

**Review of *Zangmianyu Yuyin He Cihui*  
"Tibeto-Burman Phonology and Lexicon"** \*

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China, the *Urheimat* of the great Sino-Tibetan linguistic family, boasts more than forty Tibeto-Burman languages, some of which have been identified only recently. Located mostly in remote corners of the country, these languages had never been subject to systematic investigation until the monumental Linguistic Survey of China conducted in the late fifties. Owing mainly to financial difficulties, the greater part of the enormous data collected during the survey—cabinets and cabinets of handwritten manuscripts hoarded now in the Institute of Minority Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing—have unfortunately yet to see the light of publication.<sup>1</sup> In the meantime, more recent field trips to Tibet, Sichuan, and Yunnan undertaken by individual linguists keep adding new members to the growing list of Tibeto-Burman languages of China. The popular *Jianzhi* (Brief Descriptions of Nationality Languages) volumes have represented the first major release of the survey data from mainland China, and all students of Tibeto-Burman recall with affectionate gratitude the tremendous value of the first-rate linguistic materials contained therein for upgrading Tibeto-Burman research in the past one and a half decades. The book under review, an information-packed phonological and lexical study of fifty-two Tibeto-Burman languages and dialects of China, represents another exciting vein of fresh data mined from the motherlode.

The book is organized into three parts. Part I (pp. 1-144) is the introduction to the book, comprising essays written by the eminent Tibeto-Burmanist Sun Hongkai<sup>2</sup> on various aspects of comparative Tibeto-Burman

\* This review has benefited greatly from the comments and suggestions kindly supplied by Jim Matisoff, Randy LaPolla, Jonathan Evans, and Zev Handel. For transliterating Written Tibetan and Written Burmese forms, we use Wylie's standard romanization of Written Tibetan and the system proposed in the *Rhyming Dictionary of Written Burmese* (Benedict 1976).

<sup>1</sup> Lexical and syntactic data from more than a hundred dialect locations of the Qiang language alone have been recorded (Prof. Sun Hongkai, personal communication), which amply indicates the richness of the linguistic materials resulting from that survey, as well as the surprising proportions of this data pool which remains unpublished. Efforts have started in recent years to enter the data onto computer.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Sun Hongkai's distinguished research career is summarized in an auto-biographical account published recently in *LTBA* (Sun 1987).

phonology. Part II (pp. 146-361) gives the phonemic inventories of each of the fifty-two languages and dialects covered in this volume. Part III, the bulk of the book (pp. 362-1379), consists of over a thousand pages of lexical sets. In most cases, the transcription of the data is in a phonemic notation with IPA symbols, which, together with numerical tone letters, convey a good idea of how the forms are actually pronounced. The exceptions are the three literary Tibeto-Burman languages, Written Tibetan, Written Burmese, and Xixia (Tangut). Written Tibetan and Written Burmese are transliterated from the original scripts, and hence do not imply direct pronounceability despite the use of IPA symbols.<sup>3</sup> As for the dead language Xixia, originally written in a Chinese-inspired logographic script, the editors of ZMYYC decided to adopt the Chinese character transcriptions found in the original Xixia-Chinese bilingual dictionaries, in order to remain noncommittal with respect to the many competing Xixia reconstruction systems currently proposed. A number of useful appendices (pp. 1380-1418) follow the main body of the book, including a written Tibetan transcription table (Appendix I), a written Burmese transcription table (Appendix II), an index of Xixia (Tangut) characters arranged by set numbers (Appendix III), and a Chinese (Pinyin) index of glosses appearing in the comparative lexicon (Appendix IV).

### **1. Part I: Introductory essays**

The nine topics on Tibeto-Burman comparative phonology covered in Part I run as follows: (1) issues concerning Tibeto-Burman cognates, (2) simplex initials, (3) cluster initials, (4) diphthongs, (5) vowel length and tensity (laryngealization), (6) vowel nasalization and rhotacization, (7) consonantal codas, (8) tonality, and (9) reduced syllables. These essays seem to embody further explorations of issues that have engaged Professor Sun's attention for years, for, except for the sections on tonality and reduced syllables, their content partially overlaps with what has appeared in print elsewhere (see Sun 1982a, Sun 1985). A virtual synopsis of the phonological typology of the Tibeto-Burman languages of China, this portion of the book encompasses an amazingly rich body of information written with the expertise stemming from intimate familiarity with many of the languages treated. The wealth of insightful observations on many key areas in diachronic Tibeto-Burman phonology makes detailed study of this part of the book highly rewarding.

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<sup>3</sup> Thus, there is a strict one-to-one relation between any symbol in the Tibetan script and its IPA transliteration. The letter ར 'a-chung', for instance, clearly had different phonetic values depending on its position in the syllable (a fact well-understood by Tibetologists in China), yet it is always represented with the (deceptive) IPA symbol for the voiced glottal fricative *f*.

