s father, also wỳ wy
WN., wy V read, count, written y
nu wy nì. You read it/You count them.
wy mà kú. I can’t read.

WN: wỳ N handle (of tools), also wỳ
bà wỳ beard on cheeks (cheek handle)
tʃʱ wỳ stock of crossbow
læ wỳ handle (of a tool)
á thɔ wỳ knife handle
á tʃʱ wỳ axe handle

WN; wỳ NS forearm, lower leg
pù tɔ jí wỳ legs of a chair
tʃi wỳ lower leg, below knee
læ wỳ forearm

WN; wỳ V placate spirits by guaranteeing a sacrifice,
placing joss sticks (unlit) on the shrine
nè wỳ ą. make a joss down payment to spirits

WN; wỳ V clutch, hold with both hands, swoop on prey
A hawk has swooped down on a chicken and taken it off.
The tiger came charging.

I sound of small bee buzzing, also we lé

restrain oneself and bide one’s time (when hunting)

Don’t wait, biding your time.

relaxed, untroubled, calm, at peace

His heart is at peace.

He doesn’t get worried.

Keep calm, be at peace.

Relax.
X  şa  see sa/swa
XAO; ñl.  jw tś V jealous (C)
XÅ.  jǣ V come alive, be alive, usually jū, also sǣ
XÅ.; Ml.  jǣ mú N burning firewood still only partly burnt, usually jā mú thọ
XÅ;  jǣ N voice, strength, breath, usually jū, also sǣ
XE.  jë V attach, cement, glue together, also së
XE.  jë V castrate (polite when applied to chickens, vulgar when applied to other animals), usually jí
XE. Fl.  jë tś V bad emotions, temper, also jí tś
XE, jë V mill grain, usually jí
dzą phu jë dzât qa. They are milling rice.
XE, jë Ns hundred thousand (T)

pi jë 200,000
XE.. jë V be animated, go ahead, be alive, also së
zà ng the mà jë sa qa. This child is progressing quickly.
jë suu fortune teller
swá mí jë suu fortune teller of all kinds
jë jë with life, fresh, vigorous
á jī tuu xu u jë le. Whatever I planted grew vigorously.
jë jë jë mà. Do it with vigour, put some life into it.
jí na jë qa. He is full of life.
XE.. jë Ns main joint of limb and trunk, also së/jī
phë jë hip-joint
tshë jë thigh
lë jë shoulder
XEN.. CY.. jën tfà N prophet, seer, hermit (C), also jí tfà
jën tfà pò qa. He is prophesying (under the influence of a spirit).
XE: jë V behave
jí wù phë nì jë qa. He is misbehaving.
jí jë qa. He is behaving well.
jí jë d30 qa. He is well-behaved.
jí jë mà d30. He isn’t well-behaved.
XE: jë V stay at home and rest, be free of work (C)
ní me wa jë qa no. I will be able to stay home today.
hi khù à jë wa qa. You must stay at home and rest.
XE: LE: jë lè V ticklish, also jì lè
XE: S. jè sa V infertile sandy mountain country (C)
XE: R̽ jè zò N laxative (C)
XE; jè V kill, also sè
læ wà á mé jè yu. Put out the lamp.
á wè̂ á mé jè dzà. Slaughter the pig to eat it.
XE; Ti, xè thî N very rich person, also sè thî, usually tsbø bø
XE. jò V similar, like
mà jò læ xo. They are not similar to one another.
jò q. It is similar.
jò jò as big as a
hî jò jò wù q It is as big as a house
jò jò a nò. They are the same.
hà mæ jò jò wù q. as big as an elephant
XE. jò N name of a Lisu clan
XE. jò Ns whorl
á mò wú jò a horse’s curlicue of fur (usually on forehead); once, a horse with one or three of these was OK, but one with two was taboo.
XE. Ce. jò tjò V suffer, see also só tsò
XE. R̽; jò zù V pity, feel compassion for, also kà bù
jì zà læ mà jò zù. He doesn’t feel any compassion for his son.
XE, jò N pair word for yùu ‘blessing’
yùu dò jò dò blessing
XE, jò V touch with hand, stroke
thà jò. Don’t touch.
XE.. jò V shrink, criticize, gossip, libel
sù læ thà jò. Don’t gossip about people.
sù khwà jò le o. The planks have shrunk.
wò phjà jì nì tsb̂a jò le o. The vegetables have boiled dry.
a dʒa jò le o. The river has gone down.
XE.. jò V wedge in, feed by hand into mouth
jì nò dzù á mé jò. Put in the wedge.
XE.. jò V place the palms of the hands together in a gesture of respect
læ pijj jò yùu q. He placed the palms of his hands together in a gesture of respect.
南方 Lisu 词典

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X3. jć V make symbolic payment to tő we spirits:

tő we lě jć wą a. I must make a symbolic payment to the tő we spirits.

X3. jć N name of a Lisu clan

X3. jć Ns laugh

wà jć a laugh

wà jć lī a let out a laugh

X3: jć V walk

jć mû kʰu. He’s too weak to walk.

nù jć go courting (‘relative walk’)

nù jć mò gwà courting song

X3: jć V play the rock-scissors-paper game

ā đâ jć play the rock-scissors-paper game:

bu one finger (beats flat hand)

phjā flat hand (beats knuckles)

gwî knuckles (beats finger)

X3; L3: jć lô V fidget, wriggle around a lot

jí zà pà jć lô a. His son can’t lie/sit still.

X1. jí V divert a stream

ŋwà ká jí dzâ a. They are diverting the stream in order to catch fish.

X1. jí V cement, glue together, solder, also sēŋ

sû gu jí a. He is glueing the box.

jí zô flux for solder

jí kʰu hô a pà jí wa a. If it has a hole in it you must solder it.

á thà jí a. He is cementing the knife blade to the handle.

X1. jí V castrate, also sēŋ (polite when applied to chickens, vulgar when applied to other animals)

ā jâ jí tjā a. He is castrating chickens.

ā jâ jí tjî a capon, also ă jâ jé tjî

X1. jî N wide, see jî
tô jî equally wide, also tô jî ū

ă jî jî extremely wide

X1. Fl. jî tsâ V bad emotions, temper, also jé tsâ

jî tsâ hî a. He is bad tempered.

jî jî tsâ thî mā dʒɔ a. He has a bad temper.

X1. jî V be shocked, get a shock, also hî
XI,  ʃǐ  V  mill rice, also ʃê
        dżu ʃu ʃǐ  dżà ʒ.  They are milling rice.

XI, Fl.  ʃǐ  tsį  N  grass or reed mat (C)

XI, HUI..  ʃǐ  xuŋ  N  lime (C), used in preparing betel, also ʃǐ  xuŋ

XI..  ʃǐ  V  be animated, make progress, full of life, see also ʃê

XI..  ʃǐ  V  wide, also ʃǐ/khwa/khwan
        à  khúa mà ʃǐ.  It’s not very wide.
        a li tʃhĩ ʃǐ  ŋ.  How wide is it?
        tɔ ʃǐ  equally wide, also tɔ ʃɔ ʃǐ
        ŋe ʃǐ  this wide
        a ʃǐ  ʃǐ  extremely wide
        a ʃǐ  ʃǐ  very wide
        a ʃǐ  tʃhĩ  dʒo  ŋ.  How wide is it?

XI..  ʃǐ  N  pair word for miy ‘country’
        ŋi  miy ŋi  ʃǐ  the whole country

XI.. CY..  ʃǐ  tʃo  N  prophet, seer, hermit (C), also ʃen tʃo

XI.., K..  ʃǐ  ká  N  stem of a banjo, also tʃhĩ buŋ ʃǐ  ká

XI., XI.., HW., HW.., ʃǐ ʃǐ  xwa  xwa  V  troubled, chaotic

XIA..  ʃĩŋ  A_p  adverb prefix, usually tʃiŋ
        ʃĩŋ  xaŋ  lae  spread-eagled
        ʃĩŋ  xaŋ  læ  tattered
        ʃĩŋ  xoŋ  dʒɔ  pants about to fall down
        ʃĩŋ  xuŋ  luŋ  zɔ  slightly ill

XI:  ʃiŋ  N  behaviour, action, normal habits
        ʃiŋ  tʰɔ  mà  xɔ.  He does not behave well; he is a bad character.

XI: LE:  ʃǐ  læ  V  ticklish, also ʃê  læ

XI:  ʃiŋ  xwɛ  V  good fortune, luck (C)
        nu ʃiŋ  xoŋ  jå  ʒ.  You are fortunate, your luck is in.
        ʃiŋ  xwa/siŋ  xwa  be happy, glad
        ʃiŋ  tʰɔ  mà  jå.  He does not behave well.

XI;  ʃiŋ  V  thirsty, also sî/jî
        a  dʒa  ʃiŋ  ʒ.  I’m thirsty.

