and Folklore: Volume Two
गुर्गेते ह सु बिते पेंद्र गु नित्र मा क्ष्र प्रा क्षर प्रा क्षर प्रा क्षर प्रा क्षर प्रा क्षर प्रा विवास का

China's na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> Tibetan Life, Language,



Libu Lakhi
with
Tseringbum and Charles Kevin Stuart

Asian Highlands Perspectives

This remarkable book is the product of fruitful collaboration between a native speaker of the na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> language, Tibetan and Chinese consultants, and a dedicated group of Westerners resident in China. It affords the reader an intimate glimpse into traditional na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> life, now well on its way to disappearing along with hundreds of similar minority cultures in the world. The authors are to be



congratulated for putting na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> language and culture 'on the map' in such a clear and respectful fashion.

James A Matisoff

Asian Highlands Perspectives 2B ISSN 1835-7741



# China's na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> Tibetans: Life, Language and Folklore Volume Two

गुर में दिन्ह सु बिदे में द्र ग्री प्रस्त मा क्ष्म द्र द्र द्र प्रदेश मिन्न मान का

中国纳木依藏族:生活,语言与民间文学 第二卷

by

Libu Lakhi (Li Jianfu 李建富, Dawa Tenzin ञ्चापायक्ष्र पर्वेग्)

with

Tsering Bum ঐ ইন্বের্ঝা and Charles Kevin Stuart

Dedicated to Andrew Sewell and Lorraine de Beaufort

ISSN: 1835-7741

Library of Congress Control Number: 2008944256

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Front Cover: Photo by Libu Lakhi. Libu Lakhi's home with rice field in the foreground, dzp¹¹ qu¹¹ (Dashui 大水) Village, Xichang 西昌 City, Liangshan 凉山 Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan 四川 Province.

Back Cover: Photo by Libu Lakhi. A valley in Mu'er 木耳 Village, Lianhe 联合 Township, Mianning 冕宁 County, Liangshan 凉山 Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan 四川 Province.

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# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank the following people for helping make this book possible:

Blo rtan rdo rje र्ज्ञ्चर्ह्य हैं।

**Brook Hefright** 

Chen Qiang 陈 强

Gerald Roche

Jeff Green

Keith Dede

Keith Slater

Krisadawan Hongladarom

Mgon po tshe ring अर्गेत्र र्थे कें देरा

Snying leags rgyal শ্ব্নিম্পুৰাশাক্ত্ৰীয়া

Solomon Rino

Wen Xiangcheng 文祥呈

#### PART THREE: TEXTS

#### MONSTERS AND HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

#### **BROTHER AND SISTER**

li<sup>44</sup> ви<sup>55</sup> şə<sup>11</sup> рə<sup>53</sup>

(1)

i ni a şə	te	mi zi ni mi	ņ.i	ky	dzo	ji	le
ancient	DP	brother and sister	two	CL	EXT	say	MP
শ্ববংশু: ই	श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र	श्रेद:श्रुद	শ্ ন্ত্ৰ	र्ट्य स्ट्रिय	ঝশ্ব'মগ্ৰুৱ	745	र्क्षेग श्लेगरा
古时候	连词	兄妹	二/两	量词	存在	说	语气

传说, 古时候有俩兄妹。

**(**2)

mi zi ni mi	t <sup>h</sup> i	n,i	ja	ti gy gy	da	k <sup>h</sup> i	nda	te
brother and sister	DET	two	CL	each other	DAT	good/well	very	DP
શ્રેદ:શ્રુદ	देशकेंग	শ্ভীশ	र्ट्य केंग	षव:सुंब	यदेंब	ロヨエ	5'35	श्चेत्यः र्क्षेया
兄妹	70 7	ľπ		互相	H-14	47	<i>4</i> ロ	连词

(3)

mi zi mo hĩ tṣʰə mi te ni ji mo tʰi ja da ma kʰi brother GEN wife DP sister DET CL DAT NEG good 
$$\mathfrak{g}$$
  $\mathfrak{g}$   $\mathfrak$ 

'The two, brother and sister, were very good to each other but the brother's wife was not good to the sister.'

श्रीदाश्चीदायाकृत्रायात्रकृतःत्याकृत्रकृतः याच्या स्थितः त्यायात्र स्थायात्र स्थितः स्थायात्र स्थायात्र स्थाया

兄妹俩互相都很好, 可是哥哥的妻子对妹妹不好。

(4)

t<sup>h</sup>i ts<sup>h</sup>ə t¢ε a po gy te ¢у tçə tçə brother DET CLDP hunt went often र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्य केंग रे'द्रग्रहाँद्रय ध्रेव'य ধর্ম देशक्षेंग स्यायम 限词 量词 连词 打猎 去 经常 哥哥

'The brother often went to hunt.' ᠳ্ব্ৰিন্ট্ৰাম্ব্ৰেন্ট্ৰা 哥哥经常去打猎。

(5)

 $k^h i$ ni ji mo  $t^h i$ a po e qo dzo te ja da nda brother home EXT DP sister DET CLDAT good very देशः क्षेंग यश्यश्व श्रेयः ईंग ধ্র্র เริ่ม ซ์ร श्चेद:श्च र्जर केंग यदेंब ロヨニ 5'35 存在 连词 妹妹 限词 量词 与格 好 很 家

(6)

 $t^h\epsilon$ ndjo te dzo te a po e qo ma ŋga tçə tçə DP **NEG EXT** DP she beat brother home scold often/always श्चेत्यःक्षेत्र  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ ধ্র্ गुडेर:ह्रद श्रेग'न्र्सेन्'वेन'य श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ह्येय:र्क्र *ব্যব্যস্থ* এম'মগ্রু स्याःसर - 류- 류-否定 存在 骂 连词 连词 她 打 经常 家

'When Brother was at home, (the wife) was very good to the sister but when Brother was not at home (the wife) always beat and scolded her.'

受予阅知识而知识不知的表现。 哥哥在家时,(嫂子表面上)对妹妹也很好,可是哥哥不在家就经常(会)打她,骂她。 (7) ti thi tshə tçe a po gy пi te ¢у ro sə day DP brother **DET** CLhunt PT one went again বাউবা हेब श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देशक्षेंग र्ट्य र्स्टिश रे'द्रग्रहार्हेब्य ध्रेत्र'य ধ্র্র *वर्रश*ळेंग 四八、口製エ 哥哥 限词 量词 猎狗 去 又 天 连词 去时

(8) mi t¢ho ka a me kv li dzo ņi na na ε qo DP wife CLhome EXT sister two only back গ্রন্থ श्चेत्यः र्रहेग ध्रेर श्चेद:श्च র্দি'ব ब्रिय:र्क्र ঝঝঝধুৱ কুহ'ম र्ट्य केंग 嫂子 只有 连词 妹妹 俩 量词 家 口 存在

(9) a po mi tçho mo thi ¢у ņи te gy te ni ji mo da DP CLbrother went after wife DET DP sister DAT र्ट्स देंग ধ্রর্ <u>हे</u>शशु श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण देशक्षेंग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग श्रेदर्शे ষ্ট্রীর'য ক্র্ম:ম यदॅंब - 류 - 류 以后 连词 妻子 限词 量词 连词 与格 去 妹妹

(10)qha thi ly nu pæ su nu pæ nε ε qo where run **GEN** you run DET CLhome you your द्येयञ्च देशकेंग Ĩ5 শ্বহ'ব <u>ক্</u>তুযা Ĩ5 *ক্রু*যা હ્યું સંસ્ र्ट्य केंग Ĩ5 哪儿 属格 你 限词 量词 你 跑 跑 你的 家

# **(11)**

qha ma di pæ su nu pæ ηu **NEG** BEwhere run **GEN** say/scold you run र्वेञ्च द्येयञ्च *ব্যশ*্বশ্ব Ĩ5 শ্ব-ৰ <u>রূ</u>যা 295 否定 判断 哪儿 跑 属格 你 跑 说/骂

### (12)

t<sup>h</sup>i ni ji mo ja te ки mdву da ga dza CLDET DP sister only know cry देशकेंग क्रंन्केंग क्रेयकेंग গ্রহর্ম ্র্মিন ঐ্থ্য 5,7 限词 量词 连词 妹妹 哭 只 知道

'The sister only knew to cry.' 劉云道'교육'적'전'적'전'적'적'적'적' 妹妹只知道哭泣。

# (13)

mæ te dza ha la di le ma tçə later DP meal also **OTM NEG** MP eat say श्चेत्यः स्टेंग हेश:शु .सुन्यः स्टेंग र्क्षेग श्लेग अ ∌.প **NE.182** *ব্ৰথা*শ্ৰ 否定 吃 以后 莲词 饭 也 宾标 说 语气

'It was said, later that (the wife) also didn't let (the sister) eat meals.'

ইমান্ত(ক্তমান্মা)শ্রীনির্মান্মান্তর্বার্ত্রমান্ত্র্বার্ত্রমান্ত্র্বার্ত্রমান্

后来, 说是饭也不让(妹妹)吃。

**(14)** 

 $t^{h}a$  $t^{h}i$ li da ly mæ ε qo įу te nu DP home sleep back NEG come DET CLlater you श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ĩ5 ষ্ট্ৰিম শন্তি স্ব ध्रेत्र *ব্যশ*্ল  $\widetilde{W}$  $\overline{\Delta}$ देशक्षेंग <u>हेशश</u> र्जर केंग 否定 来 以后 连词 家 睡觉 口 限词 量词 你

(15)

nε ma di ndjo ε qo ηu NEG BEscold home your say ষ্ট্ৰিম र्ने अ श्रेग'न्बेन'वेन'य Ĩ5 795 *ব্যশ* 骂 否定 判断 说 你 家

'Later, (the wife) scolded (Sister) saying, "You don't come back home to sleep, this (home) is not your home."

हेबाखा (सुरासबा)हिंदाख्वीयातुःकृषातुःसार्वादा। यदीहिंदाखीहिसासायेदाखेबाक्षीणादस्य प्रात्ता

后来,嫂子骂着说:"你别回来睡,这儿不是你的家。"

(16)

ni ji mo t<sup>h</sup>i ja te jу ka hũ ngy ro ma ræ sister sleep LOC DP **DET** CLDP NEG night get र्द्ध केंग क्रेय केंग শন্তিদ্ৰ श्चेदःश्च देशः देश ग्रुव राग्ने। श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र *ব্যশ*্ৰ র্থুব:ন মৰ্ক্তর'র্ম 妹妹 限词 量词 连词 睡觉 方位 否定 得到/有 连词 晚上

(17)

 $ji\;k^h\!v$ te įу ji le va ηο DP pig sty under sleep say MP श्चेत्यःस्टेंग র্থিশৃদ্ শন্তি সুম 795 ব্র্যা:ব 连词 猪 下面 睡觉 说 语气 房子/圈

'It was said that the sister didn't get a sleeping place so slept under a pig sty.' খ্রীন্মান্ন্যক্ষাস্থান্যকাশ্বনান্ত্রমন্ত্রেশ্বন্য্রক্ষাস্থান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমন্ত্রান্ত্রমনন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্যমন্ত্রমন্ত্রমন্ত্

妹妹没有睡觉的地方就睡在猪圈(的屋檐)下。

# (18)

mi t¢ho mo	ndo	nu	te	ha şə	qo t¢ <sup>h</sup> ə	ka	q <sup>h</sup> o pa	nu	q <sup>h</sup> a
wife	see	after	DP	still	angry	DP	drive	you	where
	~	<b>&gt;</b>	ے۔۔۔د		~_~	ے۔۔۔۔د	2	¥-	m <i>e</i> :3
कुंद:स	มยรว	£ 21.3	श्रुव्य क्रया	7.35	ब्र्ट:ब्रिं.जरश्रःच	श्चेत्र क्या	77.4	197	4/29

# (19)

pæ	su	nu	pæ	ji k <sup>h</sup> y ji ga	li	t <sup>h</sup> a	da	ŋu	ŋga
run	GEN	you	run	around house	back	NEG	come	say	beat
<b>∄</b> ग	ন্ট্রন্মস্থ্র	Ĩ5	<b>1</b>	हें स्वें	धुर	<i>বৃশ্বশূ</i>	พัร:घ	মপ্র	ग्डेर:ह्द

嫂子见了后,还是生气地边赶边打着她说:"你(想)往哪儿跑就往那儿跑,别回到(房子)附近来。"

# (20)

 $t^h i$ mε k<sup>h</sup>a ni ji mo ja te ro ka ки mdвy le CL DET DP at a loss PT sister DP DP cry देशकेंग कंदकेंग ब्रेयकेंग घनशबदाय ददशकेंग श्चेत्यःक्षेत्र श्रेट:श्रॅ 5'7 श्चेत्य संग 连词 哭泣 限词 量词 连词 没办法 去时 妹妹 连词

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The pig sty roof extends out beyond the actual area where the swine are confined. 'Under the pig sty' means 'Under the extended roof/eaves of the pig sty'.

# (21)

```
t^h\epsilon
     a po
                          li
                                                         le
               su
                                  çу
                                         ro
                                                  ji
               look for
her
     brother
                          back
                                 went
                                         PT
                                                   say
                                                         MP
ř
     ধর্ম
               বর্ষুব্যস
                                 ध्रेव
                                         বেশঞ্জিয়
                                                  295
                          ध्रेत्र
                                                        र्क्षेग श्लेगरा
     哥哥
               寻找
                          口
                                  去
                                         去时
                                                   说
                                                          语气
妣
```

'It was said the sister was at a loss so cried and went back to look for her brother.' শ্বীন্মান্বি'ব্যবসাম্বন্ধান্ত্ৰ্বিক্ষান্ত্ৰ্বিক্ষান্ত্ৰ

说是妹妹没办法就哭泣着去找她的哥哥了。

# (22)

ni ji mo te ly ly q<sup>h</sup>o<sup>A</sup> dzə çə ly ly ခေ ma ræ sister DP fruit pick fruit **NEG** tree eat tree get श्रेट्टर्स श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ર્ફ્રેંન:વેંદ বিহ'র্দ্রগ বের্ট্রবা,ন र्धेव:वेद नेट:हेंग র্থুব'ন ∄.⊿ *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ 妹妹 连词 树木 果实 树木 果实 摘 吃 否定 得到

# (23)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə ts<sup>h</sup>ə p<sup>h</sup>sə te dzə le na no СЭ ¢у DP leaf pick DP tree and grass eat went र्बेंबरनेद येंख श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বের্হুমা:ন श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 55 ₹. ₹ ध्रेव 吃 连词 树木 树叶 和 草 摘 连词 去

'The sister picked tree fruit to eat and (when she) didn't get tree fruit, (she) picked tree leaves and grasses to eat and went.'

श्चैर्क्षादेशक्षित्राचर्त्रम्थात्रकार्वेकाचाद्या विदार्त्तम्भेदाद्विर्धाः विदार्भेम्याद्वा विदार्थेम्याद्वा विदार्ये विदार्या विदार्ये विदार्य

(一路上,) 妹妹摘野果来吃, 找不到野果就采树叶和(地上的)草吃着往(哥哥打猎的方向)找去。

A  $q^h o^{53}$  = to pick fruits,  $p^h s o^{11}$  = to pick leaves or grass.

# (24)

bo ka ÇУ le ræ lu ræ ko ze le ÇУ RO lo ки рви DP DP village LOC chicken herders **GOAL** went went meet श्चेत्यः क्रेंग धुव श्चेत्यःस्रेग 2:ई ধ্রীব ग्रह्मश्यांबे यशक्षेत्र বর্ধ্ব:ন 去/走 连词 去/走 连词 村落 看鸡的人 位格 目词 遇见

'(She) went, went and met chicken herders around the village.' ଦ୍ୟା ଦୁ:(ନିଂଇଁ') ୬ୁ 'ସଂଗ୍ୟଂମ୍' ଓ 'ଝି' 'ବ୍ୟାଦ୍ୟମ୍'

(她)走呀走,走到村庄(附近)就看见了在看鸡的人们。

# (25)

te ræ lu ræ ko ze mi zi a po ndo hæ ηa a DP chicken herders I brother **INT** say/ask see य:ई श्चेत्यःस्रेग 5 ধ্রর্ มฐัร:ฉ 295 连词 看鸡的人 疑问 看见 我 哥哥 说/问

'Then (the sister) asked, "Chicken herders, did you see my brother?"'

দ্বশ্(শ্র্নির্মান্না)দ্রান্থার্টি (ট্রিন্টিরা)দ্বিন্দ্রেনামর্ভ্রান্ত্রমান্নান্নান্না

然后, (妹妹)问道: "看鸡的人们,看见我的哥哥了吗?"

# (26)

ræ lu ræ ko ze mi zi a po nε ŋu çy te chicken herders DP brother VOB DP your यु:ई ধ্যুর্ श्रेगकेंग Ĩ5 श्चेंद्रः क्षेत्र 看鸡的人 连词 你 哥哥 词壳 连词

# (27)

 $na ts^h u ti$ рви ta lo va LOC gun one CL**GOAL** carry શે'સદ્ यशक्षंग বর্ধিস:ঘ 枪 量词 位格 目词 扛

# (28)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mə lo ti ja ta sε hound CL**GOAL** one LOC take ৰণ্ট্ৰ गरेग क्रं केंग ग्रम्भग्रे এক ঠিয় 量词 位格 猎狗 目词 牵

#### (29)

çy çy la la lo di m ta çу AVM LOC GOAL went say/answer hasty वेयायक्ष्यादर डोर केंग ग्रम्भग्रे यस केंग ध्रेव 795 急急忙忙地 副标 位格 目词 夫 说

'The chicken herders answered, "Your brother carried one gun, took one hound and went up here hastily.'

इन्हें र्र्क्ष अंतिर के अंति स्त्री अपना के अपना के स्त्री के अपना के स्त्री के अपना के अपन

看鸡的人们回答: "你的哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,急急忙忙地从这儿上去了。"

# (30)

ni ji mo thi te ки mdвy le ja te ¢у ro DP DP sister DET CLDP went PT cry श्चेद:श् देशकेंग कंद केंग श्रेय केंग ध्रेव श्चेत्यः स्टेंग श्चेत्यः स्रेया 5;□ *दर्शकेंग* 限词 量词 连词 哭泣 连词 妹妹 连词 去 去时

'Then, the sister cried and went.'

ने नश्रीय में ने हामनेन सुरस्तर हुन

于是, 妹妹(又)哭着(继续往前)找去。

# (31)

cy
le
cy
le

went
DP
went
DP

資本、本
資本、金
資本、金
資本、金

去/走
连词
去/走
连词

# (32)

lo q<sup>h</sup>o RO va lu va ko ze lo ku bbn ¢у GOAL valley LOC pig herder meet went ন্নথ্য:ই শ্হ'ম ग्रह्म श्राम्ब ध्रेव यश्च सेंग दध्र 看猪的人 遇见 山沟 位格 目词 去/走

'(The sister) went, went and met pig herders in the valley.'
(第六新元初初到元元) 曾有有新祖元元帝有六前四四章 表现新四四百 走啊走,走到山沟里就遇见了看猪的人们。

# (33)

ni ji mo thi ja te va lu va ko zε na mi zi a po ndo hã CLDP brother sister **DET** pig herder I **INT** see र्द्धन क्रेयः क्रेयः लयाःही ধ্র'র্ন दर्भ केंग श्चेद:श्च देशः र्क्षेग มฮ์ร:ฉ 妹妹 限词 量词 连词 看猪的人 哥哥 疑问 看见 我

# (34)

na tshu ti mi zi a po nu cy ŋu te nε te рви ta say/ask DP your brother VOB DP gun one CLLOC र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण क्रॅंट केंग क्रेय केंग से सद 295 Ĩ5 ধ্র্ শৃত্তিশ ग्रह्मश्याने 词壳 连词 枪 连词 你的 哥哥 量词 位格 说/问

(35)

lo ts<sup>h</sup>ə mə ti ja lo çy çy la la va ta sε m hound LOC **GOAL** CL**GOAL** take hastily **AVM** carry one ৰ:ট্ৰ শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य केंग ग्रवशयावी ঝঝঠ্ব বৃদ্ভীম'ম वेयायर्स्य ड्रेन झेंग বর্ধিস:ব यशः सेंग 猎狗 量词 位格 目词 扛 目词 急急忙忙 副标 牵

(36)

ta lo çy di

LOC GOAL went say/answer

*ग्रन्थग्रेवे यश्चिम* ध्रेन प्रश्

位格 目词 去 说/回答

'The sister asked, "Pig Herders, did you see my brother?" and (they) answered, "Your brother carried one gun, took one hound and went up here hastily."'

श्चैन्श्चेन्। हिन्नुं क्षेत्र हिन्नुं क्षेत्र हिन्नुं क्षेत्र हिन्नुं क्षेत्र हिन्नुं हिन्नु

妹妹问道: "看猪的人们,看见我的哥哥了吗?" (他们)回答道: "你的哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵一只猎狗,急急忙忙地从这儿上去了。"

(37)

ni ji mo thi ja ки mdву le le te çу le çу DET CLDP DP DP DP sister went went cry श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ध्रेव श्चेद:श्च र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र খ্ৰীব श्चेन्यः र्रहेग 5'7 妹妹 限词 量词 连词 哭泣 连词 夫/走 连词 夫/走 连词

(38)

ÇУ le ÇУ le çy le çy tçə tçə went DP went DP went DP went often/always ध्रेव श्चेत्यः द्वेग খ্ৰীব श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ध्रेव श्चेत्यः क्रेंग ध्रेव ह्यायर 总是 连词 夫/走 连词 夫/走 连词

'The sister cried and always went, went,

# (39)

yi lu yi ko ze lo ÇУ le bo bo Ro ки рви çy te went DP hill LOC cattle herder GOAL meet went DP 고훈 ध्रेव श्चेत्यः द्वेग रेन्द्र ग्रह्म शयाने অশ্বর্জন বশ্ব5 श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्ण 去/走 连词 山 位格 放牛的人 遇见 去 目词 连词

# (40)

yi lu yi ko ze mi zi a po ndo hæ ηu cattle herder brother INT see say/ask 고.퇀 दर्ने केंग ধ্'ৰ্ব ผฐัב.น 295 疑问 看见 放牛的人 我 哥哥 说/问

'(The sister) went, went and met cattle herders around the hill and asked, "Cattle Herders, did you see my brother?"

# (41)

yi lu yi ko zε mi zi a po nu cy nε cattle herder DP your brother VOB DP ब्रेंदर्छम ब्रेन्थर्छम 고.퇀 श्चेत्यः क्रेंग Ĩ5 ধ্র'র্ন 哥哥 放牛的人 连词 你 词壳 连词

# (42)

na ts<sup>h</sup>u ti lo ts<sup>h</sup>ə mə va ja рви ta ta GOAL CL LOC hound CLLOC gun one carry one ग्रह्म शंग्रही ৰ:ট্ৰ શે'સદ્દવ এশ:ঠিগ পর্বহ্র 目词 扛 枪 猎狗 量词 位格 量词 位格

# (43)

lo	sε	çy çy la la	m	ta	lo	¢у	ŋu
GOAL	take	hasty	AVM	LOC	GOAL	went	say/answer
ঝশ্ব ঠিয়া	त्रविद	म्रेवातर्स्यः	ड्रेन केंग	ग्रदशयां वे	ঝশ ঠিয়া	ध्चेब	795
目词	牵	急急忙忙	副标	位格	目词	去/走	说/回答

'The cattle herders answered, "Your brother carried one gun, took one hound and went up here hastily."

# (44)

'Then the sister cried and always went.'

देव अर्थेट केंट्रिट विवास अर्थित हैं हैं हैं विवास अर्थित से सिर्म 是 然后,妹妹哭着一直往前找去。

# (45)

te çу le çə væ RO DP DP forest LOC went ध्चेव श्चेत्य केंग श्चेन्य:र्स्ट्रेग বৃশ্বস্থ ৰ্ভ্ডন্ ग्रह्मश्यां वे 连词 树林 位格 连词 去/走

# (46)

jo lu jo ko zε lo ки рви ¢у ro PT sheep herders GOAL meet went अुग:≆े ध्रेव यश्चः स्वेग दध्र 目词 放羊的人 遇见 去时 去/走

'Then (the sister) went, went and met sheep herders in the forest.'

देव्हा (क्रा) ब्रेव्हा हा व्याप्त क्रा विवासी ) वृद्धा त्याप्त व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप्त व्यापत व्य

# (47)

te jo lu jo ko zε ηa mi zi a po a ndo hã ηu te nε brother DP sheep herders Ι **INT** see say/ask DP your अुगाः¥ ধ্র'র্ন दर्ने केंग श्चेत्यः र्रहेग มฐัร:ฉ 795 श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ĩ5 放羊的人 哥哥 疑问 看见 说/问 连词 我 连词 你

#### (48)

tshə mə mi zi a po nu cy na tshə ti рви lo va ti te ta brother VOB CLLOC GOAL DP gun one carry hound one ब्रेंदर्स्य श्रेयर्स्य ধ্র'র্ঘ মদ্র শাউশা ग्रह्मश्यान ঝঝ ঠিয়া রেপ্তর-ঘ 量词 位格 猎狗 哥哥 词壳 连词 枪 目词 扛

#### (49)

ja lo çy çy la la lo ta sε m ta çу ηu CL LOC **GOAL AVM** LOC **GOAL** take hasty went say विष्ठित्य वेषावर्ष्य ड्रेन केंग অশ্বর্জিয়া ग्रह्म शंग्रही धुव र्ट्य स्ट्रेग ঝঝস্টগ ब्रेर 急急忙忙 量词 位格 目词 副标 位格 目词 牵 去/走 说

(妹妹)问道: "放羊的人们,看见我的哥哥了吗?"(放羊的人)回答道: "你的哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,急急忙忙地从这儿上去了。"

# (50)

dви NGV пi NGV ha nu te mi zi mo li dzy ro after DP brother PT nine day nine night pass back come **५**र्गेंद:श्रें लूट.य **5**到 বর্গুম'ন <u>টু</u> হাস্ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ধ্রর্ ध्रेर **5**型 न्नेव *त्दशक्षंग* 天 以后 - 류 - 류 夫肘 九 九 晚上 过 连词 来 口

'After nine days and nine nights, Brother came back.' ຈິຈ ຈາງ ເຖື້າ ເຮົ້ອງ ອຸເຕັ້ງ ເຮົ້ອງ ເຮືອງ ເຮື

#### (51)

 $p^h u$ li ви q<sup>h</sup>o bo pæ mi li tçə ka ni ji mo le ηa take off door beside **GOAL** back DP I sister MP game put र्रे:५ण्ड মম'শ্রম'ম š यशक्षंग ध्चेत्र বেই্বা'ঘ श्चेत्यः र्रह्मग श्चेंदर्शे বেশ্বম'র 猎物 脱 门 旁边 目词 口 放 我 妹妹 语气 连词

# (52)

ni ji mo li şə dzə ka ηu te nε nu ji nu mæ DP say/ask sister back miss DP after your you say you ध्रेम श्चेद:श् Ĩ5 श्चेत्यः र्र्वय **§**5 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ĩ5 295 ह्रेश:शु 295 হ্ৰ'ঘ 妹妹 说 你 说/问 连词 你 口 想念 连词 你 后

# (53)

ma djε di ¢у ro no ņі ky ки рви went PT two CL**NEG** meet MP say/answer you गरेश क्रम क्रिंग ध्रेव Ĩ5 *ददशः* क्षेंग *ব্যশ*্ৰ 45 295 俩 你 量词 否定 遇见 语气 去/走 去时 说/问

'(The brother) took off the game (from his back) and put (it) down beside the door and asked, "(Where) is my sister?" and (his wife) answered, "Your sister said (she) missed you and went after you, didn't you two meet?"

(哥哥)把猎物放到门边就问道: "我的妹妹呢?" (妻子)回答道: "你妹妹说想你就(找)你去了, 你俩没遇见吗?"

### (54)

mi zi mo thi qo tç<sup>h</sup>ə ja te sa çə le ti ha m ки mdвy DP brother **DET** CL DP sad CL **AVM** angry one cry ผิร ัฐ ์ गुडेग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्य क्षेत्र र्ट्य केंग ধ্রর্ देशः द्वेंग র্দ্রহার্ট্র অহশ্বর र्ट्य देश ड्रेन केंग 5:7 限词 量词 连词 生气 伤心 连词 量词 副标 哭泣

(55)

ni ji mo li mæ ti ni te șu çу DP look for back day sister went next one नेव धुव श्चेन्य र्स्हेग বর্ষ্কুরান ध्रेत्र শাউশা श्रेट:श्रॅ ह्रेश:शु 以后 天 连词 妹妹 寻找 口 去/走

(56)

(57)

bo ka ræ lu ræ ko zε le le lo ки рви ¢у çу RO DP went DP village LOC chicken herders GOAL went meet श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्य र्स्ट्रेग धुेव धुेव 2.ई ্বু'ব বর্ধ্ব:ন 连词 村落 看鸡的人 遇见 口 位格 目词 连词 去/走

(58)

ræ lu ræ ko zε ni ji mo ndo hã ηu ηa a te chicken herder Ι sister INT say/ask DP see 2.톳 श्चेद:श्च दर्भ केंग มฐ์ร:ฉ 295 श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्य 看鸡的人 我 疑问 看见 妹妹 连词 说/问

# (59)

ly la ka ta lo nε ni ji mo ηu çy te ÇЭ pa sister **VOB** DP fruit hand LOC **GOAL** tree hold/carry your श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्धेव:वेद वेद:हेंग Ĩ5 श्रेट:श्रॅ ঝঘ্য:ঘ ग्रह्म श्राम्ब বের্দ্রম:ঘ यशःसेंग 词壳 连词 树木 果实 你 手 位格 目词 妹妹 持

# (60)

tç<sup>h</sup>ə lo lo su ça mi ta ga a po mæ bε sad **GEN** LOC **GOAL** sing brother after **GOAL** song go ผิร ัฐ์ว शुःग्वेदःय ঝঝঠন ধ্রর্ द्येयञ्च सू ग्रह्मश्रम्ब ह्रेश:शु यशः द्वेग 属格 歌 目词 唱 以后 目词 伤心 位格 哥哥 去/走

# (61)

ji ka m lo çу di те ви sə ræ ta DP AVM LOC **GOAL** say/ask went tear say/answer stream প্রমান্থমান্ত্র নির্দেশ डोर क्षेम मनशमाने त्यश्चमा श्रेव्यः द्वेष श्रेग:स् 795 目词 副标 位格 连词 眼泪 漱漱 去/走 说/问 说/回答

'(The brother) asked, "Chicken Herders, did you see my sister?" and (they) answered, "Your sister carried tree fruit in (her) hands, sang sad songs, saying, '(I) will go after my Brother,' and went up here with tears streaming."

 $(\tilde{a}_{A'})^2 = \tilde{a}_{A'} =$ 

(哥哥)问道: "看鸡的人们,看见我的妹妹了吗?"(他们)回答道: "你的妹妹手持野果,唱着悲歌,说是要去找哥哥,眼泪漱漱地流着,从这儿上去了。"

#### (62)

mi zi mo te çy le
brother DP went DP

吳袞 (黃年) (表現) (表現)

哥哥 (连词 夫/走 连词)

# (63)

lo d<sub>p</sub>o ro va lu va ko ze lo ки рви çу valley LOC pig herders **GOAL** meet went ग्रह्म शंग्रही न्रयाः থুহ'ঘ ঝশঠল বর্ধ্রহ'ঘ খ্ৰীব 位格 放猪的人 遇见 山沟 目词 去

'The brother went, went and met pig herders in the valley.' सुर्जे दे ही क्षेत्र का सुरुप्त के किया है किया है किया है किया किया है क

哥哥走到(村前的)山沟里, 遇见了看猪的人们。

# (64)

va lu va ko ze ni ji mo ndo hã ηa a te **INT** DP pig herder I sister see say/ask न्नवाः ही दर्ने केंग श्चेद:श् ผฐัะ.น 5 795 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 放猪的人 疑问 看见 我 妹妹 说/问 连词

# (65)

la ka ta nε ni ji mo nu çy ly lo te çә pa VOB DP fruit hand LOC GOAL your sister tree carry ર્ફેક્સ્ફેર श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग निर:हेंग श्चेट:श्रॅ Ĩ5 অবা.ন ग्रह्म श्राम्ब यशः सेंग বেমুম'ন 词壳 连词 树木 果实 位格 你 妹妹 手 目词 持

# (66)

tç<sup>h</sup>ə su ça mi ta lo mæ lo bε ga a po GOAL sad **GEN** song LOC sing brother after **GOAL** go द्येयः พิราฐัา शुःखेदःय ধ্র:র্ন বেৰ্গ্ स्य ग्रह्म श्राम्ब यशक्षंम <u>हे</u>शशु यश्च सेंग 歌 伤心 属格 位格 目词 唱 哥哥 以后 目词 去/走

# (67)

lo çу di ji ka те ви sə ræ m ta DP AVM LOC **GOAL** say/ask went say/answer tear stream श्रेग्राःस् होर क्षेंग ग्रम्भ ग्रम প্রাপ্রাস্ত্র্যার श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र यशः सेंग 295 295 副标 位格 目词 连词 眼泪 漱漱 去/走 说/问 说/回答

'(The brother) asked, "Pig Herders, did you see my sister?" and (they) answered, "Your sister carried tree fruit in (her) hands, sang sad songs, saying '(I) will go after my Brother,' and went up here with tears streaming."

(哥哥)问道: "看猪的人们,看见我的妹妹了吗?" (他们)回答道: "你的妹妹手持野果,唱着悲歌,说是要去找哥哥,眼泪漱漱地流着,从这儿上去了。"

# (68)

te le le po po yi lu yi ko ze ки рви çy ¢у RO DP DP DP hill LOC GOAL went cattle herder went meet रे:र्व ध्रेव ध्रेव श्चेत्यः स्टेंग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग श्चेन्य:क्रेंग ग्रह्म श्राम्ब र्जेग:ई यशः सेंग বর্ধ্বর্র্য 连词 夫/走 连词 放牛的人 遇见 Ш 位格 目词 夫/走

'Then (Brother) went, went and met cattle herders on the hill.'
দ্বশ (শিম্ম ) দ্বীব্যব্যাই অৰ্থা মুন্দ্ৰ দ্বীম্প্র্

(他)走啊走, (走到)山上就遇见了放牛的人们.

#### (69)

yi lu yi ko ze ni ji mo ndo hã ηu te **INT** cattle herder Ι sister see say/ask DP ज्ञूबाः ही শ্বীদ:শ্বী दर्भ केंग มฮ์ร:ฉ श्चेत्यः र्क्षेग 295 放牛的人 我 妹妹 疑问 看见 连词 说/问

(70)

ly la ka lo nε ni ji mo ηu çy te ÇЭ ta pa sister **VOB** fruit hand LOC **GOAL** DP tree your carry र्धेव:वेद नैदर्नेग Ĩ5 श्चेद:श् श्चेत्यः स्टेंग এম্বা'ম ग्रह्म श्रामान यशःसेंग বেরুম'ন 你 词壳 连词 树木 果实 位格 目词 持 妹妹 手

(71)

t¢<sup>h</sup>ə bε lo lo su ça mi ta ga a po mæ ji sad **GEN** LOC **GOAL** sing brother after **GOAL** say/ask song go พิราฐ์ ฉ शुःखेदःय द्येयञ्च ग्रह्म श्राम्ब ধ্রর্ ≩্র'জ্ বের্গ্র **FZ**/ এখ্য ঠিয় यशः सेंग 795 伤心 属格 歌 唱 位格 目词 哥哥 以后 目词 说 去/走

(72)

ka ta lo çу di тв ви sə ræ m DP AVM LOC **GOAL** went tear stream say/answer ड्रेन र्झेग ग्रह्म श्राम्त्र श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्रेगाःस् ঀয়৻ঀয়৻৾৾৴ঢ়৾ঀৼ यश्चर्स्य ध्रेव 295 副标 位格 目词 连词 眼泪 漱漱 夫/走 说/回答

'(Brother) asked, "Cattle Herders, did you see my sister?" and (they) answered, "Your sister carried tree fruit in (her) hands, sang sad songs, saying, '(I) go after Brother,' and went up here with tears streaming."

ज़ब्र प्रतेष प्रतेष के प्रति के प्रति

(哥哥)问道: "放牛的人们,看见我的妹妹了吗?" (他们)回答道: "你的妹妹手持野果,唱着悲歌,说是要去找到哥哥,眼泪漱漱地流着,从这儿上去了。"

(73)

t<sup>h</sup>i a po ha ni zo qo nda ka ly ly gy ro ÇЭ brother DET CLPT DP also hungry tree fruit very श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण ধ্রর্ র্টুগ্রহাম *ददशः* ठेंग नेदर्हेग <del>হ</del>ভহ र्धेव:वेद 775195 哥哥 限词 量词 也 饥饿 很 去时 连词 树木 果实

# (74)

phsə dzə le ma пi m ¢у pick DP **NEG** AVM went eat stop বেই্মাম *ব্ৰথা* শ্ল মহ্মশ্বর্ম বর্ট্র্মান ड्रेन केंग ョロ 摘 否定 停止 副标 去/走 吃/充饥 连词

哥哥也很饥饿, 便摘野果充饥, 不停地找去。

# (75)

jo lu jo ko zε ¢у le le çə væ lo ки рви ¢у RO çy went DP went DP forest LOC sheep herder **GOAL** meet went ध्रेव श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ध्रेव श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ग्रह्म श्राम्ब अ्ग:≩ ध्रेव বৃগাহার্ক্রথ यशक्षंम বর্ধই'ম 连词 夫/走 连词 树林 位格 放羊的人 目词 遇见 夫/走 夫/走

'(He) went, went, went and met sheep herders in the forest.'

(विं) ध्रीत यात्र त्र त्र काळ्या तुः सुवा ही दवा दरा खुता

(他)走啊走,走到树林里就遇见了放羊的人们。

### (76)

jo lu jo ko zε ni ji mo ndo hã te ŋa ŋu sheep herder I sister **INT** say/ask DP see अुग:≩े दर्ने केंग มฐัร:ฉ श्चेद:श्च श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 795 放羊的人们 疑问 看见 我 连词 妹妹 说/问

#### (77)

la ka nε ni ji mo ŋu çy te lu ta lo çә pa LOC sister DP fruit hand **GOAL** your tree carry Ĩ5 **1**3 × 3 श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण ঝঘ্য:ঘ ग्रह्म श्राम्ब त्यश्चः स्टेंग ধরিম:ঘ 位格 目词 你 妹妹 连词 树木 果实 手 持

# (78)

tç<sup>h</sup>ə lo lo bε su ça mi ta ga a po mæ LOC **GOAL** sing **GOAL** sad **GEN** brother after song go พิราฐ์ ั द्येयञ्च ग्रह्म श्रामि শ্লু'ঐর'ঘ ধ্র:র্ম অশ্ব:র্ভ্রয हेशसु यशक्षिम বেৰ্গ্ৰ 伤心 歌 属格 位格 目词 唱 哥哥 目词 后 去/走

# (79)

ji lo di ka те ви şə ræ m ta ¢у say/ask LOC **GOAL** DP **AVM** went tear stream say ड्रेन केंग ग्रह्म शंग्रही श्रेग:ख्र *ৰম:ৰম:ই.বৰ্*ম:ব ঝঝঠন ヺェ श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ध्रेव 795 眼泪 漱漱 副标 位格 连词 目词 去 说 说/问

'(He) asked, "Sheep Herders, did you see my sister?" and (they) answered, "Your sister carried tree fruit in (her) hands, sang sad songs, saying, '(I) go after Brother,' and went up here with tears streaming."

(哥哥)问道: "放羊的人们,看见我的妹妹了吗?", (他们)回答道: "你的妹妹手持野果,唱着悲歌,说是要去找哥哥,眼泪漱漱地流着,从这儿上去了。"

# (80)

te ni ji mo ni ji mo ndzo ηu çy DP call DP sister sister say/call went श्चेद:श् वर्षेत्रः श्रेयः क्षेत्रा श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्रेट:श्रॅ ধ্রীব 795 连词 妹妹 妹妹 叫 连词 说/叫 夫/走

'Then (he) called, "Sister..." and called and went.' देन्य (विका) श्रीमार्की मार्की प्रतिवाद प्रतिवाद

然后,(他边)走,(边)叫喊着:"妹妹一,妹妹一。"

# (81)

le çə væ lo na ko ndzo le su çу tçə tçə look for forest LOC DP call DP deep went often/always ग्रम्भःग्रबे বর্ষ্কুর্মন श्चेत्यः द्वेत वर्क्सेयाय श्रेयार्क्सेग श्चमार्चे ध्रेव বৃগাহ্ম হুল स्यायर 连词 叫喊 树林 深 位格 寻找 连词 去/走 一直

(他)一直在树林深处寻找着, 叫喊着, 走着。

# (82)

hĩ dzy ni ji mo hĩ ni tso tso te ηa te ro rain DP Ι sister DP rain **ERG** drench PT श्चेत्यः र्रहेग **愛**ヹ.ばむむ.れ श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण শ্বীদ:শ্বী **\$**¥.ばむむ.れ डें रञ्ज *त्दशक्षंग* 连词 我 妹妹 连词 作格 湿润 去时 下雨 雨

# (83)

hĩ ηu ka ni ji mo RO şu say/worry DP rain LOC sister look for শ্বরার্থান্ত্রির্'ম श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग ग्रह्म श्रामि श्चेद:श्च বর্ষ্ট্র্র ম'ন **愛ヹ.**ヹ.ばヹヹ.れ 连词 妹妹 位格 寻找 说/担心 雨

'(He) worried, "My sister was drenched by rain," (when) it rained and looked for (his) sister in the rain.'

表式可可可可可(所有)。新期期间的可有可分。在第三流,是一流,是一流,是一点,可以可分配。 下雨的时候,(他)担心地想:"我的妹妹被雨打湿了吧!"就在雨水中寻找妹妹。

#### (84)

vi dzy ni ji mo te vi ņі te ηa Ų ro snow DP sister DP **ERG** hurt PT snow I श्चेत्य केंग श्चेत्य केंग গ্র্বিস্বেস্ক্র্রের্যমান दर्शकेंग श्रेटर्स डें5'ऑ ል.ଅ ከ'ካ 作格 烧 雪 连词 我 妹妹 连词 雪 去时

#### (85)

ka ni ji mo ηu vi ви RO su DP LOC look for say/worry snow sister बेसबावयाचेराय ब्रेयर्क्षग বর্ষুঝ'ন श्चेट्टर्स **P'**7 ग्रह्मश्यानी 连词 位格 妹妹 说/担心 雪 寻找

'(When) it snowed, (he) worried, "My sister was hurt by snow," and looked for (his) sister in the snow.'

#### (86)

te le șu çə po xwa xwa væ ro sə DP look for DP tree flower bloom PT again र्ध्रेव:वेद श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বর্ষ্ণুঝ'ন श्चेत्य क्षेत्र बे'र्हेग्'यबर्'य *दर्शः* क्षेंग ロア・ロジャ ये र्हेग 连词 树木 花 去时 又 *连词* 寻找 (花)开

'Then, (he) looked for (her until the) tree flowers bloomed again.'
(南南) 黃云南南南河四云四蜀云四南万万和四五万道云南四 找着(找着), (来年的)树木的花儿又开放了。 (87)

ndzo ti ndzo mo: le ni te çə væ RO ηu ji day call call DP LOC OP MP one forest say/sound say শান্তিশ नेव বর্নিদ্'ঘ श्चेत्यःक्षेत्र বৃশ্বস্থান্ত্ৰ ग्रवशयाबी বর্মির'ম অন্-ৰ্ৰ্ভ্ৰুক 795 795 叫喊 天 叫喊 树林 位格 拟声 连词 说/响 说/传说

'It was said that, one day (he) called and called and then in the forest sounded  $mo^{44}$ .' বিষ'বিষ'বা বিষ'ব্যমন্থা বিষ'

一天,(哥哥)正在叫着的(时候),从树林里传(来)了'哞'的一声。

(88)

mi zi mo thi khy khy tcha ja pæ le lo o ¢у brother DET CLquickly run/rush DP there **GOAL** went ধ্র্র देशक्षेंग श्चेत्यः र्रहेग ध्रेव'य र्ळर ळेंग এম:শ্ব વ્યશ્च स्टेंग ক্রুযা - - - -限词 量词 立即 连词 那儿 跑/冲向 目词 夫/走

(89)

te ni ji mo γi p<sup>h</sup>a рε le DP sister cow one turn into DP श्चेद:श् श्चेत्यः र्रहेग ঘ:র্ম ৠুম श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 连词 妹妹 牛 量词 连词

(90)

 $ma^{A}$ ts<sup>h</sup>ə ts<sup>h</sup>ə o dzə ji le there bamboo leave MP eat say र्ने व স্থ্রুযা'ম ર્વે.શ ョ'口 र्ळेग श्रेगरा 795 那儿 竹子 叶子 吃 语气 说/传说

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $ma^{II}$  = wild bamboo that grows in high places.

'It was said, the brother quickly rushed there, and Sister had turned into one cow and was eating bamboo leaves there.'

设立字(如本)和云字云面刺刺新云口司 剩云流字(可流)的刺云和字云翼刺和杂流和当口的对对刺 说是哥哥朝那响声冲去时,妹妹已经变成一头牛在那儿吃竹叶。

'It was said then the brother hugged the cow's neck and called, "Sister, Sister," but Sister could not speak (anymore) and only tears came streaming down.'

# THE rə<sup>53</sup> tṣə<sup>53</sup> li<sup>53</sup> la<sup>53</sup> RITUAL li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup> t<sup>h</sup>Bu<sup>11</sup>

捕

说

去

语气

**(1)** ky a da bi zi hĩ su ņі tви çу ji so CLfather son two animal set net trap say MP man went ફ્રે रे:रुग्र শন্ত্রীশ क्रे'यह्मश्रय धुव र्क्षेग श्लेगश মে.শ্ৰ र्जर केंग 295

野兽

量词

传说,(从前)有一对父子去捕猎。

儿子

爸爸

**(2)** 

人

hĩ tви ¢у ņи te after DP animal hunt went ই'বৃগ্বশ ધુૈત્ર'ય ষ্ট্র'বের্ছ্যাব্য'ম 喜到 श्चेत्यः र्रहेग 野兽 捕 去 连词 后

(3)

t¢<sup>h</sup>ε ja ti la o ljo tви te CLdeer OTM up there slaughter DP one পূ'ম *सुन्यः* र्स्वेग বৰ্বনে श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण षर'व 鹿 量词 宾标 上面 宰 连词

(4)

ви tşa la la o ljo li go pa ji SO knife up there fall/leave one OTM back say MP मि ध्रेर অম'র থুঝ'ম 295 一 宾标 刀子 掉 上面 口 说 语气 'It was said after (they) went to hunt animals, (they) slaughtered one deer there and left (forgot) a knife back there (where they slaughtered the deer).'

**(5)** rə gy ti te to li dzy te road one half arrive back come DP ध्रेम વ્યસ ∯े5'ग র্ষুর'ঘ र्षेट्र श्चेत्यः स्टेंग 半 到达 口 连词 路 来 (6) Ζi te a da da la li hũ ŋu DP father DAT back MP son get say श्चेत्यः क्रेंग মে.শ্ৰ यःदेव ঐব'শ ध्रेत्र र्क्षेग श्रेग रा 795 Ą 儿子 连词 爸爸 与格 拿 语气 说 口 **(7)** a da da la te Ζi li hũ ηu father DP DAT back son get go say श्चेत्यः र्रहेग Ą यदेंब येव'य ध्चेत्र মে.শ্ৰ 795 连词 儿子 与格 拿 说 口 去

'(They) came and (when they) arrived back half-way (home), the son said to (his) father, "Go back to get (the knife)," and the father said to the son, "Go back to get (the knife)." (নিঁক্রিঁ) খ্রিমান্থরা খ্রিমান্থরা ব্রুমান্থরা ব্রুম

回到半路上, 儿子对爸爸说: "(你)回去拿(那把刀子)吧,"爸爸也对儿子说: "(你)回去拿。"

(8)

thi mæ Ζi ja bzi ja nda ka te DP CLDP later DET lazy son very देशकेंग क्रन्केंग વો'ર્વે'સ્ત हे≼ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 5'35 श्चेत्यः स्टेंग 连词 儿子 限词 量词 懒惰 很 连词

(9)

a da bu tsa thi la li la ¢у knife DET CLfather back went get देशकेंग क्र्य केंग येद'य মে.শ ध्रेम ষ্ট্রব 限词 量词 拿 去 爸爸 刀 口

'Then later, the son was very lazy, so the father went back to get the knife.' युःदे' त्ये त्यं उत्र 'विषाणित 'यत्र' हे का कुष्णाया दे 'श्री'दे 'येत 'यम 'हे का

最后, 儿子非常地懒惰, 所以爸爸(只好)回去拿那把刀子了。

(10)

ũ ndzə to li ¢у te ja lε msə<sup>A</sup> Çε 0 o old man/father there arrive back went DP ja le msə family LOC ध्रेत्र श्चेत्य क्षेत्र মে.শ रे'व র্ষুব্রুয় ध्रेत्र'य ત્તા.ખું.બ્રાંચી เริ่ม ซ์ร ग्रह्मशंग्रह्मे 那儿 到达 去 连词 亚勒木撕 位格 口 老头子/爸爸

(11)

dzo ji tça ũ ndzə ka te ja le msə ni Çε **EXT** in fact DP old man/father DP ja le msə family **ERG** र्देव दर्देश शु श्रेय क्षेय মে.শ্ৰ થે·વો<sub>'</sub>સ્'ક્ષ્ ষ্ট্ৰিম'ৰ্ক্ত্ৰ डेन अ এম'মগ্রু 存在 原来 连词 老头子 亚勒木撕 作格 连词 家

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $ja^{11} l\epsilon^{11} msp^{44}$  is a family that collects animals' souls in wild forest, mountain and valley areas. The father was mistaken for an animal and collected.

(12)

p<sup>h</sup>çə t<sup>h</sup>çy tch<sub>ə</sub> la ka șu NGV ta çy ro **OTM** DP PT metal trap tie up went put श्चेत्यः द्वेत्र ध्रेव বৰ্মা:ব র্ষুম'ম *प्प्यः स्टेग त्द्रश*ळेंग প্রধাব 宾标 去时 XX 连词 捆 去 铁 放

'(When the) father arrived back there, in fact, ja<sup>11</sup> lɛ<sup>11</sup> msə<sup>44</sup>'s family was there, so the father was taken, put in a metal trap, tied up and taken away by ja<sup>11</sup> lɛ<sup>11</sup> msə<sup>44</sup>' family.'
জাবাই, দ্বিমার্কি, ক্রমার্কি, ক্রমার

爸爸回到那儿时,原来亚勒木撕家(的人)也在那儿,所以爸爸被亚勒木撕家 ^(的人)装在铁网里,捆走了。

(13)

 $t^{h}i$ ka та ко te zi ja so пi so ha m DP CLthree three DP **DET** day night **AVM** later son श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्य क्षेत्र हेव देशकेंग क्रनकेंग हेश:शु Ą শ্ৰুষ শস্থ্ৰ মর্ক্র-র্ম ड्रेन झेंग 连词 儿子 限词 量词 天 夜 副标 后来

(14)

ha lo te li dzy ka ma ro DP back NEG PT DP here wait come दर्ने द ध्रेत्र বন্ধুবা'ব श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ์พีร:घ *ব্ৰথা*শ্ব *त्दशः* क्षेंग श्चेन्यः र्र्ह्मग 等待 这儿 连词 口 否定 来 去时 连词

(15)

thi zi ja ha sə lo su li ÇУ CL**GOAL** son **DET** also look for back went र्ट्य केंग श्रूम:प्रवित বর্ষ্ট্রঝ'ব 對工 খ্ৰীব Ą यशक्षंग 目词 儿子 限词 量词 还是 寻找 口 去

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> 传说中, 专门在森林里收取灵魂的一种妖魔。

'Then later the son waited for three days and three nights, but (his father) didn't come back, so the son also went back to look for (his father).'

(16) $væ^B$ t¢ε NGV væ şə<sup>c</sup> væ ga NGV væ ga ŧcε forest nine forest pass forest nine forest şə pass \$ डे বৃগাঙ্গার্ক্তথ **5**₹] र्क्ष्ठ्र क्रिया ব্রুব্'ব ব্যাশ্ব:ৰ্ক্তথ **5**₹Ţ বৃগাহার্ক্রথ বর্কুদ্র'ব 片 节 林 九 片 经过 柿 林 九 经过

(17)dви o ljo væ væ le te NGV ga su ¢у **b**iBu bi DP find went DP up there forest nine forest pass र्इ **5**₹Ţ र्ळ5:क्रॅग ব্রুব্'ঘ श्चेन्यः र्र्क्षण વર્ફ્સ્વ.વ धुव श्चेन्य:क्वेंग বৃগাহার্ক্রথ অম'র 经过 连词 寻找 节 九 片 林 去 连词 上面

(18)ja le m sə  $t^h \epsilon$ ũ mdzə thjo la to te ņi Çε ¢у ja le m sə family reach went DP his father they **ERG OTM** વ્યત્વે સ્યુસ્ เริ่ม ซ์ร র্ষুর'য ध्रेव श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र মে.শ্ৰ कें कें डेन अ सुन्यः क्रेया 亚勒木撕 到达 去 连词 他 爸爸 他们 作格 宾标 家

A  $t \varphi \varepsilon^{II} = a$  type of tree.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup>  $vx^{2l}$  = forest or a measure word for forest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup>  $so^{II} = a$  type of tree.

D  $dBu^{53} bi^{53} = a$  type of tree.

(19)

p<sup>h</sup>çə tç<sup>h</sup>y t¢<sup>h</sup>ə o ljo le o ljo do mo ndzu su qa up there trap DP up there **sjar**<sup>A</sup>sa above metal put sit श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বেইল্যম বা.≰I<sub>B</sub> অম'ব র্হুনা:মূ র্ষ্ট্র্ অম'ব প্রশাব 上面 铁 XX 放 连词 上面 呷萨 上面 坐

(20)

ta o tçə ji le **EXT** there **EXT** say MP এশ্বামগ্ৰৱ ळॅग श्रेगरा र्न'व বেছ্যা'ঘ 295 存在 那儿 放 说 语气

'It was said (the son) passed nine  $tee^{tI}$  forests, passed nine  $se^{tI}$  forests, passed nine  $de^{tS}$   $de^{tS}$  forests, went to find (his father) and there reached ja<sup>11</sup> le<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup> se<sup>44</sup>'s family, and his father had been put in a metal trap and was placed above the  $qa^{tI}$  sa<sup>tI</sup> by them.'

(सु.इ.). भु.स्वराची त्रवाश्चर्यात्रमु प्रत्यात्रम्यात्रात्रा । कु.स्वराची त्रवाश्चर्यात्रम्यात्री हि.स्वराची त्राक्षेत्रात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रस्यात्रात्रात्रस्यात्रम्यात्रस्यात्रम्यात्रस्य

(儿子)经过九片节<sup>c</sup>林, 九片柿林和九片毒林, 到亚勒穆撕家时, 他的爸爸被他们装在铁网里, 放在呷萨<sup>D</sup>上面。

(21)

thi te ja Ζi 0 to çy nu te DP **DET** CLthere arrive went after DP son श्रेगः केंग देशकेंग क्रनकेंग র্ষুব্র'য ध्रेव 喜科 श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ą ने'व 限词 量词 那儿 连词 儿子 到达 夫 后 连词

A  $qa^{11} sa^{11} = a$  space above the home hearth that is smoky, hot and unpleasant. It is here that a pot is hung to cook food on the hearth.

B ऄॱॿॻॱ୴ॺॱक़ॸॱॹॖऀॱॸॖॖॱॺॣॺॱॺ॒ॿऀॺऻॺॱक़ॆॱॻढ़ऀॱॻॸॱॠॕॸॱॿॢ॓ऻॎॸ॓ॱॸॖॱक़ॣॱॸॱढ़ऀॺऻॱॻॸऀॸख़ॱॺॺॱਸ਼ॸॱॸॣॿॖॸॺॱॸऀॱॿॺॱॺॕॺऻॺॱॺऻॲॱॾॣॕॾॱॿॖॆॸॖॱॻढ़॔।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> 节, 柿和毒都是树木的名称。

D 灶上方被烟熏黑的地方称之为'呷萨'。

# (22)

 $\eta \epsilon^{A}$ ndo o se no a ηu te **INT** father see DP our you say 云簑 दर्ने केंग 795 श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ĩ5 ผฐัร:ฉ মে.শ 你们 疑问 见 说 连词 我们 爸爸

# (23)

nε o se jo ma ndo le ηu father SELF **NEG** MP your see say **357**8 মে.শ **र्रा**क्षेर มฮิ์ร:ฉ *বিশ্বপঞ্জ ळॅग'श्रेग*रा 795 否定 你们 爸爸 自己 见 语气 说

"Then after the son arrived there, (he) asked, "Did you see our father?" and (ja<sup>11</sup> le<sup>11</sup> m sə<sup>44</sup>'s family members) said, "We didn't see your father."

# (24)

 $t^h\epsilon$ ça ndjo le o se te DP pity his father DP श्चेद:हे श्चेत्यः स्रेग हिंदे. মে.শ্ৰ श्चेत्य:र्क्षेण 连词 他的 可怜 爸爸 连词

#### (25)

rə hĩ jo te ma ro ji tça ka DP in fact soul **NEG** with PT DP श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग *त्र्रश*ळेंग বের্লুমাঝ'ম र्देव दर्देव सु श्रेय केंग *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ इय:नेश 原来 灵魂 连词 否定 一起 去时 连词

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The character said  $\eta \varepsilon^{53}$  'our' instead of  $\eta a^{53}$  'my'.  $\eta \varepsilon^{53}$  distinguishes humans from ja<sup>11</sup> l $\varepsilon^{11}$  mso<sup>44</sup>'s family. Had he said 'my father' it would have suggested that there was no difference between ja<sup>11</sup> l $\varepsilon^{11}$  mso<sup>44</sup>'s family and humans.

#### (26)

 $k^ha t^ho$ p<sup>h</sup>a ma ti ndza ndzu le m те ви NEG able **ADM** CLdrop DP speak one tear श्रेग:रू শাউশ ষ্ট্রথ র্স্টগ g<sub>z</sub> श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বৰ্ব্ব র্ঘ'ম *বিশ্বপ*ঞ্জ 说 否定 能 眼泪 漏 连词 副词 量词

# (27)

 $t^h \epsilon zi$  $t^{h}i$ ngo lo tç<sup>h</sup>ə ja mi ji le zo qo DET CLGOAL his son knee fall/touch say MP Ř देशकेंग क्रन्केंग ধ্ৰাম্ \$Z.Z Ą यश्च स्थ 说 儿子 限词 量词 膝盖 目词 到

'It is said, (how) pitiful his father (was) for in fact, (his) soul was not with him, so (he) was unable to speak (anymore) and one of (his father's) teardrops dropped down and fell on his son's knee.'

可怜的他爸爸原来没有了灵魂,不能说话,而(他的)一滴眼泪滴到了儿子的膝盖上。

# (28)

thi Ζi ja tço pa do mo qa sa lo 15 te te DET CLDP **GOAL** look DP son turn above qa sa देशः क्षेंग र्ट्य रहेंग श्चेत्यः र्र्क्षण র্মান্ট র্মা,দেহ ধ্র'ব र्श्वेर:य यश्चर्य श्रेगःर्क्षग Ą 限词 量词 连词 转动 儿子 上面 嘎洒 目词 望 连词

# (29)

o se ma ndo ηu ηε no su our father your **NEG** see say **GEN** द्येयञ्च 云:釜 মে.শ हिंद:र्से ผฐิ์ร:ฉ 295 否定 属格 我们 爸爸 你们 见 说

# (30)

tchə ta o ljo p<sup>h</sup>i t¢<sup>h</sup>y di la RO ηε o se no пi **ERG** OTM LOC father your up there trap put our say 云瓷 ग्रह्म शंग्रही डेन अ *सुन्यः* र्क्षेग हिंद:र्कें বেইবা'ঘ মে.শ অম'ব 295 作格 宾标 你们 装 上面 XX 说 我们 爸爸 位格

'The son turned and looked up to the  $qa^{11}$  sa<sup>11</sup> and said, "You said you didn't see our father; our father was put in a trap up there by you."

3 તેના અર્થા ત્રાંત્ર ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત્ર ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રા ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રા ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રા ત્રા ત્રાપત ત

儿子于是抬头往上看, (看见了自己的爸爸就十分气愤地)说: "你们说没看见我们的爸爸, 原来我们的爸爸被你们装在那上面的铁网里面了呢。"

# (31)

ja le m sə te t<sup>h</sup>ε da thi Çε ji so ηu family DP DAT like this MP ja le m sə he say say श्चेत्यः स्टेंग यदॅंब दर्ने दर् ત્તાનું સંસ્ เชิม ซ์ร Ã र्क्षेग'श्रेगरा 795 795 亚勒木撕 连词 他 与格 这 说 说 语气 家

'It was said that ja $^{11}$  le $^{11}$  mု $^{11}$  sə $^{44}$ 's family said to him like this...' લાખે મું સુત્રે સંત્રને સ્ટ્રિંગ લાખે સુક્તિ સંત્રને સ્ટ્રિંગ લાખે સુક્તિ સ્ટ્રિંગ સ્ટ્ર

亚勒木撕家对他是这样说的。

# (32)

rə hĩ da nu ņи gy mə ņи body you soul need or need Ĩ5 **इ**स:मेश <u>বুর্গী</u>শ वर्दे:क्रॅग এ্শ'র্দ্র্ <u>বুর্</u> 你 灵魂 需要 还是 身体 需要 (33)

jo li ti da nu ko da rə ga ηu back **SELF** one CLonly you give MP say **रट**:हेर गर्डग ध्रेम र्ट्य स्ट्रेग র্দি'ব Ĩ5 श्रेराय केंगाश्रेगरा 295 自己 给 语气 说 量词 只是 你 口

'(ja $^{11}$  l $\epsilon^{11}$  msə $^{44}$ 's family said), "(Do you) need the soul or body? We will only give you back one kind."'

'यन्। (धायो सुःसुःसंद्योशादुःदे था))हुँद् खुश्चासुदः द्रदः सुर्था नेश्वायशायादः द्याँश। दशा(दे गावेश्वायशा)याद्वेय। विश्वायशायादादे विश्वायशायादादे विश्वायशायाद्वेय। विश्वायश्चयः विश्वायश्चयः विश्वायश्चयः विश्वायशायाद्वेय। विश्वायस्वयः विश्वयः विश्वय

"你需要(他的)灵魂还是需要身体, 我们只能给你一样。"

(34)

 $m\epsilon k^h a$ zi thi rə hĩ li bi ia te m la DET CLDP at a loss AVM soul take/bring son back go श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण রবশ্বর্য *ব্রীর স্ক্রিবা* <sub>इस.स्र</sub> र्ट्य केंग ત્રહ્યું મ ध्रेम বের্গ্র Ą 限词 量词 连词 没办法 口 儿子 副标 灵魂 帯 去

(35)

li gy mə la ŋu gy mə O go pa su qy say/want body there back left **GEN** afraid body take/bring द्येयञ्च শুনা,ন र्नेव ध्चेत्र ধ্বুবা.ন থ্যসন্ত্র ব্যষ্ট্রহ'ব এ্বাস্ত্র 795 说 带 身体 那儿 身体 属格 害怕 身体 口

(36)

li bi rə hĩ li ka ηu go pa su qy back go say/want soul there back left **GEN** afraid DP ध्रेत्र ध्रेत्र ঝুবা.ন द्येयः শ্বুবা'ন श्चेत्यः स्रेया ક્રમ્યએ বেৰ্ন্ 295 ने'न 说 那儿 身体 属格 害怕 口 去 灵魂 口 连词 'The son was at a loss (for he) wanted to take the soul (of his father) and go back, but (he was) afraid the body (of his father) would be left there; (the son) wanted to take the body and go back, but (he was) afraid the soul would be left.'

儿子没有办法,想带回(爸爸的)灵魂,但是害怕丢下身躯;想带回身躯,可是又害怕把灵魂留在那里。

# (37)

тж ко te jo gy mə li ka nu ηu DP **SELF** later body back need say DP रदःहेद ध्रेत्र यश्द *श्चेत्रः क्षेत्रा* श्रेगः केंग <u>বর্গীঋ্বা</u> हेश:श् এ্খ্রস্থ্র 自己 身躯 需要 说 连词 后 口 连词

# (38)

 $\mathsf{t}^{\mathrm{h}} \epsilon$ t<sup>h</sup>i  $t^h\epsilon$ li a da gv mə la mi ko mo DET **GOAL** body CLOTMhe back his father give ř देशः क्षेंग र्ट्य केंग सुन्यः क्रेंग ध्चेत्र মে.শ্ৰ থ্যাধ্র यश्चः स्टेंग শ্বীম'ম 他 爸爸 身体 限词 量词 宾标 他 目词 口 给

# (39)

 $t^h i$ li ça ndjo le zi ja ņi ba ba te ¢у DP DP DET CL**ERG** back pity son carry went श्रेव केंग श्चेटाहे श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देश:र्क्षण र्ट्य रहेंग डेन अ ध्रेत्र ध्रेव বর্দ্ধর-ঘ 限词 量词 可怜 连词 儿子 作格 口 去 连词

'So later (the son) said, "I need (to take) back the body," and (ja<sup>11</sup> l $\epsilon$ <sup>11</sup> msə<sup>44</sup>'s family) took the body of his father and gave (it) back down to him; (how) pitiful, (the father) was carried and went back by the son (carrying him).'

हुम:ब्रम:ब्रीम:ब्रीम:ब्रीम:ब्रीम:देश:ब्रेम:देश:ब्रेम:देश:ब्रम:यन्। प्रामेश:ब्राह्म:व्याः (व्यायो:ब्राह्म:व्याः (व्यायो:ब्राह्म:व्यायः व्यायो:ब्रम:ब्रम:ब्रीम:ब्र

后来,(儿子)说:"我要身躯,"(他们)把他爸爸的身躯拿下来给他,可怜的(儿子)把爸爸的身躯背了回来。

# (40)

thi ζi ja ņi ba ba li ¢у ka tçε væ NGV CL**DET ERG** back DP forest carry went tçε nine son डेन अ ध्रेप ध्रेव'य श्चेत्यः र्र्क्षण देशःर्क्षेग र्ट्य र्स्टिग डे বর্দ্ধর-ঘ Ą ব্যাহার্ক্রথ 5 量词 背 连词 林 九 作格 口 节 儿子 限词 去

# (41)

dви bi væ ga væ NGV væ ga şə væ NGV forest dвubi pass forest nine forest CL nine pass sə र्छर:छेंग ફે 2. 불 र्ट्य स्टेग শুন্য ব্যাহার্ক্রথ 54] ব্যাহার্ক্রথ **5**₹Ţ শ্ৰ 林 经过 毒 林 经过 林 九 柿 九 量词

# (42)

kho kho RO li væ ga le to dzy te DP LOC CLend reach back come DP pass र्ट्य स्टेग श्रेगः केंग ग्रह्म श्रम्भ র্ষ্ট্র'য ध्रेम **M**Z'A श्चेत्यः स्टेंग শ্র মূ্গ 位格 经过 连词 边缘 到达 口 连词 量词 来

#### (43)

fu m sə m la m ka рвиŋ m lo dzy ro OP cloud AVM DP AVM GOAL blow PT wind come श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण श्चेव অহ'র্ক্লিকা বাধ্যবা:ন **M**Z'A *वर्रश*र्क्षेग यशः सेंग 副标 连词 拟声 副标 来 风 云 目词 吹 去时

'(The father) was carried back and went by the son (carrying him and they) passed nine  $t\varphi \varepsilon^{II}$  forests, passed nine  $dBu^{53}$   $b\tilde{r}^{53}$  forests, passed nine  $g\varphi^{II}$  forests and they came and reached back to the end (of the  $g\varphi^{II}$  forest) and the wind and clouds (together) came and blew with (the sound)  $bBu\eta^{II}$ .'

वर्षात्रक्तः नृत्यात्रक्तः वर्षाः वर्षाः क्षेत्रः कष्टेतः कष

儿子背着(爸爸的身躯),经过九片节树林,九片毒树林,和九片柿树林,最后到(森林)边缘时,有一阵云风'呼呼'地吹来。

### (44)

lo fu dzy nu te GOAL after DP blow come हेशसु श्रेयकेंग *प्*यः क्रेंग বার্ল্বা.ন **M**Z'A 目词 吹风 来 后 连词

# (45)

 $t^h i$ t<sup>h</sup>ε ũ ndzə t¢<sup>h</sup>ə ta q<sup>h</sup>a the gy ma gy RO ¢у ha old man/father DET CL body LOC where went DP he he from ř क्र-र्घ देशकेंग क्रंदरकेंग Ř ग्रह्म श्राम्ब धुेव থ্যস্ত্র दव्दि:।सिट्य श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग ग्र-र् 限词 量词 他 身体 哪儿 他 爸爸 位格 从 去 连词

# (46)

q<sup>h</sup>a q<sup>h</sup>o to mi nu<sup>A</sup> ma ha ro sə çy ma sə **NEG** where went DP **NEG** finish PT know know lose ध्रेव श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र প্রথম *বশ্বপঞ্জ* **ঐশ**্ব థ్న'న বেহ্মার্ক্সগ ग्रद:र् *ব্ৰশ*স্থ্ৰ 知道 完 夫肘 否定 知道 哪儿 去 连词 否定 丢

A  $mt^{53}$   $nu^{53}$  = 'finish', indicating a completed action.

'After (the wind and clouds) came and blew up, it was not known where his father went and it was not known where his father went to from (the back of his son's) body; (the son) lost (his father).'

风吹过后, 他的爸爸从他的背上消失了, 不知去哪儿了。

# (47)

q<sup>h</sup>o to mi nu Ζi thi ja te mε kha le CL DP lose after DP **DET** at a loss DP son श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्य देशः क्षेंग र्ट्य रहेंग বর্ন হ'ব श्चेत्यःस्रेग श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग हेशश् **গ্রহার** 儿子 丢 限词 量词 连词 后 连词 没办法 连词

# (48)

ha кæ ha кæ кæ te m **AVM** DP here catch here catch catch वर्दे'व दहेंद्र'य दर्ने व दहेंद्र'य ब्रेन केंग दहेंद्र'य श्रेगक्षंग 连词 这儿 抓 这儿 抓 副标 抓

# (49)

la ka ji thi ka sə çə<sup>A</sup> ti ka te ræ mæ qy hand right DET CLDP sə çə one CLPRE-ATT catch र्द्धर देव श्चेत्य क्षेत्र इंसेंट र्ट्स र्ट्स य অবা.ব শ্বশ্ব देशक्षेंग শউশ বেশফুঁৰ दहेंद्र'य 限词 量词 连词 舌树 手 右 前体 抓

#### (50)

thi кæ ka te he ru ti ka ræ mæ qy left **DET** CLDP he ru one CLPRE-ATT catch গার্ভিব देशक्षंग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः र्रहेग ने दश्ह শউশ र्ट्य देश दहेंद्र:घ 左 限词 量词 连词 量词 前体 草 抓

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $so^{1/2} co^{1/2} = a$  branch of the  $so^{1/2}$  tree.

'After losing (his father), the son was at a loss, and (he) caught (grabbed) here and there, and (his) right hand caught  $so^{11} co^{11}$  and (his) left hand caught  $he^{53} ru^{53}$  (grass).'

(M,R,)यूरः हुंश थे. दे. स्वयं अच्यः प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्

(爸爸的身躯)丢失后, 儿子惊慌失措地(伸出手向空中)到处乱抓时, 左手抓到一株黑日草<sup>A</sup>, 右手抓到一根柿子树枝。

### (51)

mε kha o ho: a da rə hĩ thi nи te ro jo ja PT after DP **EXC** at a loss SELF father soul DET CL **रद**'हेर हेशस् श्रेयकेंग दर्वेर क्षेम **গ্রহার** *दर्शः क्षेत्र* মে.শ্ৰ हुअ:वेश *देश:हेंग* 自己 爸爸 没办法 去时 灵魂 后 连词 叹词 限词 量词

# (52)

dви da rə ηu ka la e qo tçə li dzy MP say/think DP OTM become home put back come श्चेत्यःर्क्षेम स्वत्यःर्क्षेम מבים दर्हेग:घ ध्रेत्र लूट.य র্থমূস:ঘ 지정정 成为 语气 连词 宾标 房子 想 放 口 来

'Then after, (the son) thought, "Oh! Hopeless situation, the soul of my father may have become these (blades of grass and branches of  $\mathfrak{so}^{II}$ )," and (he) took (the blades of grass and branches of  $\mathfrak{so}^{II}$ ) and came and put (them) back home.'