## 2. Languages treated in ZMYYC

ZMYYC contains data on thirty-five distinct languages. For those languages which show great internal diversification, the major dialects are also represented. This amounts to a total of fifty-two varieties of Tibeto-Burman, arranged in the data sets in the following order:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Written Tibetan         | 2. Lhasa Tibetan            |
| 3. Sde-dge Tibetan (Khams) | 4. Bla-brang Tibetan (Amdo) |
| 5. Zeku Tibetan (Amdo)     | 6. Cuona Monpa (=Takpa)     |
| 7. Motuo Monpa (=Tsangla)  | 8. Mawo Qiang               |
| 9. Taoping Qiang           | 10. Taoba Pumi              |
| 11. Jinghua Pumi           | 12. rGyarong                |
| 13. Xidia (=Tangut)        | 14. Ergong                  |
| 15. Muya (=Minyak)         | 16. Queyu (Yajiang)         |
| 17. Guiqiong               | 18. Ersu                    |
| 19. Namuyi                 | 20. Shixing                 |
| 21. Xide Yi                | 22. Dafang Yi               |
| 23. Nanjian Yi             | 24. Nanhua Yi               |
| 25. Mile Yi (=Axi)         | 26. Mojiang Yi              |
| 27. Lisu                   | 28. Lijiang Naxi            |
| 29. Yongning Naxi (=Moso)  | 30. Caiyuan Hani (Biyue)    |
| 31. Dazhai Hani (Hani)     | 32. Shuikui Hani (Haoni)    |
| 33. Lahu                   | 34. Jinuo                   |
| 35. Dali Bai               | 36. Jianchuan Bai           |
| 37. Bijiang Bai            | 38. Tujia                   |
| 39. Written Burmese        | 40. Spoken Rangoon Burmese  |
| 41. Achang                 | 42. Zaiwa (=Atsi)           |
| 43. Langsu (=Maru)         | 44. Anong                   |
| 45. Nusu                   | 46. Dulong (=Trung)         |
| 47. Jingpo                 | 48. Geman (=Kaman)          |
| 49. Darang (=Taraon)       | 50. Idu                     |
| 51. Bokar Adi              | 52. Sulong (=Sulung)        |

The inclusion of systematic lexical data on some of the more obscure Tibeto-Burman languages and dialects of China is one of the unique merits of ZMYYC. These include the Sde-dge, Bla-brang, and Zeku varieties of Tibetan, the Nanhua and Mojiang varieties of Yi,<sup>4</sup> as well as rGyarong, Xidia, Ergong,

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<sup>4</sup> The Mile Yi (#25), or Axi (=Ah), data records a different variety (Dapingdi village, Mile County) from that (Moxiangjing village, Yiliang County) on which Yuan Jiahua's excellent earlier work (Yuan 1953) was based.

Muya, Queyu, Guiqiong, Ersu, Namuyi, Shixing, Langsu, Anong, Idu, and Sulong. Of the above, the following deserve special attention:

### 2.1. *The Qiangish languages*<sup>5</sup>

The existence of the unique 'Sifan' (西番, i.e., west-barbarian) languages in the Sino-Tibetan borderland had been made known quite early on through the vocabularies gathered by travelers and explorers in south-western China. Treating the Sifan languages as a distinct Tibeto-Burman branch was also already proposed in Thomas 1948:99. The lack of adequate linguistic data, however, prevented this idea from being taken seriously by later scholars,<sup>6</sup> until, almost thirty-five years later, it was reinstated in a definitive and cogent statement by Professor Sun Hongkai (1982b).

Within this new branch of Tibeto-Burman languages, now generally known as **Qiangish**, probably only Shixing and Zhaba are strictly speaking new discoveries, as all of the others were already recorded in one form or another (often buried unrecognized amid obscure ethnographic writings). These languages are usually characterized by formidable sound systems that are difficult to correctly transcribe even for well-trained field workers, let alone amateur linguists. Hence the real contribution of ZMYYC with regard to Qiangish consists in its linguistically accurate data on languages hitherto usually known only in the form of poorly transcribed wordlists.

Thanks to the Qiangish data in ZMYYC, we can now finally unveil the linguistic identity of the following fragmentary records of 'Sifan' languages:<sup>7</sup>

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5 For an excellent survey and miniature comparative grammar of Qiangish, see Huang 1992: 208-369.

6 Though Shafer (1955:102) posits the various Qiang dialects (Dzorgai, Kortsè, Pingfang, 'Outer Mantse') of the early wordlists as a distinct branch (Dzorgaish) indeterminate between Bodic and Burmic, he treats rGyarong as a Bodish branch and puts such other Qiangish languages as Hor (i.e. Ergong), Hsihsia (i.e. Xia), Manyak (i.e. Muya), and Duampu (i.e. Guiqiong) under the Burmic division instead. Likewise, Benedict (1972:7-9) considers rGyarong and Dzorgai (i.e. Qiang proper) to be closer to the Tibetan-Kanauri nucleus, but treats such Hsi-fan (i.e. Sifan) languages as Manyak (i.e. Muya), Horpa (i.e. Ergong), Davies' Menia (i.e. Namuyi), and Johnston's Mull (i.e. Pumi) as 'residual subtypes' of Lolo-Burmese.

7 A few specimens of probable Sifan languages from the old sources still defy definite identification despite the ZMYYC data, for instance, the so-called 'Pa-U-Rong 八窩龍 Hsi-Fan' of Johnston 1908.