XO  şo  see so

XU  şu  see su
xn. ʃ i  V show whites of eyes
  mjæ pʰu ʃ i  a  look out corner of eyes in anger

xn. ʃ i  V twist in the hands, turn around
  kæ pè ṭhà ʃ i.  Don’t twist it too hard.
  ʃ i  dà  a.  He was turning his head around to see.
  ʃ i  ly ly  twisted
  ʃ i  fu yu.  Twist it.

xn. ʃ i  V/N sow seed broadcast; a seed
  dza ʃ i  seed rice
  wò pʰi ʃ i  mustard green seed
  jà jǐ ʃ i  seed potatoes
  jí ʃ i  jí  a.  He is sowing seed broadcast.

xn. ʃ i  V put to bed, put to sleep
  á mé dʒe ʃ i  yu.  Take him and put him to bed.

xn. ʃ i  N grass, thatch; Grass clan
  ma ʃ i  kind of thin grass-like bamboo
  jí pí du  grass roof
  á mò ʃ i  horse grass (type of bamboo creeper)

xn. ʃ i  N stud animals, written ʃ y
  jí ʃ i  tʃø a.  I’m going to breed from it.
  jí ʃ i  je a.  I’ll keep it for breeding, not for the table.
  á mò ʃ i  stud stallion
  á wè ʃ i  stud pig

xn. ʃ i  C for siblings, spouses
  jí wà ñwà ʃ i  the five brothers and sisters
  ní jí là tsbo  a married couple

xn. ʃ i  V smoke
  á tó mû ḵhû ʃ i  a.  The fire is smoking.

xn. ʃ i  Np three ago, also ʃ i  wù
  ʃ i  me  two days before yesterday
  ʃ i  ní  three years ago

xn. ʃ i  N long, see ʃ i
  tø ʃ i  equally long
  á ʃ i ʃ i  extremely long

xn. DO; ʃ i  dø  N type of arrow poison

xn. NY, Z., du., ʃ i  ná dza pʰu  N minivet (bird)
xn, ʃᵢ V sweep
  hᵢ ʃᵢ tʃᵃ ə. She is sweeping the house.

xn, ʃᵢ V wet the pants, wet the bed, urine, urinate
  zᵢ ʃᵢ yuə a urinate accidently
  zᵢ ʃᵢ tʃʰᵣə nə ə. Where he wet smells.

xn, ʃᵢ Nₛ tenth in birth order (C)
  àʃᵢ tenth-born
  àʃᵢ pʰə tenth son
  àʃᵢ ma tenth daughter, also àʃᵢ mî
 ʃᵢ jî eleventh in birth order

xn, li, ʃᵢ lî N spot, mark, stain

xn, Hui.. ʃᵢ xuj N lime (C), used in preparing betel, also ʃᵢ xuj

xn, xn: ʃᵢ jᵢ N Chinese goldthread, Coptis chinensis

xn.. jᵢ Nᵣ two ago, in
  jᵢ me day before yesterday
  jᵢ nî year before last/two years ago

xn.. jᵢ N/V gold/yellow
  jᵢ dù gold mine
  jᵢ jᵢ a. It’s yellow.
  jî jᵢ jᵢ yellow

xn.. jᵢ Vₛ want to, in phrase jî jᵢ
dʒᵉ jî jᵢ a. I want to go.
dʒᵉ jî mà jᵢ. I don’t want to go.

xn.. jᵢ V have satisfaction, in phrase jî khwà jᵢ
  jî khwà mà jᵢ. I’m not satisfied.

xn.. jᵢ V long (length, not time)
tô jᵢ equally long, also tô jᵢ tô.
the jᵢ this long
thʃᵢ jᵢ jʊ nà stork, long-legged sea bird
à khúì mà jᵢ. It isn’t very long.
à li jᵢ dʒ₀ ã. How long is it?
à jᵢ tʃʰᵣ j₀ ã. How long is it?
à jᵢ jᵢ kʊ ã. It is extremely long.
à jᵢ jᵢ kʊ ã. It is very long.

xn.. jᵢ V extend or erect bamboo aqueduct
  zᵢ khwà thô jᵢ tʃᵃ ə. They are extending/erecting an aqueduct.
Xn.  s  V  strip bark, skin, peel off a thin strip
ji kǔ dzì s tf ě  a.  He is stripping off the skin.

Xn.  jì  P  N  direction marker, also sì
ba jì/ ba  ka  jì  beside, on the same level
tə  tə  jì  upward
təe dəe  jì  in an uphill direction
təe khwà  jì  on one’s back
tò tó  jì  upside down
gù pó  jì  on the uphill side
ká  pó  jì  behind
kú  kú  jì  on the upper side
kú  tsì  jì  above
dʒò  dʒò  jì  on side
mè  mè  jì  backward
mì  thè  jì/wò  pó  jì  ahead, in front
mò  mò  jì  face down to ground, forward
lè  ja  jì  to right, also lè  dʒò  jì
lè  yú  jì  to left
wò  pó  jì  on the downhill side
wú  tì  jì  downhill

Xn.  M.  jì  mg  N  blowflies

Xn.  ME.  jì  me  N  day before yesterday
jì  jì  N  year before last

Xn.  Xn.  jì  jì  A  slowly and carefully, also à za za

Xn.  Xn.  Zi.  jì  jì  dzì  N  small berry-bearing tree

Xn.  jì  V  die
jì  dù  the underworld, the abode of the dead
jì  kú  sa  hjur  three night wake in dead person’s house
jì  tʃ hu  tʃ bə  die off completely
jì  mo  corpse
á  mò  jì  rainbow (‘dead horse’)

Xn., XY, SÌ:  jì  jì  sìu  N  pear

Xn.:  jì  N  nails, also jì/jò
tsì/jì  toenails
lè  jì  fingernails

Xn.:  jì  V  blood, red, also jì
jì  dʒụ  vein/artery
jì  mg  na  high blood pressure
jí jì dò a. It is bleeding.
jí jì jì thì ma red one
á mò jì jì red horse

\textbf{XN:} jì V test, try out
khù jì promise
jì njì test, try out
bjà phø dzè jì njì a. I am going to test a hive (if the bees are angry).

\textbf{XN:} 
jì N dawn
jì thæ at the time of dawn

\textbf{XN:} jì Ns kind, type, clan
là tshò the jì these sorts of people
jì tsa clan genealogy
q à li jì what sort?
á jì what?
á jì mà khò It’s OK./It doesn’t matter.

\textbf{XN:} jì N liver, usually sì, also jì
jì jì liver
jì kà jì liver

\textbf{XN:} jì Pf final particle, denotes explanation
ño mà vs jì. I didn’t understand.

\textbf{XN:} jì Num seven
jì ma seven things

\textbf{XN:}  
ß jì phò V become disaffected, disillusioned
jí wà nà jì phò là xo a. They have become disaffected with each other.

\textbf{XN:} T, MO: jì tã mò N otter (C), also zì hãe

\textbf{XN:}  
ß jì tfhè N a bruise
jì tfhè lào a. He has a bruise.

\textbf{XN:}  
ß jì mi tsè N all kinds of, everything, also jì me tsè/tʃè
jì mi jì tsè everything

\textbf{XN:}  
ß jì zà xwa zà N relatives
jí jì zà xwa zà mjà a. His relatives are numerous.

\textbf{XN:}  
ß jì V new
jí jì thì wà one new person

\textbf{XN:} jì V thirsty, also jì/sì

\textbf{XN:} jì N liver, usually sì, also jì

\textbf{XN:} JY.. jì dzą V feel nostalgic, miss, long for, also jà/sà dżą
A lots of cheeping, squeaking, moving things
Its chicks were everywhere, cheeping and running around.

N character, usually pbì tshì

N love potion for woman (C)

V come alive, also fà/sì
tà yu jà a.
I planted it and it started to grow.
tù yu jà a.
I planted it and it started to grow.
jà tjà a
the live ones
jà tsì
medicine to bring the dead alive (song)
jà fì
long life
jà jì la o.
It came alive again.

jà mú thò
sticks or pieces of firewood which have been or are in the fire, firewood with the end ‘alive’ or burnt, see also fà/sì mú

V make, fix, do again, prepare food
dza jà gù dzà a.
He prepared food and gave it to him to eat.
hì jà a.
He is building/fixing his house.
jà bè mà.
Say it again.
jà su mà dzò.
There isn’t anyone who can make/fix them.

V wait, rest

V tease
ηwa jà kà lè xo a.
I am only teasing.
jà kà lè xo a
fooling around together

Ns great great grandparent
à jà
great great grandparent
à jà phà
great great grandfather
à jà mà
great great grandmother

V show off, behave badly

V sweet-smelling (C)
jà da
joss sticks, incense, also só/fò
jà da tò a.
Burn the joss sticks.
jà tìhìwa
lemongrass
jà xwa sù
perfumed ointment, hair cream
jì by fà a.
It has a nice smell.

V telling baby to urinate or defecate

N name divined by using cowrie shells
jà tfwà du à
divine a child’s name, using cowrie shells.
sæ tfwà mà dʒo. He has no sons.

XY.. Fl; M.. sæ tʃæ tà m ā N fresh water prawn (C)
XY.. FO, sæ tʃò N metal tripod (C), also sq tʃò
XY.. LE; sæ lè N liquorice-flavoured herb used in various Lisu dishes

XY..-XY.. sæ sà N Central Lisu
sæ sà ɲò Central Lisu dialect

XY., sà V tell joke, be good at explaining
sà ɲò joking language

XY; sà N clean, healed, at ease in heart, peaceful
nì m ā ɲa mà sà. My heart is troubled.
nì m ā sà lè kuu le o. His heart was soothed, comforted/He was healed (emotionally, spiritually)/What was wrong in his heart was put right.

sà lè kuu le o. It became clean, it has healed.
sà sà m ù proudly, daringly

XY; sà N voice, breath, sound, strength, also f æ/sæ
mì tʃʰà sà “ground power” responsible for swollen feet.
zì lò sà dò a. The steam is rising.
fù lũ m y sà sound of pipes
sà dʒa feel nostalgic about, miss, long for, also f æ dʒa
sà pʰè throttle, choke, suffocate
mà sà pʰè. He is not suffocating.
jì sà pʰè a. He is suffocating.
sà dʒa lè xo a. They are missing each other.
sà tsì pè a rigor mortis
sà mà dʒo. He has no strength.
sà mja life force
sà mja mà dʒo. It hasn’t any life force.
sà hà mà bj. He can’t breathe properly.
jì sà bə dʒa a. I heard his voice.
jì sà by a. It makes a noise.
á tò sà “fire power” - swollen red, hot swelling

XY; sà N place where chickens perch
á jà sà dʒə tʃì time of day when chickens perch

XY; Lo; sà tʰə N+V pair word for nì tʰə keepsake

XY; Lo; sà lò N last son of a family, last-born son

XYO.. sjo N saltpetre (C)
Y.  já  N_sp  chicken, also ɣá
á já  chicken, also ɣá
á já má  hen
já kʰo  Year of the Rooster

Y.  já  C  for wedge-shaped strips
thì já  one strip
à pu thì já  one wedge of cucumber

Y.  já  N  check-point (T)
jí já kà sù  the check-point guards

Y. K1. L1.  já kú lu  N  Karen (T)

Y.  kw..  já kwã  N  fork in a tree, contraction of jí á kwã

Y.  Fl..  já tsì  V  appearance of, beauty, (C) also já tsì
jí já tsì tō jì a ṣà. When you look at his appearance,
jà phì tsì phà jō a. he looks like an opium smoker.
jí já tsì jà mà kú. She doesn’t know how to make herself look beautiful.

já tsì mà bi. Her appearance is not beautiful.
jí ṣà já tsì jà tfä a. She is beautifying herself, dressing up.