后来,(他)没有办法,(看着手中的那节树枝和黑草)便想到:"噢!也许这就是我爸爸的灵魂了,"就拿回来放在家里。

A 一种草本植物。

(53)ka rə tsə<sup>A</sup> li qho a mi na na mzi su DP back **GEN** now we na mzi rə tsə cut ध्रेत्र द्येयः 云瓷 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र हःस्रुःबे <u>इ</u>शःवेश শুর্ভিদ'শ **5**.명 纳木依 连词 现在 我们 灵魂 回 割/招 属格

(54)

thi he rə thi ka ka tço sə sə çə na DET BE DET CL and he rə CL sə çə र्वेःश्व 55 ₹. 限词 量词 和 草 判断 柿树 限词 量词

(55)

qho la rə tşə li su dja ji so OTM rə tşə back cut **GEN** BE say MP र्वे अ <u>इ</u>शःनेश ध्रेप শার্ভি5'শ द्येयञ्च *स्प्यः स्टेग* 795 属格 判断 说 语气 宾标 灵魂 口 割/招

'So, it is said now that we  $na^{53} mzt^{53}$  in the cut back  $ro^{53} tso^{53}$  ritual use the  $so^{11}$  branches and  $he^{53} to^{53}$  blades (grass) to cut back  $ro^{53} tso^{53}$  (soul).'

देवे क्रुव चीब दाय के क्रिया के क्रिय के क्रिय

所以,我们纳木依现在仍用一根柿树枝和一棵黑日草来(举行)招回灵魂的(宗教仪式)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $r \partial^{53} t g \partial^{53} =$  a grass with many branching stalks and the branches of the  $g \partial^{11}$  tree. The son believes the blades of this grass and the  $g \partial^{11}$  branches to be his father's soul. Consequently, people continue to remember it today in the  $r \partial^{53} t g \partial^{53} l f^{44} q^h o^{53h}$  or 'cut the soul back' ritual. After a person dies, family members search for branches of  $h e^{53} r \partial^{53}$  and blades of  $h e^{53} r \partial^{53} (r \partial^{53} t g \partial^{53})$  that is cut and brought back to the home to use in rituals) that symbolize the dead person's soul and are brought back home and given to the  $p^h a^{53} t g \partial^{53}$ , who then chants for a long time, calling the deceased's soul back home.

$$\begin{array}{c} ja^{53A}\\ mbz p^{44}\ m^{55} \end{array}$$

```
thi
a mi
       ja
                        ka
                                ndzə
                                                          lo
                                                 m gy
                                          su
       tobacco
                DET
                        CL
                                smoke<sup>B</sup>
                                          GEN
                                                 history
                                                          MP
now
                                                 র্থ্যসূত্র
                                বেপ্রব্র'য
                                         द्येयञ्च
5.병
       হ্র'মগ
                                          属格 历史
                       量词 喝
                                                          语气
现在
       烟
                 限词
```

(2)

'It was said that three wives went to cut ndzy<sup>11 \*</sup> hf<sup>44C</sup> together.'
表示识判数识识为识污污污剂充污污资和充产则判
说是有三个妻子一起去割菊禾<sup>D</sup>草。

A  $ja^{53}$  = tobacco.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup>  $ndz_{\mathfrak{d}}^{II} = \text{drink or smoke, depending on the context.}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> The *ndzy*<sup>11</sup> *ht*<sup>44</sup> plant is cut, taken home and put in livestock enclosures. The animals' feet mix this plant with manure in the enclosures. Later, the manure mixed with this plant is dug out and put on fields as fertilizer.

D 一种草本植物。

(3) ndzy hĩ ti ti hũ hũ gy кu CLndzy hĩ one CL one carry DP **इ**:हे गर्डेग र्ट्य केंग ব্যমুহ্ম প্রীঝার্ক্রগ শান্ত্রশা 量词 背 量词 菊禾 连词

**(4)** ndzə q<sup>h</sup>æ  $ts^hu$  $t^h i$ RO dzo ti pæ li dzy LOC CLbeside GOAL river bridge one behind come र्ट्य केंग শৃত্তিশ বেশ্বম'র ঝঝঠল  $\widetilde{M}$  $\overline{\Delta}$ কু'ৰ্ন ग्रवश्यां व ≅ಸ.ಗ **∄**□ 河水 量词 旁边 目词 位格 桥 口 来

(5) te la qo ti ja te o wa o wa ku sə CLOP DP crow one DP OP front **EXT** र्थे:र्रेग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः द्वेग વ્યુદ્ર ક્રેંશ অহ'ৰ্ক্ল্ৰ্ श्चेत्य क्षेत्र অশ্বসমন্ত্র र्श्वेव:र 量词 连词 拟声 乌鸭 连词 拟声 前面 存在

(6)  $t^h i$ ηgo lo tç<sup>h</sup>ə gy hĩ RO **z**i ti ja 0 ΖƏ ηu DET CL**GEN** knee LOC CLson one there **EXT** say र्द्धन द्वेयन्स सुक्रार्से ग्रवशयाने गडिग क्रन क्रिंग देश:क्षेंग Ą र्ने व এশ মধ্র 295 位格 量词 属格 膝盖 儿子 一 量词 那儿 存在 说 限词

'When one person (wife) carried one back bundle of  $ndzy^{II}$   $h\tilde{t}^{44}$  (and was) coming back, (she) passed a bridge over a river and one crow said, " $\sigma^{53}$   $wa^{II}$ ,  $\sigma^{53}$   $wa^{II}$  there is one son in the knee of the person (wife) in front."'

श्चेत्रः देश्वास्त्रः द्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्तः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्त्रः त्वान्त्वः त्वान्तः त

(她们)每人背着一捆菊禾草往回走,走到一条河上的小桥边时,一只乌鸦叫着: "呱——, 呱——,(最)前面那个人的膝盖里有一个儿子。"

(7) t<sup>h</sup>i li te le mæ pæ jo te DP DP **GOAL** back **EXT** DP back run श्चेत्य केंग ध्रेत्र ध्चेत्र श्चेत्यः र्रह्मग অশ্বর্জন এম'মগ্রু श्चेत्य:र्क्षेग ক্রুয 连词 目词 存在 跑 口 连词 口 连词

(8)  $t^{h}i$ jo hĩ ngo lo tç<sup>h</sup>ə o wa o wa mæ gv RO OP back EXT **DET** CL**GEN** LOC OP knee অহ'ৰ্ক্লুৰ অহ:শ্ৰুৰ এঝ'মগ্রুৱ देशकेंग द्येयः र्द्धर देव ध्रेत्र ধ্ৰ'ৰ ग्रह्म श्रामि 限词 量词 属格 拟声 拟声 回 存在 膝盖 位格

(9) Ζi ti ja o ΖƏ ŋu CLone there **EXT** son say र्ट्य केंग শাউশ र्ने व Ą 295 量词 那儿 儿子 说 存在

(10)thi te pæ le hĩ ngi li jo te o wa o wa hĩ ngi middle GOAL back EXT OP middle DP run DP DP OP धुर <u> বৃখ্</u>যীত্থ ঝঝঝধুৱ श्चेषाक्षेत्र यदः श्चेंश यदः श्चेंश ঝশ্বর্জন श्चेत्यः स्ट्रेग <u>বগ্রী</u>থে <u>ক্রু</u>য 存在 连词 拟声 拟声 跑 目词 口 连词 连词 中间

(11) $t^h i$ ngo lo tchə hĩ RO zi gv ti ja 0 ΖƏ ηu **DET** CL**GEN** knee LOC CLone there son EXT say र्ट्य केंग ন্দ্রীঝাস্ক্র ग्रवश्यावी देशः क्षेंग র্ঝর্ শান্তিশ रेंव र्ट्य केंग Ą এশ মগ্র 295 限词 量词 属格 位格 儿子 量词 那儿 存在 说 膝盖

'Then (she) ran back to the middle and (the crow still) said, " $o^{53}$  wa<sup>11</sup>,  $o^{53}$  wa<sup>11</sup> there is one son in the knee of the middle person."

(12)

thi li nu ma ŋgε te yg eg la tsa mε ŋu **NEG** DP sickle OTM **GOAL** back believe prick MP you say धेद:क्रेश्राय श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग युन्य केंग এশ ঠিয় ध्रेम Ĩ5 र्बेर:य শ্বুব'ঘ *ব্যথাপ্ত* र्क्षेग श्रेगरा 295 你 否定 相信 连词 镰刀 宾标 语气 说 目词 口 砈

'(The crow) said, "If you don't believe it then take (your) sickle and prick back (by yourself) your knee."

(13)

thi la li tsa te şə gy sickle **GOAL** back OTM prick DP ध्चेत्र **美**エロ यश्चर देव श्चेत्यः र्रहेग শ্বুব'্য 宾标 目词 镰刀 口 砸 连词 (14)

pa mi<sup>A</sup> ti ja go pa dzy ro CLfall PT frog/toad one come र्ट्य र्स्टिश শান্ত্রশা **ऄ**ट.¤ **M**Z'A শ্বথান *त्रशःर्क्षेण* 来 量词 掉 去时 癞蛤蟆

(于是, 她)拿镰刀往(自己的膝盖上一)砸就掉下了一只癞蛤蟆来。

(15)

go tchə ndzy hĩ thi  $p^h u$ a ma le кu ha mi nga OP DP ndzy hĩ DET CL angry take off here **SUF-COM** विंदार्बे यदकाय क्षेया क्षेया हु हे देशकेंग कंद्रकेंग অ্ব:শ্রুর বন্তুদু'য় दर्शहेश 连词 菊禾 这儿 后体 生气 限词 量词 脱下 拟声

(16)

ka la qo thi Rn d<sub>p</sub>sə ja bε te ŋu CLDP crow **DET** beat DP go say र्ट्य स्ट्रेश श्चेत्य क्षेत्र र्थे:र्रेग देशः क्षेय বেৰ্গ্ মন্বদ্ধ *ষ্ট্রথার্ট্রগ* ₹5.2 连词 乌鸭 限词 量词 打 走 说 连词

(17)

 $k^h a \ t^h o \ dzy$ thi pa mi ja ro PT DET CL frog/toad speak start ตัद:य देशकेंग कंदरकेंग ষুণ'ন 295 *दर्शः सेंग* 限词 量词 说 去时 癞蛤蟆 来/开始

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $fu^{11} r \partial^{44} p a^{11} mi^{44}$ 'dry frog' and refers to 'toad', the animal that lives most of the time away from water.  $pa^{11} mi^{44}$  refers to 'frog', the creature that lives most of its life in and very near water.  $pa^{11} mi^{44}$  is also a term that includes frogs and toads in general.

' $a^{53}$   $ma^{53}$  (she) was so angry and wanted to take off the bundle of  $ndzy^{11}$   $h\tilde{i}^{44}$  here and go beat the crow but the toad started to speak.'

देवकार्से क्रिस्ट विकाले सिरायें देशस्य विकालकार्ये देवादेशस्य देवादेशस्य विकासकार्यः स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास

哎呀,(她)气得把菊禾草往地上一放,想去打那只乌鸦时癞蛤蟆说起话来。

# (18)

ma ja	ma ja	$t^ha$	q <sup>h</sup> o pa	nu	te	ви	hũ hũ	su	dja
mother	mother	NEG	chase	you	DP	load	carry	GEN	BE
			_					_	2
মে.প্র	মে.প্র	<i>5শশ</i> শ্ৰ	वर्देर्'घ	ĨŠ 5	श्चेत्यः र्क्षया	ब्रु-र:चे	र्यस्र-घ	ন ব্ৰথাস্থ্ৰ	ने भ

# (19)

le di nu şu gy ηa ko su gy ηa pa MP you sickle I give sickle I hold/carry say र्क्षेग श्रेगश ลั∓:घ ≆ั≍'¤ श्रेर'य Ĩ5 বন্ত্রহ'ন 295 我 给 说 语气 你 镰刀 镰刀 我 拿

'(Toad) said, "Mother, Mother don't chase (the crow) for you are carrying a load; give me the sickle, I'll carry the sickle."

 $( \hat{\gamma}_{1} + \hat{\gamma}_{2} + \hat{\gamma}_{3} + \hat{\gamma}_{4} + \hat{\gamma}_{4} + \hat{\gamma}_{4} + \hat{\gamma}_{5} + \hat{\gamma}_{$ 

"妈妈,妈妈,别追了,你是背着担子的,(快)把镰刀给我,我来(帮你)拿镰刀吧!"

### (20)

go tchə t<sup>h</sup>i la  $t^h \epsilon$ ņі ka su gy DP sickle DET CLshe ERG angry ัสัร:ัสั:ณรส:น श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देशः क्षेंग **美**エロ र्ट्य केंग ર્કે 353 生气 连词 镰刀 限词 量词 她 作格

# (21)

t<sup>h</sup>i do mo sə gy la qv o mo rə qa mi nga te above throw DP sickle DET down there stone **SUF-COM** CL श्चेत्यः द्वेत्र ์ ลัx'ฉ दबेद'य देशः क्षेंग र्बेग'र्ह दर्शहेश ಸಸ.ಚ 石头 上面 扔 镰刀 限词 量词 下面 后体 连词

# (22)

 $t^h \epsilon$   $n_i$  $t^{h}\epsilon$ t<sup>h</sup>i ka jу Çε ε qo ly ta li ÇУ it **ERG** bite DP DET CLfamily home look at back went कॅं क्रुग य क्रेय केंग देश केंग कर केंग ř डें5'ऑ เริ่ม ซ์ร ষ্ট্রিম ध्रेम রূ.ব ষ্ট্রীব্র'ঘ 连词 限词 量词 家庭 他 作格 看 咬 口 去/走

'(The wife) was angry and she threw the sickle down on the stones and it (Toad) bit the sickle, looked at the (home) and went back to this (the woman's) family's home (carrying the sickle in its mouth).'

(她)生气得把镰刀往石头上扔去,那把镰刀却被它叼着,朝着(她的)家里(一跳一跳地)走了。

# (23)

ndzy hĩ ku hũ t<sup>h</sup>i  $t^{h}\epsilon$ mbæ gy ha li ma su m pæ mæ li ndzy hĩ carry **DET** CL DP AVM after quick run it back go वस्य देशकेंग कंद केंग মর্গ্রীদাঝার্ম 5.3 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ब्रेन केंग <u>ক্রু</u>ফা ř ध्रेर বের্গ্র <u>19</u>2.2 背 菊禾 跑 限词 量词 连词 急忙 副标 他 后面 口 走

'Then the *ndzy'' ht*<sup>44</sup> carrier also quickly ran and went back after it (the toad).'

\$\text{carrier} \frac{1}{2} \text{carrier} \frac{1}{2} \text{carrie

# (24)

 $t^h\epsilon$  $t^{h}\epsilon$ le q<sup>h</sup>o bo pæ lo sə gv пi li ka tçə sickle **ERG** bite DP door beside GOAL back DP it put ≆্শ শূথা.ঘ श्चेत्य केंग ¥ ध्चेत्र ã×'□ डेन अ বেশ্বম'র বেই্যা'ঘ श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ঝঝঠল 作格 咬/叼 连词 门 他 旁边 镰刀 目词 口 放 连词

# (25)

li ndzu ro lo qa pæ **GOAL** PT hearth beside back sit বশ্বম'র ध्चेत्र র্ষ্ট্র্ यश्चिम *दर्शकेंग* ষ্ব্ৰ'শ 旁边 去时 灶 目词 口 坐

# (26)

dza dzə te  $zo^{A}$ ly ly ņі ly mi qa qy mi nga meal eat DP food/grain grain two CLthrow down-hearth **SUF-COM** ₹ॅ्या'स শন্ত্রীশ য়৾য়য়য়য়ৣয়য়য় श्चेत्यः र्रहेग दयेद'य *दर्श* हेश ∌.প र्ट्य केंग ∌.প 饭 吃 连词 饭 颗粒 量词 丢 灶下方 后体

# (27)

the o te qy dzə ¢у DP it there pick eat went श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ã र्ने व ત્યેત્ર'ય ध्रेव'य ∃'□ 他 那儿 连词 捡拾 去 吃

A  $zo^{11}$  = grain, including seed and plants.  $Iy^{44} Iy^{55}$  grain seed, e.g., rice, wheat, corn and barley.

'When eating a meal, (the wife) threw a few grains down to the down-hearth and it went there to pick up and eat (the grains).'

# (28)

```
mæ
                                          ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi
                                                   hã
        ti
              пi
                    te
                            ma ja
                                     ηa
                                                         bε
                                                                  ка
                                                                            ro
                                                                                      ηu
later
        one
              day
                   DP
                            mother
                                    I
                                          wife
                                                   buy
                                                         go
                                                                  time for
                                                                            PT
                                                                                      say
              हेब
हेश:श्
        শউশ
                   श्चेन्य क्रेंग
                            মে.প্র
                                          কুহ'ম
                                                   র্কু:ঘ
                                                         বেৰ্গ্
                                                                  ম্ব'শ
                                                                                     295
后来
              天
                    连词 妈妈
                                          媳妇
                                                   买
                                                                  该
                                                                                      说
                                     我
                                                         走/去
                                                                             去时
```

'Later one day, (Toad) said, "Mother it is time to go to buy my wife."'

\$ \text{Tangaran} \text{Andaran} \tex

# (29)

fu rə pa mi nu tş<sup>h</sup>ə mi ti p<sup>h</sup>a ha ja lo hã çу GOAL CLif wife one able toad you also buy ग्राञ्चेषा *कंद्र केंग* यशक्षंग প্রথ'ন **13**5 ক্র্ম:ম র্কু'ব র্ব'ম শ্যথ'দ্ **7**5 你 也 癞蛤蟆 妻子 量词 目词 买 能 如果

# (30)

ha p<sup>h</sup>æ tçə ti ja p<sup>h</sup>a sə di ηa su CLI also husband one find able still say শউশ र्ट्य स्ट्रेग বর্ষ্কুর্ম'ব **τ** ই্রি'শ র্ঘ:ন 5:35 双天 795 我 也 能 说 丈夫 量词 找 还

'(She) said, "If you, Toad, are also able to buy one wife then I am also still able to find one husband."

An also still able to find one husband."

An also still able to find one husband."

An also still able to find one husband."

(સેંગ')સુત્ય'च'લુંદ્ર'ग्રीश'गुद्र'सुद्र'स'लेवा'येर'र्थेद'ध्रच'र्दरश'गुद्र'द्रद्र'हुंच'लेवा'तर्सेव्य'ध्रुद'सुद्र'रेश'चन्द्रा

(妈妈)说:"你一只癞蛤蟆也能娶上一个媳妇的话,我还能找一个丈夫呢。"

(31)

p<sup>h</sup>æ te ma ja te bi zi ti nu ma ηgε çy ru DP mother you NEG believe if DP bag one CLsew र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 14.M Ĩ5 धेर केश গ্যথ'ন্ श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण ষ্ট্ৰিশ্য'ম শউশ વર્ક્કેસ'ઘ *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ 你 否定 相信 如果 连词 包包 连词 妈妈 量词 鋒

(32)

 $p^h$ æ tch3 bi zi ti ni ly la ka sa mi ru CLDP several OTM bag one sew hemp seed put दकेंसाय *ह्येयाकेंग* শাউশা र्जन केंग र्शें स'राउँदे शार्येत বেশ্বব *प्याः स्वेग* বে€্র্যা'ঘ রিমা.প 包 量词 缝 连词 麻籽 一点 宾标 放

(33)

hã li da di te ŋa ti ja DP I one CL back buy come say š श्रेगक्षंग 5 गरेग *र्ज्य केंग* ध्रेम  $\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}$ 795 量词 买 口 说 连词 我 来

'(Then Toad) said, "Mother if you don't believe (me) then sew one tiny bag, sew one tiny bag and put several hemp seed in (it) then I will buy one (wife) and come back."'

र्द्धः अर्चेदः त्वादः चर्द्यः त्वादः चर्द्यः त्वेवाः येदः त्वेवः येदः त्वेवः यः त्वेवः यः त्वेवः यः त्वेवः यः व र्द्धः अर्चेदः त्वादः चर्द्यः त्वादः चर्द्यः यः त्वेवः योदः त्वेवः योदः त्वेवः योदः त्वेवः योदः त्वेवः योदः त्

(癞蛤蟆)说:"妈妈,如果你不相信的话,缝一个小包包,缝一个小包包后,抓 点麻籽装在里面,我就娶一个(媳妇)回来。"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Toad's mother suggests that Toad finding a wife is as unlikely as her finding another husband.

(34)

t<sup>h</sup>i te a mi gv dja ka te a ly ηu DP INT say/think mother DET CL DP BE DP see देशः द्वेग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण दर्ने केंग वें अ श्चेत्यः र्रहेग श्चेत्यः क्रेय মে.প্র প্ল'ব 795 限词 量词 连词 疑问 判断 看 连词 连词 说 妈妈

(35)

 $t^h\epsilon$  $p^h$ æ bi zi ka mi ηο m ru tæ ræ sa ta çу ro PT CL DP GOAL he AVM neck went say bag sew hang दक्रेंग्राय श्रेवार्क्षण 新 বর্দুবাশ্বামান ध्रेव ř र्ट्य केंग ঝশঠিগ ड्रेन केंग রিমা.প *वर्रश*र्क्षेग 295 说 包包 量词 脖子 目词 挂 去时 他 副标 缝 连词 去/走

'Mother thought to see if it was (true) and sewed a piece of bag (a tiny bag) as it (Toad) said and hung it down from (its) neck and went (away).'

(36)

lo pæ te le ti jу cε lo to ¢у ro DP DP CL**GOAL** PT jump/hop one family reach went ब्रिय:र्क्र ন্ধ্রীনশ্ব ध्रेत्र:य श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ผฮ์ร:ฉ श्रेगः केंग শাউশ र्जर केंग यश्चिंग *त्द्रशः* ऋँग 家庭 到 去 量词 去时 连词 跳 连词 目词

(37)

tshə a y çε a dzo father-in-law family dog **INT EXT** Ê র্ট্যুশ্বর্ เริ่ม ซ์ร *न्दर्न क्रेंग* অশ্বসমন্থ্র 岳父 家庭 狗 疑问 存在

# (38)

tshə mi hæ dzy dja ηa te su ηu wife DP come **GEN** BE I buy say ন্দ্রীঝাস্ক্র वें अ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र  $\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}$  $\mathbf{Z}$ ' $\mathbf{Z}$ কুম'ম 295 连词 妻子 来 属格 判断 说 买 我

'Then (it) hopped, and reached one family.' (It) said, "Father-in-law's family, are there dogs? I come to buy a wife."'

(它)跳到一家(人)的门口,说:"岳父家有狗吗?我是来娶媳妇的。"

# (39)

 $t^h i$ te t¢hy le ko ma pha jу Çε te rə DP DET CLfamily DP laugh want DP really श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग वर्देन्य श्रेयकेंग श्चेत्यः द्वेग देशकेंग क्रनकेंग ब्रिय:र्क्र **५**र्के५:य <u>বূর্ট্</u>শর্ 限词 量词 家庭 连词 笑 想 连词 非常

# (40)

zə mi dzo ha ko su rə a we zə mi pi tsa ro girl **EXT** actually DP MP girl other people give finish PT र्क्षेग श्लेगरा র;র্ম এশ মধ্র ম'শ্ৰ श्रेग केंग র্র্ শ্বুম'ব జ్ఞచా *त्दशः* क्षेंग শাৰ্ব ম 女孩 存在 本来 连词 语气 女孩 给 完 去时 别人

# (41)

la nu hĩ sa mi te **OTM** hemp seed DP you GEN द्येयञ्च कें साम उदि कार्चे के के वार्केण *प्प्यः* र्क्षेग Ĩ5 属格 麻籽 连词 宾标 你

#### (42)

qy qy thi tch3 nu ji gy nu ha ηu you back cave GOAL mouse put say ন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰ অশ্বান্ত্ৰিয় र्डे'श् বেইবা'ঘ Ĩ5 ₹ 10.2 795 背后 老鼠 目词 说 你 洞 放

(那家人)本来是有女儿的, 但是 (他们却) 说:"哎呀, 女儿 (都嫁)人了, 把你的麻籽拿来, 放在你背后的老鼠洞里吧。"

#### (43)

mæ ti ŞO lo tçə te sa mi ha пi t¢<sup>h</sup>a qy ro CLPT later one get up DP hemp seed mouse ERG eat শৃত্তিশ ক্র্নান্ত্রেশ আহমান স্থ্রীয়ার্ক্ত্রিশ ર્કે.શ.૨.સ્ *त्र्रशः* क्षेंग् ਛੋ≅ਕਾਨ। र्डे'श् डेन अ ∄'ଘ 夫肘 后来 量词 起来 连词 麻籽 老鼠 作格 吃

'When getting up next morning, the hemp seed had been eaten by mice.' দ্বী'দ্বীৰ'ৰ্বিশ্বামান্ত্ৰ'অহম'ব্ৰাৰ্থিয়ান'ৰ্বিশ্বামান্ত্ৰীৰ বিশ্বামান্ত্ৰীৰ বিশ্বামান

第二天早晨起来时, 麻籽被老鼠吃光了。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $a^{44}$   $we^{53}$  = an expression of sorrow indicating 'you can not do things as you wish' or 'things are not going as you wish'.

### (44)

thi sa mi li ka ha ja mæ di ma ræ jo ko DP hemp seed back NEG find mice DET CLcatch SELF give say สังมาราช์ฉิงสาวัล ध्चेत्र श्चेत्यः द्वेत र्डे'श् देशः द्वेग र्ट्य रहेंग র্থু্য:ম दहेंद्र'य **४५** हे ५ *ব্ৰথা*শ্ব শ্বুম'ন 295 连词 老鼠 限词 量词 逮捕 说 麻籽 口 得到 自己

'(Toad) said, "If you can't find and give back the hemp seed then catch the mouse and give (it to me)."'

(癞蛤蟆)说:"(你们)找不到麻籽的话,把那只老鼠逮来给我。"

# (45)

 $\mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{A}}$ t<sup>h</sup>i ti li ĸa ha jу ka ja mə CL**ADVM** help each other DP DET CLone mouse smoke देशःक्षेंग क्र्इःक्षेंग য়ঽ৾ড়৾ঽ৾৽৸৾ৼ৾য়য়৾ঀ৾৾ঽ৽য় श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्डे श् ग्राञ्जेषा *क्र्यः क्रिया* নমুব:র্ক্টগ 5.24.452.4 量词 地 互相帮助 连词 老鼠 限词 量词 熏

#### (46)

NGy ta t<sup>h</sup>ε ko le hĩ çу DP give went tie it **PER** दक्षेट:च श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ř श्रेराय ध्रेताय *भ्रुष्यःस्ट्रेग* 连词 系 祈使 他给 去/离开

'The whole family helped each other, smoked out the mouse, tied it and gave (the mouse) to it (Toad) and had (Toad) leave.'

全家人都互相帮着(从老鼠洞里)把那只老鼠熏来,用(绳子)拴住后交给了它, 并(让它)离开。

A  $ti^{II} = \text{one}$ ;  $jy^{II} = \text{a measure word for 'family'}$ ;  $ti^{II} jy^{II} m^{II} = \text{whole family}$ .

# (47)

te væ qæ ti jу to ¢у ro sə DP CLother reach went PT one again श्चेत्यः ईंग শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य र्स्ट्रेश র্ষুব্র'য ষ্ট্রীব্র'ঘ *त्र्रश*र्स्थेग গ্যব্র'য ロス・ロダイ 去时 连词 别人 量词 到 去 又

'(Toad) left and reached one other (family) again.'
(黃松'བ་སོང་ནས་)ཡང་བསྱུ་ར་ཁྱིམ་ཚང་གལན་འིག་ཁུ་རྡོན།
(癞蛤蟆) 又到另一户人家 (的门口)去了。

# (48)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi hã dzy dja su ηa come GEN Ι wife buy BEตัว:य ন্ট্ৰথাস্থ্ৰ र्वे अ š 5 কুহ'ম 我 妻子 买 来 属格 判断

# (49)

 $t^h i$  $q^h a$  $t^{\rm h}i$  $p^h$ æ ha ja la ηa ηu where GOAL DET CLOTMtie Ι mouse say दक्षेट:च देशकेंग क्रनकेंग 5 र्डे'श् *धुत्यः* र्क्षेग শ্বহ'ব অশ্বর্জন 795 老鼠 限词 量词 宾标 哪儿 目词 系 说

# (50)

ha le  $k^h i k^h i t^h i$  $p^h$ æ di te nu pæ la GOAL DP beside OTM you cat leg tie say दक्षेट.च श्चेत्य रहेग Ĩ5 *धुत्यः क्वेंग* <u> 취</u>도'디 অশ্বর্জন বেশ্বম'র र्डे श् 795 你 旁边 腿 系 说 连词 宾标 猫 目词

'(Toad) said, "I come to buy a wife and where can I tie my mouse?" and (the family members) said, "Take (the mouse) and tie it to the cat's leg beside you."

त्रमान्यका, भारती स्थान्यका, भारती स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, भारती स्थान्यका, भारती स्थान्यका, स्थानका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थानका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थान्यका, स्थानका, स्थान्यका, स्थानका, स्य

(癞蛤蟆) 说: "我是来娶媳妇的, 我这只老鼠拴到哪儿呢?" (他们)说: "拴到你身旁的猫腿上吧。"

# (51)

lo tçə dzy te mæ ti ŞO ha te CLlater one get up come DP mouse DP ह्रेश्रःश শাউশ र्ट्य केंग **ユエダ**ゴ ゑ゙ヹヹ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्डे'श् श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 后来 量词 起床 来 连词 老鼠 连词

# (52)

ha le t¢<sup>h</sup>a ky ro пi sə **ERG** PT cat eat again હ્યું.ત્ય डेन अ ロアロダイ ∄'¤ *त्दर्शः क्षेंग* 去时 猫 作格 吃  $\nabla$ 

'Next morning, when getting up, the mouse had been eaten by the cat again.' খ্রিক'ন্ট্রক'র্বিশ্বমান্ত্র'ব্যান্ত্র'ব্যান্তর্ভারিক্তির ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক্তির ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক ক্রিল্মান্তর্ভারিক ক্রিল্মান্তর ক্রেল্মান্তর ক্রিল্মান্তর ক্রিল

第二天早上起来时, 老鼠又被猫吃掉了。

# (53)

 $t^h i$ ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi ja la le hã dja ha su ηa te CLOTM Ι DP mouse DET DP wife **GEN** BE buy देशकेंग क्रन्केंग सुव्यकेंग ह्रोवाकेंग द्रश्रेयः ञ्च र्वे अ र्डे'श् श्चेत्य:क्रेंग কুম:ম ξ 我 连词 老鼠 限词 量词 宾标 连词 媳妇 属格 判断 买/取

# (54)

thi ha le ja ko ka nu mæ ηa ma **DET** CLDP catch I **NEG** give you cat र्ट्य रहेंग **§**5 देशः ईंग दहेंद्र'य श्चेर:य श्चेत्यः स्टेंग લે'વ્ય 5 *ব্যুগ*্ৰ 猫 量词 逮捕 我 给 否定 连词 你 限词

# (55)

p<sup>h</sup>a ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi ηa ræ ma su dja ηu wife **NEG** Ι find able to **GEN** BE say কুহ'ঝ র্থু্য:ব ব্র্রথশ্ব र्वे अ ζ *ব্ৰশ্*শু র্থ্ব'শ 795 否定 能 我 属格 判断 妻子 得到 说

'(Toad) said, "I am taking the mouse to buy a wife and if you don't catch the cat and give to me then I am not able to find a wife."

चक्ष'दे'सूर'चन्द्री चक्ष'दे'सूर'चन्द्री

(癞蛤蟆) 说: "我是拿这只老鼠去娶媳妇的, 你们不把这只猫逮住给我的话, 我就不能娶到媳妇。"

# (56)

thi thi t<sup>h</sup>ε ko jу ha lε ja ¢у hĩ Çε te mæ **DET** CLfamily DP **DET** CLwent/left **PER** cat catch it give લેં'વ श्चेन्यः र्र्ह्मण र्ट्य केंग ध्रेव'य देशक्षेग ลิม ธ์ร देशक्षंग दहेंद्र'घ ř *ञ्चायः* ळेग र्ट्य केंग শ্বীম'ন 限词 量词 家庭 连词 猫 限词 量词 逮捕 他 给 祈使 去/离开

'The family caught the cat and gave it (the cat) to it (Toad) and had the (toad) leave. ষ্ট্রিমার্কনে ন্বিমার্কার্কার্কার্কার্কারে ক্রার্কারে ক্রার্কার ক্রার্কারে ক

这家人把那只猫逮给它, 让(它)离开。

# (57)

te ha le thi ja çε çε çу ro sə DP **DET** CLwent/left PT cat bring again श्चेत्य क्षेत्र લે.તા देशक्षंग र्ट्य केंग ষ্ট্রীব্র'য বট্টিম'ব *त्दशक्षंग* ぬて.ロジェ 猫 限词 量词 牵 去 去时 又 连词

'Then (Toad) brought the cat and left again.' ই'রশ'(শ্রুঅ'ম'ইশ')ঐ'অ'ই'ট্রিম'রশ'শ্রীরা

(它)又牵着这只猫走了。

# (58)

lo ti jу Çε RO to ¢у family CLLOC **GOAL** reach one went ষ্ট্রিম'র্ক্তহ र्जर केंग ग्रह्म श्राम्ब অশ্বর্জন র্ষুব্র'য ষ্ট্রবু'ঘ 位格 目词 到达 量词 家庭 去/走

'(Toad) went and reached one family.'

(देवसा)विसार्यदाविगायार्थेता

(它又)到了另一户人家(门口)。

# (59)

te ha şə a y cε zə mi dzo DP still **EXT** father-in-law family girl/daughter INT র্ট্যুশ্বর্ दर्ने केंग श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण श्रूर:प्रवेत ন্ত:ই্য เริ่ม ซ์ร ঝঝ'মধুৱ 连词 还是 岳父 疑问 存在 家庭 女儿

# (60)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi hã dzy dja ŋa te su Ι wife BE DP come GEN buy श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र কুহ'ঝ  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ ũŢ द्येयञ्च र्वे अ 5 连词 妻子 买 来 属格 我 判断 (61)

t<sup>h</sup>i qha phæ ha le ja la lo ηa **DET** CL OTM where **GOAL** I cat tie र्ट्य सुव्यः द्वेग दक्षेट्रःच લે ત્ય देशः क्षेंग অশ্বর্জন 5 শ্বহ'ব 限词 量词 宾标 哪儿 我 猫 目词 系

'(Toad) still said, "Father-in-law's family, are there daughters? I come to buy a wife. Where to take and tie my cat?"'

(62)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə k<sup>h</sup>i k<sup>h</sup>i t<sup>h</sup>i te nu pæ la NGV ta ηu DP beside OTM **GOAL** you dog leg tie say श्चेत्य रहेग Ĩ5 অশ্বর্জন दक्षेट्र'य *खुव्यः* ऋँग বেশ্বম'র 単た.だ 295 你 旁边 系 说 宾标 狗 连词 腿 目词

'(They) said, "Take (the cat) and tie it to the leg of dog beside you"'. (শির্স্কাশ) ন্ত্রিণ শ্রুমান্ত্রী ন্ত্রী ন্ত্রী ন্ত্রমান্ত্রী নত্ত্বামান্ত্রী নত্ত্বামান্ত নাল্য নত্ত

(那家人)说:"拴到你旁边的狗腿上吧。"

(63)

 $t^h \epsilon$ t¢hy ka ndo ha şə nda te rə DP still it see DP laugh want very श्चेत्यः र्रहेग श्रूर प्रवित ř वर्देर्य มฐัร:ฉ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र दर्गेंदःय 5'35 笑 见 连词 还是 他 连词 想 很

# (64)

tṣʰə mi hã pa mi ja ha ka nu ti su ηu say/think frog/toad CL wife DP you one also buy **GEN** শাউশ र्ट्य र्स्टिग ন্ট্রন্স Ĩ5 795 š श्चेत्यः स्टेंग প্রথ'ন কুহ'ম 烈工 癞蛤蟆 妻子 属格 说 你 量词 也 连词 买/娶

# (65)

mæ ti ŞO lo tçə te CLlater one DP get up र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्य ह्रे≉!अ শৃত্তিশ タスタイ 后来 量词 起床 连词

#### (66)

 $t^h i$ tshə ha lε η<del>s</del> q<sup>h</sup>æ ja ņi ro sə ERG CL**DET** dog chew/eat PT cat again <u>લે</u>.ત્ય र्ट्य र्स्टिग Ê देश:क्षेंग डेन अ ロア.ロダイ র্টুহ'ম 作格 爵/吃 猫 限词 量词 狗 去时 又

### (67)

a y zə mi ko dzo Çε nu ηa RO ma ¢у father-in-law family I give **NEG EXT** if you girl **GEN** র্মুখ্রে ন্ত:র্ম द्येयः เฮิม ซ์ร Ĩ5 শ্বুম'ন *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ শৃথ'দ্ ঝঝঝধুৱ 岳父 女儿 我 给 属格 否定 存在 你 家 如果

### (68)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>i nu ja hũ ηa ko CLshould dog DET Ι give you র্থ্রখ্র à देशः द्वेंग र्ट्य रहेंग শ্বুম'ম Ĩ5 5 限词 量词 我 给 你 狗 应该

## (69)

thi tshə mi hæ ηa ja la bε su dja ηu CL Ι DET OTM wife buy **GEN** BE go say देशकेंग क्द केंग ध्रायकेंग वें अ वर्षे वर्षेयः কুহ'ঝ Ť 295 限词 量词 宾标 妻子 走 属格 判断 买/娶 说

'(Toad) said, "Father-in-law's family, if you don't have girls to give me then you should give the dog to me; I am taking the (dog) to go buy a wife."'

予可報(報望四報)遵子證報三祖司董灣王賈勒司可遵子三祖禮王子前朝 五報(遵治子)內意王司都要三祖祖司[古祖]可禮司·內都四母刊 (癞蛤蟆)说:"岳父家,如果你们没有女儿给我就该把你这只狗给我,因为我要用那只(狗)去娶媳妇。"

### **(70)**

 $m\epsilon k^ha$ ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>i  $t^h\epsilon$ te ro ka ja la ko DP at a loss PT DP dog DET CLOTM it give È श्चेत्य क्षेत्र ঘ্ৰন্থ ব্ৰহ্মন্ত্ৰীয় শ্ৰুবান্ত্ৰীয় देशक्षेंग र्ट्य स्थान Ã श्रेर:य 没办法 去时 连词 狗 限词 量词 宾标 连词

'Then (they) were at a loss, so took the dog and gave the dog to Toad.' 
ব্ৰুষ (ব্ৰিস্ক্ৰিম ) প্ৰবৰণ অব্ৰুষ্ট ব্ৰিটি ব্ৰিমে ট্ৰুব্

(那家人)没办法就把那只狗交给了它。

(71)

te ta m lo pæ le ha şə DP still like this jump/hop DP वर्दे वर् श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्रूर'यलेव ผลั้ร:ฉ श्चेत्य:र्क्षेग 还是 跳 连词 这样 连词

(72)

ti jу çε to çу ro sə CLfamily reach PT one went again र्क्र केंग ลิม ซ์ร র্ষুব্র'ঘ ध्रेत्र'य *दर्शः* केंग ロア・ロダイ 量词 家庭 到 去 去时 又

'Then still (Toad) hopped, went and reached one family again like this.'

\$ 'ज़ॎॴ(শ্রেণ্ন্') শূম্মন্ত্রির অর্ট্রেম্প্রিম্প্রেম্প্রম্প্রম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্ক্রম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্ক্রম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্ম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্ম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্ম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্ম্পর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মন্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মান্ত্রমার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মাপর্মার্কর্মান্ত্রমান্ত্রমার্কর্মান্ত্রমার্কর্মান্ত্রমান্তরমান্ত্রমান্তরমান্তরমান্ত্রম

(73)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə a dzo ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi hæ te a y çε ηa te DP DP wife father-in-law family dog INT **EXT** I buy B दर्ने केंग ঝঝ'মগ্রুৱ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्य केंग š গ্র্মিস্র্ เริ่ม ซ์ร 5 কুহ'ম 疑问 存在 岳父 狗 我 连词 家 连词 妻子 买

(74)

tsha thi dzy su dja ŋa ja la q<sup>h</sup>a lo phæ ŋu CL**GEN** BE dog DET OTM where GOAL come Ι tie say É वें अ देशकेंग क्रनकेंग **M**Z.2 ন্ট্রন্মশ্ব ζ *सुन्यः* क्रेंग শ্বহ'ব यश्चः स्टेंग दक्षेट प 295 属格 判断 我 来 狗 限词 量词 宾标 哪儿 说 目词 系

'(Then Toad) said, "Father-in-law's family, are there dogs? I come to buy a wife; where to take and tie my dog?"'

(75)ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>i k<sup>h</sup>i k<sup>h</sup>i t<sup>h</sup>i  $p^h$ æ te ja la nu mo pæ ηu DP dog DET CLOTM beside GOAL you horse leg tie say श्चेत्य रहेग देशक्षंग र्ट्य क्ष्यं क्ष्यं क्ष्यं Ĩ5 दक्षेट:च यश्च सेंग বশ্বম'র ₹ 当れば 795 限词 量词 宾标 马 你 旁边 腿 目词 拴 说

'(The family members) said, "Take and tie the dog to the horse's leg beside you."' देव्या (ब्रिंग क्षेट्रें क्ष्या) क्षेट्रें क्ष्या क्षेट्रें क्ष्या प्रस्केष्ट्रें क्ष्या क्ष्या

(他们)说:"拴到你身边的马腿上吧。"

(76)

te ha şə mæ ti ŞO lo tçə dzy te DP DP still/as before later come one morning get up श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्रूर:पर्वेद শান্ত্রশা র্নিগ্রখ্য **愛ヹ**ヹ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र <u>₹</u>₹\\*\₹\ タリカリカ 连词 后来 早上 起来 来 连词 还是/又

**(77)** 

ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>i ts<sup>h</sup>u ja mo ni le op eg ro CLhorse ERG kick DP PT dog DET die Ē देशक्षेग डेन झ श्चेत्य क्वेंग र्ट्य केंग প্ৰ'ম ਨ বের্থা-শ্রুবা-ঘ *त्दशः* क्षेंग 作格 踢 限词 量词 马 去时 狗 连词 死

'Then, the next morning, when getting up, as before, the dog had been kicked by the horse and died.'

于是, 第二天早上起来时, 这只狗又被马踢死了。

(78)

thi p<sup>h</sup>a te ka nu mo ηa ma ko DP **DET** CLΙ **NEG** DP horse give you र्ट्य केंग श्रेर:य Ĩ5 देश:क्वेंग श्चेत्यः र्रहेग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ₹ *বশ্শ শ্ব* 马 限词 量词 我 给 否定 连词 你 连词

(79)

p<sup>h</sup>a tṣʰə mi ηa ræ ma su dja ηu Ι wife able **NEG GEN** BE get say द्येयः কুম:ম র্থুব:ন र्वेञ्च 5 ধ্বন:ন *বিশশ* শ্ৰ 295 能 否定 属格 判断 我 妻子 得到 说

(80)

te thi p<sup>h</sup>a  $t^h \epsilon$ ko mo ro sə DP horse DET CLhe give PT again देशकेंग Ř दर्शकेंग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ਨ श्रेर'य **四二、口製**工 连词 限词 量词 他 给 去时 又

'(Toad) said, "If you don't give me the horse then I won't be able to get a wife," then again (the family) gave the horse to him.'

(81)

dza khy lo pæ mæ te le ti jу Çε to ÇУ ro DP CLfamily courtyard reach PT jump/hop DP one went then श्चेत्यः द्वेत्र শঠিশ र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः क्रेंग ผฮ์ร:ฉ เริ่ม ๕๖ हेश:शु ঐথ.স র্ষ্ট্র'য ध्रेव'य दर्शकेंग 后来 连词 跳 量词 家庭 院子 去 去时 连词 到

'Then (Toad) hopped, went and reached another family's courtyard.'

रेज्ञ (श्रुव्यन)अर्कें द्रशाक्षेत्र होत्र निविद्य होते अपनिवद विवागी सुर रहाई वा

然后,(癞蛤蟆)跳到另一户人家的院子里去了。

(82)

dzo te zə mi ja ti įу dja ji le ŞƏ DP CL**EXT** CLBEMP girl seven one say श्चेत्यः द्वेग ন্ত:র্ম र्बर केंग বাউবা र्जन केंग र्वे अ ঝঝঝধুৱ र्क्षेग श्लेगरा ন্ব্ৰ 795 连词 女儿 七 量词 存在 量词 判断 说 语气

'It was said that this was one (family that had) seven girls.' (守守) पुर्के प्राप्त प्रविद्यास्त्र प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रवित्य प्रविद्यास्त प्रविद्यास्त प्रवित्य प्रवित्य प्रवित्य प्रविद्यास्त प्रवित्य प्रवित

(83)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə o lo te lu ka ηu DP dog there bark MP say/think DP श्चेत्य रहेग Ì ৰুদা'ম *ঠিদা'ষ্ট্ৰদাশ* श्चेत्यः द्वेग रे'व 디지지 连词 狗 那儿 语气 说 连词 口口

(84)

do dzə  $t^h i$ mi mi tchə zə mi ja DET CLgirl big/eldest send **SUF-COM** देशः क्षेंग र्ट्य स्टेंग র্:র্র্ क्रे'य *तदश*हेश মুদ্যা:ন 女儿 限词 量词 派遣 大

'(The family) said, "Dogs are barking there," and sent the eldest daughter to go.' (資訊就養報)資訊可含為公共可含和公共可含的公共可以(資訊的) 以此,"有狗在叫,"叫大女儿去(看)。

(85)

ti dzo ji li dzy ga ha ma one CLalso/even NEG EXT say back come ध्रेप **愛ヹヹ** অশ্বামগ্ৰৱ 295 加工 否定 存在 说 量词 也 口 来

(大女儿) 回来说: "(外面)什么也没有。"

(86)

(87)

ha şə	ma ja	ti	ga	ha	ma	dzo	ŋu	li	dzy
still/as before	mother	one	CL	DP	NEG	EXT	say	back	come
2-		•	. 0.	3%-				•	<b>∞</b>
श्रूर'प्रविव	মে.প্র	মান্তমা	क्र क्रम्	श्रुव्यः क्रम	<i>५ गग भें</i>	অশ্বসমন্থ্ৰ	795	gx	MET

'Then (the family members) sent the second daughter to go, but as before, (she) said, "Mother, there is not even one (thing there)," and came back.'

दे.वबासी.श्रा.चार्यकाताचाराचा (श्राचारा)क्रा.चार्ष्यकासी.व्याचाराच्याचाराच्याचाराच्याचाराच्याचाराच्याचाराच्याच

然后, (那家人)叫二女儿去, 回来还是说: "妈妈, (外面)什么也没有。"

(88)

t<sup>h</sup>i mi mi t¢<sup>h</sup>ə ja ja te a sa te so ha three CL **DET** CLSUF-COM DP DP DP later send শৃষ্ঠ কর্ন্ত্রিশ ইশ্বান্ত্রিশ কর্ন্ত্রিশ অন্মান্ত বের্মাইশ श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण हेशशु श्चेत्यः र्रह्मग 连词 后来 连词 三 量词 限词 量词 派遣 后体 连词

A  $ni^{44}ja^{11}$  = 'two' and may mean 'second' when followed by  $t^hi^{53}ja^{44}$ , which literally translates as 'the'.

### (89)

ma ja ha dzo lo ti ga ma ηu CLDP **EXT** MP mother one **NEG** say र्द्धगःश्लेगश र्द्धर देश श्चेत्यः र्र्वेग এশ্বসমন্থ্র মে.প্র *ব্যুগ*্ৰ 295 量词 连词 否定 存在 妈妈 语气 说

'Then later (they) sent the third one to go but (she) said, "Mother there is not even one thing (there)," and (came back).'

हेबाबा (सुर्क्ष) ग्राबुद्धाःयास्यावायात् (र्क्षवाग्रुटः) देः व्यटः स्री (यत्वा देवाबुवा

然后, 叫三女儿去, 也回来说: "妈妈, (外面)什么也没有。"

### (90)

ja thi mi mi t¢<sup>h</sup>ə te te zə ja ha a sa four CL DET DP DP DP CL **SUF-COM** later sent ସର୍ଶି देशकेंग कंदरकेंग श्चेत्य क्षेत्र हेश:शु श्चेत्यः र्र्क्षण र्द्ध रहेंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र মুদ্র্যা:ঘ 后来 连词 几 量词 限词 量词 派遣 连词 连词

## (91)

ti ga ha ma ndo
one CL also/even NEG see

和等和 あちまがり 切ち ケヤヤ海 みぎちゃつ
一 量词 也 否定 见

然后, 叫四女儿去, 也没有见什么。

(92)

thi t¢<sup>h</sup>ə te ja ja mi mi a sa te ηa ha DP DP five CLCL**SUF-COM** DET send DP later श्चेत्य क्षेत्र र्ट्य र्स्टिश देशः क्षेंग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग *तर्या*हेश हेश:शु 곂 প্রধ্যান श्चेत्यः स्टेंग 五. 量词 限词 量词 派遣 后来 连词 连词 连词

(93)

ti ndo ga ha ma CLone also/even **NEG** see শাউশ มฐัร:ฉ र्जर केंग *বিশ্বপূঞ্জ* 四天 否定 量词 也 见

'Then later (they) sent the fifth one to go but (she also) did not see even one (thing).' 
বিশ্বইশ্যম (মৃশ্বি) মূ'ম'ব্নিমম্প্ৰাম'ব্য শ্ৰিমান্ত 'অম্মান্ত মান্ত মান্

后来, 叫五女儿去, 也没有见什么。

(94)

 $t^{h}i$ mi mi tç<sup>h</sup>ə q<sup>h</sup>y ja ja a sa te ha six DET CLDP DP CLsend SUF-COM later र्द्ध केंग देशः ईंग श्चेत्य क्षेत्र र्ट्य स्ट्रेग মুদ্র্যা:ন श्रेगक्षंग 量词 限词 量词 派遣 连词 六 连词

(95)

ti ga ha ma ndo ji li dzy CL also/even NEG say back come one see ध्रेर ตัद:घ มฮ์ร:ฉ 795 **गु**र'|ਘर 见 说 也 量词 否定 口 来

'Then later (they) sent the sixth one but (she) also said, "(I) did not see even one thing," and came back.'

章等例(哥新)5河至湖至河南至河 (新南至新)奇烟至湖湖至三南南四四月河南南岛至城至门然后,叫六女儿去,(她)说:"什么也没看见,"就回来。

### (96)

thi ho mæ te ja te a no çу te DP final DP CLyoungest DET went DP श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण देशः क्षेत्र र्ट्य र्स्टिया ધ્રેત્ર:ય श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्य श्चेत्यः र्रहेग কুম:পূঁৰ প্রবর:প 连词 幺女儿 限词 量词 去 连词 连词 最后

## (97)

wa ma ma ja pa mi ti ja **EXC** CLmother frog/toad one শউশ বর্ই স্ক্র ঈ্রথ'ব र्ट्य केंग মে.প্র 癞蛤蟆 叹词 妈妈 量词

### (98)

mo ti p<sup>h</sup>a çε çε le q<sup>h</sup>o bo pæ hĩ ta lo ηu CLlead DP door MP horse one beside stand say শৃষ্টিশ ক্র্নুক্র্য ব্রিন্ন প্রীন্স্ক্র্য š অন্থ্য ইল্ফ্লিক্ বেশ্বম'র ह 795 马 连词 旁边 说 站 量词 牵 []语气

"Then finally, the youngest one went and said, "wa<sup>53</sup> ma<sup>53</sup>,<sup>A</sup> Mother, one toad is leading one horse and standing beside the door.""

लटबार्य थेते. कुंबा है है बेंबा है है बेंबा है है बेंबा है है बेंबा है है वेंबा है वेंबा है है वे

最后, 幺女儿去了回来就说:"哇, 妈妈, 一只癞蛤蟆牵着一匹马站在门口呢!"

### (99)

ε qo lo ka te çу home GOAL DP went DP ધ્રેુે તુ:ય श्चेत्य रहेग ট্রিম'র্ক্তর *ঝেশ্ব'র্ক্তবা* श्चेत्यः स्टेंग 目词 去 连词 家 连词

A  $wa^{53} ma^{53} =$ an expression of surprise.

### (100)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi hæ a y dzy dja Çε io te su ηu father-in-law family **SELF** wife DP buy come **GEN** BE say গ্র্মার্ম **र**द:हेर श्चेत्यः र्र्ह्य ž ন্দ্রীন্যস্থ্র เริ่ม ซ์ร **M**Z'A वें अ ক্ত্র্ম:ম 295 岳父 妻子 说 自己 连词 买 属格 判断 家 来

'Then (Toad) went into the home and said, "Father-in-law's family, I come to buy a wife."' देव्याया विभावपात विभावपात

## (101)

thi thi te ũ ndzə pa mi Rn d<sub>p</sub>3. te ja mi nga gy ηu DP old man DET CLDP frog/toad DET CL**SUF-COM** beat say श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्ट्य र्स्टिंग क्यटःस् देशक्षंग श्चेत्यः स्रेग देशक्षंग र्ट्य केंग শুথ'ন 295 限词 量词 连词 癞蛤蟆 说 老头子 限词 量词 打 后体

'Then the old man said, "Beat out the toad."'

¬்จุลาสุรารักรุลาสุดาจาดริงาสุรารูราธุลาริชาสุราราสุธารุลาสุราราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาราสุธาร

#### (102)

thi te a mi gy te DP mother DET CL DP श्चेत्यः र्रहेग মে.প্র देश:क्षेंग र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्यः र्र्क्ष्य 限词 量词 连词 连词 妈妈

### (103)

ba ts<sup>h</sup>ə ba ts<sup>h</sup>ə уε γε te tso qæ zi hũ clothes take/bring clothes wear wear DP pestle go श्चेत्य क्वेंग 新工 র্গ্র্র্র্য गहुद:बेर বন্ত্রীম'ম 4.7 র্গ্র্র্র্য ঝ্র 衣服 连词 石杵 拿 穿 衣服 穿 去

#### (104)

ки q<sup>h</sup>sə mi ŋga ka o tjo rə gy ti tε to te ηu DP over there road/way half reach DP beat **SUF-COM** one say র্ব্রবু'ঘ श्चेत्रार्क्षण गडेर:हर श्चेत्य रहेग ₿5'ग বেষষ্ট্ৰ ধ্বম'র 295 说 半 到达 连词 打 连词 那儿 路 后体

'The mother said (to the youngest daughter), "Dress up, dress up, A and take the pestle and beat (Toad) when (you) arrive (half-way on the) road over there (between Toad's home and the girls' home)."'

图"和气和(思道·爱尔奇和气和)更有西和前有) 更有西和前有有和可愿可含尔克勒·克·克勒克·蒙·(新和·四气和)可含尔麦尔曼和高和·四个月 但是,妈妈却(对小女儿)说:"(去)穿(嫁)衣,穿了(嫁)衣后,拿石杵去,到半路上时把它打(死,然后赶回来)。"

## (105)

ba ts<sup>h</sup>ə væ ts<sup>h</sup>ə te le su dBu nda m ka DP clothes wear DP **GEN** like AVM DP much marry শন্তব:শ্লীশ द्येयञ्च र्ग्रेव'य *श्रेवार्क्षग* श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र শুস डोर छेंग শ্বীথার্ক্তবা 37 5'উ 连词 结婚 属格 像 连词 衣服 穿 很 副标

#### (106)

tso qæ zi la la le mo tcε çy ro horse pestle CL OTM DP ride went/left PT गह्रव:नेद र्ट्य स्थान हो वा है वा है वा है वा है वा हो वा है वा શ્રેુેેે કુ র্ন্বর'য *त्दशः* क्रेंग 量词 宾标 连词 去时 石杵 骑 夫/走

'Then (the youngest daughter) dressed up, much like marrying, took one pestle, rode the horse and left.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Brides wear special clothing. The family members pretended to agree with Toad and thus told the youngest daughter to dress like a bride.

#### (107)

th<sub>Bu</sub> zə da ti tso qæ zi la sə mi tBy sə CLwalk **ALTIT OTM GOAL ALTIT** one pestle beat মহ'র্ন্থ্রুর *पुत्रः क्वेंग* गहुन:भेर ग्रुडेर:हूर শাউশ र्जर केंग **취도**:원도 यश्चर सेंग মুহ'র্ন্থ্রুর 走路 石杵 目词 量词 多重 宾标 打 多重

### (108)

t<sup>h</sup>ε lo pæ thi ga t<sup>h</sup>i çу ka ræ ma ηga m LOC jump/hop **GOAL** went DP PRE-ATT **NEG** beat **AVM** he Ř धुेव श्चेत्य क्षेत्र ผลัฐา ग्रह्मश्यानी এশ ঠিয় गुडेर:हूर ड्रेन र्ळेग বেহুৰাষ্ট্ৰীৱ *বিশ্বপশ্ব* 目词 他跳 位格 去 连词 前体 否定 副标 打

### (109)

 $t^h \epsilon$  $t^h \epsilon$  $t^h\epsilon$ lo tso qæ zi ni le li ko sə m **GOAL** pestle he **ERG** bite DP she back give **ALTIT AVM** क्रामियात क्रेजक्र्य ध्चेत्र गहुब:बेद ã Ř डेर अ শ্বীম'ব यशः सेंग 石杵 作格 连词 目词 他 副标 被咬 她 口 给

'(The daughter, the horse and Toad) walked for one moment again, (the girl) took the pestle, beat (Toad) again and again, then (Toad) hopped (away from the pestle) and didn't get beaten and the pestle was bit (by Toad) and gave it back to her again and again (all the way to Toad's home).' विक्रिया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिय

(他俩)走了一会儿,(女儿从马背上)拿石杵往下打(癞蛤蟆),但是它跳来跳去,无法打到,(反而)把石杵咬了过来(递)给她。

#### (110)

te ta m te ε qo to li ÇУ ro çy çy DP like this went went DP home arrive back went PT वर्दे वर् श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र เริ่ม ซ์ร ध्रेत्र श्रेगक्षंग ষ্ট্রব্র'ঘ ध्रेव'य র্ষুব্র'য র্ষুর'য *त्दशः* क्षेंग 去 去 连词 家 到达 去时 连词 这样 口 去

### (111)

li e qo to ¢у mi nu te home reach back went finish/after DP র্ষ্ট্র্ব'য ষ্ট্ৰিম'ৰ্ক্তহ ध्चेत्र ध्रेव'य श्चेत्यः स्टेंग <u>हे</u>शशु 家 去 后 到 口 连词

## (112)

qho bo pho tshə mi hæ li da ma ja dzy ηa ro ηu mother I wife buy back come PT door open come say  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}$ ध्रेम ตัร:घ *त्रश*र्स्चेग 1 र्षेट्र মে.প্র 5 কুহ'ঝ ট্র-ব 295 我 妻子 来 去时 门 开 说 妈妈 买/娶 口 来

'After (they) reached back home, (Toad) said, "Mother I bought a wife and came back, come open the door."'

## (113)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi ja hã da p<sup>h</sup>a ha çу nu wife CLable if also buy come you र्ट्य केंग कें ধ্যায় গাথাট  $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}$  $\mathbf{Z}$ ' $\mathbf{Z}$ Ĩ5 কুম'ম 烈天 量词 买 也 妻子 来 能 假如 你

### (114)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi  $p^h u$ ma nu ro ηu wife price FT NEG need say ব্র্মুখন ม:देंदशय *ব্যব্যস্থা* কুহ'ম 295 价钱 否定 需要 妻子 未时 说

'(The mother) said, "If you were also able to buy a wife and come back then wives will not need a price (bride-wealth)."'<sup>A</sup>

(妈妈)说:"你也能娶一个媳妇回来的话,媳妇都不要钱了。"

#### (115)

qho bo qæ qæ da te te mi lo nu ma ŋgε ηu DP NEG believe DP door crack **GOAL** you look come say ব্ৰ-শ্ৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থানী श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ĩ5 धेर-क्रेश श्चेत्यः स्टेंग শ্ব'ব ตัद:य *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ 295 连词 你 否定 相信 连词 缝隙 目词 看 来 说

'(Toad) said, "If you don't believe (me) then come and look through the door crack."'
(র্শিষা)পাঝাট্টার্শ্রিড আইডার্ক্সার্র্স্সার্ব্সার্ক্সার্ক্সার্ক্সার্ক্সার্ব্সার্ব্সার্ব্সার্ব্স্স্র্স্সার্ব্সার্ব্সার্ব্সার্ব্সার্ব্স্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স্য্র্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স্স্র্র্স

(癞蛤蟆)说:"如果你不相信的话,到门缝里来看看吧。"

## (116)

a xo xo<sup>B</sup> zə mi thi ja dza te ti te ndo ro gy DP **DET** CLCLyell DP PT girl a xo xo one see देशकेंग कंद केंग वर्षेद क्ष শৃত্তিশ र्द्ध र देश दुरःर्श्चेषाय श्रेयार्क्षण श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण র্:র্র ผฐีะ:ฉ *दर्शः* केंग 阿呼呼 连词 女儿 限词 量词 量词 叫 连词 见 去肘

A When a man marries, the groom's family gives money to the bride's family.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup>  $a^{53} xo^{53} xo^{53}$  is shouted during weddings, suggesting great happiness.

### (117)

li dzy le e qo so ha dви te home back come DP three night pass DP श्चेत्य क्षेत्र ট্রিম'র্ক্র্ ध्रेत्र **M**Z'A গাস্কুম মৰ্জ্ব মৈ বৰ্গী ম'ম श्चेत्यः र्रहेग 晚上 成为 家庭 口 来 连词 三 连词

### (118)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi væ ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>ε ndzo ti įу dzy ro wife one CLhe call/invite PT marry come यानेवः क्षेया याजेया कर्नः क्षेया विं दर्वेनः च র্জুহ'ব *तद्दश*र्क्षग ক্তুহ'ম 妻子 结婚 去时 量词他 口口 来

'(Toad and the girl) came back (to Toad's) home, three nights passed, and then one family (holding a) marriage came to invite him (Toad).'

### (119)

t<sup>h</sup>ε hĩ ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi ni a mi kv na te jo jo çy and wife CLhe **GEN** mother two DP together went द्येयञ्च मित्र *क्रिंच श्रेथः क्रेंग* ř বের্লুমাঝাম কুম'ঝ ষ্ট্রীব্র'ঘ মে.প্র 55 他 属格 妈妈 和 妻子 量词 连词 一起 去

A 送亲时经常叫的一种欢呼声。

'His mother and wife, the two went together.' बिंदे'ष्य'य','द्रम्ह्र्द्र'य'ष्ठित्रायानुवित्र'यानुवित्रायानुवित्र'यानुवित्रायानुवित्र'यान्य

它(癞蛤蟆)妈妈和妻子一起去了(那家人的婚礼)。

## (120)

 $t^{h}i$ pa mi ja te ha qæ pæ vo DET CLDP EXT frog/toad here hearth beside र्ट्य क्रेंग क्रेंगर्टिंग दर्ने द বশ্বম'র্ রুঝ'ব ম্য:ঘ্ৰন অশ্বসমন্ত্ৰৰ 限词 量词 连词 这儿 旁边 存在 癞蛤蟆 灶

## (121)

### (122)

phæ tçə jo pa mi te ti ja ræ ro ηu **SELF** frog/toad one/a CL PT husband DP say/think get শাউশ **रट**:हेर ৰ্ট্ৰ:শ श्चेत्यः र्रहेग র্থু্য:ন 첽네.口 795 自己 量词 得到 去时 说 丈夫 连词 癞蛤蟆

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The storyteller was sitting by the hearth while telling the story, and thus said 'here' and ' $ha^{44}$ .

#### (123)

tchy ka dza ha dzə ma DP also/even meal **NEG** eat want श्चेत्यः र्रहेग ロぎむ 吃 否定 想 连词 饭 也

'Then the girl thought, "I have got a toad husband," and did not want to eat the meal (at the wedding).'

言為可以說言如言:五字音子說說可看:對如四·當可的有於可為可發有"發生"長)到:如母子可以有了 (在婚宴上、)女孩想着自己得到了一个癞蛤蟆丈夫就连饭也不想吃。

#### (124)

ndε tho tho le t<sup>h</sup>ε tcə li mæ te ha sə ni dzy DP still meat two CLwrap DP he give to eat later back come ग्रें कं कं कं कं कं व्यापित के कं कं वि श्रेवाः क्षेत्र श्रू र प्रवेद 喜科 ध्रेम **M**Z'A 连词 还是 肉 量词 包裹 连词 他 来 口

'Later (she) still wrapped two pieces of meat and came back to give (them to) him (Toad) to eat.' ইমান্ত্রা (র্মানা)প্রমান্ত্রানান্তরানান্তরানান্তরান্ত্রানান

但(她)还是包了两块肉回来给它吃.

#### (125)

tsho<sup>A</sup> væ ts<sup>h</sup>ə pa mi zi zə mi te ta m EXC like this marry frog/toad other people son girl DP श्चेयां स्ट्रीय दर्ने दर् दर्वेद केंग मन्दर ą, ন্ত:ই্য শন্ত্র স্থ্রীশ ঈ্রথ'ন 儿子 女儿 连词 这样 别人 癞蛤蟆 叹词 结婚

A  $t_s^h o^{II}$  = an expression indicating scorn made by someone when they give something to someone else.  $t_s^h o^{II}$  may also be used in this context without suggesting contempt for the person the object is given to.

### (126)

'(She handed the two pieces of meat over and) said, " $t_s^h o^{II}$ , Toad, other people marry like this, (here are) a mouthful of leftovers (to eat)."'

(र्सेंबा)भूताचा श्रेमानवराष्ट्री सुन्दरस्य संत्रे तदी सूर्यमाने दार्श्वेषा सुना विश्वेषा स्त्रे त्रा सूर्या ।

(她把那几块肉递给它)说:"嘿,癞蛤蟆,人家的子女是这样结婚的,这是一口吃剩的。"

#### (127)

te te su mæ tsa dzə ma qy ηο DP DP we other people leftover eat **NEG** know श्चेत्यः क्रेंग **ヹ**ん श्चेन्य:क्रेंग গ্যন্তবু'য রহা:ক্রুঘা ∄'¤ প্রশ্র 连词 我们 连词 别人 剩饭 吃 否定 知道/会

## (128)

nu nu gi<sup>A</sup> RO la dzə hũ ηu ¢у LOC you need if gi get eat say go ৠ্রন্য:প্র্যুবা Ĩ5 <u>বুর্মুখ্র</u> ग्रह्म श्राम्ब येद'य শাশ'দ 젊 新二 795 假如 木箱 吃 说 几 需要 位格 拿 去

'Then (Toad) said, "If you need, then go to the  $gi^{1/2}$  to get and eat, we do not know eating other people's leftovers.'

देवका(सूयापका)ग्याके।हिंद्रायाद्वीकाव्यसूयावदावकासूदकावकार्सेकाद्वा दार्सेकाग्वतःहीः सकार्याः स्वीकार्याः

(癞蛤蟆)说:"我们是不会吃别人的剩饭的,你要的话到木箱B里去拿来吃吧。"

A  $gi^{II}$  = a container made of wood slats, used to store grain and leftover food at home.

B 一种四方体木制容器,长约 1.3 米,宽约 0.5 米,高约 1 米.一般用来储藏大米和剩饭。

### (129)

pho gi lo te şə bzə m 0 zə **GOAL** DP full AVM gi open meat there **EXT** ষ্ট্র-ঘ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বেদীহ'ব ड्रेन केंग र्नेव ঝশ্বর্জন 쾱지 ঝঝঝধুৱ 副标 那儿 存在 目词 打开 连词 肉 满 木箱

'(The girl) opened up the  $gi^{11}$ , and it was full of meat in there.' (মুর্মান্ট্রমান্ট্রামান্ট্রামান্ট্রমান্ট্রামান্ট্রমান্

(她) 一打开木箱, 满满的都是肉。

## (130)

thi q<sup>h</sup>a zə mi ja te la dzy le where take/bring girl DET CLDP MP come र्ट्य केंग श्चेत्य केंग শ্বহ'ব র্র্ देशक्षंग ব্যষ্ট্রহ'ন  $\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}$  $\mathbf{Z}$ ' $\mathbf{Z}$ 女儿 限词 量词 连词 那儿 来 拿 语气

## (131)

ηu te ŞO ma na DP tell NEG say would মন্ব ক্লীঝাঠিল 795 *ব্ৰ্প্য*স্থ্ৰ বর্ণীর্ 说 连词 说 否定 愿意

The girl asked, "Where did (you) take (this from and where did it) come (from)?" but (Toad) would not tell.'

युःर्केशयदीःहिंद्रःग्रीश्वान्यवश्वीरःषेद्रायाधेवावेशदीश्वायाव। (सूयायश्वादेशयरा)अप्यन्त्र।

女儿问道: "(这些肉)是从哪儿拿来的?" 但是(它)不肯说。

## (132)

t¢ha o ba ka ti пi te su mo tço ga DP DP day man/people all horse circle race do one हेव श्चेत्यः र्स्वेग श्चेत्यः स्रेय ব্রীস্'ম শাউশ あた.知 ₹ বেশ্বব-শ্বুম 天 连词人 马 全部 比赛 做 连词

## (133)

 $t^h\epsilon$   $h\tilde{\imath}$ ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi o ly çy ro wife he **GEN** there watch went PT द्येयञ्च ř কুহ'ম र्ने'व শ্ব'ব 那儿 去 去时 他 属格 妻子 看

'One day, all the people were having a horse circle race<sup>A</sup> so his wife went there to watch.' क्षेत्र 'बेत्र 'ब्राया क्षेत्र 'व्राय क्षेत्र 'व्राय क्षेत्र 'व्राय 'ब्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्राय 'व्

有一天,人们都在赛马,它的妻子(也)到那儿去看了。

## (134)

tshə mi li dzy te q<sup>h</sup>a gy hĩ mi dzu te ŋu wife back come DP who **GEN** famous say/ask DP ゑ゙ヹヹ श्चेत्यः र्र्क्षण द्येयञ्च শ্লুব্যুব্যুক্ত্র্যু কুহ'ঝ ध्रेत्र श्चेत्यः क्रेंग 795 连词 谁 妻子 属格 口 出名 说 连词 来

#### (135)

sə zi pa xu hĩ mi dzu mo te ηu horse DP sə zi pa xu **GEN** famous say द्येयञ्च 295 श्चेत्यः र्क्षेया ₹ শুন্ত:শুন্ত:ম্ श्रेर'र्ग्याशर्धेर'य 马 连词 司色巴乎 属格 出名 说

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The horses raced in a circle. There were two gaits—the fast walk and the gallop. For the fast walk, the rider may hold a cup of water to show that the horse has a very smooth gait.

'Wife came back and (Toad) asked, "Whose horse is famous?" and (Wife) said, "sə<sup>44</sup> zi<sup>55</sup> pa<sup>44</sup> xu<sup>11</sup>'s horse is famous."'

處式湖望式道式內內(魯和內部) 製品房 知氣不可可和道式內之內內 (新新) 製品 國民中 (新新) 製品 國民中 (泰和 黃子 河 可和 道 (安 新 口 內 下) 的 四 來 时, (癞蛤蟆) 问:"谁的(马) 出 名 呀?" (她) 说:"司 色 巴 乎 (人名) 的 马 最 有 名 了。"

#### (136)

'Then (she) opened the  $gi^{1/2}$  up and it was full of meat again.'