Thóchú<sup>8</sup> (Hodgson 1874), Dzorgai<sup>9</sup> Sifan (Ollone 1912), Kortsè Sifan (Ollone 1912), Krehchuh (Plewman 1922-3)

→ Northern Qiang

Outer Man-Tzü (Gill, cited in Lacouperie 1887), Ch'iang (Wang 1944)<sup>10</sup>

→ Southern Qiang

Gyárung (Hodgson 1874), Wassu (Rosthorn 1897), Pati (Rosthorn 1897), Gia Rung (Edgar 1933-4)

→ rGyarong

Pawang (Rosthorn 1897), Hór-pa (Hodgson 1874), Gešits'a (Laufer 1916), Bawang Rong-Ke (Edgar 1933-4), Taofu (Migot 1957), Stau (Wang 1970-1)

→ Ergong

Nameji (Ollone 1912, No. 35), Munia (Davies 1909)<sup>11</sup>

→ Namuyi

Njong Muli (Johnston 1908), Prumi (Davies 1909), Muli (Rock 1963)

→ Pumi (Primi)

<sup>8</sup> Although the language labeled 'Thóchú' by Hodgson is clearly northern Qiang, the name actually denotes a place (i.e. 洮州 Taozhou, now renamed Lintan 银滩) in southern Gansu. This misnomer must have been caused by some misunderstanding between Hodgson and his Qiang informant, since no Qiangish languages are found that far north (see footnote below). Incidentally, the local speech of the present-day Lintan area is Chone 卓尼, an aberrant dialect of Tibetan.

<sup>9</sup> This has given rise to Shafer's inappropriate label 'Dzorgaish' for the Qiangish languages. To my knowledge, no Qiangish languages are distributed as far north as the present-day Dzorgai (i.e. Ruo-ergai 若儿盖 County, Aba Autonomous Prefecture of the Tibetan Nationality, northern Sichuan) region, which is now entirely (Amdo) Tibetan-speaking. The most northerly Qiangish language is a variety of southern Qiang spoken at Zhenjiangguan 镇江關 of Songpan County, about 160 kilometers to the southeast of the seat of Ruoergai County.

<sup>10</sup> The variety of Ch'iang (i.e. Qiang) represented in Wang 1944, though badly recorded by a non-linguist (Gordon T. Bowles) reveals an overall resemblance to southern Qiang, as shown by the following words: 'body' *sh'i'pe* (cf. Taoping (southern Qiang) *ce<sup>55</sup>pe<sup>33</sup>*; Mawo (northern Qiang) *ku-ti*); 'wife' *ji-me* (cf. Taoping *tɕi<sup>55</sup>me<sup>31</sup>*; Mawo *tʂəŋ-gua<sup>1</sup>*); 'snow' *'mba* (cf. Taoping *me<sup>31</sup>pə<sup>55</sup>*; Mawo *tʂi<sup>1</sup>-qə<sup>1</sup>-βu*); 'mouth' *xkar* (cf. Taoping *Xqa<sup>55</sup>*; Mawo *dza<sup>1</sup>-kue<sup>1</sup>*). In at least one form, however, this variety still keeps an old consonant cluster simplified in both Taoping and Mawo, i.e. 'moon' *xle-shwa* (cf. Taoping *py<sup>33</sup>çya<sup>55</sup>*; Mawo *tʃæ-ʂə*, Proto Tibeto-Burman \*s(g)la).

<sup>11</sup> The reason different varieties of Sifan languages were referred to in the old sources by the place name Muli (or its variants Mi-li, etc) is because Muli 木里 (i.e. what is now Muli Autonomous County of the Tibetan Nationality, southern Sichuan) is an amazingly multilingual region, where at least the following Tibeto-Burman languages are spoken: Khams Tibetan, Namuyi (i.e. the *ne<sup>55</sup>nu<sup>33</sup>zj<sup>31</sup>* variety, cf. Huang and Renzeng 1991), Lüzu (which Sun 1983a:125 considers to be a dialect of Ersu), Yi (Northern dialect), Naxi (both the Western and the Eastern dialects), Shixing, and Primi (Northern dialect).

Mányak<sup>12</sup> (Hodgson 1874), Sifan of Tzü-ta-ti (Zidadi) or Menia (Baber)  
 → Ersu

Minia (Wang 1944)<sup>13</sup>  
 → Muya

Duampou or 'Peu of Seutati (i.e. Zidadi)' (Ollone 1912, No. 38)  
 → Guiqlong

Hokow (Edgar 1933-4)  
 → Queyu<sup>14</sup>

## 2.2. Anong<sup>15</sup>

Anong, along with the Trung (Dulong) language of China and the various Ganøng-Rawang dialects of northern Burma, constitute the Nungish branch of Tibeto-Burman. Anong is most closely related to the speech of the Kopàng Anungs on the Burmese side of the border (Morse 1988).<sup>16</sup> Sun's recent LTBA

<sup>12</sup> Of the varieties of 'Mi-nyag' languages of the old sources, only the 'Minia' of Wang 1944 corresponds to the present-day Muya language as recognized by Chinese linguists. The 'Mányak' Sifan recorded by Hodgson (whose informant came from a place called Rákho, six days south of Kangding) turns out to be actually closest to Lüzù, or the western dialect of Ersu, another Qiangish language conterminous with Muya. Baber's variety of 'Menia' of Tzü-ta-ti 夔大地位 is also a variety of Ersu (eastern dialect). The reason behind this is that what the Tibetan appellation 'Mi-nyag' or, more precisely, 'Mi-nyag rab-sgang' really refers to is not a particular tribe but a broad region between the middle section of the Yalong river and the Dadu river (Ge 1988:409). In this area speakers of no less than seven Qiangish languages can be found (i.e. Ergong, Zhaba, Queyu, Ersu, Muya, Guiqlong, and Namuyi).