Y.  ji  V  place on top of, keep from moving (C)
á tí jà yu. Put something on top to keep it down.

Y.  jà  V  warn
jí là jà yù yu há jì. Since I have already warned him,
jí the je a. I can fine him if he does that.

Y.  jà  V  deposit money with, as betrothal
jà jì  gift given to a girl to signify that a suitor desires to take her as wife (usually silver rupees, or a bracelet)

jà jì jà yù a. He has given a gift to his girl as a sign that he wants to marry her.

Y.  jà  V  be awesome (C)
jí wuj jà a. His majesty is awesome.

Y.  CE..  já tfê  V  be important (C), also jàw tfê
à kʰu jà tfê u má  the very important one

Y.  LIO;  já thìw  N  battens which hold thatch down (C)

Y.  ja  NS  right side, also dʒà
lè jà fì  right hand side
### Y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ja</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>develop bad habits, also jà</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɲu tʂʰì ʂ a m̀ a tì ja le o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>She has developed the bad habit of crying whenever she can't get her own way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jì ɲa jà le o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He has a bad habit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zì jà</td>
<td></td>
<td>harmful lies, libelous stories, false witness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y. LÀ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ja læ</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>loose, of a tooth about to come out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sì tʂʰì ja læ ja læ kà ʂ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>His tooth is loose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja læ ja læ</td>
<td></td>
<td>moving up and down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Yang clan (C), also jà</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà tf já phà</td>
<td></td>
<td>man of the Yang clan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y: PO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà po</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>kerosene tin, bucket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Y: dl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà phí</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>opium (C), also là phí</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà phí yu du</td>
<td></td>
<td>knife for scoring opium pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà phí kwá du</td>
<td></td>
<td>knife for collecting opium from outside of pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà phí mò du à go</td>
<td></td>
<td>small hoe for weeding opium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y: K: M., ZL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà kà mo dzì</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>ironwood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Y: KO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà ko</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>cooking pot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Y: CO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà tfò</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>large balance scale, also jà tfwè</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà tfò ɲa jí tʰò tfʰè du ɲo.</td>
<td></td>
<td>A large balance is for weighing things of 1.6 kg. or more.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y: DI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà tʂʰì</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>silver Burmese rupees, also jà tfʰè</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà tʂʰì phjá</td>
<td></td>
<td>rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà tʂʰì tʂʰì phjá</td>
<td></td>
<td>ten silver rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y: HO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà xò</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>matches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà xò da</td>
<td></td>
<td>matchstick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y: LI., ZL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà lì dzì</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>type of riverside tree with large white flowers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Y: YE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà jò</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Indian, also kà là</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà jò mỳ</td>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Y;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jà</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>weave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jà po dù</td>
<td></td>
<td>spindle for pulling across threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà dù</td>
<td></td>
<td>loom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà té</td>
<td></td>
<td>indigo dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà kú dù</td>
<td></td>
<td>stick at unfinished end of cloth, held by weaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà kwà phí</td>
<td></td>
<td>belt of loom which passes around the back, against which wearer leans to keep warp taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà kʰo ló thù</td>
<td></td>
<td>string holding threads of warp at weaver’s end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jà kʰu</td>
<td></td>
<td>skeins of thread placed on loom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jù kʰu tʰɔ a. The skein has knots in it.
jà dɔi hú loom belt, around back of weaver
jà tʃʰa a. weave cloth
jà tʃʰi go treads on treadle loom
jà mä wooden frame of loom
jà mú du sticks set into the ground to help set warp when weaving
jà nè shuttle of loom, also jà ní/jí
jà nè jà mä the part of a loom which raises and lowers thread
jà lɔ da sticks around which warp is wound
jà lɔ thɔ rolled up woven cloth, homespun
jà sù phì blade of wood used for tamping thread
jà sù da loom stick (holding cloth at finished end)
jà zì kʰu vertical posts of loom
jà xo lɔ thu bamboo stick for keeping threads apart
jà fũ a. make up warp patterns, set the warp

Y; jù V hit the mark, be correct, refer to, also jà
bû mà jà. He shot but missed.
mà jù. It missed, it’s not correct.
jù le o. It hit the mark.
ã jì lè xu bì mà jù. It doesn’t refer to anything.

Y; jù V go down, develop bad habits, also jè
ã mé jà la. Come down.
ŋu tʃʰi a mä á tí jù le o. She has developed the bad habit of crying whenever she can’t get her own way.
jí nà jà le o. He has a bad habit.
ã mé tæ jà yu. Carry him down.

Y; jù N Yang clan (C), also jà
Y; TE. jà tʃ N nails (C), also jā tʃ/tʃ tʃ
Y; C jà tʃa N type of wild plant bearing fruit
jà tʃa sù fruit of this plant
jà tʃa pjö field of this plant

Y; YJ; jà jì N potatoes (C), also jà/jàn jì/xù bì potatoes
jà jì sù potato plants

YAY. KL. L'. jàn kù lû N Karen people, also jà kù lû

YAO, CE. jàw tʃè V be important (C), also jàw tʃè
à kʰu jàw tʃè a mä the very important one

YAO; CY.. jàw tʃa N The Yao
YE; jë V descend, go downwards, usually jù
á mé jë la. Come down here.
YE; jë V be correct, hit the mark, refer to, usually jù
bu jë le o. He shot and hit the mark.
ji phỳ swá mà jë. He reckoned the price incorrectly.
á jì bæ jë a. What does it refer to?
YE. jë V be unconscious (C)
jë le o. He is unconscious.
YE. SUI. jë sûj N coriander (C), also lù jë
YE. je V do
thà je mà. Don’t do it.
mjà je mà nà o. There couldn’t be more.
mjô je dzà wa g. We have to farm.
ηwa the je a. I did this.
xà je mà nà o. It couldn’t be better.
je dzà work for a living
YE. je VV away
mæ tàe je a. He carried it away.
jí ká mjá gà je a. He followed him (i.e. away from speaker)
YE. HO, je xô N small box
phu je xô silver box (for betel, tobacco etc.)
tsi je xô lacquer box
YE., je V firm, steadfast, also ze, written ze
tshì zà the mà je. This string breaks easily.
jí lè tsà dzù mà je. He hasn’t got a strong grip (lit. his wrist tendons aren’t strong).
YE., je V sprout, usually jò, also jô, written zë
tsà je father of spouse, also tsà jë
YE: jë V use, also zè, written zë
YE: jë N spot
YE: jë C ten million (C)
sà jë 30,000,000
YE: jë V flash
mù dzà jë a. The lightning flashed.
mô biè jë a. The lightning flashed.
mà tshì sû jë a. The flashlight was flashing around.
ji jë ji jè flashing around in different directions
YE: Z., jè dza N long drawn-out notes in songs or exclamations indicating emotion
mò gwà jè dza mà dʒo. The song has no emotional notes.

YE. jô V accept, confess, also zîn, written zîn
nu ŋe je a nà á tí jô yû. If you took it, confess.

YE. jô V mark change in kinship relations by publicly offering a drink or calling the person by the new relationship term, usually done at weddings, when for example a person who has been wî wy is now called bû bû.

YE. jô N hard surface, applied to something
jô me tá. It is surfaced (with plaster, gum, tar, pitch, etc.).

YE. jô N jade (C), also jûj
jô là nî kû jade ring

YE. jô mà V certain.
jô mà mà. I am uncertain.
jô mà le q. I made certain.

YE. jô V dented
jô le q. It is dented.

YE. jô V sprout, also je/jo/zî
dza jô la q. The rice is sprouting.
tsâ jô father of spouse, usually tsâ je

YE: jô V use, hold office, perform function of, also zî
mû mú phà jô q. He is village traditional priest
là tsâo jô q. behave as a human should; live
là tsâo jô mà kû. misbehaving, immoral
xwâ thu phà jô q. He is headman.
jô dzë jô mí tools and utensils, household goods
jô tsôq mà mû useful, necessary
jô mà kû. I don’t know how to use it.
jô mà nà. It is unuseable.
jô xô q/jô khô q. handy, efficient

YE: jô V stammer, argue (of children)
bè jô q stammer
zà nô zà jô là xo q. The children are quarelling.

YI. jî Pro he, she, it (animate), also ûî
jî da jî of his/her own volition
jí da jí dʒe a. He went of his own volition.
jí da jí jì o. It died by itself (i.e. was not killed).
jí wà they, them, also jí à
jìà they, them, contracted; also jí wà

YI. jí Np/Vp nominalising prefix, also íé
jí pàw kù tsʰà small parcels of tea and tobacco for forest spirits
jí pè a form
jí phà a male
jí phjà a leaf
jí dà ma spirit which lives in q pà mò ñi the greatest of all traditional spirits
jí thò xó pink, cerise
jí dʒì authority, political power, leadership
jí dʒì dʒo a. He is a leader
jí dʒì jë a. He is in a position of authority.
jí nà tʃʰì dark colour
jí sù a fruit
jí jë registration of name or census (C)
ŋwa nà jí jë bò a ñ. I will register my name.