\$\text{3}\sq\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s\(\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\sq\(\text{a}\s\cdo\(\text{a}\s)\)}\end{\text{a}\s\(\te

## (137)

'Now she knew that there was a little (something) unusual.'
新四新四个工 (新新)介式實有項有前有四位介四有阿帕介四有阿斯克四斯斯克 
这时,她已经知道有一点不寻常。

### (138)

ndzo mæ dzy te ti įУ ro sə DP CLcall/invite PT later one come again श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य र्स्टिग বর্বিহ'ঘ **領エコ** दर्श्व स्थित हेशशु タス・ロジャ 后来 连词 量词 叫 又 去时 来

'Then later one family came to invite (them) again (to another wedding).'

\[
\hat{A} \beta \be

### (139)

zə mi thi ta ni ja te to RO tsə pæ ta DP DET CLloft LOC today girl hide **EXT** देःदेद ন্থ:র্ম देशः क्षेंग श्चेत्यः क्रेंग र्जर केंग र्हेग्।यर ग्रह्म श्राम्ब 쥙디 অশ্বসমন্ত্রন 连词 女儿 限词 量词 搂 位格 藏 存在

今天, 妻子(出去后悄悄地回来)藏在楼上。

## (140)

te thjo ni ky ¢у nu te DP CLthey two went after DP श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र गरेश *क्रंद केंग* हेरासु होत्यकेंग ॉर**ॅ**क्ट ध्रेव'य 量词 去 连词 连词 他们 后

## (141)

pa mi  $t^h i$ ta ko tshu ja mi qa te so frog/toad DET CL down-hearth three somersault DP ম'গ্রন'গ্রী'শ্বুদ'র্দ্রিগান্ধ ষ্ট্রথ:ব र्ट्य केंग यर्गे:हेट:ह्येंग:य श्चेत्यः क्रेंग শ্ৰুম 限词 量词 灶下  $\equiv$ 翻筋斗 连词 癞蛤蟆

## (142)

wa ma nda dви Ζi tçε ti ja ro **EXC** CLhandsome very one become PT son พิรุรูวัรรุฐา 5'35 শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य केंग ধর্মীস:ঘ दर्वेद क्षेग 儿子/青年 迷人 很 量词 成为 夫肘 叹词

'Then after they two (Toad's mother and his wife) left, the toad somersaulted three times down-hearth and then  $wa^{53}$   $ma^{53}$ , (the toad) became a very handsome son (young man).'

 $\dot{\xi}$ . यं बर्ग क्रिंग क्रिंग प्रतिकार्य क्षिया प्रतिकार क्षिय क्षिय क्षिया प्रतिकार क्षिय क्षिय

当他们俩离开之后, 癞蛤蟆在灶边翻了三个筋斗就变成了一个迷人的青年。

## (143)

te pa mi rə qa
DP frog/toad skin

新中華河 新中草 皮

### (144)

t<sup>h</sup>ε ni q<sup>h</sup>o bo a qy nu t<sup>h</sup>i qy ŋga ka ro çy behind he **ERG** throw door GOAL GOAL DP went/left PT यश्चेंग श्रेयःसेंग ř डेन अ दबेद'य 3 অশ্বর্জন বেহ্মার্ক্রগ 作格 扔 他 []背后 目词 存在 连词 去 去时

'Then he threw the toad skin behind the door and left.'

देवमा(विमा)म्यायदेख्यम्यायाः भ्रितः मुयानुः तयम्याने खेता

它把癞蛤蟆的皮往门背后一扔就走了。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Wife and Toad's mother left and later, Wife secretly returned and hid in the loft.

### (145)

 $t^h\epsilon \quad \varepsilon y$  $t^{\rm h}\epsilon$ khy khy tcha ņі pa mi rə qa nu te DP after frog/toad skin she ERG he went quick ř हे≪अु श्चेत्यः स्रेंग ন্থিমাপ্ন:ন डेंन'झ ર્સ প্রথ'ন এপ্র.খেন 作格 立即 以后 连词 癞蛤蟆 皮 她 他

## (146)

 $t^{h}i$ la la la qa te to li dzy hearth GOAL OTM stir DP arrive back come ५ शुक्राच क्रेक्टिंग র্ব্রর'ঘ ध्रेर लूट.य *प्यः क्रेंग* ম্য.ষ্ব यश्चेंग 目词 搅拌 连词 到达 了 宾标 灶 口

'After he went she took the toad skin and stirred (burned it) in the hearth quickly then (he) arrived back.'

विं द्वेत हेब। (र्सेबः)शुर-र्सेर-स्वयः प्रते त्ववाबः पः सेवपः वरः तयरबः हेः त्यावाबः पः तः (विं ररः ) द्वेरः र्वेतः द्वरः।

他走后,她立即把癞蛤蟆的皮拿(起来扔到)灶里搅拌时,(癞蛤蟆)回来了。

## (147)

a tsa<sup>A</sup>... da dzo пi şə ro MP **EXT** PT seven day only र्क्षेग श्रेगश *त्र्रशः* क्रेंग हेव ন্ব্ৰ र्कर:क्रेंग এশ মধ্র + 天 语气 只 存在 去时

#### (148)

dzo a tsa... ŞƏ пi da ro ηu OP **EXT** PT seven day only say অহ'ৰ্ক্ট্ৰৰ नेव ন্ব্ৰ র্দি'ব ঝঝ'মধুর 295 天 七 存在 拟声 只 去时 说

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $a^{53}$   $tsa^{53}$  = a sound expressing a feeling of surprise, e. g., being stuck by a needle or nettle and being burned.

'(The toad) said, " $a^{53}$   $tsa^{53}$ ...there were only seven days!" নিজ্ঞান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রিমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত ক্রেমান্ত্র ক্রেমান্ত

(他疼痛地)叫着说: "啊杂呀(被烧疼发出的声音), 只有七天了, 只有七天(我就会变成一个真正的年轻人了)。"

## (149)

 $t^h i$ te pa mi ja li dви le op eg ro CLDP frog/toad DET back become DP die PT প্ৰী'ম श्चेन्य:क्रेंग श्चेत्यः द्वेष সুথ'ন र्कर केंग ध्रेत्र রেগ্রুম:ঘ *त्द्रशः स्रेंग* 连词 癞蛤蟆 限词 量词 回 变成 连词 死 去时

'Then (he) became a toad again and died.'

देवश्(वि) धरावश्चराञ्चयावराश्चरावश्वी

(他)又变成(以前的)那只癞蛤蟆后就死了。

## (150)

zə mi t<sup>h</sup>i qo tç<sup>h</sup>ə op eg nu te ja tçə tçə after DP DET CLdie often/always girl sad প্ৰী'ম हेशःशु श्रेगःकेंग देशकेंग क्रनकेंग พิราฐ์ ั ন্তু:ই্র্ वेव:ज्जूव 连词 女儿 限词 量词 痛苦/伤心 死 后 天天

'After (he) died the girl was always sad.'

 $(\underline{u}, \underline{u}, \underline{u$ 

(他)死后, 女儿天天都很伤心。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> "Seven days later I would have become a real, handsome young man."

### (151)

te ji mi ça tçə tçə
DP house sweep often

Notation (Notation of the property)
Notation (Notation of t

'Then (she) often swept the house.'

\$ 'वृष्ण (क्षेष्ण) कृष्ण प्रमानिक प्र

## (152)

p<sup>h</sup>u dzə la q<sup>h</sup>o bo a qy nu tç<sup>h</sup>ə le ji mi tcə tcə ça DP rubbish OTM behind door often/always house sweep put ग्र-प्रदर्भेर्प श्चेत्यः क्रेंग ग्र-श्रुगम *खुत्यः क्षेंग* বেই্বা'ঘ **PZ**'A 背后 房子 打扫 连词 垃圾 宾标 门 放 天天/经常

## (153)

te la 0 lo ba dzy mæ mæ SO ro DP bamboo shoot three CLthere **GOAL** grow come PT श्चेत्यः स्टेंग <u> 취</u>.고 พีร:घ শ্ৰন্থম रे'व ঝঝঠল গ্রুমা:শ্রব 量词 那儿 目词 去时 连词 竹笋 生 来

## (154)

 $t^h \epsilon \,$ hĩ ngi thi la te dja ka кæ ηu DP middle DET CL he/him BE say/think DP FT र्ट्य केंग र्वेञ्च श्चेत्यः र्रहेग 77.5 देशः र्क्षेग มหัรสเม श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ロぎと 判断 未时 中间 限词 量词 他 连词 想/以为 连词

#### (155)

 $t^h i$ kha rə  $t^h\epsilon$ пi пi  $q^h y$ la mi ŋga CL**ERG** side DET two he break **SUF-COM** गरेश *र्ड्डिग* देशक्षंग ř डेन झ বেশ্বম'ন गर्डेग'य *यदशःहेश* 量词他 作格 旁边 限词 撇断

## (156)

thi te mæ mæ la te dzu dzy ro DP bamboo shoot DET CLDP PT grow come देशकेंग क्रन्केंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र **À**.□ र्षेट्र *वर्शकेंग* গ্রুমা:ম্বব 连词 竹笋 限词 量词 连词 生 夫肘 来

#### (157)

 $t^h i$ la ti пi ji mi ça te mæ mæ one day house sweep DP bamboo shoot DET CLশাউশ नेव ग्र-प्रद्र-चित् *श्चेश्यः क्षेण्* देश:क्षेंग ロバロ र्ळ5 क्वेंग গ্রুমা'রব 天 房子 打扫 竹笋 连词 限词 量词

### (158)

 $t^h \epsilon$ hĩ tsha qha<sup>A</sup> d<sub>p</sub> v Ræ Lo ka mæ ni ŋga y end flick break PT she **GEN** skirt **ERG** DP द्येयः स ষ্ট্রিঅ'ব श्चेत्य केंग শার্ক্তমান  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ শ্বুদ্ব'বার্ম্ম মঘৰ ব্ৰী শ্ৰ *त्रश*र्क्षेग् 属格 裙子 尾 作格 绊 去时 她 连词 断

'One day (she) swept the house and the bamboo shoot was flicked by her skirt end and broke.' ຈິຊ 'คิส' (จน ( มัลง ) (จะ 'บาสุร 'บาริ ราสุร จม มัติ 'ลูร 'สุขัส สาขาร ซิ ซิ ซิ ซิ ซา มาร ราลิช บาร ( อิสา มาร์ ) จะส 一天,在打扫房子的时候,(无意中,那根竹笋)被她的裙摆绊断了。

## (159)

qo tç<sup>h</sup>ə le ки mdвy te ro sə DP DP PT sad cry again ผิร ัฐ ัว श्चेत्यः र्रहेग *दर्शः* क्रेंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 四六.ロジェ 5'고 连词 伤心 连词 哭泣 去时 又

'Then (she) was sad and cried again.'

देव्या(क्रा) व्याप्त क्रुप्त व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत

#### (160)

lo ti ti dzy ņі ja po o ba te ro sə DP tobacco one CLthere GOAL PT day grow come one again गडिग क्रन क्रिंग শাউশ नेव र्ने व यश्च सेंग <u>``</u> र्षेट्र **ロエ・ロジェ** श्चेत्य रहेंग 5.₹ 量词 那儿 目词 天 连词 烟 生 来 去时 又

'One day, one tobacco plant grew up there again.' 常有衛門四方賽衛門四方不會可以下了賽衛門四方子,一棵烟又从那儿长了出来。

A The  $t_s^h a^{44} q^h a^{53}$  is a traditional skirt made by local people that consists of many strips of fabric.

### (161)

ndzə thi phsə te ja po te DP tobacco **DET** CLpick drink/smoke DP र्ट्य रहेंग श्चेन्यः र्र्क्षण देशक्षेंग ধর্মীয়া বর্দ্র श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 5.₹ 连词 限词 量词 摘 连词 烟 喝/吸

### (162)

qo tç<sup>h</sup>ə  $k^h i$ li su кæ ka ηu suffer **GEN** back/again well FTsay/think if ন্ট্ৰন্সস্থ রুবা.ঘর্ষর ध्रेत्र ม'สัรสเน শ্বীথ ঠিয ロヨエ বৰ্বাবশ্বম 伤心 属格 未时 口 好 想 连词

### (163)

thi phsə ja po ndzə tçə tçə tobacco DET CLpick drink/smoke often/always বের্হুমা:ম र्ट्य देश বর্দ্র 2.₹ स्यायम 限词 量词 摘 烟 喝/吸 经常

'Then (she) thought, "If (I) pick the tobacco to smoke, then suffering will (disappear and I will get) well again," and (she later) often picked the tobacco and smoked (it).'

दमायमुच। ट्रे.वंबा (मूमा)यमभभ्यम्भिम। योजा.धे.प्या.टी.कें.ट्रे.प्रे.योबा.वंबा.पम्चेय.प्रमेता.प्या.महत्ता.प्या.भूट.तम.प्रीम.हमा.क्षेत्रा.कष्टेत्रा.कष्

(她)想:"摘这棵烟(草的叶子)来吸的话,也许伤心就会少一些吧!"于是,(她)天 天摘那棵烟(草的叶子)来吸。

#### (164)

ka a mi ja ndzə su na DP now we tobacco drink/smoke **GEN** द्येयञ्च श्चेन्यः र्र्ह्मग 云簑 **5**.डी 2.₹ বর্হ'ব 现在 烟 属格 连词 我们 喝/吸

## (165)

ha tçʰə ta dzy su lo
here from come GEN MP
乌숙་ན གནས ལོང་བ འབྲེལ་ས། རঠག་སྲེགས
这儿 从 来 *属格 语气* 

# TWO SISTERS

a<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>55</sup> do<sup>53</sup> dzə<sup>53</sup>

(1)

i ni a şə a ja go zi dzo ti jу te ņi vε ji le su CLCL **EXT** MP ancient man/family one DP sisters say two শ্বীশ শ্বর ক্রেই। সূর্ เริ่ม ซ์ร শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य रहेंग श्चेत्यःर्स्वग ঐপ.শ্রুহ र्बर केंग এম'মগ্রু 795 古时候 量词 说 语气 人 量词 连词 姐妹 存在

(2)

a ja go zi dzo ņi vε te CL**EXT** DP sisters two ঝুমাস্থ্রীদ শ্বীশ *ক্র্ম ক্র্মা* श्चेत्यः र्क्षेण ঝঝঝধুৱ 量词 存在 姐妹 连词

(3)

thi a mi gy te sa nda ¢у ro CLmother DET DP PT hemp weave went श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण ર્કે/સ'મ્'ર્સ ষ্ট্রীব্র'ঘ মে.প্র বেহাবা,বা *ददशः* ईंग 妈妈 限词 量词 连词 去 去时 麻 纺织

'(The family) had two sisters and the mother went to weave hemp.'
(இவக்டு குறிவன் குறிவன் குறிம்) அவக் வகர் இது
有两姐妹, (她俩的)妈妈去纺麻。

**(4)** 

tsho ro mi ti le  $t^{h}\epsilon$ a mi ÇУ dzə çy gy te ro tsho ro mi CL DP went DP mother eat PT one her went ₹.¥.9 र्द्धन श्रेयः देन ધ્રેત્ર'ય श्चेत्यः द्वेग ध्वेत्रय মে.প্র ∃'□ दर्शः ईंग 去 去时 措容米 量词 连词 去 连词 她 妈妈 吃

'One  $ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11}$  went, went to eat her mother.'  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ ' ଝି. ଧ'ରିଆ ଧିୟାୟ ଅଟେ ପ୍ରିଶ୍ୱ

一个措容米去吃她们的妈妈。

(5)

 $t^h \epsilon \,$ a mi  $t^h i$ to gy pæ ¢у ņи te her mother DET CLbeside/side reach went after DP देशकेंग कंदरकेंग र्रोदे ब्रेव:य দে.দ্য বেশ্বম'র র্ষ্ট্র'য 美刻 श्चेन्य क्रेंग 妣 限词 量词 旁边 到达 去 连词 妈妈 后

(6)

di nu tBy da jo su ru şu SELF head you louse catch come say Ĩ5 <u> रदःह</u>ेर মর্গ निग বর্:ব **ፙエ**コ 295 虱子 说 你 自己 头 找/捉 来

'After  $(ts^ho^{11}\ ro^{44}\ mi^{11})$  went and reached her mother's side,  $(ts^ho^{11}\ ro^{44}\ mi^{11})$  said, "You come to catch my head lice."'

(क्रॅं:र्र:ये) (अ'यानेदे:त्य्यायानुः वेंत्र:हेन। हिंनः वेंद्र:त्यानेदे:यानेपादश्रं यानावेनायन्।

(措容米走)到她们的妈妈身旁说:"你来捉我头上虱子吧。"

**(7)** nda dja ka dzo ka ηu ku ru su tBy te su DP louse DP lice DP BE head catch **EXT** very say वें अ श्चेत्यः र्रहेग निग निग श्चेन्यः र्रह्मण বপ্রহ'য মর্থী বর্:ব 5'35 श्चेत्य:र्क्षेया এঝ'মগ্রুর 判断 虱子 连词 虱子 很 连词 头 连词 说 找 存在

(8)  $t^h\epsilon$ mæ mi li mi li tçə tçə m GOAL **GOAL** catch she back give to eat back give to eat AVM ध्चेत्र ध्चेत्र दहेंद्र'य ã ঝঝঠল श्रेर'य ঝঝ ঠিয়া ड्रेन कॅग 捉 目词 口 给 目词 口 给 副标 她

'(The mother) said, "Yes," and caught (tsholl ro44 mills) head lice; there were very (many lice), so (the mother) caught (tsholl ro44 mills lice) and gave (them) down back to her to eat, (gave them) down back to her to eat.'

(妈妈)说: "是,"就捉(措容米)头上的虱子,(她头上的)虱子很多,所以(妈妈)把(它们一个一个地)捉来给她吃。

(9) a sa jo hĩ lo li tBy te nu mε ηu DP **SELF GEN GOAL** later vou in return catch MP say ध्चेत्र रद:हेद द्रश्रेयाञ्च हे≼ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ĩ5 ঝঝঠল বর্হু'য र्क्षेग श्रेगरा 795 你 自己 属格 后来 连词 目词 口 捉 语气 说

'Later (the mother) said, "You catch mine in turn."'

È 씨 ས། (씨 མ씨) (ଡོད་ॻॖऀས་ॻུང་ʊॖऀར་ངའི་མགོ་ཤིག་བུས་དང་ཤེས་བཤད།
后来, (妈妈)说: "你也(帮)我捉(头上的)虱子吧。"

(10)

 $t^h i$ hĩ te mi şə qo la a mi gv ви ru ka mi NGO DP fingernail OTM mother DET CL**GEN GOAL** DP head stab श्चेत्यः र्रहेग देशः द्वेग र्ट्य केंग द्येयञ्च श्रेव:र्से *प्रायः* र्क्षेग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग মে.প্র মর্গ বৰ্ষ্ यशः सेंग 妈妈 限词 量词 属格 连词 指甲 宾标 头 目词 刺 连词

(11)

tçhy  $t^{h}\epsilon$ mbε tho ræ ndzə ņі nu te sə qo ro brain she **ERG** suck drink after DP die PT বর্হ:ঘ  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ डें5'इ∤ दहेय'य 喜刻 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र প্রী'ম *त्दशः क्षेत्र* শুহ'ব 作格 喝 去时 脑汁 她 吸 后 连词 死

(12)

te zə mi thi dzə li ņi ja ¢у ro CLDP daughter DET two eat back went PT শন্ত্র देशः द्वेग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्ट्य केंग ध्रेम র;র্ম ষ্ট্রব্র'য *दर्शकेंग* ∄'¤ 女儿 限词 二 量词 吃 去 去时 连词 口

'Then ( $ts^ho^{11}$   $ro^{44}$   $mi^{11}$ ) went back to eat (the mother's) two daughters.' বৃষ্ণ (স্ক্রিমিম) শ্রুমিম (জামাইরিম) শুর্মিম শ্রুমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রেমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রমিম শ্রুমিম শ্রু

然后,(措容米又)回去吃(她的)两个女儿。

## (13)

q<sup>h</sup>o bo li p<sup>h</sup>o ηa zə mi ηu door I daughter again open say মু:র্ম ध्चेत्र ब्रे'य 5 795 门 我 说 女儿 口 开

## (14)

do dzə  $t^h i$ phu şə  $p^ho$ zə mi ka ja te ma na daughter big/elder DET CLDP DP open NEG smart would ন্ত:র্ম देशकेंग कंद केंग हो या केंग क्रे'य র্ন্থ্রিইন श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ষ্ট্র-ঘ 限词 量词 连词 聪明 女儿 连词 开 大

## (15)

di nu ηε a ma ma you our mother NEG BE Ĩ5 ट:क्वेंदे **M**.YI *ব্যশ*্ৰ 否定 判断 你 我们的 妈妈

#### (16)

a ma te tsha qha kε qy rə di te ŋε mother DP skirt DP our wear usually say ट:स्ट्रिंदे श्चेत्यः द्वेग শ্বুদ্ব'বার্ল্ডবার র্গ্র্র্ব্রয় यक्द *ब्रेगक्रंग* ম'শ্বন মে.প্র 说 妈妈 裙子 穿 슺 连词 我们的 连词

#### (17)

le li çy ka ta m kε dzy went DP like this DP back wear come ધ્રેત્ર'ય श्चेत्य केंग दर्ने दर् श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ध्रेम **M**Z'A র্গ্র্র্ব্রয 连词 这样 去 连词 口 来

'(The elder daughter peeked at the monster through the door crack and) said, "You are not our mother; our mother usually wears skirt," and (tsholl ro4 mill) went (away) and wore (skirt) like this and came back.'

 $\hat{g}$ र.श्रूर.वश्रूपे.वर्शक्ष्यः) श्रुंव.वर्शक्षः हेशः) श्रुंप.तर्षः लाशाश्राप्तः । त्यः लाशाश्रेपः स्थाः स्थाः

(大女儿)说: "你不是我们的妈妈,我们的妈妈会(经常)穿着裙子," (措容米没办法)就像(那个女儿说的)一样穿了(裙子)回来。

#### (18)

te di nu ηε a ma ma DP mother NEG BE you our श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र वें अ Ĩ5 र:र्क्केंदे 14.M *বিশ্বপূঞ্জ* 连词 你 我们的 妈妈 否定 判断

### (19)

ku jy  $t^h \epsilon$ pho ŋε a ma te qy rə ŋu ma na our mother DP ви jy wear usually say open NEG would মৰ্गे′-দুশী≼া 云瓷 श्रेव्यः क्षेया ম'শ্ব वर्देर्'य থে.প্র র্গ্র্র্র্য 295 ब्रे'य *ব্যব্যস্থা* 我们的 连词 物语 戴 说 开 否定 妈妈 会 愿意/肯

'Then (the elder daughter) said, "You are not our mother, our mother usually wears  $\mathcal{E}u^{53}jy^{44}$ ," and would not open the door.'

A  $Bu^{53}jy^{44} = a long$ , wide strip of black fabric women wrap around their heads.

#### (20)

tsho ro mi thi a sa пi q<sup>h</sup>o bo qæ qæ te gy ny ny la tsho ro mi OTMlater DP DET CL **ERG** breast door crack र्ट्य केंग डेन अ ₹.£.9 देशः क्षेंग 喜刻 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ন্ম শ্ৰীম ત્રુ'મ 连词 限词 量词 作格 乳房 后来 措容米 宾标 缝隙

#### (21)

t<sup>h</sup>i lo qa fa zə mi ja te a no ny ny fa CTCLGOAL wave daughter younger **DET** milk thirsty ষ্ট্রথ স্ক্র্যা देशः ईंग বার্ন্থবা.ন র্র্ কুহ'র্ন্থ र्ट्य देश ষ্ট্রিম'য यशः स्वेग র্'ম 限词 奶 口渴 目词 摇摆 连词 女儿 小

#### (22)

t<sup>h</sup>Bu ra q<sup>h</sup>y ka a ma sa la da rə di DP stalk mother hemp CLonly there MP prop say ব্রুকা:ঘ र्नेव বেইগাশ্বাম श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र মে.প্র ર્કે/સ'મ્પર્ઝ र्जर केंग র্দি'ব 295 那儿 说 连词 妈妈 麻 麻杆 量词 只 顶 语气

'Later the  $ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11}$  used her breasts and waved (them) by the door crack, then the younger daughter (saw the breasts and she) was thirsty for milk and said, "Mother, there is only one hemp stalk propped (against the door) there.'

后来, 措容米将自己的乳房塞进门缝里一摇摆, 那个小女儿口渴了就说: "妈妈, 只有一根麻杆在门背后顶着呢。"

#### (23)

 $p^ho$ te ræ nu te la ba ti ja PRE-ATT DP DP CL open after bread one श्चेत्य त्यः स्टेंग श्चेत्यःक्षेत्रा र्के:रे শান্ত্রশ বেহুমার্ক্ট্র ষ্ট্র'ব हे≪ 开 连词 前体 后 连词 馍馍

(24)

 $t^h \epsilon \,$ la  $t^h \epsilon$ пi t¢<sup>h</sup>a qv tçə te ro **OTM** she/her give to eat she **ERG** PT DP eat श्रेर'य श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र *प्प्यः* र्क्षेग  $\widetilde{\mathsf{a}}$ डेन अ *त्दशः* क्रेंग ∄'⊐ 作格 吃 宾标 给 她 去时 她 连词

'Then (tsholl ro44 mill) opened (the door, came in and the two sisters) then gave one (whole) bread to her to eat and she ate (it all).'

予可報(養養養)增報(可以)新達可報(可以)新達可報(可以)新達之可發報(對於)新達之(發起者)的可能主意可以可以 新報子·養養報等報告之人 (措容米)推开(门进了屋)后, (两个女儿)把一个馍馍递给她吃时, (她把整个馍馍都)吃光了。

(25)

te di te nu ηε a ma ma ηε a ma DP NEG DP you our mother BEour mother श्चेत्यः द्वेग वें अ 云簑 श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ĩ5 ट:र्केंदे মে.প্র *ব্যুগ*্ৰশ্ মে.প্র 连词 你 我们的 妈妈 *否定 判断* 我们的 妈妈 连词

(26)

la ba mo pha qhæ ti ja dzə ha jo li crack/divide CL**SELF** bread one eat also/even half back र्ट्य र्स्टिग ध्रेत्र **२८**:हेर र्के:रे **JZ.**IMZ ध्रेऽ'ग মার্ক্তমান 馍馍 量词 吃 也 分 自己 一半 口

(27)

mo p<sup>h</sup>a q<sup>h</sup>æ tçə di thjo li er yp te tçə half give to eat usually say DP break they back give to eat यथर *श्रेथःसँग* শার্হ্রমা'ম ॉ**र**-र्से ध्रेम ম'শ্বন ₿5'ग শ্বুম'ন শ্বুম'ন 说 分 他们 给 给 슺 连词 一半 口

'(The daughters) said, "You are not our mother, (because when) our mother usually, even eats one bread, (she) divides half (of the bread and gives it) back for us to eat," then (tsholl ro44 mill) broke half (of the bread) and gave (it) to them to eat.'

देन्या (सुर्क्षे के प्रका) हिन्ने देन्या है का स्वाप्त का स्वाप्त

(大女儿又)说: "你不是我们的妈妈,我们的妈妈吃一个馍馍也会分一半给我们吃的,"(在吃第二个馍馍时,措容米)便分一半给她们吃。

#### (28)te a sa te no пi qy q<sup>h</sup>a gy ku ru şu DP CL later DP you two who head louse श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र हेशशु श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र মর্থী 连词 后来 连词 你 量词谁 头 虱子 (29)ma dzo su jo da di m m

**NEG** EXT **GEN** SELF sleep with come say रदःहेद ತಿಸ'ದ यश्यश्रुव द्येयः য়ঀয়৻৴৻ঀ৸৻য় *বিশ্বপশ্ব* 否定 存在 属格 自己 一起睡 来 说

'Then later (tsho11 ro44 mi11) said, "You two, (of) you two (the one) who has no lice on (your) head come and sleep with me."

京美剛 (5前云道:๑萬四克:蜀四部或黃至說新)意子啊奇都遭遇四個前南門說子哥京三只三級為斯克·匈阿克·首阿奇斯四科別 然后,(措容米)说:"你俩谁的头上没有虱子的来跟我一起睡。"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> This sentence contradicts the previous sentence, in which ts<sup>h</sup>o<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>11</sup> ate all the bread she was given. Alternatively she might have broken another bread in half.

#### (30)

do dzə thi zə mi ja jo te te ku ru su louse big/elder DET CLDP **SELF** DP daughter head र्ट्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र র্র্ क्रे'य देशक्षंग निग 女儿 限词 量词 连词 自己 连词 头 虱子 大

# (31)

 $t^h i$ ja  $t^{h}\epsilon$ dzo zə mi a no ji ka m m **EXT** CLDP daughter younger DET she sleep with say यन् श्रेयःसँग এম'মগ্রু देशः र्हेग र्ट्य केंग ર્કે মন্ম'ন্'ন্থ'ন র্'র্য কুম:পূঁৰ 说 存在 连词 女儿 小 限词 量词 她 一起睡

'The elder daughter said, "I have head lice," and the younger daughter (agreed to) sleep with her  $(ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11})$ .'

बुःबें'क्ठे'च'देशद्रअर्थे'विषार्थेद्'छेश्यवत्रद्र्यस्य बुःबें'कुद्य्यः(क्टें'कें')द्र्यक्र्यःदुःकृषा

大女儿说: "我的头上有虱子," 于是,小女儿陪她一起睡(在床的一头,而大女儿一人睡在床的另一头。)

## (32)

ræ p<sup>h</sup>u ja q<sup>h</sup>a na  $k^h i$ tho ly ndzə ti na ly nu na na bucket CLrooster CL and water one and string ball you and Ĩ5 र्जन केंग নু:র্ধ্ব र्ट्य रहेंग শ্ভিশ र्कर:केंग 55 कु 55 ₹5.¤ 至可 55 和 和 线 筒 你 量词 盆 量词 和 公鸡 水

#### (33)

ni ka di sa mi la jo หน ประ pæ tcə ta da hemp seed **SELF** take/bring pillow beside/by some put come say ર્કે.શ.૨.૨ **२८**१३८ শূহামর্ম বন্ত্রীম'ম বেই্মা'ন **બ્રૅટ**.य বেশ্বব ব্যাম'র 295 自己 枕头 边 说 麻籽 —些 拿 放 来

'(tsho11 ro44 mi11) said, "You come and take one rooster, one bucket of water, one string ball, some hemp seed and put (them) by my pillow."

(क्रॅं क्रॅं क्रे 'खेब') वित्र मुक्ष 'ब्रेब' देवा प्रत्य क्र्जे 'च 'व्राय प्रत्य क्रेब' क्रेब क्रिक्ष क्रिक्स क्रिक्ष क्रिक्स क्रिक्ष क्रिक्ष

(措容米对大女儿)说: "你拿一只公鸡,一盆水,一个线筒和一些麻籽放到我的枕头边来。"

# (34)

ka te jу ηu jу çy DP sleep say DP sleep went गहेर्य यस्र होया हैंग শন্তিহ'ঘ श्चेत्य क्षेत्र ધ્રેત્ર'ય 说 连词 睡觉 连词 睡觉 去

'Then ( $ts^ho^{11}$   $ro^{44}$   $mi^{11}$ ) said, "Sleep," and (they all) went to sleep.' ଚ୍ୟ (ର୍ଜି ସିଆରିକା) ୩ଡ଼ିକ୍ ଓକ ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ (ହିଁ ର୍ଜି ଅନ୍ୟ) ୩ଡ଼ିକ୍ ।

然后,(措容米)说:"睡觉吧,"就都睡了。

# (35)

t<sup>h</sup>i a sa zə mi ja ji ŋæ li te le su te CLback wake up later DP daughter DET sleep DP DP श्रेवाः क्षेत्र સુંર્સે देशःक्षेंग क्र्इःक्षेंग गहेर्य श्रेथकेंग हेश:श् ध्रेम শ্বিহ'ন ষ্ট্রথ র্ক্তব্য 限词 量词 睡觉 后来 连词 女儿 连词 口 醒 连词

#### (36)

qy tṣə qy tṣə m o ŋə ro
OP OP AVM there chew PT
マスラ (新 マスラ ) マスマ ) アスマ ) アスア ) アスア ) アスマ ) アスア (アスア ) アスア (アスア ) アスア (アスア ) アスア (アスア ) アスア (アス

'Later, the (elder) daughter slept and woke up, and ( $ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11}$ ) was chewing there (with the sound)  $qv^{II} tso^{II} qv^{II} tso^{II}$ .'

*ૣ૾*૱ૹૢૡૢૹ૽ૼૹ૽૽૱૽૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૾૽ૢ૾ૢ૽ૢ૽ૢઌૹૹ૱૽ૹ૽૽ૢ૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽૾૽ૹ૽ૺૹ૽૽૾૽૱૽૽ઌ૽૽૱૽૽ઌ૽૽૱૽૽૱ૹઌ૾ૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽૾૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૱ૣઌ

后来, (在深夜里, )那个(大)女儿(突然间)醒来时便(发现措容米)在咯吱, 咯吱地爵着。

# (37)

a ma	a ma	nu	gy ga	ŋə	le	ŋu	te
mother	mother	you	what	chew	MP	say/ask	DP
ભ.ત્ર	মে.প্র	Ĩ5	<del>डे</del> बिग	র্টুব্'ঘ	र्क्षेग स्रेग्र	7.95	<u>ब्रे</u> वाः क्रेंग
妈妈	妈妈	你	什么	爵	语气	说	连词

# (38)

jo	sa mi	ŋə	le	zə mi	tçə	di
SELF	hemp seed	chew	DP	daughter	give to eat	say
<b>२</b> ८:कुेर	ર્ક્ષે.૧૪.૨	র্টুস্'ঘ	श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र	ત્રુ:મેં	<b>ਕ</b> 'ਧ	295
自己	麻籽	爵	连词	女儿	吃	说

'(The elder daughter) asked, "Mother, Mother what are you chewing?" then  $(ts^ho^{11}\ ro^{44}\ mi^{11})$  said, "I am chewing hemp seed and giving (some to the) daughter to eat."'

 $( \vec{a}, \vec{k}, \vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{m}, \vec{k}, \vec{a}, \vec{m}, \vec{k}, \vec{a}, \vec{m}, \vec{k}, \vec{a}, \vec{m}, \vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{m}, \vec{a}, \vec$ 

(她)问:"妈妈, 妈妈, 你在爵什么呀?"(措容米)说:"我在爵麻籽给女儿吃着呢。"

#### (39)

a ma	a ma	nu	t <sup>h</sup> a ru	tso tso	su	go	dja	le	ŋu	te
mother	mother	you	bosom	wet	GEN	what	BE	MP	say	DP
মে.প্র	נגיא)	Ř5	<b>3</b> 81	รัส'ย	বর্মথাশ্র	डे'बेग	ર્કે જી	केंग'श्रेगरा	595	श्चेत्यः स्टेंग
	- 1 - 1	<i> </i> € /	3.	व्या	~ 1	11	1 2	757		# /

#### (40)

ræ p<sup>h</sup>u t<sup>h</sup>i dzə bo thε ni mdви ja næ hæ ro ηu bad CLrooster DET water it **ERG** come out PT say धुःरुःषॅदःच देशक्षंग डें5'ऑ নু'ৰ্ম र्बर केंग বেহ্যস্কর্ <u> ব্র</u>'ঘ ळ् 295 限词 量词 水 作格 说 坏 它 公鸡 倒 去时

'(The elder daughter) asked, "Mother, Mother what is the wet (thing) in your bosom?" and  $(ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11})$  answered, "The bad rooster, it (the rooster) made (splashed) water come out (of the bucket)."

 $( \exists : \check{\mathbf{x}} : \hat{\mathbf{x}} : \mathbf{x} : \mathbf$ 

(她又)问:"妈妈, 妈妈, 你怀里湿湿的是什么?"(措容米)说:"这只坏公鸡把水泼了(出来)。"

## (41)

a ma a ma nu t<sup>h</sup>a ru тви 1є su dja le ηu go bosom roll **GEN** what BE MP mother mother you say/ask ব্র্যাঝ'ব डे:बिग र्वे अ द्येयः মে.প্র মে.প্র Ĩ5 સ્ય र्क्षेग श्रेग रा 295 属格 什么 判断 语气 你 怀抱 滚 说 妈妈 妈妈

#### (42)

mdвu ræ p<sup>h</sup>u thi te ja DP bad rooster DET CLश्चेत्य क्षेत्र ন্র:ই देशकेंग क्रनकेंग <u>5ব</u>'ঘ 限词 量词 连词 坏 公鸡

#### (43)

khi tho ly t<sup>h</sup>i ly  $t^h \epsilon$ пi mbu le tchə di ji tça string ball DET CLit **ERG** roll SUF-COM in fact say डेन अ **भु**५:ईंग र्ट्य केंग 3 ব্য়ীঝ'ন বেষস্থ্ৰীৰ ম'শ্ৰ 795 作格 限词 量词 它 滚 后体 原来 说 线筒

(大女儿)问:"妈妈,妈妈,你怀里滚动的是什么呀?"(措容米)说:"这只坏公鸡把线筒滚(到被子里来了)\。"

## (44)

# (45)

'Then the daughter knew (what had happened) so (she) said, "Mother I want to go outside.'^A ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্র ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্র ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্র ব্যুষ্ট্র ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্রাই ব্যুষ্ট্র ব্য

(这时候,)女儿发现了(她在吃自己的妹妹的肉)就说:"妈妈,我想到外面去(小便)。"

# (46)

the ka d<sub>B</sub>y ndzu ŋu ka dby jo di ræ pæ mi te qy kitchen beside **GOAL** DP kitchen SELF sit bite say may say র্ষ্ট্র্ यन् श्रेगकेंग **\***5.92 **E**'[7] বেশ্বম'র এখ্য ঠিয় בוקב श्रुं.भ्रेयो.त <u>a</u> 295 目词 坐 说 슾 说 厨房 旁边 连词 厨房 自己 咬

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> 'Go outside' means 'go to the toilet'. People often say 'go outside' instead of 'go to the toilet' when they want to go outside to relieve themselves.

'(tsho¹¹ ro⁴⁴ mi¹¹) said, "Sit down (relieve yourself) beside the kitchen,"<sup>A</sup> but (the elder daughter) answered, "The kitchen may bite me."'

(黃菜就單部)至四至四型的內面。 (長菜就過的)至四至四型的內面。 (長菜就過四點)至四至四型的內面。 (桂容米)说: "在灶火旁边蹲下(小便)吧," 但是(那个女儿)说: "灶头火咬我的。"

# (47)

ro t <sup>h</sup> o	pæ	mi	ndzu	ŋu	te	ro tho	jo	$t^h\epsilon$	qy	di
millstone	beside	GOAL	sit	say	DP	millstone	SELF	bite	may	say/answer
5.5m?	0 m 1 " E	9.	٠		a) av 2°m	22m; ~	75:35	žír z mrzi	=	5.05
বেহাশ:ই	रमीय री	ঝশক্ত	37.4	247	31.1 001	(रह्म) ह	77.97	2 D1 7	<b>a</b>	247

'( $ts^ho^{11}$   $ro^{44}$   $mi^{11}$ ) said, "Sit down beside the millstone," but (the elder daughter) answered, "The millstone may bite me."

 $\xi$ अ.खेश.चन्द्री (च.क्.च.क्.च.च्.प.चन्द्रा.प

(措容米)说: "那就蹲在石磨旁边(就小便)吧," 但是(那个女儿)说: "石磨会咬我的。"

## (48)

phæ a pha tchə ta te te a ma NGV la la jo nu rə DP CLOTM **SELF** tie DP outside from mother you rope nine *पुत्यः* र्क्षेग <u> रदःक्षेद</u> श्चेन्यः र्र्ह्मग र्ट्य केंग র্ষুম'ম श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ब्रे.र्रेज মে.প হ্যথা:ব **5**₹[ ব্ৰ 连词 量词 宾标 自己 妈妈 你 绳子 九 捆/拴 连词 外面 从

### (49)

li nu lo ndzo te nu lo li tçə di ŋa **GOAL** you GOAL back call DP you I back pull say ध्चेत्र दर्चें इ.स. श्रेथ क्षेत्र ध्रेत्र Ĩ5 ĨŠ यशस्त्रीया यशः सेंग 795 我 目词 说 你 目词 口 叫 连词。你 口 拉

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> 'Kitchen' means the kitchen and the hearth in the kitchen where food is cooked.

'(The elder daughter) said, "Mother you use nine ropes to tie me, and pull me back up when I call you back up from outside."

#### (50)

 $p^h$ æ dza k<sup>h</sup>y the phsə te dja ηu ka te te ni DP DP BE say/think DP tie outside DP she **ERG** untie वेश्व ध्रे:र्रेज श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र श्चेत्यः र्र्केण क्रिंय *ब्रेगकेंग* 49514N श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ă *डे*नॱॠ র্থীথ'ন 连词 判断 说/以为 连词 捆 连词 外面 连词 妣 作格 解开

#### (51)

thi  $t^h i$ le ha  $p^h$ æ  $p^h$ æ o m ro DP GOAL tie GOAL AVM PT here there tie র্ষুম'ম র্ষুম'ম श्चेत्यः र्रहेग यश्चः स्टेंग र्ने व এশ ঠিয় दर्भ व 那儿 目词 捆/拴 副标 去时 连词 这儿 目词 系

'(tsho11 ro44 mi11) thought, "It is a good idea," and tied (nine ropes to the girl), outside, she untied (those ropes) and tied (them) here and tied (them) there.'

 $(\hat{x}_{1},\hat{x}_{1},\hat{y}_{2},\hat{y}_{3},\hat{y}_{4},\hat{y}_{5}$ 

(措容米)以为是是个好注意就(用九根绳子)拴住(大女儿),到了外面,她(立即)解开(绳子)就往到处拴。

# (52)

t<sup>h</sup>i te zə mi ja te pæ le daughter DET DP CLDP DP run देशकेंग कंदरकेंग श्चेत्यः स्टेग র্র্ श्चेन्यः र्र्ह्मण श्चेन्य केंग ক্রুগ 连词 女儿 限词 量词 连词 跑 连词

## (53)

```
ræ pæ
        do mo sə pau<sup>A</sup>
                                                     ndzu çy
                                   po
                                           RO
                                   CL
                                           LOC
spring
        above
                            one
                 sə pBu
                                                     sit
                                                             went
क्रुं श्रेग
                            गडिया क्रिंग ग्राह्म याद्या वि
                                                     र्बे्द्रप्य ध्वेद्रप
        र्शेगफ़
                  श्रस्
水井
                                   量词 位格
                                                             去
        上面
                  撕卜
                                                     坐
```

'The daughter ran and went to sit in a  $so^{53} pBu^{53}$  tree above the spring (where the girl's family usually went to fetch water).'

देन्।

女儿跑去, 坐到水井(她妈妈经常去背水的地方)上面的一棵撕卜树B上去。

# (54)

mæ ti so te zə mi v ni la morning DP daughter intestine OTMone next यश्च स्टेंग गरेग इश्रॉ श्चेत्यः स्टेंग स्टेंब শ্ৰু:ম *प्प्यः स्टेग* 连词 女儿 早上 肠子 存在 宾标

# (55)

ndzə qy ru pæ dzy şa ji SO beside rinse spring come say MP क्रुं श्रेग र्क्षेग श्रेगरा ন্যু'ন र्षेट्र 795 ব্যাম'র 冲洗 来 旁边 说 语气 泉水

'It was said the next morning, (tsholl ro4 mill) took the (younger) daughter's intestines and came to rinse (them) beside the spring.'

说是第二天早上,(措容米)把小女儿的肠子拿到水井旁边来冲洗。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The name of a wild fruit that is yellow when ripe. It is also the name of the tree that produces this fruit.

B 树名, 其果实可食用。

## (56)

 $t^{h}i$ ки mdвy zə mi mæ ja te ro te DP daughter DET CLDP PT later cry हेश:शु श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र র:র্র্য देशः द्वेग र्द्धन श्रेयः द्वेग *दर्शः* क्षेंग 5;5 后来 连词 女儿 限词 量词 连词 哭 去时

'Later, the daughter cried.' ইমাস্থ্যের্মি'ই'রমা

大女儿(看见后)哭了。

#### (57)

ки mdвy le me bu ti ndza ndza cry DP tear one drop drop श्चेत्यः स्वेता सेताः स् শৃত্তিশ ষ্ট্রথাশ্ব **ऄ्ट.**य 5.7 哭 连词 泪水 落 滴

# (58)

tsho ro mi mi zo qo te li ndo ro tsho ro mi **GOAL** PT touch DP again see ₹.₹.\$ तस्र से से या से या มฮ์ร:ฉ વ્યજા स्टेंग **떠て.ロ對エ** *त्रदश* केंग 措容米 目词 到 口 看见 去时 连词

'(The daughter) cried and one teardrop dropped down and touched  $ts^ho^{11}$   $ro^{44}$   $mi^{11}$ ;  $(ts^ho^{11}$   $ro^{44}$   $mi^{11}$ ) saw (her) again.'

(સાં) દ્રશાનુ નાસીવા સું દ્વા કેવા સેં'રાસે તે ભુના સેં'રાસે તે ખુના સેંદા નુ ખુના નામાં (સેં'રાસે ખેના) સેં ખાદા વસુરાસ કેદા |

(她)哭着,一滴泪水滴到措容米(的身上),于是,又被(挫容米)看见了。

(59)

 $t^h i$  $tc^hy$  $t^h$ BU te a ma sə рви ndzə nu **DET** CLDP **INT** mother sə рви eat want you र्ट्य रहेंग श्चेत्यःक्षेत्र श्रु:सु दर्ने केंग देशक्षंग Ĩ5 14.NJ ヨ'ロ 디지지 量词 连词 妈妈 撕卜 疑问 你 吃 限词 想

(60)

t¢hy jo sə pau qho nu tçə ηu te ηu **SELF** sə pBu pick give to eat DP you say want say रद:हेद श्चेत्यः स्टेंग শ্বন্ধ বর্ষুমা'ম श्लेर 295 Ĩ5 디지지 295 撕卜 你 说 说 自己 摘 给-吃 连词 想

**(61)** 

qho ti ly o mi tçə ka CL pick there **GOAL** DP one give to eat गुडेग ধর্মুমা.ন অশ্বর্জিয়া ब्रेर श्चेत्यः र्रहेग र्जर केंग र्ने व 摘 那儿 给 量词 目词 连词

(62)

a so ηu te SO ηu **INT** DP tasty say tasty say दर्ने केंग बिय'र्ये श्चेत्यः स्टेंग 295 795 ब्रेय:र्ये 说 疑问 好吃 连词 好吃 说

'(The daughter) picked one and gave (it) down to her to eat and said, "Is it tasty?" and (tsholl ro44 mi<sup>11</sup>) said, "(It is) tasty."'

(तुः र्रोबाक्षाक्षाः तुः) मुक्किमा प्राप्तिम्बाक्षा सम्मित्र स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वापत

(大女儿)摘一个(撕卜递)给(措容米)后便问: "好吃吗?"(措容米)说: "好吃啊!"

(63)

(64)

'Later (the daughter) said, "Mother, you go back home and take the piece of pig lard and return here, dab (the pig lard) on (the tree trunk) and come up."'

后来, (大女儿)说:"妈妈, 回去把家里的那块猪油拿来, 涂在这(棵树上), 然后从这儿(爬)上来。"

(65)

#### (66)

p<sup>h</sup>a o lo bε ma ro there GOAL NEG able PT go বর্ণী *ব্যবাস্থ্র* श्चनःय *दर्शःक्षेंग* रेंव ঝঝস্কর্জিয়া 那儿 目词 去 否定 能 去时

'( $ts^ho^{11}ro^{44}mi^{11}$ ) said, "Yes," and after using the piece of lard to dab (on the trunk), then (she was) unable to go up.'

(黃菜湖湖湖)字烟町至水气町多部四月四部四町最四万湖沿空下湖设设道车运路景平景町町 字河部湖下车四车设置町部湖洞町 (措容米)说:"是,"就把那块油涂(在那棵树上去),但不能(爬)上去了。

# (67)

q<sup>h</sup>o bo a gy nu ndo  $t^h i$ la la da a ma nu CLspear DET mother you door behind take/bring come देशकेंग क्रनकेंग THE STATE OF মে.প্র Ĩ5 **∄**⊿.£ মর্হ বন্ত্রীম'ম ũŢ 背后 你 门 矛 限词 量词 拿 妈妈 来

## (68)

ndo thi la la da te spear DET CL take/bring come DP देशकेंग कंदरकेंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र **455** यहिर ตัร:ฉ 矛 限词 量词 拿 来 连词

# (69)

jo sə рви q<sup>h</sup>o nu tçə di **SELF** sə рви ріск give to eat you say रद:हेद श्रस् বের্হুমা:ন ह्ये Ĩ5 295 自己 撕卜 你 给吃 说 摘

'(The daughter) said, "Mother you (go back and) take the spear behind the door, (go back and) take the spear, then I (will) pick and give sə<sup>53</sup> psu<sup>53</sup> for you to eat (using the spear)."' (河南河)에데 [ద్రా(খ্রিমার্কারেকা)র্ক্রান্ত

(70)tha t<sup>h</sup>a a çə nu jo tви сə wo jo tBu SELF **NEG** NEG **SELF** MP kill slaughter MP kill you रदःहेद र्ळेग श्रेगरा Ĩ5 *ব্ৰথা*শ্ব শুর্সুই'ম *ব্ৰথা*শ্ব **रट**'हेर শুর্সুই'ম বৰ্ধব্ৰে 自己 否定 否定 语气 室 语气 你 杀 自己 杀 (71)ndo phuA jo ka jo te li dви ÇЭ şə slaughter ndo phu **SELF** DP **SELF** flesh DP back turn into **रद**रहेद **र्द्र** हेर শুর্হ্যবি श्चेन्य:क्रेंग श्चेन्य:र्स्ट्रग त्रु:र्केंद ध्रेप রেগ্রীম:ম 自己 宰 连词 自己 肉 连词 荨麻 口 变成 (72)cε te ha ndzə li dви sə rə qa te li dви ræ back blood DP ocean back turn into bone DP cliff turn into श्चेत्य र्स्टिया श्चेत्य क्षेत्र मु:अर्कें g)x বেগ্রীম:ঘ র্ঝ'ম ध्रेत्र বেগ্রুম ব্ৰুশ ব্ৰশ 血 连词 海 口 变 骨头 连词 悬崖 口 变成 (73) $p^ha$ ka nu li da di ma кæ DP back come **NEG** able FT you say श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ũz ม:देंदराय Ĩ5 ध्रेत्र প্র্ব'য *বিশ্বপ*ঞ্জ 295 否定 能 你 来 未时 说 连词 口

A  $ndo^{11} p^h u^{44} = a$  plant with nettles on its stem and leaves.

'(tsho<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>) said, " $a^{53}$   $\varphi o^{53}$ , A you don't kill me and don't slaughter me, (if) you kill and slaughter me, then my flesh will turn into  $ndo^{11}$   $p^hu^{44}$ , my blood will turn into oceans and my bones will turn into cliffs so you will not be able to come back."'

 $(f_{4}, f_{1}, g_{2}, g_{3}, g_{4}, g_{4}$ 

(措容米)说: "那你不要杀我,也不要宰我,如果杀我宰我的话,我的肉将会变成荨麻,血会变成大海,骨头会变成悬崖绝壁,(那样)你就不能回来了。"

#### **(74)**

mæ te ku sə ti ly q<sup>h</sup>o mi tçə CLlater DP first one pick there GOAL give to eat गरेग *र्ज्य क्रिंग* श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र র্থ্যামম ধর্মুমা.ন ₹**≈**.₹ 后来 连词 首先 量词摘 那儿 目词 给

## (75)

SO a ma ηu te SO ηu INT tasty mother say DP tasty say दर्ने केंग बिय'र्ये यन् **ब्रे**गःक्षेंग মে.প্র ત્રેય ર્ચે 795 疑问 好吃 妈妈 说 莲词 好吃 说

'Later, (the daughter) first picked one  $(s\sigma^{53}pBu^{53})$  and gave (it) down to her to eat and asked, "Is it tasty Mother?" and  $(ts^ho^{11} ro^{44} mi^{11})$  said, "(It is) tasty."'

देवबाद्यार्थेष (स्वाकारी)म्डिमायर्भम्बाकार्कार्के देशायायीत्रिक्षायायालेकार्येष (स्वाकारीकार्याय्यायायायायायाया

后来,(大女儿用矛)先摘了一个(撕卜)给(措容米)吃,问道:"妈妈,好吃吗?"(措容米)说:"好吃啊!"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> A sound suggesting the beginning of a business deal between two people.

#### (76)

qho mæ ly 0 mi ti tçə te CLpick **GOAL** later one there DP give to eat ধর্মুমা.ন रेंव ब्रेर हे≪ र्जर केंग ঝঝস্ট্রগ 那儿 目词 后来 量词 摘 给 连词

# (77)

 $t^h\epsilon$ ņі t<sup>h</sup>i ndo la la tso tso ka op eg ro she **ERG** DET CLOTM DP die PT spear stab ã डें5'ऑ યત્ર્દ देशकेंग क्रंद केंग सुन्य केंग শ্বুব'য श्रेगः केंग প্ৰ-ম বেহ্মান্ট্রগ 作格 矛 限词 量词 宾标 插入 妣 去时 连词 死

'Later, (the daughter) picked one (more) and gave (it) down to her to eat, then she used the spear and stabbed (tsho<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>11</sup> in the mouth and she) died.'

(新新四年四十分)可含可四方可和有新(新菜就可)和平均可知有 (新菜就可)和平均可知有) 分百年(新新菜就可)即有车(新菜就可)和有时 后来, (大女儿)又摘了一个给(措容米)吃时,她把那根矛插入(措容米的嘴),就(把她杀)死了。

#### (78)

sə qo ņи te ge ræ ta m li dви ro ji m after DP AVM PT die real like this back turn into say MP र्देशवस *वेरःर्क्ष* প্র श्रेगः र्र्वेग **45**.45 ব্র্যুম:ঘ हे≪ ध्रेम *त्दशः* क्षेंग 795 后 连词 真 副标 这样 说 死 口 变成 去时 语气

'It was said after  $(ts^ho^{11}\ ro^{44}\ mi^{11})$  died it really turned into like this (as  $ts^ho^{11}\ ro^{44}\ mi^{11}$  said before).'

(黃菜部)角菜制 引汽车辆再部(新和豪有汽车内汽车)滑票高型汽票工具 (措容米)死后真的变成了(她以前说的)那样。

#### (79)

li p<sup>h</sup>a ta m li dви ka da ma ro back like this back DP **NEG** able PT become come **45**'45 ध्रेम **愛**エコ ध्रेम র্থীস্র श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र *त्द्रशः* ऋँग *ব্ৰথা*শ্ৰ র্থ্র ম 否定 能 变成 来 这样/那样 连词 去时 口 口

# (80)

te tshə tçe su 0 dzy ga DP hunt **GEN** there pass come द्येयः रे'द्रग्रहार्ट्रह'य र्ने व ঘক্তুদ্'ঘ **愛ヹヹ** 打猎 属格 那儿 经过 来 连词

'Then deer hunters passed by there (where the girl was trapped).'
(蜀瀬守濱南河景塚南河景塚平平万河) 뤽བ葉ན་མཁན་དག་དེ་ལ་ཚན་སྡུང་།
后来, (有一天, )打猎的(人)经过那儿。

# (81)

t¢hε ts<sup>h</sup>ə ku sə li ηa mi tsə ηu te mæ dzy ro **GOAL** back take DP PT first deer dog Ι after come say B ध्चेत्र यन् श्रेयकेंग ঝঝঠল ชั้द:घ *वर्शकेंग* র্হুমার্ম ત્યેત્ર'ય 5 हे≪ পৃ'ব 鹿 说 首先 目词 连词 去时 我 口 接 狗 我 后 来

# (82)

p<sup>h</sup>a ŋa nu li tşə ma ro ŋu take **NEG** able PT Ι back you say Ĩ5 *दर्श*र्स्थग ध्रेप येद'य 5 *বশ্শ শ্লু* প্র্ব'য 295 否定 你 接 我 口 能 去时 说

'First (a deer came by and she) said, "Deer, take me down," then (the deer) said, "Dogs are already coming to chase after me; I am unable to take you back down.'

प्यत्रा स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्

(大女儿)首先(对鹿)说: "鹿,接我下来吧,"可是(鹿)说: "狗在后面(追)我呢,我 不能接你下来。"

# (83)

tshə te dzy 0 to ro DP PT dog there reach come ì श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र র্ষ্ট্র'য ์พีร:ฉ ने'व *वर्रशः*र्क्षेग 到达 来 那儿 去时 连词 狗

'Then dogs came and reached there.'

देवश्वाद्यीयात्रवादेरार्वेदाद्यूरा

然后, 狗来到了那儿。

#### (84)

tshə na li t¢hε ha mi tşə ηu ηa mε te dog I **GOAL** back take MP DP I deer also say È ध्रेप र्क्षेग श्रेगरा यत् श्रेयक्ष्य यश्चिंग ત્યેત્ર'ય পূ'ম 烈工 接 语气 说 我 狗 我 目词 口 连词 鹿 也

#### (85)

o ljo p<sup>h</sup>a çу nu li tsə ma ro ga ro ŋu up there pass by went PT you back take **NEG** able PT say ध्रेव'य *दर्शः* केंग ध्रेर येद'य *ব্যুবাস্থ্য* র্ঘ'ন *दर्शः* क्षेंग ন্#ুব্'ঘ Ĩ5 295 অম'ব 经过 去时 否定 能 上面 去 你 口 接 去时 说

'(She) said, "Dogs, take me down," and (the dogs) said, "My deer also already passed and went up there (so I) am unable to take you back."'

(3.2) स्थः प्रेन्थः) क्षिः प्रमः प्रेन्थः प्रमः प्रेन्थः प्रमः प्रेन्थः प्रमः प्

(狗来到那儿时,大女儿)说: "狗,接我下来吧,可是(狗)说: "我的鹿已经跑了,不能接你下来了。"

# (86)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə tçε t<sup>h</sup>i mæ te su ky dzy пi o to DP CLlater hunt **GEN** DET two there arrive come ন্থ্ৰন্যস্থ্ৰ रे'दगशर्हेंब'य देशः क्षेत्र শন্ত্রীশ श्चेत्यः स्टेंग र्ट्य केंग র্ষুব্র'য लूट.य हेश:श् ने व 连词 打猎 属格 限词 后来 量词 那儿 到达 来

#### (87)

li ky mi tşə no пi ηa mε two CLI **GOAL** back take MP you ध्रेत्र শার্থ र्जन र्जेग ঝঝস্টগ વ્યેત્ર'ય र्क्षेग श्रेगरा Ĩ5 你 量词我 目词 回 到达 语气

#### (88)

tş<sup>h</sup>ə mi m te jo no ņi ky ŋu DP **SELF** you two CL wife do/be say गहिश क्रम क्रिंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ĩ5 **रट**'हेर 795 কুহ'ম ট্রীস্'ম 你 说 连词 自己 量词 妻子 做

'(She) said, "You two take me down then I will be you two's wife." (तु:र्राका)हिंद्र पार्वेका ग्रीका दासदा स्वाप दाहिंद्र पार्वेका ग्री सुदास होद्र देवा बेका प्रमुद् (大女儿)说:"你俩接我下来的话,我当你俩的妻子。"

(89) $k^{h}o$ hĩ tshə rə qa<sup>A</sup> lo te ti la ga gy DP CL**GEN** skin OTM upper place GOAL one goat put ন্ট্রন্যস্থ্র ग्राञ्चेषा *क्र्यं क्रिया* यशकेंग वर्देरव **포**'뇞 ন্ত্ৰবাহ্য'য অম:ব 量词 属格 样 皮 宾标 以上 目词 铺 连词 (90)kho ti gy hĩ la mi ga lo CL**GEN** OTM lower place GOAL one put द्येयःश्च सुवःर्क्षेग यशकेंग वर्नेरःच ম্ব-হ 量词 属格 宾标 目词 铺

'Then one (man)'s goat skin (vest) was put in the upper place (under the tree) and the other one's (goat skin vest) was put in the lower place.'

देनका (श्लेकायः) गर्रियायी सासुगका व्यवस्तर प्राप्त हिन्द्रवाया प्राप्त विकास स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्

然后,一个(人把自己的)羊皮(褂)铺在(那棵树的)上面,另一个的垫在下面。

(91)thi te lo pæ la ga gy hĩ lo ¢у te DP **DET** CL**GEN GOAL** DP jump up went श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देशः ईंग र्ट्य केंग द्येयः स्रु यश्चिम ध्रेव'य ผสัร:ฉ অম'র श्चेत्यः द्वेग 跳 限词 量词 属格 目词 夫

连词

上面

连词

A  $ts^h g^{11} r g^{11} q a^{44} = a$  goatskin vest that reaches below the knees.

## (92)

mbu le mi ga thi hĩ mi li dzy gy ro roll below DET CL **GEN GOAL** back PT come देशकेंग क्रंद्र केंग वर्षेयः सु यश्चिम ध्चेत्र বেদীঝাম ゑ゙ヹヹ *त्दशक्षंग* ಸಸ:ಡ 限词 量词 属格 滚 目词 夫肘 下面 口 来

# (93)

thio la tcha ro ji le ņі ky te zə zə sə they CLDP OTMPT MP two fight for do again say श्चेत्यः र्रहेग कॅ.कॅ र्ट्य केंग *खुव्यः* क्रेंग ₹5'4 গ্রীব্যয *त्द्रशक्षेंग* ロア・ロギナ 795 他们 量词 连词 宾标 争夺 做 去时 又 说 语气

'It was said they two fought for (her) again.'

(新江河南河湖(新))在新河道(新)(新)(新河道河道(新))

于是他俩又在争夺(那个女儿)。

(94)

pi<sup>A</sup>  $q^h y$ la çə ka lu ka te mæ te ηu ka ¢у DP DP OTM DP later do ritual branch break say went श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र हेश्रु ब्रेगर्स्य *पाय केंग* केंत्रा गुरे कें ना ह्वा या ધ્રેુે તૃ'ય 795 ষ্ট্রথ র্স্কর্যা বার্ডিবা'ঘ অথ্যস 连词 宾标 法事 连词 说 连词 树枝 后 去 撇/折

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> People slaughter such animals as chickens, goats, sheep, cows and pigs in rituals. In a few cases, according to elders, people used humans in rituals long ago.

'Then later (they) wanted to (kill her to) use (her) to do a ritual so (those two people) went to break branches.'

(95) $t^h \epsilon$ zə mi thi ja p<sup>h</sup>u sə ka sa mi ti пi la te кæ CLDP DP hemp seed CL**ERG** girl DET smart one she OTM डेन अ र्ने.स्.य श्चेत्यः क्रेंग *खुव्यः* क्रेंग র্:র্র্ र्ट्य देश श्रेगक्षंग ર્કે/સ'મ્'ર્ઝ শাউশ र्ट्य देश ર્શે 女儿 限词 量词 连词 聪明 连词 麻籽 量词 妣 作格 宾标 **(96)**  $t^h i$ ta ni  $q^h y$ li dzy je  $t^{h}\epsilon$ ņі ni ka o ηϑ come DP ERG **GOAL** today break back she few chew there র্জুহ'ব श्चेत्यःक्षेत्र डेन अ देःदेद মার্কুমা:ন ध्रेत्र  $\widetilde{\lambda}$ र्केंद्रप বেশ্বব र्ने व এক:র্ক্তগ 作格 她 今天 撇 爵 那儿 口 来 连词 目词 (97)ja na rə  $q^h y$ li dzy je  $t^{h}\epsilon$ ņi ni ka o ຐ૱ back DP she ERG LOC dab tomorrow break come few chew ध्रेम  $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ श्चेत्य क्षेत्र डेन अ শ্ব:ধ্র लूट.य বহীমা.ন শার্কুমা:ম ग्रह्म श्राम्ब বেশ্বব 作格 涂 明天 撇 口 来 连词 她 —此 爵 位格 (98) $t^h i$ ja gi zi q<sup>h</sup>şə te ndzε ηu ka ma pi GOAL dab DP bird feces **EXT** say DP NEG do ritual श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र বর্হীমা.ন श्चेन्यः र्रहेग 295 ર્ક્સ્સ.મીં.ક્ષ્ટ્ર.યા.શ્રૈવ.ત यशः सेंग 5 র্ব'ঘ এম'মগ্রৱ *ব্যশ*্বশ্ব 目词 涂 鸟 屎/粪 存在 说 连词 连词

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Tree branches are cut and models of animals are made of wheat and rice stalks for ritual use. Tree branches might also be used. The  $p^h a^{53}$  tso<sup>53</sup> chooses an auspicious day for rituals.

'The girl was smart so today (that day the two men) broke (branches and brought them) back, she took a handful of hemp seed, chewed a few (of the hemp seed) and dabbed it on the (branches), tomorrow (the next day, the two men) broke (branches and brought them) back, she also chewed a few (hemp seed) and daubed it on (the branches) then (the two men) thought, "There are bird feces<sup>A</sup> (on the branches)," so (they) did not do the ritual.'

દ્યું સંત્રે ક્ર્યુન્ સું ત્યું ત્

那个女儿很聪明, (他俩)今天撇回(树枝)来, (她)抓一把麻籽, 嚼一点往上面涂; 明天撇回来, 也嚼一点往上面涂。 (两个人)以为那(树枝)上面有鸟粪就没有做法事。

#### (99)

 $q^h v$  $t^h \epsilon$ ti a ma li rə ¢у te ti rə gy tcə tcə went DP CL break one CL mother back one she call often/always श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र শৃত্তিশ ध्रेव'य र्ट्य स्ट्रेग শ্রন্থ ध्रेत्र বর্বিട্'ঘ শউশ মে.প্র स्याःसर 去 连词 量词 量词 她 妈妈 口 呼叫 总是

'Once (every time the two men) went to break (branches the daughter) always called back to her mother (in the sky).'

(100)

lo te a ma jo sa пi sə DP mother DP SELF still MP hemp steam श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ર્કે/સ'મ્સ્ક ক্রুহঝ'নর্স্ট'র্ট্রুর'ম ५:६६ *क्षेंगःश्रेगश* মে.প 语气 连词 妈妈 连词 自己 麻 蒸 还

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> If the branches are dirty, e.g., covered with bird feces or other unclean things, it is an unlucky portent.

## (101)

 $ts^h$ ə sa sə lo lo sa vo sə still MP still MP hemp wash hemp spin ५:रूद केंग्राक्षेग्र ५:रु दर्वे५:क्षेग ব্রুব্:ঘ ર્જે'સ'મ'ર્ઝ বেদ্রব্য'ন ર્કેંજ્યમ્યર્જ 麻 洗 还 语气 还 麻 转/拧

## (102)

mæ te nda sa sə ŋu later DP hemp weave still say श्चेत्यः द्वेग ર્કેં'સ'મ્'ર્સ हेशशु বেহানা.ন 5:35 795 连词 麻 还 说 后来 纺织

'The mother said, "I am still steaming hemp, still washing hemp, still spinning hemp and still weaving hemp."

षाः सन्नाः प्रदेशः सान् प्रदेशः सन्नाः सन्नाः प्रदेशः सन्नाः सन्

妈妈(每次都对她)说:"(我)还在蒸麻,还在洗麻,还在拧麻,还在纺麻。"

# (103)

mæ ti пi te hũ ndzə bi zi ti ly one day DP hũ ndzə CLlater bag one हेव श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र শান্ত্রিশা শউশ <u>हेशःश्</u> श्चें श्चें र्जर केंग খ্রিমা'ম 后来 天 连词 乎子 包 量词

# (104)

 $t^h \epsilon$ tchə tchə tç<sup>h</sup>ə пi o mi ro she ERG release there **GOAL** SUF-COM PT ã ें चें दें कें र्ने व यश्चेंग यन्त्रःहेत्र বেই্ঘ্যম 作格 放 那儿 目词 后体 去时 她

'Then, later one day, she (the mother) put one (big)  $h\tilde{u}^{53}$  ndzə $^{53A}$  bag down.'  $\dot{\beta}$ 'ব্ৰষ' $\dot{\beta}$ ব'ৰিশ'ঝা (মানি'জ'মৰা) $\dot{g}$ মানিশ্বমানিশ্

后来,(她的妈妈从天上用绳子系着)一个乎子布包,放了下来。

## (105)

zə mi  $t^{h}i$ lo pæ o ja mi ÇУ te girl **DET** CLjump there GOAL went DP মর্ক্রহ'ব র্:র্য देश:देंग र्ट्य केंग र्नेव ध्वेत्रय श्चेत्यःर्क्षेण ঝঝ ঠিয় 限词 量词 跳 那儿 目词 连词 女儿 去

# (106)

khy khy tcha bu tsa la ts<sup>h</sup>a mi li te quick knife OTM **GOAL** back cut DP মর্গ্রুমাশ্বর্ मि ध्रेत्र শ্র্র্ড্র্র্ন স্থ্রীঝার্স্ক্রিশ *सुन्यः* क्रेंग ঝঝস্টগ 赶快 刀 目词 口 砍 连词 宾标

# (107)

sə ka mi nu a mi na ma γο γο su te tidy/even GEN now leg finger/toe NEG DP we 云袋 মর্ঘর্ম द्येयःश्च श्चेयःक्षंग <u>५</u>.ख শ্ৰথদ্য শ্ৰ ガス.ゼ *ব্যশ*্ৰ 现在 我们 腿 指头 否定 整齐 属格 连词

# (108)

 $t^h i$ thjo tsha ti ņі dja пi su ji so **DET ERG GEN** BE day they say MP one cut द्येयः देशः क्षेंग गंडेग वें अ हेब ॉर्<del>व</del>:र्स्ट डें ५ अ र्द्धेग श्लेगरा শুর্ভিদ্'ঘ 795 天 他们 作格 砍 属格 判断 语气 限词 说

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $h\tilde{u}^{53} ndz \delta^{53} = \text{fabric woven of hemp.}$ 

'It was said the girl jumped and went into (the  $h\tilde{u}^{53}$  nd $ze^{53}$  bag) and (the two people) quickly took a knife and cut down, and now our legs' toes are uneven; it was (because), that day, they (the two people) cut (them).'

那个女儿往(布包里)一跳下去, (他们发现后)赶快拿刀子往下一砍, (砍到了她的脚指甲上), 现在, 我们的脚指头不整齐的(原因)就是那天被他们砍(成这样的)。<sup>A</sup>

<sup>^</sup> 传说,那两个男人往下砍时,没有砍上那个女儿,反而砍到那女儿的脚指。

#### **RABBIT FATHER-IN-LAW**

li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> şə<sup>11</sup> pə<sup>53</sup>

**(1)** 

tṣʰə zi la kʰi ti ja lo
orphan child one CL MP
5་ལག གརིག ཚད་ཚོག ཚོག་སྡེག་ས
孤儿 一 量词 语气

'(This is about) one orphan child.' 5'ड्रग'डेंग'(लॅं5'བ')रें5| 这是(关于)一个孤儿(的故事)。

(2)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə zi la k<sup>h</sup>i ja te a da a mi m op eg orphan CLDP father AVM die one mother गरिम क्रन क्षेम श्रेथ क्षेम 5'ধ্ৰুশ মে.শ্ৰ মে.প্র ड्रेन केंग 孤儿 量词 连词 爸爸 妈妈 副标 死/去世

(3)

ça ndjo le ka ma ja jε dzo a da jε ma mother MP pitiful MP DP **NEG EXT** father MP श्चेद:हे श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र মে.প্র *ব্যশ*্ৰ মে.শ্ৰ বর্নই-স্ক্রিক 语气词 否定 存在 可怜 语气 连词 妈妈 爸爸 语气词 ma dzo ka su ka

ra m su lo

NEG EXT DP people worker do GEN MP

*५ मृत्रा* मु अर्था सहस्र हो अप के सुष्य प्रस्ति स्ट्रोस हो स्ट्रोस हो स्ट्रोस हो स्ट्रोस हो स्ट्रोस हो स्ट्रोस हो स

否定 存在 连词 人 雇工 当 属格 语气

'It was very pitiful that there were also no father and also no mother so he was (other) people's worker.'

