

# HANI-ENGLISH ENGLISH-HANI DICTIONARY

PAUL W. LEWIS and BAI BIBO (PIU BO)

 Routledge  
Taylor & Francis Group

HANI-ENGLISH / ENGLISH-HANI  
DICTIONARY



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# HANI-ENGLISH / ENGLISH-HANI DICTIONARY

HAQNIQDOQ-YILYIDOQ  
DOQLO- SOQDAOQ

哈尼语 - 英语词典

COMPILED BY  
PAUL W. LEWIS and BAI BIBO (PIU BO)

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#### Publisher's Note

The publisher has gone to great lengths to ensure the quality of this reprint but points out that some imperfections in the original copies may be apparent. The publisher has made every effort to contact original copyright holders and would welcome correspondence from those they have been unable to trace.

## Foreword

The International Institute for Asian Studies is proud to present the reader with the first Hani-English/English-Hani dictionary which has ever been published. The IIAS is honoured to have been given this opportunity to publish such a fine linguistic work in association with Kegan Paul International. We did not hesitate when Paul W. Lewis and Bai Bibo asked us in 1995 if we would like to be the publisher of their dictionary. It took them five years of arduous study and labour to compile this impressive, almost 900-page *Hani-English/English-Hani Dictionary*. It is not only important for researchers in the field of Hani studies but also for the Hani people themselves. The Hani, a minority group, live in China and Vietnam and are closely related to their Akha neighbours in Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos. The Hani and Akha population together consist of 2 million people. Hani-irrigated mountain rice terraces are evidence of their complex social organization which dates back thousands of years. They have retained their own cultural identity notwithstanding close contact with the Han Chinese.

The dictionary was officially presented during the Second International Conference on Hani-Akha Culture in Thailand, May 12-18, 1996, which was organized by Dr. D. Tooker, Fellow of the IIAS and Programme Director of the second IIAS research programme, *Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia*, and Dr. L. Alting von Geusau of the Southeast Asian Mountain People's - Culture, Development - Research, Documentation, and Information Centre (SEAMP-CD-RDI) in Chiang Mai, Thailand. A third co-organizer was Dr. I. Hansson of the Lund University, Sweden. Professor Dai Qingxia, Chairman of the Department of Minority Languages and Literature in Beijing, first instigated the compilation of this dictionary, and it was through his good offices that Paul W. Lewis and Bai Bibo were brought together.

**Paul van der Velde**

Editor

International Institute for Asian Studies

## CO-COMPILERS

Paul W. Lewis served as a missionary with the Lahu and Akha people in Burma and Thailand for over 40 years. His training in linguistics and anthropology (he has a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology) equipped him for compiling dictionaries in the Lahu and Akha languages, as well as for writing various ethnographic and linguistic materials.

Bai Bibo (Piu Bo in Hani), the key compiler in the field, has his M.A. in Linguistics from the Postgraduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. He has served with the Institute of Nationality Studies of Honghe Prefecture, Jianshui County in Yunnan, China. He has had experience in helping to produce Hani books, teaching Hani writing to Hani teachers, and studying the varied cultures and dialects of many Hani dialectical groups in China.

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## DEDICATION

The compilers of this dictionary wish to  
dedicate it to the wonderful Hani people,  
    who made this work necessary,  
  
and to our wonderful wives,  
    who helped make it possible!

# HANI - AKHA AREA





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## THE HANI PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE

### THE PEOPLE

#### The Language and Name

There are some 1.3 million people who live in Yunnan Province (in the extreme Southwest of China) who are called "Hani". These Hani people speak a language which is a member of the Loloish (or Yi) branch of the Lolo-Burmese subgroup of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. Included in this branch, along with Hani are: Yi (the largest group, also called Nosu and Nyi Pho), Lisu, Lahu, Naxi, Jino, and Akha - although the latter group should be considered as speaking a major dialect of Hani. The Tibeto-Burman family of languages is part of a larger linguistic stock, Sino-Tibetan, which, as the name suggests, includes the Chinese languages.

There are probably other languages which were originally in this linguistic branch, but have since been so inundated with Chinese loanwords that it is difficult to see the Loloish relationship. The Bai (also called Minchia) may be one of these.

The Hani people of Southwest China have a long history. In the records of the Hani found in Chinese sources, they were often referred to as 'Woni' or 'Honi'. After liberation they were called by the name which most of them call themselves, i.e. Hani. They write it in their script as: 'Haqniq'. The linguistically closely related Akha living in Burma and Thailand would write it as: 'Ha nyi'.

There does not appear to be any special meaning in the name 'Hani'. The name, however, is very close to the term the Akha people use to designate themselves in their proverbs and ancient ballads. That term is 'Zani' (in Hani written: Ssaqniq; in Akha: Za nyi.) The Hani refer to the Akha who live in Xishuangbanna as 'Ssaqniq' (46:200). There appears to be a definite relationship between the terms 'Hani' and 'Zani'.

Considering the closeness of the Hani and Akha languages, it is likely that they were one language some 1,000 to 1,200 years ago. The term 'Akha' was evidently only used by those 'Zani' who moved south across the Mekong (Lancang) River.

In China the term "Aini" is often used to designate the Akha who live in the Xishuangbanna area of southern Yunnan. The term "Aini" may be a Dai term, or some feel it could be from the Akha and Hani term

for "younger sibling" (*aqnil*). The Akha are also called 'Yani', probably a corruption of *Za, nyi*.

There were some 1,254,000 Hani living in China at the time of the 1990 census. This includes roughly 150,000 who call themselves "Akha" who live especially in the Xishuangbanna area, and the Lancang Lahu Autonomous County of Southwestern Yunnan.

### **The Location of the Hani**

The central location of most of the Hani in China is the area between the Yuanjiang and Lancang rivers, bounded roughly in a latitude of 21-26 degrees north, and a longitude of from 99-104 degrees east. The elevation of their villages goes from 800 meters to 2600 meters (Zhang Yajin 1993:10). Many of them are under the jurisdiction of the Honghe Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture, which includes Honghe, Yuanyang, Luchun and Jinping counties.

Others (although some of these would call themselves Akha) dwell in Mojiang, Jiangcheng, Pu'er, Lancang and Zhenyuan counties in Simao Prefecture; and in Xishuangbanna's Menghai, Jinghong and Mengla counties. There are also Hani in Jingdong and Jinggu counties. Located in Yuanjiang and Xinping, as well as Yuxi Prefecture, and with a few in Eshan and Jianshui, there are many who call themselves Haoni, Biyue, or Kaduo rather than Hani. They are all lumped together in Government statistics as "Hani", however.

Dr. Nguyen Duy Thieu, of the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Hanoi, has informed IIAS that as of 1995 there were 12,489 Hani and 1,261 Akha living in Vietnam, along with 58,000 Akha in Laos. We are most grateful to Dr. Deborah E. Tooker for this information.

### **The History of the Hani**

The Hani do not have a written history. From their legends and from Chinese history we know that long ago they tended to be a migratory people, looking for the best mountains for their slash-and-burn agricultural pursuits. Ancient Chinese chronicles may indicate that the "forefathers of the Hani were nomads on the Qinghai-Gansu-Tibetan highlands" (Li Zixian 1993:2).

About the Third Century B.C. the Hani migrated to the Dadu River valley in Sichuan, and at the beginning of the Christian era they continued their southern migration into Yunnan, where they settled down over the next few centuries in approximately the same areas in

which they live today.

About the 6th Century A.D. the ancestors of the Hani began to change from a nomadic dryland farming culture into a terraced field rice culture. Compared to the Yi, Naxi, Lahu and others, "the Hani were one of the better developed groups that first constructed terraced paddy fields on the mountains." (Li Zixian 1993:2)

From linguistic evidence, we estimate that around the year 1000-1200 A.D. the group of Hani who later called themselves "Akha" broke away from the main concentration of Hani in the Red River and Ailao mountain area, and continued their migration to the south. When they had crossed the Mekong (Lancang) River they gradually began to call themselves "Akha", and considered themselves as a different group from the Hani, who they accused of "becoming Chinese".

The Akha call the Hani the ones who "remained behind" ("jol yavq e", or, "ga duv e"). To this day the Akha continue to consider themselves as relatives to the Hani, but many Akha in China feel a closer linguistic and cultural kinship with other Akha living in Burma, Laos and Thailand than they do with the Hani.

The Hani and Akha genealogies are amazingly similar, and show the close relationship they have with each other, and even with other Lolo groups, especially the Yi. The Hani and Akha cultures are quite similar. However, the Hani remaining in the Red River valley and Ailao mountain area of Yunnan have been heavily influenced by the Chinese, as is shown by the numerous Chinese loan words in their language, and the various Sinitic influences in their house construction, their clothing, etc.

The group that migrated to the south and later called themselves "Akha" have had their language and culture heavily influenced by the Dai (also called Tai, or Shan). However, when one compares Hani and Akha proverbs (Lewis 1993) and Hani and Akha funeral texts (Hansson 1993), it can be seen from their older style language and former cultural traits that the Hani and Akha are basically one ethnic group.

### **The Culture of the Hani**

Most of the Hani live in a subtropical mountainous area with fertile land and plentiful rainfall. For well over a thousand years they have been building and planting beautiful rice terraces up the sides of the Ailao and other mountains in that area. They also plant

millet, cotton, buckwheat, peanuts, maize, tea and indigo.

They build their houses of mud bricks, stone and wood -- often on steep mountain sides, using thatch grass as the most common roofing material. The houses tend to be very dark, with the front door and an opening in the wall for smoke to go out being the main sources of light. Fortunately, the Government authorities have made electricity available to a large majority of the Hani villages, so that it is not uncommon to see them lighting their homes with electricity now.

Traditionally they built houses so that the family stayed in the upper floor, and the animals and agricultural tools were kept on the lower floor. Many of them now build their houses more like the Chinese, with a living area for the family on both floors, and the animals kept in separate quarters.

When Hani girls marry they go off to live with their husband's family, and accept his "family altar" (*aqpyuq baoggeel*). At specified times they return to visit their home, just as the Akha of Burma and Thailand do.

There is one deity which is regarded highly by the Hani, called "Momi" (*Molmil*). He is sometimes referred to as "the one who lives in heaven/sky". He is called upon when asking a blessing upon someone, and is also blamed for certain tragedies. Another deity is "*Aqpyuq Miqyeil*", who may be considered their major protector.

The New Year Festival (*Galtaol taol*) takes place early in October, since that is the first month in the Hani lunar calendar. During the week-long festivities various ceremonies are carried out by each village and each home. Pigs and chickens are killed, and special glutinous rice balls are prepared for that celebration (Ma Yin 1989:258).

Once a year in late February or early March there is a "sacred grove ceremony" (*hhaqma tul*) held in each village, led by the "ritual head" of the village (*milguq*). The elders go to the sacred grove above the village and sacrifice a pig there, putting some of the blood on the three "sacred stones" by the "sacred tree".

Meat from the pig is distributed to each family in the village, both to feast on and to use in making ancestral offerings. Prayers are said to the "Lord of the site" (*Milsaol aqpyuq*), which include thanks for past blessings, and requests for good crops, healthy

villagers, and an increase in their domesticated animals for the coming year.

There are many other festivals held in Hani villages, some of which are observed jointly with the "ritual head" in charge, and some of which are observed separately by individual households.

The Hani believe that there are 12 souls which inhabit the body (Li Qibo 1993:1). If one or more of these souls leaves the body illness results. The most common cause of "soul loss" (*sullal bal*) is when one is frightened, although it can also happen when one goes to a beautiful spot and the soul (or souls) wishes to remain there. Soul loss is identified by a "*moqpil*" or "*byulmoq*" (who may be called a "spirit priest"), and then the soul (or souls) must be "called back" (*sullal kul*).

The Hani have a proverb which relates the importance of the three main specialists in the Hani culture:

*Zyuq maq jol laol biav.*

*Pil maq jol neivq beeq.*

*Qivq maq jol xal bial.*

(If there is no ceremonial leader, the country falls apart.

If there is no spirit priest, the spirits create chaos.

If there is no blacksmith, the fields are abandoned.)

The function of the former village head (called "*zyuq*" in the proverb), has pretty much been taken over by the "ritual head" (*milguq*). There are some Hani villages where they still have a man called the "*zyuqma*", but the true ceremonial specialist and "ritual head" of the village now appears to be called the *milguq*.

"Pil" stands for the Hani 'spirit priests' (the specialists who deal with spirits). "*Qivq*" refers to the blacksmiths who historically provided the Hani with their agricultural tools.

### Cultural Development

The People's Republic of China has developed a very progressive policy with their minority groups, of which the Hani are one. Education and economic development schemes have been pushed among the Hani and other groups, so that there are now many educated Hani serving their people and various Government groups in many ways.

## THE LANGUAGE

### The Dialects

Chinese linguists divide Hani into three major dialect groups:

1. **Hani-Yani** (HA-YA) There are many dialects in this group, with the Luchun dialect being chosen as "standard Hani" for publishing literature. This is the dialect used in this dictionary, but it must be remembered that there are many branch dialects of Luchun (Dolnia). Most of the speakers of this family of dialects live in the Luchun, Honghe, Yuanyang, Jinping counties of the Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture.

The Akha dialects (YA stands for Yani which is often used to indicate the Akha who are living in China) are mainly spoken in the Lancang Lahu Autonomous County and Xishuangbanna area of China, as well as in Myanmar (Burma), Laos and Thailand.

2. **Haoni-Baihong** (HAO-BAI) Those speaking these dialects mainly live in Mojiang Hani Autonomous County, Yuangjiang Hani, Yi and Dai Autonomous County, and in the Pu'er Hani and Yi Autonomous county.
3. **Biyue-Kaduo** (BI-KA) There are three major dialects in this group: Biyue, Kaduo, and Ngoniu. Those who speak these dialects live mostly in the Simao region, in: Mojiang, Pu'er, Zhenyuan and Jingdong counties, and in Jiangcheng Hani and Yi Autonomous County.

### ORTHOGRAPHY

The Hani people did not have a script until 1957, when the orthography now being used was devised by linguists in the People's Republic of China. The script is based on the Pinyin system, using letters from the Roman alphabet. This Hani orthography has been used in preparing many excellent books, pamphlets and newspapers for the Hani people (see the bibliography).

There have been four very capable men who led in developing this orthography:

Senior Lecturer Mr. Bai Zu'e, a Hani linguist who is known as the 'father' of the Hani orthography (see his book "Haniq Huvqpei q Lapeiq Puv", 1989)

Prof. Dai Qingxia, who has been a pioneer in the

study of Tibeto-Burman languages as spoken in the People's Republic of China (see his book, "Research on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics", 1990, in Chinese)

Prof. Li Yongsui (see his "Hani Grammar", 1990, in Chinese)

Prof. Wang Ersong, a Hani linguist (see his book "A Brief Introduction to the Hani Language", compiled with Prof. Li Yongsui, 1986, in Chinese)

## HANI PHONOLOGY

### 1. VOWELS

In Hani, as in Akha, there are both ORAL and LARYNGEALIZED (sometimes called 'creaky' or 'tight') vowels. The ORAL VOWELS are characterized by an expanded pharyngeal cavity, with no restriction of the passage of air.

The LARYNGEALIZED VOWELS are characterized by faucalization and laryngealization, with a glottal stop at the end when the syllable occurs in an utterance final position (as at the end of a clause or sentence).

The following nine vowels occur both in oral and laryngealized forms: (International phonetic symbols, as used by Chinese scholars, are given on the far right for the primary allophones.)

-i	high front unrounded (bil = to divide)	/i/
	(when it is initial, it is written: yi)	
-ei	lower-mid front unrounded (ceil = ten)	/ɛ/
-yu	upper-mid front rounded (yul = old)	/ø/
-ee; -ii	high back unrounded	/u/
	(meeq = good; siil = gold)	
-e	upper-mid back unrounded (bev = shoot)	/ɔ/
-a	lower-mid unrounded (ba'la = moon)	/a/
-u	high back rounded (qu = care for)	/u/
	(when it is initial, written: wu)	
-o	upper-mid back rounded (goq = high)	/o/
-ao	lower-mid back rounded (naolma = sun)	/ɔ/

When -i occurs initially, the Hani orthography places a y- before it ('yil' = to go down). When -u occurs initially, a w- is placed before it ('wuqduq' = head). In neither case is the y- or w- pronounced.

There are borrowed words where when w- is followed by vowels other than -u, the w- is pronounced as a w-. For example: 'weiftiq' = a problem; question (Chi).) When the consonant y- is followed by the -u vowel in Hani, then the syllable must be written: 'yiu', so

as not to confuse it with the -yu vowel. When y- is followed by the -yu vowel it must be written: 'yyu'.

The -ii vowel only occurs with the following consonants:

ciil = to lead	ciivq = genealogy
ziiq = to ride	ziiv = to itch
siil = gold	siivq = seven
ssiil = admit a mistake	ssiiv = to oppress

Since none of these four consonants occur with the -ee vowel, and the -ii vowel occurs only with these four consonants, the two vowels are allophones of the same phoneme, and could be written with a single symbol.

#### VOWEL CHART

	FRONT		BACK	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded
High	i		ee/ii	u
Mid		yu	e	o
Low	ei		a	ao

Traditionally Hani has NO DIPHTHONGS. There are a few Han borrowed words which are pronounced as diphthongs by those who are fluent in Chinese:

-iei (fufliciq)	-lia (liafciiq)
-ua (gua'li)	-iao (diaof)
-uei (gueif)	-ie (lieqsual)

Note: Akha has four vowels which Hani does not appear to have. These are written in Akha as follows:

- e upper-mid front unrounded -- Although Hani uses this vowel in a few words (such as: li = "to go up"), the vowel is written as '-i'.
- oi high front rounded
- m a syllabic "m", which occupies the low front unrounded category in the Akha pattern
- ah low back unrounded and nasalized

We would presume that these vowels were in the original Hani-Akha language, and were gradually subsumed into other vowels by the Hani, whereas the Akha retained them. (see Appendix 1, and Lewis 1989: 10-11)

## 2. CONSONANTS

The following consonants are not altered significantly by the quality of the vowels which follow them. (International phonetic symbols for the primary allophones are given on the extreme right.)

b-	voiced bilabial stop ( <b>ba'la</b> = moon)	/b/
d-	voiced alveolar stop ( <b>aqda</b> = father)	/d/
g-	voiced velar stop ( <b>galma</b> = road)	/g/
s-	voiceless alveolar fricative ( <b>sal</b> = beg)	/s/
z-	voiced alveolar affricate ( <b>zaq</b> = to eat)	/dz/
x-	voiceless palatal fricative ( <b>xa</b> = to plant)	/ç/
j-	voiced palatal affricate ( <b>jaq</b> = to call) (Followed by a laryngealized vowel there is more palatization: <b>jav</b> = have)	/dʒ/
ss-	voiced alveolar fricative ( <b>ssama</b> = elephant)	/z/
y-	voiced palatal fricative ( <b>yal</b> = field) (Note: Followed by the -u vowel this letter is written 'yiu', so as to differentiate it from the -yu vowel.)	/j/
m-	voiced bilabial nasal ( <b>agma</b> = mother)	/m/
n-	voiced alveolar nasal ( <b>nal</b> = to hurt)	/n/
ng-	voiced velar nasal ( <b>ngal</b> = I)	/ŋ/
hh-	voiced velar fricative ( <b>hha</b> = must)	/ħ/
l-	voiced alveolar lateral ( <b>lal</b> = come up)	/l/

The following voiceless consonants are **aspirated** when followed by an oral vowel, **unaspirated** when followed by a laryngealized (tight) vowel.

ORAL (aspirated)		LARYNGEALIZED (unasp.)	
p-	<b>pai</b> = borrow /ph/	<b>pavq</b> = leaf /p/	
t-	<b>taq</b> = don't /th/	<b>tav</b> = sharp /t/	
k-	<b>alka</b> = crab /kh/	<b>kav</b> = crossbow /k/	
q-	<b>qaq</b> = tired /tʃh/	<b>qavq</b> = to cook /tʃ/	
c-	<b>cal</b> = sing /tsh/	<b>alcav</b> = rope /ts/	
h-	<b>haq</b> = bitter /xh/	<b>havq</b> = broken /x/	

(Note: /xh/ has little or no friction when followed by an oral vowel, but when followed by a laryngealized vowel it becomes a partial velarized stop which has friction, and a final glottal stop, much like "k'a<sub>h</sub>" in Akha.)

The following consonants can be palatalized. Only the voiceless stop **p-** is influenced by the quality of the vowel (i.e., aspirated when an oral vowel follows, unaspirated when a laryngealized vowel follows):

pi-	<b>piaq</b> = have a fever	<b>piav</b> = to scratch	/pj/
-----	----------------------------	--------------------------	------

**bi-**    **biaq** = bee                      **biav** = a coin            /bj/  
**mi-**    **miaq** = many                      **miav** = eye            /mj/  
**ni-**    **nieil** = to forget                  **nieivq** = to grab      /nj/  
 Note: 'ni' by itself is always palatalized:  
**nil** = small                              **niv** = to move

There are two consonants borrowed from Chinese:

**f-**    **feiljil** = airplane (although many Hani may  
       say: **peiljil**); **feiqzaof** = soap        /f/  
**w-**    **weifseil** = health; **weiqhuaf** = culture    /w/  
 (Note: When this consonant proceeds -u in Hani  
 words, it indicates a zero-initial syllable, so  
 the w- is not pronounced, as in **wuqduq**.)