YI. jí V take off (clothes, etc.), also zì
YI. NÉ., YI. HO: jí nò jí xò Vdeservedly
jí nò jí xò kʰò yù a. He deserved to be bitten.

YI. YAO.. M.. jí jàw ma N type of cicada - from its noise
YI...; LE.. jíà le PNF however, but
YI., BΗ.. jì by N blanket, also zì by/a by
YI., GU.. jì gu N spoon, also zì gu
YI., KO.. jí ko N tobacco, cigarettes, also jë ko
jí ko thì ma tʃʰì ñ. He smoked a cigarette.
YI., KW: jí kʰwà N artemisia, usually lò/zò kʰwà
YI., LN; jì lỳ V slippery, smooth, fluent, eloquent, usually zì lỳ
YI., YY; jì jë N type of small parakeet, also jì jìà
YI., ji N liquid, water, usually zì
YI., ji V striped, patterned
YI., KO., ji ko N merit, gained from semi-ceremonial trail clearing
YI., KU., ji kʰu N house post, pillar, usually zì kʰu
ji zì V myriads of small objects moving around in confusion
ji zì ji zì tʃɔ g. There are swarms of them all moving around.

ji fā N satisfaction (C)
ŋwa ji fā mà dʒɔ. I have no desire/satisfaction for it.

ji sý N onion flower, used as flavouring, also lì sý

ji zǒ N emetic, laxative

ji V return, go back, also ʃi/ʃè
do ji go back down to the bottom
ji dʒe go back
ji la come back

ji V drunken, drugged, addicted, dizzy, also zì
dʒi phù ji a. He is drunk.
ji jì dʒɔ a. It is addictive.
ji jì mæ a. He has an addiction.

ji V sleep, also ʃi, rarely zì
jì tá sleep, lie down
jì mjâ kʰo a dream, also dè mjâ fu/wú dʒ kʰo
jì mu a sleep
jì mu le a. He has fallen asleep.
jì mu o. He slept.
mà ji mu not asleep
jì nd talking or moving in sleep, delirious speech
jì nd dũ a. He is talking in his sleep.
jì nd mà dʒi in one’s sleep
jì jì nd mà dʒi dʒe a. He walked in his sleep.

jì pù N rain cape (C), also jø pù
jì pù wá tʃɔ a. He is wearing a cape.

jì súj thg N rainy season (C), also è súj thŋ hà tsì

jì fŋ N Southern Central Lisu

jì N elder brother, usually á ko/kó ko
á jì elder brother

jì N pickle (C), also æ

jø jì I interjection at beginning of love songs
jø N₆ sixth son, usually âlû pʰà
âjø sixth son, usually âlû pʰà
A. á  N  type of tattoo safety charm
A. á  I  OK
A. á  Demₚ, aforementioned (anaphoric), also jí
á the  this (aforementioned), this near you
á tha/thwa  here (aforementioned), there by you
á go  that (aforementioned), same level
á gwa  there (aforementioned), same level
á dʒo  that (aforementioned), lower level
á dʒwā/dʒaw/dʒo  there (aforementioned), lower level
á dʒwā/dʒaw  there (aforementioned), lower level, see á dʒwā
á nō  that (aforementioned), higher level
á nwa/no/naw  there (aforementioned), higher level
A. B:  á bà  N  father (baby talk), usually bā bà/ā bà
A. BE.  ábê  N  eldest son, also ăbê, see also âtâ/âp̈u
A. BE:  á bê  N  squirrel, also ă bê
á bê mú t̄a  bushy-tailed squirrel
A. BO,  á bó  N  name for fat person
A. BO;  á bō  N  type of ground-feeding brown bird
A. BN:  á bî  N  baby (baby talk), also ā wô
á bî wê  come and be carried (baby talk)
A. PV,  á pê  N  friend (song word), see tshô pʰê
A. PR..  á pô  N  swaddling cloth, also ā pô
A. PI. NV;á pî nê  V  small, also zô
A. PO;  á pō  N  man’s name
A. PU..  á pu  N  porcupine (Hystrix hodgsoni), also ā ā pu
á pu pâ tî  type of porcupine
á pu nā gô  type of porcupine
A. PT..  á puu  N  yoke, also á puu tʃá, see tʃá puu
á kʰâ ā puu  carrying yoke
á wê ā puu tʃá  yoke put on pigs to keep them from going through fences
A. PY.. M..  á p̈u ma  N  shorty (girl’s nickname)
A. PY;  á p̈u  N  nickname for man who tells fantastic lies
A. di..,  á p̈hô  N  ninth son, usually ătʃù pʰà
A. di: CE: ZL.,  á p̈hô tʃè dzï  N  small leafy shrub
A. dO:  á phô  N  mother’s mother and her sisters
A. dU.. áphù N eldest son, usually ábé, also átá phà
A. dU., ME. á phù mé N nickname for fair-skinned girl
A. dɨ: á phỳ N pumpkin
á phỳ phɨjà pumpkin leaf
á phỳ mu large green squash (Chinese nangua)
á phỳ sù pumpkin
á phỳ wó nó kind of pumpkin
A. dɨá phùú N district (Thai, amphur)
A. dɨ; á phùú N mice, rats, also ḫê pʰùú
á phùú tʃʰà lā tʃà small hot chillie (‘rat feces chillie’)
A. D. á dá N man’s name
A. D.. X3: á dá jò N+N+V play the rock-scissors-paper game:
    bu one finger (beats flat hand)
    pl̥jä flat hand (beats knuckles)
    gù knuckles (beats finger)
A. DÆ: á dùé A a bit exceptionally, contraction of á đìé
á dùé xà o. exceptionally good
A. D: á dà N a slide
á dà so a. slide on a slide
á dà là dzì je a. He is sliding along on his bottom.
A. D: M., á dà mà N the Great One, the king, the Supreme
    Spirit, also jí dà mà
A. D: XN. á dà jì N a plant (Viburnum cylindricum)
á dà jì sù fruit of this plant
A. DÆ: Dń: á dëë đy N type of bamboo rat, also ḫê đëë đy
A. Dı: á dì A extremely, the most, see de le
á dì xa o. It is extremely good/It is the best.
A. DU. ádú N fourth daughter, usually ásì mà
A. Dɿ. ádù N second son, usually âlê pʰà
A. T.. átq N seventh daughter, usually âtsʰì mà
A. TV.: átæè A a little bit, contraction of á tí zà
A. TI. á tí A a little, used in polite requests
á tí bê yù mà Please tell him for me.
á tí gù̀ do mà Please give him some to drink.
á tíù mà dʒo. I haven’t even got a little.
á tí ní ǧ/á tí nâe a small one
á tíu ɗ30 ɡ. I have a little.
á tí ʒà a little bit, also á tíu/á tāæ

A. Tì; átù N fifth son, usually áwù p’ā
A. Tò. á to N fire, lamp, light, flame
á tô bo lo kind of tree
á tô pʰo stove, furnace, car battery, generator
á tô mù kʰù smoke
á tô mù kʰù j’é ɡ. It is smoking.
á tô la lo flames, also á tô la lî
á tô xò tʰá ember
á tô lo bo dzì shrub with leaves like elephant ears

A. ɬ., á tha N here (aforementioned), there by you,
also rarely á thwa
á tha mà tʃā. He isn’t right here.

A. ɬ: á thà N knife
á thà pâ large knife
á thà pò pā large machete
á thà pʰjâ gu scabbard
á thà dō du sword
á thà dʒō side of blade
á thà tʃʰō straight pointed knife
á thà mú dù short flat machete
á thà nu blunt back edge of knife
á thà lē small whittling knife
á thà sì nè cutting edge of knife
á thà xwā mú gê curved machete
á thà wû pʰî pointed dagger
á thà wû dy tip of knife

A. ɭ’, á thæ N then, next, so
á thæ dʒe ɡ. So we went.

A. ɭ: á thæ N when?
á thæ la ɬ. When did you come?
á thæ mo ɬ á thæ gà ɡ. He chases it whenever he sees it.
á thæ mú thæ when?
á thæ xu At any time, all the time.
á thæ ji ɗ3e ɬ. When are you going back?
á thæè (not) ever
á thæè mà mo. I haven’t seen it at any time.
A. LE., á the Dem this (aforementioned), that by you, C and so, and then
á the/á the ŋo be ą ŋa And so ...
á the tó wå Here, at this place.
á the thæ At that time ...
á the ky le ǒ ŋo. That’s how it happened.
á the ma ŋo. This is it, right here.
á the ŋa ŋa If that is so....
á the je å. That’s how he did it./That’s what he did.
á the yu ŋa And then ...

A. G4: ágåe N seventh son, usually åts₃ḥ₃ phà
A. G: M.. á gà mı N type of embroidery - zigzag design used in bag decorations and women’s leggings
á gà mı gà å. She is embroidering zigzags.

A. GE. ágè N ninth daughter, usually åtʃù mı
A. GO., á go N that (aforementioned), see go
A. GO: MI, á gö mı N a swing, also á gö mı wá gö mı
á gö mı sùu å. swing on a swing
A. GO; á gö N type of spirit; turns people into witches
á gö phà man who has been turned into a witch
á gö mı woman who has been turned into a witch

A. GU., á gu N spoon (baby talk), see jî gu
A. GU: á gu N dove
phà bỳ á gu emerald dove
á gu ph tì seesaw (for children to play on)
á gu tʃʒ kà thù smallish type of dove
á gu në dark grey dove
á gu nǐ tʃ₃h₃ green dove
á gu wù phu large white-headed dove
á gu jî jî reddish type of dove in plains

A. G7. águ N eighth daughter, usually åp₃ mı
A. G7.. á gu N kind of vine
A. G7.. N7.. á gu nu N hand, fingers bent at first joint, ready for knocking
á gu nu ts₄ fu yu. Knock him with your knuckles.