क्षेदःदे! अप्यत्मेद्रायाअप्यायदामेद्रिः(वि.)बाबदाग्नीम् यानुकादादेद्रा

好可怜呀!(他)没有爸爸,也没有妈妈,经常当别人的雇工。

(5)

k<sup>h</sup>v ru na k<sup>h</sup>y ru ка ка le zə m m nu worker DP worker be four year five year be after व्रेत्य क्षेयक्ष्य ସଣ୍ଟି মু'ঘ ર્લે ર્લે শ্রী.ন हेश:शु 当 连词 四 Ŧī. 雇工 年 年 雇工 后

(6)

 $t^h$ o le  $t_p \epsilon$  ro ro te ti ja dzy le dzy lo su DP rabbit one CLcome DP he help come **GEN** MP শভিশ ক্রন্থ ক্রি ตัร:ฉ श्चेत्य केंग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र Ř ইঁগ্ৰহাম্য ন্ট্ৰন্সস্থ रेवॅर लूट.य 连词 他 帮助 量词 来 来 连词 兔子 属格 语气

'(The orphan child) was a worker for four years, five years; afterwards one rabbit came, came to help him.'

**(7)** 

tho lε ti ni ma ta the hĩ jo q<sup>h</sup>o m ti ja friend make/be rabbit CLeveryday he **GEN** one रे.चॅर र्ट्य र्स्टिश वेव:क्रुव Ř द्येयञ्च র্যুবাশ্ব:হাঁ ब्रेट्र 兔子 量词 天天 他 属格 朋友

(8)

q<sup>h</sup>a q<sup>h</sup>a m t<sup>h</sup>i ki do dzi  $t^h\epsilon$ dzy ka la so dzy come DP how OTM tell be these true he come ु:ॐ વદ્દેઃક્ષ *एवः* र्स्थेग **M**Z'A ঘইৰ:শুশ্বশ **M**Z'7 श्रेवा केंग ٦ã Ã 242.2 怎样 做 这些 真话 来 他 连词 宾标 说/讲 来

(9)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə zi la k<sup>h</sup>i  $\mathsf{t}^{\mathrm{h}} \epsilon$ ka ŞO mi nu te jo ta m te DP he tell after DP **SELF** DP like this orphan <u> रदःक्षेद</u> श्चेत्य रहेग Ř বৰহ'য हेशशु श्चेत्यः द्वेत्र श्चेत्यः र्क्षेया **य**र्दे'य् 5্রখ 连词 他 说 后 连词 自己 连词 这样 孤儿

(10)

a da ça ndjo nda ma ja jε jε ma dzo ro ma mother MP PT MP pitiful very **NEG EXT** father **NEG** श्चेद:हे *दर्शः* केंग र्क्षेग श्रेगरा *ব্যুগ*্ৰ এশ মগ্রৱ দে.শ্ৰ र्क्षेग श्रेग श মে.প্র 5'35 *5गगञ्ज* 否定 存在 妈妈 语气 去时 否定 可怜 很 爸爸 语气

(11)dzo ka ta m ŞO ro ηu **EXT** PT DP like this tell say दर्यः द्वेग श्चेत्यः स्टेंग यर्दे यू बेर'य এম'মগ্রু বৰ্দ্ 说 存在 去时 连词 这样 说

'After (the rabbit) told him, (the orphan) said like this, "Thus I am a very pitiful orphan child and (I) also have no mother and also have no father."'

(12)tho lε  $t^{h}i$  $\mathsf{t}^{\mathrm{h}} \epsilon$ ça ndjo q<sup>h</sup>a ta te ja ka nu o CLDP rabbit DET pity DP MP when he you श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र रे:वॅद देशकेंग क्रन्किंग Ã श्चेद:हे श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ĩ5 र्द्धेग श्रेगश ব্য

连词 兔子 限词 量词 他 可怜 连词 语气 你 何时

(13)th<sub>By</sub> ti ņi y la v ræ NGV te va m su CL one day DP Han business do **GEN** fabric nine न्नेव বাউবা श्चेत्य केंग म्र.श 黃工 द्येयञ्च 35 **5**{\{\bar{1}} र्ट्य केंग 天 连词 汉人 生意 做 属格 布 九 量词

(14)th<sub>By</sub> ha da ga ro ηu carry pass come FT here say  $\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}$  $\mathbf{Z}$  $\mathbf{Z}$ ব্যবুহ'ব यदी'व ব্রু্ব্'ব ม'देंदर्गय বপ্र'য 挑 这儿 经过 来 未时 说

'Then the rabbit (felt) pity for him and said, "When one day, Han businessmen will carry nine baskets of fabric and come here and pass by."'

第一章 下前 和 写 領 河 (本) 河 (本) 河 (本) 河 (南) 河 (n) 河 (n

(15)t<sup>h</sup>i  $n_i^A$ t<sup>h</sup>i ki nu ti v ræ la te tsə pæ pi tsa DET DP fabric these OTM hide you one day finish વર્દ્ર-ર્ક્કે শৃত্তিশ देशः क्षेंग श्चेन्य:क्रेंग *खुव्यः* क्रेंग 칡'디 జ్ఞ:చ 天 连词 布 汶些 你 限词 宾标 藏 完 (16)tho le co co jo te a y ka Rn 89 ηu pæ **SELF** father-in-law rabbit make DP DP ahead run say रदःहेद श्रेयःक्षेम ग्रेंशर्घ रे चॅट र्बे्बर् 35 श्चेन्य:क्रेंग <u> ক্রু</u>ফা 295

兔子

'(The rabbit) said, "On that day, you take all these fabrics (that the Han have) to hide and I will be the rabbit father-in-law and run ahead."'

连词

前面

跑

(17)jo q<sup>h</sup>o pa da te va te DP Han **SELF** chase come DP म्र.श श्चेत्य रहेग **रट** होर दर्देर'घ <u>ૡ</u>ੱਟ.य श्चेन्य:र्क्ष्म 连词 汉人 自己/我 追赶 来 连词

自己

连词 岳父

A When  $t^h f^3$  accompanies  $ti^{11} ni^{11}$ ,  $ti^{11} ni^{11}$  may be translated as 'that day'.

#### (18)

t<sup>h</sup>i ki di nu y ræ ji xa xa m tsə pæ pi tsa ma fabric these all AVM hide finish/all MP you say Ĩ5 વર્દ્ર:ક્રૅ ड्रेन केंग 칡'디 ᅐ జ్ఞన:ను ಕ್ಷಸ.ಬ बेर'य 这些 全部 副标 藏 你 完 说 语气 布

'(The rabbit) said, "Then when Han come to chase me, then you finishing hiding all these fabrics."

(रै.वॅट.बीबा) हु सीटिते हेबायरेट दुबाहिंद चीबारबार्स्ट साझ्र संरावर हिंबाबेबायन्।

"汉人来追赶我的时候, 你把那些布全部藏起来。"

# (19)

o y la dzy va m su ro **EXC** Han business do **GEN** come PT বহ্রথাশ্লু พีร:घ मु:श्रे র্স্ট্র্য:অব্য दर्वेद केंग 35 *तद्रश*ळेंग 叹词 汉人 生意 做 属格 来 夫肘

'Oh! Han businessmen came.'

मुं भे र्केंद्र य द्या (य भ्रेयश) भूदा

后来, 做生意的汉人来了。

#### (20)

 $t^{\rm h}i$ tho lε  $t^h i$ ja lo pæ sə GOAL jump/hop CLrabbit DET **ALTIT** there देशकेंग क्रनकेंग रे.चॅर र्ने व মহ:শ্রুঁঝ ঝঝ ঠিয় ผธิ์ร:ฉ 兔子 限词 量词 那儿 多重 目词 跳

(21)  $t^h i$ t<sup>h</sup>i ki lo pæ sə m te va **ALTIT GOAL AVM** DP jump/hop Han these মদ:শ্রুর होर केंग क्षेय केंग म्.श ผลั้ร:ฉ वर्देः र्हे यशः सेंग 副标 连词 汉人 跳 多重 这些 目词

# (22)

t<sup>h</sup>Bu → li t<sup>h</sup>Bu → o xo ta ji go ta **EXC GEN** one CLrabbit rabbit very big beat गुडेग *क्द केंग* ব্রেঝস্ক रे:वॅद रे.चॅर दर्वेर र्स्थ 5'35 क्रेवःर्ये इट:देग:वेऽ:य 很 大 属格 量词 兔子 打 叹词 兔儿

#### (23)

 $t^h$ Bu  $\mathfrak{P}^A$  $t^h i$ ta ηu o ¢у ro PT beat rabbit there GOAL went say इटाईगानुदाय रे चेंद यशस्त्रीया 795 र्ने व 说 那儿 打 兔儿 目词 去 去时

'Oh! The rabbit hopped and hopped, then these Han said, "Oh! Such one very big rabbit, beat the rabbit," and went (to chase the rabbit).'

देश्चर्या विष्या विष्या विष्या वा त्रा त्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री विष्या विषया विष्या विषया वि

哦,那只兔子在前面一跳一跳时,那些汉人(兴奋地)喊叫:"哇,一只好大的兔儿呀!打兔子,打兔儿,"往(兔子后面追)去。

#### (24)

t<sup>h</sup>i t<sup>h</sup>i ki 0 o ba ¢у mi nu te y ræ there **GOAL** after DP went fabric these all वर्देः र्हे ষ্ট্রীব্র'য ह्रेश:शु श्चेत्यः स्टेंग यश्च सेंग र्ने'व 那儿 目词 去 后 连词 布 这些 都

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $ta^{53} t^h B u^{11} \circ ^{44} = 打兔儿, da tu'er.$ 

## (25)

the ni la tsə pæ ro
he ERG OTM hide PT
所 多方質 概如鏡河 智田 25和鏡河
他 作格 宾标 藏 去时

'After (they) went there, these fabrics (that the Han had put down so they could chase the rabbit) were all taken and hid by him (the orphan).'

मु: श्रे: द्वराया द्वीत : हे वा विवार वा कंटा या द्विर व वा खुवा

(汉人)往那儿一去, 那些布就都被他藏了起来。

#### (26)

na hũ<sup>A</sup> te li dzy te the ræ mæ sə ro only after back come DP PT DP later dark he get र्षेद्रःच *श्चेताःस्वेत* वि র্থ্ন'ন श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ध्चेत्र *तद्दश* क्षेत्र हेश:शु শ্রস্থায हेश:शु 连词 后来 天黑 才 口 来 连词 他 获得 去时

'Then later, (the Han) came back only after it was getting dark and (by this time) he had got (those fabrics and hid them).'

后来,(汉人)天黑了才回来他就得到了(那些布)。

# (27)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi hæ mæ ti ni te ÇУ ro later/next DP wife buy went PT day हेब *ब्रेग:केंग* क्<:य 喜刻 连词 妻子 买/娶 去 去时 后来 天

A  $na^{44} h\tilde{u}^{3} = a$  dark color; dark as when evening comes.

'The next day, (they) went to buy a wife (for the orphan).' খ্রী'ন্ট্র'(বি'ন্স্ট্রিকা) কুন'মান্ট্র' খ্রীকা

第二天,(他俩)去(给孤儿)娶媳妇。

# (28)

a y	t <sup>h</sup> o lε	q <sup>h</sup> a	m	le	ŋu	te
father-in-law	rabbit	how	do	MP	say/ask	DP
र्गुं,≉ार्च	रे'र्वेद	કે વર્	35	र्क्षेग होग रा	মধ্বাবহু ম	श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र
岳父	兔子	怎么	做	语气	说	连词

# (29)

tş <sup>h</sup> ə mi	hã	bε	ŋu	su	dja	le	di
wife	buy	go	say	GEN	BE	MP	say
कुंद:स	$\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}$	৫ৠ৾৾'ঘ	595	ব্র্রথ শ্লু	ने श्र	र्क्षेग होग्र	545
妻子	买/娶	去	说	属格	判断	语气	说

'(The orphan) said, "Rabbit Father-in-law how to do it (buy a wife)?" and (the rabbit) said, "Go to buy a wife."'

(५.स्वा क्षा १५.स्ट.स्वा क्षा १८.स्ट.स्वा १८स् स्वा १८स् १ स्वा १८स् १ स्वा १८स् १ स्व १८स् १ स्व १८स् १ स्व १८स्

(孤儿)问: "兔子岳父, 这是怎么回事呀?"(兔子)说: "是去(给你)娶媳妇的呀。"

# (30)

y ræ	t <sup>h</sup> i ki	la	zə mi	şə	ja	dzo
fabric	these	take/bring	girl	seven	CL	EXT
<b>=</b>	ૡઽ૽ૺૹ૽ૼ	বঞ্জিম'ন	ন্,শু	ন্দুৰ	र्ट्य सेंग्	ঝশ্বসমগ্ৰুৱ
布	这些	拿/扛	姑娘	七	量词	存在

### (31)

ti jy çε lo çy
one CL family GOAL went
শ্রহণ ক্রন্ত্রেণ ট্রিমার্কন মেমার্ক্রন ট্রির্ন্

一 量词 家庭 目词 去/走

'(The orphan child and the rabbit) took these fabrics and went to one family of seven girls.' (শিক্তা)ম্মান্ত্ৰিকাল্ডাইডি(কাল্ডাইডি(কাল্ডাইডি)মান্ত্ৰাজ্বাল্ডাইডি)মান্ত্ৰাজ্বাল্ডাইডি

(他俩)扛着那些布,朝着有七个女儿的一户人家走去。

### (32)

zə q<sup>h</sup>æ ja dви q<sup>h</sup>æ tshə ti ti ji k<sup>h</sup>y gy one CLone CLtear armpit under clamp **ঘ**ঔ্তম'ম শৃত্তিশ गुडेग र्द्धर देश र्ट्य केंग শ্বদ্য'ন মক্তব'ৰিয়া র্থি 量词 量词 撕 腋窝 下 夹带

# (33)

zə q<sup>h</sup>æ e he dви v ræ ti ŋu sə ALTIT **EXC** fabric one CLtear DP say दर्वेर र्स्य মহ:শ্রুর र्जर केंग श्चेत्यः क्रेंग 795 ∓≼ા শ্বদ্ 说 量词 撕 连词 叹词 多重 布

# (34)

dza q<sup>h</sup>a t<sup>h</sup>o t<sup>h</sup>o mi nga te sə m wrap **SUF-COM ALTIT** AVM DP spit शुअःश्वीकःश्वीयःय तदकःहेक মন্ত্রিশ'ম মহ:শ্রুর व्रेन क्षेय क्षेय क्षेय 后体 多重 副标 连词 痰 包

'Each tore one strip, clamped it under each one's armpit, said, " $e^{53}$   $he^{52}$ ," tore one strip of fabric, and wrapped up the spit (that they had spat).'

# (35)

a ma<sup>A</sup> thi zə mi sə ja nu nu hã da **EXC** DET seven CL girl you you buy come दर्वेर क्षेग নু:র্ম देश:क्षेंग लूट.य **ন**5্ৰ Ĩ5 Ĩ5 限词 七 姑娘 感叹 量词 你 你 买 来

#### (36)

çу hã da ti gy gy pæ p<sup>h</sup>sə le ηa ηa ¢у ηu maybe DP maybe I I buy come think each other pinch শ্যম'দ্ š **愛ヹヹ** बेव दर्बेग चे ५ य बेय केंग 5 5 व 디지지 শব:র্ক্ব 假如 我 我 买 来 的话 想 互相 掐 连词

### (37)

ko ma p<sup>h</sup>a ro
sit NEG able PT

﴿ Tang and and another sit another sit and another sit an

'a<sup>53</sup> ma<sup>53</sup>, the seven girls thought, "Maybe he comes to buy you and I also think maybe he comes to buy me," (and all seven girls were so nervous that they) were unable to sit and pinched each other.'

(引新四5月至新河至4013年7)第5124月51至4013年79至40日15124年15124日15124年15124

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> An expression of surprise.

### (38)

t<sup>h</sup>ε ni t<sup>h</sup>i ja hã dzy te ræ a no ro youngest DET DP CLhe **ERG** PRE-ATT come PT buy श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देशः क्षेत्र क्रिन Ř डोन ञ्च š ตัร:ฉ दर्श झेंब *दर्शः* क्षेंग 限词 量词 他 作格 前体 连词 小/幺 买 去时 来

'Then he bought the youngest one and came (back to his home).'

\$ 'वृष'(वृष्ण वृष्णे वृष्ण वृष्ण वृष्ण वृष्ण वृष्णे वृष्

# (39)

 $t^hjo$ væ ts<sup>h</sup>ə su te ni marriage GEN DP they **ERG** द्येयञ्च क्षेयक्ष्य गहेव:श्लेग ॉर्<del>ट</del>ॉ डेन अ 作格 结婚 属格 连词 他们

# (40)

t<sup>h</sup>a ti di go ni go ni tçə decide what one day what one day put वग'गर्डे5'य डे'बेग गरेग डे:बेग हेव শান্ত্রীশা नेव ঘৰ্মা:ঘ 天 什么 决定 什么 放

'(But before they left to return to the orphan's home) they decided that the marriage would be on what one day, what one day.'

विं र्से अ'वेद'यार वियाप्य (यावेद क्षेयाप्य दे ) वयाप्य द्रा

关于结婚的(日期), 他们把(它)定在某某时候的某一天。

**(41)** 

thi te ti пi рви da te no te væ ηu day DP **DET** DP DP one you send guest come say श्चेत्य क्षेत्र देश देंग শৃত্তিশ नेव श्चेत्य क्षेत्र **§**5 श्रेय'य শ্বীঝ'র্ক্টগ মর্গ্র-র্ম พีร:ฉ 295 连词 你 连词 说 连词 天 送 限词 客人 来

(他们俩给她们家人)说:"在那一天, 你们就来送亲。"

(42)

 $q^{h}a$  $t^h i$ t¢<sup>h</sup>a qha RO da te a xo xo RO where LOC GOAL DP do where LOC come a xo xo ঝঝঠল र्षेट्र श्चेत्यः र्रहेग বর্নই-শ্ল ग्रद:र् ग्रद:र् 35 哪儿 位格 目词 来 啊呼呼 做 哪儿 位格 连词

(43)

 $t^h i$ gy gy dzə dzə da di te da m ma GOAL come by DP yell AVM come by MP say ঝঝস্ট্রগ  $\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}$ गी'ञ्च'र्ज्जेग'य होर केंग लूट.य श्चेन्य:क्रेंग 795 说 目词 来 吼叫 副标 来 连词

'(The rabbit) said, "Come by where (a place) then do (shout)  $a^{53} xo^{53} xo^{53}$  and come by where (a place) then yell."'

(रे:वेंबा'बीबा)बाबाद:तु:बॅब'व'बी'हे'बेबा'बु:बेंबा'दवेंबाय'द्रावाद:तु:बॅब'व'मी'बु:बेंबा'दवेंबाय'बेबाबादश्री

(兔子接着给她们家人)说: "来到哪儿的时候叫啊呼呼,来到哪儿的时候大声地喧哗。"

### (44)

çə p<sup>h</sup>çə ti the ni te įу ly ka ha ta DP CL **ERG** watch **EXT** DP here king one he श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र दर्ने द ক্রথ'র্ন र्ट्य केंग डोरञ्ज শান্ত্রীশা श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र ধ্র.ব এম'মগ্রু 作格 看 连词 这儿 君王 量词 他 连词 存在

# (45)

ti tha hĩ ņі na so ta **EXT** month and three day decide one শৃত্তিশ नेव হ্যা'শুর্ত্ত্র্র'ম ঝঝ'মগ্রুর 3.건 55 শ্ৰস্থ্ৰ 决定 和 天 存在 月  $\equiv$ 

兔子岳父在这边看好了一家君王, (他恐吓了君王,)并且跟(那家人把结婚的日子)定在一个月零三天以后。

# (46)

çə p<sup>h</sup>çə thi tho lε jу te a y ni king **DET** CL rabbit **ERG** and father-in-law ক্রুথ:র্ন रेन्द्र देश:क्षेंग र्ट्स देश র্গুরু:র্ম 55 *डेऽञ्च* 作格 君王 限词 量词 连词 兔子 岳父

### (47)

qy ka la zə qy mbo ly qæ frighten DP **OTM** hole dig श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र यहेग्रसःश्रूदःश्रुयःच ₹ï¬ *खुव्यः* र्क्षेग 恐吓 连词 宾标 地洞 挖

'The king's family was frightened by Rabbit Father-in-law and (they) dug a hole (in front of their house when rabbit told them to).'

#### (48)

t<sup>h</sup>i zo tbu zo ro<sup>A</sup> ti ma da пi te o Çε ro **DET** one day DP **EXC** zo tBu zo ro family soldier come FT देशः द्वेंग শউশ नेव श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र दर्वेर क्षेग **૨ૼ**'ઌૢૡૢૻૠ૽ૼૺ'ૠ૽ૼ เริ่ม ซ์ร 5্মগ लॅंद:य ม'देंदराय 天 限词 连词 叹词 容容 家 兵 来 未时

### (49)

nu thi ti пi te lo pæ mi hũ ma di you DET DP **GOAL** one day jump there go MP say এক ঠিয়া देश:देंग শৃত্তিশ न्नेव श्चेत्यः स्टेंग ผธิ์ร:ฉ 新工 Ĩ5 रे'व 295 那儿 目词 你 限词 天 连词 跳 夫 说

'That day (the rabbit) said (to the king's family), "Oh! (when)  $zo^{44} tBu^{11} zo^{44} ro^{55}$ 's family soldiers come, you jump and go down there into the hole that day."'

(રૈ'ર્વેદ'નૈશ' મુવા'ર્વે 'હંદ'વા') ફેન્ન'રેર'ર્સે 'ફ્લુર્સ્લે રહેંદ'નૈ' નુસના વેદ ' ફુરેન્ ફેન્સે 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર' ફેર્સ ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેરસ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ 'ફેર્સ '

(兔子岳父给君王家人)说:"哪一天, 容毒容容<sup>®</sup>家的兵要来(杀你们)了, 到那一天你们跳到(洞里)去(躲避)。"

#### (50)

zə qy mbo ly thi ts<sup>h</sup>ə zi t<sup>h</sup>i t<sup>h</sup>e ņі ly te ja mi mi ka pit **DET** CL DP orphan DET CL he **ERG** order DP र्ट्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र देशकेंग क्रन्किंग Ã <del>~</del>~ डें ५ अ यगदः र्श्वेषाय *श्वेषः र्श्वेषा* 5'ধ্রুগ 限词 量词 连词 孤儿 限词 量词 他 作格 地洞 指示 连词

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>  $zo^{44} tBu^{11} zo^{44} ro^{55} = a$  monster that kills people.

B 传说中的一家食人魔鬼。

(51)

 $ts^{h}u$ ndɔ t<sup>h</sup>i ki o ba la li ta pi tsa head these all OTM **EXT** finish/already spear put ₹ दर्ने र्क्ट *पुत्यः* र्क्षेग বৰ্ষ্বাশ্ব এঝ'মগ্রুর द**्रश**ॐग মন্ত্র జ్ఞ:న 矛 头 全部 宾标 竖立 存在 这些

'He ordered the orphan child to take all these knives and spears and put (them) heads (up in the) pit.'

(52)

tṣʰə mi tʰi ka li ro li ro m dzy рви te a xo xo DP loud AVM bride GOAL send come DP a xo xo ड्रेन केंग श्लेष:य ซัร:ฉ বগ্-প श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र गें न ब्रुट्र केंद्र चें ঝঝঠন श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र 啊呼呼 大声 副标 新娘 送 连词 目词 来 连词

(53)

ma ка ma ка ro ro PT OK PT **NEG** OK **NEG** বেশ্বীবা'ঘ বেশী্মা.ন *दर्शः* केंग *त्र्रश*ळेंग *বৃশ্*শুস্থ্ৰ 否定 对 否定 对 去时 去时

(54)

zo tbu zo ro Çε ma dzy ro te zo tвu zo ro family soldier come PT DP ર્રે 'તૃતુ' રહેં રહેં ষ্ট্ৰিম'ৰ্ক্তহ **5**য়য় ตัร:घ 绕毒容容 家 兵 来 夫肘 连词

### (55)

mbæ djε di no ha sə here **EXT** still MP you say दर्ने द ५:रूद केंग:श्रेगश **19**57.86 এশ্বামগ্ৰৱ 795 这儿 存在 你们 还 语气 说

'The bride was sent and came with a loud  $a^{53}$   $xo^{53}$   $xo^{53}$  sound, and (the rabbit) said, "It's not OK. It's not OK,  $z_0^{44}$  tbu<sup>11</sup>  $z_0^{44}$  ro<sup>55</sup> family's soldiers came, are you all still here?"'

दे 'বৃষ্ণ' (নিশ্বাম') শী শ্লু' ক্রইন' র্ন' ন্ন' নিক্রম' নিল্লা (নিম্নান্দিন') নিল্লা ক্রম' নিল্লা কর্মানি ক্রম' নিল্লা ক্রম' নিল্লা ক্রম' নিল্লা কর্মানি ক্রমানি ক্রম' নিল্লা কর্মানি ক্রম' নিল্লা ক্রম' নিল্লা ক্রম' নিল্লা কর্মানি ক্রম' নিল্লা ক্রম' নি

(一个月零三天后, 那家人)大声地叫喊着'啊呼呼'把新娘送过来时,(兔子)喊着说: "不好了, 不好了, 绕毒容容家的兵来了, 你们还在这里吗?"

### (56)

te ti jу lo pæ za m ¢у ro DP CLAVM jump GOAL went PT one there ધુૈરુ'ય श्चेत्यः द्वेंग र्ट्य केंग ड्रेन केंग ผธิ์ร:ฉ र्ने व 量词副标跳 那儿。目词 夫 连词 夫肘

Then the whole family jumped down into the (pit) there.' ব্যুক্ত ব্

于是,全家都跳到那个(地洞)里去了。

#### (57)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə zi thi the mi ja mi mi ka orphan DET CLhe ERG order DP र्ट्य केंग 5'ধ্ৰুশ Ã डें ५ अ শ্বন্য श्चेत्यः द्वेग 限词 量词 他 作格 指示 孤儿 连词

### (58)

t¢<sup>h</sup>ə nbo ly thi le ly mi ka ви ви RO DP **DET** CLLOC **GOAL** DP bury pit SUF-COM শর্মা, দি, বেই মা, ন श्चेत्य केंग देशः द्वेग र्ट्य केंग ग्रह्म शम्ब এক ঠিয় *तर्या*ईय 目词 后体 埋 连词 地洞 限词 量词 位格 连词

# (59)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə mi væ ts<sup>h</sup>ə t<sup>h</sup>ε ε qo lo t¢<sup>h</sup>ə ro home GOAL bride SUF-COM PT marry their শন্তব:শ্লীশ विंर्से ब्रिअकंट यश्चरंकी यन्श्रहेश বন্য:ম *त्रशः* केंग 夫肘 新娘 结婚 他们 家 目词 后体

'Orphan Child was ordered by him (the rabbit) and buried (the king's family members) in the pit and married Bride into their (the king's) home.'

देःचॅदःबीबादुःध्वादेरःक्वयःचॅदेःब्विस्रासाद्वाकाद्वादृत्वदृष्वाद्यरःवुकादकाद्यवासः(क्वयःचॅरळंदःवीः)विस्राददःदुत्वशु

(兔子岳父赶紧)让那个孤儿(去把君王一家人)埋在那个地洞里, 然后, 把新娘接进他们家里了。

#### (60)

thi jу su qæ nda dja te su **DET** CLDP **GEN** BE rich very र्द्धन होयः देव देशः ईंग ध्रुग:र्घ ন্ট্রন্মস্ক্র 5'35 限词 量词 连词 富裕 很 属格 判断

那(君王)家是非常富裕的。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The king's family fell into the pit and were instantly killed by the upturned knives and spears. Rabbit and Orphan then took control of the dead king's home.

(61)

ka thi t<sup>h</sup>ε hĩ dви jу ro DP DET CL**GEN** PT he become श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र देशः क्षेंग क्रनः क्षेंग ř द्येयञ्ज ধেন্সুম:ঘ *त्रशक्षेश* 连词 限词 量词 他 属格 成为 去时

'Then the (home) became his.'

\$ '\[ \frac{1}{2} \] '\[ \frac{1}{2} \

(62)

o wo<sup>A</sup> ha dzo dzo ка ma su ha ma NEG **EXC** slave DP **EXT** DP NEG **EXT** man दर्वे इंस्क्री શ્રે ञ्चतः वार्षेष *ञ्चेत्रः र्क्षेग বিশ্বপ*্রস্থ ঝঋঋধুৱ श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र র্জ্ব'য 仆人 连词 否定 存在 人员 连词 叹词

(63)

ts<sup>h</sup>ə zi ts<sup>h</sup>ə şo li yi ti ja rə ņи te orphan one CLBEmale yak need goat DP वें अ 5:ধ্রুগ শৃত্তিশ र्ट्य केंग दर्षेश्य *श्चेत्रःक्षेश* বাধ্ববা 量词 判断 山羊 孤儿 牦牛 要 连词

(64)

no ndzə dzə di m tви as you wish AVM kill you eat say Ĩ5 **મ્દાવર્દેદ**:શૈજા ड्रेन ऋँग শৃৰ্খ্য-ঘ ∄'¤ 295 副标 说 你们 随便 杀 吃

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Expresses a feeling of being in a negative situation.

'(The rabbit) said (to the guests), " $o^{53}$   $wo^{44}$ , (there are) no slaves, no men, only one orphan child so kill goats and male yaks to eat as you wish.'

(兔子岳父对亲家说): "(我们家)没有仆人,也没有(很多)家人,只有一个孤儿,需要(什么),请随便杀来吃。"

# (65)

te jo jo dzy ka væ m Çε la tви dzə SELF AVM drag DP DP guest came OTM kill eat মর্শুর'র্ঘ মহ'রীব *प्राचः* केंग श्रेव्यः द्वेष ब्रेन केंग **८**५५'म ゑ゙ヹヹ श्चेत्यः द्वेया শুর্সুই:ম ヨ'口 自己 副标 拖/拉 连词 宾标 吃 连词 客人 来 杀

'Then guests themselves dragged (yaks and goats) themselves to kill and eat.' 
ই'ব্ৰামৰ্শ্ব'ব্ৰমৰ'শ্ৰীৰাশ্ৰাশ্ৰাম্বৰ্বাৰ্বাৰ্শ্ৰীৰা

于是, 客人们自己拉来(牛羊), 杀来吃。

#### (66)

te mæ te zi ja SƏ ro DP DP CLPT later son born र्ट्य रहेंग श्चेत्यःस्रेग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र <u>a</u>a हेश:शु Ą *त्द्रशःर्क्षेग्* 后来 连词 儿子 量词 生 去时

'Then later a son was born.'

देःवश्रह्भाशुःतुःविगाश्चेश

后来,(孤儿的妻子)生了个儿子。

#### (67)

Ζi ja sə nu te CLgive birth after DP son À.□ 美刻 श्चेत्यः स्टेंग र्ट्य केंग Ą 量词 生 儿子 后来 连词

### (68)

ũ ndzə  $t^h i$ gy lo ŋgo lo pa ro CL old man DET GOAL **ITR** PT sick क्र-र्घ देशक्षेंग र्द्धर देंग यशः क्षेत्र *दर्शः* क्षेंग् ব্'ব বশ্বুম:শ্রুর 限词 量词 目词 生病 老头子 去时

生了个儿子后,兔子岳父却(突然间)病得很严重。

# (69)

t<sup>h</sup>o lε lo a y lo pa ŋgo ro father-in-law rabbit GOAL sick **ITR** PT র্টুশর্ম रे.चॅर এম'র্ক্টগ ব্'ব यश्चर ब्रेंश यदशक्षेण 岳父 兔子 目词 病 重复 去时

### (70)

te qo tçhə le mɛ kha
DP sad DP no idea

À viến ਘੰડਾਂ ਮੁੱਧ ਨੇ ਪਾਲੇਂ ਸ਼ ਬਧਵਾਤ ਪਾ

连词 伤心 连词 无法

'Father-in-law Rabbit was seriously sick, (the orphan) had no idea what to do and was sad.' ইংর্হ:গ্রুজার্মাঝার,রাজ্বলার্লার্জ্বলার্ল্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বলার্জ্বল

兔子岳父(得了)严重的病后, (孤儿不知道)该做什么, 没办法了就(只知道)伤心。

(71)o ljo lu tṣa p<sup>h</sup>ε tṣa su ko ma tha ræ qy RO ti gy LOC fortune tell CL up there cliff cave doer outstanding one द्येयञ्च र्शे तरे प्रश्नाय ผูญรัฐระบ **₹**5 ग्रह्म श्राम्ब र्जर केंग অম'র च्या ख्रिम 上面 悬崖 洞 位格 属格 了不起 算命 量词 (72)thi lu tṣa p<sup>h</sup>ε tṣa 0 dzo hũ nu gy pæ there **EXT** DET CLLOC fortune tell you go देशकेंग रेंव र्ट्य स्ट्रेंग ग्रह्म श्राम्ब มั′เฉรินฆาน र्शेंद এম'মগ্রু Ĩ5

算命

去

限词 量词 位格

(73)

那儿

 $k^h i$ go ti ga sə zу what one CL do ritual only after good કે વડ র্ষ্ট্র্ব'ঘ र्ट्य स्ट्रेग ロヨエ 量词 用 才 怎么 好

你

存在

(74)

 $k^h i$ go ti ga sə ηu m CLgood what one do only after ask डे'बेग শৃত্তীশ र्ळ५ छेंग द्दे'यबर'र'यब्र्गें'य 35 รฺฆลัร 295 什么 量词 做 才 好 问

'(The rabbit said), "Up there is one outstanding fortuneteller in the cliff cave, you go do fortune telling, ask what is good only after using what kind of (animals) to (kill to) do rituals and what is good only after doing what kind (of things)."

(兔子对孤儿)说: "在上面的悬崖山洞里坐着一个很了不起的算命人, 你到他那儿去算一下, 问(他我们家需要)做一种什么(宗教仪式), 或者做什么(我的病)才能好。"

(75)thi hĩ Ζi ja le te 0 nu tви DP MP **DET** CLkill DP **GEN** you son द्येयञ्च श्चेत्यः र्रहेग **§**5 देशः देश र्क्षेग श्रेगरा र्जर केंग শুর্স্থ্র श्चेत्यः स्टेंग Ą 属格 儿子 你 限词 量词 杀 连词 语气 连词 (76)tho lε li nε a v ma tçə ¢у te rabbit back **NEG** father-in-law feed if DP रे.चॅर গ্র্মিস্র্ ध्रेर श्रेर'य Ĩ5 শৃশ্বন্দ श्चेन्य:क्रेंग *বিশ্বপঞ্জ* 否定 给 如果 你 岳父 兔子 口 连词 (77) $k^h i$ p<sup>h</sup>a nu hĩ li ma nu zi thi ja a y **NEG** CL **GEN** father-in-law back well can you son DET you *বহ্রব্য*স্থ্র देशकेंग क्रन्केंग গ্র্টিশ:র্ন ध्रेम ই'ন্ড্রহ'র'র্থ্র্র্র্র Ĩ5 *বশ্শ শ্লু* র্ঘ'ন Ĩ5 Ą 属格 岳父 否定 能 你 Л. 你 口 回转 限词 量词 (78)li k<sup>h</sup>i phæ qo qæ t<sup>h</sup>ε tçə tви ka çə v te ro di DP CLkill liver dig he feed DP recover PT say सकेव'य *क्रंच'केंग* ₹.́\ ब्रेन्य ब्रेयकेंग ध्रेत्र श्चेत्यः क्रेंग বার্ন্থব Ř *त्दशः* क्षेंग 295

'(The rabbit) said, "Oh, if you don't kill your son and feed (him) back to your father-in-law then your father-in-law cannot get well again so you kill the son, dig (out) a piece of (his) liver and feed him then (he) will recover."

连词

口

去时

说

连词

杀

肝

量词

挖

他

给

ર્શે. चब्रा. શું. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રાંત્રા. ત્રા. ત

(孤儿来到山洞里, 讲完了情况, 打卦的人)说:"哦, 如果不把你的儿子杀了, 挖一块肝子给你的兔子岳父吃的话, 你的岳父好不了, 你把你的儿子杀了, 挖出(他的)一块肝给他吃就好了。"

'Oh, (the orphan) heard this sentence and came back.' 5ृ:स्वा के स्टेश्ट्रें का है का है

哦,(孤儿)听了这句话就回来了。

(80)

(81)

(82)

A  $t^h t^l$  and  $t^h t^l$  pa<sup>ll</sup> increase the degree and speed of the verb and indicates the repetition of the action.

'After (the orphan) came back he sharpened the knife, sharpened and sharpened and then (the rabbit) asked, "What are you doing my son?" but (the orphan) wouldn't say.'

(他)一回来就埋头磨刀子, 磨呀磨, 于是, (兔子岳父)问: "我的儿子, (你)在干什么呀?" 但是(他什么都)不肯说。

(83)thi mi do le sə ni le zi ja tви ka mæ çə y ask DP later only after DP son **DET** CLkill DP liver श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र শ্বীঝ'র্ক্টগা देशकेंग क्रनकेंग শ্ৰ্পূইন্'ম श्चेत्य द्वेग মঠিব'য <u>45</u>.4 हेश:शु ५'यर्बेर ₹ 连词 后来 才 连词 儿子 限词 量词 杀 间 连词 肝 (84)li k<sup>h</sup>i ti mba qo qæ nu tcə hũ ii ji di te кæ one CLdig feed should say DP recover FT say you say র্থ্রমান यस्ट श्रेयःस्य हे'पबर'त्'दर्शे'प ม'देंदशय শউশ र्ट्य र्ट्स के ग श्रेर'य 295 795 量词 挖 你 给 应该 说 连词 未时 说 说 回/好转

问了(好长时间后, 孤儿)才说:"(打卦的人)说的是需要把(我的)这个儿子杀了, 挖一块肝给你吃后(你的病)就会好的。"

# (85)

a ma<sup>A</sup> le ηa **z**i ηa rə ηa nu ηa a **EXC** BE **MP** Ι I **INT** Ι son I you ने अ दर्वेद क्षेत्र र्क्षेग श्रेगरा Ĩ5 दर्ने केंग 儿子 你 我 判断 语气 叹词 我 我 疑问

# (86)

phu dzo di m ηu su rə ка ro ка ro appreciate MP OK PT PT **GEN** BE OK want say द्येयञ्च र्वे ऋ देद মর্হ্র-ফ্রের 고회외'디 *त्दशक्षंग* रेंद *दर्शः क्षेंग* 295 *属格 判断* 好 语气 去时 好 说 真诚 想 去时

'(The rabbit) said, " $a^{53}$  m $a^{53}$  my son, it was me, I wanted to test you if you appreciate me or not. It's OK, it's OK."

शुन्त्र्यः) बेश्यत्वर। (इ.स्ट्रा बेश्रः) बेश्यत्वर। (इ.स्ट्रा बेश्रः) बेश्यत्वर। हे.बे. ट. बेश्वरः बेश्वरः केश्वरः केश्वरः केश्वरः केश्वरः वेश्वरः वेश्वरः वेश्वरः

(兔子岳父听了后感动地)说:"啊!我的儿子,(那个打卦的人)是我呀!我只是想试一下你对我的诚心而已,好了,好了。"

### (87)

te ti jу li dви ro DP CLback become PT one गुडेग श्चेत्यः क्षेत्र र्जर केंग ध्रेत्र ধেয়ী ম.ঘ *दर्शः* ईंग 连词 量词 口 成为 夫肘

'Then they became one family again.'

देव्हा (विक्री) व्याप्य क्षुराष्ट्रीय क्षिया क्षराण्डिया क्ष्मण्डिया क्ष्मण्डिया क्ष्मण्डिया क्ष्मण्डिया क्ष्मण्डिया क्षमण्डिया क्षमण्डिय

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>a<sup>53</sup> ma<sup>53</sup> expresses Rabbit's admiration of Orphan's love and devotion to him.

#### THE TEXTS IN ENGLISH

(Retold by CK Stuart and Libu Lakhi)<sup>A</sup>

#### Human-son Lehwherow and Sky-Nahgoome Descendants

 $1u^{11} tBu^{53} a^{53} zo^{44}$ 

Long ago, the youngest of three brothers was named Man-Son Lehwherow. The brothers often opened up new land, cut down trees and bushes, used a long-handled pick to dig up the soil, scattered the trees and bushes on the new fields, burned them to fertilize the fields with the ash and then used a long-handled mattock to turn the soil over to mix the ash with the soil and loosen the soil.

One day, after eating a meal at home, they returned to their fields and were surprised to find that the fields that they had dug up the first time had been flattened, as though they had done no digging at all. The three sons were very puzzled about this. When evening came and they had finished re-digging the new land, they hid behind some trees and watched. A short while later they saw an old man bring a metal walking stick to the fields and used it to overturn the soil and pack it back down.

The brothers caught the old man and the oldest brother said, "Let's kill him quickly."

The middle brother said, "Let's tie him to a tree."

The youngest brother said, "He's so pitiful, let's not kill him."

The brothers asked the old man, "Why did you come here and do this?"

The old man said, "Soon, water will bubble up, fill the earth and drown everyone who lives in the world, so what is the point of digging up fields?"

The three brothers were frightened and asked, "What should we do?"

The old man said, "The eldest brother should make a metal boat, the middle brother should make a wooden boat, and the youngest brother should make a leather boat. When the floods come, each of you jump into your own boat."

Later, floods really did come. The eldest brother jumped in his metal boat, the middle brother jumped into the wooden boat and the youngest brother and their younger sister, Shosho Bahme, jumped inside the leather boat. The two elder brothers' boats were heavy and sank, leaving only the youngest brother and Shosho Bahme.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> We strove to make the stories as accessible as possible to a general English-reading audience. To that end, we added materials not originally in the stories, but understood by the local teller and their audience.

After the water receded, only Lehwherow and Shosho Bahme were alive in the world. Everybody else had drowned. They were very hungry and walked and walked. After seven days and seven nights passed, they saw two columns of smoke. One column was dense, and one was thin. Lehwherow took out his flute and gave it to Shosho Bahme. He kept his knife and the bag for the flute and Shosho Bahme kept the flute and the knife's sheath. Lehwherow walked toward the dense column of smoke and Shosho Bahme walked toward the thin column of smoke.

Elder Brother reached the home sending out a dense column of smoke and peered though the door crack. He saw a child and many human corpses. It was a family of man-killing ghosts, which terrified Lehwherow.

Lehwherow asked the child, "Where are your parents?"

The ghost child said, "We didn't pull two corpses out of the water. My parents went looking for them in the valley."

Lehwherow was even more frightened when he heard this. He ran and ran and lived by eating tree and bamboo leaves. In time he came to a riverbank, heard the sound of a flute, slowly went toward it and found a girl who was weeping as she played the flute. She asked, "Have you seen my brother?"

Lehwherow asked, "Have you seen my sister?"

Then each recognized the other because of the knife, sheath, flute and flute bag they carried. Shosho Bahme took Lehwherow to her husband's home. Before they arrived, Shosho Bahme said, "You must eat only one mouthful of food after Father-in-law eats three mouthfuls." But when they got there, Lehwherow was so hungry that he forgot what Shosho Bahme had told him and ate very quickly. Shosho Bahme's father-in-law, Jebuh, then angrily beat Lehwherow to death.

Shosho Bahme sobbed to Jebuh, "I am your son's wife. I fetch water and cook meals, but you have killed my brother. I will no longer be your son's wife."

Jebuh scolded, "Go wherever you like. If there is no one to make a fire, then crows know how to make cooking fires very well; if there is no one to fetch water, then frogs are very able to carry water; if there is no one to grind grain, then dragons are very able to grind grain and if there is no one to herd goats, then pheasants can herd the goats."

After Shosho Bahme ran away, wild animals came to help Jebuh. Although crows knew how to make fires, they didn't know how to add fuel to the fire; frogs knew how to fetch water but they didn't know how take the shoulder pole off their shoulder; dragons knew how to grind grain but they didn't know how to put seed into the millstone hole and while pheasants knew how to herd goats, they didn't know how to keep the goats together and bring them back home.

Jebuh's wife said, "Only Shosho Bahme knows how to care for the family. We must find her and bring her back at once."

Jebuh had no choice but to bring Lehwherow back to life. After Lehwherow was alive again, Shosho Bahme returned home and was very worried about finding a wife for her brother.

**6880** 

One day as Lehwherow was picking fruit from trees, he noticed Sky-father-in-law's seven daughters wearing feather wings flying down to a lake to bathe. Lehwherow was immediately attracted to the youngest daughter, Nahgoome, and hid her feather wings after she removed them and entered the lake. The other girls left when they finished bathing, but Nahgoome could not.

Nahgoome saw Lehwherow and asked, "Did you see my wings?"

Lehwherow said, "Your wings were hidden in a clump of nettles by the mice."

Nahgoome said, "I'll marry whoever brings my wings to me."

Nahgoome took Lehwherow back to her home in the sky when she found her wings, but dared not tell anyone about Lehwherow. She hid him behind a mill and secretly took him food.

One day, when Sky-mother-in-law came to grind grain, Lehwherow supposed it was his wife and stood up. Sky-mother-in-law was so frightened that she screamed again and again because, in those days, human beings were covered with hair, just like monkeys. Sky-father-in-law came running when he heard Sky-mother-in-law screaming, grabbed Lehwherow by the hair and jerked him out of his hiding place. They decided to cook and eat him. They emptied their metal rice steamer, filled the pot under the steamer with water and boiled it. After the hot water boiled, Sky-father-in-law scalded Lehwherow with it. At this time Nahgoome returned and stopped them. Only a little hair remained on Lehwherow's head and in his armpits, where the hot water did not reach. This explains why people today are no longer hairy.

Nahgoome then explained in great detail who Lehwherow was and why he had come to their home. Father-in-law didn't want his daughter to be Lehwherow's wife and said to Lehwherow, "You go open up nine pieces of land for farming and then I'll give my daughter to you," because he was sure it as a task Lehwherow would not be able to do.

Lehwherow was frightened and said, "Who can do this? I cannot. I will return home."

Nahgoome said, "Take nine mattocks to the edge of the land and say, 'You nine mattocks dig, dig nine fields.' You don't need to do any digging."

Lehwherow did as Nahgoome said and the land became nine fields. Then Lehwherow said, "Father-in-law will you now give me your daughter?"

Father-in-law said, "Return and burn the wood and bushes on those nine new fields."

Nahgoome said to Lehwherow, "Light nine torches, put them on the edge of the fields and say, 'You nine torches burn, burn nine fields."

Lehwherow went to the fields, lit nine torches, put them on the edge of the nine fields and said, "You nine torches burn, burn nine fields," and the bushes and trees all burned.

Lehwherow returned to Father-in-law and said, "The wood and bushes on the fields are all burned, will you now give your daughter to me?"

Sky-father-in-law said, "You finished burning all the bushes? Then go turn the land over to put the ash inside the ground," which made Lehwherow shake his head hopelessly.

Nahgoome said, "Take nine mattocks, put them at the field edges and say, 'You nine mattocks overturn, overturn nine fields."

Lehwherow went to the fields, did as Nahgoome had instructed, returned to Father-in-law and said, "I finished overturning the fields."

Father-in-law said, "Take nine packets of buckwheat seed and sow them."

Lehwherow asked Nahgoome what to do. Nahgoome said, "Don't worry, don't worry. Take the nine packets of seed, put them at the edge of the nine fields and say, 'You nine packets of buckwheat seed sow, sow nine fields.'"

As before, Lehwherow went to the fields and did as Nahgoome instructed. He said, "Sow you nine packets of buckwheat seed, sow nine fields," and the sowing was finished in a moment. Lehwherow went back to Father-in-law and said, "I finished sowing the buckwheat seed."

Sky-father-in-law said, "If you collect the buckwheat seed that you planted, then I will give my daughter to you."

Lehwherow found Nahgoome and said, "Your father will never let us marry."

Nahgoome said, "Don't leave if you really love me. One day he will agree. Now take nine sacks and say, 'You nine sacks collect, collect nine fields of buckwheat seed."

Lehwherow collected the seed according to Nahgoome's instruction, but three buckwheat seed were missing. Sky-father-in-law said to Lehwherow, "If you don't bring me those three missing buckwheat seed I will not give my daughter to you."

Lehwherow said, "How can I find those three missing buckwheat seed?"

Nahgoome asked, "Was there anything there when you were collecting buckwheat seed?" Lehwherow said, "A turtledove was there."

Nahgoome said, "Shoot it when it returns tomorrow morning."

The next morning, Lehwherow took a gun and aimed at the turtledove on a tree branch but, he didn't know how to fire the gun. He shot the turtledove only after Nahgoome hit his hand. Lehwherow took the three missing buckwheat seed from the turtledove's crop, went to Sky-father-in-law and gave him the three buckwheat seed.

Father-in-law said, "Find your mother-in-law and bring her here."<sup>A</sup>

Lehwherow was again at a loss and didn't know what to do. Nahgoome said, "This evening, hug the neck of the sheep that is in front of the flock and say, 'Mother-in-law, Mother-in-law."

That evening Lehwherow hugged the neck of the sheep in the front of the flock and said, "Mother-in-law, Mother-in-law," and thus found Mother-in-law.

Lehwherow asked, "Father-in-law, is it time for you to give your daughter to me?"

Father-in-law said, "Find and bring me back."

Lehwherow said to Nahgoome, "What should I do?"

Nahgoome said, "This evening, hug the yak in the front of the herd and say, 'Father-in-law, Father-in-law."

Lehwherow thus found Sky-father-in-law, who was at a loss and said, "Don't come back home from today." Then Sky-father-in-law's family gave the new couple grain and livestock and they got ready to return to earth.

Sky-mother-in-law warned, "You two mustn't make a single sound on your way to earth."

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The two drove their livestock, took their grain and started down to earth to start a new family. Nahgoome was very sad and started singing when they reached Semyahnee Pass,<sup>B</sup> which made all the livestock run away. Nahgoome used her skirt and quickly covered as many of the escaping animals as she could. The livestock that Namyi raise today are descended from those covered by Nahgoome's skirt. Wild animals are descended from those that Nahgoome didn't cover on Semyahnee Pass that day.

They drove the livestock that Nahgoome had covered on down to earth. Life there was very difficult because they didn't know how to irrigate fields and they mixed all the grain seed together that they had brought with them and planted them. Also, Nahgoome did not become pregnant. They did not know how to build a house so they lived in a hut made of branches. They dared not ask Sky-father-in-law for help. When Crow visited their home one day, they asked Crow for help and gave it nine cups of tears. When Crow got half-way to Sky-father-in-law's home it felt very hot and drank all the tears. After reaching Sky-father-in-law's home Crow said, "Your daughter's family is amazingly rich," which delighted Father-in-law and Mother-in-law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Sky Father-in-law and Sky Mother-in-law could transform themselves into various animal forms. In this instance, Sky Father-in-law wanted Lehwherow to find out which animal they were to gauge his intelligence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Semyahnee Pass is between the sky and the earth.

Then Crow said, "Your daughter's family is so rich that they burn pork for fuel and use grain to clean up shit."

Sky-father-in-law was enraged when he heard this, drove Crow away and sent three groups of tigers and three groups of wild boars down to the earth to destroy what little grain Lehwherow and Nahgoome had managed to save.

One day Bat came to Lehwherow and Nahgoome's home and said it could take a message to Sky-father-in-law's home and asked for only nine teardrops. Bat gave the teardrops to Sky-father-in-law and Mother-in-law and reported what had really happened down on earth. When Bat finished talking, Sky-father-in-law and Mother-in-law were unsure what to do. When it came time to sleep that night, Bat said he would sleep outside and hung from a spear that was inserted in the center of Sky-father-in-law's home courtyard. A bit later, Bat flew secretly to the bed where Sky-father-in-law and Mother-in-law lay together.

At midnight, Sky-mother-in-law talked about her daughter, Nahgoome: "Don't they know to place three stones on the hearth if there are no children? Don't they know they should put up columns and build if they don't know house construction? Don't they know they should make irrigation ditches if the harvest is poor?"

Then Sky Father-in-law noticed Bat and was so angry that he picked up a pestle and threw it at Bat, flattening his nose, which explains why bats have flat noses today. Bat then asked if Sky-Father-in-law had three bad messages or three good messages, but received only silence in reply. Bat returned to earth and repeated what it had heard. It was only after this that humans were able to live well and multiply.

This also explains why bats are viewed positively and crows are viewed negatively.

#### Family Clan

mbzə<sup>44</sup> m<sup>55</sup>

Human-son Lehwherow and Sky-Nahgoome had nine sons and seven daughters that became sixteen families. The nine sons were not very filial, which made Sky-father-in-law so angry that he sent floods. After the floodwater receded, the sun shone and the earth was so hot that it cracked. The only humans who remained alive were Sky-Nahgoome and Human-son Lehwherow's youngest son and youngest daughter.

Sister said, "The two of us should become a family."

Brother said, "We will each carry a millstone to a mountain top and then roll them down. If the two millstones join together in the valley, then we will marry." Next, one went up one side of a mountain valley and the other went up another side of the same valley. Then they rolled the two millstones down into the valley. When they walked down into the valley they found that one millstone was on top of the other one—they were a perfect match. They thought, "The two millstones have come together perfectly so now we must marry."

They were very happy after they married. Later, it was time for Sister to give birth but she could not. Two more months passed and out of Sister passed what looked like cow excrement. This upset them so much that they both wept loudly. After three days and three nights passed, Sister said to her husband, "Take this and go here and there. Put one scoop here and stick one scoop there." Brother then took it and went everywhere, putting blobs of it here and there. When he finished, he sadly slept where he had put the last blob.

When he woke up, he found that there was a family at each place where he had put a blob. Columns of smoke rose here and there. They named the families Tree where the blobs had been put on trees and Stone where the blobs had been stuck on stones.

Now, we, these Li families and Wang families, trace our names to that time. People are descended from families created at that time.

#### Ahpee Rahngahn

li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup> t<sup>h</sup>Bu<sup>11</sup>

Long ago a very powerful Namyi man named Ahpee Rahngahn was born in a place that is now called Nan Loocha. He had magic powers and could not be killed though the Han people tried very hard to do so. Later, the Han brought the daughter of a Han lord and gave her to Ahpee Rahngahn. Later, they had a daughter. Even when the daughter was old enough to walk Ahpee Rahngahn refused to explain to his wife his secret; how he did not die when he was chopped to pieces by the Han, but became whole again.

One New Year's Eve, Ahpee Rahngahn thought, "She is now my real wife so I will tell her the truth." Then he drank, became drunk and said to his wife, "From tonight on I will trust you. One of the roots of my soul is in the Hasahbumy Mountains, one is in the Daya Mountains, one is in the Ondro Ahahku Mountains, one is in the Loogoo Yeeneeme Mountains, one is in the Chalahma Mountains, one is in the Nibo Zibo Mountains, one is with Mother and one is with you. The one with you is under the hearth stone here."

His wife had no time to go and bring back a pen so she bit off half of her little finger and, with her blood, quickly wrote what her husband had just revealed to her. Then she said, "You are very powerful. Can you shoot a letter about our New Year celebration to the third door of my father's home?"<sup>A</sup>

He said, "How easy! If there were ten doors I could shoot through them all. Put the letter on my arrow."

The wife took the letter, put it on the arrow tip and he shot it through the three doors. The paper was not even a little torn. This ancient arrow was so powerful that it could reach and kill people who had been walking away from the arrow for a month.

After receiving the letter, the lord's family's soldiers dug in the places he had mentioned for the roots of his soul. They dug in today's Hasahbumy Mountains for more than a month but found nothing. Each day they went to dig in the mountains and the next day when they returned, the places where they had dug were filled in. It seemed no one had ever dug there. The root of his soul, they believed, was inside the mountain and if they could cut it, then Ahpee Rahngahn would die. Then one night the solders said, "We will soon leave and not dig anymore."

Then an old man who had forgotten his pipe near the place where the soldiers were digging went back to get it and heard the root of Ahpee Rahngahn's soul saying to itself, "Oh, they are very near me."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> Long ago, kings lived in houses with three doors or entrances. The outer two were huge gates and the king lived inside the third or inner entrance.

Then the old man yelled, "Come back quickly!" and called the soldiers back. They dug for just a moment and the black root of his soul appeared. The soldiers cut it and a huge amount of blood gushed out, drowning all the soldiers. The blood covered the soil and stones of the Hasahbumy Mountains, which explains their red color. Other soldiers then set out to catch Ahpee Rahngahn but they could not. Though he was without the root of his soul, he was still very powerful.

He was chased from Nan Loocha. He passed by and above the Dayi Mountains. One valley was just one step of his horse. After reaching Tholo, Ahpee Rahngahn leapt to Makahlo, where you can see his horse's footprint on a stone. From Qimgo he went on and reached Luma where the Han soldiers who were pursuing him found his footprints. This is why Han call Lu ma 'Lizhou'. A They went further up in the area and then found new footprints so they called that place Xinhua. They continued on and reached 'Lugu' where they lost the footprints. The name Lugu comes from this story. C

Later the soldiers caught and bound him in chains. When they almost reached the Hasahbumy Mountains, Ahpee Rahngahn said, "I'm thirsty," so they let him drink. When he put his head down to drink he drank and drank and didn't stop.

The soldiers said, "This is not good," looked into the water and saw two dragons that had come to save him. They had almost swallowed him with their wide-open mouths. He would have been swallowed by the dragons and saved if the soldiers had waited a moment longer.

The soldiers pulled him back up with the chains, took him to the lord's place and killed him.

A In Sichuan Chinese Dialect, li 礼 means 'found something,' which explains why Lizhou 礼州 was so named.

B新华. 新 = new; 华 = Han (as in Han Chinese); fancy, beautiful.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Lu  $<math>^{\rm H}$  is similar in sound to luo 落 in Sichuan Chinese Dialect that means 'lose', thus the place was called 'Lugu'.

#### Libu Dandee

li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup> t<sup>h</sup>Bu<sup>11</sup>

Long ago, Dandee from our Libu Clan had powerful magic and was expert at doing religious activity. Whatever he summoned during his religious activity came. He was able to change things—he could make an ill person well, make a healthy person sick and bring such disasters to a family that ensured their crops would fail and that their livestock suddenly died. Whatever deities he called, then those deities came. If he needed one small measure of deities, then a small measure of deities came when he chanted. And if he needed a large measure of deities, then a large measure of deities came when he chanted.

A Han family struggled to get power from a powerful king's family that lived at the same time as Libu Dandee. They often schemed to provoke the king's son. Later the Han people said to the king, "Take your metal hat and our grass hat and put them on the lake surface. The person whose hat doesn't sink will take power."

The king's metal hat weighed 600 kilograms. The Han's grass hat weighed less than one kilogram. The Han thought that the king's hat would surely sink. Then the king was cheated and went to Chonghai Lake in Ondro, where the Han had prearranged everything. They waited for the metal hat to sink all day but finally, it was the grass hat that disappeared. The king's hat did not sink. Then a Han man gestured with his lips to a boatman, who used his paddle to push the metal hat under the water.

The king's family didn't know what else to do so they posted notices along the streets announcing a search for someone who could retrieve the metal hat from the lake. The notice said, "I will reward whoever takes the metal hat from the lake. If he asks for silver, I will give silver, and if he asks for gold, I will give gold."

Libu Dandee said, "I can do that." Then the king's people brought a horse to Dandee's home and asked him to help. Dandee did rituals and called two large measures of deities. He gave the deities to his apprentices and said, "I will shake the rope when I grab the hat at the lake bottom. You then pull the rope. Crush these deities and put them in my eyes and nose if I die."

They then made ropes from plant material for seven days and seven nights, tied the ropes around his waist and lowered him into the lake. Three dragons were twined around three sandalwood trees at the lake bottom. The hat covered the top of the middle tree. When he tried to take the hat, the dragons came to bite him again and again. He could not get the hat and shook the grass rope, but the water was very deep and his helpers did not feel the rope was shaking. Thus Dandee died in the lake and that evening, his corpse floated on the water surface. Dandee's sad apprentices crushed the deities and put them in his mouth and nose as he had instructed. A short time later, Dandee vomited much water and then returned to life.

The king's family then asked, "What do you need?"

Dandee said, "Give me three dogs, three chickens and three cats."

He had failed and was full of self-contempt. The king's family gave him three dogs, three chickens and three cats and he came back here on the Dayi Mountains and killed the chickens, dogs and cats, and then swore a solemn oath to stop doing rituals.

He returned home and found his wife was sick because the mountain deity was unhappy that he had killed the animals. He didn't know what to do, because he had just sworn never to do rituals again. But in order to save her, he did rituals and, as part of the rituals, killed animals again. When she recovered, he didn't do rituals again so he lost his magic powers. It was not that he was unable to be powerful; he lost his power because he had sworn not to kill animals for ritual purpose.

So now our Libu Clan does rituals, but we invite *pahsuh* from other families. This is why there are now no *pahsuh* in the Libu Clan.

### The Seven Daughters

Long ago a family had seven daughters. The parents were very worried that they had no sons so the father went to consult a fortuneteller who said, "Kill your seven girls then you will have sons." The father then hoped his daughters would die, but he was unsure how to kill them. Then he remembered there was a pond on a mountain used for terrace irrigation. Villagers had used water from a stream that flowed near the village to irrigate the terraced rice fields on the lower part of the mountain, but the water was so limited that only a few of the rice fields could be watered. Consequently, they dug a pond to ensure that every family had enough water to irrigate their individual fields. The pond was ten meters long, five meters wide and about two meters deep. Every year, except for the time people plant rice in the terraces, the pond filled with water. Children climbed inside and played in the soft sand when the pond was dry, and their animals were grazing on the mountains. Sometimes, children collected wild onions on the mountains for pig food. Everyone believed that many monsters lived near the pond in deep forests. Thinking about all of these things, he said to his daughters, "Let's go collect wild onions." Then they left and went to the mountains. The father told the seven daughters to stand in the pond, began filling it with water and said, "I'll tell you when it's time to pull onions."

The girls said, "Father, Father, the water is up to our knees. It's time to pull onions."

The father said, "Oh, it's not time to pull onions. There's no need to hurry. Later, we also need to make backpacks to carry the onions back home. We'll pull the onions when the water is waist high."

When the water was waist high the girls said, "Father may we go pull onions now?"

The father said, "It is still not the right time. We'll pull onions when the water reaches your armpits."

Later the Father said, "We'll pull onions only after the water reaches your necks."

Six girls drowned in the pond. Then monsters took the girls one by one out of the water, and because they were looking for dead girls to eat, they tickled them, taking the ones that didn't respond back to their home. The youngest girl was not dead but the monsters thought she was, because she did not respond when they tickled her, so they took her back to their home, too.

The corpses were butchered and eaten by the monsters. Only the youngest girl remained. She had all her sisters' jewels. The daughter of the monster family liked these jewels and said, "Please give me your jewels."

Seventh Daughter said, "If you want my jewels, let's change bedrooms."

The monster daughter agreed so they changed bedrooms. Meanwhile the monster parents decided to kill Seventh Daughter and eat her. They went to the bedroom where they thought Seventh Daughter was sleeping.

The monster's daughter said, "Father! Father!"

The monsters said, "Your father is far away."

The monster's daughter said, "Mother, Mother."

The monsters said, "Your mother is far away," and then they grabbed and killed her.

The parents got up at one o'clock the next morning and called, "Come and take meat to our relatives and friends." They still didn't know that they had killed their own daughter.

Seventh Daughter fearfully said, "I have a stomachache," and would not get up. Later, when she did get up, the monster parents scooped meat out of a pot and told her to divide it among the neighbors. The monster scooped up a bowl of soup and meat made from their cooked daughter and said, "Go give this to the family over there." When she got half-way, she pulled up her skirt a bit above her belt, poured the soup out on the ground and put the meat in the small pouch she had formed with the skirt top. After she did this several times, the small pouch she had made was full of meat. Then she ran away. At the same time, the monster parents realized what had happened and yelled, "Neighbors! We unknowingly killed our daughter and ate her flesh. Untie the dogs! Quickly untie them!" The loudly yelping dogs got near Seventh Daughter, who dropped some of the dead monster daughter's flesh. The dogs stopped and fought over the flesh while she ran a little bit ahead. The dogs quickly finished eating the meat and resumed the chase.

After she tossed the last piece of flesh to the dogs, Seventh Daughter came to a simple wooden bridge made of two poles over a river. She crossed the bridge, lifted up the ends of the two poles and dropped them into the river. She noticed a straw pile and hid inside. Her two sash ends were outside the straw pile, and looked just like the leaves of a plant that emerges in Spring, signaling the time to begin plowing and sowing.

The dogs thought, "Oh, it's time for spring sowing," and left. How pitiful Seventh Daughter was. She ran and ran, and then found a monster spinning hemp.

The monster said, "Oh! It is very good of you to come to help spin hemp. I'll go cook lunch for us." After the monster left to fix lunch, a child came, munching on a piece of snot.

Seventh Daughter asked, "Where did your father and mother go?"

The child said, "My father and mother are heating the steamer. They will kill and eat you."

Seventh Daughter fled again. She ran until she almost died and then met another hemp-weaving family. A monster in this family said, "Quickly, come help for a moment. I'll go cook lunch and bring it here." Then a child came squeezing and munching on a ball of snot.

Then the girl ran back to her own home. The night she got back, one of her brothers died and her father would not acknowledge her as his daughter.

Later he said, "First, cut a log into two pieces, roll them down from up here and see if the two pieces are close to each other in a flat place when they stop rolling. If they are, it means you are my true daughter."

Seventh Daughter did this and the two log ends were close to each other, but the old man would still not acknowledge her.

Later he said, "You roll two millstone halves down into the valley and see if they are close to each other in a flat place."

Seventh Daughter did this and when the two millstone halves stopped rolling, they were joined together. Her father still would not acknowledge her. Then he took a pot, baked it on the hearth and said, "Spit into the pot and if bubbles come, then you are my daughter." Bubbles came when she spat but he still would not acknowledge her.

Then her mother said, "My daughter, your father will not acknowledge you and I am at a loss. I will divide our property, give you one of all I raise here and you must leave and marry in a place where all the livestock make noises. Here are some rapeseed. Scatter them as you walk, so I can find you later."

Seventh Daughter walked and walked and reached a place where there were very attractive houses. Half of the cows and goats made noises there, but the other half didn't. Then the daughter walked on and at a simple hut made of corn stalks, all the livestock made noise. She thought, "Mother said that I should stay where all the livestock make noises." Then she entered the hut and found an old woman sitting inside.

The girl asked, "Mother-in-law, do you have sons? I will be your family's wife. "

The old woman answered, "I have a son."

The son returned later, but was so shy he would not come inside. The old woman said, "She says she will be your wife. Come inside," and then the boy came inside with a bag of birds he had trapped.

Seventh Daughter made a fire, carried the old woman near the fire to get warm, roasted the birds and gave them to the old woman to eat. The old woman said, "Oh, roasted is tasty, tasty."

Later the girl asked the boy, "Where did you trap these birds?" but he would not tell. She then took a needle and threaded the string from the string ball into the bottom of his jacket. The string trailed after the boy as he went to the place where he trapped birds. The girl followed the string and found him on a silver island taking birds out of his traps.

As the two returned home together, the boy said, "Don't be scared when you hear frightening noises at night." There were strange noises and, in less than seven days, a beautiful house appeared.

Later when rape blossomed, her mother followed the rape-flower road that grew from the rapeseed her daughter had planted earlier. After she found her daughter, she stayed with her for some days and then returned home and said to her husband, "Oh! You wouldn't acknowledge my daughter! Now she is very rich."

The old man said, "I should go visit once," and also followed the rape-flower road. When he reached the daughter's home she asked, "Father, will you go through the gold door or silver door?"

The father answered, "I will go through the gold door," but his daughter made him go through a wooden door, which nearly fell and crushed him.

That night the daughter asked, "Father do you want to sleep in the gold or silver bed?"

The father said, "My daughter, I will sleep in the gold bed." But later he slept in the silver bed and gnawed on the silver with a strange sound.

The daughter said, "Father, you don't need to bite. I'll give you silver and gold when you return home."

The day her father was to leave, the daughter said, "This is your lunch," and gave him a bag containing wasps, snakes and frogs. She said, "When you get to the pass between my home and your home, tie the horse reins to your legs and have lunch."

When he reached the pass, he opened the bag. Wasps and snakes came out and stung and bit the horse. The old man was pulled by the racing horse and torn apart, so that only one of his legs returned home pulled by the horse.

The old woman said, "That is because you would not acknowledge your own daughter," untied the leg and cremated it.

### The Puppy

Long ago, a son lived with his father, who often went hunting. One day the Father took the big hounds with him, leaving only a little puppy at home, which went with his son when he herded their livestock. Every day when he left home, the son took a rice ball for his lunch. When he ate lunch the puppy whimpered, "I want a rice ball. I'm very hungry."

The son angrily said, "I don't have enough to eat, so you get away!"

The puppy yelped, "Wah! Monster said she will come, kill and eat you tonight."

The son felt very scared and quickly asked, "Friend, did she really say she was going to come eat me?"

The puppy answered, "Yes, she really will come."

The boy said, "What should I do? Father went to hunt so I'm alone. What should I do? My friend, if you don't help me, who will?"

The puppy nonchalantly said, "Don't worry. When we return home, I'll tell you what to do." Later, when they drove all the livestock back home, the boy was so frightened that he could hardly sit or stand. The puppy said, "Tonight, hide in the cattle stable."

The boy thought, "Who knows what will happen?" and hid in the loft of the cattle stable. As darkness slowly descended, the monster came and thrashed here and there with her long breasts, breaking open the cattle stable door. When she got inside, the cattle butted her from one to another. She finally fled when dawn came.

The next day, the son made a very big rice ball for lunch. At lunchtime, he divided the rice ball with the puppy and said, "What will we do tonight?" as tears streamed from his eyes.

The puppy said, "Don't be scared, don't cry. Tonight, hide in the horse stable."

That night, the son hid in the horse stable. When it got dark, just like the night before, the monster used her very long breasts to thrash here and there and broke inside the horse stable. The son was so scared he didn't dare breathe. The monster was kicked here and there by the horses and finally left.

The next day, they went to herd livestock again. The boy divided the rice ball and gave the bigger half to the puppy to eat and asked, "Friend, tonight, what should I do?"

The puppy said, "Don't be scared. Hide in the sheep stable." After they returned home with the livestock, the son hid in the sheep stable. When darkness slowly came the monster arrived, broke open the sheep stable door, was butted here and there by the sheep and fled when dawn came.

The next day at noon when they were herding, the boy gave all the rice ball to the puppy and said, "Friend, I hid in the cattle, horse, and sheep stables. There are no more stables to hide in. Tonight, where will I hide?" and then he began crying.

The puppy said, "Don't be scared. Tonight, hide in our family loft. Father will return."

After the son put the livestock in the stables that evening the puppy said, "Keep the charcoal red in the hearth. Put a back-basket near the hearth. Cover the back-basket with a jacket. Carry two buckets of water up into the loft. Bolt the door tightly. If I whimper, then Father is coming back and you open the door. But if I say 'piang piang', then it is the monster coming so don't open the door."

After they ate, the boy bolted the door and hid in the loft. Later that night the puppy called *piang piang*, and soon the monster used her breasts to thrash here and there, broke open the door and entered. She happily thought the back-basket was the boy and blew on the charcoal in the hearth until it glowed red in preparation for roasting him.

As she chewed on the back-basket, the son carefully poured a little water onto the hearth from the loft. The monster said, "Cat, don't pee. If you stop that we will roast and eat the boy together." She again blew on the charcoal. Then the boy scooped a little water out of a bucket and dribbled it on it on the hearth. The monster said, "Don't pee in the fire. Let's roast the boy and eat him together." The monster blew and blew on the fire and the boy dribbled water on the fire again and again until she fled at dawn.

The next day the son cried again. The puppy said, "Don't cry. Tonight your father will truly return."

The night, after they had brought all the livestock back home, Father returned with much game. The son wept, hugged his father and said, "I thought I would never see you again." After the father heard all that had happened he was so angry that he wanted to hack the monster into pieces and sharpened his ax. That night after eating a meal, they made a fire in the hearth and the father took the ax and hid behind the door.

The monster came, saw the door open and thought, "Tonight, I can eat the son." As soon as she stepped inside the door, the father hacked her feet and she fell to the floor. The hounds then fought each other over the monster's flesh and quickly devoured her.

#### **Brother and Sister**

Long ago a brother and a sister were very kind to each other. The brother often was away hunting. When he was at home, his wife was very kind to the sister. When he was gone the wife beat and scolded her.