<sup>13</sup> Prof. Wang Jingru's Minyak data, given to him by Prof. Li Fang-kuei, was recorded by Gordon T. Bowles, an American anthropologist who did some fieldwork in the Dajinchuan area of western Sichuan.

<sup>14</sup> The so-called 'Zhábā' 札巴 language of ZMYYC is actually the Yajiang variety of Queyu, not to be confused with the other Qiangish language Zhábà 札畀, not represented in ZMYYC (see Huang 1990).

<sup>15</sup> The Anong language in China (Fugong County, Yunnan) seems to be endangered. Fortunately, there are Anong speakers on the neighboring Burmese side of the border as well (Sun Hongkai, p.c. 1991).

<sup>16</sup> It is beyond doubt that among the known varieties of Nungish, Anong most closely resembles Kopàng Anung as reported in Morse 1988. Uniquely shared features include the loss of the -r coda (e.g. 'new' Anong ʔo<sup>31</sup>sə<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng àŋ-ṣə, cf. Dulong (Dulonghe dialect) aŋ<sup>31</sup>sə<sup>53</sup>; 'hand' Anong a<sup>31</sup>vu<sup>35</sup>, Kopàng ʔú, cf. Dulong tu<sup>55</sup>), and such lexical items as 'tall' Anong n̩i<sup>31</sup>tchuŋ<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng nyí-chóng; 'feather' Anong tcha<sup>55</sup>min<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng cha-min; 'neck' Anong g̩o<sup>31</sup>xo<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng g̩ò-16?; 'ashes' Anong phw<sup>31</sup>ie<sup>31</sup>, Kopàng p̩-yè; 'head' Anong la<sup>31</sup>phuŋ<sup>55</sup>; Kopàng l̩a-póŋ. However, Anong, aside from certain distinctive vocabulary, is further characterized by a peculiar sound change that turned original voiceless stop codas into nasals, e.g. 'louse' Anong g̩wŋ<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng shhk, Dulong p̩i<sup>755</sup>; 'kill' Anong sən<sup>55</sup>, Kopàng sət, Dulong sət<sup>55</sup>; 'stand' Anong i<sup>1</sup>siom<sup>31</sup>, Kopàng rəp, Dulong

article (Sun 1988) has already presented us with a good overview of the Anong grammar, but it is in ZMYYC that we find our first sizable presentation of Anong lexical data.

### 2.3. Idu<sup>17</sup>

Idu is the only known member of Digarish (Shafer 1955) other than Darang (=Taraon Mishmi), and is much more innovative phonologically than the latter language. Prior to ZMYYC, our main sources on this language, beyond sketchy descriptions inherited from colonial times, were the two manuals printed in India (Anonymous 1962, Pulu 1978), plus Sun Hongkai's own earlier treatise on Idu (Sun 1983b). The variety of Idu described by Sun (autonym ?i<sup>55</sup>du<sup>55</sup>) diverges markedly from that recorded in Anonymous 1962 and Pulu 1978 (autonym Midu), and seems to be much closer to Taraon. Contrast the following pairs of forms:

Gloss	Taraon (ZMYYC)	Idu (ZMYYC)	Midu (Pulu)
'good'	p̥ia <sup>55</sup>	p̥ia <sup>55</sup>	pra
'salt'	pla <sup>35</sup>	p̥ia <sup>35</sup>	prā
'bow (n.)'	a <sup>31</sup> lai <sup>53</sup>	i <sup>55</sup> li <sup>55</sup>	i-li
'pig'	bw <sup>31</sup> liai <sup>53</sup>	b <sup>1</sup> i <sup>55</sup> li <sup>55</sup>	i-lji
'back'	plun <sup>53</sup>	plun <sup>53</sup>	i-gu-ha
'hand'	a <sup>31</sup> tio <sup>55</sup>	ka <sup>31</sup> tio <sup>53</sup>	la-pū
'forehead'	ma <sup>31</sup> play <sup>35</sup>	ma <sup>31</sup> play <sup>35</sup>	a-prā-hā
'tooth'	laŋ <sup>35</sup>	tia <sup>35</sup> p̥ia <sup>35</sup>	tām-bo

These sources are mutually supplementary. For instance, Midu preserves nasalization lost sometimes in Idu, e.g. 'nose' Idu e<sup>55</sup>n̥aŋ<sup>55</sup>bo<sup>55</sup>, Midu e-nam-bō, cf. Taraon xa<sup>31</sup>nia<sup>53</sup>pum<sup>55</sup>; 'eye' Idu e<sup>55</sup>l<sup>o</sup><sup>55</sup>bja<sup>55</sup>, Midu e-1ōm-bra, cf. Taraon bw<sup>31</sup>lum<sup>55</sup>. On the other hand, Idu preserves an -r (< PTB \*-l-) in clusters lost in Midu, e.g. 'excrement' Idu k̥h̥i<sup>55</sup>, Midu k̥hi, cf. Taraon klai<sup>53</sup>; 'tears' Idu ?i<sup>55</sup>bxi<sup>55</sup>bja<sup>55</sup>, Midu i-bi-bra, cf. Taraon bla<sup>55</sup>. The Idu lexical materials in ZMYYC, our first record of the language complete with tone marks, will significantly enrich our knowledge on the Digarish branch of Tibeto-Burman.

p̥ia<sup>31</sup>ɛp<sup>55</sup> (cf. the similar sound change in Tsangla, 'eye' miŋ < PTB \*mik, 'needle' kham < PTB \*kap).