A. G7.. G7.. S7: á gu gu sùu N type of fruit not found in Thailand
A. GW., á gwa N there (aforementioned), also á go kwå
A. K. BO; LO.. a ká bu lo N butterfly, also a ká bu lo
A. K. PÆ.. á ká pø N type of reed
A. KO.. á kó N elder brother (C), also kó kó/á jì
á kó lè second-born elder brother
A. KW.. á kwä N fork in a tree
sū á kwä phè fork in a tree.
A. KI.. ákhϕ N third son, usually aϕø
A. KO. a k’hô N round silver ornament sewn onto clothes,
also a k’hwà/á k’hó zà/á k’hôa
á k’hô sù lù silver neck ring with dangling ornaments
á k’hó zà round silver ornament on clothes
á k’hôa round silver ornament on clothes
A. KU: ákhϕ N fifth daughter, usually áwù mϕ
A. KI: á k’hù N door, also kà k’hù
hi á k’hù dú outside the front door
á k’hù k’hù door opening
á k’hù tsϕmj mú threshold
A. KW. á k’hwà N round silver ornaments sewn onto clothes.
also a k’hö/á k’hó zà/á k’hôa
A. JÈ., á d3ø Dem that down below(aforementioned), see d3ø
A. JO; á d3ò A for no reason, carelessly, song pair for à tò
A. JU.. á d3û N chopsticks, also á dzû
A. JN: á d3ì N parrot
A. JW,. á d3wa Dem there down below(aforementioned), also
á d3wa/á d3ø/á dzwa/á dzaw, see d3ø
A. CE.. á tϕg N elder sister (C), also tϕg/á tsϕ
A. CN, á tϕì N breast
á tϕì pø udder
á tϕì thî bà na ø One breast is painful.
á tϕì wù dy nipple/teat (‘breast head’) 
á tϕì zì milk
á nì á tϕì thî kàj a tin of cow milk
A. CY.. á tjhø N mourning wail, dirge
á tjhø d3ø ø. She is wailing the dirge.
A. CY.. átjhø N third daughter, usually aϕø mϕ
A. CO, á tjhô N axe, usually átϕϕ
A. ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò N cross cousin who is courting (song word), also tf'ḥò tf'ḥò, see tf'ḥò pʰě‘friend’/lò pjàw female cross cousin courted, also tf'ḥò tf'ḥò mą
A. ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò mą
A. ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò N sixth daughter, usually álū mą
A. ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò tį sṳ  small edible red fruit
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò nā castrated goat
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á dzu N chopsticks, also á dʒu
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á dzwa Dem there down below(aforementioned), also á dʒwa/á dʒaw/á dʒ0/á dzaw, see dʒ0
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tsí I exclamation of pain: Ouch! It’s very cold.
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tsí tsí I exclamation of pain: Ouch! It’s very cold.
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tsí N elder sister, also á tʃe/tʃ e/tʃ e
á tsí mé girl’s name (originally eldest sister, see á mį)
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tsí N personal appearance; looks, beauty (C)
jí tʃí tʃí á tsí a kʰu bį a qo. His elder sister looks very attractive.
jí mą jí á tsí jά tʃά q. She’s getting dressed up/She’s beautifying herself.
jí á tsí dʒ0 dʒ0 fį one that has a good appearance; a good-looking one
jí á tsí á tį má qū. Show us what it looks like.
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á tf'ḥò N axe, also á tf'ḥò/a tf'sò
á tf'ḥò pè pʰu Lisu hatchet
á tf'ḥò wú tf'ḥò cross axe
á tf'ḥò wú n usu Thai-style hatchet
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á mą N mother, also a mą, usually mą mą
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á máj I exclamation of shock
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á mį N daughter, eldest daughter
á mį dų daughter of same-sex sibling
á mį mą eldest daughter, also átú mį/ąng
á mį lά lā dzį tall tree with reddish leaves and small nuts
jí á mį his daughter, daughter
á mį lά lā dzį tall tree with reddish leaves and small nuts
A.  ClassNotFoundException: á mé N soon (softens commands), also á mí
á mé dzā. Eat up.
á mé mà dʒe mą mà pè. If you don’t go soon, you won’t get there.
á mé mé very soon
á mé mé la ṣa a.  Come very soon, won’t you?
á mé la.  Come.

A. MO:
á mò  N  horse, written á mù
á mò kwá py  crowpheasant
á mò by  mane of horse
á mò bỳ  hoof of horse
á mò pá  male horse
á mò tsʰê  stallion
á mò mq  mare
á mò mú  spring onion/scallion
á mò ná  gelding, usually á mò swá
á mò lô tsɨ  mule
á mò sìu  amphetamine (‘horse fruit’)
á mò swá  gelding, also á mò ná
á mò zà  foal
á mò wù tsʰu  giant horse
á mò jɨ  breeding stallion
á mò jɨmq  jewel beetle
á mò a kʰò  pack saddle

A. N..  ánq  N  eldest daughter, usually á mì mq, also àtá mì

A. N:  á nà  N  dog, see also kʰu
á nà bu we  marigolds
á nà pá  male dog
á nà kó  wild dog
á nà k’y túu  dog tick
á nà tsʰê xu  dzɨ  wild castor bush
á nà mq  female dog
á nà la tsʰo bjà  type of small red hornet (‘dog tongue bee’)
á nà ã lâ  ant lion

A. N=.  á ng  N  crow
á nã tsʰà tsʰà  large kind of sparrow

A. Ñ,.  á nò  Dem  that up there (aforementioned), see nô
á nò tá wa  up there (aforementioned)
a nò taw  up there (aforementioned)

A. NO..  á nô  N  beans, peas
á nô pʰ pʰ  type of green bean
á nô pʰa pʰa  peas
á nô thû  bean pod
á nọ dzì    bean curd
á nọ tsʰu    bean oil
á nọ tsʰì    fermented beans
á nọ tsʰì tè  small flat pea
á nọ sà lā     long beans
á nọ sū dzì     small green bean, climbs on other plants, edible
á nọ wa tū     Chinese peas (C)

A. NW.,  á nwa    Dem up there (aforementioned), see nọ
A. NY..  á ṃa     N father’s sister/mother’s brother’s wife,
            also ṃá ṃa/ānī
A. NYI.  á ṃi     N second daughter, usually ãlē ma
A. NYI:  á ṃì     N cow
         á ṃì pā     bull
         á ṃì mā     cow
         á ṃì kō     wild cattle
         á ṃì khō     Year of the Cow
         á ṃì lō mā  barren cow
         á ṃì mā lō  young heifer, not yet fertile
         á ṃì sū dzì  banana (‘cow fruit’), see also ṃa mā/yā mā
         á ṃì ēwā     large catfish (‘cow fish’)
         á ṃì ē̇wā mā  jackfruit (‘cow stomach’)
         á ṃì ē̇wā mā dzì  jackfruit tree
         á ṃì ē̇wā mā sū  fruit of a jackfruit

A. L.  á lā     I dismay or pain
A. LE: A.. ST:  á lē ṃa sū  N   wild berry, grows on large tree
A. LO.  á lō     I expression of surprise and dismay
A. LO..  á lō ā    N from where? (contraction of ā lī kwā tsō)
A. LO..  á lō     N barbet (fruit-eating bird)
         á lō sū sū tsa  vine which bears scarlet flowers and large red-orange fruit which barbets eat
A. LO;  á lō     N address term for last son
A. LO; ME.  á lō mê  N address term for last daughter
A. LO; ME,  á lō mê mā  N mole
         á lō mê mā mā  kind of cloth
A. LU:  á lu     N pot, wok
         á lu pū     frying pan
A. Ḷ.  á lu      I Ouch! (exclamation of pain)
A. S..  
\(\text{ås}æ\)  
N  
third in birth order, also \(\text{ås}æ/\text{ák}b\text{j}/\text{át}f\text{h}æ\)
\(\text{ås}æ\ p\text{h}à\)  
third son, also \(\text{ák}b\text{j}\)
\(\text{ås}æ\ mä\)  
third daughter, also \(\text{ås}æ\ \text{m}i/\text{át}f\text{h}æ\)
\(\text{á}sæ\ mî\)  
third daughter, usually \(\text{ås}æ\ mä\)

A. SO. ME.  
\(\text{á só mé}\)  
N  
a girl’s name

A. ë:  
\(\text{á zà}\)  
N  
father’s mother and her sisters

A.  
\(\text{á ñà}\)  
N  
water buffalo
\(\text{á ñà bò lq zà}\)  
dwarf buffalo - a mythical type of buffalo having magical powers
\(\text{á ñà pà}\)  
male water buffalo
\(\text{á ñà ñà tshî wò}\)  
grass
\(\text{á ñà thà}\)  
buffalo wallow, also \(\text{á ñà lò thâ}\)
\(\text{á ñà lò thâ}\)  
buffalo wallow, usually \(\text{á ñà thâ}\)
\(\text{á ñà kò}\)  
wild gaur (\textit{Bos gaurus})
\(\text{á ñà sà}\)  
buffalo territory (boggy country)

A. HO,  
\(\text{á xó}\)  
N  
giant beans (baby talk) for \(\text{lå/lq xó}\)

A. HÏ, A. LE;  
\(\text{á xû à lè}\)  
V  
live at ease

A. RÌ..  
\(\text{á fu}\)  
N  
address term for parent of child’s spouse
\(\text{á fu p\text{h}à ô}\)  
fellow father-in-law
\(\text{á fu mä ô}\)  
fellow mother-in-law

A. W; LI: SUI.  
\(\text{á wû lî jû}\)  
N  
small shrub with spiky aromatic leaves, used as a food flavouring; liquorice-like flavour

A. WV;  
\(\text{á wè}\)  
N  
pig
\(\text{á wè pà}\)  
hog, male pig
\(\text{á wè tî}\)  
wild boar, also \(\text{wè tî}\)
\(\text{á wè kî}\)  
wild pig
\(\text{á wè kbwà kbwà dzâ}\)  
small thorny tree bearing small round green fruit used in flavouring food
\(\text{á wè tshû}\)  
pig fat
\(\text{á wè mä}\)  
sow, also \(\text{wè mä}\)
\(\text{á wè fî}\)  
breeding boar

A. WE..  
\(\text{á wè}\)  
N  
flower (baby talk)

A. WEI.  
\(\text{á wéj}\)  
N  
perfumed gin (C), also \(\text{á wî}\), used as medicine

A. WÔ;  
\(\text{á wò}\)  
N  
baby (baby talk), usually \(\text{á by}\)

A. WÔ; M..  
\(\text{á wò mä}\)  
N  
long-tailed black and white bird, also kà wò mä

A. WU:  
\(\text{áwù}\)  
N  
fifth in birth order (C), also \(\text{át}û/\text{ák}bù\)
\(\text{áwù p\text{h}û}\)  
fifth son, also \(\text{át}û\)
\(\text{áwù mä}\)  
fifth daughter, also \(\text{áwû mì/ák}bù\)
áwù mí  

**A. XY; DO.**  
á jà dò A  
jí ṇà á jà dò tjà  

fifth daughter, usually áwù mà  

silently, making no noise  
He kept silent.