One day when Brother was away hunting, the wife scolded, "Go wherever you like. This is not your home," which made the sister weep. Later the wife gave Sister very little food and said, "Don't sleep here anymore. This is not your home." Sister had no choice but to sleep under the eaves of the family's pig sty. When the wife saw this she angrily beat her and said, "Go wherever you want, don't come back here again."

Sister was so sad she went looking for her brother. She picked fruits from trees, and when she couldn't find fruit, she ate tree leaves and grass. She met some chicken herders and asked, "Did you see my brother?"

The chicken herders answered, "Your brother passed by here with a gun and some hounds."

Sister wept and went on until she met some pig herders in a valley. She asked, "Did you see my brother?"

They answered, "Your brother passed by here with a gun and some hounds."

Sister cried and went on until she met some cattle herders around a hill. She asked, "Did you see my brother?"

The cattle herders answered, "Your brother passed by here with a gun and some hounds."

She cried and went on until she met some sheep herders in the forest. She asked, "Did you see my brother?"

They answered, "Your brother passed by here with a gun and a hound."

Brother returned home nine days and nine nights later. He put down the game he was carrying by the door and asked, "Where is my sister?"

His wife answered, "Your sister said she missed you and went looking for you. Didn't you meet her?"

The brother was so angry and sad that he cried the whole night. The next day, he went looking for his sister. When he met the chicken herders, he asked, "Did you see my sister?"

They answered, "Your sister passed by here, holding fruit and sadly singing 'I'm looking for Brother,' with streaming tears."

Brother went on and met pig herders in the valley. He asked, "Did you see my sister?"

They answered, "Your sister did pass by here, holding fruit and sadly singing 'I'm looking for Brother,' with streaming tears."

Brother went on and met cattle herders on the hill and asked, "Did you see my sister?"

They answered, "Your sister did pass by here, holding fruit and sadly singing 'I'm looking for Brother,' with streaming tears."

Brother was now very hungry so he picked fruit and ate it and continued on until he met some sheep herders in the forest. He asked, "Did you see my sister?"

They answered, "Your sister did pass by, holding fruit and sadly singing 'I'm looking for Brother,' with streaming tears."

Then he shouted, "Sister! Sister!" and went on, searching for his sister, shouting her name, deep in the forest.

When it rained, he fretted, "She is surely soaked," and went on searching for her.

When it snowed, he worried, "My sister is chilled by the snow," and looked for her in the snow.

He searched for her until tree flowers blossomed again. One day when he called in the forest, he heard a sound and rushed there. Sister had turned into a cow and was eating bamboo leaves. Brother hugged the cow's neck and called, "Sister, Sister," but Sister could no longer speak; she could only shed streaming tears.

#### The rə<sup>53</sup> tṣə<sup>53</sup> li<sup>53</sup> la<sup>53</sup> Ritual

li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> şə<sup>11</sup> pə<sup>53</sup>

A father and his son set net traps for wild animals and caught a deer. After they killed and butchered the deer, they left but forgot their knife. They were already half-way home when they remembered the knife. The son said to his father, "Go back and get the knife."

The father said, "You go back and get it." The son was very lazy and refused so the father started back to get the knife. When he got to the place where they had butchered the deer, a monster family that collected the souls of dead animals was there. The father was taken, put in a metal cage, tied up and taken away by the monster family.

Meanwhile, the son waited three days and three nights at the foot of a mountain, but his father didn't return. Then he went looking for his father.

The son passed through nine *jeh* forests, nine *she* forests and nine *dooby* forests and finally reached the monsters' home where his father was in a metal cage that had been placed above the hearth.

The son asked, "Have you seen my father?"

The monsters said, "We haven't seen your father."

How pitiful his father was, for his soul had been taken! He could not speak, but a tear dripped from his father's eye and fell on his son's knee.

The son looked up above the hearth and said, "You said you didn't see my father but in fact, you have put my father in a cage."

The monsters said, "Do you need the soul or body? We will only return one."

The son was unsure what to say for he wanted to take the soul of his father and leave, but he was afraid of leaving the body. He also wanted to take the body and leave but he was afraid of leaving the soul. Finally he said, "I want the body," and the monsters then gave him the body, which he carried on his back through nine *jeh* forests, nine *dooby* forests and nine *she* forests. When they came out of the *she* forest, the wind and clouds came and blew, making the sound *bong*. After the wind and clouds finished blowing, he discovered that his father had vanished from his back. He had no idea where his father had gone or what he should do.

He grabbed here and there and his right hand caught *she* branches and his left hand caught *heru* grass. Then he thought, "My father's soul may have become these blades of grass and branches of *she*." He took the grass and branches back home. This explains why we Namyi in the Cut-Back-Soul Ritual use *she* branches and blades of *he ru* grass to call the soul back.

I want to tell you about the history of tobacco smoking. Three wives went to cut *druhhi*<sup>A</sup> together one day and when they were returning home with bundles of *druhhi* on their backs they crossed a bridge. A crow cawed, "There is a son in the knee of the woman in front." The wife in front then ran back so that she was behind the other two wives.

The crow cawed, "There is a son in the knee of the woman in the rear," and then the wife ran so she was between the other two wives.

The crow cawed, "A son is in the knee of the woman in the middle. If you don't believe me, prick your knee with your sickle."

The wife with the swollen knee took her sickle, pierced her knee and a frog hopped out. She was so angry that she wanted to beat the crow. The frog then said, "Mother, Mother don't chase the crow! You are carrying a heavy load. Give me the sickle and I'll carry it."

The wife angrily threw the sickle down. The frog picked it up in his mouth and hopped toward the women's home. The wife quickly followed the frog who, when he reached the home, put the sickle inside the home near the door and sat by the hearth.

Later, when they were eating, the wife threw a few grains of rice on the floor which the frog ate.

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The frog said, "Mother, it's time for me to marry," a few days later.

"Your finding a wife is as impossible as me finding another husband!" the frog's mother said.

The frog said, "Mother, sew a little bag for me, put several hemp seed inside and then I'll buy a wife and bring her home."

The frog's mother wondered what the frog would do, sewed a tiny bag and put it around the frog's neck. He hopped away with the bag hanging under his neck. He reached a home and said, "Father-in-law's family, are there dogs? I have come to buy a wife."

The family really wanted to laugh but said, "Oh! Our daughters have been given to other people. Please put your hemp seed in the mouse hole in the wall behind you."

The frog found that the hemp seed had been eaten by mice when he got up the next morning. He said, "If you can't find and return the hemp seed then catch the mouse and give it to me."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The *druhhi* plant is cut and taken home to put in livestock enclosures. The animals' feet mix the plant with manure in the enclosures. Later, the manure is dug out and put on fields as fertilizer.

The whole family worked together, smoked out the mouse, tied it up and gave it to the frog, who then left and went to another home. He said, "I have come to buy a wife. Where can I tie my mouse?"

The family members said, "Tie it to the leg of the cat beside you."

The frog found that the cat had eaten the mouse when he got up the next morning. He said, "I was using that mouse to buy a wife. Please catch the cat and give it to me or I won't be able to find a wife."

The family caught the cat and gave it to him. The frog left and went to another home. The frog said, "Father-in-law, do you have daughters? I have come to buy a wife. Where should I tie up my cat?"

The family really wanted to laugh when they saw the frog. Finally, Father-in-law said, "Tie the cat to the leg of the dog beside you."

The next morning when the frog got up he found that the cat had been eaten by the dog. He said, "Father-in-law's family, if you don't have girls to give me then give me the dog. I need it to buy a wife." They were at a loss as to what to do, so they gave him the dog.

Then the frog hopped to another home and said, "Father-in-law, do you have any dogs? I'm here to buy a wife. Where should I tie up my dog?"

Father-in-law said, "Tie the dog to the leg of the horse beside you."

The next morning when the frog got up he found that the dog had been kicked to death by the horse. He said, "If you don't give me the horse then I am not able to get a wife," and the family gave the horse to him.

Frog took the horse and hopped to another family that had seven daughters.

The father of the family said, "Dogs are barking, go see what it is," to his eldest daughter. She left, came back and said, "There is nothing there."

The barking continued and then the second daughter went to look. She returned and said, "Mother, nothing is there."

The barking continued and then the third daughter went to look. She returned and said, "Mother, nothing is there."

The barking continued and then the fourth daughter went to look. She returned and said, "Mother, nothing is there."

The barking continued and then the fifth daughter went to look. She returned and said, "Mother, nothing is there."

The barking continued and then the sixth daughter went to look. She returned and said, "Mother, nothing is there."

Finally, the youngest one went, returned and said, "Oh! Mother! A frog leading a horse is standing by the door."

The frog entered the home and said, "Father-in-law, I have come to buy a wife."

The father of the daughters said, "Drive out that frog!"

The mother said to the youngest daughter, "Dress up like a bride! Take a pestle and when you are half-way to the frog's home, beat it to death and return home."

The youngest daughter did dress like a bride, took a pestle, mounted the frog's horse and left. The daughter, the horse and the frog walked for a short time and then the girl took the pestle and repeatedly threw the pestle at the frog but he hopped away each time and was not beaten. Each time she threw it at the frog, she missed and then the frog bit the pestle and gave it back to the girl, who did this again. They repeated this all the way to the frog's home. When they reached the home, the frog said, "Mother, I bought a wife and have returned. Come open the door."

The mother said, "If you really bought a wife and brought her back here it must mean that it is no longer necessary to pay bridewealth."

The frog said, "If you don't believe me, peep through the door crack."

Then the girl shouted from outside and the frog's mother saw her.

Three days later a neighbor family was holding a wedding and came to the frog's home to invite them to attend. Frog's mother and wife went to the wedding while the frog remained at home, squatting by the hearth.

The girl thought, "I have a frog husband," and was so sad that she ate nothing at the wedding. Instead, she wrapped up a few pieces of meat and returned to the frog's home. She handed the meat to him and scornfully said, "Frog, other people marry by having banquets with wonderful food."

The frog said, "Go to the storebox and eat as much as you want. We have never eaten other people's leftovers." The girl then opened the storebox and found that it was full of meat.

The girl asked, "Where did you get this? Where did it come from?" but the frog would not tell.

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One day, there was a big horserace and the frog's wife attended. When she returned, the frog asked, "Whose horse won?"

The frog's wife said, "Sehzee Baho's horse is famous." Later, when she opened the storebox she found it was full of meat again. She then realized it was no ordinary home.

Some days later another family came to invite them to a wedding. The wife pretended to go to the wedding but actually hid in the loft of the home. As soon as the frog's mother left, the frog somersaulted three times, became a very handsome young man, tossed the frog skin behind the door and left. Then the wife took the skin and burned it in the hearth fire.

When the frog returned, he said, "Oh! If only seven more days had passed, I would have permanently become a handsome young man!" He then became a frog again and died.

His wife was very sad. Every time she swept the house, she swept the trash behind the door. After some days, three bamboo shoots sprouted. She thought the middle one was her dead husband and broke the other two. Some days later as she was sweeping the house, the end of her skirt struck the young, brittle bamboo shoot, breaking it, which made her cry and cry.

Later, a tobacco plant sprouted up. She picked some leaves, smoked them and felt better. This explains the origin of smoking tobacco.

#### Two Sisters

Long ago the mother of two daughters started off to the hemp field to weave hemp into cloth. Then a monster came to eat the mother. When it reached her side, the monster said, "Please look for lice on my head."

The mother agreed and began searching for lice. She found many lice and gave them to the monster, who gobbled them down. When she finished, she said to the monster, "Now, it is my turn. Please look for lice on my head." The monster used her long fingernails, stabbed down into the mother's head, killing her, sucked out her brains and went to her home, hoping to also eat the two daughters.

When the monster reached the doorway of the daughters' home she said, "My daughters, open the door."

The elder daughter peeked through the door crack and said, "You are not our mother. Our mother wears a hemp skirt."

The monster returned to the dead mother, took off her hemp skirt, put it on, returned to the home, pretended that she was the girls' mother and told them to open the door. The elder daughter said, "You are not our mother. Our mother usually wears a large cloth hat," and refused to open the door.

Then the monster waved her large, long breasts by the door crack. The younger daughter was thirsty for milk and when she saw the breasts she said, "Mother, just one hemp stalk is propped against the door."

The monster easily pushed open the door and came in. The two sisters gave her one loaf of round bread and she ate it all. Then the daughters said, "You are not our mother. When our mother is given a loaf of bread she breaks it in half and gives half to us." Then the monster broke another loaf of bread in half and gave each of them half to eat.

Later the monster said, "If you have no head lice, come sleep with me."

The elder daughter said, "I have head lice," so the younger daughter agreed to sleep with the monster.

The monster said to the elder daughter, "Bring a rooster, a bucket of water, a ball of string and some hemp seed and put them by my pillow." The elder daughter obeyed and then went to sleep.

Later, the monster was chewing something so loudly the elder daughter woke up and asked, "Mother, what are you chewing?"

The monster said, "I'm chewing hemp seed."

The elder daughter asked, "Mother, what is that wet thing in your bosom?"

The monster said, "That awful rooster splashed water out of the bucket."

The elder daughter asked, "Mother, what is rolling around in your bosom?"

The monster said, "This bad rooster is rolling the ball of string around."

Then the daughter knew what had happened and said, "Mother I want to go outside to pee."

"Pee in the kitchen," the monster said.

"The kitchen may bite me," the daughter said.

"Squat by the millstone," the monster said.

The daughter said, "The millstone may bite me. Mother, use nine ropes to tie me, and pull me back when I call you from outside." The monster agreed and tied nine ropes around the girl. Once outside, the daughter untied the ropes, fastened them around something else and ran to the tree above the spring where the girl's family fetched water.

The monster took the younger daughter's intestines to the spring to rinse the next morning. The elder daughter wept when she saw this. A teardrop fell on the monster who then looked up and saw the elder daughter. The daughter said, "Mother, do you want to eat some fruit? I'll pick some for you."

The monster said, "Yes, I want some."

The daughter picked a fruit and threw it to the monster, who quickly ate it and said, "It is tasty."

The daughter said, "Mother, go home, bring a piece of pig fat, come back here, rub it on the tree trunk and climb up."

The monster agreed, came back and rubbed fat on the tree trunk. It was then too slippery for her to climb up. The daughter said, "Mother go home and bring the spear behind the door. I'll use it to get more fruit for you to eat."

The monster returned, got the spear and brought it back to the spring. She said, "Oh! Don't kill and slaughter me! If you do, my flesh will turn into nettles, my blood will become an ocean and my bones will turn into cliffs. You will not be able to escape."

The daughter then picked a fruit, gave it to the monster and asked, "Is it tasty Mother?"

The monster said, "Yes, it is very tasty."

The daughter picked another fruit on the end of the spear and passed it to the monster. When the monster put it in its mouth, the daughter stabbed down and killed the monster, whose body became nettles, blood became an ocean and bones became cliffs.

Later, when a deer passed by, the daughter said, "Deer, help me get out of here."

The deer said, "Dogs are chasing me. I can't help you."

A short time later dogs came and she said, "Dogs, help me get out of here."

The dogs said, "We are busy chasing a deer. We can't help you."

Later, two deer hunters came. She said, "Help me get out of here and I'll be your wife." Then one man put his goat-skin vest in the upper place under the tree and the other man put his goat-skin vest in the lower place. She jumped, fell on the upper one and then rolled onto the lower one. The two men fought for the girl.

The two men later wanted to kill her as a part of a ritual and brought some branches to use. The girl took a handful of hemp seed, chewed a few of the seed and daubed them on the branches. Later, when the men noticed this they thought, "There are bird droppings on the branches. They are dirty so this is not a good day to do a ritual." Then the two men brought more branches, but each time the daughter did the same thing again.

Each time the men were gone, the daughter called to her mother in the sky and her mother always replied in the same way: "I am still steaming, washing, spinning and weaving hemp." But one day her mother lowered a bag woven of hemp cloth down from the sky. The girl jumped into the bag. The two men used a knife and slashed at the bag because they wanted her to stay for the ritual, but the bag moved up so quickly that their knife only slashed the girl's toes. That is why today, people's toes are of uneven length.

#### Rabbit Father-In-Law

li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> şə<sup>11</sup> pə<sup>53</sup>

Orphan's parents had died and then he had to work for others for four or five years. One day, Rabbit came and befriended him. He said, "Han businessmen will pass by here carrying nine baskets of cloth. On that day, I will slowly run in front of them. They will put down the cloth to chase me. When they do that, you grab the cloth and hide it."

When the Han businessmen came, Rabbit hopped and danced in front of them and then the businessmen said, "Oh! Such a big rabbit! Let's catch him!" They put down their cloth and chased Rabbit. At this time Orphan came out from where he was hiding, picked up the cloth and hid it.

(38)

The next day, Rabbit and Orphan took the cloth and went to a home that had seven daughters. To show how rich they were, both Rabbit and Orphan tore strips of cloth, pretended to spit into the cloth and then wrapped up the spit.

The seven girls thought, "Maybe he came to buy you! Maybe he came to buy me!" They were so nervous and excited that they were unable to sit still and pinched each other.

Rabbit and Orphan bought the youngest one and then chose a day for the wedding—one month and three days later. Rabbit said, "On that day, the girl's family will send guests. When you come, shout and yell."

Orphan and Rabbit returned to Orphan's home while the girl stayed in her parents' home. Next, Rabbit and Orphan went to a king's home and Rabbit so frightened the family that they let them dig a hole in front of their house. Rabbit said, "Oh! When soldiers from the Rowrow family come, jump into this pit to save yourselves!" Then he told Orphan to take knives and spears and put them heads-up in the pit.

Later, when the bride's entourage could be heard in the distance shouting and yelling as they had been told to do, Rabbit shouted, "Oh! How terrible! Rowrow family's soldiers are coming! Haven't you already jumped into the pit?"

Then the whole family jumped into the pit and died. Orphan buried the family and the wedding was held in the king's home. The king's family was very rich. Orphan said, "Make yourself at home and butcher and cook as many goats and yaks as you wish."

(38)

In time, a son was born. Rabbit later fell seriously ill and said to Orphan, "Up there in a cliff cave is an outstanding fortuneteller. Visit him and ask what we should do—what kinds of rituals should we do so that I'll recover."

Just after Orphan left for the cave, Rabbit disguised himself as a fortuneteller, raced to the cave and got there before Orphan arrived. When Orphan entered the cave and asked what to do, the 'fortuneteller' said, "Oh! Rabbit will not recover if you don't kill your son, dig out a piece of his liver and give it to Rabbit to eat."

Orphan returned home and sharpened his knife again and again. Rabbit asked, "What are you doing my son?" but Orphan wouldn't say.

After Rabbit asked again and again, Orphan finally said, "I was told that I should kill my son and give a piece of his liver to you to eat for only then will you recover."

Rabbit said, "Oh, my son, I was the fortuneteller. I was testing to see how much you appreciated me. Now everything is fine because I understand how much you love me."

Then they continued to love one another and lived together happily as one family.

#### THE TEXTS IN TIBETAN

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म्चीयात्रकालमात्राच्या विषात्राचतुः मुक्तार्थ्यात्रेकार्श्वसङ्गात्त्राचे विष्यात्राच्यात् । विष्यात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विष्यात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचित्राचे विषयात्राचे विषयात्राच

अन्तर्भिकाक्षेत्रम्भात्त्र्यम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम् अन्तिम्भात्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भात्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भावत्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्रम्भावत्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्

५'२१'सेदे'त्युक्ष'चॅर'क्यु'से५'पदे'त्तु'सळंद'णद'ठेत'देर'दस'स्यायदे'त्त्रुंक्ष'चॅक्ष'त्रुंक्व्य'ळंचॅक्ष'त्रश्चेष्

यान्त्रीं याद्येच विद्यास्त्र प्राप्त स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्

पर्वेच ट्रे-द्रश्नश्च्यं द्र-द्र-प्रावृद्धे क्षित्र प्रची-देप्त्रीय विद्या क्षित्र क्

श्रैयश्चेरः क्रिंट्र ग्रीश्चेर, प्रियाश्चरत्वेर प्रियं स्थायश्चरात्र स्थाय स्थाय प्रियं क्षेत्र श्वेरः क्षेत्र श्वेरः क्षेत्र श्वेरः क्षेत्र श्वेरः क्षेत्र श्वेरः क्षेत्र स्थाय स

बुः छुन खूबा बात्मा पुरं देश भारत त्वा प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प

यातस्य स्थानातस्य स्वान्त्राचित्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्य स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्व

ૹાલશેરશ્રાસ્ત્રાયત્ર ત્રેશ્ની  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=$ 

यहान्यस्य वित्त्रस्य स्थानितः मुँ अर्थे स्थानितः मुँ अर्थे प्रत्यान्तः स्थानितः स्यानितः स्थानितः स्थान

### ब्रिय: क्युर्

वश्चत्वर्याश्चित्। वश्चत्वर्याश्चा श्चित्रः व्याव्याः श्चित्रः श्चित् श्चित्रः श्चि

यस्रमः र्सूं। सुरः रस्रः यहरः हेस्रः स्रः संः संः स्रः स्राध्यः बदः तस्रः देदः गिर्वसः ग्रीसः रसः यद्यगः मीः यद्यगः हेरः यद्विसः तसः सेः ब्राधः तसः सेः से प्रवितः स्राधः यद्योवायसः ग्रीद्रा ग्रीकः यद्विसः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स्राधः स

#### জন্মই সন্ম

कर. एवंट्यायका याच्च र. श्री स. इत्यायका स्थायका स

"दते. ब्रॅनामडेना लाइं हु, यू दे. ब्रुन् तु लॅन् त्य। मडेना पूर्ण पडेना पुरेना हे क्रुं है। क्रुं दे ब्रुन् तु नवस लॅन्। मडेना दिन पडेना के स्वाप्त पडेना के स्वप्त पडेना के स्वाप्त पडेना के स्

कात्रवित्राची कार्यात्र स्वा क्षेत्र स्व क्षेत्र स्वा क्षेत्र स्वा क्षेत्र स्वा क्षेत्र स्व क् क्षेत्र स्व क्षेत

कूष्ठ, सियो, युआला दें, सै जो दूर सुराधी, आर्ट्र, क्षराश्वर रेश मार्था त्या प्राप्त प्राप्त

તુન્દ્રીયું, પ્રસ્તિવર્શના તુના ત્રામાં સ્થાપ્ત ત્રાસ્ત્રીય ત્રામાં સ્થિત ત્રાસ્ત્રીય ત્રામાં સ્થિત ત્રામાં સ્થિ

## यदे ई त्रु है।

ૹદીના જારા ક્રે. ક્રી. કે. ભુ શ્રાન્ય ક્રેયાનું શ્રામ્ય ક્રિયાનું શ્રું તાલુ માર્જી કર્યા ક્રેયાનું શ્રું તાલુ અંતુ. ફ્રેં. ક્રી. કે. ભુ શ્રાન્ય ક્રેયાનું શ્રું તાલુ શ્રું તાલુ માર્જી કર્યાનું શ્રું તાલુ માર્ચિયાનું શ્રું

७८.जा जपुः हुँ - बेचे अर्थ्य द्वा क्ष्य क

चर्षेत्र-वंशक्त्र्यःश्चित्र-वंश्च्यःश्चितः द्वर-वंश्वय-वंश्वर-वंश्वर-वंश्वर-वंश्वर-वंश्वर-वंश्वर-वंश्वय-वंश्वर-व

ષ્ટ્રિયા છે. તેરા ત્રું ત્રામાં સૂચ્યા પ્રાથમ ત્રું ત્રું સુષ્ય સામાં ત્રું ત્રુ

કેતેઃ ફ્રેશાં વૈતેઃ સુદાયાત્રાત્રાં ત્યાલા વિશ્વાલીઃ ૧૬ ત્વું વ્યાવસાયાલે કેતાલે ત્યાલે ત્યાલે કેતાલે ત્યાલે ત

### सुःर्के प्रतृत्।

चिट्ट चेश्र मिही मिहा स्वीत स्वात स्वात

યા સ્વાયા ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાયા ત

ची.रधिश्रालूट.तस.ट.खुट.धूर.पररीची.डुक.तस्त्रस्थ.स्थ.कुट.शूटी (चूच.ता.सूटी) ची.रधिश्रालूट.तस.ट्ख्रि.चूच्यस्थ.पर्चेच (चूच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.क्षे.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.स्य.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.स्य.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.स्या.प्युच.स

यदीयः तृत्वां विश्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्यां स्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्रां स्वान्त्रां स

र्वे द्वीर स्वापायाय श्रीवयाय देश अस्तर वे देश है र वे वे देश होता विवाय दिया है र

મુંદ્રમાં સામાન્ય સુંત્રાય ક્રમાં સામાન્ય સુંત્રાય સુ

યું સાલા ત્રાસુર પૂર્વ સાલા ત્રાસુર પુર્વ ત્રાસુર પુર્વ પ્યાન ત્રામું પુર્વ પુર્વ પુર્વ પુર્વ પ્યાન ત્રામું પુર્વ પુર્વ

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વૈશ્વાફ્રિશાફ્રિયાન્સ્યાવ્યાત્રન્સા મિટ્ટ સ્ત્રાફ્રિયાન્સ સર્થા સ્ત્રાફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રાફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રાફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રાફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રાફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્રફ્રિયાન્સ પ્ર

श्रीट्रप्तिः हेश्राट्रेन्द्रभाक्षेत्रपात् । अपलेख्रिट्रप्तिः श्रीत्रप्तिः स्वरालेणायाः स्वरालेख्याः स्वराल्याः स्वरालयः स्वराल्याः स्वराल्याः स्वराल्याः स्वराल्याः स्वराल्याः स्वरालयः स

"અહ્યન સ્ત્રાંત્ર કેવે મુંત્ર કેવે મુંત્ર કેવા યાવે ક્રું ક્રું વાયલે હોં કુંત્ર વિષ્ણા ક્રેયા વિષ્ણા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા સાથે તેવા ક્રિયા વાયલે હોં કુંત્ર વિષ્ણા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રેયા વિષ્ણા ક્રિયા ક્રિય

स्त्रियः स्ति स्त्रियः स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्ति स्त्रस्त

क्रिंग्राचुर्व। व्यामान्त्रीयाः विकास्त्राचेन्याः विकासिक्षां विकासिक्ष

यश्चर प्रत्या क्षेत्र ह्या कुर प्रत्या किर प्रत्या कुर कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्या कुर प्रत्य

सुच्या हुत्र। स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्य स्वान्त्र स्वान्य स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्व

યું. તિલા માર્સ ત્યાર તું. તું લે લા ત્યને ત્યના મેરતા તું. તાલુ રાયા તાલુ તાલા માર્સ તાલુ તાલા તાલુ તાલા તાલુ તાલા તાલુ તાલા તાલુ તાલા કે તાલ

### ষ্ট্র:প্রুশ

श्वरा व्यवतः क्रां क्रांची वाती बोध्या लूटी ताला ता भीषी तामा मुच्या हुये हिष्या तथा। यीक्ष्या भीषी सीची विवास हुये प्राणी वाति हुत स्था विवास हुये सीची त्यू हुत सीची त्यू सीची त्यू हुत सीची त्यू हुत सीची त्यू हुत सीची त्यू हुत सीची त्यू सीच

युन्। श्रीचबानुरास् सुन्ति सु

बुट, या. बुट, क्षेत्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्र, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्य, प्रत्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्यक्ष क्ष्यक्

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क्ष्. इ.श.ल्. त्युष्य त्युप्त प्रियेश त्युष्य त्युप्त प्रिया प्राप्त प्रिया प्राप्त त्युप्त प्राप्त प

यू. ची. ट्री. प्रें प्राचका देश कि. प्रें प्राचित की क्रां की की क्रां की का प्राचित की प्राचित क

जटबातबाबुद्धिम् मुन्तिम् अत्युत्ता स्त्रात्त्र्यात् प्रमान्यात् स्त्रात्त्र्यात् प्रमान्यात् स्त्रात्त्र्यात् वित्रात् स्त्रात्त्र्यात् प्रमान्यात् स्त्रात् स्त्रात् प्रमान्यात् स्त्रात् स्त्

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### श्रेट श्रेट गाउँ श

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हेबाक्षुर्येकाक्षेटार्येक्यावादयाचारुयात्याव्यक्षियात्यकाद्वीराञ्चर

અર્ક્ષ્વ શ્રેંમ શ્રેન્ટાર્શન્ટ્ર ત્યાર્ગ સાથેન્ટ નામાં વધાનાનાનું જેવા સાથેન્ટ લેમાં ત્રાને ક્રિન્ટ્ર સાથેન્ટ શ્રેન્ટ સાથેન્ટ્ર સાથેન્ટ સ સાથેન્ટ સ સાથેન સાથેન્ટ સ

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हि.चबराच,रेटा हैं,चषु,मी.रेवेरशामुब,चबुब,री राहणु,बी.सु,सूब,बीटाक्रा,शहूराक्ष्रा,चव्या,चुब,ट्रीयशालराहीय,ताहरे इ.रेव्यक्ष्या,पेटा हैं,चषु,मी.रेवेरशामुब,चबुब,री राहणु,बी.सु,सूब,च्या,शहूराक्ष्रा,चव्या,चुब,ट्रीयशालराहीय,ताहरे इ.रेव्यक्ष्या,चेव्यक्ष्या,चेवेह,रेवा,जासेरेव्यक्ष,चेवेह,सूब,चेव्यक्ष्य,शहूराक्ष्य,चेवा,चुब,ट्रीय,व्यक्ष,सूब्य,सूव,च्या,जवा,

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विभाने प्रतिस्थान्त्री स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त विभाने प्रतिस्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त् विभाने प्रतिस्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्

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ज्ञासास्रास्त्रमात्त्री प्रस्तात्त्रमात्त्रमात्त्रमात्त्रमात्त्रमात्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रप्तात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रमात्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्र

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याद्री याद्र

## र् इदेख्यं कुष

यश्युत्विभार्यक्षेत्रा हुंच ने स्वायर अर्थेर हुंच श्री विभाव्य स्वायत्य हुं श्र श्री यच्चेष्य । या प्रविश्वर विश्वर विश्वर विश्वर विश्वर के स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य हुं श्री श्री विश्वर के स्वायत्य स् स्वायस्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायत्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्वायस्य स्व

द्यान्तर्न, स्टाङ्क्तां वृष्णात्वर्ष्ट्याः श्री स्वतान्य । स्वतान

.લુંચા. તાલુસાલા છું. ક્રીંગા. તાલુસાલા ચાતા છું. ક્રીંગા કુલા. તાલુ તાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસ ક્રુંચા. તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલુસાલા સાલુસાલુસાલા સુલા. તાલુસાલા સુલા. તાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સુલા. ત ક્રુંચા. તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા સુલા. તાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા સાલુસાલા તાલુસાલા તાલુ ક્રુંચા. તાલુસાલા ત

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यी.पर्वीट्रविटका.ग्री.ब्रॅस्-र्झका.याच्यट्ट्रबा.शूर्य पूर्व ग्रीटर्झका.याच्यट्ट्रबा.याच्यत्र प्राप्त प्राप्त

વે.નું.વેન્.ને.તા.તાં ક્રું.શુ.ત્વન્સેશકાલર્યો રિકાન્ટ્રેમાલ્યાના ક્રિયાના તાં ક્રિયાના તાં ક્રુંતાના ક્

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### ञ्चराश्चेटमहिश्

चीन्तर श्रांत्र प्राप्त प्रा

ર્જેં મેં એચાબાયાને 'ર્સેચાર્ફેચાસુ' શેં જાઉંચાલાનું કુંયા

ર્વ્યુમ્પાની તેના ત્રુપાતાની ત્રામાની ત્રામાની ત્રુપાતાની ત્રુપ

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ही. मूच, त्यील, मैं. प्रश्चा, त्याचा, प्रश्चित, यी. प्रश्चा, प्रश्चीय, प्रश्चित, प्रश्चेत, प्रश्चा, प्रश्चा, प्रश्चा, प्रश्चित, प्रश्चा, प्

દાલવા તારે તી તાલા કું જ આ તુવા દયા છે. દ્વારા રે હિરા વ્યૂર્ટ તે હોરા તે શેલા જા તાલા કું જ તાલા કું જ તાલા કું જ તાલા કું તાલા કું જે તાલા કું જે

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વેશ. તેથા શ્રુપ્ત સુત્રા ક્ર્યું સ્ત્રુપ્ત સુત્ર ક્રિયા સુત્ર સુ

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#### रेवॅटर्गुबर्ये।

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कुंब. बुंब. ज. पंजा कुंव. कूंट. च. पंजा कुंब. पंजा पंजा प्राप्त पंजा प्राप्त प्राप्त

તાત્રા-2ન્ત્રા, મું શું શ્રા સર્જ્સ, ચેશ્વ, વશ્વ, તાલુવ, શ્રું તા. તાલુવ, શ્રું વ. ચોલુવ, ચા

बेट.री.एड्बोब्र.बी.चर्चेब इंश.बी.ट्र.च्य. वेट. री. पर्देज. वेश. झूंश.खेश. पहुंचोश. बैट. श्रीजो. व्यूंश.सी. थी. री. चरी. या. ती. शरीट. क्ट. शपु. ड्र. श्रू. क्ट. वेश. हूंट. इंश.बी.ट्र.च्य. वेट. री. पर्देज. वेश. झूंश.खेश. पहुंचोश. बैट. श्रीजो. व्यूंश.सी. थी. थी. या. ती. शरीट. क्ट. शपु. ड्र. श्रू. क्ट. वी.रोशचो.लूट.श्री.

દ્રેલ જાજા ત્વર સંદર્શ જાજા ત્વર સંદર્શ સાથે ત્વર સાથે ત્વરા ત્વર સાથે ત્વર સાથે ત્વર સંદર્શ ત્વર સાથે ત્વર સાથે

र्ज्यस्क कुर्न विकायन्त्र हिस्रास विकाय स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप्त क्षा स्वाप स्वाप्त क्षा से स्वाप्त क्षा स्व स्वाप्त क्षा से स्वाप्त क्षा स्व

#### THE TEXTS IN CHINESE 中译文

#### 凡人勒物如和天女亮古米的传说

最初的人类浑身上下都长着毛,就像猴子那样。那时候,有一户人家父母死得早,留下三个兄弟和他们的妹妹索索巴米相依为命,其中老三名叫勒物如。三兄弟经常去野外开垦荒地,妹妹在家给哥哥们洗衣做饭。

有一天,他们吃过早饭出去开荒时,发现以前开垦出来的那些土地都被推平了。看着这个奇怪的现象,兄弟三个非常吃惊,简直不敢相信自己的眼睛!下午收工后他们偷偷地藏在地边的一棵树后面,看看究竟是怎么回事儿。

夜幕降临时,一个白胡子老头扛着一根大铁棒来了。到了地里,他用那根铁棒把三兄弟 辛辛苦苦翻出来的土地使劲推,结果又推得平平的。他们三个冲上去抓住了那个白胡子老 头。然而在到底怎么处置这个老头的问题上,三兄弟各抒己见,互不相让。

老大说:"应该尽快杀掉他!"

老二说:"把他捆在树上!"

老三说: "还是别杀了, 看他好可怜啊! 要不先问问原因再决定吧?"

于是, 他们问那个老头: "你为什么来破坏我们好不容易开垦出来的土地呢?"

老头子说:"洪水马上就要来了。你们都快死了,还开垦这么多土地干什么?"

兄弟三个听了十分恐惧,问老头应该怎么办才能活下来。

老头说:"老大造一只铁船,老二造一只木船,老三造一只皮船。洪水来时,你们跳进各 自的船里去吧。"

兄弟三个刚造好船,洪水果然来了。于是老大跳进铁船里,老二跳进木船里,老三带着妹妹索索巴米一起跳进他的皮船里。因为两个哥哥的船身很重,没过多久沉到水里去了。

洪水退后,所有的凡人都被淹死了,只有老三勒物如和他的妹妹索索巴米坐在皮船上存活下来了。兄妹俩为了活命去寻找食物。一路上走啊走,又累又饿。一直走了七天七夜,才看到了两股炊烟。那两股烟一股很浓,而另一股却比较淡。

妹妹说:"哥哥,有浓烟冒出的那户人家一定很富裕。你去那儿找点吃的吧。"

于是, 哥哥勒物如把挂在腰间的笛子取下来递给妹妹, 自己留下笛套。妹妹也把纳木依刀子送给了哥哥, 自己留下刀鞘。然后他俩分开了: 哥哥勒物如朝那股浓烟走去, 而妹妹却往那户冒淡烟的人家走去。

谁知冒浓烟的那户人家是食人鬼。勒物如走到门口从门缝往里瞧时,发现只有一个小鬼在家。院子里到处堆满了被洪水淹死的人的尸体。勒物如被吓得魂不附体。但是为了探个究竟,他还是壮着胆子推开门问那个小鬼:"孩子,你父母怎么不在家呢?"

小鬼回答: "我们家还需要两具尸体, 所以他们到山谷里找尸体去了, 不过马上就要回来了。"

勒物如听了更加害怕,担心被食人鬼吃掉,他转身就跑。跑啊跑,一口气跑了好几天,跑到了一个很远很远的地方。他见那里泉水淙淙,野果满山,就停下来找了个山洞安身。从此渴了喝泉水,饿了摘野果充饥,就这样过了很多年。

有一天, 勒物如在一条小溪边喝水时, 听见从远处的林子里传来一阵阵忧伤的笛声。他 情不自禁地朝笛声传来的方向寻去, 发现一个姑娘坐在树下吹笛子, 眼睛里噙满了泪水。

姑娘听见有人走来放下笛子,问道:"你看见我哥哥勒物如了吗?"

同时, 勒物如也问她:"你看见我妹妹索索巴米了吗?"

还没等对方回答, 勒物如看见了姑娘手里的笛子, 认出了这位姑娘就是自己苦苦寻找的妹妹索索巴米。同时, 姑娘也看见了勒物如腰间的刀子, 认出了眼前这个人就是自己日夜思念的哥哥。

原来妹妹找去的那户冒淡烟的人家是巫师甲普公公的,她去了以后就做了甲普公公的儿媳妇。兄妹俩互相诉说了这几年的痛苦遭遇后,妹妹决定把哥哥领到她的公公甲普家里去。路上妹妹嘱咐哥哥:"等会儿到了我公公家吃饭时,公公吃三口,你才能吃一口,不然他会要了你的命。"

谁知到了公公家吃饭的时候,饿疯了的哥哥一见食物完全忘了妹妹的吩咐,还没等甲普公公开口吃,自己端起碗狼吞虎咽起来。转眼间桌子上的食物被勒物如一扫而光。甲普公公勃然大怒,就把勒物如拉出去打死了。

索索巴米哭着对甲普公公说,"我给你当了这么多年的儿媳妇,一直为你们家做牛做马,没想到你竟然因为我哥哥多吃了点饭就把他给打死了!从今天起,我再也不当你们家的儿媳妇了!"

甲普公公不屑地说:"你不愿意呆在我家里就赶紧滚吧!我家里没有人烧火的话,乌鸦会帮我烧;没有人挑水的话,青蛙会帮我挑;没有人推磨的话,龙会帮我推;没有人放羊的话,野鸡会帮我放。"

索索巴米走了以后,动物们真的来帮甲普公公做家务了。但是乌鸦会烧火,却不知道往 灶里添柴;青蛙会挑水,却不知道挑回来以后把扁担取下来;龙会推磨,却不知道往磨眼里 加粮食;野鸡会放羊,却不知道天黑时把羊收回来。

看着索索巴米走了以后家里一团糟,甲普的妻子对他说:"只有索索巴米才知道怎样料理家务,如果再不去把她找回来,我们的日子就没法过了!"

甲普没办法只好让勒物如复活了。哥哥复活后,妹妹也回来了。从此哥哥勒物如每天出去给甲普打猎,妹妹索索巴米帮甲普料理家务。

有一天, 勒物如在山上打猎时, 突然发现天公公的七个女儿在一个湖里洗浴。原来她们是穿着羽衣偷偷地跑到人间玩耍的。勒物如藏在一个大石头后面看她们戏水。看着看着, 他喜欢上了最小最漂亮的那个姑娘亮古米。于是悄悄地过去把亮古米的羽衣藏在了荷麻丛里。

洗浴完毕后别的姑娘们都飞回天上去了,但是亮古米因为找不着她的羽衣,回不去了。 她在湖边到处寻找,心急如焚,找了很长时间还是找不着,就开始喊:"谁要是能把我的羽 衣找回来还给我的话,我愿意嫁给他!"勒物如听到亮古米的喊声,从石头后面站了出来, 说:"你的羽衣被老鼠纳曲曲叼走了,在荷麻丛里藏着呢!" 亮古米找回羽衣后,非常感激勒物如,于是带着他一起飞回天公公家去了。但是亮古米 不敢给父母说她带来了一个男人,就把勒物如藏在磨房里的磨盘后面,每天偷偷地给他送 水送饭。

有一次亮古米跟姐妹们出去玩的时候,天婆婆到磨房来推磨。勒物如听到脚步声以为是他心爱的亮古米来了,高兴地站了起来。天婆婆一见浑身是毛的勒物如,吓得大喊大叫。 天公公听到叫喊声马上跑过来,抓住勒物如的头发,把他从磨房里拉了出来。

他们烧了一大锅开水,还找来了一个很大的铁蒸笼,准备在开水里烫掉勒物如身上的毛发后,把他放在蒸笼里蒸熟了吃。等亮古米回来时,勒物如已经被开水烫得只剩下了头上和腋窝下面的一点毛发——据说现在的人身上别的地方没有毛发是因为那天被天公公和天婆婆烫掉了。

亮古米看见自己心爱的人正在开水里烫,急忙喊道:"爸爸,爸爸!他是人间剩下的唯一一个男子,是我带过来的,请您别这样做,给人间留下人种吧!"

天公公听了立即停下来。然后亮古米向爸爸讲述了她和勒物如的故事,并且准备嫁给他。天公公决定不再惩罚勒物如,但是他不想让女儿嫁给一个凡人,于是故意刁难勒物如: "你去把我家后面的那九座大山的山坡开垦成山地,我再把女儿嫁给你。"

勒物如叹着气说:"我到老也不可能把那九座大山的山坡开垦完。还是回人间去吧!" 亮古米偷偷地对他说:"别担心!我有办法:你带上九把锄头,分别放在九座大山的脚下, 然后嘴里念:'挖你九锄头,挖出来九片地。不是我在挖你,而是天公公和天婆婆在挖你!' 就可以了,不用你自己动手。"

勒物如半信半疑,第二天早晨扛着九把锄头出去,按照亮古米说的做了。果然奇迹出现了:那九座大山的山坡一会儿就变成了九大片山地。

于是他扛着锄头回到天公公那里说:"现在可以把你的女儿嫁给我了吧?"

天公公说:"你去把那九片山地里的树枝和杂草都烧完了,我再把女儿嫁给你!"

亮古米告诉勒物如: "你点上九支火把,分别放在那九片山地的下面,然后念:'点燃九支火把,烧你九片山地。不是我在烧你,而是天公公和天婆婆在烧你!'就可以了。"

第二天, 勒物如按照亮古米说的点了九支火把放在了九片山地的下面开始念: "点燃九支火把, 烧你九片山地。不是我在烧你, 而是天公公和天婆婆在烧你!"刚念完, 地里的树枝和杂草开始迅速燃烧, 就一会儿工夫, 全都被烧掉了。

勒物如又回到天公公身边说:"公公,地里所有的树枝和杂草都烧完了,现在我可以娶高古米了吧?"

天公公说:"哦,这么快就烧完了吗?不过还不行,你回去把那九片山地都翻一遍,我 再把女儿嫁给你!"

勒物如正在发愁时,亮古米又过来偷偷地告诉他:"你带上九把铁锹,分别放在九片山地的下面,然后念:'翻你九铁锹,翻完九片地。不是我在翻你,而是天公公和天婆婆在翻你!'"

第二天, 勒物如又出去按照亮古米说的方法做了。结果刚念完, 那九片山地全都被翻了一遍。于是他扛着铁锹高高兴兴地回去报告天公公。

谁知天公公又故意刁难他:"你带上九袋荞麦种子,撒在九片山地里,然后我把女儿嫁给你!"

勒物如想什么时候才能撒完那九大片山地啊!只好愁眉苦脸地去找亮古米。亮古米说: "别发愁!明天你把九袋荞麦种子分别放在那九片山地的下面,然后念:'撒出九袋荞麦,撒 在九片山地。不是我在撒,而是天公公和天婆婆在撒!'"

第二天奇迹又发生了:勒物如刚念完那句话,种子都撒到那九大片山地里去了!

谁知回去之后, 天公公又要求他把撒在地里的那些种子都捡回来, 才肯把女儿嫁给他。

勒物如一下子蔫了。他找到亮古米,垂头丧气地说:"看来你爸爸无论如何也不会让我娶你。既然这样,那我就回人间去吧!"

亮古米说:"你要是真心喜欢我的话,就别回去。总有一天,我爸爸会同意的。他出的难题我会帮你解决:明天你拿九个袋子过去,放在那九片山地的下面,然后念:'从你九片山地,收回九袋荞麦。不是我要收回,而是天公公和天婆婆要收回。'这样你就能收回来了。"

勒物如听了信心倍增,第二天早晨就带着九个袋子去收回荞麦种子。结果收回来交给天公公时,天公公发现袋子里面少了三粒荞麦。他说:"如果你找不回来那三粒荞麦的话,永远都别想娶我的女儿!"

从一望无际的九大片山地里怎么可能找到三粒荞麦呢! 勒物如又陷入了苦恼之中。

亮古米问他: "今天你收荞麦的时候有没有什么动物来过?"

勒物如想了想,回答:"只有一只斑鸠飞来过。"

亮古米说:"那就不用担心,肯定是那只斑鸠偷吃了!明天它还会来的,你带上一副弓箭在地边等着就可以了。当它飞到你上方时,就把箭射出去。"

第二天勒物如带了弓箭在地边等着。等了很长时间,那只斑鸠终于飞过来了。勒物如立即把箭放在弓上瞄准。当斑鸠飞到他上方时,就把箭射了出去。斑鸠被射下来之后,勒物如从它肚子里找出那三粒荞麦,回去交给了天公公。

天公公发现这些常人根本无法完成的要求都难不倒勒物如,非常吃惊。于是又换了个办法:他使用巫术把天婆婆隐藏起来,然后让勒物如找出来。

亮古米悄悄地告诉勒物如: "今晚我们家的羊群回来时, 你抱住走在最前面的那只母羊的脖子喊两声"婆婆", 我妈妈就会显身。"

晚上勒物如言听计从,果然找到了天婆婆。第二天早晨就去问天公公:"现在可以把亮 古米嫁给我了吧?"

天公公说:"如果你把我也能找着的话,我把她嫁给你!"说完天公公突然不见了。

又是亮古米给勒物如出了一个主意: "今晚我们家的牛群回来时, 你抱住走在最前面的那头公牦牛的脖子喊两声"公公", 我爸爸就会显身。"

傍晚天公公家的牛群回来时,勒物如跑过去抱住走在最前面的那头公牦牛的脖子,喊了两声"公公",天公公马上出现了。

这下天公公觉得勒物如和亮古米的婚事是天意, 只好允许女儿嫁给他, 但是要求他们以后再也不准回来。

第二天, 天公公把家里的粮食种子和牲畜每样分了一半给女儿女婿, 然后打发他们离 开天界回人间。临走时, 天婆婆再三叮嘱他俩回去的路上, 一句山歌都不要唱。

就这样, 勒物如和亮古米告别了天公公和天婆婆, 带上种子, 赶着牲畜回人间去了。他俩走啊走, 走到斯木亚尼山谷时, 亮古米很想家, 无意中哼了几句山歌。顿时, 所有的牲畜跑的跑, 飞的飞, 四处逃散。

亮古米一见这情形,才突然记起临行前妈妈的叮嘱。她赶紧用裙摆盖住了还未跑远的一些牲畜——现在我们养的这些家畜就是亮古米用裙摆盖住的,跑掉的那些后来都成了野物。

他俩只好赶着剩下的那些牲畜继续往前走,最后找到了一个水草丰美的地方定居下来。但是过了好多年,由于勒物如是凡人,而亮古米是天女,他们仍然无儿无女。不知道怎么造房子,他俩一直住在用树枝搭建的陋棚里。种庄稼时把所有的种子混合播种,而且不懂得在田间开凿水沟让多余的水流走,所以每年的收成很差。他们的生活越来越贫穷,又不敢回天界找天公公和天婆婆帮助。

有一天,一只乌鸦飞过来了。他俩请求乌鸦飞到天上去给天公公和天婆婆捎个口信,说 他们的女儿女婿在人间遭受苦难。

乌鸦说:"好吧,不过你们得给我九杯眼泪,我去交给天公公和天婆婆,才能证明你们在人间的生活是何等的苦难!"于是,勒物如和亮古米接了九杯眼泪交给了那只乌鸦。

谁知乌鸦快飞到天界时又热又渴,就把那九杯眼泪都喝光了!因此到了天界见到天公公和天婆婆后,它只好胡编乱造:"你们的女儿女婿在人间富得流油!他们把猪肉当柴烧,拿馒头擦屁股!"

天公公听了火冒三丈,立即往人间放了三群老虎和野猪。勒物如和亮古米可怜巴巴的 那点儿牲畜和庄稼都被老虎和野猪糟蹋光了。他俩的生活陷入了更大的困难之中。

过了很久,一只蝙蝠飞过来了。于是他俩又请求蝙蝠去天界给天公公和天婆婆捎个口信。

蝙蝠说:"没问题,但是我需要你们的九滴眼泪,向天公公和天婆婆证明你们的生活是何等的苦难!"

勒物如和亮古米接了自己的九滴眼泪,交给了蝙蝠。蝙蝠带着那九滴眼泪飞到天上交给了天公公和天婆婆,并向他们讲述了勒物如和亮古米的不幸遭遇。

但是天公公和天婆婆因为女儿当初不听劝告嫁给了一个凡人而非常生气,怎么也不肯说出帮助女儿女婿的办法。

晚上睡觉时,蝙蝠按照习惯吊在院子里的一根茅杆上歇息。到了深夜,天婆婆以为蝙蝠睡着了,在天公公耳边唠叨:"我们的傻女儿呀!不能生育的话,不会在火塘周围放三块石头嘛!造房子的时候应该先立柱子啊!庄稼收成不好是因为你们没有把不同的种子分开播种!在田间开凿一条小水沟,让多余的水流走,粮食才会丰收啊!"

天婆婆说完才发现那只蝙蝠偷偷地趴在窗户外面窃听。天公公拿起石槌向蝙蝠砸过去, 结果把蝙蝠的鼻子给砸扁了——至今蝙蝠的鼻子还是扁扁的。

蝙蝠连夜飞回人间,把天婆婆的话告诉了勒物如和亮古米。从此,他俩的生活变得越来越好,后来有了儿女,人类开始在大地上繁衍起来。

### 家谱的来历

天女亮古米和凡人勒物如结婚后生下了九个儿子和七个女儿。九个儿子长大后都娶了媳妇组成了九个家庭,七个女儿也一个个地嫁了出去。

儿女成家后,亮古米和勒物如慢慢变老了,但是九个儿子和七个女儿个个都不孝顺。因此,老两口过得非常可怜。天公公看到自己的女儿亮古米和女婿勒物如在人间遭受如此苦难,非常生气,于是大发洪水惩罚人类。顿时人间洪水滔天,大地到处崩裂。世上万物都被洪水卷走了,最后只剩下亮古米和勒物如最小的儿子和女儿。

洪水过后妹妹对哥哥说:"这个世上只剩我们兄妹俩了,为了繁衍人类,咱俩结婚吧?" 但是哥哥坚决不同意跟自己的亲妹妹结婚。

后来在妹妹的一再坚持下, 哥哥无奈地说: "那这样吧, 我俩把磨盘打碎成两半, 每人背上半块爬到山顶上, 然后让这两半磨盘从山顶上滚下来。假如它们滚到山脚下后合在一起的话, 我就娶你为妻。"

于是,他俩把磨盘打碎后每人背上半块爬到了一座山顶上。没想到那两半磨盘从山上滚下来以后在山谷里合在了一起。哥哥觉得这是天意,就跟自己的亲妹妹结了婚。从此他俩过着男耕女织的幸福生活。

过了几年,妹妹怀孕了。哥哥见了非常高兴,天天做好吃的给妹妹吃。谁知到了该生的时候,孩子还是没生下来。又过了两个多月,妹妹终于生了。然而生下来的是一堆像牛粪一样黄黄的东西。这下糟了!看着眼前这堆黄黄的东西,哥哥伤心地哭了。但是妹妹却不以为然,她觉得这堆牛粪一样的东西肯定是什么非凡之物。

过了三天三夜,妹妹说: 哥哥,你把这堆东西用背篓里背出去,再把它们分成许多份,粘到不同的地方去吧!

于是哥哥按照妹妹说的将那堆牛粪一样的东西装在背篓里背了出去,然后把它们一份一份地分开,粘到不同的地方去了。做完这些以后他又累又伤心,躺在地上不小心睡着了。

没想到一觉醒来时,他发现刚才粘了东西的地方奇迹般地出现了一户户人家,屋顶上的烟囱里还冒着阵阵炊烟呢!他赶紧跑回家告诉了妹妹外面发生的奇怪现象。兄妹俩看见一下子出现了这么多人家,高兴万分。他们把牛粪一样的东西粘在树上的地方形成的村子取名为。西伯,粘到石头上的地方形成的村子取名为"鲁呷"。

传说我们李家和王家的姓就是这样得来的。最初,人类就是由那些像牛粪一样的东西 孕育出来的,后来繁衍得越来越多了。

#### 阿匹冉呷

古时候,我们纳木依有一个叫阿匹冉呷的人神勇非凡,以至于差点儿成就了一番大业。他经常腾云驾雾到汉人的地方,给汉人造成了严重的威胁。于是汉人想尽一切办法除掉他。然而,由于他神勇莫测,汉人的阴谋一直未能得逞。无奈之下,汉族君王决定将自己的女儿嫁给他,以骗取他为何如此神勇的秘密。

君王的女儿嫁给他以后,想方设法得到他的秘密,但是阿匹冉呷始终守口如瓶。过了几年她生了个女儿。直到他们的女儿能够走路时,阿匹冉呷还是不肯告诉妻子他的秘密。

就这样又过了好多年。在一个除夕夜里,阿匹冉呷坐在灶台边喝醉了。他的妻子趁机说:"我们夫妻这么多年,如今女儿都长大了,你还是不信任我,不愿意告诉我你如此神勇的秘密!"说完呜呜地哭了。

阿匹冉呷禁不住诱惑,趁着酒兴说出了他的秘密: "我有三个命根子。一个在哈杂布玛山里,一个在达亚山里,一个在奥卓哈库山里。我还有五个灵魂。一个在泸古依尼米山里,一个在叉拉玛山里,一个在尼泊泽伯山里,一个跟随着我的妈妈,还有一个跟随着你。跟随着你的那个灵魂就在火塘边的石头下面。"

他的妻子来不及去拿笔,急中生智咬破了自己的一根手指头,用鲜血在一块布上记下了阿匹冉呷所说的一切。写完后,她把那块布卷起来系在箭头上,对阿匹冉呷说:"你平时那么厉害,今晚能不能把我这封向父母拜年的信射到我父亲王宫的第三扇大门上?"

阿匹冉呷不屑地说:"这对我来说不费吹灰之力!就是有十扇门,我也能射穿!快把我的弓拿过来吧!"

妻子赶紧把弓和系着血书的箭送到了阿匹冉呷面前。阿匹冉呷举起弓射了出去,那支箭射穿了汉族君王王宫的大门和二门,正好插在第三扇门上,而绑在箭上的那封血书却丝毫没有被损坏。

汉族君王看了女儿的血书,立即派了很多兵马到信上说的那些地方去挖掘阿匹冉呷的命根子和灵魂。

各处的命根子和灵魂一个接一个地被挖出来了。当他们到哈杂布玛山上去挖掘阿匹冉 呷的最后一个,也是最至关重要的一个命根子时,奇迹发生了:士兵们第一天挖出来的一个很深的坑,到第二天早晨过去准备继续挖时,发现一切都恢复原样了。尽管这样,他们还是得不停地挖。结果同样的怪事儿每天都发生。挖了整整一个多月,毫无进展。

有一天他们挖了一个比以往更深的坑,还是什么都没挖出来。士兵们垂头丧气,领头的也失去了信心。看来这个命根子实在挖不出来了,他们只好放弃,拖着疲惫不堪的身子往回走。

刚走到哈杂布玛山脚下,一个老兵发现他的烟斗忘放在山上了,于是赶紧回去找。当他走到山上的那个深坑边时,突然听见有个声音从地下传来:"哇!好险啊!就只差一粒米的距离了!差点儿我就被挖出来了!"老兵耳朵贴着地面仔细一听,原来是阿匹冉呷的命根子在自言自语!他听了马上跑过去把已经走出很远的士兵们叫了回来接着挖。

很快他们挖出来了阿匹冉呷的最后一个命根子——一根黑黝黝的树根样的东西。于是拿斧头狠命地砍去,命根子几下就被砍断了。顿时,整座哈杂布玛山开始剧烈地抖动起来,

一股鲜血从阿匹冉呷的命根子里源源不断地喷出来,越聚越多,那些汉族士兵来不及逃离,全部都被淹死了。现在哈杂布玛山上的土壤和石头都是红色的,据说就是那天被阿匹冉呷的鲜血染红的。

阿匹冉呷所有的命根子和灵魂都被挖出来以后,汉族君王派兵去抓他。汉族君王的兵马追到阿匹冉呷的家乡安路岔时,阿匹冉呷已经骑着他的骏马跑走了。阿匹冉呷的骏马一步就能跨过一座山,汉族君王的兵马只得日夜兼程,穷追不舍。

阿匹冉呷骑着马经过达亚山到了驼洛,再经过玛阔洛到达齐木高。过了齐木高又往路 玛跑去。据说玛阔洛的岩石上还有阿匹冉呷的骏马留下的脚印呢!

汉族士兵追到路玛时发现了阿匹冉呷的骏马的脚印,就喊: "Li 到脚印了!"(Li: 四川汉语方言,意为"找到"。)后来路玛这个地方用汉语称为"礼州"。汉兵顺着脚印的方向继续追,追到另一个地方时,又发现了新的脚印,于是喊道: "Li 到新脚印了。"后来给那个地方取名为"新华"。他们追着追着,突然发现脚印不见了。领头的喊道: "Lu 了!"(Lu: 四川汉语方言,意即"丢失,找不着"。)后来把丢失了脚印的那个地方用汉语称为"泸古"。

由于阿匹冉呷的命根子和灵魂全都被挖断了,他的气虚越来越弱,跑的速度也越来越慢。后来终于被汉兵抓住,用铁链牢牢地捆绑起来押走了。当他们走到哈杂布玛山脚下的一条河边时,阿匹冉呷说口渴,要喝水。押解他的汉兵看他奄奄一息的样子,就让他去河边喝水。

阿匹冉呷爬到河边, 把头伸进水里很长时间不出来。汉兵们等啊等, 觉得有些蹊跷。于是过去看了一下, 发现河里有两条龙正张着血盆大口在吞咽阿匹冉呷的身体。原来这两条龙是来救他的! 要是再过一会儿, 阿匹冉呷会被龙吞下去救走的。汉兵们发现了以后立即拉起铁链, 把阿匹冉呷从龙嘴里拉了出来, 然后押回他们的君王那里杀掉了。

### 里布达狄的传说

很久以前,我们里布家族有一个神勇莫测的法师叫里布达狄。他能呼风唤雨,而且精通法事,无论做什么样的法事都能如愿以偿。他做法事的时候,呼什么样的"洒",什么样的"洒(一种山神的化身)"就来。呼一升"洒",一升"洒"就来;呼一笸箩"洒",一笸箩"洒"就来。

那时候汉人一直想夺取彝族君王的权力,但总是找不着机会。有一次,汉族君王的儿子看到彝族君王戴着一顶沉重的铁帽,于是计上心来。他找到彝族君王的儿子说:"明天我们把自己的父亲带到湖边,然后把他们的帽子放在水面上。哪个君王的帽子不沉下去,谁就掌握这个地方的权力,好吗?"彝族君王的儿子不知道这是个阴谋,就同意了。

第二天, 彝族王子把父亲骗到了湖边, 也就是现在的西昌邛海边。汉族王子早就带着他 的父亲在那里等着。然后他们把彝族君王的铁帽和汉族君王的草帽同时放在了湖面上。

汉族君王想: "彝族君王的铁帽有一千二百斤重,而我的草帽只有两斤重。毫无疑问彝族君王的帽子肯定会先沉下去。这样,我们汉人就能轻而易举地统治这个地方了!"

然而,事实跟他的想法恰恰相反: 汉族君王的草帽从湖面上消失很长时间了, 彝族君王的铁帽却稳稳地浮在水面上。

汉族君王的阴谋未能得逞,就给湖面上划船的手下做了个暗示,然后带着儿子气急败坏地走了。船上的汉人马上明白了他们君王的用意,悄悄地用船桨把彝族君王的帽沿压了一下。这样,彝族君王的铁帽也慢慢地沉下去了。

由于彝族君王的铁帽实在太重,加上湖水很深,王宫里的将士们想尽一切办法,还是打捞不上来。最后,君王下令到处张贴布告,说是谁能从湖底捞出君王的铁帽,君王将会满足他的一切要求。

有一天里布达狄在街上看到了布告,胸有成竹地说:"入海捞针的事儿我都干过,从湖里捞一个帽子对我来说岂不是小菜一碟!"士兵们听到了立即禀报君王。于是君王带着骏马亲自来邀请里布达狄和他的弟子们。

受到君王的盛情款待之后,里布达狄带着他的弟子们来到湖边开始做法。他呼了两升"洒"交给了弟子们,接着要求他们编草绳。弟子们用了七天七夜的时间编出了一根又粗又长的草绳。里布达狄把草绳的一头系在腰上对弟子们说:"我跳进湖里拿到君王的帽子后开始摇绳子,这时你们就把绳子往回拉。假如绳子很长时间不动,说明我已经死了,你们就把我的尸体打捞出来,然后把这两升'洒'碾碎后放入我的眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴里。这样我就能复活。"

吩咐完毕后他跳进湖里去了。游啊游,到达湖底时发现那儿长着三棵高大的檀木,每棵檀木上盘着一条巨龙。而君王的铁帽正好盖在中间的那棵檀木上。里布达狄一次又一次地试图靠近铁帽,但是那三条巨龙一次次地向他扑来。巨龙张牙舞爪的样子令他心惊胆战。他使出浑身解术还是无法从龙嘴边夺过帽子,只好摇动草绳想上去。可是由于水太深,岸上的弟子们没有感觉到草绳的摇动,以为师父还在湖底找帽子。里布达狄因为太累,无法游到水面上,过了一段时间就被湖水淹死了。他的尸体慢慢地浮到水面上来了。

弟子们看到师父的尸体悲痛万分,赶紧打捞上来,并且按照师父生前的吩咐,把那两升"洒"碾碎后放入了师父的眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴里。过了一会儿,里布达狄果然醒过来了。

他们回到君王那里,君王对里布达狄说:"虽然没捞上我的帽子,但是你为我吃了那么 多苦,想要什么尽管说吧!"

里布达狄说: "给我三条狗、三只鸡和三只猫就够了。除此之外我什么都不要。"于是君王满足了他的要求。

里布达狄夸下海口之后,不但没捞到君王的帽子,反而被三条巨龙吓得魂飞魄散。这是他一生中最大的耻辱。所以他一回到达亚山上就把君王送给他的那三条狗、三只鸡和三只猫都杀了,并且念咒发誓以后再也不做法事,不念"卡荣、卡荣"(做法事时念的咒文)了。

没想到里布达狄杀生的行为触怒了山神,山神惩罚他的妻子患上重病。里布达狄回家后发现妻子躺在床上奄奄一息,只好又做法事挽救妻子。但是因为他已经发过誓不念"卡荣、卡荣"了,只好改念"索索拉支"。

他把妻子的病终于治好了。但是从那以后他不再做法事了。他的法力也因为杀了那几 只狗、鸡和猫,渐渐消失了。

从此, 我们里布家族再也没有人成为法师, 需要做法事的时候也只能请别家的法师。

### 狠心的爸爸和聪明的女儿

很久以前,山脚下住着一对夫妇。他们生了七个女儿,个个长得如花似玉。但是女孩们 的爸爸因为没有儿子整天闷闷不乐。

有一次,他打猎归来的路上遇见了一位算命先生。他问算命先生怎样才能得到一个儿子。算命先生掐指一算,告诉他:"如果你没有现在的这七个女儿的话,你的妻子就会生个儿子。"

于是他决定让措容米(一种吃人的女妖)把七个女儿都吃掉。但是措容米一般不吃活人, 他就想亲自把女儿们弄死了再让措容米抬走吃掉。

第二天早晨,他对女儿们说:"孩子们,今天你们跟爸爸上山去摘花吧?"女儿们高兴的答应了,于是他带着七个女儿上山了。到了山上一个措容米家门口的池塘边,爸爸说:"摘花之前你们应该先洗个澡,洗得干干净净的再去摘吧!"女儿们听了一个接一个地跳进池塘里洗澡去了。她们的爸爸却不停地往池子里灌水。

水升到女儿们的胸口时,她们喊:"爸爸,爸爸,现在我们可以出来摘花去了吧?"她们的爸爸说:"还早着哪,等水升到脖子下面

再出来。"然后他接着灌水。

等水升到女孩们的脖子下时,她们又开始喊:"爸爸,爸爸,水升到脖子下面了,现在可以出来摘花去了吧?"她们的爸爸说:"再等一会儿吧,等水升到鼻子下面再出来。"说完继续灌水。

又过了一会儿, 七个女儿都被水淹没了。于是她们的爸爸高高兴兴地回家去了。

傍晚,那个措容米回来后发现门口的池塘里有七具女孩的尸体,就把她们打捞上来准备美餐一顿。但是她又担心她们没死,把手伸进她们的胳肢窝去挠痒痒。其实最小的那个女孩还活着,当措容米挠她痒痒的时候她坚持不笑出声来。

在她们身上挠痒痒时都没有反应,措容米以为全是死的,就把她们抬到家里开始吃。当她吃到最小的那个女孩时,女孩躺在地上吓得瑟瑟发抖。措容米发现她没有死,就让她跟自己的女儿睡在一个房间,准备晚上趁她睡着了杀死再吃。女孩从地上捡起姐姐们的手镯和项链,然后走进措容米的女儿的房间。

措容米的女儿看见这个女孩有很多很漂亮的项链和手镯, 羡慕地说:"嗨!你愿意跟我 换项链和手镯吗?"

女孩灵机一动,说:"假如你愿意跟我换床的话,我就把我的项链和手镯换给你!" 措容米的女儿高兴地答应了,于是她俩换了床和首饰。

到了半夜, 措容米悄悄地来到女儿的房间, 扑到平时她女儿睡的床旁边的那张床上, 把长长的指甲刺入了床上的女孩身上。她根本不知道两个女孩早就换床了, 抓在手里的正是她自己的女儿!

措容米的女儿大声疾呼:"爸爸!爸爸!"

措容米恶狠狠地说:"你爸爸在很远很远的地方, 救不了你啦!"

她女儿又喊:"妈妈!妈妈!"

措容米还是没想到是自己的女儿在喊,边刺边说:"你妈妈在很远很远的地方,救不了你啦!别再喊了!"

就这样, 她把自己的女儿给杀死了。而那个女孩躺在措容米的女儿的床上毫发未损。

第二天早晨,那个女孩把头蒙在被窝里一直不敢起床。措容米把女儿的肉剁成碎块后,来到女儿的床边喊:"我的好女儿!快起来给邻居们送肉去吧!"

那个女孩吓得直哆嗦,但是努力壮大胆子说:"妈妈,我肚子有点不舒服,我想再睡会儿。"等措容米一走出房间,女孩赶紧起床把头发放下来蒙在脸上,然后才出去见措容米。

因为脸被头发挡住了, 措容米没认出来, 还以为是自己的女儿, 叫她把那些肉给邻居们一个一个送去。

女孩每次去送肉,半路上就把肉藏在裙子下面回来,告诉措容米肉送到了。等她的裙子 下面装满了肉以后,她就开始逃跑。

措容米在家等啊等,等了很长时间女儿还是不回来。后来她跑到邻居家去找,才明白前夜她杀掉的是自己的女儿,那个女孩已经带着肉跑掉了。于是大声喊叫:"邻居们,一个女孩带着我让她送给你们的肉跑掉了,快放德贝狗(措容米们养的狗。)追她!"

措容米的邻居们也都是措容米,她们听了马上放出来各自家里的德贝狗。德贝狗嗅着肉味迅速地追过去。当它们快要追上女孩时,她从裙子下面拿出几块肉往后一扔继续跑。那群德贝狗马上停下来抢肉,吃完之后又开始追。眼看又要追上了,女孩又扔了几块肉过去,狗又马上停下来抢肉吃。她就这样一次又一次地用措容米的女儿的肉逃脱了德贝狗的追赶。

当她把最后一块肉扔出去时,刚好跑到了一条河边。河上有座小木桥。为了阻止德贝 狗再次追上来,女孩一过河就把小木桥给拆掉了,然后钻进河边的一堆干草下面藏起来。但 是由于太紧张,腰带的两端露在草堆外面了。

那群德贝狗追到河边过不去了。领头的那只狗忽然发现露在草堆外面的两个红色的腰带头,就对同伴们说:"看来我们追不上那个女孩了!看那草堆上长出来的红色的草,说明春天已经来了。咱们还是回去吧!"于是德贝狗都回家去了。

这样,那个可怜的女孩才甩掉了德贝狗,从草堆里爬出来往前走去。她走啊走,又累又饿,这时遇见了一个女人正在家门口纺麻。她过去对那个女人说:"请你给我点吃的好吗?我快饿死了!"

"哦,那好吧。你来帮我纺麻,我去给你做饭。"那个女人说完走进厨房去了。但是过了很长时间不出来。这时一个小男孩手里捧着一堆鼻屎,边吃边从屋里出来。女孩悄悄问他: "你妈妈在厨房里做什么呀?"

小男孩说:"我妈妈正在烧水呢!说是等水烧开了要煮你吃。"女孩一听,知道原来这个女人也是一个措容米,于是撒腿就跑。

跑啊跑,跑了很长时间,她又遇见了一个在家门口织麻布的女人。女孩气喘吁吁地说: "请你给我点吃的好吗?我快饿死了!"

女人说:"哦,那好吧,你来帮我织麻布,我去给你做饭。"说着走进厨房去了。

过了很长时间,又从屋里走出来一个吃鼻屎的小男孩。女孩一看,便知道这个女人也是措容米,赶紧停下手里的活,头也不回地往前跑去。

她跑啊跑,一口气跑到了自己家里。一进家门就看见爸爸正在抱着一个小男孩。原来爸爸把她们骗走之后,妈妈果然生了一个男孩。但很不幸的是,就在女孩回到家的那天晚上,那个小男孩突然死了。于是爸爸非常生气,不愿意再认她做女儿,要把她逐出家门。然而女孩怎么也不肯走。最后,她爸爸无奈地说:"那这样吧,你把一截木头锯成两半带到山顶上往下滚。如果两截木头滚到山脚下能合在一起的话,我就让你留下来。"

女孩照爸爸说的做了,结果两截木头滚到山沟时合在了一起!但是爸爸还是不愿意留她,又故意刁难她:"你把磨盘打碎成两半带到山顶上往下滚。如果两半磨盘滚到山脚下能合在一起的话,我就让你留下来。"

女孩没办法只好照做,结果两半磨盘也合在了一起。然而她爸爸还是不愿意留她,继续刁难:"你往我烧红的这口大锅里吐一口唾沫。假如这口唾沫能从锅里溢出来的话,我就让你留下来。"

女孩的一口唾沫非但没有被烧得红红的大锅立即烘干,反而变得越来越多,最后从那口大锅里溢了出来。谁知铁石心肠的爸爸还是不愿意留下女儿。

这时,女孩的妈妈过来对她说:"我的女儿啊!看来你爸爸真的不想留下你。那就这样吧:我把家里的牛羊都分给你一半,然后你就赶着它们一直往前走。到哪户人家门口牛羊都一起叫唤,你就去当那家人的儿媳妇。记住:一定要等到所有的牛羊都叫唤了,你才停下来!"