<sup>17</sup> The Idu Mishmis are found mainly in eastern Arunachal Pradesh. In China they are, for some reason, grouped with the Lhoba nationality rather than with the other Mishmi (Dengba) tribes, i.e. Taraon and Kaman Mishmis.

## 2.4. Sulong

Sulong (= Sulung; autonym **poh<sup>53</sup>yut<sup>33</sup>**), a newly discovered language of northern Arunachal Pradesh and Longzi County of southeastern Tibet, is unusual enough to call for special attention. Spoken in a remote corner of the Eastern Himalayas by a small and down-trodden hill tribe,<sup>18</sup> the language went unnoticed by the compilers of the *Linguistic Survey of India*. The glossary of cultural terms in Deuri 1983 offers us the first blurry glimpse of Sulong,<sup>19</sup> but its true identity as a distinct language was not unveiled until the appearance of Tayeng 1990, a practical language manual published by the Directorate of Research of the Arunachal Pradesh government. However, Sulong turns out to be a phonologically complicated language too difficult for the DRAP language officers to accurately transcribe with mere Roman and Devanagari letters. Now, we must thank Ouyang Jueya, a capable and experienced field worker, for giving us the first phonetically accurate record of this obscure language. In addition to rich consonantal contrasts (e.g. palatals /c/, /ch/, /ç/, and /ʒ/ vs. prepalatals /tç/, /dʒ/, /ç/, and /ʒ/; interdental /θ/ vs. dental /s/; voiceless /h/ vs. voiced /ɦ/; and flapped /ɾ/ vs. glided /ɹ/), Sulong also distinguishes an impressive set of vocalic elements which, unlike in the neighboring Bodic and Mirish languages, include rhotacized vowels as well as many diphthongs. On top of all these Sulong has developed a rudimentary system of tones, ignored completely in Tayeng's manual. The basic contrast seems to be between two pitch registers, mid level (varying with high level) versus low level. A further falling tone is recognized by Ouyang, but seems to be predictably associated with the glottal codas -? and -h. Sulong is also characterized by a set of remarkable **Austroasiatic** phonological features, such as full-fledged vocalism, a contrast between two unrounded back vowels /ɯ/ and /ɤ/, and palatal (-n, and -t̪) as well as glottal (-? and -h) syllable codas. The Tibeto-Burman affinities of many basic items in the Sulong vocabulary are now far from obvious, owing to the disguising effects of certain peculiar sound shifts. For instance, original nasal initials were denasalized, as in some southern Loloish languages (Bisu, Phunoy), and such Arunachal Pradesh languages as Sherdukpen and Bugun; e.g. 'fire' /bæ<sup>33</sup>/ WT me; 'dream' /mə<sup>33</sup>bak<sup>33</sup>/, WT rmang; 'name' /a<sup>33</sup>beɪŋ<sup>33</sup>/ Dulong /aŋ<sup>31</sup>bɪŋ<sup>53</sup>/, Apatani /ar-mrjā/, 'negator'

<sup>18</sup> Though grouped with the Luoba nationality in China, the Sulong speak a language that is markedly different from the Tani (Mirish) languages most other Luoba tribes speak. The only Tibeto-Burman languages in the vicinity that show some affinities to Sulong are the obscure group consisting of Bugun, Sherdukpen, and Lishpa-Butpa, but even here the relationship does not seem to be very close.

<sup>19</sup> The variety of Sulong recorded by Deuri is quite different from that of the ZMYYC, e.g. the autonym of the Sulung people is *pu-roik* in the former but *poh<sup>53</sup>yut<sup>33</sup>* in the latter; moreover, *s-* in the former corresponds to *tʂ-* in the latter, e.g. 'hawk' *pa-suk* (Deuri) *pa<sup>33</sup>tʂok<sup>33</sup>* (ZMYYC).

/ba<sup>33</sup>/ PTB \*ma-. On the other hand, many items in the everyday Sulong vocabulary are hardly even recognizable as Tibeto-Burman, for instance: 'dog' /boh<sup>53</sup>/; 'fish' /ka<sup>33</sup>fuan<sup>53</sup>/; 'ear' /a<sup>33</sup>ku<sup>t</sup><sup>33</sup>/; 'give' /taŋ<sup>33</sup>/; 'see' /dat<sup>33</sup>/ . In sum, Sulong seems to belong with such languages as Tujia (Bizika) on the list of the most obscure members of the Tibeto-Burman family, and much more careful study is required before anything definite can be said regarding its precise linguistic affinities. This task, fortunately, is now greatly facilitated by the excellent Sulong data in ZMYYC.