**A. XN, XN:**  
á jì jì  

N  

all kinds of things, see jì

**A. XN:**  
á jì the kʰúu

How ..... ! (exclamation) , What ...., Why .. ?

á jì the kʰúu ḥí à.  

How ugly!

á jì the kʰúu xà à.  

How nice!

á jì dʒo à, á jì gu à.  

We gave whatever we had.

á jì ṇà à.  

what is it?

á jì ṇò à.  

What’s wrong?

á jì xù  

everything

á jì wú njíá jì wú why?

á jì jì  

all sorts or what sort

á jì á jì/á jì jì  

all kinds of things

á jì/é mà  

It isn’t anything.

**A. Y.**  
á já  

N  

chicken, also á yá/yà

á já bò  

chicken pen

á já pʰà  

rooster, also á yá pʰy/yà pʰy

á já da wò  

type of fern

á já mà  

hen

á já Misì mà  

scarab beetle (‘chicken Sky Goddess’)

á já ē  

chicken egg

á já wú kǒ  

comb of chicken

**A. Yi;**  
á jì  

N  
elder brother (archaic), usually kó kò/á kò

á jì  

friend, (term of address for strangers), cousin

á jì pʰà ò  

I say, friend, ....

**A. ʔ;**  
á yù  

N  

steam

zi lò á ñù dʒo à.  

The hot water is steaming.

**A. ʰ.**  
á yá  

N  

chicken, also á já/yà

**A.**  
ə  

V  

glide, float on the surface

dzò mù pʰà mò bjò à tjà à.  

The hawks were gliding around.

jì thè jì a da à.  

It can float on the surface.

**A.**  
ə  

PF  

final indicating positive declarative mood

**A.**  
ə  

PN  

locative/allative, also wà/kwà

pà tsì à tjà à.  

He lives on the plains.

ə mi à dʒe à.  

He is going to the fields.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A..</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>Np</th>
<th>in extent questions/augmentatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a thou</td>
<td>how thick? (many speakers reject this form!)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a thou thou</td>
<td>very thick (many speakers reject this form!)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mo</td>
<td>how high/tall?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mo mo</td>
<td>very high/tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mu</td>
<td>how long time?, also a mu jî</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mu mu</td>
<td>very long time, also a mu jî jî</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mjà</td>
<td>how many?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mjà mjà</td>
<td>very many</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nà</td>
<td>how deep?, also à nà</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a wu</td>
<td>how big?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a wu wu</td>
<td>very big</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jî</td>
<td>how long?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jî jî</td>
<td>very long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jî</td>
<td>how wide?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jî jî</td>
<td>very wide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a yu</td>
<td>how far?, also a yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a yu yu</td>
<td>very far?, also a yu yu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. B..</td>
<td>a ba</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>month, moon, also hà ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ba tsʰi</td>
<td>moon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ba ji ma</td>
<td>two months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. Bl..</td>
<td>a bi</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>term of address for zà dù nephews who are children of a sibling of one’s own sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bi à</td>
<td>My nephew!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. Bn..</td>
<td>a by</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>blanket (baby talk), usually ji by/zǐ by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. P..</td>
<td>a pa</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pa mò hi</td>
<td>grandfather shrine (main village shrine)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. PY..</td>
<td>a pjà</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>a name (male or female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. Dù:</td>
<td>a dù</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>house or village site, also ḥà dù/hi a dù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. Dù: Sį:</td>
<td>a dù sịu</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>tomatoes, also ḥà dù sịu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. T Armstrong.</td>
<td>a tä tʃʰò</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>which direction, some direction, also a jä tä tʃʰò/a tä jî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tä tʃʰò a dʒe à</td>
<td>Which direction did he go in?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tä tʃʰò a dʒe a mà sỳ.</td>
<td>I don’t know which direction he went in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tä tʃʰè mà dʒe.</td>
<td>He did not go in any direction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.. TO.</td>
<td>a tö</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>where? (specific), here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tö a dʒe à.</td>
<td>Where are you going to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tö a tʃa sịu mà sỳ.</td>
<td>I don’t know where they are from.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There was a tree stump right here.

A.. GW.. a gwa N where?, also a kwą, usually a li kwą
A.. K.. a ką N burial hill, also a gą
A.. KW.. a kwą N where?, also a gwa, usually a li kwą
A.. a N pack-saddle (C)
a khò horse pack-saddle
a tjá wooden frame for horse’s pack-saddle
A.. JY.. a dʒa N water, also ji/zį dʒa
a dʒa phı a spring
a dʒa fu lũ water gourd/water flask
a dʒa á mé do. Drink some water.
A.. ČY.. LO.. Pą, a tją lo pỳ N small bow for shooting clay balls at birds
A.. M.. a ma N mother, also a ma, usually mà ma
a ma bę stepmother
A.. Mi.. a mį N hill fields, also hà mį (clf kʰwà)
a mį thi kʰwà one hill field
a mį tję tsí Time for clearing new fields from the jungle.
a mį a dʒe a. I am going to the hill-fields.
A.. MŁ.. a mu N now, also ha mu
a mu sà now
A.. NU: a nù Pro we (exclusive), usually ńwa nù
A.. L.. a la N where? (non-specific), contrast a tó
a la dʒe à. Where are you going?
a la dʒo a la everywhere, all over the place
a la dʒo a la thà dʒe. Don’t go wandering all over the place.
a la tsó from where?, also a li kwą be/tsó
a laé/a lę nowhere
a lę mú dʒe. I’m not going anywhere.
A.. Li.. a li N which? also a le
a li thi tó a At which specific place?
a li kwą tsó from where?, also a la tsó/a li kwą be
a li ma. Which one?
a li le je ŋ. How do you do it?
a li a Where?
a li je à. What (activity) are you doing?
A.. LO.. a lo I exclamation (mild surprise and pleasure)
A.. RO.. a zo N sheep, written zo
A.. W.. W..  a wa wa  V  pat the mouth with the hand while saying aah
  a wa wa je a. Pat your mouth while saying aah.

A.. WO..  a wo  N  father’s younger brother/mother’s younger sister’s husband, also wó wo

A.. WN..  a wy  N  cross-cousin’s father, also wý wy

A:  à  N_p  in superlative extent forms
  à thú thu  extremely thick
  à mó mo  extremely high/tall
  à mjó mjå  extremely many
  à nè nè  very/extremely deep
  à wú wu  extremely big
  à fí fí  extremely long
  à fí fí  very wide
  à yú yu  extremely far

A:  à  P_N  only
  the le à  only this much
  nì zo à  only two people

A:  à  P_NF  as soon as with pre-verbal marker pʰà; before and after verbs in embedded time clauses
  ñasa pʰà do je à,  As soon as Asa went out, ..... 

A:  à  P_V  as ,, as, co-occurring with preverbal the ‘this’;
  the wu à  as big as this

A:  à  P_F  question, also à/a/là/lè

A:  à  P_F  clause final marker co-occurring with enumerator thî ‘one’. Whole construction means ‘of one ...’ or ‘the same .. as’.
  nì zo ma nà thî tʃo à. These two people were of one clan.

A:  -à  P_V  imperative post-verbal marker, also ě
  nu tʃo nì à. You have a look.