女孩没办法,只好接受了妈妈的建议。第二天她就赶着妈妈分给她的牛羊走了。临走前妈妈递给了女儿一大包油菜籽,说:"女儿啊,你带上这包油菜籽一路走一路撒。等到明年春天油菜花开的时候,我就顺着油菜花去找你。"

就这样,女孩别了妈妈,赶着牛羊,撒着油菜籽一路往前走。走啊走,经过了很多漂亮的房子门口,一半牛羊叫唤了,而另一半没出声。女孩想了想,赶着牛羊继续走。过了很长时间,走到一个用玉米秆搭建的茅屋门口时,所有的牛羊都开始叫唤。于是女孩停下来,毫不犹豫地走进茅屋,发现里面躺着一个老婆婆。

女孩问:"老婆婆, 您有儿子吗?"

老婆婆说:"有啊,但是打猎去了还没回来。你找他有事儿吗?"

女孩说:"我要给他做妻子!"

老婆婆很惊讶:"我家这么穷, 你愿意嫁给我儿子吗?"

女孩说:"我愿意, 这是我的命!"

正说着,老婆婆的儿子带着很多奇异的鸟儿回来了。他得知眼前这位漂亮姑娘要做他妻子时,高兴得手舞足蹈。

晚上,女孩在茅屋中央架起了一堆火,让老婆婆和她儿子坐在火堆旁一边烤火,一边吃她在火上烤熟了的鸟肉。母子俩从来没见过火,也没吃过熟食,因此非常满意地接受了这位给他们带来了温暖和美味的姑娘。

从此以后, 丈夫每天去打猎, 妻子在家侍候婆婆。

时间长了妻子发现丈夫每天都能捕到很多美丽的鸟儿回来,觉得有点蹊跷。有天晚上她问丈夫:"你从哪儿每天捕到那么多好看的鸟啊?"但是丈夫怎么也不肯告诉她。第二天早

晨丈夫出去捕猎之前,她悄悄地把一个线团的一头系在了丈夫的衣服上。丈夫出门之后一路走一路长长地拖着那根线。这样妻子就跟着那根线走啊走,终于找到了丈夫。原来她丈夫每天捕鸟的地方是一个金岛,岛上飞翔着很多奇异的鸟儿。

那天夫妻俩又捕到了很多鸟儿。回家的路上,丈夫对妻子说:"今天晚上当你听见'叮当、 叮当'的声音时,千万不要害怕,也不要出声。"

晚上,茅屋周围果然传来了"叮当、叮当"的声音。第二天早晨起来一看,一座非常漂亮的房子矗立在茅屋旁边。一家人高高兴兴地搬进去,过上了富裕的生活。

到了第二年油菜花开的时节,女孩的妈妈沿着路上的油菜花找着了女儿。她看见女儿一家过着如此富有的生活,住了一段时间后放心地回家去了。回到家里告诉女孩的爸爸:"当初你赶走了咱们的女儿,现在她住在金子造的房子里,睡的是金子做的床,每天吃着山珍海味。"女孩的爸爸听了羡慕得一夜没睡。第二天早晨天还没亮就起床,沿着那条开满油菜花的路找到了女儿家。

女儿看见爸爸在她家门口,就问:"爸爸,爸爸,你想从金门进来,还是从银门进来?" 她爸爸说:"我的女儿啊!我走了这么远的路来找你,应该让我从金门进去啊!"但是女 儿故意让他从一扇摇摇欲坠的破木门里走进去。

进屋坐下之后,女儿又问:"爸爸,爸爸,你想吃鲜美的羊肉呢,还是想吃上等的牦牛肉呢?"

她爸爸说:"我的女儿啊!爸爸走了这么远的路来看你,又累又饿,应该吃上等的牦牛肉啊!"但是女儿却杀了只快要病死的小羊羔煮给爸爸吃了。

晚上睡觉时, 女儿问: "爸爸, 爸爸, 你想睡金床, 还是想睡银床?"

她爸爸说:"我的女儿啊!爸爸走了那么远的路来看你,脚上都起泡了,应该在金床上舒舒服服地睡一觉。"于是女儿就让他睡在了金床上。

到了半夜,女儿听见爸爸在"咯吱,咯吱"地啃床上的金子,就说:"爸爸,爸爸,别再啃了!你回去的时候我给你一大包金子!"

爸爸听了马上停下来,兴奋得彻夜难眠。第二天早晨一起床就跟女儿说要回去。女儿找了一个大包,里面装满了马蜂、青蛙和蛇,交给了爸爸,说:"爸爸,这个包里装满了金子和路上吃的干粮。当你走到半路上的山垭口时,先把一条腿绑在缰绳上,然后打开包取出干粮吃。"

她爸爸骑着马走到山垭口时,突然想起女儿的吩咐。于是跳下马来把自己的一条腿绑在了马尾巴上,然后打开包准备拿出干粮吃。谁知刚打开包,里面的马蜂飞出来四处乱蜇,青蛙跳出来呱呱乱叫,蛇也爬出来咬人和马。马一受惊,突然狂奔起来。狠心的老头就被马拉在后面拖死了。等那匹马跑到家里时,缰绳上只挂着老头的半截腿。

女孩的妈妈出来一看,什么都明白了,自言自语道:"嗨!这就是你丧尽天良的报应吧!" 说着解下那半截腿烧掉了。

### 看家小孩和他的小狗

很久以前,有一个小孩和他的爸爸相依为命。爸爸喜欢打猎,经常带着大猎狗出去好几 天不回来。每当爸爸不在家的时候,小孩就带着一只小狗白天去放牧,晚上看家。

一天, 爸爸又出去打猎了。小孩拿了一个大米做的馍馍, 带着他的小狗放牧去了。

到了中午,小孩从包里取出大米馍馍吃得正香,那只小狗在旁边叫开了:"咕嘶,咕嘶, 我要吃馍馍,我也很饿。"

小孩生气地说:"这么小一个馍馍,连我都不够吃,哪能分给你呢?"

"如果你把馍馍分给我一半,我会告诉你一个秘密!"小狗可怜巴巴地说。

小孩很好奇,就把馍馍从中间掰开,一半给了小狗。于是小狗边吃边说:"女妖措容米今晚要来杀你,吃你的肉呢!"

小孩听了非常害怕, 吓的直掉眼泪: "我爸爸又不在, 我一个人该怎么办呢?"

小狗安慰他: "我的好朋友, 你别担心, 咱俩先回家去。回到家里你按照我说的做就行了!"小孩觉得一只小狗怎么能帮他抵挡住吃人的妖魔措容米呢? 但是现在除了小狗, 没有任何人会来救他。所以他只好听从小狗的建议, 赶着牛羊回家去了。

回家后小狗对他说:"今晚你就藏到牛圈里面去。"

小孩藏在牛圈里看着天色慢慢变黑,紧张得浑身发抖。

这时措容米真的来了。她一边用那对长长的乳房往到处乱打,一边往牛圈里冲来。措容米刚用乳房打破了牛圈门冲进来,牛圈里的牛用角把她顶来顶去,根本不让她靠近小孩。措容米在牛群中挣扎了一晚上,还是没能抓住那个小孩,直到天亮才跑回去了。

第二天, 小孩做了一个很大的大米馍馍, 带着小狗放牧去了。

到了中午,他主动分了一半馍馍给小狗吃,然后掉着眼泪问小狗:"今晚我该怎么办呢?"

小狗说:"别哭,别哭!不用害怕!今晚你就藏到马圈里面。"

干是那天晚上小孩藏在马圈里了。

天刚黑下来, 措容米就像前夜那样, 一边用她那双长长的乳房到处乱打, 一边往马圈里冲来。藏在里面的小孩被吓的魂不附体。谁知措容米一冲进马圈, 就被里面的马踢来踢去, 根本无法靠近小孩, 直到天亮时才逃出马圈跑走了。

吃过早饭后,小孩带了一个更大的大米馍馍带着小狗放牧去了。一到中午,他赶紧分了 一大半馍馍给他的小狗吃,然后问它晚上应该藏在哪里。

小狗还是不慌不忙地说:"别怕,别怕!今晚你就藏在羊圈里好了!"

回家后小孩就藏到羊圈里去了。天色慢慢变黑的时候,措容米又来了。她用长长的乳房打破羊圈门冲了进来,结果被羊群用头顶来顶去,还是没能靠近小孩。措容米在羊群中挣扎了一晚上,到天亮时分才逃出羊圈跑回去了。

那天放牧的时候小孩把整个大米馍馍都拿给小狗吃了。然后问它:"我的朋友啊!牛圈, 马圈和羊圈我都藏过来了,今晚我该躲到哪儿好呢?" 小狗镇定自若地说: "别哭, 别哭! 不用害怕! 今晚你就藏到阁楼上去。爸爸可能要回来了。"

回到家里,聪明的小狗首先让小孩在灶里燃上了炭火,旁边倒扣了一个背篼,又在背篼上盖了一件他的衣服。然后挑一担水放在阁楼上。一切准备妥当后,小狗再三叮嘱小孩:"你在阁楼上把门牢牢顶住。如果我喊'咕嘶——,咕嘶——',说明你爸爸回来了,你就开门;如果我喊'喵——,喵——',意思是措容米来了,千万别开门。"

吃过晚饭后, 小孩就藏到阁楼上去了。

天一擦黑, 措容米又摇动着那对长长的巨乳横冲直撞地过来了。她破门而入, 看见灶台 旁那个盖着小孩衣服的背兜, 以为是那个小孩, 高兴得呲牙咧嘴。

她把灶里的炭火吹得红红的, 然后'咯吱, 咯吱'地咬那个背兜。

小狗'喵——, 喵——'地喊了几声, 小孩知道是措容米来了。他从阁楼上悄悄地往灶里 泼了一点水, 火被浇灭了。措容米喊:"嗨!小猫咪!别尿尿啊!这样会把火浇灭的!你要 是不尿尿的话, 咱俩就可以在火里烤这个小孩的肉来吃!"

接着她又把炭火吹得红红的。但是措容米一走开,小孩又泼了一点水下去把火浇灭了。措容米又喊:"哎呀!小猫咪!别尿尿啊!难道你就不想吃烤肉吗?"

就这样,她每次刚把炭火吹红,小孩就泼点水下去浇灭。一直吹到天亮措容米才气急败坏地回去了。

于是小孩从阁楼上下来, 带上干粮, 抱着小狗放牧去了。

到了中午,小孩想想晚上措容米又要来吃他,非常担忧,茶饭不思。小狗安慰他:"别担心,朋友!今晚你爸爸真的会回来。"

当他半信半疑把牛羊赶回家时,爸爸果然带着大猎狗,扛着很多猎物回来了。

孩子见了爸爸立即扑过去,泪流满面地向爸爸诉说了这几天受到的惊吓。看着可怜的孩子差点被措容米吃掉,爸爸恨不得立即砍死措容米。

晚上吃完饭后,父子俩敞开了大门,把灶里的炭火烧得旺旺的。然后小孩藏在阁楼上,爸爸提着磨得非常锋利的斧头躲在门背后。

不一会儿, 措容米又气势汹汹地来了。她从敞开着的大门看见灶里旺盛的炭火, 得意忘形: "哈哈!今晚我终于能吃到这个小孩的肉了!"

没想到她的一只脚刚跨过门槛,小孩的爸爸立即从门背后跳出来,以迅雷不及掩耳之势拿斧头砍了下去。措容米的腿一下被砍断了,倒在地上。几只大猎狗马上扑过去,一眨眼功夫就把她给抢吃光了。

## 深情的兄妹和凶狠的嫂子

很久以前,有两个兄妹感情特别好。哥哥经常出去打猎,妹妹在家给哥哥洗衣做饭。但 是自从哥哥娶上媳妇以后,妹妹的日子就不好过了。每次哥哥出去打猎,嫂子就趁机虐待妹 妹。

一天, 哥哥又去打猎了。家里只剩下嫂子和妹妹两个人。哥哥一出门, 嫂子就开始骂妹妹: "你想去哪里, 就滚到哪里去!这里不是你的家!"妹妹听了一边努力干活, 一边偷偷地哭泣。

到了吃饭时间,嫂子连饭都不让她吃。晚上睡觉时,妹妹正准备上床,嫂子把她揪出了屋子:"这里没有你的床!你愿意睡哪儿就睡哪儿去!"可怜的妹妹只好睡在猪圈的屋檐下。

第二天早晨, 丧尽天良的嫂子发现妹妹睡在猪圈的屋檐下, 非常生气。又跑过来恶狠狠地踢她:"你最好再也别回到我家附近来, 从我眼前消失吧!"

妹妹觉得这样下去迟早会被嫂子折磨死的, 于是流着眼泪寻找哥哥去了。

一路上, 妹妹饿了吃野果, 渴了喝泉水, 朝哥哥打猎的方向找去。

她走啊走, 遇见了几个在村口放鸡的人。

妹妹流着泪问道:"放鸡的人们,请问你们看见我哥哥了吗?"

放鸡的人们说:"你哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,匆匆忙忙地从这儿过去了。"于是,妹妹又哭着继续往前找去。走啊走,走到一条山沟里,遇见了几个放猪的人。

妹妹问道:"放猪的人们,请问你们看见我哥哥了吗?"

放猪的人们说:"你哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,匆匆忙忙地从这儿过去了。" 妹妹又哭着走啊走。走到一个山坡上,她又遇见了几个放牛的人,于是问道:"放牛的人 们,请问你们看见我哥哥了吗?"

放牛的人们说: "你哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,匆匆忙忙地从这儿过去了。" 妹妹继续哭着往前走。走啊走,她又遇见了几个在树林里放羊的人,问道: "放羊的人们, 请问你们看见我哥哥了吗?"

放羊的人们说:"你哥哥扛着一把猎枪,牵着一只猎狗,匆匆忙忙地从这儿过去了。" 于是妹妹又哭着往前找去......

哥哥出去九天九夜后,扛着猎物,带着猎狗回家了。但是到了门口不见妹妹出来迎接, 觉得有点诧异。他把猎物从肩上卸下来后问妻子:"我妹妹怎么不出来迎接我呢?"

妻子回答道:"你妹妹说她太想念你了, 就找你去了。难道你们没碰上吗?"

哥哥得知年幼体弱的妹妹到野兽出没的森林找自己去了, 既伤心又担忧, 哭了整整一夜。第二天一大早, 他就带上猎狗原路返回去寻找妹妹。

哥哥走啊走,遇见了那几个在村口放鸡的人,问道:"放鸡的人们,请问你们看见我妹妹了吗?"

放鸡的人们说:"你妹妹手持野果,唱着忧伤的歌儿,说是要去找哥哥,泪眼婆娑地从这儿过去了。"

哥哥听了又往前走。走啊走,走到村前的山沟里,他遇见了那几个放猪的人,问道:"放猪的人们,请问你们看见我妹妹了吗?"

放猪的人们说:"你妹妹手持野果,唱着忧伤的歌儿,说是要去找哥哥,泪眼婆娑地从这儿过去了。"

于是他又继续往前走。饿了吃野果,渴了喝泉水。就这样走啊走,走到一个山坡上,遇见了那几个放牛的人。他上前问道:"放牛的人们,请问你们看见我妹妹了吗?"

放牛的人们说:"你妹妹手持野果,唱着忧伤的歌儿,说是要去找哥哥,泪眼婆娑地从 这儿过去了。"

哥哥听了又朝放牛的人们所指的方向找去。走到一片树林里,他遇见了那几个放羊的人,问道:"放羊的人们,请问你们看见我妹妹了吗?"

放羊的人们说:"你妹妹手持野果,唱着忧伤的歌儿,说是要去找哥哥,泪眼婆娑地从 这儿过去了。"

哥哥一路走,一路喊着"妹妹!妹妹!"一直找到了他经常狩猎的那片森林。下雨的时候,他担心妹妹被雨淋湿,就在大雨中到处寻找;下雪的时候,他担心妹妹被雪冻坏,就在风雪中到处寻找。

就这样不停地找啊找,直到寒冷的冬天过去了,春天的花儿又开放了,还是根本不见妹妹的踪影。

有一天, 哥哥在一片竹林附近边走边喊"妹妹"时, 突然从竹林里响来了"哞——"的一声牛叫。哥哥立即停住了脚步, 又喊了一声"妹妹", 竹林里又传来一声牛叫。于是哥哥跑进竹林里, 循着声音找去, 果然发现一头牛在那里深情地望着他, 眼睛里满含泪水。原来妹妹已经变成了一头牛。

哥哥抱着牛脖子边哭边喊:"妹妹!妹妹!",然而妹妹已经再也不能说话了,只是默默地流泪。

### 日志里拉仪式的来历

从前,有一对父子经常一起上山捕猎。

有一天他俩在山上捕杀了一只鹿。扛着鹿回来的路上父亲发现一把刀子被丢在杀鹿的地方了。于是他对儿子说:□我在这里等着,你去把那把刀子找回来吧。□可是儿子太累了,一想到要爬那么高的山,怎么也不肯去。最后父亲只好亲自回去找刀子。

谁知他刚走到杀鹿的地方,就遇上了亚勒木斯家(传说中,专门在森林里收取灵魂的一种妖魔)的人。可怜的老头被亚勒木斯家的人捆起来塞进铁笼里带走了。

儿子在路上等啊等,一直等了三天三夜,还是不见父亲回来。于是他就跟着父亲的脚印去寻找。穿过九片接(一种树木)树林,九片柿(一种树木)树林和九片毒(一种树木)树林,他一直跟踪到了亚勒木斯家。他一进门就问:"你们看见我父亲了吗?"亚勒木斯家的人说根本没见。

其实他的父亲被装在铁笼里,悬挂在灶台上方,灵魂已经被亚勒木斯拿掉了。父亲看见儿子来找他欣喜万分,但是因为没有灵魂不能说话,只好默默地流泪。这时父亲的一滴眼泪恰好滴到了儿子的膝盖上。儿子抬头一看,发现可怜的父亲被装在铁笼里吊在屋顶上,顿时火冒三丈。他愤怒地说:"原来我父亲被你们吊起来了!快放他下来让我背回去!"

亚勒木斯说:"你父亲的躯体和灵魂,我们只给你一样。想要什么你自己选择吧!"

他想带回父亲的躯体,但是不忍心丢下灵魂;想带回灵魂,又担心父亲的躯体继续受到 亚勒木斯的折磨。考虑了很长时间,最后他决定带走躯体。

于是亚勒木斯把他父亲的躯体放下来交给了他。可怜的儿子背上父亲的躯体流着泪往 回走。穿过九片毒树林,九片柿树林和九片椄树林时天已经黑了。他又累又饿,但是想想很 快就要背着父亲到家了,心里很高兴。

谁知刚走到森林边沿,突然有一阵狂风"呼呼"地吹来。狂风过后,儿子发现背上父亲的躯体不见了。他急忙伸出双手在黑暗中四处乱抓,但是根本找不着父亲的躯体。最后左手抓到了一株黑日草,右手抓到了一根椄树枝。他看着手中的黑日草和椄树枝,无奈地想:"嗨!也许这就是我父亲的灵魂吧!"于是带着那株黑日草和那根椄树枝回到家里把它们供奉起来。

从此, 我们纳木依在举行日志里拉宗教仪式的时候要用一株黑日草和一根椄树枝。

### 吸烟的来历

这是关于我们现在抽的这种烟的传说。

很久以前,有三个女人一起去割菊禾(一种灌木)草。傍晚时分,她们每人都背着一捆菊禾草往回走。刚走到一座小桥上时,突然有一只乌鸭在叫:"呱——,呱——,走在最前面那个女人的膝盖里有一个儿子。"

走在最前面的是一个寡妇,她听见乌鸦这样叫觉得很奇怪。膝盖里怎么可能会有儿子呢?于是她留在最后面。

这时,乌鸦又开始叫了:"呱——,呱——,跟在最后面的那个女人的膝盖里有一个儿子。"

她又跑到那两个女人的中间, 这下乌鸦又换了叫法: "呱——, 呱——, 走在中间的那个女人的膝盖里有一个儿子。"

看那个寡妇怎么也不相信自己的膝盖里有儿子,乌鸦说:"你要是不信的话,就拿镰刀砸一下你的膝盖吧!"

于是,她放下背上的菊禾草,拿起镰刀往自己的膝盖上砸了一下,结果掉下来了一只 癞蛤蟆。她见了癞蛤蟆非常生气,以为这都是那只乌鸦搞的鬼,就捡块石头追打乌鸦。

这时,那只癞蛤蟆突然说起话来:"妈妈,妈妈!别再打了!咱们回家吧。你背草捆,我帮你拿镰刀。"

那寡妇气得把镰刀往石头上甩去,谁知那只癞蛤蟆跳起来咬住了刀把,叼在嘴里一跳一跳地往寡妇家走去。那寡妇只好背上菊禾草,无奈地跟在癞蛤蟆后面回家去了。

到家后癞蛤蟆把镰刀放在门背后, 坐到灶边等着妈妈做饭。

从此以后, 寡妇干活时, 她的癞蛤蟆儿子给他帮忙; 晚上吃饭时, 寡妇丢下几粒米, 癞 蛤蟆就捡起来吃。

有一天, 癞蛤蟆突然说:"妈妈, 我该娶个媳妇了吧?"

他妈妈说:"你一只癞蛤蟆也能娶上个媳妇的话, 我还能再找个丈夫呢!"

癞蛤蟆不服气地说:"妈妈, 信不信由你! 但是请你给我缝一个小布包, 里面装点麻籽。 那样我就会娶一个媳妇回来。"

妈妈想看看她的癞蛤蟆儿子到底有多大能耐,就按他说的缝了一个小布包,里面装了点麻籽,挂在他的脖子上,然后把他送走了。

癞蛤蟆一路上跳啊跳, 天黑时分跳到了一户人家门口, 问那家主人: "公公, 你们家有姑娘吗? 我是来找媳妇的。"

那家人听了觉得非常好笑。他们家有一个女儿,但是他们却说:"哎呀,女儿都嫁给了别人!但是你可以在我们家住一晚上。"

于是癞蛤蟆住在了这户人家。睡觉时,他问主人:"我的麻籽袋放哪儿好呢?" "就放在你背后的老鼠洞里吧。"

第二天早晨起来时, 小布包里的麻籽都被老鼠偷吃光了。

癞蛤蟆说:"你们家的老鼠吃掉了我的麻籽, 所以你们得赔我。你们家要是没有麻籽的话, 就把那只老鼠逮住给我。"

于是那家人用浓烟把老鼠从洞里熏出来了,然后拿绳子拴住交给了癞蛤蟆让他离开。 癞蛤蟆走啊走,太阳落山后又来到了一户人家门口。

癞蛤蟆说:"我是来找媳妇的,能在你们家借宿一晚上吗?"

那家人同意了。睡觉前癞蛤蟆又问:"我这只老鼠拴在哪儿好呢?"

"就拴到你身边那只猫的腿上吧。"

第二天早上起来时,癞蛤蟆发现老鼠被猫吃掉了。于是他对那家主人说:"我本来是拿这只老鼠去找媳妇的,没想到被你们家的猫吃掉了。如果你们不把那只猫逮来赔给我的话,我就没办法娶上媳妇了。"

那家人只好把他们的猫逮住交给了他, 然后把他赶走了。

他又牵着那只猫走啊走, 天黑前又到了一户人家门口。他像上次一样问了同样的问题, 那家人觉得很可笑: "一只癞蛤蟆也想娶媳妇!"但还是允许留宿他一晚上。睡觉前癞蛤蟆又问:"公公, 我这只猫拴在哪儿好呢?"那家人让他拴在了他们家的狗腿上。

晚上,那只可怜的猫被狗咬死了。结果可想而知,癞蛤蟆让那家人把他们的狗赔给他。 那家人没办法就把他们的狗赔给了癞蛤蟆。

那天傍晚,癞蛤蟆牵着那只狗又跳到了一户人家门口。癞蛤蟆敲开门问道:"公公,你们家有女儿吗?我是来娶媳妇的。"那家人说没有女儿,但是同意他在他们家过夜。晚上,癞蛤蟆把那只狗拴在了他们家的马腿上。

结果第二天早上起来时, 狗又被马踢死了。

癞蛤蟆说:"我本来想拿这只狗娶个媳妇,没想到被你们家的马给踢死了。如果你们不把这匹马赔给我的话,我就娶不上媳妇了!"就这样,他又得到了一匹马。

癞蛤蟆跳到马背上走啊走,走到了另一户人家门口。他把马拴在门口,跳到了院子里。 那户人家有七个女儿。她们的爸爸听见狗叫声,就让大女儿到院子里看看是不是有人 来了。大女儿出去看了看,回来告诉爸爸:"院子里什么也没有。"

但是狗还是叫个不停,于是又让二女儿去看。二女儿回来也说:"院子里什么都没有。" 三女儿、四女儿、五女儿、六女儿都一个一个地被派出去看了。结果她们什么都没看 见。最后又派最小的女儿去看。小女儿到院子里看了看,赶紧跑回来说:"哇!妈妈,妈妈! 院子里有一只癞蛤蟆!"

这时, 癞蛤蟆走进屋来说: "公公, 我是来找媳妇的。刚才我看上了你们最小的女儿, 请把她嫁给我吧?"

女孩们的爸爸听了火冒三丈: "你一只癞蛤蟆还想娶我这么漂亮的女儿!孩子们, 赶紧把他拉出去打死!"她们的妈妈听了悄悄地跟丈夫说: "在家里打死一只癞蛤蟆不太吉利, 还是先让小女儿跟他走。走到半路上再把他打死, 然后骑上他的马回来。"

于是,他们让小女儿穿上嫁衣,衣服下面藏了个石槌。一切准备就绪后小女儿就骑着马 跟癞蛤蟆走了。 他俩走到半路上,小女儿偷偷地从衣服底下掏出石槌朝癞蛤蟆打去。但是癞蛤蟆跳来 跳去,根本打不着,反而把石槌咬过来递给她。小女儿觉得自己杀不了癞蛤蟆,只好跟着他 走了。

癞蛤蟆带着新媳妇回到家门口喊道:"妈妈, 快来开门吧。"

妈妈从屋里回答:"你平时不是从门缝里钻进来吗?"

"我当然可以从门缝里钻进来,但是我的媳妇进不去啊!"

"别骗我了, 谁家姑娘愿意嫁给你啊! 除非天底下女人多得没处去了!"

癞蛤蟆发现妈妈不相信,就说:"你要是觉得我在欺骗你的话,过来从门缝里看看吧。" 他妈妈从门缝里往外瞧了瞧,果然发现儿子后面的马背上有一个非常漂亮的姑娘。于 是赶紧打开门迎接他们。

癞蛤蟆把媳妇娶回来的第三天晚上,有一户办婚礼的人家请他们去吃席。他就让妈妈带着新媳妇去了。吃席的时候他媳妇想想自己这么漂亮,却嫁给了一个癞蛤蟆,伤心得连饭都不想吃。临走的时候她给丈夫带了两块肉回来了。

回家后她把那两块肉递给丈夫说:"嗨!癞蛤蟆!你看看,人家的子女结婚的时候肉多得都吃不完!我给你带了两块吃剩下的肉,快拿上吃吧!"

癞蛤蟆说:"我才不会吃别人的剩饭。以后你要是想吃肉的话,就从咱家柜子里拿出来吃吧。"

她打开柜子一看,发现里面满满的全是肉。她觉得很奇怪,问癞蛤蟆:"这么多肉是从哪儿来的?"但是癞蛤蟆怎么都不肯说。

有一天, 癞蛤蟆的媳妇去看赛马了。回来后她丈夫问:"今天谁的马跑得最快啊?"

"斯色巴乎的马跑得最快!"说着她顺手打开柜子,结果又发现里面装满了肉。这次她 觉得她的癞蛤蟆丈夫有点非同寻常。

过了几天,又有一户人家举办婚礼。这次癞蛤蟆又让他妈妈和媳妇去吃席。他媳妇想看看癞蛤蟆究竟在搞什么鬼,所以出门后她又悄悄地回来藏在了楼上。这时她的癞蛤蟆丈夫在灶台边翻了三下筋斗,变成了一个迷人的王子。他把癞蛤蟆皮往门背后一扔就出门去了。他一走,那女人赶紧从楼上下来把那张癞蛤蟆皮捡起来扔到灶火里烧掉了。这时,她丈夫回来了,发现他的癞蛤蟆皮已经被媳妇烧掉了,疼得哇哇大叫:"你怎么问都不问我就把我的皮给烧了呢!再过七天我就会变成真正的王子!但是现在我没皮子就活不了了。"

说着他又变成了一只癞蛤蟆,因为没有皮子很快就死了。他媳妇后悔莫及,但是已经无法挽回了。从那以后,她整天足不出户,十分伤心,而且天天打扫房间,把扫出来的垃圾都堆放在以前她的癞蛤蟆丈夫放皮子的那扇门背后。

有一天,那扇门背后长出来了三根竹笋。她感觉中间的那根竹笋好像是她死去的丈夫,于是把两边的掰掉了,只剩下了中间的那一根。她看见丈夫变成了一根竹笋来陪伴她,满心欢喜。在她的细心照料下,剩下的那根竹笋越长越高。谁知有一天她在打扫房间的时候她的裙摆不小心绊住了竹笋,结果竹笋被挂断了。她觉得自己又一次亲手害死了丈夫,非常难过,整天以泪洗面。

或许是她丈夫实在不忍心让她每天这样伤心,有一天,门背后又长出来了一棵不知名的植物,叶子肥肥的,有一股淡淡的香味。她想:"这棵植物的叶子闻起来这么香,我要是摘

下来晾干后用火点着了吸它的烟的话,也许伤心就会少一些吧!"于是,她每天摘一片叶子,晾干以后用火点着了吸。她的悲伤果然减轻了不少。附近的村民们听说点燃这种植物的叶子冒出来的烟能够消除烦恼,于是一传十,十传百,纷纷效仿。从此以后,吸烟就成了一种习惯。这种植物被称为烟草。

这就是今天我们吸烟的传说。

### 勇敢女孩智斗女妖措容米

从前,一个妈妈和她的两个女儿一起生活。妈妈每天出去纺麻,大女儿在家带妹妹,给妈妈做饭。

一天,妈妈在纺麻的时候碰上了女妖措容米。措容米想吃掉她们的妈妈,于是凑上前去说:"我们互相帮忙捉对方头上的虱子,怎么样?"妈妈头上正好很痒,所以同意了。

措容米把头放在妈妈怀里,妈妈就开始捉她头上的虱子。传说,每个措容米的头上都有一根粗粗的毛毛虫。它是措容米的命根子。措容米说:"除了那根粗粗的毛毛虫,其他的你都可以捉来杀掉。"

措容米的头上有好多虱子,妈妈一个一个地捉下来给措容米吃。直到天快黑的时候,措容米头上的虱子才被捉完。然后轮到措容米给妈妈捉虱子了。谁知妈妈刚把头放在措容米怀里,措容米就把长长的指甲刺入了妈妈的头。她吸干了妈妈的脑浆和血,然后换上妈妈的上衣去吃那两个女孩。

措容米到了她们家门口喊道:"女儿们,快来给妈妈开门吧!"

大女孩非常聪明,她觉得听声音不是她们的妈妈,于是偷偷地过去从门缝往外瞧了瞧。 尽管天已经黑了,但还是能看见有个女人穿着她们的妈妈的衣服。她说:"你不是我们的妈妈,我们的妈妈穿着裙子!"

措容米听了立即跑到杀了她们的妈妈的地方换上了裙子, 然后又回来让两个女孩开门。

大女孩从门缝里瞧了瞧,虽然这个女人穿得跟妈妈一样,但还是不像自己的妈妈,就说:"你不是我们的妈妈,我们的妈妈头上戴着银簪!"

不管措容米怎么哄骗,大女孩就是不肯开门。正当她很着急的时候,突然听见小女孩说她饿了,想吃奶。于是措容米将长长的乳房塞进门缝里不停地摇摆。小女孩不懂事,见了乳房又渴又饿,就喊道:"妈妈,快进来吧!门背后只有一根麻杆顶着呢!"

就这样, 措容米推开门进来了。进到屋里坐下以后她让大女孩拿馒头给她吃。大女孩递给了她一个馒头, 她一口就把整个馒头吞了下去。大女孩说: 你不是我们的妈妈, 我们的妈妈吃馒头时会给我们分一半。"

措容米说:"妈妈干了一天活,又累又饿,所以先吃了。下一个馒头再分给你们。"于是在吃第二个馒头时,措容米分了一半给两个女孩吃。

晚上睡觉时, 措容米说:"你俩谁的头上没有虱子, 就过来跟妈妈一起睡。"

大女孩说:"我的头上有虱子。"于是不懂事的小女孩跑过去和措容米睡在了床头,大女孩睡在床尾。

措容米对大女孩说:"你去捉一只公鸡,端一盆水,再拿一个线团和一包麻籽过来,放在我的枕头边。"大女孩听了赶紧爬起来拿来了措容米要的那些东西。躺在床上她还是非常害怕,一直睡不着。

到了半夜, 她听见措容米在口咯吱, 咯吱口地嚼着妹妹的骨头。

她问:"妈妈,妈妈,你在嚼什么东西呀?"

措容米说:"我在嚼麻籽给你妹妹吃呢! 🛭

过了一会儿,妹妹的血流了过来。她又问:"妈妈,妈妈,床上湿湿的是什么东西呀?□措容米说:□这只坏公鸡把盆里的水泼出来了。□

又过了一会儿,妹妹的头滚到了大女孩的脚底下。她问:"妈妈,妈妈,床上滚的圆圆的是什么东西呀?"

措容米说:"这只坏公鸡把线团滚到被窝里来了。"

这时候,大女孩确定措容米真的在吃妹妹的肉,吓得魂不附体。她想逃命,只好壮着胆子说:□妈妈,我要去尿尿!□

措容米说:"就在灶台旁边蹲下来尿吧!"

大女孩说:"灶里的火会烫伤我的。"

措容米说:"那就蹲在磨盘旁边尿吧!"

大女孩说:"磨盘掉下来会压死我的。"

看来措容米怎么也不愿意放她出去,大女孩灵机一动说:"妈妈,你去拿九根绳子来把 我拴住。然后你抓住绳子的一头,让我出去尿尿。尿完之后我喊你,你就把绳子往回拉就可 以了。"

措容米觉得这个办法不错,于是拿来九根绳子拴住了大女孩,然后才让她出去尿尿。大女孩一到院子里立即解开了身上的绳子,拴在九个不同的东西上开始逃跑。她跑啊跑,一直跑到了妈妈每天背水的水井旁,爬到旁边的一棵大树上藏起来了。

第二天早上,放跑了大女孩的措容米气急败坏地提着小女孩的肠子到水井旁边来冲洗。

大女孩从树上看见妹妹的肠子, 伤心地流下了眼泪。一滴泪水恰好滴到了措容米的头上, 于是措容米发现了她。

措容米准备爬上树去吃大女孩,但是树很高,不知道怎么才能爬上去。于是问大女孩: □我的女儿,妈妈也想上去摘野果吃。这么高的树你是怎么爬上去的? □

大女孩说:□你回去把家里的那桶猪油拿来,涂在树身上。这样你就能爬上来了。"

措容米听了赶紧跑回去,拿了一桶猪油过来全都涂在那棵树身上。结果树身更滑了,她根本爬不上去。

这时, 大女孩从树上喊:"妈妈, 你爬不上来就算了, 我给你摘野果吃吧?"

接着大女孩摘下一个很大的野果抛给了措容米。措容米吃的津津有味。大女孩说:"妈妈,你去把门背后的那只长矛拿来给我,那样我就可以摘到更大更甜的野果给你吃!"

不一会儿,措容米拿来了一支长矛递给了树上的女孩。女孩用长矛叉了一个更大的野果向措容米伸过去。措容米有点担心地说:"你千万不能用长矛杀了我啊!假如你把我杀死了,我的头发将会变成荨麻,血将会变成大海,骨头将会变成悬崖绝壁。那时你连家都回不了了。"

女孩说:"我怎么会杀了妈妈呢?"

措容米张开了嘴,女孩把矛头上的野果塞进她嘴里,问道:"好吃吗?"

措容米说:"太好吃了!再给妈妈摘一个。"

于是女孩又用长矛叉了一个很大很甜的野果伸过去。这次措容米毫无防备地张开嘴来吃野果,结果女孩把手里的长矛使劲一捅,矛头深深地插入了措容米的喉咙。措容米一死,她的头发果然变成了荨麻,血变成了大海,骨头变成了悬崖绝壁。这样女孩就无法从树上下来了,只好呆在上面摘野果充饥。

有一天,一只鹿从树底下跑过,女孩赶紧从树上喊:"喂!朋友!麻烦你接我下去,好吗?"

鹿边跑边回答:"很抱歉!猎狗在后面追我,我没时间帮你。"

鹿跑过去不一会儿,猎狗追过来了。女孩又赶紧喊:"喂!朋友!麻烦你接我下去,好吗?"

猎狗边跑边回答:"很抱歉!我正在追捕一只鹿,所以没时间帮你。"

就这样,猎狗也跑走了。又过了一会儿,两个打鹿的猎人过来了。

女孩赶紧喊道:"喂!朋友!你俩谁要是接我下去的话,我就给谁做妻子!"

两个猎人都抢着接她下来。他俩卸下身上的兽皮,厚厚地铺在地上。一个人铺在树根, 另一个人铺在树梢下。

女孩从树上往下一跳,结果落到了铺在树根的那些兽皮上,但是滚着滚着又滚到了铺在树梢下面的兽皮上。于是两个猎人就开始争夺那个女孩。争来争去直到天黑还是没有结果,只好把她先带回去了。

晚上,女孩提出了一个建议: 明天早晨你俩去折一些树枝回来,然后做一场法事吧,看我到底该嫁给谁。 两个猎人听了觉得这个主意不错,于是第二天一大早他俩就去山上折树枝。

女孩很聪明,每天偷偷地嚼点麻籽涂在他俩折回来的树枝上。两个猎人看见树枝上嚼过的麻籽,以为那是鸟屎,不吉利,不能用来做法事,第二天又去折新的树枝。就这样他俩日复一日地去折树枝,过了很长时间谁也没有把女孩争到手。

每天两个猎人不在家的时候,女孩对着天空呼唤被女妖措容米杀死了的妈妈来救她。 妈妈的灵魂从天上对她说:"我正在蒸麻,洗麻,等我哪天纺出足够长的麻绳,就来解救你。"

女孩等啊等,终于有一天,妈妈从天上用一根很粗的麻绳吊下来了一个麻袋。女孩刚跳 进麻袋里,就被两个猎人发现了。他俩提着砍刀冲过来使劲一挥,把女孩的十个脚指头给砍 断了。我们人类的脚指头很不整齐就是那天给砍成这样的。

就这样, 勇敢的女孩被她妈妈救到天上去了。

### 孤儿和兔子公公

从前有一个孤儿, 日子过得非常可怜。因为没有父母, 他只好给有钱人家当雇工维持 生活。

就这样过了四、五年,有一天他遇到了聪明善良的兔子公公。兔子公公白天给他帮忙,晚上给他做伴。时间一长他们就成了无话不谈的好朋友。孤儿告诉兔子公公他从小失去了父母,只好来这里艰难度日。兔子公公看他实在很可怜,就告诉了他一个致富的办法。

兔子公公说: 这几天干活的时候你留意点,会有几个做生意的汉人挑着九担布经过这里。他们一来,我就跑到他们前面引诱他们放下布匹来追我。他们追我的时候你就趁机把他们的布匹全都藏起来。"

有一天孤儿正在地里干活的时候,果然有几个做生意的汉人挑着九担布走过来了。 于是他赶紧告诉了兔子公公。兔子公公马上蹦蹦跳跳地出现在了那些做生意的汉人前面。 他们一见兔子,都兴奋地喊道:"哇!好大的一只兔子啊!快抓住它!"

他们赶紧放下肩上的担子追兔子去了。等他们跑远了以后, 孤儿把他们的九担布全 都藏起来了。

就这样他们拿到了很多布。

第二天一早,兔子公公给孤儿说:"东边有一户人家有七个女儿,我们带着这些布去那户人家给你挑个媳妇吧?"

孤儿听了非常高兴。于是他俩扛着那些布,来到了那户有七个女儿的人家。坐定后他俩故意不停地干咳,而且每咳一声,就撕一大块布擦擦嘴扔在地上。那七个姑娘看见他们如此富有,个个都想嫁给孤儿,在那里你掐我,我掐你的坐立不安。

最后,孤儿选上了最小的那个姑娘。兔子公公算了算,发现一个月零三天后是一个非常吉利的日子,于是他们把婚期定在了那一天。

临走时兔子公公还再三嘱咐姑娘家人:"结婚那天,你们带上所有的亲朋好友来送亲。而且一路上要大声叫喊。"

回来的路上他俩经过一户财主家时,兔子公公进去告诉财主: □一个月零三天后的那一天,魔鬼容毒容容(一种食人鬼)要派兵来杀你们全家,所以你们赶紧在家后面的山脚下挖个地洞,到时候就可以跳到里面去藏身。"

老财主信以为真, 马上叫家人在后面山脚下挖了个地洞。

等地洞挖好以后,有天晚上兔子公公叫孤儿带了好多锋利的剑和矛,悄悄过去插在财主家后面的地洞里,而且剑头和矛头都朝上。

一切准备妥当以后婚期就到了。一大早很多人护送着新娘出发了,一路上大喊大叫。 等他们快走近财主家时,兔子公公跑进去告诉财主:"不好了,不好了,容毒容容家的兵杀 过来了!你们怎么还在家里不动啊?"

财主果然听见唔哩哇啦的叫喊声由远至近, 吓得屁滚尿流, 赶紧带着全家人从后门 跑出去齐刷刷都跳进那个地洞里去了。结果全被孤儿事先插好的剑和矛给戳死了。

然后兔子公公让孤儿把新娘接进了财主的家里。财主家非常富裕,但是现在这里所有的财产都成了兔子公公和孤儿俩的。

兔子公公对客人们说:"我们俩什么都有,就是没有多余的家人和仆人。你们想吃什么,自己随便拿来吃吧。"

于是, 客人们自己动手杀猪宰羊, 庆祝孤儿的婚礼。

就这样, 他们过上了衣食无忧的生活。

过了几年,孤儿的妻子生了个儿子。正当他们高兴万分的时候,兔子公公却突然生病了。孤儿给他找遍了名医良药,仍无济于事。看着兔子公公的病情越来越严重,孤儿束手无策,只好伤心地蹲在地上唉声叹气。

兔子公公躺在床上有气无力地对孤儿说:□在我们家后面的悬崖上有个山洞,里面住着一位很有名的算命先生。你去找他算个卦,看看有没有什么法子能让我的病好转起来。"

孤儿照兔子公公说的在山洞里找到了那位算命先生,说明了自己的来意。

算命先生沉思了半天,深深地叹了口气说: 嗨!情况不妙啊!看来兔子公公必死无疑了。

孤儿听了很着急, 忙问: 那有没有什么办法能让兔子公公活下来啊?

- "办法倒是有一个, 就怕你不愿意那样做啊!"算命先生说。
- "是什么好办法?只要能保住兔子公公的性命,我做什么都愿意!"
- "嗨!那我就直接告诉你吧:要想救活兔子公公,你就得杀死你的儿子,然后把他的 肝挖出来给兔子公公吃一块。这样的话,兔子公公会马上好起来。否则他命在旦夕。"

孤儿二话没说就回家了。一进家门马上找来刀子开始使劲磨。兔子公公从屋里听见 孤儿磨刀的声音,就问他:"你磨刀干什么呀?算命先生是怎么说的?"

起初孤儿什么都不肯说,只是在那儿磨刀。后来拗不过兔子公公的再三追问,只好告诉了他: "算命先生说你只有吃了我儿子的肝,你的病才会好起来。除此之外没有别的法子。所以我准备把儿子杀了给你治病。因为你是我的大恩人啊!"

兔子公公听了孤儿的话感动的掉下眼泪,哽咽地说: "赶紧停下来吧,孩子!不用磨了,也不用杀你的儿子了。其实那个算命先生就是我!我装病是为了试探一下你对我的情谊,这下我彻底明白了。"说着他起身拿掉了孤儿手里的刀子。孤儿听了兔子公公的话,看他突然好起来了,高兴得不知说什么好。

从那以后, 他们就亲如一家, 过着幸福的日子。

Figure 4. Abbreviations.

English		Tibetan		Chinese	
Abbreviation	Terms	ন <u>হ</u> 'ক <b>্</b> ।	নহ'ক্ত'ইশুশ'ৰ্ক্তগ	术语	略语
ABS	absolutive	ञ्चू प र्केंग	श्चीय:क्रुंग	肯定语气	肯定
ALTIT	alternating iterative	নেব'মন'র্ন্থ্রীশ্ব'না	মুহার্ন্ত্র্র্	多重重复	多重
AVM	adverb manner	डे्र-क्षेय	वे्र-केंग	副词标语	副标
BE	be verb	वे क्षु प्रमुद्ध यायायह्न ।	के स	判断动词	判断
DP	discourse particle <sup>A</sup>	ब्रेंट्रिय र्सिय	ब्रेंच्य केंग	连词	连词
CL	classifier	र्डन् केंग	र्ळ5.क्रुंच	量词	量词
DAT	dative	यर्देबा	व्यर्देवा	与格	与格
DET	determiner	ইশ্বাশ্ব্যে:শ্ৰী:শ্ৰুবা	देश:क्वेंग	限定词	限词
ERG	ergative	ð5' <b>ð</b>	35:3	作格	作格
EXC	exclamation	दर्वे ५ हें मानी केंग	दर्वे5्-क्षेय	感叹词	叹词
EXT	existential copula	অশ্ব:ছুঝ্রস্থ্র	অশ্ব:মধ্রব	存在动词	存在
GEN	genitive	द <u>च</u> ेल:श्रृ	द <u>च</u> ितःश्च	属格	属格
FT	future tense marker	ম'র্থেশ্রা	ম'র্হৈশ্বা	未来时态	未时
GOAL	goal of action	<u> </u>	ঝেশ্ব:ক্রিযা	目的动词	目词
INT	interrogative particle	दर्ने क्रेंग	दर्भे केंग	疑问词	疑问
ITR	iterative	지条기 기계	고쵫; 조(종)	重复	重复
LOC	locative	শ্বশ্বশ্ৰী	শ্বশ্বশ্বী	位格	位格
MP	mood particle	ळॅग:क्रेग=ग	ळॅग'श्लेगशा	语气助词	语气

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> We use 'discourse particle' as a cover term for a number of particles with different functions; we have not fully analyzed these particles.

English		Tibetan		Chinese	
Abbreviation	Terms	নহ'ক্তব্য	নহ'ক্ড'ইশুৰাস্ক্রিল	术语	略语
NEG	negative	<b>५</b> गमाञ्च	<u> ব্ৰাণ্ট্ৰ</u>	否定	否定
OP	onomatopoeic word	વ્યન્ ૠૂર્ં જ ગ્રી સ્થેય	অদ্-ৰ্ন্ত্ৰীশ	拟声词	拟声
OTM	object topic marker	অশ্ব:শ্বম:শ্ৰুব্য:স্ক্ৰিবা	सुत्य क्वेंग	宾语标语	宾标
PER	permissive	श्चुत्यःर्श्चेत्रःग्रीःक्षेय	ॠ्रेय:ळॅग	祈使语气	祈使
PRE-ATT	aspectual prefix of attainment	तृःदह्रमःय मोःक्रेमःर्म्यम्बर्ध्वः रुद्धमःर्मेषाम्बर्ध्वः	<u> ৫</u> ५% কুঁব	前缀动词 完成体	前体
PT	past tense marker	द5्शकेंग	व्रद्रशक्षंया	过去时态	去时
RQ	retroflex question marker	दर्दे केंग	दर्ने केंग	反问语气	反问
SUF-COM	aspectual suffix of completion	य क्षायादेशयञ्चरामी अपार्मिम्शाहेशाशुः (यहमा	त <b>्रश</b> हेश	后缀动词 完成体	后体
VOB	vocable	क्ष्माः मृत्यः यह न्याः यदेः विक्ष्में स्थाः यह न्याः यदेः	र्बेट-क्रिय	词外壳	词壳

## GLOSSARY

## $na^{53}\ mzi^{53}\ k^ha^{11}\ t^ho^{11}\text{-}English$

		/a/
/a/	$a^{11}$	[question particle]
/a/	$a^{53} da^{53}$	father
/a/	$a^{11} h\tilde{i}^{44}$	down, below
/a/	$a^{53} hi^{53} hi^{53}$	[vocables]
/a/	$a^{44} j a^{55} g o^{44} z i^{53}$	sisters
/a/	a <sup>44</sup> la <sup>44</sup> mbo <sup>44</sup>	wasp
/a/	a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>53</sup>	mother; an expression of surprise
/a/	$a^{11}$ mi <sup>44</sup>	now
/a/	a <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>55</sup>	mother
/a/	a <sup>44</sup> ga <sup>55</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>55</sup>	knife
/a/	a <sup>11</sup> no <sup>44</sup>	the youngest
/a/	$a^{53} p^h i^{53} ræ^{53} NGæ^{53}$	a hero's name
/a/	a <sup>53</sup> po <sup>53</sup>	brother
/a/	$a^{44} q v^{53} nu^{11}$	behind
/a/	$a^{11} sa^{44}$	later
/a/	$a^{53} tsa^{53}$	a sound expressing a feeling of surprise
/a/	$a^{11} t_{\S}^h a^{53}$	almost
/a/	a <sup>11</sup> tçə <sup>44</sup>	small
/a/	$a^{44} v^{55}$	father-in-law
/a/	$a^{44} wa^{55}$	stepfather, [exclamation]
/a/	$a^{44} wo^{55}$	stepfather, father, [exclamation]
/a/	$a^{53} xu^{53} xu^{53}$	[vocables]
/a/	$a^{11} za^{44} za^{53}$	slow
/a/	$a^{11} za^{53} za^{53} m^{53}$	slowly
		generally means 'mother-in-law', but may also be used as a respectful term to address older
/a/	$a^{44} ze^{55}$	women
		/b/
/b/	ba <sup>53</sup>	flat
/b/	ba <sup>44</sup>	grow (v)
/b/	ba <sup>11</sup> ba <sup>44</sup>	carry (on back) (v)
/b/	$ba^{53} dBy^{53}$	flat place
/b/	$ba^{44} h\epsilon^{53}$	listen (v)
/b/	ba <sup>53</sup> ki <sup>53</sup>	a bamboo tray
/b/	ba <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup>	clothes

```
ba^{11} ts^h e^{44} se^{53} tsa^{11}
/b/
                                                                     new clothes
          b\epsilon^{44}
/b/
                                                                      go (v)
          bi^{53} zi^{53}
/b/
                                                                     bag
         bi<sup>44</sup> la<sup>53</sup> n,ɔ<sup>11</sup> tsə<sup>53</sup>
/b/
                                                                     bat
          bo11 ka11
/b/
                                                                     village, a group of families
          bo<sup>44</sup> bo<sup>53</sup>
/b/
                                                                     the same size as something
/b/
          Bu^{44} Bu^{53}
                                                                     bury (v)
          Bu^{53} ly^{53}
/b/
                                                                     move (v)
          \mathrm{Bu}^{53} \mathrm{tsa}^{53}
/b/
                                                                     knife
          bza^{11}
/b/
                                                                     propagate (v)
          bzə<sup>44</sup> bzə<sup>55</sup>
/b/
                                                                      full, everywhere
          bzi^{53}
/b/
                                                                     through
          bzi^{44}
/b/
                                                                     fly (v)
          bzi<sup>53</sup> ia<sup>11</sup>
/b/
                                                                     lazy
                                                                     /\mathbf{B}/
         \mathbf{B}u^{44}
/B/
                                                                     yak
          ви<sup>44</sup> dzə<sup>55</sup>
/B/
                                                                      earthworm
                                                                     The game Bu^{44} dz \Rightarrow^{55} qv^{53} qv^{53} su^{11} 'searching
                                                                      for the hole of the earthworm' is played. First,
                                                                     two young men dressed in traditional female
                                                                      clothing each hold a buffalo horn filled with
                                                                      liquor. They pretend to be a mare and a
                                                                     stallion. They move around, searching for 'the
                                                                      hole of the earthworm'. They say, "Where is
                                                                     the hole of the earthworm?" when ordered to
                                                                      do so by old people sitting by the hearth.
                                                                      Audience members periodically say, 'It is
                                                                      there!' 'It is here!' while pointing their fingers.
                                                                      The two performers rush in the direction
                                                                      suggested. People laugh excitedly when the
                                                                      'mare' speaks in a female voice or when the
                                                                      'stallion' mounts the 'mare's' back, in imitation
         {\tt B} u^{44} \; dz {\tt 9}^{55} \; q v^{53} \; q v^{53} \; \xi u^{11}
/\mathrm{B}/
                                                                      of horses mating.
          ви<sup>53</sup> гэ<sup>53</sup>
/_{\mathbf{B}}/
                                                                      snake
                                                                     /c/
          ca^{11}
/c/
                                                                     sweep (v)
          ça<sup>11</sup> pi<sup>53</sup>
/c/
                                                                     blind
          ca<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
/c/
                                                                     song
```

pitiful

mountain deity

/ç/

/ç/

ça<sup>11</sup> ndjo<sup>11</sup>

çi<sup>53</sup> vi<sup>53</sup>

```
ca^{11}
/ç/
                                                                             tree, wood; slaughter (v)
           çə<sup>11</sup> çə<sup>44</sup>
/ç/
                                                                             make (v); kill (v)
           çə<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>44</sup>
/ç/
                                                                             tree branch
           cə<sup>11</sup> po<sup>53</sup>
/c/
                                                                             tree
           ce^{11} væ^{53}
/c/
                                                                             forest
           cə44 za55
/ç/
                                                                             mystical
           \varepsilon\epsilon^{44}
/c/
                                                                             family/take (animals)
/ç/
           çə<sup>44</sup> p<sup>h</sup>çə<sup>55</sup>
                                                                             king/lord
           c\mathfrak{d}^{53}\ v^{11}
/ç/
                                                                             liver
           co11 to11
/ç/
                                                                             filial piety; xiaodao 孝道
                                                                             a place where sacrifices are offered to
           ci<sup>53</sup> vi<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>11</sup> tcə<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup>
/c/
                                                                             mountain deities
           cv^{53}
/ç/
                                                                             if; maybe; went (v)
           cy^{11} cy^{44}
/ç/
                                                                             fill (v); incense
           cy^{11} cy^{44} q^h a^{11}
/ç/
                                                                             a container for burning incense
           cy^{11} cy^{11} cy^{53} m^{44}
/ç/
                                                                             smoothly
           cy<sup>11</sup> cy<sup>11</sup> la<sup>11</sup> la<sup>44</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
/ç/
                                                                             hastily
                                                                             d
           da^{53}
d
                                                                             [DAT marker]
           da^{11}
d
                                                                             come (v); only; to
           di^{11}
d
                                                                             say (v)
/d/
           dja44
                                                                             BE, correct
           do^{11}
d
                                                                             words, message
           do^{11}\ dz i^{44}
d
                                                                             truth
d
           do^{53} dz_9^{53}
                                                                             elder, big
           do^{53}\ q^h v^{53}
d
                                                                             far
           do^{53} mo^{53}
d
                                                                             above, up, tall, high
                                                                             d_{\rm B}
           dBu^{44}
d_{\rm B}
                                                                             become (v), turn into (v)
           dви<sup>53</sup> bi<sup>53</sup>
/dB/
                                                                             a type of tree with a red, edible fruit
           dBu^{53} ka^{11}
/dB/
                                                                             brim, wings
           dBu^{44} ts^h 9^{55}
/d_{\rm B}/
                                                                             light wings that appear in folklore
           d_{\rm By}^{53} va^{44}
/d_{\rm B}/
                                                                             earth, world
                                                                             dz
           dza^{11}
/dz/
                                                                             meal, food
           dze^{53}
/dz/
                                                                             eat (v)
           dzo<sup>44</sup>
/dz/
                                                                             bridge
/dz/
           dzu^{44}
                                                                             group of
```

/dz/	dzə <sup>11</sup> ki <sup>11</sup>
	$dz_{\theta}^{11} qu^{11}$
	dzo <sup>11</sup> ga <sup>11</sup>
	dza <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>
	$dza^{44} q^h v^{55}$
/dz/	$dzo^{44}$
/dz/	$dzo^{44} gi^{53}$
/dz/	$dzo^{44} ma^{53} t^h a^{11}$
/dz/	$dzy^{11}$
/dz/	$dzy^{11} dzy^{44}$
/nd/	nda <sup>11</sup>
	$nd\epsilon^{11} p\epsilon^{11}$
/nd/	$ndo^{11} p^h u^{44}$
/٤/	$\varepsilon^{53} \text{ qo}^{53}$
	$mbo^{53} k^ho^{53} pBu^{11}$
/mb/	$mbo^{11} ly^{53}$
/ndz/	ndz <sub>9</sub> <sup>11</sup>
/m d=/	ndrall
/ II <b>U</b> Z/	$ndze^{11}$
/ndz/	$ndzy^{11} h\tilde{i}^{44}$

/ş/  $ext{$9}^{53} ext{ tsa}^{11}$ 

# dzbelt, waist a village name lunch soil outside exist (v) exist (v) beautiful; very waist; come (v) appear (v), come out (v) /nd/ hack (v), cut (v); weave (v) both sides of the room nettle /ع/ home /mb/ a ritual done annually during the New Year to expel curses put on the family by other families toilet /ndz/ drink (v); eat (v) /ndz/ exist (v) The *ndzy*<sup>11</sup> *hî*<sup>44</sup> plant is cut, taken home and put in livestock enclosures. The animals' feet mix this plant with manure in the enclosures. Later, the manure mixed with this plant is dug out and put on fields as fertilizer. /ş/

new

#### /t/ $t B y^{11} q^h a^{11}$ /t/ break (v), crush (v) /ts/ tsa<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>44</sup> /ts/ saliva $tse^{11} pæ^{11} le^{53}$ /ts/ secretly tsə<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup> /ts/ hide (v) **/f/** multiply, propagate (v); thirsty for /f/ $fa^{11}$ (water, milk) $fu^{11} re^{44} pa^{11} mi^{44}$ /f/ toad $fu^{11}$ /f/ onion /f/ $\mathrm{fu}^{53}$ blow (v); to tell a lie $fu^{44}$ /f/ one (family) f3 $^{11}$ /f/ sit (v) $fu^{11} re^{44} pa^{11} mi^{44}$ /f/ toad /ŋg/ ŋga<sup>53</sup> /ŋg/ beat (v) $\eta g \epsilon^{11}$ believe (v); plant (v) /ŋg/ $\eta g \mathfrak{d}^{11} t^h B u^{44}$ stick $/\eta g/$ $\mathfrak{y} g a^{11} \ v^{11}$ flick (v) /ŋg/ $\eta g \mathfrak{d}^{53}$ $/\eta g/$ sick (v), painful $\eta g o^{11} l o^{11} t c^h o^{53}$ knee /ŋg/ /**G**/ $NGæ^{53}$ /NG/pass by (v), jump over (v) NGV<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>11</sup> /NG/tie (v) $NGV^{11}$ /NG/boat; nine $NG3^{11}$ /NG/stab (v) $ga^{44}$ /g/ go through, pass (v) $ga^{11}$ /g/sing (v) $ga^{53} dza^{11}$ /g/ know (v) $ga^{53} ha^{53}$ /g/sacrifice place $ga^{11} ky^{11}$ /g/mountain, mountain range

```
g\epsilon^{44} ræ^{55}
/g/
                                                                                     real
            go^{53}
/g/
                                                                                     what (question)
            go^{44} \hspace{0.1cm} z i^{53}
/g/
                                                                                     child
            go<sup>44</sup> pa<sup>53</sup>
/g/
                                                                                     left (behind), fall (v)
           gv^{44}
/g/
                                                                                     a/one (person)
            gv^{11}
/g/
                                                                                     yell (v), call (v)
            gv^{44}\ ga^{11}
/g/
                                                                                     what (question)
            gy<sup>44</sup> mə<sup>53</sup>
/g/
                                                                                     body
            gi^{53}
/g/
                                                                                     hear (v)
            gi^{11}
/g/
                                                                                     a wooden box for storing rice
            gi^{44} \ \mathbf{z}i^{55}
/g/
                                                                                     bird
                                                                                    /ŋ/
            \eta a^{11}
/ŋ/
                                                                                     dare (v); open (v); five; cry (v)
            ŋa<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                     I/me
/ŋ/
            ŋæ<sup>11</sup> ŋæ<sup>44</sup>
/ŋ/
                                                                                     shake (v)
            ŋæ<sup>11</sup> hæ<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                     overflow (v)
/ŋ/
           \mathfrak{p}^{11}
/ŋ/
                                                                                     chew (v)
            \mathfrak{y}\mathfrak{d}^{11}
/ŋ/
                                                                                     stable
           \eta u^{11}
/ŋ/
                                                                                     say, think (v)
           \eta u^{44}
                                                                                     silver
/ŋ/
                                                                                    /h/
            ha<sup>11</sup> ndzə<sup>11</sup>
/h/
                                                                                     lake, ocean
            ha<sup>44</sup>
/h/
                                                                                     here
            ha<sup>11</sup>
/h/
                                                                                     one (night); stay (v)
            ha^{11}\ l\epsilon^{44}
/h/
                                                                                     cat
            ha<sup>11</sup> şə<sup>44</sup>
/h/
                                                                                     still (not yet); haishi 还是
            ha^{11} dBy^{44}
/h/
                                                                                     shelter
            h\tilde{a}^{11}
                                                                                     buy (v); odor
/h/
            h\tilde{\mathbf{e}}^{53}
/h/
                                                                                     gold
            h\epsilon^{11}
/h/
                                                                                     stand (v); slippery
            h\epsilon^{11}\ mb\epsilon^{11}
/h/
                                                                                     stomach
            h\epsilon^{53} re^{53}
/h/
                                                                                     dry land
            h\tilde{\imath}^{53} dzy^{11}
/h/
                                                                                     rain (v)
            h\tilde{i}^{44}
/h/
                                                                                     hundred; month
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```
/h/
            hĩ<sup>53</sup>
                                                                                         rain (n)
            hĩ<sup>53</sup> ηgi<sup>44</sup>
/h/
                                                                                         middle, between
            h\tilde{\imath}^{44} na^{55}
/h/
                                                                                         wild animals
                                                                                         swallow (v); training a young cow to
            ho^{11}
/h/
                                                                                         plow; ten; bite
            ho53 mæ11
/h/
                                                                                         final, end
            h\tilde{u}^{53}
/h/
                                                                                         go (order); should; hair
            h\tilde{u}^{53} h\tilde{u}^{11}
/h/
                                                                                         carry (v); punish (n, v)
            h \widetilde{u}^{11} \; \text{NGV}^{11}
/h/
                                                                                         midnight, night
            hũ53 ndzə53
/h/
                                                                                         hemp fabric
                                                                                         /i/
            i^{11} n_i i^{11} a^{11} s^{44}
/i/
                                                                                         ancient
                                                                                         /j/
/j/
            ja<sup>53</sup>
                                                                                         tobacco, cigarette; careful
            ja<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         CL
            ja<sup>11</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         paste (v)
            ja<sup>11</sup> bæ<sup>53</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         some, half
            ja<sup>11</sup> dви<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>53</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         armpit
            ja<sup>44</sup> ka<sup>55</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         pipe
            ja^{11} l\epsilon^{11} mse^{44}
                                                                                         monster family featured in na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> folklore
/j/
            ja^{11} q^h a^{11}
/j/
                                                                                         buckwheat
            ja^{53}\ m^{53}
/j/
                                                                                         carefully
            ja<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         stuck
            ja^{44}\;\mathtt{ku}^{53}\;dz a^{53}
/j/
                                                                                         jewel
            je<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         also; [mood particle]
            ji<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         house; right (side)
            ji<sup>11</sup> ηæ<sup>11</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         sleep (v)
            ii^{11} k^h v^{44}
                                                                                         under
/j/
            ji<sup>11</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         say (v), tell (v), think (v)
            ii<sup>11</sup> tça<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                         in fact
/j/
            jo<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                         self
/j/
            jo<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         sheep
            jo<sup>11</sup> jo<sup>44</sup>
/j/
                                                                                         with, together
            jo^{11} q^h o^{44}
/j/
                                                                                         friend
            jo^{44} lu^{11} jo^{44} ko^{44} ze^{55}
/j/
                                                                                         sheep herder
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```
jy<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
/j/
                                                                            house
         jy^{11} ro^{44}
/j/
                                                                            bedroom, home-place
          ji<sup>11</sup> xa<sup>44</sup> xa<sup>11</sup>
/j/
                                                                            all
                                                                            /k/
          ka^{11}
/k/
                                                                            eagle; take out of water (v); annoying
/k/
          ka^{44}
                                                                            [CL: smoke, fire, torch; DP]
          ka^{44} dBy^{55}
/k/
                                                                            kitchen, stove
/k/
          ka^{44} h\tilde{\imath}^{55}
                                                                            [CL: torch]
          ka^{11} ka^{11}
/k/
                                                                            shake (v)
          ka^{44} kv^{53}
/k/
                                                                            flute
          ka^{11} la^{44}
/k/
                                                                            tree branch
          ka^{44} p\epsilon^{44} p\epsilon^{53}
/k/
                                                                            flat
          k\epsilon^{11} tc^h 3^{53}
/k/
                                                                            sacrifice (v)
          ko^{44}
/k/
                                                                            spend time
          ko^{11}
/k/
                                                                            give (v)
          ko<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>44</sup> t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>
/k/
                                                                            extraordinary, excellent, very
                                                                            wooden container for measuring grain,
                                                                            slightly larger than a so<sup>53</sup> dzo<sup>5</sup>; [ČL: ko<sup>44</sup>
          ko<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>55</sup>
/k/
                                                                            §9<sup>55</sup>]
          kwa<sup>44</sup> ta<sup>55</sup>
/k/
                                                                            sleeveless robe made from yak hair
                                                                           /k^h/
                                                                            a bamboo container for carrying potatoes
/kha/
        k^ha^{11}
                                                                            and ears of corn
/k^h/
          k^h a^{44}
                                                                            bake (v)
/k^h/
          kha44 rə55
                                                                            beside
/k^h/
          k^h a^{44} ro^{44}
                                                                            a sound chanted at the beginning of rituals
          k^h a^{11} t^h o^{11}
/k^h/
                                                                            speak (v), language
/k^h/
          k^h v^{11} \\
                                                                            [CL: door]; steal (v)
/k^h/
          k^h v^{53}
                                                                            quick, fast
/k^h/
          k^h v^{11} k^h v^{44} t c^h a^{11}
                                                                            quickly
/k^h/
          k^h v^{53} ru^{11}
                                                                            year
/k^h/
          k^h v^{44} sa^{55}
                                                                            New Year (n); celebrate the New Year (v)
/k^h/
          k^h i^{44}
                                                                            good, effective, well
/k^h/
          k^h i^{53}
                                                                            string
/k^h/
          k^h i^{53} k^h i^{53}
                                                                            leg
/k^h/
          k^h i^{11} t^h o^{11} l y^{53}
                                                                            ball of string
```

## /1/ /1/ $la^{11}$ let, take (v); ash $la^{44}$ /1/ leopard; [CL: rope, clothes, long things] la<sup>11</sup> ba<sup>11</sup> /1/ bread $la^{11} ga^{11}$ /1/ upper $la^{11} ka^{11}$ /1/ hand $la^{11} k^h i^{44}$ /1/ child $la^{11} la^{11}$ /1/ stir (v) $la^{53} mo^{11}$ /1/ old man, old $la^{11} no^{11}$ /1/ finger $a^{53} k^h a^{53} z i^{53}$ /1/ little finger la<sup>44</sup> p<sup>h</sup>a<sup>55</sup> /1/ lean (one's head to the side) la<sup>53</sup> qɔ<sup>53</sup> /1/ crow (bird) $la^{11} zu^{44}$ /1/ strips of pork 腊肉 le<sup>44</sup> le<sup>55</sup> /1/ along le<sup>44</sup> /1/ [mood particle] le<sup>11</sup> ʁu<sup>44</sup> ru<sup>11</sup> /1/ name of a character in folklore 1i<sup>44</sup> /1/ head (of spear); back, again /1/ $li^{11}$ $Bu^{11}$ game li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> /1/ clan name li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>53</sup> ta<sup>11</sup> ndi<sup>11</sup> /1/ a religious specialist of the li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>53</sup> Clan li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> o<sup>53</sup> ndzo<sup>53</sup> /1/ Xichang 西昌 li<sup>53</sup> ¢y<sup>53</sup> /1/ recede (flood, water) (v) $li^{44} h\tilde{a}^{53}$ /1/ evening $li^{44} k^h i^{55}$ /1/ recover (from illness), improve $li^{44} ma^{53} lu^{53}$ /1/ miss (v) li<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>44</sup> su<sup>55</sup> m<sup>53</sup> /1/ quickly /1/ li<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>11</sup> leave, remain li<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>11</sup> li<sup>53</sup> ro<sup>53</sup> /1/ loudly li<sup>44</sup> su<sup>55</sup> /1/ wake up (v) /1/ li<sup>44</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>55</sup> arrow li<sup>44</sup> vi<sup>53</sup> /1/ male cattle $li^{53} xu^{11}$ /1/ red $li^{44} za^{55}$ /1/ collect (v)

valley

deep

 $10^{44} q^{h} o^{53}$ 

lo<sup>11</sup> na<sup>11</sup>

/1/

/1/

/1/	lo <sup>11</sup>	DAT
/1/	lo <sup>11</sup> tçə <sup>53</sup>	get up, stand up (v)
/1/	ly <sup>11</sup>	see, see as a target (v)
/1/	$lu^{11}$	herd (v); enough; bark
/1/	lo <sup>44</sup>	[CL: valley]
/1/	lo <sup>11</sup>	watch, look, peer (v)
/1/	lo <sup>11</sup> lo <sup>44</sup>	crop
/1/	lo <sup>44</sup>	wait (v)
/1/	$1y^{44} 1y^{55}$	pellet, seed, fruit
/1/	$lu^{53} qa^{53}$	stone
/1/	lu <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup>	a place name
/1/	$lu^{11} ky^{53}$	a place name
/1/	$lu^{11} ky^{53} tbu^{11}$	a place name
/1/	$lu^{53}$ tş $a^{44}$ $p^h\epsilon^{11}$ tş $a^{11}$	divine (v), fortune-telling
/1/	$lo^{11} pæ^{53}$	jump (v), hop (v)
/1/	$lo^{44} q^h o^{53}$	valley
/1/	ly <sup>44</sup>	[CL: round object]
		/m/
/m/	ma <sup>14</sup>	/m/ [mood particle]
/m/ /m/	ma <sup>14</sup> ma <sup>44</sup>	
		[mood particle]
/m/	ma <sup>44</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker]
/m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo
/m/ /m/ /m/	$ma^{44} \\ ma^{11} \\ ma^{44} \ k^h \gamma^{55} \ ma^{44} \ ta^{55} \ m^{44}$	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly
/m/ /m/ /m/	$ma^{44}$ $ma^{11}$ $ma^{44}$ $k^h \gamma^{55}$ $ma^{44}$ $ta^{55}$ $m^{44}$ $ma^{11}$ $ndo^{44}$	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ]
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ва <sup>55</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ва <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> şə <sup>53</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup> m <sup>44</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional as soon as
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup> m <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>44</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional as soon as catch (v)
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> γ <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> κa <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> şə <sup>53</sup> şə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> şə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup> m <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>44</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional as soon as catch (v) edge, end, after, generation
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>55</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup> m <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>11</sup> mæ <sup>14</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional as soon as catch (v) edge, end, after, generation later
/m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/ /m/	ma <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>55</sup> m <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> ndo <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ndza <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> ka <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup> m <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>41</sup> mæ <sup>14</sup> mæ <sup>14</sup>	[mood particle] [negative marker] soldier; bamboo unworriedly paddle, bamboo stick corn, maize a bamboo container; [CL: ma <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> ] very, extremely; not OK sad, emotional as soon as catch (v) edge, end, after, generation later catch (v)

```
m\epsilon^{53} Bu<sup>53</sup>
/m/
                                                                        tear
          m\epsilon^{53} lio^{53}
/m/
                                                                         eye
          m\epsilon^{11}\;k^ha^{11}
/m/
                                                                         at a loss
         m\epsilon^{53} qo^{53}
/m/
                                                                        blind
          m\epsilon^{53} ndo^{53}
/m/
                                                                         dawn (v)
          me^{44} ra^{55}
/m/
                                                                         footprint
          mε<sup>53</sup> ljo<sup>53</sup> ndo<sup>53</sup>
/m/
                                                                        born (v)
                                                                        name (n, v); male; daughter; [DAT:
          mi^{11}
/m/
                                                                         down]
          mi^{53}
/m/
                                                                        fire
          mi^{11} do^{44}
/m/
                                                                         ask (v)
          mi<sup>44</sup> dzə<sup>55</sup>
                                                                         charcoal
/m/
          mi^{11} dzu^{11}
/m/
                                                                         famous
          mi<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup>
/m/
                                                                        lower
          mi^{53} k^h a^{44}
/m/
                                                                         get warm by a fire (v)
          mi^{53}\ k^hv^{53}
/m/
                                                                         smoke (n, v), cigarette, smoky
          mi<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
/m/
                                                                         instruct; send (v)
          mi^{53} nu^{53}
/m/
                                                                         after
         mi^{11} qa^{11}
/m/
                                                                        lower-hearth, floor
          mi<sup>53</sup> sə<sup>11</sup> qɔ<sup>44</sup>
                                                                         finger nail
/m/
          mi^{53} t^h B y^{53}
                                                                        torch
/m/
          mi^{53} tc^h o^{53} mo^{53}
/m/
                                                                         elder brother's wife
          mi^{53} ta^{53}
/m/
                                                                        burn
          mi^{44} zi^{53} mo^{53}
                                                                        brother
/m/
          mo^{44} mo^{55}
/m/
                                                                        hat
                                                                         a large bamboo container used to dry
          mo^{44} ts^h ə^{53}
/m/
                                                                        grain
          mo^{11} p^h a^{11}
/m/
                                                                        half
          mo^{11}
/m/
                                                                         corpse, [CL: corpse]
          mo^{53} \\
/m/
                                                                        horse; admire (v)
                                                                        rtsam pa (roasted barley flour) and the
                                                                         mixture made when the flour is mixed
         mo^{53} ze^{53} ve^{11} \eta ga^{11}
/m/
                                                                         with honey and cold water
                                                                        /m/
          m^{44} tc^h y^{55}
/m/
                                                                        time
/m/
                                                                         sky; [adverb manner]
          m^{11} m^{44}
                                                                         close to each other, sleep with each other
/m/
```

m<sup>53</sup> sə<sup>53</sup> /m/ wind (n)  $m^{11} ts^h a^{11} ra^{53}$ /m/ lip /mb/ mba<sup>11</sup> /mb/ cut; a slice of; powerful, able mbæ<sup>11</sup> /mb/ urine; went (v)  $mbæ^{53}$ /mb/ EXT mbzə<sup>11</sup> wife /mb/ /n/  $na^{14}$ /n/ we  $na^{11}$ /n/ would na<sup>53</sup> /n/would; and term used by the na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> for their own  $na^{53} mz^{153} k^ha^{11} t^ho^{11}$ /n/ language na<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>53</sup> /n/dark, black na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> people na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> /n/ na<sup>53</sup> na<sup>53</sup> /n/only term Luoguodi na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> use to refer to na<sup>53</sup> şa<sup>44</sup> /n/ their own language  $nu^{44}$ /n/ you nu<sup>44</sup> ʁu<sup>53</sup> /n/outside /mb/  $mbo^{53}$ difficult /mb/  $mb\epsilon^{11} t^h o^{53} ræ^{11}$ /mb/ brain mBu<sup>11</sup> lε<sup>44</sup> /mb/ roll (v)  $mb\epsilon^{11} t^h o^{53}$ /mb/ pound, lake /md/ md md<sub>B</sub>u<sup>11</sup> sting (v) /nd/ nda<sup>44</sup> /nd/ very, serious a dog that appears in folklore; it is kept  $nd\epsilon^{11} p\epsilon^{44} ts^h a^{11}$ /nd/ by monsters  $ndo^{11} p^h Bu^{44}$ /nd/ nettle

```
/nd/
           ndjo<sup>44</sup>
                                                                             scold (v)
           ndo<sup>53</sup>
/nd/
                                                                             see (v)
          ndo^{11}
/nd/
                                                                             spear; force (v)
          ndo<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>Bu<sup>44</sup>
/nd/
                                                                             nettle
                                                                             /ndz/
/ndz/
          ndzə<sup>11</sup>
                                                                             drink (v)
/ndz/
           ndzo44
                                                                             call (v), invite (people) (v)
/ndz/
          ndzu<sup>11</sup>
                                                                             drop (n, v), a drop of
                                                                             /ndz/
          ndzu^{53}
/ndz/
                                                                             sit (v), stay (v), live (v)
                                                                             in my words, do something as
          ndzə<sup>11</sup>
/ndz/
                                                                             somebody wishes (v)
          uqs_{11} Ro_{11}
/ndz/
                                                                             power, (the) right (to do something)
          ndzə<sup>53</sup> bo<sup>53</sup>
/ndz/
                                                                             water, river, liquor
          ndzə<sup>44</sup> do<sup>55</sup>
/ndz/
                                                                             message
          ndze^{53} q^hæ^{53}
/ndz/
                                                                             river
          ndzə<sup>53</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>
/ndz/
                                                                             hot water
                                                                             dz
                                                                             EXT
/dz/
           dzo^{44}
           dza11
                                                                             EXT
/dz/
          ndzy<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
/ndz/
                                                                             king, lord
                                                                            /n/
/ŋ<sub>c</sub>/
           nu^{11} nu^{11}
                                                                             breast, milk
           na^{11}
/n/
                                                                             press (v)
          na<sup>11</sup> gu<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
/n/
                                                                             the name of a character in folklore
          n_a^{11} nga^{44}
/n/
                                                                             nose
          na^{11} nga^{44} q^h sa^{11}
/n/
                                                                             snot
          na<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>44</sup>
/ŋ<sub>c</sub>/
                                                                             tomorrow
          na^{11} ts^h u^{53}
/n/
                                                                             gun
           n_0
/n/
                                                                             grass
                                                                             steam (v); day [ব্ব্বা: nyi]
           n_i^{11}
/n/
```

/n/  $n_i^{11}$   $j_i^{44}$   $mo^{53}$ 

 $/n_{e}/$   $n_{e}i^{11}$   $mi^{44}$   $go^{44}$   $pa^{53}$ 

 $/n_{e}/$   $n_{e}i^{11}$   $mi^{44}$   $ma^{53}$   $xi^{53}$ 

/n/  $n_i^{11} q^h v^{53}$ 

 $/n_{e}/$   $n_{e}i^{44} ka^{55}$ 

/n/  $ni^{11} mi^{44}$ 

/n/  $ni^{44} mi^{55} gy^{44}$ 

/nJ  $n_i^{11}$   $m_i^{44}$   $x_i^{11}$ 

/n/  $n_i^{11}$   $m_i^{44}$   $tsu^{44}$   $tsu^{55}$ 

 $/n_{\rm h}/$   $n_{\rm h}o^{53}$ 

 $/n_{e}/$   $n_{e}o^{44} fu^{53}$ 

 $/n_{\rm h}/$   $n_{\rm h}o^{53} z_{\rm l}o^{11}$ 

/n/  $no^{53} zo^{11} ts^ho^{11}$ 

/n/  $no^{53} bo^{11} ly^{44} ly^{11}$ 

 $/n_{\rm h}/$   $n_{\rm h}o^{53}$   $po^{11}$ 

/n/  $nu^{53}$ 

[ERG particle]

younger sister

self-contempt

unhappy

noon [ব্ৰিন্'ব্ৰ্ব্']: nyi dgung]

some

heart [គ្គីኋነ: snying]

noon [ব্রিমারীস্থামা: nyi mgi dgung]

happy

worry (v)

a rice plant that is twice as tall as ordinary rice plants or  $dzi^{44}$  po<sup>11</sup> and food made

from the rice grain of this plant

no<sup>44</sup> fu<sup>53</sup> is a no<sup>53</sup> cake that is made by mixing and adding flour to cold water until it becomes thick, kneading it, taking a fist-size piece of dough and putting it into a large pot with hot oil on the kitchen stove. The dough is then beaten with a large heavy spatula until it becomes thin and wide. Salt is sprinkled on top.

a type of rice food

a type of rice

Rice is soaked in water for several hours and then the grains are ground in a hand millstone in the home. The resulting thick white liquid (resembling yogurt) flows through a clean cloth into a  $mo^{44}$   $ts^h \sigma^{53}$ 'large bamboo container'. After the grinding is finished, a second clean cloth is put atop the first cloth and a thick layer of ash from the hearth is put atop the cloth to dry the mixture. The next morning, the mixture inside the mo<sup>44</sup>  $ts^h \sigma^{53}$  has solidified, is cut into pieces dried under the sunshine and rolled in the hands. It easily breaks and becomes as fine as flour, which is put in a container. Water is added, it is kneaded into dough, pinches of dough are rolled into balls and the balls are put in boiling water. The balls first sink to the bottom, but rise to the top when cooked. These balls ' $no^{53}$  $bo^{11} \dot{l}v^{44} lv^{11}$  are served in bowls and eaten with honey.