### 3. Desiderata in ZMYYC

As is inevitable with compilations of this nature, ZMYYC falls short of being completely satisfactory on several counts. Despite the highly informative and readable introductory essays, the reader will be rather dismayed to find that the treatment of the subject matter is often tantalizingly inconclusive. Of course, given the practical restriction of ZMYYC to TB languages of China, plus the present state of TB research in general, it would be unfair to expect definitive answers to the various issues addressed; yet in certain cases one could still reasonably wish that at least more specific details were provided. For instance, after making the observation that voiceless aspirated spirants<sup>20</sup> occur in such languages as Tibetan (Khams and Amdo dialects), Ergong, and Nusu (pp. 41-3), the subsequent discussions are restricted entirely to Tibetan, where the origins of this rare type of consonant are already well-understood. Similarly, though it is rightfully asserted that affricates in many Tibeto-Burman languages come from consonant clusters (pp. 20-5), the supporting Qiang examples adduced where southern Qiang (Taoping) affricates correspond to northern Qiang (Mawo) clusters, leave the origins of the same affricates in Mawo *itself* unaccounted for, for the latter dialect also has the same four series of affricates (dental, retroflexed, alveopalatal, and prepalatal) *in addition* to the cluster initials in question.<sup>21</sup> Another area in Part I which might baffle the reader concerns judgments on cognacy. On the one hand, it is sometimes uncertain whether certain TB forms are considered to be true cognates or not. A good example is the set for 'star' (p. 3-4), repeated as follows:

WT	skar-ma	Lhasa Tibetan	ka <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>13</sup>
Cuona Monpa	kar <sup>55</sup> ma <sup>53</sup>	Tsangla	kar-mi

<sup>20</sup> C.f. the initial in the modern Burmese word 'elephant' /shɪ<sup>22</sup>/ < WB chan<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> It is clear that coalesced consonant clusters cannot be the sole origin of affricates in Qiang. Some of the alveopalatal affricates in southern Qiang (Taoping), for instance, appear to be derived from earlier dental spirants or affricates via shift of articulatory positions. E.g. 'to eat' Taoping dʒ<sup>1</sup><sup>33</sup>, cf. Mawo dze < PTB \*dʐ(y)a; 'son, man' Taoping tʃ<sup>1</sup><sup>33</sup>, cf. Mawo tʂi < PTB \*(d)za; 'to kill' Taoping tʃ<sup>1</sup><sup>33</sup>, cf. Mawo tʃa < PTB \*sat.

Qiang (Taoping)	$\chi d\zeta e^{33} p e^{55}$	Pumi (Jinghua)	$d\zeta e^{13}$
Xixia	逆	Yi (Xide)	$m(u)^{33} t \zeta l^{33}$
Naxi (Lijiang)	$k u^{31}$	Burmese (Rangoon)	$t \zeta e^{22}$
Tujia	$s i^{55} z i^{21} p u^{21} l i^{21}$	Jingpo	$\$ \ddot{a}^{33} k a n^{33}$
Achang	$k h \zeta e^{55}$	Dulong	$g \ddot{u}^{155} m \ddot{e} t^{55}$

Here the explicit claim is that Bodish languages (Tibetan, Tsangla, and Cuona Monpa) exemplify a root (presumably \*skar-) specific to this branch only, and unrelated to the other TB forms cited.<sup>22</sup> Much to the puzzlement of the reader, however, these supposedly non-cognate forms for 'star' are subsequently found together in the same (cognate?) sets, in the section dealing with vowel rhotacization (p. 106). Conversely, cognate sets proposed in ZMYC often group together forms of dubious cognacy. A case in point is the following set glossed 'to wear', cited on pp. 40-1 to bear out the observation that TB labio-dental fricatives may result from earlier Cr- clusters plus -u or -o:

WT	gjon	Qiang (Taoping)	$g u e^{33}$
Muya	$\eta g u u^{53}$	Shixing	$g u^{55}$
Dulong	$g w a^{55}$	Namuyi	$\gamma e^{33}$
WB	wat	Burmese (Rangoon)	$w u ?^{44}$
Zaiwa	$v u t^{21}$	Langsu	$v e ?^{31}$
Guiglong	$w e^{55}$	Yi (Dafang)	$v e^{13}$
Yi (Mile)	$v i^{21}$	Yi (Nanhua)	$v e^{21}$
Yi (Mojiang)	$v i^{21}$	Xidia	危

Actually, two distinct TB roots are represented in the above set. One of them, as reflected in the WT, Qiang, Muya, Dulong, Shixing, and Namuyi forms, could go back to PTB \*gwa-n  $\times$  kwa-n (STC #160), while the rest of the forms in the set reflect rather the separate (but probably related) PTB allofam \*wat (STC. p. 24).<sup>23</sup>, 23a Thus, the forms cited above with the

22 'Star' is one of the most widely attested and most extensively discussed roots in TB (See for example Shafer 1950:522, Benedict 1973:25, Matisoff 1980:33-8, Weidert 1981:20-2, Matisoff 1982:35-7, LaPolla 1987:4, Weidert 1981:passim). It is now generally accepted that at least the Jingpo and the Dulong forms cited above also contain morphemes (the highlighted ones) cognate to WT skar-.

23 This reconstructed form is directly attested not only in WB, but also in the rGyarong form ka-wat 'to wear', not adduced in STC but provided in the ZMYC (set #646). A Proto-Loloish variant of this root is reconstructed as \*(?)wik or \*(?)wit in Matisoff 1972:67-8.