#### CONSONANT CHART

	Bi- labial	Alveo- lar	Palatal	Velar
Stops (voice- less)	<b>p</b>	<b>t</b>		<b>k</b>
Stops (voiced)	<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>		<b>g</b>
Affricates (voice- less)		<b>c</b>	<b>q</b>	
Affricates (voiced)		<b>z</b>	<b>j</b>	
Fricative (voice- less)		<b>s</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>h</b>
Fricatives (voiced)		<b>ss</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>hh</b>
Nasal	<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>		<b>ng</b>
Lateral		<b>l</b>		
(Borrowed)	<b>(w)</b>	<b>(f)</b>		

(Note: The fricatives **y-** and **x-** often fluctuate in Hani words. For example, 'mountain field' is pronounced both as: '**yal**' and '**xal**'.)

### 3. TONES

The TONES in Hani are indicated by final letters. There are THREE tones on ORAL vowels:

High - --l    (**bal** = attend a festival)  
 Mid - --    (**ba** = white)  
 Low - --q    (**baq** = thin)

There are TWO tones on LARYNGEALIZED vowels:

Mid - --v (bav = a mistake)  
 Low - --vq (bavq = to bring)

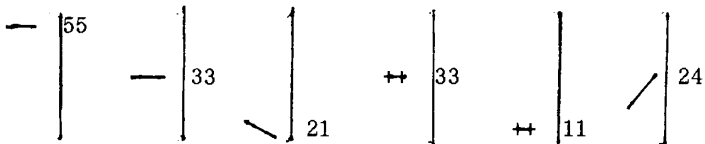
There is a RISING tone on certain BORROWED words:

--f (faqyeif = a legal court - Chi)

There are some instances in which a special indication needs to be made to distinguish the tone marker and the following vowel. For example, in the word for 'moon' (ba'la) an apostrophe placed between the two syllables indicates that the first syllable is on the mid tone, and the 'l-' is the initial consonant for the following syllable.

There are a few words in which the Hani no longer use the apostrophe. They formerly wrote 'discipline' (Chi) as: ji'liq, but now they write it as: jiliq, since in Hani it would be impossible to have '-iq' by itself. Therefore the apostrophe is not needed.

Graphically the tones can be represented as follows, with laryngealization shown by 'plus' (++) marks.



(Note: Many Chinese scholars hear the low tone as going from mid to low, that is: "31". Paul Lewis hears it as a tone that is closer to "21" in utterance initial positions, and "11", or even "12" in other instances, depending on the tones which precede and follow it.)

#### TONE CHART

	ORAL		LARYNGEALIZED	
High	--l	(bal)		
Mid	--	(ba)	--v	(bav)
Low	--q	(baq)	--vq	(bavq)

(Note: Certain tonal changes take place in Hani. For example in; sol pa sol nei sol = "to smell very sweet", the second syllable is spoken on a high tone, since it is sandwiched between two high tones, but it is written on a mid tone, which is phonemically correct.)

## HANI GRAMMAR

### WORD FORMATION

The grammar of Hani is similar to other Tibeto-Burman languages in that all Hani syllables have a CVT pattern: C = consonant, V = vowel, and T = tone. (See Hani Grammar, by Prof. Li Yongsui, 1990.)

Prof. Li Yongsui describes ten parts of speech in detail in his work on the Hani grammar. The three main parts of speech are: VERBS, NOUNS, and PARTICLES. The latter weave their way in and out to give needed direction, clarity of meaning, mood and other peripheral information.

#### 1. THE VERB-PHRASE

All words (and only those) which can follow the negative adverb '**maq**' are in the class of Hani verbs. As in other Tibeto-Burman languages, no tense is indicated in Hani verbs.

- 1.1 A full Hani **SENTENCE** may consist of only ONE or MORE VERBS, although usually a particle will be included.

**Ngeel ya.** (It) is so. **Jol a.** (He) is here.

- 1.2 When there is a noun with the verb, the verb follows the noun.

**Ngal lal** = I come (up). **Nol yil** = You go (down).

- 1.3 **TWO FULL VERBS** often occur together.

**Nal sil al.** = Died of being sick.

**Nalhaq sal ya.** = listen being easy (That is: It sounds nice to me.

- 1.4 Verbs are often constructed from NOUNS by **REDUPLICATING** the second syllable: **AB B.**

**hhosaq** = pity, **hhosaq saq** = to pity someone

**aoqsseil** = rain, **aoqsseil sseil** = rain to rain

**lavqudvq** = bracelet, **lavqudvq dvvq** = to wear a bracelet

- 1.5 **PRE-HEAD VERB:** The main causative verbs which can come before a main verb are: "**bi**" and "**hha**."

**Ssaquq a bi lal.** = Let the young people come.

**Ssaquq hha lal.** = The young people must come.

- 1.6 **POST-HEAD VERBS**, such as: **zaq**, **pal**, **duv**, **lal**, **yil**, **sil**, etc. are full verbs when they occur alone, but when they occur after a main verb, they are subordinate to it, adding some meaning or result to the head verb, or perhaps showing the direction or state of the action.

**duv** (as full verb) = go/come out  
**duv** (as post-head verb) = away from the site  
**xeiv** = to run  
**xeiv duv** = to run out and away (13:1)

**sil** (as full verb) = to die  
**bev** = to shoot  
**bev sil** = to shoot to death

- 1.7 **VERB PARTICLES** can never constitute an utterance, but occur after verbs and verb phrases, being subordinate to them.

They are such particles as: **na**, **nia**, **movq**, **qivq**, **qaol**, etc. They indicate the subjective attitude of the actor toward the verb, especially in the area of ability and willingness.

**yil** (as full verb) = go down  
**na** (as modal auxiliary) = willing to (vb)  
**yil na** = to be willing to go down

**aol** (as full verb) = to do  
**nia** (as modal auxiliary) = to be able to (vb)  
**aol nia** = to be able to do (something)

- 1.8 **ADVERBS** occur before and in close subordination to a main verb or verb-phrase. Nothing else can come in between.

**Negative:**

**maq** = no, not (**maq lal** = not come; **maq zaq**  
**deiv siq** = not eat to the full yet)  
**taq** = don't (**taq lal** = don't come; **taq diq sil**  
= don't beat it to death)

**Positive:**

**alciiv** = a little (**alciiv kaq** = a little  
better)  
**loyei nei** = slowly (**loyei nei eil** = speak  
slowly)

**Comparative:**

**hal** = all who (**hal jol e colmoq** = all of the  
old people who are there; **Alheeq hal meeq**  
**zeiq e qiq hhaq.** = Alheeq is the best.)

## 2. THE NOUN-PHRASE

2.1 Hani **NOUNS** consist of one or more syllables:

a. **One-syllable nouns:**

piul = silver (money)  
col = person; people

b. **Two-syllable nouns** which can be broken down into their constituent parts:

keelguq = achilles tendon (keel = foot/leg, guq = tendon/vein)  
dama = parents (da = father; ma = mother)

c. **Disyllabic nouns** which cannot be broken down:

saqlaq = cotton; albol = tree; aqda = father

2.2 **NOUN REDUPLICATION** is often used in Hani, with various patterns: (and see Appendix 12)

a. the **AB BC pattern:**

haqpee = paddy bran  
haqpee peeqnaoq = soft inner paddy bran

b. the **AB AC pattern:**

milluvq milsaol = guardian lord of the area  
daoldiq daolbuq = a large bird

c. the **AB CB pattern:**

taoqtul laltul = straight up and down  
aoqlu millu = earthquake

2.3 **PRONOUNS**

a. **Nominative**

Singular: ngal = I; nol = you; aqyoq = she, he, it  
Plural: ngalya = we (exclusive); ngaldu = we (inclusive); nolya = you (plural); aqya; aqya mavq; aqyo mavq = they

b. **Objective**

Singular: ngaq yaol; ngaq a = to me; noq yaol; noq a = to you; aqyoq yaol; aqyoq a = to him, to her, to it  
Plural: ngalyaq yaol; ngalyaq a = to us (exclusive); ngalduq yaol; ngalduq a = to us (inclusive); nolyaq yaol; nolyaq a = to you (plural); aqya yaol; aqya a; aqyo mavq yaol; aqyo mavq a = to them

c. Possessive

Singular: **nga**; **ngaq e** = my; **no**; **noq e** = your;  
**aqyo**; **aqyoq e** = hers, his, it's

Plural: **ngalya**; **ngaldu**; **ngalyaq e**; **ngalduq e** =  
our; **nolya**, **nolyaq e** = your; **aqya**, **aqya e**,  
**aqyo mavq e** = their

2.4 INTERROGATIVES Most interrogatives in Hani begin with: **hal---** or **aqsol**

**haljivq alnei** = why?; **haljivq nei** = with what?  
**haljivq** = what?; **haltaq** = when?; **halgei** = where?,  
**halmeil leil** = how?; **halhe nei** = how big?  
**Aqsol hev nia ya?** Who could know?

In some cases the question asks for a number, or a specific person:

**halmiav** = how many?; **aqsol** = who?

2.5 DEMONSTRATIVES point to the noun they follow:

**yul** = that, there (**galma yul kaol** = that path)  
**tyul** = that/this (closer to you than me) (**col tyul hhaq** = human that/this person)  
**xil** = this (**aqyol xil mol** = sheep this animal)

2.6 ADJECTIVES follow nouns, and are used as a modifier or a predicator. They are distinguished one from the other by their written form:

**colmoq** = old man (**moq** is a modifier segment)  
**col moq** = the man is old (**moq** is a predicator)

a. Some adjectives can be reduplicated:

**colgoq goq** = to invite a friend to accompany one  
**alyeiv yeivnil nil** = the red flower is red

b. COMPARATIVE DEGREE of adjectives is often shown as:

**hultav** + adjective + **zeiq** = comparative degree  
(**Aqda aqma hultav moq zeq.** = Father is older than mother.)

c. SUPERLATIVE DEGREE is shown as:

**hal** + adjective + **zeiq** = superlative degree  
(**Alheeq hal meeq zeq e qiq hhaq.** = Alheeq is the best person.)  
**Col e niuqteil hal goq zeq e nga.** = (Man's forehead is the highest there is.)

2.7 **NUMERALS** are as follows: (Note: The numeral "3" is pronounced on a high tone when the classifier is on a low tone, but it is pronounced on a low tone when the classifier is on a mid or high tone.)

1 - <b>qiq</b>	11 - <b>ceiltivq</b>
2 - <b>niq</b>	12 - <b>ceil niq</b>
3 - <b>saol (saoq)</b>	13 - <b>ceil saol (-saoq)</b>
4 - <b>yuvq</b>	
5 - <b>ngavq</b>	20 - <b>niq ceil</b>
6 - <b>kuvq</b>	21 - <b>niq ceiltivq</b>
7 - <b>siivq</b>	35 - <b>saoq ceil ngavq</b>
8 - <b>xeivq</b>	49 - <b>yuvq ceil hhyuq</b>
9 - <b>hhyuq</b>	90 - <b>hhyuq ceil</b>
10 - <b>ceil</b>	99 - <b>hhyuq ceil hhyuq</b>
	100 - <b>qiq yal</b>
	200 - <b>niq yal</b>
	1,000 - <b>qiq taol</b>
	10,000 - <b>qiq mil</b>
	100,000 - <b>ceil mil</b>
	1,000,000 - <b>yal mil</b>
	10,000,000 - <b>taol mil</b>
	100,000,000 - <b>milmil; yif (Chi)</b>
	1,000,000,000 - <b>ceil milmil</b>
	10,000,000,000 - <b>yal milmil</b>

2.8 **CLASSIFIERS** occur after nouns, and indicate just how the Hani 'classify' that noun.

a. Classifiers usually occur **following**:

numbers: **moq yuvq kaol** (horses four animals)  
 the question 'How many': Col **halmiav hhaq** (People how many humans?)  
 demonstratives: **galma xil kaol** (road this long item)

b. The **most common** classifiers are:

**mol** = general things and some animals  
**hhaq** = humans  
**siq** = fruit and certain round things  
**cav** = string, cord, rope  
**kaol** = thread & long things; certain animals (cow, donkey, buffalo, etc.)  
**mavq** = a group (animate)  
**dyul** = a group of things

c. Some classifiers simply use the noun they classify:

**nao** = day, **nao kuvq nao** = days six days

d. Some classifiers **repeat** the second part of the noun they classify:

**kavmiaq** = crossbow arrow, **kavmiaq ceil miaq** =  
crossbow arrows ten arrows

e. Some nouns can take **more than one** classifier:

**yuqlaoq** = pot    **yuqlaoq qiq siq**; **yuqlaoq qiq mol**;  
                  **yuqlaoq qiq laoq** = a pot  
**miqbev** = gun    **miqbev qiq siq**; **miqbev qiq mol**;  
                  **miqbev qiq bev** = a gun

### 3. PARTICLES

3.1 **NOUN PARTICLES** can only follow nouns or another noun particle.

- **yaol** = an indicator of the objective case (**Aqyoq yaol diq sil** = He is beaten to death.)
- **a** = an indicator of the objective case (**Aqyoq a soqhhaq qiq daoq bivq miq**. A copy of the book is given to him.)
- **gei** = place (**xilgei taq duq** = don't dig here)
- ngaoq** = if (**xilgei duq ngaoq, hha sil** = if you dig here, you must die)
- nei** = the actor (**Ngaq nei zaq saq al.** = I am the one who ate it all.)
- **e** = a restrictive indicator (**zaq e aqzal** = food for eating; **dol e wulquvq** = water for drinking)
- **e** = a possessive case indicator (**Piul xildyul ngaq e maq ngeel, noq e.** This money is not mine, it is yours.)

3.2 **INTERJECTIONS** often occur alone, or at the beginning of the sentence:

**eiqya !** (ok, yes!)    **aqmiqyil!** (oh my)  
**alyol !** (surprise)    **peiq!** (disgust)  
**eiq !** (sorry)    **halhal!** (happy)

3.3 **FINAL PARTICLES** usually follow the verb and come at the end of the sentence. They have various functions which are defined in the dictionary.

**zaq** = to eat  
**Zaq joq.** Please eat.  
**Zaq ma laq?** Do you want to eat?    **Zaq ma.** Yes.  
**Zaq al laq?** Have (you) eaten?  
**Zaq al.** (I) have eaten.  
**Zaq kal yoq.** Let's eat.  
**Zaq haqhaq.** To be eating.  
**Zaq nadul al.** Looks like (he) might have eaten already.  
**Zaq aqkussal.** Perhaps (he) has eaten.  
**Zaq siq lul.** Eat more please.  
**Zaq teiqteiq.** Eat quickly.

## WORD DIVISION IN HANI

In the Hani language most syllables have a meaning or a grammatical function. Often the syllables can be written separately, although noun and adjective prefixes must not be separated: **al-** (as in: **albaol**; **algo**; **almiuqv**); **aq-** (as in: **aqnil**; **aqhhavq**; **aqkeeq**), **yo-** (as in: **yomeeq**; **yokeel**; **yoheeq**).

It is often difficult to know just where to divide Hani words, since there are times when the divisions can make a difference in the meaning. For example: **taqzaq** = to deposit (as money in a bank); **taq zaq** = don't eat. **miavgaol** = a hoop; a band; but **miav gaol** means to have 'sharp' eyes (good eyesight).

In the initial stages of writing Hani more syllables were written together than in the last few years. For example, for 'the sky and land to turn black' (as in a bad storm), it was originally written: '**aoqnav milnavmeil**' (30:2), but later it was written: '**aoq nav mil nav meil**' (46:147). For 'the sky and land to be red' it was formerly written: '**aoqnilmilnil**', but now it is written: '**aoq nil mil nil**' (46:155).

In 1992 a group of Hani scholars discussed how words should be divided. Based on their decisions and our own understanding of Hani grammar, as well as our perception of the needs of new literates, we are dividing words as follows;

1. Two syllable nouns and adjectives with the prefixes:  
**al-**, **aq-**, **yo-**, **laqbil**; **milkaq** must never be divided.
2. Certain four-syllable words should be divided:
  - a. Nouns should be divided into two parts:  
**aqha hama** = hen  
**molcyuq cyuqssaq** = an orphan  
**seifhyuf ziifhhal** = social security (Chi)
  - b. Those to be divided into individual syllables:  
Verb phrases: **puv lil puv la** = to turn repeatedly  
Adjective or descriptive phrases: **hhyul leiq hhyul sil** = with exceeding joy
3. Certain one syllable words are written separately:
  - a. Adjective intensifiers; **pa** (**laolnuv pa nuv nei laol** = very warm water) (Note: when a high tone occurs on both sides of /**pa**/, it is pronounced on a high tone, but written with a middle tone. **navqyol pa yol nei navq** = very deep)
  - b. Certain particles: (1) **nei** (**meeq nei** = well

- done); (2) **meil** (**yomeeq meil** = goodly; **ju lu ja la meil** = in rags, sloppy)
- c. Numerals: **ceil**; **yal**; **taol** = 10, 100, 1,000
- d. The word for "side"; **pyu** (**ngaq pyu** = my side; **xil pyu** = this side)

4. Three syllable phrases where the first two syllables form a noun, and the last syllable is a verb, the verb is separated from the noun:
- alyeiv yeiv** = flowers blossom; **alhhe ziiq** = to ride a swing

## USING THE DICTIONARY

### ALPHABETIZATION

The standard alphabetization of English is used in this dictionary, with the exception that in the Hani when there is a digraph (two letters) used for writing either a vowel or consonant, they are considered to represent one sound, and are therefore not divided in this dictionary.

Thus all 'a' vowels, for example, will come before any 'ao' vowels. When the 'ao' vowels are completed, then the 'e' vowels are listed one by one (according to TONE -- see below), followed by the 'ee' vowels, etc.

#### 1. ALPHABETIZATION OF VOWELS

a	ia	iu
ao	iao (Chi)	o
e	ie	u
ee	iei (Chi)	ua (Chi)
ei	ii	uei (Chi)
i	io	yu

#### 2. ALPHABETIZATION OF CONSONANTS

b	k	s
c	l	ss
d	m	t
f (Chi)	n	w
g	ng	x
h	p	y
hh	q	z
j		

#### 3. ALPHABETIZATION OF TONES

high oral --1 (as in: **bal**)  
 mid oral -- (as in: **ba**)

low oral      --q (as in: **baq**)  
mid laryngealized    --v (as in: **bav**)  
low laryngealized    --vq (as in: **bavq**)

rising tone (borrowed words)    --f (as in: **baf**)

#### 4. SPECIAL FEATURES

When there are two identical syllables, but one of them has two hyphens before it (indicating it is a bound form), the syllable without the hyphens is written first: **lav**  
                  -- **lav**

When a verb is derived from the second segment of a noun, there are two entries:

**aoqsseil sseil** = the rain to rain  
-- **sseil, aoqsseil** -- the rain to rain

In this way the verb is not lost in the reduplicated pattern.

Also, the pre-head causative verb is shown as:  
**bi (vb)** cause to (vb) (**bi aol** = cause to do)

Post-head verbs are shown as:  
**(vb) pal** again (vb) (**eil pal** = to say again)

In the case of some multi-syllabic terms, we include separate entries for many of the other syllables, in an effort to have a clearer understanding of the morphemic patterns. These are enclosed in equal (=) signs, which show that the actual order is inverted, and that the syllables are joined;

=**moq, col**= old people  
=**moq, saqhav hav**= old forest  
(Note: The expressions are: **colmoq; saqhav havmoq** respectively.)

Sometimes we give a literal translation of the term in parentheses, with single quote marks.

#### BORROWING

Most of the borrowing in the Hani language comes from Chinese, including words which may have originally been borrowed by the Chinese from English, such as: **salfaq** = sofa; **kalfeil** = coffee.

The Akha of Burma and Thailand, and to a certain extent the Akha (Zani or Yani) of the Xishuangbanna area, have borrowed heavily from Dai (also called Tai, or Shan). The Hani have borrowed very few words from Dai, such as a few names of trees, and some words for

certain types of tiles, pots, and knives. If borrowed from Dai the entry is followed with: (Dai)

**mamoq** mango (Dai)

The words which are clearly borrowed from Chinese are followed with: (Chi)

**gueif lao** to be strange (Chi)

**calgueil** to visit (Chi)

There are times when only the first part of the word is from Chinese and the second is Hani. In that case we write:

**calkuf laqhyul** grannary (A=Chi)

**gaolluf galma** highway (A=Chi)

If it is the second (or last) segment of the word which is borrowed from Chinese we indicate it as:

**soqhhaq laoziiq** a written receipt (B=Chi).

**moq jalsoq** a halter (B=Chi)

Often the borrowed Chinese term can be written in more than one way in Hani, with one more like the Chinese, the other more like what the Hani people say:

**tuaq yeiq** league member (closer to Chinese)

**tyuq yeiq** league member (closer to Hani)

When possible, we include both entries (see: feiljil; and peiljil).

#### AKHA ENTRIES

Since Prof. Dai Qingxia suggested we include the Akha terms where possible, we have sought to do this, enclosing them in parentheses.

These terms are written in the Akha orthography developed in Burma and Thailand (see Lewis: 1989). When the Hani term can be expressed by more than one word in Akha, or when there is more than one way of saying that word in Akha, we try to use the form which is closest to Hani.

Since the Hani and Akha cultures are fairly different, there are many Akha words which do not correspond 100% to the Hani expression. In a few cases they are quite different, such as 'na ciq' (as compared to Akha 'ja^ g'a\_'). At the same time, we hope the inclusion of the Akha terms will be helpful for those interested in comparing the two languages.

## DIALECTS

There are many dialects of Hani spoken in China. One of us (Bai Bibo, or Piu Bo in Hani) has done a comparative study of the following; Luchun, Qidi, Laza, Jaying, Midie, Ailuo, Guozo, Talaotang, Habi, Yice, Banpo and Doni.