A:  à  N  mouth (baby talk)

A: B:  à bà  N  father (formal), usually bă bà
  à bà băe  stepfather
  à bà mae  person given the responsibility of naming a child; by doing this he forms a relationship with the child; also, man who ties strings on a sick baby’s neck.
  à bà à wo  father and his brothers
  à bà à wy  father and his brothers-in law
A: BY., à bjä N large carrying bag, see là bjä
A: BY.. à bją N spicy thing (baby talk)
A: ß. à bùu N strangers, foreigners (archaic), neighbours, friends (song language), see là bùu
A: P, àpà N eighth in birth order (C), also átsʰi/águú àpà phà eighth son, also átsʰì àpà mà eighth daughter, also àpà mí/águú àpà mí eighth daughter, usually àpà mà
A: PU., à pu N cucumbers, melons, also ǧ pu à pu tfğ type of cucumber à pu tṣq cucumber vine nà múu pu sweet melon
A: dÂ, à phèe N hand (baby talk) see là phèe A: dÂ, à phèe N friend, usually tfʰò phèe A: dl: à phì N great grandfather à phì mà great grandmother à phì dzì small tree which bears edible berries à phì nùu à phì dzì small tree with red berries and small serrated leaves A: dU. à phû N Kachin, usually tfʰò phû A: dN: A.. ñ. à phý à pq N ancestors (song language), also phý pq à phý à pq mà tfğ, à zò xū mà tfğ. If this wasn’t right for our ancestors, it’s not right for us.
A: D: LU. à dá lú N cricket, also ñ dá wú A: Dl., à dì V pair word for bè di insects A: T. à tá N eldest (C), see also á bê/ámì mà/áphù/áng à tá phè eldest son, usually á bê à tá mí eldest daughter, usually á mì mà A: T. àtå N eldest son, usually ábê, see also áphû A: TO.. à to A for no reason, carelessly, see also á dʒò à to to improperly, rudely, carelessly, needlessly à to to mà güu. He didn’t give it in the proper way. à to tfà bg. Don’t talk nonsense/Don’t say things you don’t mean. à to tfà je. Don’t do it carelessly. à to à ḋo needlessly A: ñA.... à thèe à I I told you so! A: LE., à thè I There it is by you!
A: G. à gá N a man’s name
A: G. à ga N burial hill, usually g ká
A: G. à gá N spider, also ó má
à gá má house spider (webless)
à gá má tshá tú spiderweb
A: GO. à gó N fuzz of pig
A: GO. à go N hoe
à go thá pà one hoe
à go mú dʒè short-handled hoe
A: K. à ká N gecko, lizard
à ká bé bé house gecko
à ká bjó flying lizard
à ká bé bé house gecko
à ká dà má crocodile, also sá tfáw sá (C)
à ká má lizard
A: K: à ká N The Akha
A: K. à khú A intensifier (very, often)
à khú dʒè a. I go often.
à khú xa a. It’s very good.
A: JN: à dʒè N all
ŋwá nù à dʒè all of us (exclusive)
à dʒè su dʒè o. Everybody went.
A: CYU: átʃú N ninth in birth order (C), also ápʰi/áγé
átʃú pʰá ninth son, also ápʰi
átʃú má ninth daughter, also átʃú mĩ/áγé
átʃú mĩ ninth daughter, usually átʃú má
A: Ğ. à tfhá N long-nosed squirrel, smaller than ᵇé bè
A: ĞY: à tfhá N tree similar to olive tree
A: ĞY: HO: à tfhá xo N dragonfly, also to tfhá má
à tfhá xo má dragonfly, also to tfhá má
A: F. à tsa N type of small bird (white-eye)
A: F.: à tsáà A soon
A: FO.: à tsóó A firmly
A: FI. FI: à tshá tshá A truly, really, also a tshá
à tshá tshá nó. It’s really so.
à tshá tshá dʒè a nó. He will really go.
A: ｊlipthi  N  seventh in birth order (C), also ágè/āta
  lipthi phà  seventh son, also ágè
  lipthi ma  seventh daughter, also lipthi mí/āta
  lipthi mí  seventh daughter, usually lipthi ma
A: ｊlipthi  N  eighth son, usually òpã phà
A: ｊlipthe  N  fourth son, usually âsõ phà
A: ｍlipa  N  who?
  ma la â. Who came?
  ma lâ po, About whose gun it was,
  ma tô la xo q  they were arguing with each other.
  ma hi à ma jî d3e q. They each went to their own home.
  ma xuú  whoever
  maé mà la. Nobody came.
A: ｍlipa  N  yesterday, also à nî/à nî
  me mò lo  yesterday in the day time
  me nè  yesterday morning
  me mùu khûu  last night
  me fû me  a few days ago
A: ｍlipa  N  extremely many
A: ｍlipa  N  very many, a lot
A: ｍlipa  N  many
  mjá  N  very/extremely deep
A: ｍlipa  N  very long time ago, also à nô
  nô thêe  in the distant past
  nô nô thêe  in the far distant past
A: ny, fl..  N  cat
A: ｎnî  N  last year/in the past, less than à nô, also à nî
  nî thî khô  last year
A: ｎnî  N  yesterday, also à me/à nî
A: ｎnî  N  father’s sister/mother’s brother’s wife,
  usually nî nû/gû nû
A: l.,  N  almost, but didn’t
  la d3e à mò d3e à. Are you ready to go or not?
à la jä o. He nearly died, but didn’t.

A: LY, à làe N great great grandfather
A: LE, àlē N second in birth order, see also ā笈/āŋi
àlē pʰä second son, see also ādū
àlē mà second daughter, see also ālē mà/āŋi
àlē mí second daughter, usually ālē mà

A: LE: Zl., à làe dzì N type of tree with soft edible bark, eaten with betel, see à làe kò dzì

A: LO,–: à lò à I exclamation (of nostalgia)
A: LU, àlu N sixth in birth order (C), also ãyō/âtʃʰì
àlu pʰä sixth son, also ãyō
àlu mà sixth daughter, also àlu mà/âtʃʰì
àlu mì sixth daughter, usually àlu mà

A: LT,–: à lù à I expression of anger
A: LY. à ljú N lizard, skin used for guitar head, also kò kāj
A: SI. àsì N fourth in birth order (C), also âtsʰè/âdū
 àsì pʰä fourth son, also âtsʰè
 àsì mà fourth daughter, also àsì mà/âdū
 àsì mì fourth daughter, usually àsì mà

A: SO. à só N a while ago, already, more than à so
à só thè dʒe o. He went a while ago.
A: SO., à so N short while ago, already, less than à só
à só thè dʒe o. He went a short time ago.
à só mà the one just recently discussed

A: R, R; à zá zà N carefully and slowly, usually à zà
A: R, à zá N carefully and slowly, also à zà
à zá zà carefully and slowly
à zá à zà carefully and slowly
à zá à zà dʒe. Go carefully. (Lisu farewell)

A: R: à zà A restrained, a little
sa só tjō q, à zà mà ñà. It was eroded, and not just a little either.
à zà mà ñà. There’s no holding it (i.e. It was very bad).

A: RO: à zò Pro we (inclusive of hearer), also à wù/zò/ʒò
à zò sà zò we three (you two and me)

A: HW, à xwà N a short time in the future
A: Rù, à fù N a man’s proper name
A: Wí. à wí N perfumed gin (C), also à wêj, used as medicine
A: XĖ. à jô N quite a while ago, already, more than à só
A: XN. XN. à jì jì A extremely long, unhurriedly, see jì
   à jì jì thì ma One was long.
   à jì jì je. Don’t be in a hurry.
A: XN, à jì N tenth in birth order (C)
   à jì pʰâ tenth son
   à jì mì tenth daughter, also à jì mì
   à jì mì tenth daughter, usually à jì mì
A: Y, Ṣ; à jà zà N type of lizard, lives in holes in the ground
A: Yi; M.. à jì mì N girl’s name
A: Yo, à jó N sixth son, usually àlû pʰâ
A: A, à à N meat (baby talk), also à à, see xwà
A; à P_F question, also à/à/là/lè
A; à P_F imperative marker
   thà dʒì à. Don’t believe it.
A; à P_N diminutive or lack of respect, also zà
   zà tʃʰà à orphan
   mè à soldiers
A; Fu, ṢI., ṢU., à tsú zì kʰu N short side posts in Lisu house, also
   à ʃ tsú zì kʰu
A; A, à à N meat (baby talk), also à à, see xwà
A.: à P_F question, also à/à/là/lè
A7. úu I word said when passing something to somebody, ‘Here you are.’
A7. úú ljà Num two (C), in
   úu tfó zì khu small house post at lower sides of house
   úu ljà horizontal beam under roof studs
   úu xàw number two, medium-sized
   wû q mà ṣà, zo q mà ṣà, It is neither big nor small,
   úu xàw. but medium-sized.
   úu wû úu wû undecided, torn two ways
   úu wû úu wû kà q be undecided and scared
A7; ûu V burp, belch
   nu ûu ûu je q mà, kà pe thà ûu. Don’t burp too loudly.
AW, L. L. àw lâ V yelping (C)
Čw lá lá go tē je o. He dragged it along, with it yelping all the time.

_A_ N duck
čê kó wild duck
dê dà mā goose, also ō

_A_, _L_ N_s_ ant lion
á nā čê lā ant lion

_A_. I here it is! (when giving something)

_A_. V pickle, usually ķŋ

_A_. V put baby on one’s back, also yû yû
á bû ā ā put baby on one’s back to carry it

_A_; ā V dead
ā ky lē o. It died.
ā ĵ i o. It died.

_A_; _A_ N something dirty (baby talk), also ē ē

E. ē Pro he/she/they, usually jí, also ī

E. ē N_p/V_p nominaliser, usually jí, also ī

E. ē N_s (not) at all, sometimes ĵí
á ĵ ē nothing
à maē no one
thè wāé not one person

E. ē I hey

E, E: ē ē I introduces new section of song

E; SUI; _L_E_. ē sṳ j thē N rainy season (C), also jí sṳ j thē

E_; K; čê kû N/C acre (B)

E; ē V smack, beat with small stick, versus tí beat with big stick, pound
á mé ē jē yû. Beat it to death.