A type of rice plant that is twice as tall as ordinary rice plants or  $dzt^{44}$  po<sup>11</sup>.

after; need (v), want (v)

```
n<sub>2</sub>u<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>44</sup>
/n/
                                                                              hold between two things (v)
          n_i^{53} zo^{11} qo^{44}
/n/
                                                                              hungry
                                                                              /o/
           o^{11} ba^{11}
                                                                              all
/o/
           o^{11} ljo^{44}
/o/
                                                                              [DAT: up there]
           o^{11} mo^{44}
/o/
                                                                              [DAT: down there]
           o^{53} ndzo^{53}
/o/
                                                                              Xichang City
           o^{11} tjo^{44}
                                                                              [DAT: over there]
/o/
                                                                             /p/
                pa<sup>11</sup>
                                                                              take (v), hold (v)
/p/
                pa<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
/p/
                                                                              frog, (sometimes) toad
                pæ<sup>11</sup>
/p/
                                                                             root; beside; run (v)
                pæ<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>53</sup>
/p/
                                                                             pinch (v)
                pe^{11} ta^{11}
                                                                              shoulder pole
/p/
                p\epsilon^{11} re^{44}
/p/
                                                                              straw
                pi<sup>11</sup>
                                                                              do rituals (v); writing pen; bi 笔
/p/
                pi<sup>11</sup> pa<sup>11</sup>
/p/
                                                                              drive away
                pi<sup>44</sup> tsa<sup>53</sup>
/p/
                                                                              finish (e.g., to finish eating)
                pi<sup>11</sup> zi<sup>11</sup>
/p/
                                                                              apprentice, student
                p\epsilon^{44}
                                                                             turn into (v), become (v)
/p/
                pæ^{11} pæ^{44}
/p/
                                                                             rice ball
                po^{11}
/p/
                                                                             [CL: tree]
                po<sup>44</sup> po<sup>55</sup>
                                                                             hill
/p/
                                                                             /pB/
/pB/
                рви<sup>44</sup>
                                                                             [CL: paper]
                pBu<sup>11</sup>
/pB/
                                                                              send (v); [CL: gun]
                рви<sup>11</sup> љі<sup>11</sup>
/pB/
                                                                              steamer
                                                                             /ph/
               p^ha^{53} \\
/p^h/
                                                                              able to, can
                                                                             The p^h a^{53} tso^{53} is a religious specialist,
               pha53 tsə53
/ph/
                                                                              who is highly respected and performs
```

		a poor harvest. Villagers frequently invite him into their homes to perform religious activities when family members are sick or when they encounter trouble.
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^ha^{44}$	[CL: cow or horse]
$/p^h/$	$p^{h}c$ ə <sup>44</sup>	spit (v)
$/p^h/$	$p^{h}$ æ <sup>44</sup>	little
$/p^h/$	$p^h a^{11} t c a^{11}$	husband
$/p^h/$	$p^h ci^{44} tc^h y^{55}$	trap
$/p^h/$	$p^h c o^{11}$	disgorge, vomit
$/p^h/$	$p^he^{11}$	[CL: land, field, forest]
$/p^{h}/$	$p^{h} \epsilon^{53} te^{44}$	sash
$/p^{h}/$	$p^{h}o^{44} go^{55}$	puzzle, dizzy
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^{h}o^{44}$	open (v)
$/p^{h}/$	$p^h u^{11}$	pour (v); take off (v)
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^h u^{53}$	dig (v)
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^h u^{53} dz \vartheta^{53}$	rubbish
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^hu^{11} dz o^{11}$	appreciate (v), like (v)
$/p^{\rm h}/$	$p^h u^{11} l y^{11}$	island; a grain container's name
$/p^h/$	$p^h u^{53} mi^{53}$	pot
$/p^h/$	$p^h u^{44} s s^{55}$	smart; ghost, cunning
$/p^h/$	$p^h s a^{11}$	extinct (v); pick (v)
$/p^h/$	$p^h s o^{53}$	untie (v)
$/p^h/$	$p^h$ şə $^{11}$	pick (of flowers) (v)
		/q/
/q/	qa <sup>11</sup>	hearth
/q/	$qa^{11} dze^{11}$	OK
/q/	$qa^{53} fa^{53}$	to wave one's hands (v)
/q/	$qa^{53} qa^{53}$	almost, nearly
/q/	$qa^{11} lu^{44}$	stones by the hearth
/q/	$qa^{11} lu^{44} va^{11} mi^{11}$	'three stones by the hearth' are used to support pots when they are heated by a fire underneath a space above the home hearth that is
/q/	$qa^{11} sa^{11}$	smoky, hot and unpleasant. It is here that a pot is hung to cook food on the hearth.

religious activities in na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> daily life, for example, during death rituals, sickness and such times of misfortune as when

livestock become ill or when a family has a poor harvest. Villagers frequently invite

$/q^{\rm h}/$	$q^h a^{53} ta^{53} a^{44}$	never; whenever
/q/	$qæ^{53}$	bed
/q/	$qæ^{11}$	dig (v), scoop (v); would
/q/	qæ <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup>	one session of digging
/q/	$\mathrm{q}\mathrm{æ}^{11}\mathrm{l}\mathrm{\epsilon}^{44}$	tickle (v)
/q/	$qæ^{11} pæ^{53}$	crack (n, v)
/q/	qæ <sup>11</sup> $q$ æ <sup>44</sup>	door crack; between
/q/	qa <sup>11</sup>	cover (v) A crucial component of the human body; when $qo^{II}$ is in the hands, one can, for example, be very successful at killing birds by throwing stones. When $qo^{II}$ is in the eyes, one can see things clearly. $qo^{II}$
/q/	$qo^{11}$	moves around in the bodies of ordinary people. Powerful people have $qo^{II}$ in their bodies and also in mountains and trees.
/q/	$qo^{11} lo^{44}$	in, inside
/q/	$q\mathfrak{d}^{11} p^h u^{44}$	raise (v)
/q/	qa <sup>11</sup> ta <sup>44</sup>	cover (v)
/q/	qæ <sup>11</sup>	dig (v)
/q/	qɔ¹¹ tçʰə¹¹	sad, angry
	$qy^{11}$	/qv/ cavern; collect (v); frighten (v); know (v); row a (boat); throw (v)
/qv/	41	10 11 d (00dd), time 11 (1)
	$qv^{11} re^{44}$	usually
/qv/		
/qv/	$qv^{11} r \vartheta^{44}$	usually
/qy/ /qy/	$qv^{11} re^{44}$ $qv^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$	usually scared
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/	$qy^{11} rə^{44}$ $qy^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$ $qy^{53} qy^{53}$	usually scared cave, hole
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/	$qy^{11} rə^{44}$ $qy^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$ $qy^{53} qy^{53}$	usually scared cave, hole tightly
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/	$qv^{11} re^{44}$ $qv^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$ $qv^{53} qv^{53}$ $qv^{11} tse^{11} qv^{53} tse^{53} m^{53}$	usually scared cave, hole tightly $/q^{h}/$
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/	$q\gamma^{11} rə^{44}$ $q\gamma^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$ $q\gamma^{53} q\gamma^{53}$ $q\gamma^{11} tsə^{11} q\gamma^{53} tsə^{53} m^{53}$ $q^h a^{53}$	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/	$q\gamma^{11} rə^{44}$ $q\gamma^{53} li^{11} xi^{44}$ $q\gamma^{53} q\gamma^{53}$ $q\gamma^{11} tsə^{11} q\gamma^{53} tsə^{53} m^{53}$ $q^h a^{53} q\gamma^{11}$	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/	$\begin{array}{c} q\gamma^{11} \ rə^{44} \\ q\gamma^{53} \ li^{11} \ xi^{44} \\ q\gamma^{53} \ q\gamma^{53} \\ q\gamma^{11} \ tsə^{11} \ q\gamma^{53} \ tsə^{53} \ m^{53} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} q^ha^{53} \\ q^ha^{53} \ g\gamma^{11} \\ q^ha^{53} \ g\gamma^{11} \ h\tilde{\imath}^{44} \end{array}$	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who whose
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/	qy <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> li <sup>11</sup> xi <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> tsə <sup>53</sup> m <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup> qha <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup>	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who whose a wooden container
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/	qy <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> li <sup>11</sup> xi <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> tsə <sup>53</sup> m <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup> qha <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>44</sup> ni <sup>44</sup> la <sup>55</sup>	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who whose a wooden container several
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/	qy <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> li <sup>11</sup> xi <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> tsə <sup>53</sup> m <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup> qha <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>44</sup> ni <sup>44</sup> la <sup>55</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup>	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who whose a wooden container several how, what; old, bad
/qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qy/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/ /qh/	qy <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> li <sup>11</sup> xi <sup>44</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> qy <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup> qy <sup>53</sup> tsə <sup>53</sup> m <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> gy <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup> qha <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup> qha <sup>44</sup> ni <sup>44</sup> la <sup>55</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup> qha <sup>53</sup>	usually scared cave, hole tightly  /qh/ where, how, what who whose a wooden container several how, what; old, bad wide

```
/q^{h}/
                 qha<sup>44</sup> tsa<sup>55</sup>
                                                                                   mouth
/q^{h}/
                q^h æ^{11}
                                                                                   bite (v)
/q^{h}/
                q^h a^{11} bo^{11}
                                                                                   ditch
/q^{h}/
                q^h æ^{11} pæ^{44}
                                                                                   break, tore
/q^{h}/
                q^h s a^{11}
                                                                                   excrement, shit
/q^{h}/
                q^h s a^{11} s u^{11}
                                                                                   diarrhea
                q^h \mathfrak{I}^{11}
/q^h/
                                                                                   a person's voice or sound
/q^{h}/
                q^h 3^{53}
                                                                                   pick (v), cut grass (v)
/q^h/
                qh<sub>2</sub>53 pa<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                   chase (v), drive (v)
/q^h/
                q^h 3^{11} to^{44}
                                                                                   lose (v)
/q^h/
                q^h 3^{11} ræ^{11}
                                                                                   goat
/q^{h}/
                q^h o^{44} sa^{55}
                                                                                   soot
/q^h/
                q^h s a^{53}
                                                                                   tasty
/q^h/
                q^hşə^{11}
                                                                                   shit
/q^h/
                q^h v^{44}
                                                                                   call (v)
/q^{h}/
                q^h y^{11}
                                                                                   break (v); [CL: sentence]
/q^h/
                q^h y^{11} \kappa a^{11}
                                                                                   break (adj)
/q^{h}/
                 q^ha^{53}\ m^{53}
                                                                                   why; how (question)
                                                                                  /r/
                 ræ^{53} \\
/r/
                                                                                   chicken
                 ræ^{11}
/r/
                                                                                   cliff
                 ræ^{44}
/r/
                                                                                   get (v)
                ræ^{53} p^h u^{53}
/r/
                                                                                   rooster
                ræ<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup>
/r/
                                                                                   beside; beside the cliff
                ræ^{53} lu^{11} ræ^{44} ko^{44} ze^{55}
/r/
                                                                                   chicken herder
                 re^{53}
                                                                                   field
/r/
                 r \mathfrak{d}^{44}
/r/
                                                                                   rope
                 re^{11}
/r/
                                                                                   write (v); laugh (v)
                rə<sup>53</sup> bi<sup>53</sup>
/r/
                                                                                   dragon
                rə<sup>44</sup> gu<sup>53</sup>
/r/
                                                                                   road, way
                r\mathfrak{d}^{53}\ h\tilde{\imath}^{53}
/r/
                                                                                   soul
                ra^{11} q^h ae^{11}
/r/
                                                                                   laugh (v)
                rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>
/r/
                                                                                   leather, skin
                                                                                  like (v), love (v); ব্ৰাবা dga'
                rə<sup>53</sup> ga<sup>53</sup>
/r/
                 ro^{53} k^h o^{53}
/r/
                                                                                   stalk
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1 1	11 11	F . 1 1 1 . 1
/r/	$ro^{11} qv^{11}$	[nominalizer; indicates place]
/r/	ro <sup>11</sup>	LOC
/r/	$ro^{53} ro^{53}$	over, extra, too much
/r/	$ro^{53} t^h o^{53}$	millstone
/r/	ro <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	grain seed
/r/	ru <sup>11</sup>	sew (v)
		/rə/
/rə/	rə <sup>53</sup> bi <sup>53</sup>	dragon Grass with many branching stalks and the branches of the $\mathfrak{sp}^{II}$ tree. In a folklore account, a son believed that the blades of this grass and the $\mathfrak{sp}^{II}$ branches are his father's soul. Consequently, people continue to remember it today in the $r\mathfrak{p}^{53}$ $t\mathfrak{sp}^{53}$ $t\mathfrak{l}^{14}$ $q^h o^{53}$ or Cut the Soul Back Ritual. After a person dies, family members search for branches of $h\mathfrak{e}^{53}$ $r\mathfrak{p}^{53}$ and blades of $h\mathfrak{e}^{53}$ $r\mathfrak{p}^{53}$ $(r\mathfrak{p}^{53}$ $t\mathfrak{sp}^{53}$ that is cut and brought back to the home to use in rituals) that symbolize the dead person's soul. They are given to the $p^h a^{53}$ $t\mathfrak{sp}^{53}$ , who then
/rə/	rə <sup>53</sup> tşə <sup>53</sup>	chants for a long time, calling the deceased's soul back home.
/rə/	rə <sup>53</sup> tşə <sup>53</sup> li <sup>44</sup> q <sup>h</sup> o <sup>53</sup>	Cut the Soul Back Ritual (see rə <sup>53</sup> tṣə <sup>53</sup> )
		\ <b>R</b> \
$\mathbb{R}$	ви <sup>44</sup>	backpack, load
$\mathbb{R}$	$ m { t ku}^{53} \ h  m  ilde{u}^{11}$	hair
$\mathbb{R}$	ки <sup>53</sup> ŋэ <sup>53</sup>	pillow
$\mathbb{R}$	<b>u</b> <sup>53</sup> <b>ru</b> <sup>53</sup>	head
\R\	ku <sup>44</sup> 89 <sup>55</sup>	front, ahead a long, wide strip of black fabric
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbf{E}\mathbf{u}^{53}\mathbf{j}\mathbf{y}^{44}$	women wrap around their heads
$\mathbb{R}$	ка <sup>44</sup>	OK, right
$\mathbb{R}$	ка <sup>53</sup>	slave, worker
$\mathbb{R}$	$\kappa a^{53} m^{44}$	work for somebody (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	ка <sup>11</sup> гә <sup>44</sup>	play (v); visit (v)
\R\	ка <sup>53</sup> to <sup>11</sup>	ask for help (v) $li^{44}$ Bu <sup>55</sup> sp <sup>11</sup> pp <sup>53</sup> said $\kappa a^{11}$ tsa <sup>11</sup> Bu <sup>44</sup> mæ <sup>55</sup> and $ta^{13}$ ja <sup>11</sup> are mountains in Mianning
\R\	$\text{ka}^{11} \text{ tsa}^{11} \text{ Bu}^{44} \text{ mæ}^{55}$	County
$\mathbb{R}$	$R\mathfrak{S}_{11}$	grab (v), catch (v); left side

\R\	кæ <sup>53</sup>	will
\R\	$\kappa e^{44} qe^{55}$	pass (mountain)
\R\	$\mathtt{Ro}_{11}$	slave; needle; crazy
$\mathbb{R}$	$RO_{23}$	[LOC]
\ <b>R</b> \	$\mathrm{ko}^{44}\mathrm{da}^{55}$	ancient
\ <b>R</b> \	RO <sub>23</sub> RO <sub>23</sub>	help (v)
\ <b>R</b> \	ки <sup>44</sup> mdву <sup>55</sup>	cry (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	ки <sup>53</sup> рви <sup>11</sup>	meet (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	ви <sup>53</sup> mba <sup>44</sup>	tip, head, top
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathtt{ku}^{53} \ q^{h} \$9^{53}$	beat (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathbf{ku}^{53} \mathbf{ta}^{11}$	like (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	$\mathtt{K}\mathbf{u}^{53}\ ts^{h}\mathbf{u}^{53}$	cover (v)
$\mathbb{R}$	$\gamma u^{44}$	tiger
/s/	sa <sup>11</sup>	/s/ hemp
	44 - 1.55	The $sa^{44}$ $nda^{55}$ consists of two wood poles taken from a nearby forest. One pole is about three meters long and the other is about ten meters long. A hole is dug and the shorter pole is stood upright and its base is buried. This shorter pole is sharpened at the end and then stuck through a hole made in the center of the longer pole. This is used for entertainment by two people—one person sits on each end of the pole and then they run and swing counterclockwise. People are busy during this time and the $sa^{44}$ $nda^{55}$ is not used much until the first day
/s/	sa <sup>44</sup> nda <sup>55</sup>	of the first lunar month.
/s/	sa <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>55</sup>	hemp seed
/s/	$\mathrm{sa}^{11}\mathrm{ts}^{\mathrm{h}}\mathrm{e}^{44}$	gesture (v)
/s/	sə <sup>53</sup>	give birth to (a child) (v); again sharp, sharpen (a knife) (v); know (v),
/s/	sə <sup>11</sup>	understand (v); clean (v)
/s/	sə <sup>44</sup>	still (not yet)
/s/	sə <sup>44</sup> n.i <sup>55</sup>	only after A mountain pass between the sky and the earth that is believed to be somewhere near Lhasa. It is one of the place-names that is chanted by the $p^h a^{53}$ $tso^{53}$ during
/s/	$se^{53} m^{44} ja^{11} ni^{11}$	funeral rituals to guide the soul back through the places the ancestors lived

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soul passes through sə<sup>53</sup> m<sup>44</sup> ja<sup>11</sup> ni<sup>11</sup> to the
                                                                            sky where they join the souls of other
                                                                           dead people, including their relatives.
               se44
/s/
                                                                            drive, lead (a dog, cattle, horse) (v)
               so<sup>44</sup> ro<sup>55</sup>
/s/
                                                                           revive (v)
               so^{11}
/s/
                                                                           daub (v); study (v)
                                                                           three; ব্যুষ্য gsum
               so^{44}
/s/
               su^{53}
/s/
                                                                           men, people, other people
               su<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>53</sup>
/s/
                                                                           attractive
               su^{53} qæ^{53}
/s/
                                                                           rich
                                                                           /s/
               \mathrm{sa}^{44}
/<u>s</u>/
                                                                           irrigate (v), rinse (v); dig ditch (v)
               sa^{11}
/ş/
                                                                           do something under somebody's
               sa<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           instruction
               sa<sup>44</sup> ¢ə<sup>55</sup>
                                                                           sad, upset
/_{\rm S}/
               sa<sup>11</sup> ndo<sup>11</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           shy
                                                                            branches of this tree are used in a ritual to
                                                                            call back the soul; flesh, meat; die (v);
               sa^{11}
/<u>s</u>/
                                                                            seven
                                                                           [CL: sə<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup>]; a measure word used in
                                                                           conjunction with sp^{53} ndzp^{53} or a wooden
                                                                           container for storing rice, corn, wheat or
                                                                           barley. The sp^{53} ndzp^{53} is commonly used
                                                                            as a measure. It is convenient to use when
                                                                           borrowing and returning grain from
               \mathfrak{sp}^{44}
/ş/
                                                                           nearby households.
                                                                            A wooden container for storing rice, corn,
                                                                           wheat or barley. The s3^{53} ndz3^{53} is
                                                                            commonly used as a measure. It is
                                                                           convenient to use when borrowing and
               şə<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup>
/ş/
                                                                           returning grain from nearby households
               sə<sup>53</sup> dzə<sup>53</sup>
/s/
                                                                           miss (v), think (v)
               sa^{11} gv^{11}
                                                                           sickle
/_{\rm S}/
               sə<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           leg
               sə<sup>11</sup> qo<sup>44</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           die (v)
               şə<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                            stream (of tears) (v)
               sə<sup>44</sup> rə<sup>44</sup> qa<sup>55</sup>
                                                                           bone
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           bring (v), take (v); take care of somebody
               sə<sup>44</sup> şə<sup>53</sup>
/s/
               sa^{11} v^{11}
/ş/
                                                                           toasted learn pork
               sə<sup>53</sup> xa<sup>11</sup>
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                           yellow
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before coming to their present home. The

```
50^{11}
/<u>s</u>/
                                                                                       [CL: morning]
                 ş0<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                       tell (v); shuo 说
/_{\rm S}/
                 \$u^{53}
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                                       metal, iron
                 \mathfrak{su}^{44}
                                                                                       remember (v); louse
/<u>s</u>/
                  su^{11}
                                                                                       look for (v), find (v)
/_{\rm S}/
                                                                                       Two birdlike wings that only appear in
                                                                                       folktales. They can be worn only by
                 şu<sup>53</sup> ji<sup>44</sup> dBu<sup>44</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>55</sup>
/<u>s</u>/
                                                                                       certain special people.
                                                                                      /t/
                  ta11
/t/
                                                                                       butt (v)
                 ta^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       [existential copula; EXT]
                                                                                      li^{44} Bu<sup>55</sup> sə^{11} pə<sup>53</sup> said \kappa a^{11} tsa<sup>11</sup> Bu<sup>44</sup> mæ<sup>55</sup> and ta^{13} ja<sup>11</sup> are mountains in Mianning
                 ta^{13} ja^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       County.
                  ta^{11} ni^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       today
                  ta^{11} h\tilde{u}^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       tonight
                  ta^{53} \ ko^{53} \ ts^h u^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       somersault
                 ta^{11} m^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       like this
                  ta^{11} qæ^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       exchange
                  ta<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>11</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       neck
                  ta^{11} ta^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       carry
                  te^{53}
/t/
                                                                                       cut (v); [a conjunction word]
                                                                                       let somebody or (livestock) drink (v);
/t/
                  t\epsilon^{11}
                                                                                       close (livestock) (v)
                  ti^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       one
                  ti^{11} Bu^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       [CL: shit; portion]
                 ti<sup>11</sup> gy<sup>53</sup> gy<sup>44</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       each other
                 ti<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       something
                 ti^{11} q^h a^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       [CL: river]
/t/
                  ti<sup>11</sup> ha<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                       whole night
                  ti^{11} k^h i^{11}
                                                                                       one jin 斤, a half-kilo
/t/
                  ti<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>44</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       wooden container for measuring grain
                 ti^{11} ma^{11} q^h a^{53}
/t/
                                                                                       bamboo container for measuring grain
                 t B u^{11}
/t/
                                                                                       thousand; kill, slaughter (v)
                  ti<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>44</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       as long as
/t/
                  to^{11}
                                                                                       expert; upper floor of a building
                 to^{44}
/t/
                                                                                       reach (v), arrive (v)
                  to<sup>11</sup> to<sup>55</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>
/t/
                                                                                       fight (for food) (of dogs) (v)
```

	44	
/t/	tşa <sup>44</sup>	think (v), suppose (v); relative, lineage greet (v), meet (v); take (v); bolt (of
/t/	tşə <sup>11</sup>	doors) (v)
/t/	$t so^{11} q a^{11} z i^{11}$	pestle
/t/	tşo <sup>11</sup> tşo <sup>44</sup>	alone
		/t <sub>B</sub> /
$/t_{ m B}/$	$tby^{11}$	drive (of animals) (v); beat (v)
$/t_{\mathbf{B}}/$	tbu <sup>14</sup>	kill (v)
$/t_{ m B}/$	tвu <sup>11</sup>	set net, trap (v); ritual tools made from straw or tree branches
$/t_{ m B}/$	$tBu^{11} ma^{11} zi^{11}$	thousands of
/tj/	tju <sup>44</sup> mbzə <sup>55</sup>	a wooden stick tied with colorful fabrics at weddings
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	tç <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>	do (v); eat (v)
$/tc^h/$	$tc^ha^{11}qv^{44}$	ate (v), swallow (v)
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	tchon <sup>11</sup> xæ <sup>53</sup>	Qionghai 邛海
/t¢ <sup>h</sup> /	$tc^he^{l_1}$	put (in) (v); make (a fire) (v); a sound of driving animals such as water buffaloes, cows and dogs
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	$tc^h a^{11} tc^h a^{53}$	lose (v); release (v)
	$t c^h \vartheta^{11} t c^h \vartheta^{11}$	morning
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	$tc^h = 11$ $ta^{11}$	from
	$tc^he^{11}$	deer
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	t¢ho53	more
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	$tc^hy^{11}$	suck (v)
$/tc^{\rm h}/$	t¢ <sup>h</sup> y <sup>53</sup>	willing; want (v)
		/ts/
/ts/	tsa <sup>53</sup>	bad
/ts/	tsa <sup>11</sup>	pierce (v)
/ts/	tsa <sup>11</sup> ræ <sup>44</sup>	saliva
/ts/	tsə <sup>11</sup> pæ <sup>11</sup>	hide (v)
/ts/	tso <sup>53</sup> tso <sup>53</sup>	wet; drench (v)
/ts/	tso <sup>11</sup> tso <sup>44</sup>	stab (v)
/ts/	tsə <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>44</sup>	add (v)
		/
		/tşə <sup>/</sup>
/ts/	tşə <sup>11</sup>	gallbladder

		/ts̥ʰ/
/tgh/	tş <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>	cut (v)
$/t s^{\rm h}/$	tş <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ka <sup>53</sup>	this side
$/t\S^{\rm h}/$	tş <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> la <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup>	tṣʰa¹¹ la¹¹ ma⁴⁴ is a sacred mountain in dzə¹¹ qu¹¹ Village, Lizhou Township.
/tşʰ/	$t$ ş $^{h}$ $a^{44}$ $q^{h}$ $a^{53}$	woman's skirt
/ts̥ʰ/	tş <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>11</sup>	dog
$/t \S^{\rm h} /$	tş <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>53</sup>	squeeze (v), press (v)
$/t \S^{\rm h} /$	tş <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>55</sup>	wife, bride
$/t \S^{\rm h} /$	$ts^h a^{11} tc \epsilon^{11}$	hunt (v)
$/t \wp^{\rm h}/$	$ts^h a^{11} za^{11}$	orphan
=	$t_{s}^{h}o^{11}$	an expression indicating scorn made by someone when they give something to someone else
/tşʰ/	tş <sup>h</sup> u <sup>11</sup>	insert (v)
		/t <b>ç</b> /
/tç/	tça <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup>	mattock
/tç/	$tca^{11} p^h u^{44}$	overturn (v)
/t¢/	tçə <sup>11</sup>	put (v); give to eat (v), feed (v); pull (v), put (v); decide (on a time) (v)
/t¢/	tçə <sup>11</sup> ta <sup>11</sup>	put (v); leave (v)
/t¢/	tçə <sup>11</sup> tçə <sup>11</sup>	always, usually
/t¢/	tçe <sup>11</sup> tş <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>53</sup>	hound
/tç/	$tce^{11}$	a type of tree; hunt (v); beautiful; light up (v); build (v)
/t¢/	tço <sup>11</sup>	grind (v); turn (v), circle (v)
/t¢/	tço <sup>44</sup> ga <sup>55</sup>	circle race
/t¢/	$tco^{11} ta^{55}$	hug (v)
/t¢/	$tco^{53} ljo^{53} ljo^{53}$	hang (v)
/tç/	tço <sup>11</sup> pa <sup>11</sup>	turn (v)
/t¢/	t¢y <sup>11</sup>	cheat (v)
		v.h v
_		/t <sup>h</sup> /
/t <sup>h</sup> /	t <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>	sharp
/t <sup>h</sup> /	t <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup>	decide (on a time) (v)
/t <sup>h</sup> /	$t^h a^{44}$	when; scald (v); [negative particle]
/t <sup>h</sup> /	$t^h a^{11} ræ^{11}$	paper, letter
/t <sup>h</sup> /	t <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> ru <sup>44</sup>	bosom

```
/th/
               th<sub>Bu</sub><sup>44</sup>
                                                                        moment
/t^h/
               t^h Bu^{11}
                                                                        prop up (v)
                                                                        carry (of water, corpses) (v); [CL: (two
                                                                        buckets of) water]; good of (people,
/t^h/
               t^h B y^{11}
                                                                        crops)
/t^h/
               t^h B y^{53}
                                                                        [CL: torch]
               t^h \epsilon^{11}
/t^{h}/
                                                                        bite (v)
               t^h \epsilon^{44}
/t^h/
                                                                        [third person pronoun]
               t^h\epsilon^{44}\ t^h\epsilon^{55}
/th/
                                                                        [SELF]
               t^h i^{53}
/t^h/
                                                                        [determiner: the, this]
/t^h/
               t^h i^{11} Bu^{11}
                                                                        other side, beyond
/t^h/
               t^h i^{53} k i^{55}
                                                                        these
/t^h/
               t^h i^{11} li^{11} se^{11} se^{11}
                                                                        starting from now
/t^h/
               t^h i^{53} so^{11} t^h i^{44} ga^{55}
                                                                        starting from now
/th/
               t^h o^{44} l \epsilon^{55}
                                                                        rabbit
/th/
               thio53
                                                                        they
               t^{h}o^{44} Bu<sup>55</sup>
/th/
                                                                        sack
               t^h o^{11} lo^{11}
/th/
                                                                        a place name
/th/
               t^h o^{11} i y^{11}
                                                                        turtledove; banjiu 斑鸠
               t^{h}o^{11} t^{h}o^{44}
/th/
                                                                        wrap (v)
                                                                        /tsh/
/tsh/
               ts^ha^{44} ts^ha^{53}
                                                                        mix (v)
               ts^h ə^{11}
/tsh/
                                                                        urinate (v); wash (v); light (v)
               ts^h 9^{53} NGV^{11}
/tsh/
                                                                        oil, pig lard
               ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
/tsh/
                                                                        male goat; [a plant]
                                                                        sheep skin, long sheep skin vest that
/tsh/
               ts^{h}a^{11} ra^{11} qa^{44}
                                                                        reaches the knees
               ts^{h}a^{11} t^{h}o^{44}
/tsh/
                                                                        lamb
/tsh/
               ts^{h}a^{44} ts^{h}a^{55}
                                                                        leaf
/tsh/
               tshe44 tsə55
                                                                        rape (plant); youcai 油菜
               ts^ho^{11}
/tsh/
                                                                        human
               ts^ho^{53}
/tsh/
                                                                        a dance done at funerals (v, n)
               ts^ho^{11} no^{11} ts^ho^{53} no^{53}
/tsh/
                                                                        fuzzy
                                                                        A female monster that has very long
                                                                        breasts that she may throw over her
                                                                        shoulder and use to beat people. She also
                                                                        has long fingernails. She often appears in
/tsho/
               tsho11 ro44 mi11
                                                                        na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> folklore..
/tsh/
               ts^hu^{44}
                                                                        kick (v); [CL: boat, machine]
```

/ts <sup>h</sup> /	$ts^hu^{11}$	[CL: group of people]; tie something to (v)
		/ũ/
/ũ/	$\tilde{\mathrm{u}}^{11}\mathrm{nd}z$ ə $^{44}$	old man
		/v/
/v/	$va^{53}$	carry (v); Han (people)
/v/	va <sup>11</sup>	pig; stupid person
/v/	$va^{11} Bu^{44}$	piglet
/v/	va <sup>11</sup> pi <sup>11</sup>	pig spleen
/v/	va <sup>11</sup> вu <sup>11</sup> ræ <sup>11</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup>	livestock
/v/	$va^{11} lu^{11} va^{11} ko^{44} z\epsilon^{55}$	pig herders
/v/	$va^{11} m^{11} ja^{11}$	king, lord
/v/	$va^{11} \eta o^{11}$	pig sty
/v/	va <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	pork
/v/	$vae^{11}$	forest
/v/	$vae^{53}$	flower; bloom (v)
/v/	$vae^{44}$	guest
/v/	$vae^{11}$	scoop (v); [CL: forest]; good harvest
/v/	$vae^{11} \dot{m}^{11}$	spring sowing (v), farming (v)
/v/	$væ^{44} qæ^{53}$	other
/v/	$vae^{53} ts^h e^{11}$	marry (v); marriage
/v/	$Vi^{44}$	divide (v)
/v/	$vi^{11}$	snow; weave (ropes and strings by hands) (v)
/v/	$vi^{11} dz y^{11}$	snow (v)
/v/	VO <sup>44</sup>	spin (v); turn (v)
/v/	vo <sup>44</sup> ta <sup>53</sup>	carry (on shoulder) (v)
/v/	vo <sup>53</sup>	hide (v); perch (v)  During weddings and the New Year, one or two shot glasses of liquor are placed on the $ga^{53}$ $ha^{53}$ . A short time later, the head of the household takes the cups and offers the liquor to family members. This liquor is believed to be from the ancestors. At weddings the liquor is believed to be from
/v/	$v^{53} dz u^{53}$	$ \varphi_1^{53} $ vi <sup>53</sup> , and the $p^h a^{53}$ ts $\varphi_2^{53}$ offers the liquor to the couple.

		/ <b>y</b> /
/ <b>y</b> /	$V^{53}$	liquor, wine
/y/	$\mathbf{v}^{11}$	roast (v); relatives
/y/	$y^{53} la^{53}$	business
/ <b>y</b> /	$y^{11} mi^{11}$	ax
/ <b>y</b> /	$v^{44}  n_i i^{53}$	intestine
/y/	$v^{44} ræ^{55}$	fabric, cloth
		/w/
//	53 53	
/w/	wa <sup>53</sup> ma <sup>53</sup>	a expression of surprise
		/ <b>Y</b> /
/ <b>y</b> /	$\gamma \epsilon^{11}$	put on clothing (v)
-	γi <sup>11</sup>	cow, cattle; tongue
/ <b>y</b> /	$yi^{11} lu^{11} yi^{11} ko^{11} z\epsilon^{44}$	cattle herder
/ɣ/	$\gamma i^{11}  r_b i^{11}  m i^{44}$	a mountain in lu <sup>11</sup> ky <sup>53</sup> Township, Mianning County
		/x/
/x/	xi <sup>11</sup>	/ <b>x</b> / pheasant; teeth; easy
/x/ /x/	xi <sup>11</sup> xwa <sup>44</sup> xwa <sup>55</sup>	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花
		pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for
/x/		pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花
/x/	xwa <sup>44</sup> xwa <sup>55</sup>	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for storing rice chaff, rice, corn, wheat or
/x/ /x/	xwa <sup>44</sup> xwa <sup>55</sup> xwa <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>53</sup>	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for storing rice chaff, rice, corn, wheat or buckwheat  /Z/  [DAT: $dwon$ ]; A $za^{11}$ is a manifestation of $e^{i^{53}}$ vi <sup>53</sup> and is about the size of a round bean. There are various $za^{11}$ . A $p^ha^{53}$ $tso^{53}$ often summons $za^{11}$ to help during rituals. If a $p^ha^{53}$ $tso^{53}$ is very powerful, many $za^{11}$ come as he chants. $l^{144}$ bu <sup>55</sup> $so^{11}$ po <sup>53</sup> said that $za^{11}$ fall one after another in front of the container when he chants, if he is
/x/ /x/	$xwa^{44} xwa^{55}$ $xwa^{11} t^ho^{53}$ $za^{11}$	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for storing rice chaff, rice, corn, wheat or buckwheat  /Z/  [DAT: $dwon$ ]; A $za^{11}$ is a manifestation of $e^{i^{53}}$ vi <sup>53</sup> and is about the size of a round bean. There are various $za^{11}$ . A $p^ha^{53}$ $tsa^{53}$ often summons $za^{11}$ to help during rituals. If a $p^ha^{53}$ $tsa^{53}$ is very powerful, many $za^{11}$ come as he chants. $e^{i^{14}}$ bu <sup>55</sup> $e^{i^{11}}$ pa <sup>53</sup> said that $e^{i^{11}}$ fall one after another in front of the container when he chants, if he is powerful.
/x/ /x/	xwa <sup>44</sup> xwa <sup>55</sup> xwa <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>53</sup>	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for storing rice chaff, rice, corn, wheat or buckwheat  /Z/  [DAT: $dwon$ ]; A $za^{11}$ is a manifestation of $ei^{53}$ vi <sup>53</sup> and is about the size of a round bean. There are various $za^{11}$ . A $p^ha^{53}$ $tso^{53}$ often summons $za^{11}$ to help during rituals. If a $p^ha^{53}$ $tso^{53}$ is very powerful, many $za^{11}$ come as he chants. $li^{44}$ bu <sup>55</sup> $so^{11}$ po <sup>53</sup> said that $za^{11}$ fall one after another in front of the container when he chants, if he is powerful.
/x/ /x/	$xwa^{44} xwa^{55}$ $xwa^{11} t^ho^{53}$ $za^{11}$	pheasant; teeth; easy flower 花花 a large container shaped like a column for storing rice chaff, rice, corn, wheat or buckwheat  /Z/  [DAT: $dwon$ ]; A $za^{11}$ is a manifestation of $e^{i^{53}}$ vi <sup>53</sup> and is about the size of a round bean. There are various $za^{11}$ . A $p^ha^{53}$ $tsa^{53}$ often summons $za^{11}$ to help during rituals. If a $p^ha^{53}$ $tsa^{53}$ is very powerful, many $za^{11}$ come as he chants. $e^{i^{14}}$ bu <sup>55</sup> $e^{i^{11}}$ pa <sup>53</sup> said that $e^{i^{11}}$ fall one after another in front of the container when he chants, if he is powerful.

```
zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
/z/
                                                                                       daughter, girl, female
                 zə<sup>11</sup> po<sup>53</sup>
/z/
                                                                                       sandalwood
                 ze^{11} qv^{11} mbo^{11} ly^{53}
                                                                                       a hole that, folklore, people hide in
/z/
                 ze^{11} qa^{11}
                                                                                       drunk
/z/
                 zə<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>44</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                       fight for (v); struggle for (v)
/z/
                 zə<sup>53</sup> zə<sup>53</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                       continue present marker
/z/
                  zo^{44}qo^{53}
/z/
                                                                                       touch (v)
                 zo<sup>44</sup>
/z/
                                                                                       touch, reach (v)
                  zu^{11}
                                                                                       thread (v)
/z/
                                                                                       /z/
                 zə<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                       acknowledge (v)
/z/
                 zə<sup>53</sup>
/z/
                                                                                       paint (v)
                 zo^{11}
/z/
                                                                                       grain; food
                                                                                       a monster that kills and eats people in
                 zo<sup>44</sup> tbu<sup>11</sup> zo<sup>44</sup> ro<sup>55</sup>
/z/
                                                                                       folklore
                                                                                       /z/
                 z\epsilon^{11} bu<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                       pillar
/z/
                 \mathbf{z}i^{53}
/\mathbf{z}/
                                                                                       son
                 zi<sup>53</sup> zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                       children, generation, descendant
/\mathbf{z}/
                  \mathbf{z}\mathbf{y}^{11}
/\mathbf{z}/
                                                                                       thrash (v)
                  zy^{53}
                                                                                       use (v); do ritual (v)
/\mathbf{z}/
```

## English-na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> kha<sup>11</sup> tho<sup>11</sup>

Α

```
able mba<sup>11</sup>
able to pha53
above do<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
accompanying jo<sup>11</sup> jo<sup>44</sup>
acknowledge zə44
add (v) tsə<sup>11</sup> tsə<sup>44</sup>
admire (v) mo<sup>53</sup>
after mi<sup>53</sup> nu<sup>53</sup>, nu<sup>53</sup>; (behind a person) mæ<sup>11</sup>
again li<sup>44</sup>, sə<sup>53</sup>
ahead &u44 sə55
all ji<sup>11</sup> xa<sup>44</sup> xa<sup>11</sup>, o<sup>11</sup> ba<sup>11</sup>
almost a<sup>11</sup> tş<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup>, qa<sup>53</sup> qa<sup>53</sup>
alone tso<sup>11</sup> tso<sup>44</sup>
along le<sup>44</sup> le<sup>55</sup>
also je44
altar (a place where sacrifices are offered to mountain deities) ci<sup>53</sup> vi<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>11</sup> tco<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup>
always tçə<sup>11</sup> tçə<sup>11</sup>
ancient i<sup>11</sup> ni<sup>11</sup> a<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>44</sup>, ko<sup>44</sup>da<sup>55</sup>
and na<sup>53</sup>
angry qo^{11} tc^ho^{11}
animals (wild animals) hī<sup>44</sup> na<sup>55</sup>
annoying ka<sup>11</sup>
appear (v) dzy<sup>11</sup> dzy<sup>44</sup>
appreciate (v) phu11 dzo11
apprentice pi11 zi11
armpit ja<sup>11</sup> dBu<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>53</sup>
arrive (v) to<sup>44</sup>
arrow li<sup>44</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>55</sup>
as long as ti<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>44</sup>
as soon as ma<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>53</sup> tsa<sup>11</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
ash la<sup>11</sup>; (ashes) la<sup>11</sup> mæ<sup>44</sup>
ask (v) mi^{11} do^{44}; (for help, v) \kappa a^{53} to^{11}
at KO<sup>53</sup>
at a loss m\epsilon^{11} \ k^h a^{11}
ate (v) tc^{h}a^{11} qv^{44}
attractive su<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>53</sup>
ax y^{11} mi^{11}
back (of a physical body) ji<sup>11</sup> gy<sup>11</sup>; (as in 'come back') li<sup>44</sup>
bad q^h a^{53} q^h a^{53}, tsa^{53}, ma^{44} \kappa a^{55}
bag bi<sup>53</sup> zi<sup>53</sup>
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```
bake (v) kha44
ball (of string) khi<sup>11</sup> tho<sup>11</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>
bamboo ma<sup>11</sup>; (bamboo tray) ba<sup>53</sup> ki<sup>53</sup>
bark (of trees) \varphi ^{11} r\vartheta ^{11} q\vartheta ^{44}; (of a dog, v) lu^{11}
barley flour (roasted barley flour, and the mixture made when the flour is mixed with honey and
              cold water) mo<sup>53</sup> zə<sup>53</sup> vɛ<sup>11</sup> nga<sup>11</sup>
bat (animal) bi<sup>44</sup> la<sup>53</sup> no<sup>11</sup> tsə<sup>53</sup>
BE dja44
beat (v) \eta ga^{53}, \kappa u^{53} q^h ga^{53}, t By^{11}
beautiful dzo<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>53</sup> tha<sup>11</sup>, tçe<sup>11</sup>
because ka<sup>44</sup>
become (v) dBu^{44}, p\varepsilon^{44}
bed qæ<sup>53</sup>
bedroom jy<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup>
beginning (from now) thi<sup>53</sup> so<sup>11</sup> thi<sup>44</sup> ga<sup>55</sup>
behind a<sup>44</sup> qv<sup>53</sup> nu<sup>11</sup>
believe (v) \eta g \epsilon^{11}
belly h\epsilon^{11} mb\epsilon^{11}
below a<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>44</sup>
belt dzə<sup>11</sup> ki<sup>11</sup>
beside pæ<sup>11</sup>; (beside the cliff) ræ<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup>
between h\tilde{i}^{53} \eta g i^{44}; q a e^{11} q e^{44}
beyond thi11 Bu11
big do<sup>53</sup> dzə<sup>53</sup>
bird gi<sup>44</sup> zi<sup>55</sup>
bite (v) q^h a^{11}, t^h \epsilon^{11}, ho^{11}
black na<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>53</sup>
blind \varphi a^{11} \operatorname{pi}^{53}, \operatorname{m} \varepsilon^{53} \operatorname{qo}^{53}
blood ce^{11}
bloom (v) væ<sup>53</sup>
blow (v) fu<sup>53</sup>
boat NGV<sup>11</sup>
body gy^{44} mə^{53}
bolt (doors, v) tsə<sup>11</sup>
bone \mathfrak{sp}^{44} \mathfrak{rp}^{44} \mathfrak{qa}^{55}
born (v) me^{53} lio^{53} ndo^{53}
bosom tha11 ru44
box (of wood for storing rice) gi<sup>11</sup>
brain mb\epsilon^{11} t^h o^{53} ræ^{11}
branch (of a tree) ka<sup>11</sup> la<sup>44</sup>; (of the so<sup>11</sup> tree) ro<sup>53</sup> tso<sup>53</sup>
bread la11 ba11
break (v) tby<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>11</sup>; (to break a stick, tree branch) q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>11</sup>; (tree branches, sticks, adj) q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>11</sup> \mathbb{k}æ<sup>11</sup>;
              (bowls, machines, etc. and become unusable, adj) qhæ11 pæ44
breast nu<sup>11</sup> nu<sup>11</sup>
breathe (v) sa<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>53</sup>
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```
bride tsha44 mi55
bridge dzo<sup>44</sup>
brim dBu<sup>53</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>
bring (v) sə<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>53</sup>
brother a^{53} po^{53}, mi^{44} zi^{53} mo^{53}; (brothers) za^{11} ia^{11} go^{44} zi^{53}
buckwheat ja11 qha11
build (v) tee^{11}
bull (male cattle) li<sup>44</sup> Vi<sup>53</sup>
burn mi<sup>53</sup> ta<sup>53</sup>
bury Bu<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>53</sup>
business v<sup>53</sup> la<sup>53</sup>
butt (v) ta<sup>11</sup>
buy (v) h\tilde{a}^{11}
                                                                                  C
call (a person, v) ndzo<sup>44</sup>; (to call a person's soul; to call a chicken, duck) q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>44</sup>
can (able to) pha<sup>53</sup>
careful ja<sup>53</sup>
carefully ja<sup>53</sup> m<sup>53</sup>
carry (a baby, person on the back) ba<sup>11</sup> ba<sup>44</sup>; (an object on the shoulder) vo<sup>44</sup> ta<sup>53</sup>; va<sup>53</sup>; (an object on
             the back) h\tilde{u}^{53} h\tilde{u}^{11}; (an object in the hands or in the bosom) ta^{11} ta^{44}
\textbf{cat} \ ha^{11} \ l\epsilon^{44}
catch (v) sæ11
cattle vi11
cave qy^{11}, qy^{53} qy^{53}
cavern qy<sup>11</sup>
celebrate the New Year (v) khy44 sə55
charcoal mi<sup>44</sup> dzə<sup>55</sup>
chase (v) q^{h} 5^{53} pa^{11}
cheat (v) tcy<sup>11</sup>
chew (v) η<sub>2</sub>,11
chicken ræ<sup>53</sup>
child (a youth) la<sup>11</sup> k<sup>h</sup>i<sup>44</sup>; go<sup>44</sup> zi<sup>53</sup>
children zi^{53} ze^{11} mi^{11}
cigarette ja<sup>53</sup>; mi<sup>53</sup> k<sup>h</sup>v<sup>53</sup>
circle (v) tço<sup>11</sup>; circle race tço<sup>44</sup> ga<sup>55</sup>
CL (a mouthful) qho<sup>44</sup> tsa<sup>55</sup>; (boat, vehicle) tshu<sup>44</sup>; (chicken, child, pig, goat, etc.) ja<sup>44</sup>; (cow, horse,
            yak, etc.) pha<sup>44</sup>; (door) khy<sup>11</sup>; (drop of water) ndzu<sup>11</sup>; (family) fu<sup>44</sup>; (group of people) tshu<sup>11</sup>;
            (group of tigers, pigs, sheep, etc.) dzu<sup>44</sup>; (gun, gunshot) pBu<sup>11</sup>; (horse, cow, donkey, etc.)
            pha<sup>44</sup>; (land, field, forest) phe<sup>11</sup>; (morning) so<sup>11</sup>; (night) ha<sup>11</sup>; (paper) pbu<sup>44</sup>; (one person)
            gy<sup>44</sup>; (more than one person) ky<sup>11</sup>; (river) q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>11</sup>; (rope, clothes, long things) la<sup>44</sup>; (round
            object) ly<sup>44</sup>; (sentence) q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>11</sup>; (shit; portion) Bu<sup>11</sup>; (a slice of apple, pear, bread, etc.) mba<sup>11</sup>;
             (torch) ka^{44} h\tilde{i}^{55}; (tree) po^{11}; (valley) lo^{44}
clean (v) sə<sup>11</sup>
cliff ræ11
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close (livestock, v) te<sup>11</sup>; (to each other) m<sup>11</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
cloth v44 ræ55
clothes ba^{11} ts^h e^{44}; (new clothes) ba^{11} ts^h e^{44} se^{53} tsa^{11}
cloud tsu<sup>11</sup> va<sup>11</sup>
cock (rooster) ræ<sup>53</sup> p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>53</sup>
cold (weather) ga<sup>53</sup>
collect (v) li<sup>44</sup> za<sup>55</sup>
come (v) da^{11}, dzy^{11}; (come out, emerge) dzy^{11} dzy^{44}
conjunction te<sup>53</sup>
container (made of bamboo for serving cooked rice) ma<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup>; (of bamboo for carrying potatoes
            and ears of corn) k<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>; (large bamboo container used to dry grain) mo<sup>44</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>; (of bamboo
            for measuring grain) ti<sup>11</sup> ma<sup>11</sup> qha<sup>53</sup>;(of wood for measuring grain) ko<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>55</sup>, ti<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>44</sup>; (of
            wood to store grain; measure for grain) 95^{53} ndz9^{53}; (shaped like a column for storing rice
            chaff, rice, corn, wheat or buckwheat) xwa<sup>11</sup> tho<sup>53</sup>; (for burning incense) cy<sup>11</sup> cy<sup>44</sup> qha<sup>11</sup>;
            (wood container from which soup is served) qha11 na11
continue present marker ze^{53} ze^{53} m^{44}
corn ma<sup>44</sup> ndza<sup>55</sup>
corpse mo<sup>11</sup>
correct dia<sup>44</sup>
count (v) sa<sup>11</sup>
cover (v) qa<sup>11</sup>, qa<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>44</sup>, ku<sup>53</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>u<sup>53</sup>
cow vi<sup>11</sup>
crack (n, v) qæ<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>53</sup>
crazy Ro11
crop lo<sup>11</sup> lo<sup>44</sup>
crow (bird) la<sup>53</sup> qo<sup>53</sup>
crush (v) tBy^{11} q^h æ^{11}
сту (v) na<sup>11</sup>, ви<sup>44</sup> mdву<sup>55</sup>
cunning phu<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>55</sup>
cut (tree v) nda<sup>11</sup>, (log into short lengths) te<sup>53</sup>; (into slices of apple, bean curd, pear, pumpkin, etc.)
            mba<sup>11</sup>; (twigs and branches) ts<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>
                                                                               D
dance (done at funerals) tsho53
dare (v) na11
dark na<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>53</sup>
DAT (down) mi<sup>11</sup>; (down there) o<sup>11</sup> mo<sup>44</sup>; (direction of verbial action) da<sup>53</sup>; (over there) o<sup>11</sup> tio<sup>44</sup>:
            ('up' direction of verbial action) lo<sup>11</sup>; (up there) o<sup>11</sup> ljo<sup>44</sup>
daub (v) so<sup>11</sup>
daughter mi<sup>11</sup>, zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
dawn (v) me^{53} ndo<sup>53</sup>
day (daytime) ni44 mi53 gv44
day n.i<sup>11</sup> (ইবা nyi)
decide (on a time) tca11, tha53
deep lo<sup>11</sup> na<sup>11</sup>
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deer tche11
deity (a mountain deity) çi<sup>53</sup> vi<sup>53</sup>
deity manifestation za<sup>11</sup>
descendant zi<sup>53</sup> zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
diarrhea qhsə11su11
die (v) sə<sup>11</sup> qo<sup>44</sup>
difficult mbo<sup>53</sup>
dig (v) p^h u^{53}, qæ^{11}; (a ditch) sa^{44}; (a session of digging) qæ^{11} h\tilde{i}^{44}
dirty tsha11 ræ11
disgorge phcall
ditch q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>11</sup> bo<sup>11</sup>
divide (v) vi<sup>44</sup>
divine (as in fortune-telling) lu^{53} tsa^{44} p^h \epsilon^{11} tsa^{11}
dizzy pho<sup>44</sup> go<sup>55</sup>
do (v) tcha11
dog ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup>
door crack qæ<sup>11</sup> qæ<sup>44</sup>
down a<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>44</sup>
dragon rə<sup>53</sup> bi<sup>53</sup>
drink (v) ndzə<sup>11</sup>
drive (animals, v) tby11; (drive away) pi11 pa11, qho53 pa11
drop (v) go^{44} pa^{53}; (n, v) ndzu^{11}
drunk zə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>11</sup>
dry (adjective) fu^{11}\ dz \varrho^{11}\ ka^{44}; (land) h\epsilon^{53}\ r\varrho^{53}
dull (as a knife) ko<sup>44</sup> ly<sup>53</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>
dust phu53 dzə53
                                                                  Ε
each other ti11 gy53 gy44
eagle ka<sup>11</sup>
ear hĩ<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup>
earth (the planet) dby<sup>44</sup>; (the face of the earth) dby<sup>53</sup> va<sup>44</sup>
earthworm Bu^{44} dz^{55}. The game Bu^{44} dz^{55} qy^{53} qy^{53} su^{11} 'searching for the hole of the earthworm'
          is played at weddings. First, two young men dressed in traditional female clothing each
          hold a buffalo horn filled with liquor. They pretend to be a mare and a stallion. They
          move around, searching for 'the hole of the earthworm'. They say, "Where is the hole of
          the earthworm?" when ordered to do so by old people sitting by the hearth. Audience
          members periodically say, "It is there!" "It is here!" while pointing their fingers. The two
          performers rush in the direction suggested. People laugh excitedly when the 'mare' speaks
          in a female voice or when the 'stallion' mounts the 'mare's' back, in imitation of horses
          mating.
easy xi11
eat (v) dzə<sup>53</sup>
edge mæ<sup>11</sup>
effective khi44
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\textbf{egg} \; ræ^{44} \; \textbf{ku}^{55}
eight hĩ11
eighteen ho<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>11</sup>
eighty hĩ<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup>
eighty-eight hī<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> hī<sup>11</sup>
eighty-five h\tilde{\imath}^{11} ho^{11} \eta a^{11}
eighty-four hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ zə¹¹
eighty-nine h\tilde{\imath}^{11} ho^{11} NGV^{11}
eighty-one hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ ti⁴⁴
eighty-seven hī<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>11</sup>
\textbf{eighty-six} \ h \tilde{\imath}^{11} \ ho^{11} \ q^h v^{11}
eighty-three hĩ<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
eighty-two hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ ni⁴⁴
elder do^{53} dz^{53}
elder brother's wife mi<sup>53</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>o<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
eleven ho<sup>11</sup> ti<sup>44</sup>
emotional ma^{44} pa^{53} pa^{53}
end ho<sup>53</sup> mæ<sup>11</sup>
enough lu11
ERG particle ni<sup>44</sup>
evening li^{44} h\tilde{a}^{53}
everywhere bzə<sup>44</sup> bzə<sup>55</sup>
\textbf{excellent} \ ko^{44} \ ma^{44} \ t^ha^{11}
exclamation a<sup>44</sup> wa<sup>55</sup>, a<sup>44</sup> wo<sup>55</sup>
exchange ta<sup>11</sup> qæ<sup>44</sup>
excrement qhsə11
expert to<sup>11</sup>
expression (of surprise) wa<sup>53</sup> ma<sup>53</sup>
EXT ta^{44}, mbæ^{53}, dzo^{44}, dza^{11}, ta^{44}, dzo^{44} gi^{53}, ndze^{11}
extinct (v) phsp11
extra ro<sup>53</sup> ro<sup>53</sup>
\textbf{extraordinary} \ ko^{44} \ ma^{44} \ t^ha^{11}
extremely ma<sup>44</sup> ka<sup>55</sup>
eye mε<sup>53</sup> ljo<sup>53</sup>
                                                                                               F
fabric y<sup>44</sup> ræ<sup>55</sup>
fall (v) go<sup>44</sup> pa<sup>53</sup>
family ce^{44}; (a group of families) bo^{11} ka^{11}
famous mi<sup>11</sup> dzu<sup>11</sup>
\textbf{far} \ do^{53} \ q^h v^{53}
farming (v) væ<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
fast k<sup>h</sup>y<sup>53</sup>
fat (n) ts^h \vartheta^{53} NGV^{11}
father a<sup>53</sup> da<sup>53</sup>, a<sup>44</sup> wo<sup>55</sup>
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father-in-law a<sup>44</sup> y<sup>55</sup>
fear (v) qy^{53}
feather tcho53 mo53 mo53
feed (v) tca11
female zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
few a<sup>11</sup> ni<sup>44</sup> ni<sup>11</sup>
field rə<sup>53</sup>
fifteen ho<sup>11</sup>na<sup>11</sup>
fifty \eta a^{11} ho^{11}
fifty-eight ηa<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>11</sup>
fifty-five \eta a^{11} ho^{11} \eta a^{11}
fifty-four ηa<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>11</sup>
fifty-nine ηa<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> NGV<sup>11</sup>
fifty-one na11 ho11 ti11
fifty-seven na<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>11</sup>
fifty-six \eta a^{11} ho<sup>11</sup> q^h y^{11}
fifty-three na<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
fifty-two na<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> n.i<sup>44</sup>
fight (v) \eta ga^{53}; (for food by dogs, v) to<sup>11</sup> to<sup>55</sup> tc<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>; (fight for, v) ze^{11} ze^{44} tc^h a^{11}
filial piety ço<sup>11</sup> to<sup>11</sup> (xiaodao 孝道)
fill (v) çy<sup>11</sup> çy<sup>44</sup>
final ho<sup>53</sup> mæ<sup>11</sup>
find (v) §u<sup>11</sup>
finger la<sup>11</sup> no<sup>11</sup>; (little finger) a<sup>53</sup> k<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup> zi<sup>53</sup>
fingernail mi<sup>53</sup> sə<sup>11</sup> qo<sup>44</sup>
finish (e.g., to finish eating) pi<sup>44</sup> tsa<sup>53</sup>
fire mi<sup>53</sup>
fish zə44
five \eta a^{11}
flat (ground) ba^{53}; (stone, wood board, metal piece, etc.); ka^{44} p\epsilon^{44} p\epsilon^{53}; (flat place) ba^{53} dBy^{53}
flick (v) nga<sup>11</sup> y<sup>11</sup>
float (v) 10^{11} ts^{h}a^{53}
floor mi<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>11</sup>
flow (v) ga<sup>44</sup>
flower (v) væ<sup>53</sup>, xwa<sup>44</sup> xwa<sup>55</sup> 花花
flute ka<sup>44</sup> ky<sup>53</sup>
fly (v) bzi<sup>44</sup>
fog dzu<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>44</sup>
follow (somebody's instructions) sa<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
food dza<sup>11</sup>; zo<sup>11</sup>
foot şə<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>
footprint me<sup>44</sup> rə<sup>55</sup>
force (v) ndo<sup>11</sup>; (vital human force) qo<sup>11</sup>
forest co<sup>11</sup> væ<sup>53</sup>, væ<sup>11</sup>
fortune-telling lu^{53} tsa^{44} p^h \epsilon^{11} tsa^{11}
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forty zə<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup>
forty-eight zə<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> hĩ<sup>11</sup>
forty-five zə<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> ŋa<sup>11</sup>
forty-four zə<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>11</sup>
forty-nine ze^{11} ho^{11} NGV^{11}
forty-one zə<sup>44</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> ti<sup>44</sup>
forty-seven zə<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> şə<sup>11</sup>
forty-six ze^{44} ho^{11} q^h y^{11}
forty-three za<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
forty-two zə<sup>44</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> n.i<sup>44</sup>
four zə<sup>11</sup>
fourteen ho<sup>11</sup> zə<sup>11</sup>
freeze (v) dzu<sup>44</sup> dzu<sup>53</sup> to<sup>11</sup>
friend jo<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>o<sup>44</sup>
frighten qy<sup>11</sup>
frog pa<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
from tchə11 ta11
front gu<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>55</sup>
fruit ¢ə<sup>11</sup> ly<sup>44</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>, ly<sup>44</sup> ly<sup>55</sup>
full bzə<sup>44</sup>, bzə<sup>44</sup> bzə<sup>55</sup>
fuzzy ts^ho^{11} no^{11} ts^ho^{53} no^{53}
                                                                                                     G
gallbladder tsə11
game li<sup>11</sup> Bu<sup>11</sup>
generation mæ<sup>11</sup>
generation zi<sup>53</sup> zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
gesture (v) sa^{11} ts^h a^{44}
get (v) ræ<sup>44</sup>; (get up) lo<sup>11</sup> tçə<sup>53</sup>; (get warm by a fire, v) mi<sup>53</sup> k<sup>h</sup>a<sup>44</sup>
ghost phu44 sə55
girl zə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
give (v) ko<sup>11</sup>; (give birth to a child, v) so<sup>53</sup>; (give to eat) tço<sup>11</sup>
go (v) b\epsilon^{44}; (go through) ga^{44}; (order) h\tilde{u}^{53}
goat q<sup>h</sup>3<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>11</sup>
gold hæ<sup>53</sup>
good khi<sup>44</sup>; (good harvest) væ<sup>11</sup>
grap (v) \kappa m_{11}
grain zɔ<sup>11</sup>; (grain container) p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>11</sup> ly<sup>11</sup>; (seed) ro<sup>11</sup> zɔ<sup>11</sup>
grass za^{11}, no^{11}; (to cut grass) q^ho^{53}
green hũ<sup>53</sup> ru<sup>11</sup>
greet (v) tsə<sup>11</sup>
grind (v) tco^{11}
grow (v) ba<sup>44</sup>
guest væ<sup>44</sup>
\textbf{gun} \,\, n a^{11} \,\, t s^h u^{53}
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guts v^{44} n_i i^{53} v^{53} go^{11}
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hungry  $n_0 i^{53} zo^{11} qo^{44}$ 