The Luchun dialect has been chosen as the major dialect to use in producing literature, but not all Luchun speakers agree on every word -- which is not surprising. This is one reason we often record the place where we have found illustrations of Hani words in Hani literature. The first number in parenthesis is the number of the work (see list: HANI SOURCES). The second number is the page on which that word is found.

The book which is number 50 in our Hani sources is important, in that it represents the efforts of several Hani (including at least one Akha) in developing the best way of writing specialized words. Many words are simply transliterations of Chinese words, but these are important in that they become the "semi-official" way of writing these words, as well as various Hani words, in the Hani language. We do notice a tendency for some of the Hani entries to be rather superficial, however, as there is a scramble on the part of the compilers to find what could be the closest equivalent to the Chinese in Hani -- and it may be quite a ways off!

There are some words which seem to be spoken the same by all Luchun speakers. Usually these are words that are roughly the same as in Akha, such as:

**aqda** = father; **aqma** = mother; **aqlavq** = arm/hand;  
**aqkeel** = leg/foot; **miqzaq** = fire; **galma** = road

When there are differences in the way Hani words are written, such as: **nago** and **naogo** (meaning: 'with'), we try to take the most recent Hani literature as our guide in what we use in this dictionary.

Having two Hani words for 'dry mountain field' creates a problem. These are the words '**xal**' and '**yal**'. There are some 20 or so entries under both terms having to do with 'field', such as: "field hut", "weed the field", "go to the field", etc. When possible, we include both of these spellings in the dictionary.

## THANKS

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First we wish to thank Prof. Dai Qingxia, chairman of the Department of Minority Languages and Literature in Beijing for his encouragement in getting this project under way, and helping in so many aspects of it. The inclusion of Akha terms in the first section of the dictionary is a result of his suggestion, although it should be realized that the meanings of these Akha terms are not always equivalent to the Hani terms.

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For all of those who have labored long and hard to write and produce literature in the Hani language we offer sincerest thanks, and wish to encourage them to continue their excellent work.

Bai Bibo (Piu Bo), Yunnan, PRC  
Paul Lewis, USA  
February 1996

## Ssaoqssaq a Eilgaq e Doq

(to our Hani readers)

Doqlo Soqdaqoq xil daoq Haqniqdoq, Aqkaqdoq ssolnei Yilyidoq yaol laqheiq qeile e col qiq mavq a bi ssaoq movq a leil, zaol duv laq e nga.

Haqniq soqmiav miqnieiq aol zaq e col, Haqniq milcaq a soqhaq meiq zaq e col ssolnei, Haqniq yoliq miqnieiq aol zaq e col qiq mavq, soqdaqoq yosiivq xil daoq aqlavq hholqei jav e ngaoq, yoqhaq soqhaq aqzeiq zol hev lal nia. Yoqhaq miqnieiq aqzeiq aol meeq qivq zeiq e maq ceil, aqya yaol liq aqzeiq meil meiq hev nia zeiq, aqya meiqsi Haqniq yoliq liq aqzeiq meil gee loq nia zeiq nga.

Soqdaqoq xil daoq hholqei zaoma nei saaq baol kevv nga: wuqduq qiq baol, alkaq qiq baol ssolnei daoqmiq qiq baol.

### Qiq. Wuqduq Qiq Baol

Xilgei hholqei aq, eilgaq ssolnei eilloq e doq nga. Xil meevnia qa kevv nga.

1. Haqniqssaq ssolnei Haqniqdoq yoliq wuqzao dyul gee meiq e nga.

Haqniqssaq halmiav nei jol, galhhu halgei jol, niaaq'aol jolduq jolhhal halgei, aol zaq hovq dol miqnieiq halmeil leil, xil mavq saqnei xilgei hholqei gee meiq nga. Haqniqdoq gee e halmeil, Haqniq soqmiav halmeil leil, soqmiav buvq e galquv halmeil leil, xilgei hholqei gee meiq nga.

2. Doqlo Soqdaqoq xil daoq halmeil leil ssaoq leil xilgei gee meiq nga.

Haqniqdoq hholqei kevv e Pyulniuldoq yul qa halmeil leil buvq, Dolnia Luqcyul Haqniqdoq maq ngeel meil, Aqkaqdoq ssolnei gee li nia la Haqniqdoq halmeil leil bavq ssaoq laq e leil, xil hholqei gee loq laq e nga.

Doqlo qiq mol naolhao guaqhaof hholqei gee'qa niq mol kevv e yul qa, miqteil qiq mol aq, soqdaqoq e gee'qa, naolhao qiq mol aq, doqlo mol lal laq e yul baq e gee'qa nga. Xilgei salhu:

Yiqsav Honghe County (Hani name) (11:130).

Xilgei 11 aq soqdaqoq dif 11 daoq e gee qa; 130 aq soqdaqoq dif 11 daoq hholqei 130 baq hultav a doqlo "Yiqsav" xil mol jav nga leil nga.

### 3. Eilpyuqdoq

Doqlo soqdaoq xil mol zaol e Paolu Liuqyisiil ssolnei Piubo nga niq hhaq, soqdaoq xil mol zaol ballal nei hhaqhav tivq haol e col taol hhaq yal hhaq yaol eilpyuq. Xilgei aq col meevnia hhaq e colmiaol buvq dav alnei aqzeiq meil qiq hei q eilpyuq miq wul.

4. Doqlo soqdaoq xil mol zaol e taq, nga niq hhaq zol laq e soqdaoq e colmiaol buvq ssaq taq.

Yilyi, Pyulniul ssolnei Haqniq soqmiav nei buvq laq e soqdaoq e colmiaol saqnei kevg al. Doqlo yomiaq qiq pav aq, soqdaoq xildyul hultavq nei bavq ssaq laq e ngeel al.

5. Doqlo soqdaoq xil daoq hholqei buvq kuv laq e soqmiav aqma dyul yaol eilloq. "AK" aq, Aqkaq yaol eil e nga; "CA" aq, Maoq Pov Guq Aqkaq leil eil e nga.

### Niq. Alkaq Qiq Baol

Xil qiq baol hholqei niq pav bil pav laq e nga. Huqteil qiq pav aq, Haqniqdoq-Yilyidoq-Aqkaqdoq doqlo nga. Haqniq doqlo dyul soqmiav aqma A... AO... nei Z hev nei, qiq ba qiq ba meil bavq soq taq laq e nga.

Doqlo miaq zeiq e qiq mavq aq, Haqniqdoq, Yilyidoq ssolnei Aqkaqdoq xil saq qa meil kevg nga. Aqkaqdoq a guaqafof hholqei bavq dov laq e nga. Xilgei salhu:  
alba older sister (9:1) (a<sup>v</sup> yui<sup>^</sup>),  
aqda father; dad; daddy (9:8) (a<sub>v</sub> da).  
Doqlo naoq zeiq e qiq mavq aq Aqkaqdoq maq kevg nga.

Naolhao qiq pav hholqei aq, Yilyidoq ssolnei Haqniqdoq, xil niq qa nga. Yilyi doqlo dyul soqmiav aqma A -- Z hev nei, aqyoq e galquv lo'qo bavq soq taq laq e nga. Xilgei salhu: abdomen wuqma; wuqdeiq  
mother aqma

### Saol. Daoqmiq Qiq Baol

Xil baol hholqei aq, eillaq e soqdoq nga. Paolu ssolnei Piubo nga niq hhaq nyuq e Haqniq soqmiav miqnieiq aol zaq e col qiq mavq Haqniq yoliq niq'eil loq zeiq niq'eil mee q. Xilmeil nei, xilgei Haqniq miqnieiq soqdoq ceil niq qa bavq soq taq laq e nga.

1. Haqniq soqmiav ssolnei Aqkaq soqmiav bavq qeiv.

2. Haqniq dudad "Beiyaoq Ssolnei Aqssaq". Huqteil pyu aq Haqniq soqmiav. Naolhao pyu aq, Yilyi nei buvq puv laq e nga.

3. Haqniq aqpyuq aqda e ciivq bavq qeiv. Dolnia Luqcyul, Maohei, Mieidieif ssolnei Teifgoq milhaoq e Haqniq aqpyuq aqda ciivq kevq nga.
4. Zaolgoq goqjal hholqei colqa 56 qa colmiaol buvq e galquv.
5. Zaolgoq goqjal sei, sif ssolnei ziifziifqil 31 mol e colmiaol buvq e galquv.
6. Teilsal doqgo qo e galquv.
7. Colqoq alkaq pyuqdoq gul e galquv.
8. "Maq" naogo eil paog e doqlo loba.
9. Haqniq doq aqma meevnia doq.
10. Haqniq bakaq meevnia mol.
11. Huvq, la, nao
12. Doqlo loyeiv

Ngaq e niq hhaq, Paolu ssolnei Piubo, hhaqhav tivq alnei Doqlo soqdaog xil mol aol e kuvq huvq huvq biao biao al. Ngaq e niq hhaq, doqlo soqdaog meeqzav nei, wuqduq daoqmiq leev nei qiq daoq zaol div alnei, Haqniq soqmiav miqnieiq aol zaq e col qiq mavq a soqhhaq ssaoqmiaoq qiq daoq bivq alnei, xil laqnil Haqniq soqmiav soqhhaq div e tyul qa meeqduq halmiaq nei bi jav movq ya leil nyuq. Doqlo hal mol lal e, hal jav e saqnei meil, bavq ssaoq movq ya leil nyuq.

Tyulliq, neema nyuq e aqlavq maq aol hev nia.  
Haqniq doq aqma eil e aqmeil:

"Haqniq soqdoq niq eil niq div div;  
Jaqdei milnil niq duq niq zeq zeq.  
Haqniq soqdoq gee saq galcaol maq jav;  
Jaqdei milnil duq saq daoqdaog maq jav."

Soqdaog xil daoq hholqei doqlo maq luvq maq ceil, buvq bav laq e ssolnei eil bav laq e liq, kevq gaoq zeiq ya. Xilmeil nei, halgei maq za, halgei bav nga laq leil nga niq hhaq naogo eilgaq. Aqkal hha zaol divq pal nia qiq jol jav ngaoq, Doqlo soqdaog xil daoq aqzeiq qiq teivq zaol meeq dav movq ssa.

Paolu ssolnei Piubo

1996 huvq 2 la

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

- Ak = Akha  
brd = bird  
CA = China Akha (as spoken by the Mah, Po^ Akha living in the Xishuangbanna area of China, as well as in Burma and Thailand, the Akha dialect which is probably the Akha dialect which is closest to Hani)  
CHA = China Akha, especially related to the way the Akha in China are currently writing their language using the Hani orthography, and referring to their language as 'Hani'  
Chi = borrowed from Chinese  
(A=Chi) = first segment borrowed from Chinese  
(B=Chi) = second segment borrowed from Chinese  
Chi-Eng = borrowed from Chinese which in turn borrowed from English (as: kalfeil = coffee)  
cf. = compare  
clf. = classifier  
cpt = couplet  
Dai = borrowed from the Dai/Tai/Shan  
edi = edible (can be eaten)  
esp. = especially  
fp. = final particle  
fp - = a final particle which cannot stand alone)  
gram = grammatical term  
hs. = a house  
lit. = literally  
not pf. = not preferred  
OB = older brother  
op. = opposite of  
OS = older sister  
pf. = preferred  
poet = a poetic way of saying it (as in proverbs), often not used in daily speech  
pol = political  
(see full) = this means to see the word in its full and normal order  
semi-taboo = a word which is usually not used because of its connotations and related meanings  
taboo = a word not used in polite society or before elders  
TE = a term of endearment (and see Appendix 7)  
UL = U Lo Akha, an Akha dialect spoken in Thailand  
wm = weights and measures  
YB = younger brother  
YS = younger sister

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niu - 382	si - 453	xo - 517
no - 384	sii - 457	xu - 517
nu - 386	so - 459	xyu - 518
nyu - 387	su - 464	
<b>ng Ng - 390</b>	sua - 467	<b>y Y - 519</b>
nga - 390	syu - 467	ya - 519
ngao - 392	<b>ss Ss - 469</b>	yao - 522
nge - 393	ssa - 469	ye - 523
ngee - 393	ssao - 474	yei - 524
ngu - 393	ssei - 475	yi - 527
ngyu - 394	ssi - 477	yiu - 529
ngua - 394	ssii - 478	yo - 530
	sso - 479	yu - 536
<b>o O - 395</b>	ssu - 479	yyu - 538
	ssua - 480	
	ssyu - 480	<b>z Z - 540</b>
<b>p P - 397</b>	<b>t T - 481</b>	za - 540
pa - 397	ta - 481	zao - 546
pao - 400	tao - 483	ze - 551
pe - 401	te - 487	zei - 552
pee - 401	tee - 487	zi - 558
pei - 402	tei - 488	zii - 559
pi - 405	ti - 491	zo - 562
pia - 407	tiao - 492	zu - 564
pie - 408	tiei - 492	zua - 566
piei - 409	to - 492	zuei - 566
pio - 411	tu - 494	zyu - 567
piu - 411	tua - 496	
po - 412	tuei - 497	
pu - 413	tyu - 497	
pyu - 417		

AL

- al** interjection, showing surprise, or admiration  
(Al! **Aqoq aqda/aqma!** Oh, what a great man/  
woman. Al, **zaqul al!** Oh, how beautiful it is!)
- (vb) **al** 1. a final part, indicating completion of  
action (9:1) (**zaq al** = finished eating), 2. final  
part. used with negative sentence. (**Maq beq sso**  
**al**. Never mind. 41:7)
- albal** a type of golden bamboo (9:1) (za<sub>^</sub> shui<sub>^</sub>)  
**albal balhhaq** the culm sheaths (parchment-like  
outer membrane) of the golden bamboo (za<sub>^</sub> lo<sub>^</sub>)
- alba** older sister (9:1) (a<sub>^</sub> yui<sub>^</sub>)  
**alba bama** the eldest sister (a<sub>^</sub> yui<sub>^</sub> yui<sub>^</sub> sa<sub>^</sub>)  
**alba miqhhaol** the second eldest sister  
**alba miqli** the youngest of older sisters
- albaq** liquor (or) **zilbaq** (46:205) (ji<sub>^</sub> ba<sub>^</sub>)
- albaol** grasshopper; locust (11:26) (nyeh<sub>^</sub> bah<sub>^</sub>)  
-- **albaol leiq, piagsal** -- (see full)  
**albaol nieivq** to catch a grasshopper as part of a  
ceremony (see also: **sagsal albaol lao**)
- albee** a quilt (a<sub>^</sub> bui)  
**albee beehov** the cover of a quilt  
**albee beejal** an old quilt (**albee beejal jal** = a  
quilt to get old) (a<sub>^</sub> bui bui ce<sub>^</sub>)  
**albee beewul** cotton batting or filling used in a  
quilt  
-- **albee, dieifssi** -- a theater curtain (A=Chi)  
**albee hyulzal** woolen blanket (B=Chi); **geivzavq**  
(Chi)  
**albee mieifzii** a small quilted covering (B=Chi)
- albeil** 1. umbilical cord (ca<sub>^</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>), 2. placenta;  
afterbirth  
**albeil duqduq** a place where one's placenta is  
buried (it is buried behind the door inside the  
house)  
**albeil duqhaoq** one's birth place; home village  
(place where one's placenta is buried)  
**albeil duv yi** for the placenta to be delivered  
**albeil niaov** to cut the umbilical cord
- albeiv** a pod  
**albeiv beiv** to bear a pod (14:157) (a<sub>^</sub> beh<sub>^</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>-  
eu)
- albiao** a trellis for vines  
-- **albiao, maldei** -- trellis for pumpkin vines
- albol** 1. tree (9:2) (a<sub>^</sub> baw<sub>^</sub>), 2. a stalk (used for  
rice, buckwheat, corn and such)  
**albol alhov** tree bark (3:1) (a<sub>^</sub> baw<sub>^</sub> ba<sub>^</sub> k'o<sub>^</sub>)  
**albol alkaq** in the woods; in the forest (46:176)  
**albol allavq** tree branch (6:169) (a<sub>^</sub> baw<sub>^</sub> u<sub>^</sub> la<sub>^</sub>)  
**albol alqil** a root of a tree

**albol bolcaoq** a grove of trees and bushes (as in the woods); jungle trees (baw<sup>v</sup> tsah<sub>v</sub>)  
**albol boldei** an expanse of trees (14:213)  
**albol bolmoq** an old tree (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> maw<sub>v</sub>)  
**albol bolsovq sovq** to cut off branches so that a tree grows straight (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> nym<sub>v</sub> nym<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
**albol caqcaoq** a wooden wedge (as used in splitting wood)  
**albol daoqliq** a tree stump (or) **daoqliq**  
**albol daoqpul** a tree stump with roots included  
**albol daoqtao** a block of wood used as a stool  
**albol diqpuq** a wooden hammer (put at the village gate to scare away spirits) (38:37) (da<sup>v</sup> kaw<sub>v</sub> di<sub>v</sub> pu<sub>v</sub>)  
**albol gaoqqei** dibble stick (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> gah<sub>v</sub> kaw<sub>v</sub>)  
**albol gubaq zaq** for a tall tree to shade something under it (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> gu<sup>v</sup> ba ba da<sup>^-</sup>eu)  
**albol haoqmaq** a wooden bowl  
**albol hupievq** a pole with a forked top (can be used in building field huts and the like)  
**albol lavqqivq** carpenter (9:1, 41:3) (la<sub>v</sub> sa<sup>v</sup> ma<sup>v</sup>)  
-- **albol, milsiil** -- a sacred village tree  
**albol miqbev** a wooden gun (put at the village gate to scare away spirits) (38:37) (da<sup>v</sup> kaw<sub>v</sub> mi<sub>v</sub> beu<sup>^</sup>)  
**albol moqdev** cassava root (da<sup>v</sup> kaw<sub>v</sub> mah<sub>v</sub> coe<sup>v</sup>)  
**albol naqneil** treetop  
**albol neev'qavq** beans from a tree (14:156)  
**albol saqhav** a forest (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> sah<sub>v</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup>)  
**albol soqssaq** a sapling (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> kah<sub>v</sub> za<sub>v</sub>)  
**albol soqtal tal** to cut off all the branches and then the top of a tree (as one in a field) (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> sah<sub>v</sub> cu<sub>v</sub> cu<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
**albol tojeil** a wooden knife (put at the village gate to scare away spirits) (38:37)  
**albol toma** a wooden sword (to scare away spirits from a house or a village)  
**albol tul** to cut down a tree (9:2) (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> tu<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
**albol ziq** resin from a tree (a<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> baw<sup>v</sup> dzi<sub>v</sub>)

**alcav** rope; wire; cable (a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup>)  
**alcav beil bieiq** to break free from being tied by a rope (a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> beh<sup>v</sup> tseh<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**alcav beil ceiv** to break free from being tied up (a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> beh<sup>v</sup> tseh<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**alcav bieiq** to untie or loosen a rope or cord (and see: beil bieiq) (a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> pui<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
**alcav cavduv** fibers twisted into thread or cord  
**alcav cavkuq** a dry rope (a<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> ku<sup>^</sup>)  
**alcav cavtao** pieces of rope (35:67)  
-- **alcav, kaolbev** -- 1. an inked line used in a carpenter's marker (to make straight lines on boards), 2. a rope to lead a buffalo to the left and right when plowing or harrowing  
**alcav meiqzaq nei hheziiivq miq** to hit someone or something with a rope's end

**alcav xu** to make a rope (9:1) (a<sup>∨</sup> ca<sup>^</sup> yeu<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**alciiv** a little, a bit (a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup>, ui cui<sup>^</sup>)  
**alciiv alciiv meil** bit by bit, little by little  
(a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup> a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>∨</sup>)  
**alciiv ciivssaq** a very little (11:35)  
**alciiv kaq** 1. a little better (13:25) (a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup> ma<sub>∨</sub>  
ga<sup>∨</sup>), 2. a little bit far away (ga<sup>∨</sup> mah<sup>∨</sup> a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup>  
ka<sub>∨</sub>)  
**alciiv liq maq (vb)** not even a little (vb)  
(alciiv liq maq guv = not even a little afraid -  
26:45) (a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup> teh<sub>∧</sub>-eh<sup>∨</sup> k'aw<sub>∧</sub> ma<sub>∨</sub> (vb))  
**alciiv meeniav** a few (a<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>^</sup> na<sup>^</sup>)  
**alciivq** 1. a joint (as in bamboo etc.) (a<sup>∨</sup> tsui<sub>∧</sub>); 2.  
a genealogy (ciivq gee = to recount one's  
genealogy) (tsui<sub>∧</sub>)  
**alciivq allo** structure (50:63)  
**alcuq** kind of small bamboo (9:2, 46:117) (a<sup>∨</sup> cu<sub>∨</sub>)  
**alcuq cuqdaol** a type of wild, small bamboo  
**alcuq cuqdyuv** shoots of a small species of bamboo  
**alcuq dalgeeq** a small bamboo stick (da<sup>∨</sup> cui<sup>∨</sup>)