23a In Matisoff 1972 (*ibid.*) I considered the correspondence between WB wat and Lahu vè? 'wear/fit' 'dress someone' to be irregular, though I now realize that Lahu -ə?/-i? is one of the regular reflexes of PLB \*(-)wat: e.g. 'hungry' WB mwat, Lahu mè?; also perhaps 'bite,

labiodental v - fricative (< PTB \*v-) may actually have nothing to do with coalesced consonant clusters.<sup>24</sup> Other such disparate sets proposed include 'excrement' (p. 72), in which the forms like WT *skyag* (rather than the true Tibetan cognate *lči*- 'dung') co-exist with other TB forms derivable from PTB \**kley* (#STC 125); and 'wind (n.)' (p. 36) in which WT *lhag* and Zeku Tibetan *wloŋ* (< WT *rlung*) as well as such forms as Achang *li<sup>55</sup>* (which may rather reflect PTB \**g-ləy* (STC 454)<sup>25</sup> are all lumped together. A third puzzle in Part I is that it is sometimes unclear how far certain proposed accounts of diachronic processes can go beyond the illustrative examples. Thus, the following set 'wind' is presented to show that the development of rhotacized vowels in Naxi (Lijiang) may involve the change *ɿ* > *x* (p. 108):

Shixing	<i>ɿe<sup>53</sup></i>	Naxi (Yongning)	<i>ɿa<sup>33</sup></i>
Naxi (Lijiang)	<i>xe<sup>133</sup></i>	Lisu	( <i>mi<sup>31</sup></i> ) <i>hi<sup>33</sup></i>

This claim, however, cannot give us the whole story of vowel rhotacization in Lijiang Naxi, for it is contradicted by the set for 'moon' below:

Shixing	<i>ɿi<sup>33</sup>(mi<sup>55</sup>)</i>	Naxi (Yongning)	<i>ɿe<sup>33</sup>(me<sup>33</sup>)</i>
Naxi (Lijiang)	<i>xe<sup>33</sup>(mi<sup>33</sup>)</i>	Lisu	( <i>ha<sup>33</sup></i> ) <i>ba<sup>33</sup></i>

With regard to the comparative lexicon, ZMYYC lists only 1,004 glosses, which means about a hundred fewer entries than in the average lexicon of a *Jianzhi* volume. Even though the necessity to trim down the bulk of the book is quite understandable, one could nevertheless quibble about the particular selection of vocabulary items in ZMYYC. It is very frustrating to find such less basic (hence less useful for comparative purposes) entries as 'car', 'highway', 'train', 'railway', 'airplane', 'soap', 'chopsticks', 'pencil', 'school', and '(financial) bank' squeezing out truly core lexical items like 'brain', 'bone', 'goiter', 'wound', 'spleen',<sup>26</sup> 'boy', 'girl', 'give', 'swim', 'sew', and 'lie down'. A supplementary volume to ZMYYC, fortunately, seems already to be in preparation (as promised

chew': Jingpho *kewa* ~ *gəwa* ~ *wa* 'bite', WB *wá* 'chew', Bodo *wat* 'bite', Lahu *gə?* 'bite down' < PTB \**k/g-wa-t*. [Ed.]

<sup>24</sup> This observation, with some modification, seems true of such languages as Xide Yi, cf. 'chicken' Xide *va<sup>33</sup>*, WB *krak*; 'count' Xide *vū<sup>21</sup>*, Nusu *xiu<sup>31</sup>*; 'horn' Xide *o<sup>33</sup>fu<sup>33</sup>*, WB *khruui*, Nusu *khiu<sup>35</sup>a<sup>55</sup>*, Achang *khzau<sup>55</sup>*; 'six' Xide *fu<sup>55</sup>*, WB *khrok*, Nusu *khiu<sup>53</sup>*, Dulong *kiu<sup>55</sup>*.

<sup>25</sup> It is clear that the Achang form *li<sup>55</sup>* cannot be directly related to WT *lhag*, despite the comparable (voiceless lateral) initial, because the expected reflex of the \*-ak rhyme in (Longchuan) Achang should be -əʔ, cf. 'early' *nɔʔ<sup>55</sup>* < PLB (Proto Lolo-Burmese) \*nak<sup>L</sup>; 'hand' *lɔʔ<sup>55</sup>* < PLB \*lak<sup>L</sup>; 'to descend' *tɔɔʔ<sup>55</sup>* < PLB \*zak<sup>L</sup> (PLB reconstructions from Matisoff 1972).

<sup>26</sup> And, not too surprisingly, all of the terms referring to the unmentionable body parts are politely omitted.

on p. 365), which supposedly will contain almost as many comparative sets as in the first volume.

It is also regrettable that ZMYYC does not appear to have benefited from thorough proofreading, since typographical errors can be spotted on almost every page, as the reader will soon find out by picking a favorite language from ZMYYC and running a spot-check. Many glosses are even assigned wrong set numbers in the Pinyin index (the mismatches are corrected in the English index appended to this review). The absence of an English index is another flaw which makes ZMYYC less user-friendly, not only for scholars unfamiliar with Chinese but also even for Chinese-speakers, as alternative glosses for the same meaning in Chinese make it difficult to locate some lexical sets just by consulting the Pinyin index.<sup>27</sup>

These defects are all relatively minor and should by no means detract from the great achievement that the book represents. Consummating years of collective toil by some of the best descriptive Tibeto-Burmanists in the world, ZMYYC is one of the most exciting gifts China has bestowed on the Sino-Tibetan field since the *Jianzhi* series. The fact that ZMYYC is already widely cited in recent works on comparative Sino-Tibetan bears ample testimony to the growing popularity of the book; and it can be safely predicted that soon no serious Tibeto-Burmanist anywhere will feel sufficiently equipped without a copy of ZMYYC in his/her personal library.<sup>28</sup> We should all feel indebted to the editors of ZMYYC, in particular to Professor Sun Hongkai and Dr. Liu Guangkun, for their remarkable perseverance and resourcefulness in seeing this solid contribution to Sino-Tibetan linguistics through the press under extremely adverse circumstances.<sup>29</sup>