Η

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hack (v) nda<sup>11</sup>
hair hũ<sup>53</sup>, ʁu<sup>53</sup> hũ<sup>53</sup>
half ja<sup>11</sup> bæ<sup>53</sup>, mo<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>
Han (people) va<sup>53</sup>
hand la<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>
hang (v) t_0^{53} l_0^{53} l_0^{53}
happy ni<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup> xi<sup>11</sup>
hastily cy<sup>11</sup> cy<sup>11</sup> la<sup>11</sup> la<sup>44</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
hat mo<sup>44</sup> mo<sup>55</sup>
he t^h \epsilon^{44}
head \kappa u^{53} \ mba^{44}, \ \kappa u^{53} \ ru^{53}; (of a spear) li^{44}
hear (v) gi<sup>53</sup>
heart ni<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup> (፮ූናነ snying)
hearth qa<sup>11</sup>; (space above the hearth) qa<sup>11</sup> sa<sup>11</sup>
heavy zə<sup>11</sup>
helb (A) RO<sub>23</sub> RO<sub>23</sub>
hemp (fabric) hũ<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>53</sup>; (plant) sa<sup>11</sup>; (seed) sa<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
herd (v) lu<sup>11</sup>
herder (of cattle) yi^{11} lu^{11} yi^{11} ko^{11} z\epsilon^{44}; (of chickens) re^{53} lu^{11} re^{44} ko^{44} z\epsilon^{55}; (of sheep) jo^{44} lu^{11} jo^{44}
                ko^{44} ze^{55}
here ha<sup>44</sup>; ha<sup>44</sup> da<sup>55</sup>
hero's name a^{53} phi<sup>53</sup> ræ<sup>53</sup> NGæ<sup>53</sup>
hide (v) tsə<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup>; vo<sup>53</sup>
high do<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
hill po<sup>44</sup> po<sup>55</sup>
hit (v) mbo<sup>11</sup>
hold (between two things) nu<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>44</sup>; (in one's hands) mæ<sup>44</sup>; (v) mæ<sup>44</sup> qy<sup>53</sup>, pa<sup>11</sup>
hole qy<sup>53</sup> qy<sup>53</sup>; (people hide in as depicted in folklore) zə<sup>11</sup> qy<sup>11</sup> mbo<sup>11</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>
home \varepsilon^{53} qo<sup>53</sup>
home-place jy<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup>
honorific form of address for older women a<sup>44</sup> zə<sup>55</sup>
hop (v) lo^{11} pæ^{53}
horn q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>53</sup> pæ<sup>53</sup>
horse mo<sup>53</sup>
hot water ndzə<sup>53</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>
hound t \varepsilon \varepsilon^{11} t s^h \vartheta^{53}
house ji<sup>44</sup>; jy<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
how (question) qha<sup>53</sup> m<sup>53</sup>
hug (v) tco<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>55</sup>
human tsho11
hundred hī<sup>44</sup>
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hunt (v) t \varepsilon \varepsilon^{11}; t \varepsilon^h \vartheta^{11} t \varepsilon \varepsilon^{11}
husband phæ11 tçə11
                                                                                               I
I \eta a^{44}
ice dzu<sup>44</sup> dzu<sup>55</sup>
if cy^{53}
implements (ritual implements made from straw or tree branches) tBu<sup>11</sup>
improve li<sup>44</sup> k<sup>h</sup>i<sup>55</sup>
in qo<sup>11</sup> lo<sup>44</sup>
in fact ji<sup>11</sup> tça<sup>44</sup>
incense \varepsilon y^{11} \varepsilon y^{44}
insert (v) ts^h u^{11}
instruct mi<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
intestine v^{44} n_i i^{53}
invite (people, v) ndzo<sup>44</sup>
iron su<sup>53</sup>
irrigate (v) sa<sup>44</sup>
island phu11 ly11
jewel ja<sup>44</sup> ĸu<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>53</sup>
                                                                                               J
jin (one jin fr = a half-kilo) ti^{11} k^h i^{11}
jump (v) lo^{11} pæ^{53}; (jump over, v) NGæ^{53}
                                                                                              K
kick (v) tshu44
kill (v) çə<sup>11</sup> çə<sup>44</sup>, tвu<sup>11</sup>, tвu<sup>14</sup>
king ce^{44} p^h ce^{55}, ndzy^{53} mo^{53}, va^{11} mid^{11} ja^{11}
kitchen ka<sup>44</sup> dby<sup>55</sup>
knee \eta g \mathfrak{d}^{11} l o^{11} t \mathfrak{c}^h \mathfrak{d}^{53}
knife Bu<sup>53</sup> tsa<sup>53</sup>
knot na<sup>11</sup> nga<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>11</sup>
know (to do something, v) ga<sup>53</sup> dza<sup>11</sup>, qy<sup>11</sup>; (to know a fact, v) sa<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                               L
lake ha^{11} ndze^{11}, mb\epsilon^{11} t^ho^{53}
lamb ts^h a^{11} t^h o^{44}
language kha11 tho11
later a<sup>11</sup> sa<sup>44</sup>, mæ<sup>14</sup>
laugh (v) rə<sup>11</sup>, rə<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>11</sup>
lazy bzi<sup>53</sup> ja<sup>11</sup>
lead (a dog, a cow, a horse, v) se<sup>44</sup>
leaf tshə<sup>44</sup> tshə<sup>55</sup>; (tree leaf) çə<sup>11</sup> tshə<sup>44</sup>
lean (one's head to the side) la^{44} p^h a^{55}
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leather rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>
leave (from a place, v) tçə<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>11</sup>; (as 'leave it here') li<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>11</sup>
left (behind) go<sup>44</sup> pa<sup>53</sup>; (side) kæ<sup>11</sup> (rə<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>)
leftover mæ<sup>11</sup> tsa<sup>44</sup>
leg k^h i^{53} k^h i^{53}; sə^{11} ka^{11}
leopard la<sup>44</sup>
let (let somebody or livestock drink (v) te<sup>11</sup>
letter thall ræll
lie (against the wall, v) ka44
light (v) ts^h \vartheta^{11}; (light up, v) t\varphi \varepsilon^{11}
like (v) phu11 dzo11, rə53 ga53; (look like, v) xu53 ta11
like this ta<sup>11</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
lineage tsa<sup>44</sup>
lip m^{11} ts^h a^{11} ra^{53}
liquor y<sup>53</sup>; (offered ceremonially at weddings) y<sup>53</sup> dzu<sup>53</sup>
listen ba<sup>44</sup> hε<sup>53</sup>
little phæ44
live (alive, v) dzo<sup>44</sup>; (as 'I live in China') ndzu<sup>53</sup>
liver \varphi a^{44} v^{11}
livestock va<sup>11</sup> Bu<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>11</sup> tsə<sup>11</sup>
load wu44
LOC RO<sub>23</sub>, rO<sub>11</sub>
long do<sup>44</sup> hǣ<sup>44</sup>
look lo<sup>11</sup>; (look for, v) su<sup>11</sup>
loot (v) zə<sup>11</sup>
lord çə<sup>44</sup> p<sup>h</sup>çə<sup>55</sup>, ndzy<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>, va<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup> ja<sup>11</sup>
lose (as 'lost a pen') qho11 to44
loosen tc^h a^{11} tc^h a^{53}
loudly li<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>11</sup> li<sup>53</sup> ro<sup>53</sup>
louse su<sup>44</sup>
love (v) rə<sup>53</sup> ga<sup>53</sup> (স্প্রা dga)
lower mi<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup>
lower-hearth mi<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>11</sup>
lunch dzo<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup>
make (v) \varphi \vartheta^{11} \varphi \vartheta^{44}; (a fire) t \varphi^h \vartheta^{11}; (noise) q^h a^{44} t g a^{55}
male la^{53} mo<sup>11</sup>, mi<sup>11</sup>; (goat) ts^h 9^{11} mi<sup>44</sup>; (adult male) p^h æ^{11} tc 9^{11} zi^{53}; (human) ts^h 9^{11}
many do<sup>44</sup> bzə<sup>11</sup>
marry (v) væ<sup>53</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup>
mattock tça<sup>11</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>44</sup>
maybe cy<sup>53</sup>
me ηa<sup>44</sup>
meal dza<sup>11</sup>
meat (as in 'flesh') sp<sup>11</sup>
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meet (v) \kappa u^{53} pBu<sup>11</sup>; (to greet) tsp<sup>11</sup>
men su<sup>53</sup>
message do<sup>11</sup>, ndzə<sup>44</sup> do<sup>55</sup>
metal su<sup>53</sup>
middle hĩ<sup>53</sup> ŋgi<sup>44</sup>
midnight hũ<sup>11</sup> NGY<sup>11</sup>
milk nu<sup>11</sup> nu<sup>11</sup>
millstone ro53 tho53
miss (not enough, v) li^{44} ma<sup>53</sup> lu^{53}; (somebody, v) sp^{53} dzp^{53}
mix (v) ts^h a^{44} ts^h a^{53}
moment t^h Bu^{44}
monster (female with long breasts) tsho<sup>11</sup> ro<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>; (that kills and eats people) zo<sup>44</sup> tBu<sup>11</sup> zo<sup>44</sup> ro<sup>55</sup>
month hĩ<sup>44</sup>
mood particle le<sup>44</sup>, ma<sup>14</sup>
moon hũ<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>11</sup>
more tcho53
morning tchəll tchəll
mother a^{53} ma^{53} wixi a^{44} mi^{55}, ma^{44} ja^{11}
mother-in-law a<sup>44</sup> zə<sup>55</sup>
mountain do<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>53</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>; (range) ga<sup>11</sup> ky<sup>11</sup>
mouth qha44 tsa55
move (v) Bu<sup>53</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>
multiply fa<sup>11</sup>
mystical ¢ə<sup>44</sup> za<sup>55</sup>
                                                                                               N
name (n, v) mi<sup>11</sup>
name mi<sup>11</sup>
narrow a<sup>11</sup> qə<sup>44</sup>
near (opposite of far, adj) a<sup>44</sup> no<sup>53</sup>
nearly qa<sup>53</sup> qa<sup>53</sup>
neck ta<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>11</sup>
need (v) nu<sup>53</sup>
needle Ro11
negative marker ma<sup>44</sup>, t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>44</sup>
nettle ndo<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>Bu<sup>44</sup>
never qha<sup>53</sup> ta<sup>53</sup> a<sup>44</sup>
new 53^{53} tsa^{11}
New Year khy44 sp55
\textbf{night} \ h \tilde{u}^{11} \ \text{NGV}^{11}
nine NGV<sup>11</sup>
nineteen ho<sup>11</sup> NGV<sup>11</sup>
ninety NGV<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup>
\textbf{ninety-eight} \  \, \text{NGV}^{11} \  \, \textbf{ho}^{11} \  \, \textbf{h} \tilde{\textbf{1}}^{11}
ninety-five NGY<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> ŋa<sup>11</sup>
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ninety-four NGV11 ho11 zə11
ninety-nine NGV<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> NGV<sup>11</sup>
\textbf{ninety-one} \,\, \text{NG} \text{y}^{11} \,\, \text{ho}^{11} \,\, \text{ti}^{44}
ninety-seven NGV11 ho11 sə11
\textbf{ninety-six} \ \text{NGY}^{11} \ ho^{11} \ q^hv^{11}
ninety-three NGV<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
\textbf{ninety-two} \ \text{NGV}^{11} \ ho^{11} \ \text{\ref{nii}}^{44}
\textbf{nominalizer} \ ro^{11} \ qv^{11}
noon ni<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>v<sup>53</sup> (จิสุวสุทุรา nyi dgung), ni<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup> gv<sup>44</sup> (จิ๋ เมลิวสุทุรา nyi mgi dgung)
nose \mathfrak{n}a^{11} \mathfrak{n}ga^{44}
not ma<sup>44</sup>; (not OK) ma<sup>44</sup> ка<sup>55</sup>
now a<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                             0
ocean ha<sup>11</sup> ndzə<sup>11</sup>
odor hæ<sup>11</sup>
oil ts^h a^{53} NGV^{11}
ОК qa<sup>11</sup> dzə<sup>11</sup>, ка<sup>44</sup>
old (people) la^{53} mo<sup>11</sup>, mbo<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>44</sup> tca<sup>11</sup>; (people, both male and female) la^{53} mo<sup>11</sup>; (old man) \tilde{u}^{11}
              ndze^{44}; (things) q^ha^{53} q^ha^{53}
one hundred ti^{11} h\tilde{\imath}
one ti<sup>11</sup>
onion fu<sup>11</sup>
only da<sup>11</sup>, na<sup>53</sup> na<sup>53</sup>; (only after) so<sup>44</sup> n.i<sup>55</sup>
open (v) na<sup>11</sup>, pho<sup>44</sup>
orphan ts^h a^{11} z a^{11}
other væ^{44} qæ^{53}; (people) su^{53}
outside dza^{44} q^h y^{55}; nu^{44} \kappa u^{53}
over ro<sup>53</sup> ro<sup>53</sup>
overflow (v) næ11 hæ44
overturn (v) tça<sup>11</sup> p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                              P
paddle ma<sup>11</sup> ndo<sup>44</sup>
painful ngo<sup>53</sup>
paint (v) z<sub>2</sub><sup>53</sup>
paper tha11 ræ11
pass (v) ga^{44}; (mountain pass) kæ^{44} qæ^{55}; (pass by, v) NGæ^{53}
paste (v) ja<sup>11</sup>
peer (v) 10^{11}
pellet ly<sup>44</sup> ly<sup>55</sup>
people su<sup>53</sup>
perch (v) vo<sup>53</sup>
pestle tso^{11} qæ^{11} zi^{11}
pheasant xi<sup>11</sup>
pick (grass, flowers, v) p^h \$ \vartheta^{11}; (fruit, v) q^h \vartheta^{53}
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pierce (v) tsa<sup>11</sup>
pig va^{11}; (pig herders) va^{11} lu^{11} va^{11} ko^{44} z\epsilon^{55}; (pig lard) ts^h \delta^{53} NGV^{11}; pig spleen va^{11} pi^{11}; (pig sty)
             va^{11} \eta o^{11}
piglet va<sup>11</sup> Bu<sup>44</sup>
pillar zε<sup>11</sup> Bu<sup>11</sup>
pillow <sub>Eu</sub><sup>53</sup> η<sub>2</sub>,53
pinch (v) pæ^{11} p^h so^{53}
pinkie (little finger) a<sup>53</sup> k<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup> zi<sup>53</sup>
pipe (for smoking tobacco) ja<sup>44</sup> ka<sup>55</sup>
pitiful ça<sup>11</sup> ndjo<sup>11</sup>
plant (a plant) ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
plant (that is put in livestock enclosures to mix with manure) ndzy^{11} h\tilde{i}^{44}; (v) \eta g\epsilon^{11}
play (v) ка<sup>11</sup> гә<sup>44</sup>
pork va<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>11</sup>; (strips of pork) la<sup>11</sup> zu<sup>44</sup>(腊肉 la rou); (toasted learn pork) sə<sup>11</sup> y<sup>11</sup>
pot phu53 mi53
pound (v) mb\varepsilon^{11} tho<sup>53</sup>
pour (v) phu11
power (right to do something) ndza<sup>11</sup> ko<sup>11</sup>
powerful mba<sup>11</sup>
press (v) na<sup>11</sup>, ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>
pronoun (third person pronoun) t<sup>h</sup>ε<sup>44</sup>
prop up (v) thBull
propagate (v) fa<sup>11</sup>, bzp<sup>11</sup>
pull (v) tçə<sup>11</sup>
punish (n, v) h\tilde{u}^{53} h\tilde{u}^{11}
push (v) ts^h o^{11}
put (v) tca^{11}, tca^{11} ta^{11}; (on clothing) ye^{11}
puzzled pho44 go55
                                                                                    Q
question particle a<sup>11</sup>
quick khy<sup>53</sup>
\textbf{quickly} \; k^h v^{11} \; k^h v^{44} \; t c^h a^{11}, \; li^{44} \; ma^{44} \; su^{55} \, m^{53}
                                                                                    R
rabbit t^h o^{44} l \epsilon^{55}
rain (v) h\tilde{i}^{53} dzy^{11}
rain hĩ<sup>53</sup>
raise (v) qo^{11} p^h u^{44}
rape (plant) tshe44 tsə55 (youcai 油菜)
reach (a place, v) to<sup>44</sup>; (grab after a person) mæ<sup>11</sup> mæ<sup>11</sup>
real ge^{44} ræ<sup>55</sup>
recede (flood, water) li<sup>53</sup> ¢y<sup>53</sup>
recover (from illness) li44 khi55
red li53 xu11
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relative tsa<sup>44</sup>
release (v) tc^h a^{11} tc^h a^{53}
religious specialist pha<sup>53</sup> tsə<sup>53</sup>
remain li<sup>53</sup> ndzə<sup>11</sup>
remember (v) su<sup>44</sup>
remove (from water) ka<sup>11</sup>
revive (v) so^{44} ro^{55}
rice (type of) no^{53} zo^{11} ts^ho^{11}; (ball of) pæ^{11} pæ^{44}; (balls of boiled, ground flour) no^{53} bo^{11} ly^{44} ly^{11};
              (cake) no<sup>44</sup> fu<sup>53</sup>; (food) no<sup>53</sup> zo<sup>11</sup>; (food made from tall rice plant grain) no<sup>53</sup>; (tall plant)
              no^{53}, no^{53} po^{11}
rich su^{53} qæ^{53}
right (correct) dja<sup>44</sup>, ka<sup>44</sup>; (opposite of 'left') ji<sup>44</sup>, rə<sup>53</sup> ka<sup>53</sup>
rinse (v) sa<sup>44</sup>
ritual (do ritual) zy<sup>53</sup>, pi<sup>11</sup>, (to expel evil) mbo<sup>53</sup> kho<sup>53</sup> pBu<sup>11</sup>
river ndzə<sup>53</sup> q<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>53</sup>, ndzə<sup>53</sup> bo<sup>53</sup>
road ro44 gy53
roast (v) v<sup>11</sup>
rob zə<sup>11</sup>
robe (sleeveless, made from yak hair) kwa<sup>44</sup> ta<sup>55</sup>
roll (v) mbu<sup>11</sup> l\epsilon^{44}
rooster ræ<sup>53</sup> p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>53</sup>
root (general term for all plants) pæ<sup>11</sup>; (tree root) çə<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup>
rope rə<sup>44</sup>
\textbf{rotten}\ bo^{11}\ ts^h a^{11}
round to ^{11} ly ^{44} ly ^{11}
row (a boat) qy<sup>11</sup>
rub (v) zo<sup>11</sup> zo<sup>11</sup>
rubbish phu53 dzə53
run (v) pæ<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                          S
sack tho44 Bu55
sacrifice (v) kε<sup>11</sup> tç<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>; (sacrifice place ga<sup>53</sup> ha<sup>53</sup>
sad ma^{44} \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{d}^{53} \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{d}^{53}, q\mathfrak{d}^{11} t\mathfrak{c}^h\mathfrak{d}^{11}, \mathfrak{s}a^{44} \mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d}^{55}
saliva tsa<sup>11</sup> ræ<sup>44</sup>
salt tchə11 qhæ11
sand m<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>44</sup>
sandalwood zə<sup>11</sup> po<sup>53</sup>
sash p^h \epsilon^{53} te^{44}
say (v) di^{11}, ji^{11}, \eta u^{11}, \xi a^{11}
scald tha44
scared qy<sup>53</sup> li<sup>11</sup> xi<sup>44</sup>
scold (v) ndjo<sup>44</sup>
scoop (v) væ<sup>11</sup>
scorn (sound made by someone when they give something to someone else) tsho!1
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scratch (an itch) kha11 kha11
sea (ocean) ha11 ndzə11
secretly tsə<sup>11</sup> pæ<sup>11</sup> le<sup>53</sup>
see (watch a target, v) ly<sup>11</sup>; (past tense, v) ndo<sup>53</sup>
seed (round grain, round fruits) 1y^{44} 1y^{55}; (grain for planting) 2z^{11} z^{11}
self jo<sup>11</sup>, t^h \epsilon^{44} t^h \epsilon^{55}
\textbf{self-contempt} \,\, \mathfrak{p} i^{11} \,\, mi^{44} \,\, go^{44} \,\, pa^{53}
send pBu<sup>11</sup>, (sb somewhere, v) mi<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
serious nda44
set (a net) tBu<sup>11</sup>
seven sə<sup>11</sup>
seventeen ho<sup>11</sup> sp<sup>11</sup>
seventy sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup>
seventy-eight sp11 ho11 hi111
seventy-five sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> na<sup>11</sup>
seventy-four sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> zp<sup>11</sup>
seventy-nine sp11 ho11 NGV11
seventy-one sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> ti<sup>11</sup>
seventy-seven sp11 ho11 sp11
seventy-six \mathfrak{sp}^{11} ho^{11} q^hv^{11}
seventy-three sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
seventy-two sp<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup> n.i<sup>44</sup>
several q^h a^{44} n_i i^{44} la^{55}
sew (mend clothes, v) ha<sup>11</sup> ha<sup>44</sup>; (make new clothes, v) ru<sup>11</sup>
shake (v) ka<sup>11</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>
sharp t^h a^{11}
sharpen (a knife) sp<sup>11</sup>
sheep jo<sup>44</sup>; (skin) ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>; (sheep skin vest that reaches the knees) ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>
shelter ha<sup>11</sup> dBy<sup>44</sup>
shepherd jo<sup>44</sup> lu<sup>11</sup> jo<sup>44</sup> ko<sup>44</sup> z\epsilon<sup>55</sup>
shit qhsə11
short a<sup>11</sup> ndi<sup>44</sup>
should hũ53
shoulder pole pe11 ta11
shy sa<sup>11</sup> ndo<sup>11</sup>
sick (v) ngo<sup>53</sup>
sickle sp<sup>11</sup> gy<sup>11</sup>
side (other side) t^h i^{11} Bu<sup>11</sup>; (this side) t_s^h a^{53} ka<sup>53</sup>; (both sides of a room) n d \epsilon^{11} p\epsilon^{11}
silver nu<sup>44</sup>
sing(v) ga^{11}
sisters (plural) a^{44} ja^{55} go<sup>44</sup> zi^{53}; (younger sister) ni^{11} ji<sup>44</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
sit (v) fo<sup>11</sup>, ndzu<sup>53</sup>
\mathbf{six} \ \mathbf{q}^{\mathbf{h}} \mathbf{v}^{11}
sixteen ho<sup>11</sup> q<sup>h</sup>y<sup>11</sup>
sixty q^h v^{11} ho^{11}
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sixty-eight qhy ho11 hĩ11
sixty-five qhy11 ho11 na11
sixty-four q^h v^{11} ho^{11} za^{11}
sixty-nine qhy ho11 NGY11
sixty-one q^h y ho^{11} ti^{11}
sixty-seven qhy ho11 sə11
sixty-six qhy ho11 qhy
sixty-three q^h v^{11} ho^{11} so^{44}
sixty-two q^h v^{11} ho^{11} ni^{44}
size (the same size as something) bo<sup>44</sup> bo<sup>53</sup>
skin rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>
skirt tsha44 qha53
sky m^{53}, m^{53} na^{53} k^ha^{44}
slaughter (v) \varphi \vartheta^{11}, tBu^{11}
slave ка<sup>53</sup>, ко<sup>11</sup>
sleep (v) ji^{11} \eta ae^{11}, jy^{11}; (with each other) m^{11} m^{44}
slippery hε<sup>11</sup>
slow a^{11} za^{44} za^{53}
slowly a^{11} za^{53} za^{53} m^{53}
small a<sup>11</sup> tçə<sup>44</sup>, p<sup>h</sup>æ<sup>44</sup>
smart phu44 sə55
smell (detect odor) bzi<sup>53</sup> nu<sup>53</sup>
smoke (n, v, adj) mi^{53} k^h v^{53}
smooth h\epsilon^{11} l\epsilon^{11} pzi^{44}
smoothly \varepsilon y^{11} \ \varepsilon y^{11} \ \varepsilon y^{53} \ m^{44}
snake Bu rə<sup>53</sup>
\textbf{snot} \,\, \mathfrak{n}a^{11} \,\, \mathfrak{n}ga^{44} \,\, q^h \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{d}^{11}
snow vi^{11}; (v) vi^{11} dzy^{11}
soil dza^{11} q^h sa^{11}
soldier ma11
some ja<sup>11</sup> bæ<sup>53</sup>, ni<sup>44</sup> ka<sup>55</sup>
somersault ta<sup>53</sup> ko<sup>53</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>u<sup>11</sup>
something ti11 ga11 ga11
\text{son } z i^{53}
song ça<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
\textbf{soot} \ q^h o^{44} \ sa^{55}
soul rə<sup>53</sup> hĩ<sup>53</sup>
sound (chanted at the beginning of rituals) kha<sup>44</sup> ro<sup>44</sup>; (made by a person) qho<sup>11</sup>; (of driving animals
             such as water buffalo, cattle and dogs) tchə<sup>11</sup>
speak (v) k<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup> t<sup>h</sup>o<sup>11</sup>
spear ndo11
spend time ko<sup>44</sup>
spin (v) vo<sup>44</sup>
spit (v) phcə44
split (v) qha11
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spring sowing (v) væ<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
squeeze (v) tshə<sup>53</sup>
stab (v) NG3<sup>11</sup>, tso<sup>11</sup> tso<sup>44</sup>
stable \eta o^{11}
stalk ro<sup>53</sup> kho<sup>53</sup>
stand (v) h\epsilon^{11}; (stand up, v) lo^{11} t\epsilon o^{53}
star m^{53} tsa^{11}
starting (from now) t^h i^{53} \ so^{11} \ t^h i^{44} \ ga^{55}, \ t^h i^{11} \ li^{11} \ so^{11} \ so^{11}
stay (as 'stay at his home tonight', v) ha<sup>11</sup>
steal (v) k^h v^{11}
steam (v) ni<sup>11</sup>
steamer (cooking utensil) pBu^{11} ni^{11}
stepfather a<sup>44</sup> wa<sup>55</sup>
stick (v) NG01; (of wood) ng011 thBu44; (tied with colorful fabrics at weddings) tju44 mbz955
still (not yet) ha<sup>11</sup> sə<sup>44</sup> (还是 haishi); sə<sup>44</sup>
sting (v) mdBu^{11}
stir (v) la<sup>11</sup> la<sup>11</sup>
stomach h\epsilon^{11} mb\epsilon^{11}
stone lu<sup>53</sup> qa<sup>53</sup>, rə<sup>11</sup> qa<sup>44</sup>; (three stones by the hearth that support pots) qa<sup>11</sup>lu<sup>44</sup>
stove ka<sup>44</sup> dBy<sup>55</sup>
straight dzo<sup>44</sup>
straw p\epsilon^{11} re^{44}, ze^{11}
stream (of tears, v) \mathfrak{sp}^{11} \mathfrak{re}^{11} \mathfrak{m}^{11}
string khi<sup>53</sup>
struggle (v) ze^{11} ze^{44} tc^h a^{11}
stuck ja<sup>11</sup> ta<sup>44</sup>
student pi<sup>11</sup> zi<sup>11</sup>
study (v) so^{11}
stupid person va<sup>11</sup>
suck (v) tchy11
sun hĩ<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
suppose (v) tsa<sup>44</sup>
surprise (an expression of) a^{53} ma^{53}, a^{53} tsa^{53}
swallow (v) ho^{11}, tc^ha^{11} qv^{44}
sweep (v) ça<sup>11</sup>
swell (v) ru<sup>44</sup> pa<sup>53</sup> la<sup>53</sup>
swing (v) \eta æ^{11} \eta æ^{44}
swim (v) ndzə<sup>53</sup> fu<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                     T
tail mæ<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>11</sup> qy<sup>11</sup>
take (animals) ce^{44}
take (v) la^{11}, pa^{11}; (care of somebody, v) sa^{44} sa^{53}; (off, v) p^hu^{11}; (out of water) ka^{11}
tall do^{53} mo^{53}
tasty q<sup>h</sup>sə<sup>53</sup>
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tear m\epsilon^{53} Bu^{53}
teeth xi11
tell (v) ji<sup>11</sup>; şa<sup>11</sup>; şo<sup>44</sup> (说 shuo)
ten ho<sup>11</sup>
that o^{44} t^h i^{53} l y^{53}
the t^h i^{53}
there o<sup>44</sup> da<sup>55</sup>
these thi53 ki55
they t^h jo^{53}
thick do<sup>53</sup> la<sup>53</sup>
thin ndza<sup>11</sup>
think (v) ji<sup>11</sup>, ŋu<sup>11</sup>, ṣə<sup>53</sup> dzə<sup>53</sup>, tṣa<sup>44</sup>, ṣə<sup>44</sup> dzə<sup>44</sup>
thirsty (for water, milk) fa<sup>11</sup>
thirteen ho<sup>11</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
thirty so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup>
thirty-eight so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> hĩ<sup>11</sup>
thirty-five so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> na<sup>11</sup>
thirty-four so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> zə<sup>11</sup>
thirty-nine so^{53} ho^{44} NGV^{11}
thirty-one so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> ti<sup>11</sup>
thirty-seven so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> sə<sup>11</sup>
thirty-six so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>y
thirty-three so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
thirty-two so<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> ni<sup>44</sup>
this t^h i^{44} l y^{44}, t^h i^{53}
thousand tBu^{11}; (thousands of) tBu^{11} ma^{11} zi^{11}
thrash zy^{11}
thread (v) zu<sup>11</sup>
three so<sup>44</sup> (গ্ৰুমা gsum)
through bzi<sup>53</sup>
throw (v) qy^{11}, qy^{11} \eta ga^{53}
tickle (v) qæ^{11} lε^{44}
tie (v) NGV^{11} ta<sup>11</sup>; (something to) ts<sup>h</sup>u<sup>11</sup>
tiger yu<sup>44</sup>
tightly qy^{11} tsə^{11} qy^{53} tsə^{53} m^{53}
time m<sup>44</sup> tc<sup>h</sup>y<sup>55</sup>; (time to do something) mæ<sup>11</sup> mæ<sup>11</sup>
tip ʁu<sup>53</sup> mba<sup>44</sup>
to da^{11}; (burn) mi^{53} ta^{53}; (rain) h\tilde{\imath}^{53} dzy^{11}; (tell a lie) fu^{53}; (wave one's hands (v) qa^{53} fa^{53}
toad fu<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>44</sup> pa<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
tobacco ja<sup>53</sup>
today ta<sup>11</sup> n.i<sup>44</sup>
together jo<sup>11</sup> jo<sup>44</sup>
toilet mbo<sup>11</sup> ly<sup>53</sup>
tomorrow na<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>44</sup>
tongue yi<sup>11</sup>
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tonight ta<sup>11</sup> hũ<sup>11</sup>
too much ro<sup>53</sup> ro<sup>53</sup>
tooth hi<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup>
torch mi<sup>53</sup> t<sup>h</sup>By<sup>53</sup>
tore (adj) qhæ11 pæ44
touch (v) zo<sup>44</sup>, zo<sup>44</sup>qo<sup>53</sup>
training (a young cow to plow) ho11
trap p^h c i^{44} t c^h y^{55}; (v) t B u^{11}
tree \wp^{11} po<sup>53</sup>; (a type of) t\wp \varepsilon^{11}; (branch) \wp^{11} ka<sup>44</sup>; (with a red, edible fruit) dBu^{53} bi<sup>53</sup>
truth do<sup>11</sup> dzi<sup>44</sup>
turn vo^{44}; (v) tco^{11} pa^{11}, tco^{11}; (to change direction) qo^{11} ndzo^{11}; (into, v) dbu^{44}; pe^{44}
turtledove tho11 jy11 (斑鸠 banjiu)
twelve ho<sup>11</sup> ni<sup>44</sup>
twenty no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup>
twenty-eight no^{53} ho^{44} h\tilde{\imath}^{11}
twenty-five no^{53} ho^{44} \eta a^{11}
twenty-four no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> zə<sup>11</sup>
twenty-nine no^{53} ho^{44} NGV^{11}
twenty-one no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> ti<sup>11</sup>
twenty-seven no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> so<sup>22</sup>
twenty-six no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>y
twenty-three no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> so<sup>44</sup>
twenty-two no<sup>53</sup> ho<sup>44</sup> ni<sup>44</sup>
two ni<sup>44</sup>
                                                                                             U
under ji<sup>11</sup> k<sup>h</sup>v<sup>44</sup>
understand (v) sp<sup>11</sup>
unhappy ni<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>53</sup> xi<sup>53</sup>
untie (v) p^h s a^{53}
unworriedly ma^{44} k^h v^{55} ma^{44} ta^{55} m^{44}
up do<sup>53</sup> mo<sup>53</sup>
upper la<sup>11</sup> ga<sup>11</sup>; (floor of a building) to<sup>11</sup>
upset sa<sup>44</sup> ¢ə<sup>55</sup>
urinate (v) tshə11
urine mbæ<sup>11</sup>
use (v) zy^{53}
usually qv<sup>11</sup> rə<sup>44</sup>, tçə<sup>11</sup> tçə<sup>11</sup>
                                                                                             V
valley lo<sup>44</sup> q<sup>h</sup>o<sup>53</sup>
very dzo<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>53</sup> t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>, ko<sup>44</sup> ma<sup>44</sup> t<sup>h</sup>a<sup>11</sup>, ma<sup>44</sup> ка<sup>55</sup>
village bo11 ka11
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vocables a<sup>53</sup> hi<sup>53</sup> hi<sup>53</sup>, a<sup>53</sup> xu<sup>53</sup> xu<sup>53</sup>
voice (a person's voice) qho11
vomit p<sup>h</sup>çə<sup>11</sup>; (v) li<sup>53</sup> pçə<sup>53</sup>
                                                                                        W
waist dzy<sup>11</sup>; dzə<sup>11</sup> ki<sup>11</sup>
wait (v) lo<sup>44</sup>
wake up (v) li<sup>44</sup> su<sup>55</sup>
walk (v) zə<sup>11</sup> da<sup>11</sup>
want (v) tc^{h}y^{53}, nu^{53}
warm (as in weather) tcha qhæ<sup>44</sup>
wash (v) ts^h a^{11}
wasp a<sup>44</sup> la<sup>44</sup> mbo<sup>44</sup>
watch lo11
water ndzə<sup>53</sup> bo<sup>53</sup>
way rə<sup>44</sup> gy<sup>53</sup>
we na<sup>14</sup>, \etao<sup>53</sup>
weave (ropes and strings by hands) vi<sup>11</sup>, nda<sup>11</sup>
well (good) khi44
went cy<sup>53</sup>
wet (v) tso^{53} tso^{53}
what (question) go^{53}, gv^{44} ga^{11}, q^ha^{53}, q^ha^{53} q^ha^{53}
when (question) q^h a^{53} ta^{53}
whenever qha53 ta53 a44
where (question) q^h a^{53} \text{ ko}^{53}, q^h a^{53}
white p^h u^{53} lu^{11}
who (question) qha<sup>53</sup> gy<sup>11</sup>
whole night ti<sup>11</sup> ha<sup>11</sup> m<sup>11</sup>
whose q^h a^{53} g y^{11} h \tilde{\imath}^{44}
why (question) qha<sup>53</sup> m<sup>53</sup>
wide do^{44} f\epsilon^{44}, q^h a^{44} q e^{44} ta^{53}
wife mbzə<sup>11</sup>, tshə<sup>44</sup> mi<sup>55</sup>
will kæ<sup>53</sup>
willing tc^hy^{53}
wind (breeze) m<sup>53</sup> sə<sup>53</sup>
wing dBu<sup>53</sup> ka<sup>11</sup>; (light wings that appear in folklore) dBu<sup>44</sup> ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>55</sup>
wipe (v) sa^{11} ca^{44}
with (accompanying) jo<sup>11</sup> jo<sup>44</sup>
with jo^{11} jo^{44}
woman nu^{53} nu^{53} ho<sup>53</sup>
wood \varphi \vartheta^{11} (as in 'I threw a piece of wood into the fire')
words do<sup>11</sup>
work (for somebody, v) Ka<sup>53</sup> m<sup>44</sup>
worker Ra<sup>53</sup>
world dby<sup>53</sup> va<sup>44</sup>
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worm tch 9<sup>44</sup> qæ<sup>44</sup>
worry (v) ni 11 mi 44 tsu 44 tsu 55
would na 11; na 53; qæ 11
wrap (v) tho 11 tho 44
write (v) rə 11
writing pen pi 11 (笔 bi)

X
Xichang City o 53 ndzo 53
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yak  $Bu^{44}$ year  $k^h \gamma^{53} ru^{11}$ yell (v)  $g\gamma^{11}$ yellow  $sp^{53} xa^{11}$ you (singular)  $nu^{44}$ ; (plural)  $no^{53}$ youngest (the youngest)  $a^{11} no^{44}$ 

Figure 5. Swadesh List: dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village.

	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
1	I	na <sup>44</sup>
2	you (singular)	nu <sup>44</sup>
3	he	$t^{h}\varepsilon^{44}$
4	we	ηο <sup>53</sup>
5	you (plural)	no <sup>53</sup>
6	they	thjo <sup>53</sup>
7	this	t <sup>h</sup> i <sup>44</sup> ly <sup>44</sup>
8	that	o <sup>44</sup> t <sup>h</sup> i <sup>53</sup> ly <sup>53</sup>
9	here	$ha^{44} da^{55}$
10	there	$o^{44} da^{55}$
11	who	$q^h a^{53} g v^{11}$
12	what	go <sup>53</sup>
13	where	q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>44</sup> ко <sup>44</sup>
14	when	$q^h a^{53} ta^{53}$
15	how	$q^h a^{53} m^{53}$
16	not	ma <sup>44</sup>
17	all	o <sup>11</sup> ba <sup>11</sup>
18	many	do <sup>44</sup> bzə <sup>11</sup>
19	some	ti <sup>11</sup> ki <sup>44</sup>
20	few	a <sup>11</sup> n,i <sup>44</sup> n,i <sup>11</sup>
21	other	$ve^{44} qe^{53}$
22	one	ti <sup>11</sup>
23	two	n,i <sup>44</sup>
24	three	so <sup>44</sup>
25	four	zə <sup>11</sup>
26	five	ŋa <sup>11</sup>
27	big	do <sup>53</sup> dzə <sup>53</sup>
28	long	do <sup>44</sup> hǣ <sup>44</sup>
29	wide	do <sup>44</sup> fε <sup>44</sup>
30	thick	do <sup>53</sup> la <sup>53</sup>
31	heavy	zə <sup>11</sup>
32	small	a <sup>11</sup> tçə <sup>44</sup>
33	short	a <sup>11</sup> ndi <sup>44</sup>
34	narrow	a <sup>11</sup> qə <sup>,44</sup>
35	thin	ndza <sup>11</sup>
36	woman	nu <sup>53</sup> nu <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>53</sup>
37	man (adult male)	p <sup>h</sup> æ <sup>11</sup> t¢ə <sup>11</sup> zi <sup>53</sup>
38	man (human being)	ts <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
39	child (a youth)	la <sup>11</sup> k <sup>h</sup> i <sup>44</sup>
40	wife	mbzə <sup>11</sup>
41	husband	$p^h x^{11} t c a^{11}$

	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
42	mother	ma <sup>44</sup> ja <sup>11</sup>
43	father	a <sup>53</sup> da <sup>53</sup>
44	animal	hĩ <sup>44</sup> na <sup>55</sup>
45	fish	zə <sup>44</sup>
46	bird	gi <sup>44</sup> zi <sup>55</sup>
47	dog	tsha <sub>11</sub>
48	louse	şu <sup>44</sup>
49	snake	Bu rə <sup>53</sup>
50	worm	tç <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup> qæ <sup>44</sup>
51	tree	çə <sup>11</sup>
52	forest	çə <sup>11</sup> væ <sup>53</sup>
53	stick (of wood)	ngɔ¹¹ tʰвu⁴⁴
54	fruit	çə <sup>11</sup> ly <sup>44</sup> ly <sup>53</sup>
55	seed	zo <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>
56	leaf	çə <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup>
57	root	çə <sup>11</sup> pæ <sup>11</sup>
58	bark (of trees)	çə <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>11</sup> qa <sup>44</sup>
59	flower	væ <sup>53</sup>
60	grass	no <sup>11</sup>
61	rope	rə <sup>44</sup>
62	skin (of a person)	rə <sup>11</sup> qa <sup>44</sup>
63	meat (as in flesh)	şə <sup>11</sup>
64	blood	ÇE <sup>11</sup>
65	bone	şə <sup>44</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> qa <sup>55</sup>
66	fat (noun)	tshə <sup>53</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>
67	egg	ræ <sup>44</sup> ʁu <sup>55</sup>
68	horn	$q^h v^{53} pæ^{53}$
69	tail	mæ <sup>11</sup> rə <sup>11</sup> qy <sup>11</sup>
70	feather	tcho53 mo53 mo53
71	hair	ви <sup>53</sup> hũ <sup>53</sup>
72	head	ви <sup>53</sup> ru <sup>53</sup>
73	ear	hĩ¹¹ pæ¹¹
74	eye	$me^{53}$ ljo <sup>53</sup>
75	nose	na <sup>11</sup> nga <sup>44</sup>
76	mouth	$q^h a^{44} tsa^{55}$
77	tooth	hi <sup>11</sup> mi <sup>44</sup>
78	tongue	$\gamma i^{11}$
79	fingernail	mi <sup>53</sup> şə <sup>11</sup> qo <sup>44</sup>
80	foot	şə <sup>11</sup> ka <sup>11</sup>
81	leg	$k^{h}i^{53} k^{h}i^{53}$
82	knee	ŋgɔ¹¹ lo¹¹ tçʰə⁵³
83	hand	la <sup>11</sup> ka <sup>11</sup>
84	wing	dвu <sup>53</sup> ka <sup>11</sup>

	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
85	belly	$h\epsilon^{11} mb\epsilon^{11}$
86	guts	V <sup>44</sup> n.i <sup>53</sup> V <sup>53</sup> go <sup>11</sup>
87	neck	ta <sup>11</sup> ræ <sup>11</sup>
88	back	ji <sup>11</sup> gy <sup>11</sup>
89	breast	nu <sup>11</sup> nu <sup>11</sup>
90	heart	n.i <sup>11</sup> mi <sup>44</sup>
91	liver	çə <sup>44</sup> y <sup>11</sup>
92	to drink	ndzə <sup>11</sup>
93	to eat	dzə <sup>53</sup>
94	to bite	q <sup>h</sup> æ <sup>11</sup>
95	to suck	tç <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup>
96	to spit	p <sup>h</sup> ¢ə <sup>44</sup>
97	to vomit	li <sup>53</sup> p <sup>h</sup> çə <sup>53</sup>
98	to blow (as wind)	fu <sup>53</sup>
99	to breathe	sa <sup>11</sup> p <sup>h</sup> u <sup>53</sup>
100	to laugh	$re^{11} q^h e^{11}$
101	to see	ly <sup>11</sup>
102	to hear	gi <sup>53</sup>
103	to know (a fact)	sə <sup>11</sup>
104	to think	şə <sup>44</sup> dzə <sup>44</sup>
105	to smell (sense odor)	bzi <sup>53</sup> nu <sup>53</sup>
106	to fear	qy <sup>53</sup>
107	to sleep	jy <sup>11</sup>
108	to live	dzo <sup>44</sup>
109	to die	şə <sup>11</sup> qo <sup>44</sup>
110	to kill	tBu <sup>11</sup>
111	to fight	ŋga <sup>53</sup>
112	to hunt	$t_{\hat{s}}^{h} \vartheta^{11} t_{z} \varepsilon^{11}$
113	to hit	mbo <sup>11</sup>
114	to cut	nda <sup>11</sup>
115	to split	q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>
116	to stab (or stick)	NGO <sup>11</sup>
117	to scratch (an itch)	k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>
118	to dig	$qæ^{11}$
119	to swim	ndzə <sup>53</sup> fu <sup>11</sup>
120	to fly	bzi <sup>44</sup>
121	to walk	zə <sup>11</sup> da <sup>11</sup>
122	to come	da <sup>11</sup>
123	to lie	ка <sup>44</sup>
124	to sit	ndzu <sup>53</sup>
125	to stand	he <sup>11</sup>
126	to turn (change direction)	qo <sup>11</sup> ndzo <sup>11</sup>
127	to fall (as in drop)	go <sup>44</sup> pa <sup>53</sup>

	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
128	to give	ko <sup>11</sup>
129	to hold (in one's hand)	mæ <sup>44</sup>
130	to squeeze	ndzə <sup>53</sup> qhæ <sup>11</sup>
131	to rub	zo <sup>11</sup> zo <sup>11</sup>
132	to wash	ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>11</sup>
133	to wipe	sə <sup>11</sup> ça <sup>44</sup>
134	to pull	tcə <sup>11</sup>
135	to push	tsho11
136	to throw	qy <sup>11</sup> ŋga <sup>53</sup>
137	to tie	NGV <sup>11</sup> ta <sup>11</sup>
138	to sew	ha <sup>11</sup> ha <sup>44</sup>
139	to count	sa <sup>11</sup>
140	to say	şa <sup>11</sup>
141	to sing	ga <sup>11</sup>
142	to play	ка <sup>11</sup> гә <sup>44</sup>
143	to float	lo <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup>
144	to flow	ga <sup>44</sup>
145	to freeze	dzu <sup>44</sup> dzu <sup>53</sup> to <sup>11</sup>
146	to swell	ru <sup>44</sup> pa <sup>53</sup> la <sup>53</sup>
147	sun	hĩ <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>55</sup>
148	moon	hũ <sup>11</sup> mi <sup>11</sup>
149	star	m <sup>53</sup> tsə <sup>11</sup>
150	water	ndzə <sup>53</sup> bo <sup>53</sup>
151	to rain	$h\tilde{i}^{53} dzy^{11}$
152	river	ndzə <sup>53</sup> q <sup>h</sup> æ <sup>44</sup>
153	lake	mbε <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ο <sup>53</sup>
154	sea (as in ocean)	ha <sup>11</sup> ndzə <sup>11</sup>
155	salt	t¢ <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> æ <sup>11</sup>
156	stone	rə <sup>11</sup> qa <sup>44</sup>
157	sand	m <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>44</sup>
158	dust	$p^{h}u^{53} dze^{53}$
159	earth (as in soil)	dBy <sup>44</sup>
160	cloud	tşu <sup>11</sup> va <sup>11</sup>
161	fog	dzu <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup>
162	sky	$     m^{53}    na^{53}    k^h a^{44} $
163	wind (as in breeze)	m <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup>
164	snow	vi <sup>11</sup>
165	ice	dzu <sup>44</sup> dzu <sup>55</sup>
166	smoke	$mi^{53} k^h v^{53}$
167	fire	mi <sup>53</sup>
168	ashes	la <sup>11</sup> mæ <sup>44</sup>
169	to burn	mi <sup>53</sup> ta <sup>53</sup>
170	road	rə <sup>44</sup> gu <sup>53</sup>

	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>
171	mountain	do <sup>44</sup> Bu <sup>53</sup> ly <sup>53</sup>
172	red	li <sup>53</sup> xu <sup>11</sup>
173	green	hũ <sup>53</sup> ru <sup>11</sup>
174	yellow	şə <sup>53</sup> xa <sup>11</sup>
175	white	$p^h u^{53} lu^{11}$
176	black	na <sup>44</sup> q <sup>h</sup> ṣə <sup>,53</sup>
177	night	hũ <sup>11</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>
178	day (daytime)	n,i <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>53</sup> gu <sup>44</sup>
179	year	$k^h v^{53} ru^{11}$
180	warm (as in weather)	t¢ʰə qʰæ⁴⁴
181	cold (as in weather)	ga <sup>53</sup>
182	full	bzə <sup>44</sup>
183	new	şə <sup>53</sup> tsa <sup>11</sup>
184	old	$mbo^{11} q^h v^{44} tca^{11}$
185	good	k <sup>h</sup> i <sup>44</sup>
186	bad	$q^{h}a^{53} q^{h}a^{53}$
187	rotten (as a log)	bo <sup>11</sup> tṣ <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>11</sup>
188	dirty	tşha <sup>11</sup> ræ <sup>11</sup>
189	straight	dzo <sup>44</sup>
190	round	to <sup>11</sup> ly <sup>44</sup> ly <sup>11</sup>
191	sharp (as a knife)	t <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup>
192	dull (as a knife)	ко <sup>44</sup> ly <sup>53</sup> ly <sup>53</sup>
193	smooth	he <sup>11</sup> le <sup>11</sup> pzi <sup>44</sup>
194	wet	tso <sup>53</sup> tso <sup>53</sup>
195	dry (adjective)	fu <sup>11</sup> dzp <sup>11</sup> ka <sup>44</sup>
196	right (correct)	dja <sup>44</sup>
197	near	$a^{44} no^{53}$
198	far	do <sup>44</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>44</sup>
199	right (side)	ji <sup>44</sup> (rə <sup>53</sup> ka <sup>53</sup> )
200	left (side)	кæ <sup>11</sup> (rə <sup>11</sup> ka <sup>11</sup> )
201	at	RO <sub>23</sub>
202	in	qo <sup>11</sup> lo <sup>44</sup>
203	with (accompanying)	jo <sup>11</sup> jo <sup>44</sup>
204	and	na <sup>53</sup>
205	if	¢y <sup>53</sup>
206	because	ka <sup>44</sup>
207	name	mi <sup>11</sup>

## LINGUISTIC DETAILS

Figure 6. Consonants

	Bila- bial	Labio- dental	Alveolar	Alveolo- palatal	Retro- flex	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive	p p <sup>h</sup> b		t t <sup>h</sup> d			k k <sup>h</sup> g <sup>A</sup>	q q <sup>h</sup> G	
Nasal	m m		n	ŋ,		ŋ	N	
Trill	В		r					
Fricative		fvy	s z	¢ Z	ş z	хγ	R	h
Approximant	w			j				
Affricate			ts ts <sup>h</sup> dz	t¢ t¢ <sup>h</sup> dz	tş tş <sup>h</sup> dz			
Lateral Approximant			1					

Figure 7. Vowels

	Front	Central	Back	
Close	i ĩ y		u ũ	
Close-Mid	e		o	
Mid		ə ə		
Open-Mid	ε		э	
Near-Open	æ æ			
Open	a			

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mathrm{A}}$  As mentioned in an earlier footnote, we use 'g' rather than 'g'.

Figure 8. Pronouns

Pronouns						
First I	Person	Second Person		Third Person		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
ŋa <sup>44</sup>	ŋo <sup>53</sup>	nu <sup>44</sup>	no <sup>53</sup>	$t^{h}\epsilon^{44}$	thjo53	
I/me	we/us	you	you	he/she	they	
51	<u>८</u> :क्व	<b>18</b> 51	ĨŠŢ:Šĺ	विं र्से।	ॉर् <del>व</del> रहें	
我	我们	你	你们	他/她	她/他们	
		Possessive	Pronouns			
ŋa <sup>53</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	ŋo <sup>53</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	nu <sup>53</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	no <sup>53</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	$t^{h} \epsilon^{53} h \tilde{\imath}^{11}$	thjo53 hĩ11	
my	ours	yours	yours	his/her	their	
<b>र</b> दे	ઽૹ૾ૼૼૡ૾ૺ	ଞ୍ <u>ଟ</u> ି:ଆ	(र्डेन्:ब्रॅंदे)	र्विदे। ब्रिंदे।	ॉर् <u>क</u> रहें	
我的	我们的	你的	你们的	他/她的	他/她们的	

- 1. There are no differences between 'she' and 'he'.
- 2. There are no differences between subjective pronouns and objective pronouns, i.e., 'I' and 'me' are the same and 'we' and 'us' are the same.
- 3. The names of subjects are used rather than using 'it'.

Figure 9. Numbers

ti <sup>11</sup>	n.i <sup>44</sup>	so <sup>44</sup>	Zə <sup>11</sup>	ŋa¹¹
1	2	3	4	5
q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup>	$h\tilde{\imath}^{11}$	NGV <sup>11</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup>
6	7	8	9	10
ho <sup>11</sup> ti <sup>44</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> n.i <sup>44</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
11	12	13	14	15
ho <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	ho <sup>11</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup>
16	17	18	19	20
no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> ti <sup>11</sup>	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> ni <sup>44</sup>	n <sub>2</sub> o <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> na <sup>11</sup>
21	22	23	24	25
no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>11</sup>	$no^{53} ho^{44} h\tilde{i}^{11}$	no <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup>
26	27	28	29	30
so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> ti <sup>11</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> n.i <sup>44</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
31	32	33	34	35
so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	so <sup>53</sup> ho <sup>44</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup>
36	37	38	39	40
zə <sup>44</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ti <sup>44</sup>	zə <sup>44</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> n,i <sup>44</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
41	42	43	44	45
zə <sup>44</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	zə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> NGY <sup>11</sup>	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹
46	47	48	49	50
ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ ti¹¹	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ ҧi⁴⁴	ŋa <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ zə¹¹	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ ŋa¹¹
51	52	53	54	55
$na^{11} ho^{11} q^h y^{11}$	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ şə¹¹	ŋa¹¹ ho¹¹ hĩ¹¹	ŋa <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> NGY <sup>11</sup>	$q^h y^{11} ho^{11}$
56	57	58	59	60
q <sup>h</sup> y ho <sup>11</sup> ti <sup>11</sup>	q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> n,i <sup>44</sup>	qhy11 ho11 so44	q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
61	62	63	64	65
q <sup>h</sup> y ho <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y	q <sup>h</sup> y ho <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	q <sup>h</sup> y ho <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	q <sup>h</sup> y ho <sup>11</sup> NGY <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup>
66	67	68	69	70
şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ti <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> n.i <sup>44</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
71	72	73	74	75
şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> q <sup>h</sup> y <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	şə <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> NGY <sup>11</sup>	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹
76	77	78	79	80
hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ ti⁴⁴	hĩ <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> n.i <sup>44</sup>	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ so⁴⁴	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ zə¹¹	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ ŋa¹¹
81	82	83	84	85
$h\tilde{\imath}^{11} ho^{11} q^h \gamma^{11}$	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ şə¹¹	hĩ¹¹ ho¹¹ hĩ¹¹	hĩ 11 ho 11 NG V 11	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup>
86	87	88	89	90
NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ti <sup>44</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> n.i <sup>44</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> so <sup>44</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> zə <sup>11</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> ŋa <sup>11</sup>
91	92	93	94	95
$NGV^{11} ho^{11} q^h V^{11}$	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> şə <sup>11</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>11</sup>	NGV <sup>11</sup> ho <sup>11</sup> NGV <sup>11</sup>	ti <sup>11</sup> hĩ <sup>44</sup>
96	97	98	99	100

 $Figure~10.~na^{53}~mzi^{53}~k^ha^{11}~t^ho^{11}~and~Nuosu^{^A}~Similarities~in~dzp^{11}~qu^{11}~Village.$ 

$na^{53} mz^{53} k^h a^{11} t^h o^{11}$	English	dzə <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup> Village Nuosu
p <sup>h</sup> u <sup>11</sup> dzə <sup>11</sup>	appreciate	phu44 dzo55
n.i <sup>11</sup>	day	ni <sup>11</sup>
tha53	decide a time	tha53
lo <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup>	deep	lo <sup>11</sup> na <sup>11</sup>
pi <sup>11</sup>	do ritual	pi <sup>44</sup>
dzo <sup>44</sup>	EXT	dzo <sup>44</sup>
ta <sup>44</sup>	EXT	ta <sup>44</sup>
$a^{53} da^{11}$	father	$a^{44} ta^{44}$
gi <sup>53</sup>	hear	ge <sup>44</sup>
$\varepsilon^{53} \text{ qo}^{53}$	home	i <sup>44</sup> ko <sup>44</sup>
tç5 <sup>44</sup> ga <sup>55</sup>	horse circle race	tço <sup>44</sup> ga <sup>55</sup>
$q^h a^{53} q^h a^{53} m^{44}$	how	$k^{h}e^{11} k^{h}e^{11} m^{44}$
ŋa <sup>44</sup>	I/me	$\eta a^{44}$
k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>55</sup>	New Year	k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>53</sup> şə <sup>44</sup>
NGV <sup>11</sup>	nine	gy <sup>44</sup>
ga <sup>44</sup>	pass by	ŋga <sup>44</sup>
va <sup>11</sup>	pig	Vo <sup>53</sup>
ja <sup>44</sup> ka <sup>55</sup>	pipe (for smoking)	ja <sup>44</sup> ka <sup>44</sup>
di <sup>11</sup>	say	di <sup>11</sup>
şə <sup>11</sup>	seven	şə <sup>11</sup>
ŋo¹¹	stable	ŋo <sup>44</sup>
$qv^{11}$	threaten	qy <sup>44</sup>
so <sup>44</sup>	three	so <sup>44</sup>
$ mathred{m}^{44} tc^h y^{55} $	time	$ mathred{m}^{44} tc^h y^{55} $
do <sup>11</sup> dzi <sup>44</sup>	truth	$do^{11} dz i^{44}$
q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> ta <sup>53</sup>	when	$k^{h}e^{11} t^{h}e^{44}$
q <sup>h</sup> a <sup>53</sup> Ko <sup>53</sup>	where	$k^{h}a^{53}ko^{44}$
m <sup>53</sup> sə <sup>53</sup>	wind	m <sup>44</sup> lə <sup>55</sup>
ка <sup>53</sup> m <sup>44</sup>	work for somebody	γe <sup>44</sup> m <sup>44</sup>
na <sup>53</sup>	would	na <sup>44</sup>
nu <sup>44</sup>	you	ne <sup>44</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> These lexical items are only drawn from the folktales in this book.

Figure 11. Selected Non-English Terms.

This Book	Chinese	Tibetan	English
a <sup>11</sup> p <sup>h</sup> u <sup>44</sup> a <sup>44</sup> y <sup>44</sup> rə <sup>44</sup> gy <sup>44</sup>			path for ancestors to visit
			during the New Year
a <sup>44</sup> ma <sup>55</sup> do <sup>53</sup> dzp <sup>53</sup>	宋子敏		
a <sup>53</sup> p <sup>h</sup> i <sup>53</sup> ræ <sup>53</sup> NGæ <sup>53</sup>	阿坯冉呷		
Bajin	八斤		
Beijing	北京		
Blo rtan rdo rje		र्बे पहराई है।	
ça <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>11</sup> k <sup>h</sup> u <sup>53</sup>	东风村		
Chen Qiang	陈 强		
çi <sup>53</sup> vi <sup>53</sup>			mountain deity
Dachuanhao	大川毫		
Dashui Village	大水村		
Dawa		ন্ত্ৰ'বা	
Denzin		নমূর'বেইবা	
Dongfeng Village	东风村	7 1 11	
dza <sup>53</sup> qa <sup>53</sup> tBu <sup>11</sup>	响水		
dzp <sup>11</sup> qu <sup>11</sup>	大水村		
ga <sup>53</sup> ha <sup>53</sup>			sacrifice place
Ganzi	甘孜	<i>द्रग्</i> रअहें≈।	
Guangdong	广东		
Guoqiang	国强		
Han	汉		
Hetao	核桃 (地名)		
Huang	黄		
Ji Wendong	吉文东		
Jianmei Township	健美乡		
Jin	斤		
Jiujin	九斤		
Jiulong	九龙		
ka <sup>11</sup> ju <sup>11</sup> bu <sup>44</sup>			a ritual
ka <sup>11</sup> mε <sup>44</sup> qo <sup>44</sup> ka <sup>11</sup> ça <sup>11</sup> pi <sup>53</sup>			a ritual
Kangding	康定	<u> </u>	
k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>44</sup> sə <sup>44</sup> a <sup>11</sup> p <sup>h</sup> u <sup>44</sup> a <sup>44</sup> y <sup>55</sup>			New Year ancestor
k <sup>h</sup> y <sup>44</sup> şə <sup>44</sup> va <sup>11</sup> k <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>			New Year pig
k <sup>h</sup> v <sup>44</sup> şə <sup>55</sup>	过年	র্ম'লাশ্বমা	New Year
la <sup>11</sup> zu <sup>44</sup>	腊肉		smoked pork
Langhuan Township	琅环乡		
Laoya Village	老鸦村		
1ε <sub>11</sub> κn <sub>44</sub> Ln <sub>11</sub>	勒物如	વેલું સુ	
Li Caifu	李财富		

This Book	Chinese	Tibetan	English
Li Jianfu	李建富		
li <sup>44</sup> Bu <sup>55</sup> ndzə <sup>53</sup> t <sup>h</sup> Bu <sup>11</sup>	李才发		
li <sup>44</sup> Bu <sup>55</sup> şə <sup>11</sup> pə <sup>53</sup>	李才富		
li <sup>44</sup> Bu <sup>55</sup> ta <sup>11</sup> ndi <sup>11</sup>	里布达帝		
Liangshan Yi	凉山彝族自		
Autonomous Prefecture	治州		
Lianhe Township	联合乡		
Lijiang Naxi Autonomous	丽江纳西族		
Prefecture	自治州		
Liqi	李琦		
Liujin	六斤		
Lizhou Town	礼州镇		
lu <sup>11</sup> ky <sup>53</sup> lu <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>44</sup> zi <sup>44</sup>			sacred mountain in Mianning County
lu <sup>11</sup> ma <sup>44</sup>	礼州		
lu <sup>11</sup> tbu <sup>53</sup> a <sup>53</sup> zo <sup>44</sup>	洛都阿若		
Lugu	泸沽		
Luoguodi	锣锅底		
mbo <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> o <sup>44</sup> pBu <sup>11</sup>	D 1137K4		a ritual
mbz <sub>2</sub> <sup>44</sup> m <sup>55</sup>	宋小情		
Meiduo	214.4 113	शे र्हेग	
Mgon po tshe ring		यर्गेव में कें मैटा	
Mianning County	冕宁县		
Minsheng Township	民胜乡		
mo <sup>44</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>44</sup>	7 4/12		a bamboo container
mo <sup>53</sup> zə <sup>44</sup> ve <sup>11</sup> ŋga <sup>11</sup>			barley flour
Mu'er Village	木耳村		
Muli County	木里县		
Muli Tibetan Autonomous	木里藏自治		
County	县		
$na^{53} mzi^{53}$	纳木依(义)		
na <sup>53</sup> mzi <sup>53</sup> k <sup>h</sup> a <sup>11</sup> t <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>	纳木依语		
Namuzi	纳木兹		
Naxi	纳西		
Nuosu	诺苏		
no <sup>44</sup> fu <sup>53</sup>			a type of cake
$no^{53} bo^{11} ly^{53} ly^{11}$	汤圆		balls of boiled glutinous rice
$p^{h}a^{53} tse^{53}$			religious specialist
Pumi	普米		<u> </u>
qho11 bo11 NGæ53			a ritual
q <sup>h</sup> o <sup>44</sup> şa <sup>44</sup> ŋga <sup>53</sup>			ritual
Qijin	七斤		
rə <sup>53</sup> tşə <sup>53</sup> li <sup>53</sup> la <sup>53</sup> su <sup>53</sup>			ritual
rət tşəs iis ias sus			rituai

This Book	Chinese	Tibetan	English
rtsam pa		<b>इ</b> श.च।	_
sa <sup>44</sup> ja <sup>44</sup> p <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>			a rifle
sa <sup>44</sup> nda <sup>55</sup>			a tool made of wood
Sanjin	三斤		
§a <sup>44</sup> pa <sup>53</sup>	沙坝		
sə <sup>11</sup> ts <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup>			a dance
Shaba Town	沙坝镇		
Shimian County	石棉县		
Sichuan Province	四川省		
Sichuan Tibetan Language	四川省藏文	श्रे'र्बित'लेट'केत'	
School	学校	र्वेद धिन हुँ वानु	
Sky-na <sup>11</sup> gu <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>11</sup>	天女亮古米	ব্যামান্ত্র'ন্ত'্যা'র।	
Snying leags rgyal		क्षेट सुगका कुया	
Song	宋		
Sun Hongkai	孙宏开		
tho11 ka11 tchy53			a ritual during the New Year
			period
tho11 po11 zi11			a small pine tree
ts <sup>h</sup> o <sup>11</sup> ro <sup>44</sup> mi <sup>11</sup>	措容米	र्कें र्रें दाये।	
$v^{53} dzu^{53}$		'	a type of liquor
va <sup>11</sup> ви <sup>44</sup> tşə <sup>11</sup> ly <sup>11</sup>			a wedding ceremony
Wen Xiangcheng	文祥呈		
Xiangshui Township	响水乡		
Xiaohong	晓红		
Xiaolong	晓龙		
Xichang City	西昌市		
Xichang Nationalities	西昌市民族		
Middle School	中学		
Xifan	西番		
Xinxing Township	新兴镇		
Yi	彝		
Yuan	元		
Yunnan Province	云南省		
Zeyuan Township	泽远乡		
Zhang	张		
Xiangshui Village	响水村		

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# **PHOTOGRAPHS**



Figure 12. dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village, looking west. Rice (foreground) is the main village crop.<sup>A</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> All photographs were taken by Libu Lakhi in 2007.



Figure 13. Green beans planted between rice fields (dzp¹¹ qu¹¹ Village).



Figure 14. Corn on slopes (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 15. Corn in the courtyard of Libu Lakhi's house (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 16. Summer wheat field (Mu'er Village, Mianning County).



Figure 17. Libu Lakhi's home  $ga^{53}ha^{53}$  'sacrifice place'. The  $ga^{53}ha^{53}$  is usually left of the hearth (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 18.  $li^{44}$  Bu<sup>55</sup> şə<sup>11</sup> pə<sup>53</sup> prepares  $væ^{53}$ , a wild herb, which is dried and then smoldered to drive bees away from the hive when honey is collected (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 19. li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> sə<sup>11</sup> pə<sup>53</sup> raises bees in hives under the eaves. Honey is collected in spring when there are many blossoming plants. In winter, people believe trees with poison flowers bloom and they do not collect honey then (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 20. Namzi children (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 21. Torches for  $tzi^{44}$  'the Torch Festival'. In late summer when the wild  $y^{11}$   $na^{53}$  plant is dry and its leaves are gone, it is collected and children ready them as above for the Torch Festival ( $dze^{11}$   $qu^{11}$  Village.)



Figure 22. Children with torches at night at the Torch Festival. The festival is celebrated by both Nuosu and  $na^{53}$  mzi<sup>53</sup> people held during the late sixth lunar month (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 23. Nuosu and  $na^{53}$  mzi $^{53}$  people divide pork and beef on the day of the Torch Festival. Villagers contribute money and buy a pig and cow, slaughter the animals and then divide the meat, which they take home and cook (dzp $^{11}$  qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 24. Tobacco field (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 25. Tobacco leaves are fastened to bamboo sticks before drying (dzp¹¹ qu¹¹ Village).



Figure 26. Tobacco drying room, Libu Lakhi's home (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 27. Dried tobacco in the tobacco drying room, Libu Lakhi's home (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 28. Libu Lakhi's niece removes dried tobacco from the tobacco drying room to a cool storage area inside the home ( $dz_{\overline{\nu}^{11}} qu^{11} Village$ ).



Figure 29. li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> sp<sup>11</sup> pp<sup>53</sup> plants local tobacco inside the family enclosure for his own consumption. Other tobacco is sold to the government at fixed prices at the township town. Insecticides are used on the tobacco that is sold to the government but are not put on the tobacco pictured here. li<sup>44</sup> Bu<sup>55</sup> sp<sup>11</sup> pp<sup>53</sup> also believes the tobacco he grows for self-consumption is tastier and stronger tasting than the tobacco grown for sale (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 30. *ndzə<sup>53</sup> yi<sup>11</sup>* 'water buffaloes' (dzə<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 31. Ritual implements and old Tibetan scriptures owned by a family i(dzə¹¹ qu¹¹ Village).



Figure 32. Home-spun fabric made from hemp and fabric-making tools (dzp¹¹ qu¹¹ Village).



Figure 33. Soybeans are soaked in water prior to making tofu (dzp¹¹ qu¹¹ Village).



Figure 34. A  $k^h a^{11}$  'backbasket' made from wild bamboo. High mountains are visited in spring to cut wild bamboo the size of the little finger. The bamboo is pulled back home, cut into about four strips, and soaked in a river for about a week. Only a few  $dz_{\mathfrak{P}}^{11}$  qu<sup>11</sup> villagers know how to weave the baskets. Families who want new baskets invite them to their homes to do the weaving. When they finish and leave the home, they are given rice and/or corn ( $dz_{\mathfrak{P}}^{11}$  qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 35. A  $mo^{44} tsh\sigma^{53}$  'grain-drying tray', is made from home-grown bamboo. Wild bamboo is easily broken when bent whereas home-grown bamboo is more pliant, and used to make  $mo^{44} tsh\sigma^{53} (dz\varphi^{11} qu^{11} Village)$ .



Figure 36. A  $ba^{53} kf^{53}$  'bamboo container' used to transport grain to a storage place ( $dze^{11} qu^{11}$  Village).



Figure 37. The *dbu<sup>53</sup>* 'plow' used for plowing dry land (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).

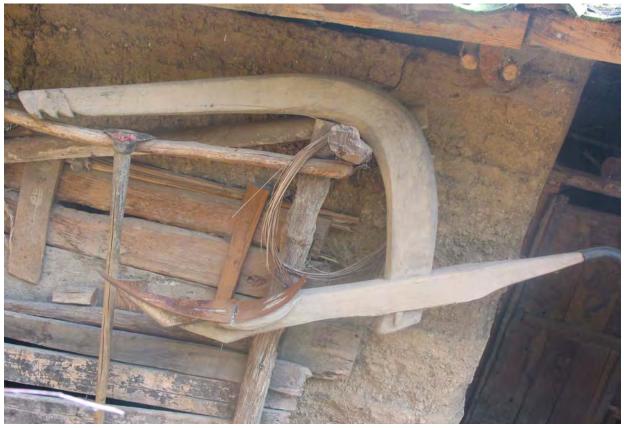


Figure 38. The *dbu<sup>53</sup>* 'plow' used to plow rice fields (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).

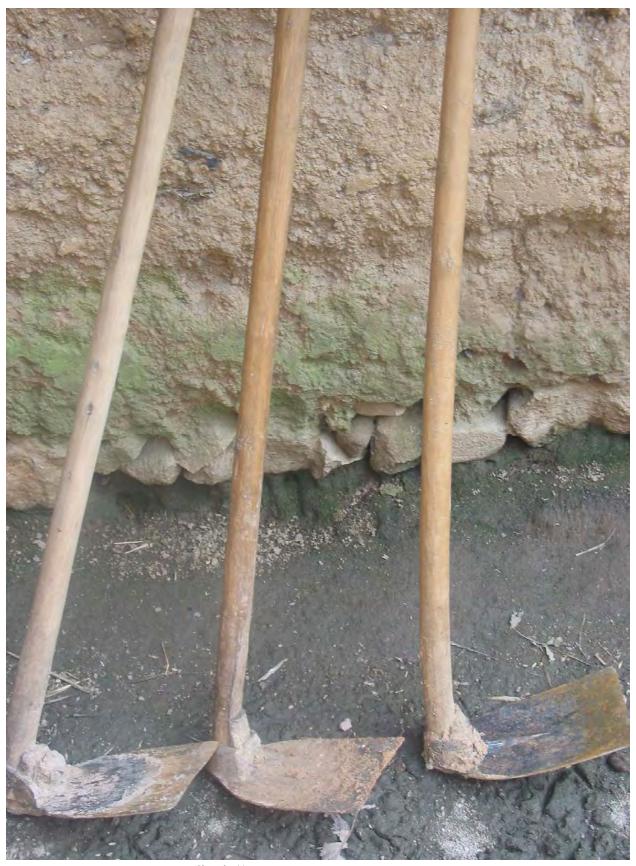


Figure 39. Villagers buy  $xo^{53}$   $ts^hu^{11}$  'mattock' heads in Lizhou Township Town, but make the handles themselves ( $dz_{9}^{11}$  qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 40. A pig sty (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 41. A  $xwa^{11}$   $t^ho^{53}$  'wood container' for storing dry rice husks and corn meal for pig food (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 42. A  $ro^{53}$   $t^ho^{53}$  'millstone' under the eaves of  $li^{44}$  Bu<sup>55</sup>  $sp^{11}$  pp<sup>53</sup>'s home. The family stopped using it in 2002 because a village family bought a machine that people now use to grind corn and soybeans ( $dzp^{11}$  qu<sup>11</sup> Village).



Figure 43. A  $ta^{11} ko^{53}$  'catapult' children use to kill birds (dzp<sup>11</sup> qu<sup>11</sup> Village).

### LIBU LAKHI



Libu Lakhi (left, AKA Li Jianfu and Dawa Tenzin), from Dashui Village (Minsheng Township, Xichang City, Sichuan Province) is a native-born na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> Tibetan scholar who does research on na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> language and culture. Fluent in oral and written Yi, Chinese, Tibetan, and English, Libu Lakhi's first English publication appeared in 2007. This article, entitled 'Namuyi Linguistic and Cultural Features', was co-authored with Brook Hefright and Dr. CK Stuart and published in *Asian Folklore Studies*. The current work is Libu Lhaki's second publication and first book. His second book, *na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> Tibetan Songs, Engagements Chants, and Flute Music,* and a paper on na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> soul loss and soul calling rituals are forthcoming from *Asian Highlands Perspectives*.

Libu Lakhi has worked on na<sup>53</sup> mzi<sup>53</sup> cultural preservation since 2003, making both audio and video records of traditional culture. He is currently creating an online archive of these materials.

李建富: Libu Lakhi, 达瓦丹增, 出生于四川省凉山州西昌市民胜乡大水村。作为一名土生土长的纳木依藏族,对孕育自己成长的民族文化怀有深厚的感情。自中学阶段,就开始以记录的方式撰写纳木依藏族文化书籍;多年来,更为研究和传承纳木依藏族文化而不断努力。

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2003年,毕业于四川省藏文学校。

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2008年,毕业于青海师范大学藏英系;同年,«纳木依语中存在动词的分析»在台湾中央院召开的四川境内藏缅语言研讨会上发表。

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