**Aldebo** a place name (Chi) (35:24)  
**Aldil almal Haolteil** 'father and mother mountain'  
(AB=Chi)  
**aldovq** a light; lamp (9:2, 41:42) (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub>)  
**aldovq bia** for a lamp to shine (41:42) (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub>  
bya-eu)  
-- **aldovq, biaqsaq** -- a beeswax candle  
**aldovq dexi** a lamp wick (B=Chi) (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub> sai<sub>∨</sub>)  
**aldovq deilpaol** an electric bulb (B=Chi)  
**aldovq dovq** to light a lamp (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub> do<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**aldovq dovqhovq** an oil lamp (tsi<sup>∨</sup>-eu<sub>∨</sub> tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub>)  
**aldovq dovqma** a big lamp (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub> k'm<sub>∨</sub> ma)  
**aldovq dovqma bia nei** a lamp which is burning  
brightly  
**aldovq dovqssaq** a small lamp (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub> k'm<sub>∨</sub> za<sub>∨</sub>)  
**aldovq keq dovq dav** to light a lamp (tsi<sup>∨</sup> k'm<sub>∨</sub> keu<sub>∨</sub>  
do<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**aldu** a bud (a<sup>∨</sup> cu<sub>∨</sub>)  
**aldyul** diarrhea of an infant (9:2) (a<sup>∨</sup> doe<sup>∨</sup>)  
**aldyul dyul** infant to have diarrhea (11:42) (a<sup>∨</sup>  
doe<sup>∨</sup> doe<sup>∨</sup>-eu)  
**aldyuv** bamboo shoots (a<sup>∨</sup> bye<sub>∧</sub>)  
**aldyuv dyuv** for bamboo shoots to sprout (9:2) (a<sup>∨</sup>  
bye<sub>∧</sub> bye<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**aldyuv dyuvkuv** dried, preserved bamboo shoots (9:2)  
(a<sup>∨</sup> bye<sub>∧</sub> ko<sup>^</sup>)  
**aldyuv heivq** to gather bamboo shoots  
**aldyuv laolgaol** joint in a bamboo shoot (a<sup>∨</sup> bye<sub>∧</sub> a<sup>∨</sup>  
tsui<sub>∧</sub>)

**algaq** dear; dearest (ga<sub>∨</sub>-eu)  
**algao** thorn (9:2) (a<sub>∨</sub> gah)  
**algao alluq** thorn plant fruit  
**algao alluq luqnav** fruit of thorn plant (dark

color)

**algo** 1. older brother (9:2), 2. fictive older brother, as when meet older man on trail (Chi) (12:126) (a<sup>˘</sup> do<sup>˘</sup>)

**algo aqhhaol** second eldest brother (A=Chi)

**algo goma** eldest brother (A=Chi)

**algo ssaqli** the youngest of older brothers (A=Chi)

**algoq** (TE) dear elder brother

**alhaq** bitter bamboo shoot (9:2) (a<sup>˘</sup> k'a<sub>˘</sub>)

**alhaol** wild cat; jungle cat (9:2) (or) **ha'qiq** ('chicken carrier') (a<sup>˘</sup> hah<sup>˘</sup>)

**alhaoq peilja** clothing

**alhaoq peilniul** khaki colored clothing (as for those in the army)

**alheiq** original; source (50:10)

**alhoq zaq** to have a rice meal

**alhov** skin; peel; outer layer of grain (or) **balhov** (ba<sup>˘</sup> k'o<sup>˘</sup>; sha<sub>˘</sub> k'o<sup>˘</sup>)

**alhovq** empty (9:3) (yaw<sub>˘</sub> ngeh<sub>˘</sub>)

**alhuvq** 1. age (9:3), 2. a year (a<sup>˘</sup> k'o<sub>˘</sub>)

**alhuvq lal** to get on in years; to get old (or) **colmoq moq** (a<sup>˘</sup> k'o<sub>˘</sub> k'aw<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>˘</sup>-eu)

**alhuvq naoq** young age (26:45) (a<sup>˘</sup> k'o<sub>˘</sub> yaw nyi<sup>˘</sup>)

**alhuvq naoq e ssilxoq** a young hero (C=Chi) (26:45)

**alhuvq nil** to be young ('age is small') (11:195)

-- al, **hhaq** -- enough; all right

**alhhaol laolbao** the center (as the center of a page)

**alhhaol laolqei** the middle part (g'ah<sup>˘</sup> ceh)

**alhhe** a swing (9:2) (eu leu = small, la<sub>˘</sub> ceu<sub>˘</sub> = village swing)

**alhhe haqpaq** a frog (which makes a loud noise) (or) **alhhe meiqbieil** (k'a<sub>˘</sub> pa<sub>˘</sub>)

**alhhe hhaqqaol** rest house by the village swing

**alhhe hhaqssaol** poles for the village swing;

**alhhe hhesaol**

**alhhe hhe** to swing (la<sub>˘</sub> ceu<sub>˘</sub> bi<sub>˘</sub>-eu)

**alhhe hhedaoq** a swing board on which people sit or stand when swinging

**alhhe hhepuv** ferris wheel type of swing, with 4 persons circling over and around (9:3) (ga<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>˘</sub> ceu<sub>˘</sub>)

**alhhe hhesaol** posts used in making the village swing (four of them); **alhhe hhaqssal**

**alhhe meiqbieil** (see: **alhhe haqpaq**)

**alhhe naqjul** the ring to which the swing is tied

**alhhe ziiq** to swing in a swing (11:50)

**alhhov** outer appearance (50:115)

**alhhu laldeiq** ant (**qiq ba** = a group/line of ants) (27:11) (a<sup>˘</sup> ho)

**alhhu laqnil** red ants (35:42) (a<sup>˘</sup> ho ne<sup>˘</sup>)

**aljeil** urine (9:3) (or) **alsyuq** (i<sup>˘</sup> shoi)

**aljeil jeil** to urinate (9:3) (i<sup>˘</sup> shoi shoi-eu)

**Aljoqniq** name of Trickster in Hani stories (13:11)  
**alju** fluid; liquid (or) **zal'eel**  
  
**alka** crab (9:3) (a<sup>˘</sup> ka)  
    **alka kahovq** the upper body of a crab (a<sup>˘</sup> ka a<sup>˘</sup> k'aw<sub>˘</sub>)  
    **alka lavqma** pincers of a crab (a<sup>˘</sup> ka la<sub>˘</sub> ma)  
**alkaq** 1. in between, 2. in a given period of time (35:35, 45:54), 3. a line, 4. a frontier (50:88) (a<sup>˘</sup> ka<sub>˘</sub>)  
    **alkaq col** a witness (tsaw<sup>˘</sup> ka<sub>˘</sub>)  
    **alkaq galma** the middle way ('golden mean') (ga<sup>˘</sup> ma g'ah<sup>˘</sup> ceh kah<sup>˘</sup>)  
    **alkaq kaq** 1. to solve a dispute (or) **alkaq pil** (a<sup>˘</sup> ka<sub>˘</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup>-eu), 2. some space between two things (a<sup>˘</sup> ka<sub>˘</sub> ka<sub>˘</sub>-eu), 3. to testify; give evidence  
    **alkaq kaqli** central; the core (9:3, 11:32, 34:28)  
    **alkaq kaqma** main division through a Hani village, like a major thoroughfare and also a fire break  
    **alkaqlaq** in the middle; central (11:211, 212)  
    **alkaq pil** to solve a dispute (or) **alkaq kaq** (a<sup>˘</sup> ka<sub>˘</sub> pi<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
    **alkaq seiq e** to make a line (50:88)  
    **alkaq zeifweiq** the body, or main part of an article (as in a newspaper) (B=Chi)  
**alkaol** thread; fiber (9:3) (sa<sub>˘</sub> kah<sup>˘</sup>)  
    **alkaol hhe** to pick out fibers  
**alku bialhhaq** bat (flying mammal) (9:3) (boe<sup>˘</sup> ha<sub>˘</sub>)  
**alkuv** dry (as dried vegetables) (9:3) (yaw ko<sup>˘</sup>, yaw gui)  
  
**allal** an interjection (ho!)  
    **allal oqyil** an interjection (ho!, hoy!, oh my)  
**Allalbeiq** Arabic; Arab (54:31)  
**allavq** branch (u<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>˘</sub>)  
    -- **allavq, albol** -- a tree branch  
    **allavq allo** 1. branches, 2. groups (46:132)  
    -- **allavq, aqtaoq** -- branch of a pine tree  
**alleil nei** for the purpose of (or) **bal nei**; **ballal nei** (Haqlaq laqssaq nieiv movq alleil nei, haqlaq jol e milnia hha li. You must go to where tigers live for the purpose of catching cubs. 11:120)  
**alleiv** a dwarf (leh<sup>˘</sup> ti - semi-taboo)  
**alleiv leiv** 1. to be a dwarf (or) **moqleiv leiv** (leh<sup>˘</sup> ti - semi-taboo in Ak.), 2. thin and small (or) **alssii ssii**  
**allo** bamboo section (between two joints) (14:163)  
**allo hhoqpial** a plant used as medicine for urinary problems (esp. kidney stones)  
**alloq hhoqpul** wild turnip  
**allu** butterfly (or) **allu zalbaol** (9:3) (a<sup>˘</sup> lu)  
    **allu zalbaol** butterfly (or) **allu** (a<sup>˘</sup> lu)  
**Alluv** protective village jungle spirits (in a fairy tale) (46:127)

**almal** to be full; mature (op. of: **alhovq** = empty)  
 (ma<sup>∨</sup>-eu)  
**alma miq'aoq** 'my humble self' (a female, used in  
 songs and the like)  
**almil** cat (9:3) (a<sup>∨</sup> mi<sup>∨</sup>)  
**almil milssaq** kitty (29:4) (a<sup>∨</sup> mi<sup>∨</sup> mi<sup>∨</sup> za<sub>∨</sub>)  
 -- **almil, toqla** -- a rabbit  
**almiyiq !** interjection showing fright (or) **aqmiqiyiq**  
 (11:146)  
**almiq** a woman; lady (14:214) (za<sub>∨</sub> mi<sub>∨</sub>)  
**almiuvq** monkey (9:3) (a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub>)  
**almiuvq baqzuvq** a monkey with a wrinkled face  
 (14:178)  
**almiuvq miuvqhav daoqnil** red-bottomed monkey  
**almiuvq miuvqlaol** loris (nocturnal, arboreal  
 primate) (myo<sub>∧</sub> lah<sup>∨</sup>)  
**almiuvq miuvqnav** gibbon (arboreal ape) (or) **almiuvq**  
**miuvqnav lavqhhev** (a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> myo<sub>∧</sub> na<sup>∧</sup>; a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> na<sup>∧</sup>)  
**almiuvq miuvqniul** langur monkey (a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> myo<sub>∧</sub>  
 nyoe<sup>∨</sup>; a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> nyoe<sup>∨</sup>)  
**almiuvq miuvqpeel** silvered leaf monkey  
 (Presbytis cristatus) (a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> myo<sub>∧</sub> pui<sup>∨</sup>)  
**almiuvq miuvqsiiil** golden monkey  
**almiuvq miuvqssaq** 1. a little monkey, 2. a smart  
 child, 3. a very thin child  
**almiuvq miuvqtaol** a single monkey  
**almiuvq miuvqzyuq** a 'king' of monkeys (leader of  
 the pack) (a<sup>∨</sup> myo<sub>∧</sub> sah<sub>∨</sub> pa<sub>∨</sub>)  
**almol** a type of bamboo (maybe: ma sa<sub>∨</sub>)  
**almol** a fly (9:4, 10:19, 11:26) (a<sup>∨</sup> maw<sup>∨</sup>; paw<sub>∨</sub> te<sup>∨</sup>)  
**almol kovq** a fly to 'bite' (10:19) (a<sup>∨</sup> maw<sup>∨</sup> kaw<sub>∧</sub>-  
 eu)  
**alnal** a sore; an ulcer (9:4) (ma<sup>∨</sup> na<sup>∨</sup> na<sup>∨</sup> ma)  
**alnal nal** 1. a running sore (as a skin ulcer), (ma<sup>∨</sup>  
 k'eh<sub>∨</sub> dah<sup>∨</sup>-eu); 2. to have a disease; sickness  
 (26:47)  
**alnal nalbioq** a scar (9:4) (ma<sup>∨</sup> byaw<sub>∧</sub>)  
**alnal nalbioq bioq sol** to have scabs all over one's  
 body  
**alnav** a type of bamboo  
**alneev** a bean,; a soybean (9:4) (a<sup>∨</sup> nui<sup>∧</sup>)  
 (vb) **alnei** 1. because of (vb) (mi<sup>∨</sup> neh), 2. and  
 (haw<sup>∨</sup>-eu), 3. for the purpose of (11:119)  
**alnei** prematurely sprouted vegetables  
 (hhoqpavq **alnei** = greens that are sprouted)  
**alniq** bamboo strip; bamboo tie (9:4) (a<sup>∨</sup> ne<sub>∨</sub>)  
**alniq hoqbav** container for rice made of bamboo  
 strips (13:12) (a<sup>∨</sup> ne<sub>∨</sub> haw<sub>∨</sub> g'aw<sup>∧</sup>, a<sup>∨</sup> ne<sub>∨</sub> haw<sub>∨</sub>  
 ba<sup>∧</sup>)  
**alniq lolbiel** bamboo rice table made of bamboo  
 strips (haw<sub>∨</sub> jeh)  
**alniq miaoqgaq** goods made of bamboo strips  
 (14:141)  
**alniq niq** to make bamboo strips (9:4) (a<sup>∨</sup> ne<sub>∨</sub> ne<sub>∨</sub>-

eu)

**alniaq nighovq** the inner part of a bamboo strip  
(not so useful)

**alniaq nigmäl** a strip of bamboo which is useful

**alnia** father's younger sister (Chi) (9:4, 11:176)  
(a<sub>˘</sub> k'ou<sub>˘</sub>)

**alniaq** (TE) dear aunty

**alniul** rafter in roof (9:4) (nym<sup>˘</sup> nyoe<sup>˘</sup>)

**Alniul** Han Chinese (or) **Pyulniul** (La<sub>˘</sub> bui<sub>˘</sub>)

**alpavq** leaf (9:4) (a<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>˘</sub>)

**alpavq hhaqcil** leaf lard

-- **alpavq, hhoqcyuq** -- vegetable leaves

**alpavq pavkkuq** a dry leaf (or) **alpavq pavqkuv** (pa<sub>˘</sub> ko<sup>˘</sup>)

**alpavq pavqniul** a green leaf (a<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>˘</sub> pa<sub>˘</sub> nyoe<sup>˘</sup>)

**alpavq pavqsiil** a yellow leaf (a<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>˘</sub> pa<sub>˘</sub> shui<sup>˘</sup>)

**alpeel** leprosy (coi<sub>˘</sub> doi)

**alpia** cockroach; **alpia aqma** (a<sup>˘</sup> pya; a<sup>˘</sup> pya lu<sup>˘</sup> za)  
(note: **alpia aqma** is also used for a kind of water weed)

**alpia javniuq** a water insect that can fly, longer than a cockroach (edi)

**alpiaq piaq** to have a fever (a<sup>˘</sup> pya<sub>˘</sub> pya<sub>˘</sub>-eu)

**alpiaq piaqcao cao** to have malaria fever

**alpieil** a type of bamboo (can be very sharp)

**alpieil kaol** a forest of this type of bamboo

**alpieil xaq** to be cut deeply by this kind of bamboo

**alpuq puq** a cluster of something (as grapes; bananas)

-- **alpyuv, ceildu** -- popped corn

**alpyuv pyuv** for grain to pop (as rice; corn) (a<sup>˘</sup> bo<sup>˘</sup> bo<sup>˘</sup>-eu; cf. ceh<sup>˘</sup> bo<sup>˘</sup>)

**alqa** a clan (a<sup>˘</sup> keu; gu<sub>˘</sub>)

**alqil** a root (9:4) (du<sub>˘</sub> ci<sup>˘</sup>)

**alqil qilssaq** minor root; smaller root (du<sub>˘</sub> ci<sup>˘</sup> ci<sup>˘</sup> za<sub>˘</sub>)

**alqil qiltaoq** tap root; main root (du<sub>˘</sub> ci<sup>˘</sup> ci<sup>˘</sup> ma)

**alqul albol** plantain (similar to a banana) tree

**alqul aldu** bud of sweet banana tree

**alqul alsiq** plantain (like a large banana) (9:4)

**alqul alzi** young banana plants

**alqul qulbol** sweet banana tree (or) **alqul albol**

**alquv** a bud; a sprout (9:4) (a<sup>˘</sup> cu<sub>˘</sub>)

**alquv quv** a bud to bud; a sprout to sprout; to germinate (11:29) (a<sup>˘</sup> cu<sub>˘</sub> cu<sub>˘</sub>-eu)

-- **alsavq, milhhuv** -- natural gas

**Alsaol** Haoni (a major branch of the Hani which speaks a different dialect)

**alse** a type of folk song sung when transplanting rice

**alse se** to sing the folk song sung when transplanting rice

**alsiq** fruit (9:5) (a<sup>˘</sup> si<sub>˘</sub>)

**alsiq alhov** the skin or peel of fruit

- alsiq alhhov** fruit (cplt.) (a<sup>˘</sup> si<sub>˘</sub> a<sup>˘</sup> lu)  
**alsiq aqhaoq seil** to have smallpox (or) **alzaq zaq**  
**alsiq siq** to produce fruit; bear fruit (9:5, 50:87)  
 (a<sup>˘</sup> si<sub>˘</sub> si<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
**alsiq sigcaoq** fruit orchard; fruit plantation (57:130)  
**alsiq siqyal** fruit orchard (50:68)  
**alsol** 1. alone (Nol qiq hhaq alsol hoq zaq. You are  
 eating rice alone.) (13:33), 2. only (Hhoqcyuq  
**alsol zaq e maq ngeel meil, zilbaq liq alciiv dol.**  
 Not only eat some vegetables, also drink a little  
 liquor. 46:104) (teh<sub>˘</sub>-eh<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alsuq** father's younger brother (Chi) (13:1, 41:7)  
 (a<sub>˘</sub> za<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alsuq Leiqfaol** 'uncle' Leiqfaol (term of respect  
 for an older person) (Chi) (26:101)  
**alsyuq** urine (or) aljeil (i<sup>˘</sup> shoi)  
**alsyuq syuq** to urinate (i<sup>˘</sup> shoi shoi-eu)  
**alsyuq syuqkaoq kaoq** to have pain when urinating  
 (usually from kidney stones)
- alssi** wild taro (or) **alssi moqgaog**  
**alssii ssii** thin and small (or) **alleiv leiv**  
**alssyuq** seed (9:5) (a<sup>˘</sup> yoe<sub>˘</sub>; a<sup>˘</sup> nui<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alssyuq ssyuq** to preserve, as seeds  
**alssyuq ssyuqssaq** baby boy's penis  
**alssyuq yomeeq** good seeds (50:107)
- altev lelsel** a kind of water insect, oval shaped,  
 can fly (edi)  
**alteil** fame; reputation (or) **colteil dav**  
**alteivq dav** to go up one grade (50:151)
- alwuv** egg (animal) (9:5) (ya u<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alwuv ceillaoq** an offering of unhusked rice with an  
 egg on top (used in various ceremonies)  
**alwuv hoqlul** fried rice with an egg (ya u<sup>˘</sup> haw<sub>˘</sub>  
 lu<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alwuv teil** to drop or throw an egg, when trying to  
 find a site for a person's grave (if it breaks,  
 the site is proper for the burial)  
**alwuv wuv** an egg to hatch (11:29) (ya u<sup>˘</sup> u<sup>˘</sup>-eu; ya  
 u<sup>˘</sup> ceu<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
**alwuv wuvba** the white of an egg (ya u<sup>˘</sup> pyu<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alwuv wuvdeev** an egg soaked in brine (1-2 months)  
**alwuv wuvhovq** egg shell (3:7) (ya u<sup>˘</sup> k'aw<sub>˘</sub>)  
**alwuv wuvnaoq** a soft-shelled egg  
**alwuv wuvnil** red eggs (they are dyed with plants  
 during the rice transplanting season in the  
 spring) (46:157) (ya u<sup>˘</sup> ne<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alwuv wuvsiil** the yolk of an egg (ya u<sup>˘</sup> shui<sup>˘</sup>)  
**alwuv zao** to bury an egg in the lower part of the  
 village
- alyaovq** 1. to express one's feelings, 2. facial  
 expression (50:14)

**alyeil** a burden (for a person) (**alyeil xao** = to have a heavy burden) (k'a^ beh^)  
**alyeil eq** 1. to be responsible, 2. to carry something (50:54) (k'a^ beh^ pi-eu)  
**alyeil pi** to undertake a 'burden' (responsibility) **ceiqdal** (Chi)  
**alyeil pial** a light burden  
**alyeil qeivmoq** a pack horse  
**alyeiv** flower (9:5) (a^ yeh^)  
**alyeiv ba'la pal** for a woman to have her menstrual cycle (a^ yeh^ heh^-eu)  
**alyeiv hualpiq** a vase for flowers (B=Chi)  
**alyeiv ssiiv** a floral pattern  
**alyeiv yeiv** a flower to blossom (a^ yeh^ po\_-eu)  
**alyeiv yeivcaoq** flowering shrubs (a^ yeh^ baw\_)  
**alyeiv yeivjoq** withered flowers (a^ yeh^ yaw nyoe\_)  
**alyeiv yeivnil** red flower (a^ yeh^ yeh^ ne^)  
**alyeiv yeivyal** a flower garden (50:73)  
**alyol** interjection (11:21); **alyol oq** (38:15); **aqyoq**; **alyal** (11:144) (**Alyol, qavq nal wul yaq!** Oh, it hurts very much! **Alyol! Gol sil la ya!** Oh my, it aches 'to death'. 54:102, 157)  
  