E; ē V sleep, usually jĩ, also ĵ

E; ē V go back home, usually jĩ, also ĵ/lĕ

E; ē N AIDS (English), also jā mā da q a m q na

E; _P_O_. ē pō N small-bore muzzleloader, also ĵ pō

E; E, ē ē N something dirty (baby talk), also ē ē

E_; ē ē P_f_ final indicating friendliness, also ō ō
mû dʒo ē ē. There isn't any.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Li</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>Vps</td>
<td>down there, see also ṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ tʰi hi</td>
<td></td>
<td>the house down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>V/C</td>
<td>scoop with two hands toward oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dza tʰi ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>one double handful scoop of rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dza ṭ ky tᵃ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Serve the rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ dʒ⁴o ṭ do.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dip up some water to drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ lo lo</td>
<td></td>
<td>ladle-shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>short in height, low, see also ṭ/ö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the kʰú mᵃ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>It’s not too low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ lᵉ kᵃ ṭ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He is short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ mu</td>
<td></td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>chronic, long-standing (of slight illness),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ na ṭ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>He has been slightly ill a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>off; spoiled (of food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dza ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>spoilt and smelly rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ tʃʰ⁴o mᵢ o.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It smells off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>yes, OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>ṭ tsᵢ</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>large bamboo grain bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>nyᵢ</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>surround, also ṭ nᵢ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a mí tsCarthy o ṭ ṭ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Go around and surround it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>Vps</td>
<td>down there, see also ṭ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td></td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:</td>
<td>ṭ ṭ</td>
<td>Pf</td>
<td>final indicating friendliness, also éé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mᵃ dʒ⁴o ṭ ṭ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>There isn’t any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>í</td>
<td>Pro</td>
<td>he/she/they, usually jí, also é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>í</td>
<td>Nᵢ/Vp</td>
<td>nominaliser, usually jí, also é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>í</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>be shortened by compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kʰ³ án tʰ¾ í le tsᵢ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t squash the basket (from top to bottom).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>á thᵃ á tⁱ dᵢu í le tsᵢ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Please hammer the end of this knife to make it shorter and thicker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:</td>
<td>í</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>place for eating use, serve dishes on table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pa tᵢ á mé í yᵢu.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Give him a stool to sit on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sá la i. Put the table in place for eating and set it.
sq tšo gà gà lè i tá q. The tripod was placed down, all spider-like.
á mé laa, dza i kx tó o. Come and eat, the food is served.
á lù i tsì Time for putting on the pot.
I: ɔn: ʰ tʃi She shuffled along panting.
I; ʰ tʃi i tʃi hit, also è
tä i fè Don’t beat it to death.
ì po home-made muzzle loader
I; ʰ V sleep, usually jì, also è
I; ʰ V go back home, usually jì, also è/lè
I; PO.. ʰ po N small-bore muzzleloader, also è po
O. ʰ V give off strong smell
jí by tʃʰò nò ó q. It stinks and the smell is strong.
jí by ó tu la á. It is starting to give off a smell.
á tó mú kʰû ó q. The house is full of smoke and smells bad
O. ʰ I oh
O, ʰ N goose, also æ dà mā
O.. ʰ V swollen in places
jí tʃʰì phêe ó la á. His feet are swollen in places.
O.. ʰ Pᵢ completed action
O.. ʰ I is that so?
O.. ʰ N zero, usually ò, also jì gò
O.. M.. F. ʰ mà tʂá N OMF (Overseas Mission Fellowship) (E)
O: O: ʰ ò Nₐ Asian bullfrog
wû pà ò ò Asian bullfrog
O; ʰ ò V last out, of tops spinning, flashlight batteries, etc.
à kʰû mà ò. It didn’t last out.
á mò tʰe mā dʒë mû ò. This horse won’t last the distance.
O; ʰ ò V cook a liquid until it thickens into a paste/dough
ma tʃʰí bjà ò a boil raw sugar syrup until it solidifies
kʰû sa dʒì ò a boil corn flour gruel until it forms a paste
O; ʰ ò N zero, also o/jí gò
O; O, ʰ ò N fruit (baby talk)
O; O: ʰ ò I exclamation surprise and pleasure
| U. U: | ú ù | I | Lisu dog call |
| U. YO: | ú jò | I | Lisu horse call, also ú jè/ú jàw |
| U., NY, M. | u pà ma | N | type of small bird |
| U., U. | u ú | I | exclamation indicates apology |
| n. | y | V | read/count, usually wu |
| #ga | ýýu | Ns | left |
| | lè ýýu | jà | on the left hand side |
| #ga | ýýu | V | wrestle |
| | ýýu lè xo a. | They are wrestling. |
| | ýýu xwà le a. | He wrestled and won. |
|  gà | ýýu | N | distance, see ýýu/ýýu |
| | tò ýýù | à | equal distance, also tò ýýù |
| | ýýu ýýu | à | extremely far |
|  gà | ýýu | V | swing, shake, wobble, also yē |
| | dʒì ýýu ma | small parrot, cuckoo discards its eggs, leaving own |
| | zà nö ýýu du | cradle (thing for swinging a child) |
| | ýýu lu | wobbling |
| | ýýu lu ýýu lu dà a. | It is wobbly. |
|  gà | ýýu | V | throw away |
| | á mé ýýu fù ýýu. | Throw it away. |
|  gà, N T; | ýýu nú | N | bird lime made from bark, or a type of tuber |
| | ýýu nú tʃi a | ‘pull’ bird lime to make it sticky |
|  gà | ýýu | N | distance, see ýýu/ýýu |
| | tò ýýù | the ýýu | equal distance, also tò ýýù |
| | ýýu tʃʰi dʒo à | this distance |
| | ýýu ýýu | a | very far |
|  gà | ýýu | V | slice off a piece, accidentally cut into, see wo |
|  gà, | ýýu | N/C | burden, heavy load |
| | thì ýýu mè t’à a. | He has carried a load on his back |
| | ýýu mè a | carry a heavy load on his back. |
| | ýýu lò a | take a heavy load off the back |
|  gà, | ýýu | Pₜ | past action (sequential), also ky |
| | dzà dzà ýýu a ë dʒe o. | He ate and then went. |
| | á mé dìu ýýu. | Now he has beaten it. |
| | á mé fà ýýu. | Now he has fixed it. |
| | á mé ýýu fù ýýu. | Now he has thrown it away. |
Southern Lisu Dictionary

γυ V get dark, be shadowed/shady
γυ le o. It has got dark.
장 γυ dzi willow (‘shaded tree’)
γυ Ṉo shadow, reflection

γυ ḫa N soul, see ḫa

γυ lē N trade, debts
γυ lē by a. He owes debts.
γυ lē je a. He trades, he is a trader.

γυ Ns possessed object
ηwa γυ mine, my own
장 γυ his own, his possessions
장 γυ m dʒo. He hasn’t got one of his own.

γυ Py marks benefactive action; also γυ
장 lē py γυ m dʒa. It is not good to keep urging him.
ά τί pji mā γυ. Please explain to me.
ά mé dū γυ. Hit it/Hit it for me.
ά mé dʒe bē γυ. Go and tell him.

γυ V distant, far, also γυ/γυ
ά ḫū mā γυ. It is not very far.
γυ zā distance

γυ V crack
장 tʃō γυ le o. It has developed a crack.

γυ Pns for, on behalf of, in place of
bō γυ for me, on my behalf, in my place

γυ Nσ paper, book, writing
tθo γυ paper, book, writing

γυ xw V out of breath, tired, usually wù xw

γυ lū A indistinctly
γυ lū γυ lū mā kə a. It is indistinct.
γυ lū γυ lū m o a. I saw it indistinctly.

γυ N good things, blessings, potential good fortune
pʰu γυ jician γυ invisible silver and gold, source of real in future
γυ ḫū words of blessing
γυ dō jọ dō blessing (Christian term)
dʒo γυ dzə γυ invisible animals and crops, source of real
γυ dʒo dzə a. He is blessed (with things that will materialise).
γυ zə jọ zə material blessings
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>reap by cutting, cut along grain</td>
<td>I must go and cut some horse fodder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>harvest time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>I must go and cut some horse fodder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>put on lower clothing, usually gwå</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>steam, in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>steam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>shaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>shaking all day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>put baby on one’s back (baby talk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>festival seven days after March full moon (C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>shake, swing, usually yû</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>하나님의</td>
<td>wobbling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.  yá  Ns  chickens, also ya, usually já
dʒo ʃ̊i  yá ʃ̊i tʃʰ ə.  He breeds livestock and poultry.
yá  bu  chicken thigh bone omens
yá  bu  tsʰ ə  a divine chicken thigh bone omens
yá də  tʃʰu  dz̃i  a thorny climbing shrub (‘cockspur thorn tree’)
yá ʃ̊ə  pə  wild rhubarb (a wild shrub with a very sour edible stalk and pink flowers, ‘chicken edible tip’)

yá ma  ká  pá  yá ẓà  (‘after the hen the chick’) in one generation, a clan paid bride price to another clan; the same price will be returned by the other clan in the next generation

yá ʃ̊i  breeding chickens

B.  yá  N  rock/cliff; Rock clan (said to be witches)
yá  bjà  type of bee which builds hive in rock crevices
yá  pH̊̊y  pile of rocks
yá  tə  karst formation
yá  kbu  a cave
yá tʃ̊o  crack in rock
yá tsʰi  rocks, also yá ʃ̊h̊i/yá tsʰi  pə
yá mjʉ  large monkey which lives on cliffs
yá ʃ̊e  rock blood (a kind of medicine)
yá ha  ba  rock moon (famous Lisu site in China)
yá ji  tʃ̊e  rocky waterfall, also yá ẓi  tʃ̊e

B,  yá  V  separate
yá fu  yùu.  Separate them.

B, Lə: Lə:  yá  læ  læ  V  full of very big holes, also yá  læ  læ
jí mjā  yá  læ  læ  kā  ə.  They are full of very big gaps.

B, B.  yə  yə  V  buzz, of blow-flies
ʃ̊i  ma  yə  yə  də  ə.  Swarms of blow-flies were buzzing around.

B.  yə  Np  chicken, usually jö/yá
yə  phə  yə  ma  rooster and hen, usually á já  phə  a já  ma

B. M..  yə  ma  N  banana, also ng ma

B: Lə: Lə:  yá  læ  læ  V  full of big holes, also yá  læ  læ

B;  yù  V  weave basketwork from bamboo or rattan strips
pjʊ  yʊ  small woven ritual tray
kʰə  thʊ  yʊ  ə.  He is weaving a back basket.

B;  yʊ  V  summon people
yʊ  dz̃i  ə  summon people to come together

BO  yo  see wo