**alzaq** smallpox (9:5) (or) **alsiq aghaoq seil** (a^ si\_ ma^ na^ na^-eu)  
**alzaq zaq** to have smallpox (9:5) (a^ si\_ ma^ na^ na^-eu) (may also be used for other rashes on the face, especially of children 11:41)  
**alzaol** coffin (9:5) (maw^ dm\_)  
**alzaol a bavq dov** to put a corpse in a coffin  
**alzaol a bavq tao** to put in coffin (or) **alzaol hholqei bavq dov**  
**alzaol bavq yoq** for the coffin to be lifted over kneeling children and grandchildren of the dead person before being taken out to be buried  
**alzaol dev** to cut the coffin (a more polite way of saying going to cut the coffin = **colmoq laqhyul qo li**)  
**alzaol hholqei bavq dov** to put corpse in coffin (or) **alzaol bavq dov**  
**alzaoq** a bundle (a^ dzah\_)  
**alzaoq** raw; uncooked (or) **yozaoq** (yaw tsah; yaw jm\_; ma\_ aw\_; ma\_ ja\_)  
**Alzeq** protective village jungle spirits (in a fairy tale) (46:127)  
**alzeiq** older sister (Chi) (14:233); **alba** (Hani, 41:1)  
**alzeiv** wild banana (9:5) (nga jeh^)  
**alzeiv albol** a wild banana tree (or) **alzeiv zeivbol** (nga jeh^ a^ baw^)  
**alzeiv aldu** the white flower that comes on wild banana trees  
**alzeiv alsiq** a wild banana (nga jeh^ a^ si\_)  
**alzeiv byuqsiq** a type of taro (11:127)  
**alzeiv zeivbol** a wild banana tree (or) **alzeiv**

## albol

- alzil 1. bird (9:5) (a<sup>v</sup> ji<sup>v</sup>), 2. meat (saq; saqnil = pf.)
- alzil aqpeil wild pear
- alzil hhoqqeil a kind of grass
- alzil miqbev muzzle-loader type gun (hunt birds)
- alzil mogyovq a kind of wild fruit that grows on a vine (not edi.)
- alzil zilbeeq a bird nest (9:5, 11:35) (a<sup>v</sup> ji<sup>v</sup> bah<sub>v</sub>)
- alzil zilssaq a young bird (a<sup>v</sup> ji<sup>v</sup> za<sub>v</sub>)
- alziq (tree) sap (9:6) (or) ziq (a<sup>v</sup> dzi<sub>v</sub>)
- alziiv an itch (yaw dzui<sup>^</sup>)
- alziiv ziiv for an itch to itch (10:4) (yaw dzui<sup>^</sup>-eu)

## A

- a on; to; at; in (Nga qovq laqhyul a zaq li kal. Let's go eat at my home. 41:7)
- (n) a topicalizer (or) aq (11:128,, 129) (a<sub>v</sub>)
- (n) a indicates the receiver of something (Agyoq a soqhhaq qiq daoq bivq miq. Give him a copy of the book.) (Neesoq tullal ngaq a gul. Call me to get up in the morning. 41:41)
- (v) a final part. for questions demanding a yes or no answer (Hhellavq aol e piul biao nei pa hha gaq a? Perhaps you have plenty of money for trading?) (see also: aq)
- adovq dragonfly; aqbiaoq (a<sub>v</sub> ju<sub>v</sub> ci<sup>v</sup> myah)
- a'lo maq qivq quite a lot (11:23)
- a'lov nei quietly and slowly (13:23) (aw law<sup>^</sup> law<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>v</sup>)

## AQ

- aq ! interjection (11:145) (Aq, qavq zaqqul wul yaq. Oh, it is very beautiful! 54:102)
- (n) aq topicalizer (or) a (xilmol aq = now as to THIS thing) (-a<sub>v</sub>)
- (v) aq final part. indicating a question demanding a 'yes' or 'no' answer (Noq e appiq aqbol jol nga siq aq? Are your grandparents still living? 41:20) (see also: a)
- (vb) aq (vb) to (vb) and (vb) (ssuq aq ssuq = to walk and walk - 45:60)
- aqbal shadow; shade (35:78) (a<sup>v</sup> ba<sup>v</sup>)
- aqbal, lulhhuv -- (see full)
- aqbaq a lover
- aqbeq 1. a person who is mute, 2. a person who is foolish (9:8) (cf. Ak.: male: a<sub>v</sub> dzaw<sub>v</sub>, female: a<sub>v</sub> byah<sub>v</sub>) (and see: aqbiaoq)
- aqbeel persimmon (9:7)
- aqbeil nasal discharge (na<sub>v</sub> beh<sup>v</sup>) (9:8, 46:116)

**aqbeil beilgaol** liquid nasal discharge (9:7) (na<sub>v</sub> beh<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqbeil beilniul** dense or solid nasal discharge  
**aqbeil nal'eel** liquid nasal discharge (46:116)  
**aqbeil nalxiq** dry nasal discharge (38:14) (na<sub>v</sub> beh<sup>v</sup> ko<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqbeil nieivq** to blow nose; squeeze mucous from nose (9:8) (na<sub>v</sub> beh<sup>v</sup> baw dzeh-eu)  
-- **aqbei, galhhu** -- ancient times  
**aqbeivq** vagina; **aqbovq** (taboo) (a<sub>v</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>; daw<sub>v</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqbeivq hav** a female to be sexually aroused (taboo)  
**aqbiaq biaqsaoq** wax (46:168)  
-- **Aqbiaq, Hheivqqivq** -- Mr. Trickster in legends  
**Aqbiavq** a clever man's name (and see **Aqbiaq**) (45:1)  
**aqbiaoq** a dragonfly (or) **adovq**  
**aqbiaoq** a foolish person (cf. a<sub>v</sub> byah<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqbiaoq biaoq** to be weak and limp (or) **keelqaoq lavqaoq qaoq**  
**aqbieiv bieiv** to feel numb; to be numb (9:8) (yaw bui<sup>^</sup> bui<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**aqbol** 1. grandfather; 2. term of respect for older man (9:8) (a<sub>v</sub> baw<sup>v</sup>)  
-- **aqbol, aoqqiq** -- thunder god  
**Aqbol laoyiq** my lord (B=Chi) (35:25)  
**aqbol ssalmol** 1. grandpa, 2. old man  
**aqbol ssaqmoq** 1. grandpa, 2. an old man (35:67) (a<sub>v</sub> baw<sup>v</sup> tsaw<sup>v</sup> maw<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqbovq** vagina (or) **aqbeivq** (taboo) (a<sub>v</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>; daw<sub>v</sub> beh<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqbul** a bath (10:27)  
**aqbul ciq** 1. to take a bath, 2. to go swimming (1. i<sup>v</sup> cu<sub>^</sub> dzui<sub>^</sub>-eu, 2. i<sup>v</sup> di<sub>v</sub> di<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
**aqbul ciq miq** to give a bath (10:27)  
**aqbyul alsiq** a kind of sour fruit  
**aqbyu** 1. a hole, 2. the vulva  
  
**aqcaq zil** to have (contain) philosophy (14:183)  
**aqcav** a kind of poisonous green worm  
**aqcav cav** a sore to develop on the skin caused by a poisonous green worm  
**aqcavq** a big spoon; a ladle (or) **kuqcavq; yuqcavq; hoqkuq yuqcavq** (ku<sub>v</sub> tsa<sub>^</sub>; ku<sub>v</sub> tsa<sub>^</sub> tsa<sub>^</sub> ma)  
**Aqcaoq ssaq** Dai (Tai; Shan) nationality (or) **Biqcaoq; Deicuq** (Chi) (Bi<sub>v</sub> cm<sub>v</sub>; Mi<sub>v</sub> cm<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqcevq** a kind of crop  
**aqciq** 1. type of food, 2. soybean condiment (9:8)  
**aqciq ciqbiev** a fresh soybean condiment  
**aqciq ciqkuv** a dried soybean condiment  
**aqciq ciqnav** black soybean condiment  
**aqcivq** goat (9:6) (ci<sub>^</sub> myeh<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqcivq civqbu** a male goat  
**aqcivq civqkuv** goat shed (9:6) (ci<sub>^</sub> myeh<sub>^</sub> ku<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqcivq civqma** a female goat  
**aqcivq civqxiq** goat dung (9:6) (ci<sub>^</sub> myeh<sub>^</sub> ca<sub>^</sub>; ci<sub>^</sub> myeh<sub>^</sub> ce<sub>v</sub>)

**aqciiv nyuq hu** to give a thought to something  
**aqcol** people; person  
**aqcu** older brother's wife (9:8, 11:26) (a<sub>~</sub> tsu)  
**aqcuq** (TE) dear elder sister-in-law  
  
**aqda** father; dad; daddy (9:8) (a<sub>~</sub> da)  
-- **aqda, cilja** -- father of one's son-in-law or  
daughter-in-law  
**aqda danil** step-father (41:2) (a<sub>~</sub> da da nyi<sup>∨</sup>)  
**aqda dassaq** young male; young boy  
-- **aqda, yosaol** -- (see full)  
**aqdaq** (TE) dearest father (very polite)  
**aqdaol wing** (9:8, 46:117) (a<sub>~</sub> dah<sup>∨</sup>)  
**aqdaol daolhav** hard feathers of a bird's wing (a<sub>~</sub>  
dah<sup>∨</sup> dah<sup>∨</sup> g'ah<sup>∨</sup>)  
**aqdaol daolhav duv** 1. for a hard feather to grow  
out, 2. for something to become mature  
**aqdaol daolnaoq** soft feathers  
**aqdaol daolpiaq** a whole wing; the full wing  
**aqdaol daolqiaq** the tip edge of a wing  
**aqdeiqliq** an interjection (**Aqdeiqliq, xilmeil maq**  
**gaq lal haoq wul yaq!** Oh, what bad news this is!  
54:102)  
**aqdil** really (or) **aqdil meil**; **ngeeljil meil** (a<sub>~</sub>  
di<sup>∨</sup>)  
**aqdil meil** really (or) **aqdil**; **ngeeljil meil** (a<sub>~</sub>  
di<sup>∨</sup>)  
  
**aq'eil?** question ending particle (11:138); **nga aq'eil**  
(**Miqnieiq mol xilmeil leil maq ngeel nga aq'eil?**  
Isn't the matter like this?)  
**Aqgaq** a person's name (11:109)  
**aqgav** cold (9:8) (yaw ga<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqgav ba'la** winter (10:7) (tsah<sub>~</sub> ga<sup>^</sup> yam<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqgav gav** to feel cold (9:8) (yaw ga<sup>^</sup> ga<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**aqgav gavsiaq** goose flesh (9:8) (yaw ga<sup>^</sup> ja<sup>∨</sup> te<sup>∨</sup>  
te<sup>∨</sup>-eu)  
**aqgav gavsso** to become cold  
**aqgaoq cevq** to divine with thatch grass (three pieces  
are passed three times up and down the body of the  
sick person, then checked against his turban length)  
used to let a soul that has wandered off return to  
the owner without hindrance  
**aqgaoq gaoq** for a **moqpil** to take a cooked egg and  
pass it up and down the body of a sick person,  
then divine from that  
**aqgeel alsiaq** a star (9:9) (a<sub>~</sub> gui<sup>∨</sup>; a<sub>~</sub> gui<sup>∨</sup> si<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqgeel alsiaq hama ssaqzeq** a constellation that  
looks like a mother hen and her chicks  
**aqgeel caqkov** the milky way  
**aqgeelsiaq** (or) **aqgeel alsiaq** star (9:9) (a<sub>~</sub> gui<sup>∨</sup>; a<sub>~</sub>  
gui<sup>∨</sup> si<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqgeel siiuq massaq** the Big Dipper cluster of stars  
(50:9) ('7 stars, mother and children')  
**aqgeel sseiv** a star to shine (26:101) (a<sub>~</sub> gui<sup>∨</sup>)

tseh<sub>~</sub>-eu)  
**aqgeel sseiv nei sseiv** stars to twinkle  
**aqgee aqnia goqjal** other countries (41:208) (a<sub>~</sub> caw<sub>~</sub>  
mi<sup>~</sup> k'ah<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqgee duv yil** to go downstream (14:220) (cf.: i<sup>~</sup> ka-  
eu)  
**aqgee gee** to count; to enumerate (14:167) (gui-eu)  
-- **aqgee, naoqmil** -- down south  
**aqgee pyu** 1. down; below, 2. west (9:9), south (**naq;**  
**naqfal** = Chi) (dzaw<sub>~</sub> gui = downslope area of  
house)  
**aqgov** bedbug (9:9) (a<sub>~</sub> gaw<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqgyu** kind of nut tree in jungle with flat, bitter  
nuts (not edi) (11:26) (or) **gyuma albol**

**aqha** chicken (9:9) (ya ci<sup>^</sup>) (clf. = **ha;** **mol**)  
**aqha buldul** upper chicken leg; chicken thigh  
(13:11) (baw du<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha dol duv** when a bad-omen chicken occurs  
**aqha habaoq** a chicken which is cooked in the house  
of a girl before she leaves to marry a boy (the  
boy provides one, the girl's family provides  
another)  
**aqha hadavq** cock's spur (ya ci<sup>^</sup> da<sub>~</sub>; da<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqha hadol** a bad-omen chicken  
**aqha hageel** a chicken nest (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya gui<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha hahal** a young hen (ya k'a<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha hakuv** chicken house; chicken shed (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya  
ku<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqha hama** a hen (9:9) (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya ma)  
**aqha hama mama** a big hen (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya ma ma la<sup>~</sup>-eu)  
**aqha hamiq yavpyul** feather duster made of chicken  
feathers  
**aqha hama massaq** a small hen (11:36) (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya ma  
za<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqha haniaol** chicken feather (46:132) (ya ci<sup>^</sup> a<sub>~</sub>  
dah<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha hapyul** a rooster (9:9) (ya poe<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha hasaq** chicken meat (9:9) (ya ci<sup>^</sup> sha<sub>~</sub>  
ji<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha haseil** chicken louse (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya seh<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqha hasol** a grey hen  
**aqha hasovq** capon (9:9) (ya ci<sup>^</sup> ya shaw<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqha hawuv** egg; chicken egg (ya u<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqha manav** a black-skinned chicken  
**aqha mobiaq** comb of chicken (9:9) (na<sub>~</sub> beh)  
**aqha miavhav** chicken basket (or) **hahav** (ya ci<sup>^</sup> k'a<sup>^</sup>  
pah<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqhaoq** an interjection (oh!) (35:7)  
**aqhel!** an interjection (Aqhel, xildyul dyulssaq yaol!  
Oh, what a small amount it is.)  
**aqheq!** an interjection (Aqheq, qavq saaq wul yaq! Oh,  
how ugly. 54:102)  
**aqhuq** father's younger sister (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> k'o<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqhuq malma** father's sister (younger and older

- than father) (46:89)
- aqhuq ssaqmiq** father's sister (she is the one to make a shoulder bag for a **moqpil**)
- aqhuq zilhaoq bavq** the money which a paternal aunt gives to the groom and bride out of a bowl which has had some liquor poured into it, along with offerings
- aqhyuq** smoke (9:10) (u<sub>~</sub> k'oe<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhyuq baoqlo** a bamboo water pipe for smoking
- aqhyuq daolyeil** tobacco smoked in a bamboo water pipe (B=Chi) (ya k'aw<sub>~</sub> baw<sub>~</sub> law; shoi<sub>~</sub> yoi baw<sub>~</sub> law)
- aqhyuq hyuq** smoke to smoke (billow) (9:10) (u<sub>~</sub> k'oe<sub>~</sub> k'oe<sub>~</sub>-eu)
- aqhyuq hyuqniul** tobacco (ya k'aw<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhyuq maogyeil** tobacco smoked in a bamboo water pipe (B=Chi) (ya k'aw<sub>~</sub> baw<sub>~</sub> law; shoi<sub>~</sub> yoi baw<sub>~</sub> law)
- aqhyuq suv** to smoke tobacco (ya k'aw<sub>~</sub> daw<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- aqhyuq ziilyeil** a cigarette (B=Chi) (clf. = **mol**) (12:126)
- aqhhavq** a pig (9:9) (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub>) (a<sub>~</sub> g'a<sub>~</sub> = CA)
- aqhhavq gaolzul** adult male pig (B=Chi) (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> pi<sup>v</sup>)
- aqhhavq hhavqcil** lard (11:35) (za<sub>~</sub> tsi<sup>v</sup>)
- aqhhavq hhavqciil** small male pig (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> byu<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhhavq hhavqhal** young female pig (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> ma za<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhhavq hhavqho** old female pig (sow) (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> ma)
- aqhhavq hhavqnav** a black pig (46:134) (za<sub>~</sub> na<sup>^</sup>)
- aqhhavq hhavqssaq** little pigs (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhhavq meiqzu** pig snout (or) **aqhhavq nalmeil**;  
**aqhhavq nalbaq** (a<sub>~</sub> za<sub>~</sub> meh<sub>~</sub> boe<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhhaol** second son
- aqhhel hhelneev** chinaberry
- aqhhol** 1. official (46:108), 2. 'king' (used of dragon in 11:210, 45:51)  
-- **aqhhol**, **puvlaol** -- village head (or) **puvlaol soqpaq** (and see full)
- aqhhovq** a needle (9:9) (a<sub>~</sub> g'aw<sub>~</sub>)
- aqhhovq cov** to inject (as medicine) (a<sub>~</sub> g'aw<sub>~</sub> tsaw<sup>^</sup>-eu)
- aqhhovq guvdaq** a thimble (9:9)
- aqhhovq guvqnieiq** sewing work half finished
- aqhhovq hhovqbyu** the eye of a needle
- aqhhovq sil tao** to thread a needle
- aqhhuv** below; under (9:9, 46:121) (or) **hul'a** (la<sub>~</sub> o<sup>^</sup>)
- aqhhuv aqtav** up and down (as a fish in a stream) (13:14)
- aqhhuv bi yiuq** to be done in a magical way by a shaman in a trance (nyi<sup>v</sup> pa<sub>~</sub> tse<sup>v</sup>-eu)
- aqhhuv daolteil** lower back

**aqhhuv jol** sit down (41:154) (nui<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
**aqhhuv meiqjil** lower lip (meh<sub>˘</sub> lu<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>˘</sub> o<sup>˘</sup> pyaw<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aqhhuv meiqzu** lower lip (meh<sub>˘</sub> lu<sub>˘</sub> la<sub>˘</sub> o<sup>˘</sup> pyaw<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aqhhuv pyu** 1. below; lower side (46:125, 132) (la<sub>˘</sub>  
o<sup>˘</sup> paw), 2. the following (as in: **aqhhuv pyu**  
**ssaagguq guqssaq** = the following children)  
**aqhhuv qiq ciiqv** subordinate; at a lower level  
**aqhhuv qiq lov** 1. the country below the world; 2. a  
bottomless pit, 3. hell  
**aqhhuv yiuqv** to go into a trance ('sleep below')  
**aqhhuv yiuqvma** a shaman (nyi<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aqhhuv yiuqv nia e col** a shaman (nyi<sup>˘</sup> pa<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aqhhyu** maternal uncle (9:10) (a<sub>˘</sub> g<sup>˘</sup>oe)  
**aqhhyu aqmee seil** game small children play (hold  
hands and sing Hani songs)  
**aqhhyu duv** to attend a burial ceremony on behalf of  
a maternal uncle  
**aqhhyu hoqbiol lol** to honor maternal uncles who  
come to attend a burial ceremony by serving them a  
meal (or) **aqhhyu lol**  
**aqhhyu lol** (see: **aqhhyu hoqbiol lol**)  
**aqhhyu paocciivq bavq** to kneel to the maternal  
uncles as they come to a funeral  
-- **aqhhyu, saol ciiqv** -- (see full)  
**aqhhyu xaol gav luvq** for the maternal uncle to  
sleep in the bed of the buried person the first  
night after burial  
  
**aqjaol** a long bar fixed as swing for one or more  
people, that circles round and round (9:10, 13:39)  
**aqjaol albaol** a swing pole (lit. a 'swing tree'  
used in making the long bar used in swinging)  
(46:184)  
**aqjaol ziiq** to ride on the long bar fixed as swing  
(see above) (13:39)  
**aqjul julkuv** dried loaches (14:159)  
**Aqjulniq** name of a trickster in legends (38:1)  
(he appears in legends from Xishuangbanna, telling  
of a poor man who tricked the wealthy)  
  
**aqkal** later; in the future (11:110) (**Aqkal aqyoq**  
**heeq lal ngaoq golbaq heeq lil**. If he grows in the  
future he will have a big body.) (or) **aqkal naolhao**;  
**galnee salpeiq** (a<sub>˘</sub> ka<sup>˘</sup>)  
**aqkal hhana** sometime in the future  
-- **aqkal, maq mia** -- before long; not long after  
**aqkal mol** to see (meet) again (41:179) (cf. Eng.  
"See you later".) (perhaps not used much daily)  
(a<sub>˘</sub> ka<sup>˘</sup> maw<sup>˘</sup> teh<sub>˘</sub>-a)  
**aqkal naolhao daov maq gal nei** in the by and by  
**aqkeel** foot (9:10) (a<sub>˘</sub> kui<sup>˘</sup>)  
**aqkeel haocavq** leg hair (a<sub>˘</sub> kui<sup>˘</sup> ca<sub>˘</sub> hm)  
**aqkeel hhe** 1. to lag behind (as in a group where  
one gets poor marks and pulls the group average  
down) (26:43), 2. to 'drag one's heels' by not

- supporting something or someone
- aqkeel hhe lal** to pull back one's legs (so as not to block another's way) (41:96) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sup>~</sup> caw k'o<sub>~</sub>-eu)
- aqkeel keelhaq** sole of foot (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sup>~</sup> pya<sub>~</sub> g'a<sub>~</sub>) (CA)
- aqkeel keelnaol** foot (apart from sole) (9:10)
- aqkeel keelqeiq** lame; crippled leg (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sup>~</sup> kui<sup>~</sup> cu<sub>~</sub>) (9:10)
- aqkeel nei naoq** to stamp with one's foot
- aqkeel piaghhal** a foot print (14:148) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sup>~</sup> peh<sub>~</sub> za<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeel seiqma pavq** to tie the big toes of a dead person together
- aqkeel sil** leg to be paralyzed (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sup>~</sup> shi<sup>~</sup>-eu)
- aqkeeq** dog (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub>)
- aqkeeq a suq neiq** to give (throw) to dogs (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub>-ah<sup>~</sup> bi<sub>~</sub> neh<sub>~</sub>-eu)
- aqkeeq daoqmiq hoqsiq qiqsiq nei dav ciivq hhyuq**  
ciivq dav from one grain of rice on the tail of a dog could climb up nine levels (from legend)
- aqkeeq jaq suq** to ask dogs to 'chase' people home after a funeral (see: **ssaqmiq galkeel leiq hurvq**)
- aqkeeq keeqhhul** male dog (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> hu<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq keeqma** female dog; bitch (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> ma)
- aqkeeq keeqmu** mad dog (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> u<sub>~</sub>)
- aqkeeq keeqpaq** a male dog (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> hu<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq keeqsaq** dog meat (9:10) (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> sha<sub>~</sub> ji<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq keeqsil** dead dog (in 27:12 used as: 'tired as a dead dog') (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> shi<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq keeqsiil** a yellow (or brown) dog (11:36) (kui<sub>~</sub> shui<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq keeqsiil siilgov** a thin yellow dog (11:36)
- aqkeeq keeqwul** a male dog (a<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> kui<sub>~</sub> hu<sup>~</sup>)
- aqkeeq miav nei saq** a dog's life (lots of trouble)  
-- **aqkeeq, saqleiq** -- hunting dog
- aqkeiq** a question part. which shows that the speaker does not know the answer (11:145) (**Xil hhaq maq ngeel nga siq aqkeiq?** Was it this person or not? 45:60, **Ssaqguq niq hhaq halgei jol siq aq, sil aqkeiq?** Where were the two children - had they died? 45:83)
- aqkulssal** perhaps (**Zaq aqkulssal.** Perhaps they have eaten.) (fp.- pa<sub>~</sub>)
- aqlaqyil** interjection of surprise (11:145) (**Aqlaqyil! Qavq hu zaq wul yaq.** Oh my, how very interesting -- as a book, movie.)
- aqlavq** hand; arm (9:11) (a<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub>)
- aqlavq bavq cei** 1. to raise one's hands (41:62),  
2. to give up (as when soldiers raise their hands in surrender) (or) **milhaoq aoq zaq e; aolnieiq pieiq taq** (a<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub> ba<sub>~</sub> di<sup>~</sup>-eu)

**aqlavq bavq cei nei zaol ceiv** to vote by raising the hand (50:92)  
**aqlavq lavqhhaq** palm of hand (9:11) (la<sub>∧</sub> k'aw<sub>∧</sub>; la<sub>∧</sub> g'a<sub>∧</sub> = CA)  
**aqlavq hhev** to wave the hand (9:11) (or) **aqlavq lavqhhev** (la<sub>∧</sub> li<sup>^</sup> li<sup>^-</sup>-eu; la<sub>∧</sub> jaw<sup>v</sup> jaw<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
**aqlavq hhev nei maq gua** to wash one's hands of the business; to refuse to do anything more about the matter (D=Chi) (50:145)  
**aqlavq lavqbaaq** a glove (26:73) (la<sub>∧</sub> bah<sub>∧</sub>)  
**aqlavq lavqhov** cupped hands; a cupped hand (la<sub>∧</sub> k'aw<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqlavq lavqhhev** a hand gesture  
**aqlavq lavqluvq** a hand with no fingers ('blunt hand')  
**aqlavq lavqnaol** the back of the hand  
**aqlavq lavqyevq ngaoq** to arm wrestle  
**aqlavq lov** 'hands to be free' (that is, to have some free time, spare time) (26:50) (a<sub>∧</sub> la<sub>∧</sub> ngeh<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**aqlavq nei zei nei zei** to reach out with the hand  
**aqlavq pieiq** to put aside work; to stop working (26:71) ('throw down hands') (a<sub>∧</sub> la<sub>∧</sub> pyeh<sub>∧</sub>-eu)  
**aqlavq tal** to burn hand (B=Chi) (a<sub>∧</sub> la<sub>∧</sub> pui<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**aqlavq zei** to stretch out one's hand (45:30) (a<sub>∧</sub> la<sub>∧</sub> caw<sub>∧</sub> ja-eu)  
**aqlao lao** to wallow in a buffalo wallow (as in a pond or the like) (46:164) (or) **niuqlao lao**  
**aqlaoq neeyo taq nil** don't worry (k'ah<sub>∧</sub> ta<sub>∧</sub> lah<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqlaoq yoqssil yoqbo** each has a given lifespan (35:53)  
**aqleil !** interjection of surprise or pity  
**aqleil** air; wind (10:21) (**aqleil liq hha bi tao lal nia** = must let air into home) (ja<sub>∧</sub> leh<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqlil** wind (old poetic word)  
**aqlil** an affirmative final particle (11:201) (**Ngal Haqniq soqhhaq zol aqlil**. I study Hani writing. 54:166)  
**aqli** a child (9:11) (za<sub>∧</sub>) (note: a<sub>∧</sub> li = 'boy' in Akha)  
**aqli mavq** children (za<sub>∧</sub> gu<sub>∧</sub> ba<sub>∧</sub> ma<sub>∧</sub>)  
**aqlivq** python; boa (9:11) (li<sub>∧</sub>)  
**Aqlo baqdiq** the area around Luchun (35:84)  
**Aqlobieil** a site in the jungle near **Tavqzaaq** village in Luchun, where 13 villages make yearly offerings to the 'lord of the water divide' (**bieil** = **bil**) (or) **Aqlo eelbieil**  
**Aqlobieil lol** to make the yearly offering to the 'lord of the water divide' (or) **Aqlo eelbieil lol**  
**Aqlobieil saqhel** pork which is from the site where the offering has been made to the 'lord of the water divide'  
**Aqlobieil saqyyuq** bones from the offering made to the 'lord of the water divide' (later some sew bits of these bones into their clothing to keep

them healthy)  
**Aqlobieil ssaqssyuq** children of the Aqlobieil (see above)  
**Aqlo eelbieil** (see: Aqlobieil)  
 -- **aqlo meil, qiq ssil** -- the whole life  
**aqlul** uterus; womb (9:11) (za<sub>~</sub> jaw<sup>~</sup> za<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqlyul alsiq** citrus fruits  
**aqlyul lyulma savqbaoc** pomelo (big citrus fruit)  
**aqlyuq** penis (taboo); **aqgoq** in some dialects (however this also means 'others') (9:11) (a<sub>~</sub> loe<sub>~</sub>; beu<sup>^</sup> leu<sup>^</sup>)  
  
**aqma** mother (a<sub>~</sub> ma)  
**aqma** female (-- ma)  
**aqma** 'dear' (an expression of endearment to one's wife, used especially when young)  
 -- **aqma, ceiljil** -- the spirit of the granary  
 -- **aqma, cilja** -- mother of one's son-in-law or daughter-in-law  
**aqma manil** step-mother (41:2) (ma nyi<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqma ssaq** 1. mother and children, 2. all living things (45:42)  
 -- **aqma, ssaqnaoc** -- baby's mother  
**aqmaq** (TE) dearest mother (very polite)  
**aqmaq deq nei** to be numb (cf.: **eqleq deq nei** = numb and staring at something) (14:140) (yaw bui<sup>^</sup> bui<sup>^</sup>-eu = to be numb)  
**aqmavq deq** to stare in surprise (14:140, 26:38) (haw tso<sup>^</sup> ta<sub>~</sub>-eu)  
**aqmavq deq nei jol** to be stunned; amazed (26:83) (na<sub>~</sub> sui<sup>~</sup> na<sub>~</sub> la<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqmavq mavq** to be numb  
  
**aqmaol aqda** (see: **aqmol aqda**)  
  
**aqmeel** a 'filler word' in poetry and ceremonies (with no meaning, but it serves to round out the statement)  
**aqmee** wife of father's YB; wife of mother's brother; mother's younger sister (9:12) (a<sub>~</sub> mui)  
  
**aqmeil** an interjection (**Aqmeil, xildyul pa baol meil!** Oh, how many there are!)  
**aqmeil** 1. like....; it seems; looks alike (9:12, 12:126) (du<sup>~</sup>-eu), 2. for example (50:105)  
**aqmeil** a walnut (9:12, 11:26)  
**aqmeil duv lal** will appear as ... (10:4) (do<sup>^</sup> la<sup>~</sup>-eu)  
**aqmeil meilhav** a hard type of walnut (9:12)  
**aqmeil meilnaoc** a soft type of walnut  
**aqmeil ngeel** like (du<sup>~</sup>-eu); same as (10:11) (ti<sub>~</sub> kaw<sup>^</sup>)  
**aqmeil zaol** do like this (10:13) (heu lo<sub>~</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> jah<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqmil !** 'oh!' an interjection of surprise  
**aqmil** some time ago (dzeu<sup>~</sup> la<sup>~</sup>-eu)  
 -- **aqmil, galhhu** -- long, long ago

**aqmil qiq jol** last time (some time ago)  
**aqmiqyil!** an interjection (**Aqmiqyil!** Siil xil miav pa miav meil. Oh my, there is a lot of gold!);  
**aqmilyil**  
**aqmiqyiq** (see: **almiqyiq**)  
**aqmiaovq** a boaster; liar; cheater (cf.: ja<sub>~</sub> myaw<sub>~</sub> myaw<sub>~</sub>-eu)  
**aqmiaovq miaovq** to boast; to tell a lie (or)  
**jaqhheivq hheivq** (ja<sub>~</sub> myaw<sub>~</sub> myaw<sub>~</sub>-eu)  
**aqmiaovq miaovq zaq** to boast; cheat; lie  
**aqmol** 1. wife's brother, 2. what a sister calls her brother (46:145) (a<sub>~</sub> mah<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqmol aqda** the brothers of a girl, esp. when speaking of her getting married  
**aqmol bee** 1. home of brother (called this from the sister's side), 2. wife's brother's home  
**aqmol dulma** brothers and sisters (meh<sup>~</sup> nm<sup>~</sup> dm<sup>~</sup> ma)  
**aqmoq** 1. horse (mah<sub>~</sub>); 2. pubic hair (daw<sub>~</sub> mah<sub>~</sub>)  
**aqmoq moqpiul** a white horse (46:188) (mah<sub>~</sub> mah<sub>~</sub> pyu<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqmu lalmu mu** to feel dizzy (u<sub>~</sub> du<sub>~</sub> mo<sub>~</sub> mo<sub>~</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> g'eh-eu)  
**aqmu lalmu ssovq nei** to feel very dizzy  
**aqmu mu** to be dizzy (u<sub>~</sub> du<sub>~</sub> mo<sub>~</sub> mo<sub>~</sub>-eh<sup>~</sup> g'eh-eu)  
  
**aqnaoq** a kind of clay which pregnant women sometimes eat (especially when they lack certain minerals in their diet) (a<sub>~</sub> nah<sub>~</sub>)  
-- **aqnaoq, milcaq** -- a kind of clay which pregnant women sometimes eat (especially when they lack certain minerals in their diet)  
**aqnaovq alsiq** fruit from this kind of tree (see below)  
**aqnaovq naovqbol** a kind of wild fruit tree  
**aqneiq** birdlime (i<sup>~</sup> ni<sub>~</sub>)  
-- **aqneiq, tevqlevq** -- parasitic plant  
**aqnil** younger sibling/relative (9:12) (a<sub>~</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup>)  
**aqnil aqda** (TE) dear child's father (used by a young baby's mother when addressing her husband, or on behalf of her child) (or) **ssaqnaoq aqda**  
**aqnil aqma** (TE) dear child's mother (used by a young baby's father when addressing his wife, or on behalf of his child) (or) **ssaqnaoq aqma**  
**aqnil dalya** children's songs (32:3)  
**aqnil eq** to be pregnant (38:35) (a<sub>~</sub> nyi<sup>~</sup> pi-eu; za<sub>~</sub> jeu<sub>~</sub>-eu)  
**aqnil miqli** a younger sister (**aqnil miqli zaqqul pa qul nei** = the younger sister in the family is beautiful) (46:203)  
**aqnil mul yiuqvq** to lull a baby to sleep (as with a lullaby)  
-- **aqnil, miavssaq** -- pupil of eye  
**aqnil toqssaq** a baby sitter (or) baomu (Chi) (50:7)  
**aqnil toq zaq** to look after a baby  
**aqnia** upstream; upper; up there (9:12) (gaw<sup>^</sup> meh<sup>~</sup>);

cf. dzaw<sub>v</sub> nya = upper orientation related to a  
 hs. as it is situated on a mountain))  
 -- aqnia, niamil -- the far north  
 aqnia pyu 1. upper side, upstream, 2. east (9:12)  
 (gaw<sup>^</sup> meh<sup>v</sup> paw)  
 aqnieivq empty; vacant (9:12) (aqlavq aqnieivq =  
 empty hands) (yaw<sub>v</sub> ngeh<sub>^</sub>)  
 aqniuq 1. cow, 2. water buffalo (9:12) (1. maw<sup>v</sup> ne<sup>v</sup>,  
 2. a<sub>v</sub> nyo<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqniuq aqqul cow (buffalo) milk (10:19) (a<sub>v</sub> nyo<sub>v</sub> a<sub>v</sub>  
 coe<sup>v</sup>)  
 aqniuq laqpil very large type of chili pepper  
 aqniuq leiq kuv to confine a buffalo in its stable  
 (a<sub>v</sub> nyo<sub>v</sub> ku<sup>^</sup> ka<sub>^</sub>-eu)  
 aqniuq niuqnil a cow  
 aqniuq niuqpeel a buffalo  
 aqniuq piav zaq to cut open a buffalo and skin it  
 at a funeral  
 aqnu besides (k'oe<sup>v</sup> ta<sub>^</sub>-a<sup>v</sup>); another (9:12) (yaw<sub>v</sub>  
 g'a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>v</sub>; a<sub>v</sub> caw<sub>v</sub>) (cf. Lahu: aw<sub>v</sub> nu)  
 aqnu aqnia other (aqnu aqnia goqjal = other  
 countries) (a<sub>v</sub> caw<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqnu col another person (9:12) (a<sub>v</sub> caw<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqnu liyal another; others (B=Chi) (11:222)  
 aqnu mavq others (41:29)  
 aqnu milhaoq a foreign land; a strange land  
 aqnyuq a type of tree (or) heiqnyuq (45:40)  
  
 aqpaq male (-- pa<sub>v</sub>)  
 -- aqpaq, bieivqdaoq -- a man who has no son (taboo)  
 aqpeil pear (9:12) (si<sub>v</sub> poe<sub>v</sub> tsa<sub>^</sub> a<sup>v</sup> si<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqpeil albol pear tree  
 -- aqpeil, alzil -- wild pear  
 aqpeil peilbol a pear tree (13:14)  
 aqpeil peilcavq cavq to graft a pear tree  
 aqpeil peilqul sweet pear  
 aqpiq grandmother; old lady (9:12) (a<sub>v</sub> pi<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqpiq aqbol grandparents; old people (a<sub>v</sub> pi<sub>v</sub> a<sub>v</sub>  
 baw<sup>v</sup>)  
 aqpiq lol to have the spring festival  
 aqpiq Molmil 'grandmother God' (4:43, 46:211) (see  
 also: aqpyuq Molmil)  
 aqpiq naqdeiv a talkative person  
 aqpiq ssaqmoq old woman (11:149) (a<sub>v</sub> pi<sub>v</sub> tsaw<sup>v</sup>  
 maw<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqpuv lilpuv pu<sup>v</sup> to rotate; to whirl  
 aqpuv pu<sup>v</sup> to roll on the ground (26:10) (po<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup> la<sup>^</sup>-  
 eu)  
 aqpyul male animal (limited to certain ones) (9:12)  
 (a<sub>v</sub> poe<sup>v</sup>)  
 aqpyuq great grandfather (9:12) (a<sub>v</sub> poe<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqpyuq aqbol ancestors (9:12) (a<sub>v</sub> poe<sub>v</sub> a<sub>v</sub> pi<sub>v</sub>)  
 aqpyuq aqda 1. ancestors (a<sub>v</sub> poe<sub>v</sub> a<sub>v</sub> pi<sub>v</sub>); 2.  
 great-great-grandfather (or) aqpyuq Molmil  
 aqpyuq baoqgeel ancestral altar (usually a shelf of

bamboo) (or) **aqpyuq helgeel** (11:203) (a<sub>√</sub> poe<sub>√</sub> paw<sub>√</sub> law<sub>√</sub>)  
**aqpyuq baoqgeel hel** to make an ancestral offering  
(or) **aqpyuq zal hel; zal hel hel**  
**aqpyuq helgeel** ancestral altar (11:203) (or)  
**aqpyuq baoqgeel** (a<sub>√</sub> poe<sub>√</sub> paw<sub>√</sub> law<sub>√</sub>)  
-- **aqpyuq, joqhyuq** -- spirit of the clouds  
**aqpyuq Hhaolbei Leilseil** spring season God  
-- **aqpyuq, Hhaolduv** -- spring ancestor  
-- **aqpyuq, Hhoqzyuq** -- spirit that protects the crops  
-- **aqpyuq, Milsaol** -- Lord of the land (spiritual)  
**Aqpyuq Miqyeil** a supernatural being who is basically a protector for the Hani people, evidently made up of three manifestations: 1. **Byulluvq Aqpyuq Miqyeil** - protects people, 2. **Zeiquvq Molmil Ssaqli** - last son of **Molmil**, protects animals, 3. **Kalluvq Caqnavq Aqma** - protects crops. (see also: **Molmil; Aqpyuq Molmil**) (46:167) (a<sub>√</sub> poe<sub>√</sub> Mi<sub>√</sub> yeh<sub>√</sub>)  
**Aqpyuq Molmil** ancestor god; sky-God (46:210) (see also: **Molmil; Aqpyuq Miqyeil**)  
**aqpyuq Taoqpaq** a Hani ancestor (46:107)  
**aqpyuq zal hel** make an ancestral offering (or)  
**zalhel hel; aqpyuq baoqgeel hel**

**aqqeil** stinkbug (a<sub>√</sub> ci<sub>√</sub> a<sub>√</sub> ca<sub>√</sub>)  
**aqqo daoqmiq** servility; slavishness (50:123)  
**aqqoq** others; someone else (9:12) (a<sub>√</sub> caw<sub>√</sub>) (Note: This word also means 'penis' in some Hani dialects.)  
**aqqoq a bi hev miq** to let others know; to tell others  
**aqqoq a bivq miq** to give away (a<sub>√</sub> caw<sub>√</sub>-ah<sub>√</sub> bi<sub>√</sub> neh<sub>√</sub>-eu)  
**aqqoq e aqzavq** one who must take another's orders  
(or) **aqqoq e jeilma**  
**aqqoq hav** for a man to be sexually aroused (taboo)  
**aqqoq yaol zaol yoqhhaq yaol kyuuq lal** to receive back what you do to others (i.e., if you hurt others, you will be hurt in turn)  
**aqqul** 1. sweet, 2. breast, 3. milk (9:13, 11:29) (a<sub>√</sub> coe<sub>√</sub>)  
**aqqul ceiv** to wean (a<sub>√</sub> coe<sub>√</sub> g'eh<sub>√</sub> la<sub>√</sub>-eu)  
**aqqul qulpul** the breast (lit. 'the breast root')  
**aqqul qulpul nal** mastitis; breast cancer; breast pain  
**aqqul qulqeil** colostrum (first milk secreted by a new mother)  
**aqqul qulsiq** nipple; teat

**aqsal** in the future (or) **aqkal; naolhao** (46:76) (a<sub>√</sub> ka<sub>√</sub>)  
**aqsaq** 1. brother-in-law, 2. older sister's husband (9:13, 11:26), 3. father's younger sister's husband (46:89) (a<sub>√</sub> shah<sub>√</sub>)

**aqseivq seivq** to show off; be proud of oneself (jah<sup>v</sup> g'eh-eu)  
**aqsol** 1. who (a<sub>v</sub> su<sup>v</sup>), 2. single or only one (**qiq hhaq aqsol** = only one person; **qiq mol aqsol** = only one tool)  
**aqsol hev nia ya?** Who could know? (26:2) (A<sub>v</sub> su<sup>v</sup> g'a<sub>v</sub> si<sub>v</sub> nya-eu)  
**aqsol liq** whoever (11:222) (a<sub>v</sub> su<sup>v</sup> g'a<sub>v</sub> k'aw<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqsol liq dal wuqbo** everyone has a share of responsibility (50:130)  
**aqsol mavq** whoever (a<sub>v</sub> su<sup>v</sup> g'a<sub>v</sub> ma<sub>v</sub> ka<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqsol movq aqsol sal** choose one you want (love) (11:222)  
**aqsol nei aqsol hev ya?** 'who knows by whom?' (13:4)  
**aqsol sol** whoever; 'just who' (11:103) (**Aqsol sol lal?** Just who came?) (a<sub>v</sub> su<sup>v</sup> su<sup>v</sup> g'a<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqssaq** son-in-law (9:13, 41:2) (a<sub>v</sub> za<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqssaq kul** to 'call' a son-in-law (the groom stays with the girl's family)  
**aqssaq ssaqsii** a new son-in-law (a<sub>v</sub> za<sub>v</sub> yaw shui<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqssii ssii** to be disgusted; to dislike (byeh-eu)  
**aqtav** above; up (9:13) (la<sub>^</sub> ta<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqtav bu dav** appeal to a higher court (50:147)  
**aqtav dav li** to raise up (50:147)  
**aqtav daolteil** upper back (la<sub>^</sub> bya<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqtav hu e aoq, aqhuv hu e mil** look up it is the sky, look down it is the earth (the meaning; 'the sky and earth are my witnesses, they approve')  
**aqtav meiqjil** upper lip (meh<sub>v</sub> lu<sub>v</sub> la<sub>^</sub> ta<sub>^</sub> pyaw<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqtav pyu** 1. upper side, up above (9:13) (la<sub>^</sub> ta<sub>^</sub> paw), 2. the things above (as written above) (26:104), 3. the Government policy (as being over us) (10:pref)  
**aqtav qiq daol** an upper floor  
**aqtav soqpaq** government (or) zeiffu qovq (A=Chi); goqjal qovq (A=Chi)  
**aqtav tul** to stand up  
**aqtaoq** pine tree (46:190)  
**aqtaoq allavq** the branch of a pine tree (46:191)  
**aqteiq** 1. single (op. of **aqzao** = double); only, 2. odd (as in odd numbers, not even) (a<sup>v</sup> te<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqxeivq** water leech (9:13) (yeh<sub>^</sub> ne<sup>v</sup>; yeh<sub>^</sub> nyoe<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqxu** to be less than; not many (9:13) (cf. yaw su<sub>^</sub>)  
-- **aqyal, taolso** -- myriads ('thousands and hundreds')  
**aqya** they; others (or) **aqya mavq** (27:12) (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> ma<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqya bulduq** they themselves (yaw<sub>v</sub> ha<sup>v</sup> yaw<sub>v</sub> ha; a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sup>^</sup> yaw<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqya dyul** they (31:3)

**aqya mavq** they; others (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> ma<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqya niaq** the two of them (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> nya<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyaq!** an interjection (**Aqyaq!** Tyulmeil maq zaol haoq nga lul! Hey, that must not be done!)  
**aqyaol** particle indicating bewilderment (**Aqyoq lal aqyaol, halgei jol ngaq?** He came, but where is he?)  
**aqyaoq** interjection; exclamation (oh!!) (11:218) (often indicates disgust, anger - 27:12)  
**aqyeil biul** 1. greasy; oily, 2. to be sick of something; fed up with it; 'lazy' to do it (in 11:210, fed up with staying with the dragon) (9:13) (cf. deh-eu; yeh<sub>^</sub>-eu; and Lahu - bvuh<sup>^</sup> ve)  
**aqyivq** a termite (**hhocuv aqyivq** = flying termite) (a<sub>v</sub> i<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqyivq** 1. oldest daughter, 2. elder sibling (9:13) (1. a<sup>v</sup> yui<sub>^</sub>; 2. a<sub>v</sub> yui<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyivq aqnil** 1. older and younger siblings; relatives (11:202), 2. general term for cousin (father's sister's sons); they call each other: **loqbioq** (a<sub>v</sub> yui<sub>^</sub> a<sub>v</sub> nyi<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqyivq meilnaol** brothers (a<sub>v</sub> yui<sub>^</sub> meh<sup>v</sup> nm<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqyivq nilma** 'sister' (fictive, what women call each other when they are not related)  
**aqyol** sheep (9:13) (yaw<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqyol yolbu** a ram (male sheep)  
**aqyol yolhao** wool  
**aqyol yolma** a ewe (female sheep)  
**aqyo** his; her's; it's (possessive)  
**aqyo aqmee** 1. younger brother's wife (a<sub>v</sub> mui), 2. term of endearment men use with women  
**aqyo bulduq** he himself/ she herself (or) **aqyoq bulduq** (yaw<sub>v</sub> ha<sup>v</sup> yaw<sub>v</sub> ha; a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sup>^</sup> yaw<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyo galma yo'liq** as a rule (zah<sup>v</sup> ja<sup>^</sup>-eu lo<sub>^</sub>-eh<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqyo mavq** they (9:14) (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> ma<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyo niaq** the two of them (11:222, 13:31) (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> nya<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyo qiq mavq** they (10:pref) (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub> ma<sub>^</sub>) (& see: **aqyo mavq**)  
**aqyo qovq** his/her family (9:14) (nym<sup>v</sup> dah<sub>v</sub> ti<sub>v</sub> zaw<sub>^</sub>) (cf.: **qovqbee**)  
**aqyoq !** interjection of surprise; pain (12:127, 26:60) (or) **aqyoq yoq!** (35:28), **alyol; alyol oq**  
**aqyoq** he; she; it (nominative) (9:14) (a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyoq bulduq** himself; herself; itself (or) **aqyo bulduq** (yaw<sub>v</sub> ha<sup>v</sup> yaw<sub>v</sub> ha; a<sub>v</sub> yaw<sup>^</sup> yaw<sub>^</sub>)  
**aqyoq yaol** him; her; it (objective)  
**aqzal** food (9:14) (dza<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqzal** a kind of tree  
**aqzaq** fire (26:14) (mi<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub>)  
**aqzaq keq** to set fire (45:33) (mi<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub> keu<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
**aqzaq miqlaol** fire (26:14)  
**aqzaq miqseil** (see: **miqzaq miqseil** = shooting)

stars - 35:102)

**aqzaq syuq** 1. to trouble, 2. to be difficult to deal with

**aqzavq** to be cheated (bi shui<sup>v</sup>-eu; bi myaw<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**aqzavq zavq** to cheat someone (myaw<sup>^</sup> dza<sup>v</sup>)

**aqzao** 1. double (op. of single) (nyi<sup>v</sup> mya<sup>^</sup>), 2. an even number

**aqzei ze** to stretch out one's body

**aqzeiq** 1. left over; extra (9:4) (a<sup>v</sup> dzeh<sup>v</sup>), 2. more (Aqzeiq qiq niq zuvq bavq duv yi siq, ngal qiq heiq ceil nial. Please take out one or two more jackets, I will choose. 41:150), 3. surplus

**aqzeiq aol dav** to do beyond (or) yozeiq aol duv

**aqzeiq meil** 1. more of; some more (3:2); 2. outstanding

**aqzeiq qiq taq** once more; one more time (41:62) (ti<sup>v</sup> po<sup>^</sup> si<sup>v</sup>)

**aqzeiq zeiq** over; beyond (jiggeiq maq ceil nei aqzeiq zeiq al. passed the exam, and MORE than passed - 26:47)

**aqzeiq (vb) zeiq** more than (vb) (10:32) (aqzeiq miaq zeiq = more in number than.....) (dzeh<sup>v</sup>-eu; ta<sup>^</sup>-eh<sup>v</sup>)

**aqzeivq** cicada (9:14) (a<sup>v</sup> je<sup>v</sup>; a<sup>v</sup> je<sup>v</sup> ca<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqzeivq zeivqsil zeivqsav** type of cicada

**aqzil** song - sometimes a little like a yodel (folk; courting; never sung in house) (9:14)  
 -- **aqzil, baqsal** -- a love song

**aqzil gul** to sing (yodel) the above (10:pref) (a<sup>v</sup> ci<sup>v</sup> gu<sup>v</sup>-eu = CA)  
 -- **aqzil, yohhyul** -- a love song

**aqziv** clitoris (taboo) (or) beivqniuv; beivqziv (a<sup>v</sup> dzi<sup>v</sup> meh<sup>v</sup> la<sup>v</sup>)

**aqzoq** foolish (9:14); fool; idiot (a<sup>v</sup> dzaw<sup>v</sup> - in Akha only used for males)

**aqzuq** worm; insect; caterpillar (9:14) (a<sup>v</sup> ju<sup>v</sup>)  
**aqzuq yaq** to get rid of worms (as in a buffalo) using magical words

**Aol**

- aol** 1. to work (9:6) (m<sup>˘</sup>-eu), 2. to request (13:31),  
3. to want (11:187) (**Agyoq caqdevq aol nga laq?**  
Does he want salt?) (**Aol maq aol?** Do you want it  
or not? 11:54) (geu<sup>˘</sup> maw<sup>˘</sup>-eu)
- aol alnei beq lal** to become rich by means of one's  
work (50:137)
- aolbal taq bi bal** to prevent something being done in  
a superficial way (50:48)
- aolbei** 1. to start to work; start to do, 2.  
pioneering work (50:26) (m<sup>˘</sup> beh-eu)
- aolbei bei** to create; to begin; to open up; to  
start up (50:95)
- aolbei heiq** a breach; a gap
- aolbiq** a kind of tree (its flower gives a sweet  
juice) (34:6); three branches are given to a dead  
person while telling that person to bathe him or  
herself
- aolbiav** to be worn out from working
- aolbiei biei** to do carelessly (ma<sup>˘</sup> yah<sup>˘</sup> ni m<sup>˘</sup>-eu)
- aolbu** wasted work (of no value) (11:115) (m<sup>˘</sup> dzeh-  
eu)
- aol cavq** to carry on (as a program) (or) **jifceiq**  
(Chi) (34:2)
- =aol, caol'= spindle
- aol ceq** to succeed
- aolcevq cevq** to strike a spinning top on the top  
portion
- aol cyuq** 1. to build a wall, 2. to fence in an area  
(45:1) (cf.: ya<sup>˘</sup> km<sup>˘</sup> m<sup>˘</sup>-eu)
- aol dav** 1. to build up; 2. to get ahead
- aol daol laq e** to follow the path; obey the rules
- aoldaoq cov dav** to make a tatoo on the skin
- aolduq** 1. to be useful, 2. place where done; work  
site (9:6, 50:59) (**Haljivq aolduq jav nga laq?**  
What is the use of doing it? **Aolduq maq jav.** =  
It is useless.) (1. ga<sup>˘</sup> dah<sup>˘</sup>, 2. m<sup>˘</sup> du<sup>˘</sup>)
- aolduq aolyal** position; front
- aolduq dalweif** a work unit (B=Chi) (34:96)
- aolduq jav** obtain employment; take up an occupation  
(50:92)
- aolduq maq bo** out of a job; to lose one's position
- aolduq maq jav** to no avail (or) **qiq daol maq cyuq**  
( 'no value' )
- aol duvq** to mend (gu<sup>˘</sup> myah<sup>˘</sup>-eu)
- aol e col, **hellavq** -- trader; businessman
- aol e hhaq** productive forces
- aol e za** to be applicable; suitable
- aol gov laq e nal peiv** to have an incurable sickness  
or disease for many years
- aol haol** to help do (or) **balhaol** (caw m<sup>˘</sup>-eu)

**aol haol ciq** to render a service  
**aol haol lal** to come to the rescue (or) **hhaqhav**  
**tivq haol lal** (with all one's might)  
**aol haol miq** to give a lift to (or) **deiq cei miq**  
**aol hev** to realize  
**aolheiq cuv** to start a new job; new work (50:27)  
**aolheiq qeil** enjoyable work (11:196) (m<sup>ν</sup> mui<sub>ν</sub>-eu)  
**aol huqteil** before work starts (26:29) (m<sup>ν</sup> dah<sub>ν</sub> ma<sub>ν</sub>  
beh k'oe<sup>ν</sup>)  
**aolhha** to obtain  
**aolhhaq dav'qeiv** level of productive forces (50:151)  
**aolhhaq juq** lose ability to work (as old and weak)  
(50:146)  
-- **aol, hhaqma** -- (see: **hhaqma lol**)  
-- **aol, hhuvqdaol** -- to come back  
-- **aol, hhyul** -- nutrition; nourishment  
  
**aolkal leil qoq** an advocate; promoter (50:164)  
-- **aol, kaoldaol** -- to fence in  
**aol koq** to start doing (26:89) (m<sup>ν</sup> beh-eu)  
**aolkov** a kind of plant which has yellow leaves the  
Hani sometimes use to color sticky rice yellow  
(46:156)  
**aolkov qaqsiil** a very large flower (called 'king  
flower' = **yeivzyuq**)  
  
**aol leev** to do the work well; properly (m<sup>ν</sup> mui<sub>ν</sub> nya-  
eu)  
**aol leiq** to lose (in business) (or) **zaol leiq**  
-- **aol lo, aol sil** -- (see full)  
  
**aolma** a skilled person (50:121)  
**aol meeq** to improve (10:pref.); build up (50:84) (m<sup>ν</sup>  
mui<sub>ν</sub>-eu)  
**aolmeiq meiq** to set an example; to demonstrate  
-- **aol, miq** -- to labor; to work  
-- **aol, miqnieiq** -- to labor; to work  
  
**aol miaq zaq miaq** work more, get more  
**aol naoq zaq naoq** work little, get little (50:147)  
**aolnaovq** willow tree (or) **aolnaovq albol** (9:6,  
26:117)  
**aol nia** capable (of doing); energetic (50:120)  
**aol nia e colssaq** a man of business; a person who  
gets things done  
=**aol, niaq'**= now  
**aolnieiq** unfinished work; to leave work before it is  
finished (ma<sub>ν</sub> m<sup>ν</sup> ji<sup>ν</sup>-eu<sub>ν</sub>)  
**aolnieiq aolpav** unfinished work (50:5); half-done  
work  
**aolnieiq aolquv** function (50:212)  
**aolnieiq pieiq taq** to give up (or) **maq aol zaq;**  
**aqlavq bavq cei; milhaoq aoq zaq e**  
  
**aol pal sso** flexible; adaptable (or) **za; ya; zaol pal**

sso  
 aolpav rent being half the income  
   aolpav pav to rent something (paying the owner half  
     of what one gets) (m<sup>˘</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)  
   aolpav pieiq to rent out something, as a field  
     (half of the produce will come back to the owner)  
     (m<sup>˘</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup> pa<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)  
 aol paoq to work cooperatively  
 =aol, paoq= a spindle  
 aol pievq to bring about  
 aolpuq diq to hit a spinning top with a nonspinning  
   top  
 aolpyuq wages (50:7)  
 aol pyuq bi bo strive for efficiency (50:84); to be  
   worth one's pay (for work)  
  
 aolqeiv qeiv to have competition; to match (or)  
   diqqeiv qeiv  
 aol qivq laqmeil to be in good condition to use; to  
   be useful (57:71)  
 -- aolquv, aolnieiq -- function  
  
 aol saq complete the task; finish doing (m<sup>˘</sup> ji<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
 aol sil aol lo 1. to work very hard, but have no  
   results (m<sup>˘</sup> seh<sub>ˆ</sub> le<sub>ˆ</sub>-eu<sub>˘</sub> ti<sub>˘</sub> je<sub>˘</sub> ma<sub>˘</sub> za), 2. to  
   shed one's heart blood (50:125)  
 aolsiq teiv to play billiards (50:96)  
 aol soq 1. to manage in good order; to run well  
   (35:52), 2. to solve a dispute; to solve a problem  
   (50:88)  
 -- aol, soq'aol -- to do morning work  
 aolsuq suq to neglect one's duty  
 aol suv skillful at doing something  
  
 aol ssiq dav to be going on (26:16)  
 aolssso to need (26:26 - 'where revolutionary work  
   was needed, there he went')  
  
 aoltavq cooperation (50:71)  
 aoltavq tavq to unite in a project (50:106)  
 aoltavq tavq e qilniq a joint company or enterprise  
   (B=Chi) (50:71)  
 aoltavq zaq to work cooperatively (50:71)  
 aolteiv teiv to hit a spinning top on its side with  
   another top that is spinning (cah<sub>˘</sub> ti<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)  
 aol xa to continue  
   aol xa heil 1. to carry out (a task); 2. to  
   continue (a task) (46:78)  
  
 -- aolyal, aolduq -- position; front  
 aol yoq to surpass (dzeh<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
  
 aol zaq 1. to work and make a living at it, 2. to  
   manage; to run something (50:91) (m<sup>˘</sup> dza<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
   aol zaq haol leev management and administration

(50:91)  
**aol zaq hovq dol** to work for a living (3:cover)  
 (m<sup>˘</sup> dza<sub>˘</sub> k'aw<sub>˘</sub> daw<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
 -- **aolzaq, hhellavq** -- to trade for a living  
**aolzaq milcaq** area under cultivation (50:59)  
**aolzaqssaq** farmers; peasants (11:93) (ya<sup>˘</sup> m<sup>˘</sup> za<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aolzaq ssaqyo** working people; farming men  
 -- **aolzaq, xal** -- to farm; plant fields for a  
 living  
 -- **aolzaq, zal'eel** -- to dip meat into a bowl of  
 spicy condiment before eating  
**aolzei** wooden top (for spinning) (cah<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aolzei gaol** to spin wooden tops (46:90) (cah<sub>˘</sub>  
 bi<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
**aolzei leel** to wind up (as to wind up a top to spin  
 it)  
**aolzei puv** for a top to turn (**Huvqlavq aolzei puv**  
**maq ceil meil kol**. Years and months went by faster  
 than a turning top. 14:218)  
**aolzei teiv** to play games with wooden tops (cah<sub>˘</sub>  
 ti<sup>˘</sup>-eu; cah<sub>˘</sub> bi<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
**aolzei zeissaq tev aqmeil** 'like a spinning top'  
 (that is, for a person to roam everywhere)  
**aol zeiq pyuq** overtime pay (50:81)  
**aol zo** used to do

#### Ao

**ao** interjection (oh!) (11:210)

#### Aoq

**aoq** heaven; sky (9:6) (m<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aoq** yes (consenting); all right; okay (m<sub>˘</sub>; eu<sub>˘</sub>)  
**aoq** oh! (9:6)  
**aoq** to hold in mouth (9:6) (or) **kovq** (mym<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
**aoq** to sell (9:6) (ah<sub>˘</sub>-eu)  
**aoq aol maq bi hav** to keep away drought (50:48)  
**aoq aoqdaq** horizon ('bottom of the sky' (11:133)  
 (cf. **aoqdaq** **aoqzeil**) (m<sub>˘</sub> dze<sup>˘</sup>)

**aoqbei mil bei huvqlavq** the 'golden age' (right after  
 creation all beings lived together in peace)  
**aoqbia bia** sun to rise (9:6) (u<sub>˘</sub> bya bya-eu)  
**aoqbia bia to taq** when the sun came up (26:37,  
 45:61, 50:52) (nah<sup>˘</sup> ma do<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>˘</sup> ngeh)  
**aoq biajul** early morning (or) **aoqsoq soq to**  
**aoqbia to pyu** at dawn; when it gets light (u<sub>˘</sub> bya  
 bya la<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
**aoqboq aqma** a tadpole (or) **hoqbioq aqma**

**aoqcal** sunshine (sun's rays) (46:131, 50:143) (u<sub>˘</sub>  
 tsa<sup>˘</sup>)  
**aoqcal calhav** hot sunshine (10:6) (u<sub>˘</sub> tsa<sup>˘</sup> k'a<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
**aoqcal calseil laol** to get warm in the sun (u<sub>˘</sub> tsa<sup>˘</sup>)

law^ lm^-eu)  
 aoqcal calziil twilight  
 aoqcal cuvq for the sun to shine (nah^ ma tseh\_-eu)  
 aoqcal tei the sun's rays shine (u\_ tsa^ tso\_-eu)  
 aoqcal tei pyu the sunny side  
 aoq caoq mil caoq 'nets above, snares below' (tight  
 encirclement, as with problems)  
 aoq ceivq low temperature (50:134)  
 aoqceivq xa yi for the weather to cool off  
 aoqcil aol qivq to work all day  
 aoqcil qivq nei the whole day; all day (38:1, 45:72)  
 (nah lah ni)  
 aoqcyuq cyuq overcast sky (9:6, 11:205) (m\_ zah^-eu)  
  
 aoqdaq aoqzeil the horizon; as far as one can see  
 ('bottom and side of the sky') (4:32, 14:171)  
 (mya^ haw ti\_ haw)  
 aoqdaq mildaoq puv la nei everywhere in the world  
 (mi^ k'ah\_ k'ah\_ lah ni)  
 aoq daoq mil zeil the ends of the earth; the  
 remotest corners of the earth (m\_ dze^ mi^ dze^)  
 aoqdeivq mildeivq deivq e the creation of heaven and  
 earth (14:183) (m\_ beh mi^ beh beh-eu\_)  
 aoq duv to make a profit (or) piul aoq duv (57:120)  
  
 aoq gee mil gee land and sky to be very dry (30:2)  
 aoq gee zaoq gee drought ('sky dried up') (35:28)  
  
 aoq he nei as big as the sky (26:45 - hev nei) (m\_  
 hui ni)  
 aoq hul'a all over the world (or) milcaq hultav  
 (mi^ tsa\_ k'oe^ ta^ doe ni)  
 -- aoq, hhaq -- 'strength which is sold) (i.e., a  
 wage)  
 -- aoq, hhaq'aoq -- to 'sell strength' (to work for a  
 wage)  
 aoqhhaq hhel to hire ('buy') labor (50:64)  
 aoqhhaq quqsiq nei coolish (not hot or cold) (10:7)  
 aoqhhaq siq yaol 1. a cool place; 2. a thatched house  
 (50:107)  
 aoqhhaol hav to be dry  
 aoq hhel galquv knowledge of trading (50:147)  
 aoq hhel kaqlaq the relationship between supply and  
 demand (50:60)  
 aoq hhel naggaq trading information (50:147)  
 aoq hhel zalsiq xaduq a farm of commodity crops  
 (50:146)  
 aoqjiq aqbol the thunder god (45:43)  
 aoqjiq aoqlu 1. thunder, 2. a noise like thunder  
 aoqjiq aoqmiaoqv hha nei thunder and lightning  
 aoqjiq aosseil a storm with thunder and rain  
 (m\_ je\_ ja\_ leh^ k'a^-eu)  
 aosseil baoq ya baoq ya meil sseil yi rain to pour  
 down  
 aoqjiq coqceiv ceiv strong thunder and lightning

(m<sub>ˋ</sub> je<sub>ˋ</sub> tsaw<sub>ˋ</sub> teh<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)  
 aoqjiq duq nei thunder to roll (30:2)  
 aoqjiq jiq to thunder (9:7) (m<sub>ˋ</sub> je<sub>ˋ</sub> je<sub>ˋ</sub>-eu)  
 aoqjiq jiqhav thunder without rain (u<sub>ˋ</sub> yeh<sup>ˋ</sup> ma<sub>ˋ</sub> pi  
 m<sub>ˋ</sub> je<sub>ˋ</sub>)  
 aoqjiq jiqteiv teiv to thunder and lightning (m<sub>ˋ</sub>  
 je<sub>ˋ</sub> m<sub>ˋ</sub> teh<sup>ˆ</sup> teh<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

aoqkaq milkaq the horizon (50:35)  
 aoqkul ba'la dry season  
 aoqkul kul to have a drought (yaw gui gui-eu)  
 aoqkul kulma kul to have a severe drought  
 aoq kul mil kul drought (46:114)  
 aoq kuv mil kuv drought

aoq laol high temperature (50:134)  
 aoq lavqhhuvq a in the world (34:18) (mi<sup>ˋ</sup> k'ah<sub>ˋ</sub> la<sub>ˋ</sub>  
 k'oe<sup>ˋ</sup>)  
 aoq lavqhhuvq e col all people in the world ('under  
 the sky') (34:12) (mi<sup>ˋ</sup> tsa<sub>ˋ</sub> za<sub>ˋ</sub> daw<sub>ˋ</sub> taw<sup>ˆ</sup> lu<sub>ˋ</sub>)  
 aoqlaol ba'la summer; hot season (10:7),  
 sseilzyuq ba'la (jaw<sup>ˋ</sup> la yam<sub>ˋ</sub>)  
 aoqlu millu lu earthquake ('heaven/earthquake') (mi<sup>ˋ</sup>  
 lu<sup>ˆ</sup> lu<sup>ˆ</sup>-eu)

aoqma the great heaven; the great sky (34:8)  
 aoqma siilkav peiqtaoq a golden comb sent down from  
 God (Aqpyuq Miqyeil) to help a woman who cannot  
 deliver a baby  
 aoqmiq a corner ('tail') of the sky (Haqjil maq saq  
 aoqmiq maq hhao. If a man is not unhappy he will  
 not roam the earth (i.e. to the corner of the sky)  
 (18:17)  
 aoqmiaovq miaovq lightning to strike (m<sub>ˋ</sub> myaw<sub>ˋ</sub> myaw<sup>ˋ</sup>-  
 eu)

aoq nav mil nav meil sky and land turn black (as in  
 a bad storm) (30:2, 46:147) (m<sub>ˋ</sub> mi<sup>ˋ</sup> zah<sup>ˋ</sup>-i<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)  
 aoqnao daytime; in the day (12:127, 13:46, 26:82)  
 (nah g'ah<sup>ˋ</sup>)  
 aoqnao naohhaol at noon (14:188) (nah lo<sup>ˆ</sup> ceh la<sup>ˋ</sup>-  
 eu, and cf.: nah g'ah<sup>ˋ</sup> ceh la<sup>ˋ</sup>-eu)  
 aoq naoq hhel miaq supply falls short of demand;  
 demand exceeds the supply (50:60)  
 aoqnee daytime  
 aoqnil red glow of sunset  
 aoq nil mil nil reddish everywhere (46:155)  
 aoqniv milniv niv for there to be an earthquake  
 (57:97)

aoq pav half of a day (nah k'oe<sup>ˆ</sup>)  
 aoqpeel blue sky  
 aoqpiul salziq ziqssaq a type of spirit living in the  
 sky that takes souls  
 aoq puv mil pal 'sky turns, earth changes' (nothing

is permanent, all is changing) (m<sub>u</sub> pa<sup>v</sup> mi<sup>v</sup> pa<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
**aoq puv mil puv** earth-shaking; world-shaking  
**aoqpuv milpuv puv** lots of changes take place  
 ('the sky and earth turn') (11:45)  
**aoqpuv puvzaq** to sell something again  
**aoqqaol** a swan (46:117)  
**aoq qiq haoq laqhuv** everywhere ('under one sky')  
**aoqqivq** night; dusk (9:7) (u<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup>)  
**aoqqivq naohhaol meil** day and night (u<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup> nah  
 g'ah<sup>v</sup>)  
**aoqqivq pyu** evening time (11:38) (u<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup> taw)  
**aoqqivq qivq** late at night (9:7) (u<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup> ci<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
**aoqqivq qivq lal** to be getting dark  
**aoqqivq qivqto pyu** dusk to be approaching (u<sub>u</sub> ci<sup>^</sup>  
 ci<sup>^</sup> le)  
**aoq qivq yil** it's getting dark  
  
**aoqsal sal** good sky; nice weather (9:7, 26:75) (m<sub>u</sub>  
 mui<sup>v</sup>-eu; m<sub>u</sub> yaw law<sub>u</sub>)  
**aoqsal milsal** bright, clear day (11:22) (m<sub>u</sub> yaw  
 shaw<sup>v</sup>)  
**aoqsiq siqdaol** a cool place (k'aw<sup>v</sup> dm<sup>v</sup>)  
**aoqsoq** morning (u<sub>u</sub> shaw<sub>u</sub>) clf. **soq** (shaw<sub>u</sub>)  
**aqsoq laqpeiv dol** drink morning tea (have  
 breakfast)  
**aoqsoq navq e col** one who gets up early  
 -- **aoqsoq, neesoq** -- tomorrow morning  
**aoqsoqpaq** lord of heaven  
**aoqsoq soqlu** middle of the morning (35:72)  
**aoqsoq soqto** early morning (or) **aoq biajul**  
  
**aoqssaol** pillar of the sky  
**aoqsseil** rain (9:7) (u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>v</sup>)  
**aoqsseil diq sso** to be caught in the rain; for the  
 rain to beat down on one  
**aoqsseil seq** to bring with rain; to come with  
 rain (14:153)  
**aoqsseil sseil** to rain (9:7) (u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>v</sup> yeh<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
**aoqsseil sseil nao** a rainy day (or) **saq e**  
**huvqlavq**  
**aoqsseil sseilma** rain to pour down (u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>v</sup> yeh<sup>v</sup>  
 le-eu)  
**aoqsseil sseilsav sav** to drizzle (not a heavy  
 rain, but steady) (11:196) (u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>v</sup> ma<sub>u</sub> k'a<sup>^</sup>-a)  
**aoqsseil sseilseq** a type of spirit which is  
 included in the ceremony to drive out the "ngeeq"  
 spirit  
**aoqsseil sseilziivq ziivqma** large drops of rain  
 (11:36) (u<sub>u</sub> yeh<sup>v</sup> a<sup>v</sup> jui<sup>^</sup> jui<sup>^</sup> ma)  
**aoq ssol milcaq** heaven and earth (8:28, 29, 30) (m<sub>u</sub>  
 haw<sup>v</sup>-eu mi<sup>v</sup>)  
**aoq ssol milcaq haoqbaoq** everywhere in the world,  
 in the universe (26:56, 112) (lit. 'in sky and  
 earth' - 46:119)

aoqtav sky; heaven (13:21, 46:130) (m, ta^)  
     aoqtav laolqaol high above the sky (13:40)  
     aoqtav laolqaol saq suffer an airplane crash  
         (50:98)  
     aoqtav Molmil god of the sky (38:90)  
 aoqtaoq miltaoq to become lawless (50:180)  
 aoqto milzeil in every corner of the world

aoq ya all right; okay (45:32)  
 -- aoqyaol, soqhaq -- a book store (50:157)

aoq zaq 1. make living by selling (13:38), 2. to sell  
     one's properties (50:13) (ah, dza, eu)  
 aoqzaq aol bia night and day; around the clock  
     (50:143) (or) naocil aollivq  
 aoqzaq bia nei overnight (u, ci, ti, mi^)  
 -- aoqzaq, daoqkaaq -- a prostitute  
 aoq zaq e daoqma logs for selling; commodity logs  
     (50:146)  
 aoq zaq e zalsiq food to sell (esp. grains) (50:113)  
 aoqzeil 'side of the sky' (in the sentence 'the sky  
     has no limit') (11:133) (m, dze^)  
 -- aoqzeil, aoqjiq -- a storm  
     aoqzeil leilto the far edges of the sky (34:7) (m,  
         dze^ mi^ dze^)  
 aoqzyuq 'rulers of the sky' (30:2)

BA

- bal** to attend a festive activity (wedding etc.)  
**bal** (in) **sullal bal** for one's soul to leave the body (thus becoming sick) (su<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>˘</sup> ba<sup>˘</sup>-eu)  
**bal** a group; a class (Chi) (26:101)  
**=bal, aq=** a shadow  
**balbal nei** on purpose; for the purpose of (11:25, 114, 26:41)  
**balceil** a bus that travels between towns and cities (not simply within a town) (Chi) (41:156)  
**balfaq** (see: **baffaq** a method; an idea 14:145)  
 -- **bal, Galtaol** -- to celebrate the Hani New Year  
**balhov** chaff (outer layer of grain) (or) **alhov**  
**balhaol** to help (A=Chi) (9:15, 10:pref., 11:128, 169) (or) **aolhaol** (caw ba-eu)  
**balhhaq** a shadow (14:173) (ba<sup>˘</sup> la<sup>˘</sup>)  
 -- **balhhaq, albal** -- culm sheath (parchment-like outer membrane of golden bamboo)  
**baljoq nei** the whole group (26:114)  
**ballal** for; on behalf of (**no ballal** = for you, on your behalf - 11:200) (g'a<sup>˘</sup> du<sup>˘</sup>)  
**ballal nei** to some purpose (9:15, 38:7) (see also: **bal nei**)  
**=bal, lavq=** to hinder  
**ballul** (see: **biallul** = catfish) (14:138)  
**balluvq** tob. pipe (both men & women) (46:176) (or) **yahyuq balluvq** (gaw<sup>˘</sup> lu<sup>˘</sup>; gaw<sup>˘</sup> tsui<sup>˘</sup>)  
**bal nei** for (as, for the people of the border area) (10:pref.); in order to (13:3); for the sake of (see also: **ballal nei**) (see for samples: 11:120)  
**=bal nei, bal=** purposely  
**balsal** to play (not pf.) (ni<sup>˘</sup> g'a-eu)  
 -- **bal, seilhha** -- play with  
 -- **bal, sullal** -- for one's soul to leave the body, thus becoming sick  
**balza** group leader; monitor (Chi) (26:42, 50:5)  
**balzii** 1. screwdriver (Chi) (26:29), 2. leading body (Chi) (34:103)
- ba** clf. for a group (**ssagguq qiq ba** = a group of children) (11:77, 198, 27:11, 45:45) (a<sup>˘</sup> ma<sup>˘</sup>; ba<sup>˘</sup> ma<sup>˘</sup>)  
**ba** light in color; white (yaw ba)  
**=ba, al=** older sister  
**baba nei** very white (11:57) (ba co<sup>˘</sup> ni)  
**=ba, baq=** cheek  
**bacal** to be impatient (or) **neema cal; neema teiq; neema maq yeil nia**  
**badiq** an echo (ba so)  
**badu** basket for measuring grain  
 -- **badu, moqceil** -- horse-feed bag

**bahaol** to assist ; help (caw ba)  
 =ba, hei= 1. a blackboard; chalkboard, 2. a tree  
 with white nuts  
**bahuaf** a painting (as on a canvas or board) (Chi)  
 (50:5)  
 =ba, hhoq= white cabbage  
**bahhul** a wind instrument (Chi), called in Hani:  
 gaoqbil (9:18)  
**bahhuq** to hold; grasp (Chi) (34:91) (nyeh<sub>h</sub>-eu)  
**bahhuq nei** white; cream-colored (46:155) (yaw ba)  
**bakaq** a riddle (4:title, 11:178) (tsa<sub>v</sub> dzo<sup>^</sup>)  
**bakaq caq** to guess a riddle (11:178) (tsa<sub>v</sub> dzo<sup>^</sup>  
 tsa<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
**ba'la** 1. moon, 2. month (ba la)  
 ba'la aqzeiq a leap month  
 ba'la aoqcal moonlight (14:164) (ba la u<sub>v</sub> tsa<sup>v</sup>)  
 ba'la beeljoq a lunar halo  
 ba'la ceiqkol early in the lunar month  
 ba'la deivq sil aol e to start and end a month  
 (46:83)  
 ba'la heeq a long month (31 days)  
 -- ba'la, hhulduv -- spring season  
 ba'la laceiv end of the lunar month  
 ba'la ladav early in lunar month  
 ba'la ladaoq del a popular rhyme  
 ba'la lahhaol middle of the lunar month  
 ba'la la'luv full moon (14:140)  
 ba'la neivqkeeq zaq lunar eclipse (50:203) (lit.,  
 'spirit dog eats moon', from a legend) (ba la la  
 kui<sub>v</sub> dza<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
 ba'la nil a short month (30 days or less)  
 ba'la wuqcal seil to play in the moonlight  
 -- banei, wuqduq -- with white hair  
  
**baziq** blacksmith (ba ji<sub>v</sub>; ba<sup>^</sup> ji<sub>v</sub>)  
  
**baq** direction  
**baq** thin (9:16) (yaw ba<sub>v</sub>)  
**baq** classifier for 1. the side of a mountain,  
 2. a page in a book (soqhhaq qiq baq)  
**baqba** cheek (9:16) (ba<sub>v</sub> ba)  
**baqbeiv** gill of fish (nga<sub>v</sub> nga<sup>^</sup>)  
 -- baqbeiv, ngaqsaq -- gill of fish  
 -- baqcevq, toma -- a kind of sword  
**baqcul** cul to kiss on the face  
 -- baqdaq, eelju -- (see full)  
**baqdel** small stool (Chi) (9:16, 10:30, 11:30) (k'aw<sub>v</sub>  
 bo<sup>^</sup>, nui<sup>v</sup> gaw<sub>v</sub>)  
**baqdiq** diq a slippery and steep mountain  
 =baq gaq, naq= to hear from  
**baqgeel** facial skin (9:16)  
 =baq, Haqniq lal= Hani songs  
**baqhe** to get the odor of liquor (11:137) (zilbaq  
 baqhe naol lal ya = I get the smell of liquor)  
**baghovq** a dimple (9:16) (ba<sub>v</sub> ba ba<sub>v</sub> k'aw<sub>v</sub>)

=baq, hu= squirrel  
 =baq, hhu= a door frame  
 baqhyul to fall in love with  
   baqhyul aqzil love songs  
   baqhyul hhyul zaq to talk about love matters  
     (46:89)  
 baqjiq jiq (see: baqdiq diq = very slippery and  
   steep) (14:168) (cf.: yaw ju<sup>v</sup>)  
 baqjol jol to be in love  
 baqka very thin (11:18) (ba<sub>v</sub> leh<sup>v</sup> ni)  
 baqka kassaq very, very thin (11:58)  
 baqkyul cheekbone; malar bone (9:16)  
 =baq, lal= folksong; ballad  
 =baq, lol= river  
 baqlu puffed out cheeks (ba<sub>v</sub> ba m<sup>v</sup> pu<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
 baqlu baqlu meil zaq to eat with cheeks puffed out  
   baqlu baqlu nei to eat big mouthfuls (with cheeks  
     bulging - 38:2)  
   baqlu deiq cheeks puffed out (from eating a lot)  
     (26:85)  
   baqlu teiv to eat whole and quickly (as small  
     fruits, nuts)  
 Baqlufjil Eighth Route Army (Chi)  
 baqma big river (9:16, 13:47) (law<sup>v</sup> ba<sub>v</sub>)  
 baqmeeq a lover  
 =baq, nia= north side of a river  
 baqpov diq to slap someone in the face with the palm  
   of the hand (ba<sub>v</sub> ba-ah<sup>v</sup> teh<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
 baqpuq a protruding face  
 baqqeil distiller's grains (9:16) (ji<sup>v</sup> ba<sub>v</sub> ji<sup>v</sup> peh<sup>^</sup>)  
 -- baqqeil, zilbaq -- distiller's grains  
 baqsal love matters; a love affair  
   baqsal aqzil a love song  
   baqsal sal to look for a lover (46:89) (za<sub>v</sub> k'a<sub>v</sub>  
     po<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
   baqsal zol for a young man to learn to talk about  
     love matters  
 baqseil whiskers (side) (9:16) (ba<sub>v</sub> sheh<sup>^</sup>)  
 baqsiq a pimple (nui leh)  
 baqsov nei very thin (9:16) (ba<sub>v</sub> leh<sup>v</sup> ni)  
 baqtevaq a mark on one's face (ma<sup>v</sup> jaw<sup>^</sup>)  
 baqxoq mandible; jaw (genl.) (ba<sub>v</sub> ngeu<sup>v</sup>)  
 baq zeï to throw away (35:73); bavq zeï (pf.) (bi<sub>v</sub>  
   dzeh-eu)  
 -- baq, zeïghaq -- 1. very little capital (as  
   money and property), 2. weak souls of animals  
 baqzuvq a wrinkle (46:164) (yaw ju<sub>v</sub>)  
  
 (vb) bav make a mistake (vb) (aol bav = to do  
   something wrong; eil bav = to say something wrong;  
   nyuq bav = to think something wrong, etc.) (50:20)  
   coqwuf (Chi) ((vb) bah<sub>v</sub>, (vb) leh<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
 bavdoq wrong sentence (50:15)  
 =bav, hoq= box; case  
 -- bav, lav -- 1. to hinder; disturb; 2. make a

mistake  
 -- bav lav nei, bil lil -- uncertain; incoherently  
 =bav, laol= collar  
 bavlov a bedroom (or) yiu<sup>v</sup>q duq; lovkaq  
 -- bav, maq -- (see full)  
 -- bav, nyuq -- 1. to think wrongly, 2. to  
 misunderstand  
 =bav, peilhaoq laol= a fur collar  
 -- bav, qo -- 1. to lead astray, 2. to incorrectly  
 hand on a message  
 -- bav, zaol -- to make a mistake  
  
 bavq 1. to take (9:17), 2. to carry on shoulder  
 (1. yu<sup>v</sup>-eu, 2. ba<sub>^</sub>-eu)  
 bavq al la to bring something up with you (yu<sup>v</sup> da<sup>^</sup>  
 la<sub>^</sub>-eu)  
 bavq al li to go up and take something away  
 bavq al yi to bring down; to take down (yu<sup>v</sup> ka le<sub>^</sub>-  
 eu)  
 -- bavq, aqhhyu paqciivq -- to kneel to the maternal  
 uncles as they come to a funeral  
 -- bavq, baolbavq -- to build terraces in an  
 irrigated field  
 bavqbu<sup>v</sup>q freckle (nm<sub>^</sub> si<sub>v</sub> nm<sub>^</sub> sha<sup>v</sup>)  
 bavqbu<sup>v</sup>q bavqciv a dirty face (mya<sup>^</sup> pyaw<sub>v</sub> yaw jaw<sub>v</sub>)  
 bavqbu<sup>v</sup>q lei<sup>v</sup>qbu<sup>v</sup>q for one's face to be covered with  
 dust  
 bavq cavq 1. to come to help, 2. to connect parts  
 together  
 bavq caoq to cover over (35:3)  
 bavq cei 1. to hold up; raise up (9:17, 11:28, 41:62,  
 45:59, 46:119) (ci<sub>v</sub>-eu), 2. to get up (tu<sup>v</sup> la<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
 -- bavq cei, aqlavq -- to raise one's hand  
 -- bavqciv, bavqbu<sup>v</sup>q -- a dirty face  
 bavq cuvq 1. to set up (as a ladder), 2. to build a  
 bridge of wood or bamboo  
 bavqdaq a pad  
 bavq daol to place a table in preparation for a meal  
 =bavq diqkovq, laq= (see full)  
 bavqdov to put in (daw<sup>^</sup>-eu, daw<sup>^</sup> ah<sup>v</sup>-eu)  
 -- bavq dov, alzaol a -- to put corpse in coffin  
 bavqdul a shoulder pole (9:17)  
 bavq duq to bury someone (du<sub>v</sub> pah<sub>v</sub>-eu)  
 bavq div to take out (yu<sup>v</sup> do<sup>^</sup>-eu, ba<sub>^</sub> do<sup>^</sup>-eu)  
 bavq gaoq to make a pile of something (35:96) (b<sup>y</sup>m<sup>v</sup>-  
 eu)  
 bavq goq to raise; heighten; hold up high (50:56)  
 bavqhav a large basket (or) havkal  
 bavq hel to offer; make an offering (50:52)  
 bavq heil to send to someone (as money etc.) (26:76)  
 bavq huvq 1. to take back, 2. to withdraw (as money  
 from a bank)  
 bavq huvq al la to fetch something  
 bavq hha to receive  
 bavq hhuvq to revoke; to withdraw (50:38)