By way of conclusion, I respectfully echo the late Professor Fu Maoji's plea (preface to ZMYYC, p. 2) that it is time for us Tibeto-Burmanists outside of China who have used this book with profit to pitch in and produce parallel compilations on Tibeto-Burman languages distributed elsewhere in the world.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Thus, set #999 'all' is glossed 'dōu' 都, rather than the more expected 'suōyōu' 所有 or 'quánbù' 全部 similarly, #885 'warm', #211 'ginger', #691 'to answer', #295 'child' are glossed respectively as 'nuǎnkuo' 暖和, 'shēngjiāng' 生姜, 'dá' 答, and 'ér tóng' 兒童, rather than 'wēnnuǎn' 溫暖, 'jiāng' 姜, 'húidá' 回答, and 'xiǎohái/háizi' 小孩/孩子, etc.

<sup>28</sup> Readers of *LTBA* are strongly advised to act fast, for only 2,000 copies were originally printed, and, with the type-plates already destroyed after the first printing, reprinting the book is now out of the question.

<sup>29</sup> From its gestation (winter of 1981) until its eventual publication (spring of 1991), a whole decade elapsed, although the first draft of the book was already completed by 1984. This reveals the immense difficulties involved in getting things published in China nowadays.

<sup>30</sup> The comparative vocabulary in Hale 1973, comprehensive as it is, covers only a fraction (i.e. eleven out of seventy-some) of the Tibeto-Burman languages spoken in Nepal. Incidentally, readers of *LTBA* will be glad to know that *Zangmiānyuzu yuyan cihui* "Comparative lexicon of Tibeto-Burman languages", a similar book containing as many language varieties and almost twice as many glosses as ZMYYC, is being compiled by the Tibeto-Burmanists from the Central

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**APPENDIX I:****System of Written Burmese transcription in ZMYYC**

Burmese is the only language included in ZMYYC that is not represented at all on Chinese soil. The Burmese data, both the written and the spoken (Rangoon), are provided by Professor Wang Danian of the Institute of Asian Cultures of Beijing University, the major mainland Chinese authority on this language. While the inclusion of Burmese forms in the comparative sets is clearly an asset to ZMYYC, readers unaccustomed to Professor Wang's particular system of transcribing WB might be puzzled by the striking divergence of this system (which more closely approximates spoken Burmese) from systems better known in the West, such as the one used in the Rhyming Dictionary of Written Burmese (in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 3.1, 1976). In order to assist such readers, the following contrastive table is made, summarizing the major differences between the two systems:

	<b>Rhyming Dictionary</b>	<b>ZMYYC</b>
<i>I. Initials:</i>		
c		s
ch		hs
j		z
jh		zh
ñ		n
y		j
th		ht
s		th
hy		hj
<i>II. Rhymes:</i>		
o		ɔ
ai		aj
ui		o
añ		an
oŋ		ɔŋ
uiŋ		ɔŋ
wan		on
wam		om
ac		as
ok		ɔk
uik		ok

wat	ot
wap	op

<i>III. Tones:</i>	v (level, < *PLB T1)	v <sup>2</sup>
	† (heavy, < *PLB T2)	v <sup>3</sup>
	v' (creaky, < *PLB T3)	v <sup>1</sup>

**APPENDIX II**  
**English Index**  
**of the**  
**Comparative Tibeto-Burman Glossary**  
**in Zàngmìanyǔ Yǔyīn Hé Cíhuì (ZMYYC)**  
*Sorted by Set Number*

English/Chinese	Set No.	English/Chinese	Set No.
sky/tiān	1	hole/kūlōng	34
sun/tài yáng	2	gold/jīnzi	35
moon/yuè liang	3	silver/yínzi	36
star/xīng xīng	4	copper/tóng	37
thunder/léi	5	iron/tiě	38
cloud/yún	6	rust/xiù	39
wind/fēng	7	steel/gāng	40
rain/yǔ	8	tin/xí	41
snow/xuě	9	stone, rock/shítou	42
water/shuǐ	10	sand/shāzī	43
ice/bīng	11	coal/méi	44
fog/wù	12	fire/huǒ	45
frost/shuāng	13	smoke/yān	46
dew/lùshuǐ	14	east/dōng	47
hail/báozǐ	15	west/xī	48
rainbow/hóng	16	south/nán	49
earth/dì	17	north/běi	50
river/hé	18	front/qiánmiàn	51
sea/hǎi	19	back/hòumiàn	52
lake/hú	20	left/zuǒbiān	53
pond/chítáng	21	right/yòubiān	54
well/jǐng	22	side/pángbiān	55
spring (water)/quán	23	middle/zhōngjiān	56
ditch/gōu	24	top/shàngmiàn	57
mountain/shān	25	underneath n./xiàomiàn	58
cliff/yáि	26	inside/límiàn	59
field(tián	27	outside/wài miàn	60
ground/dì	28	edge/biān shàng	61
plain/píng bā	29	time/shíhòu	62
slope/pō	30	year/nián	63
earth/tǔ	31	year, age/suì	64
mud/ní	32	this year/jīnnián	65
cave/shāndòng	33	last year/qùnián	66

next year/míngnián	67	horse/mǎ	113
year before last/qiánnián	68	donkey/máolyú	114
year after next/hòunián	69	pig/zhū	115
spring (season)/chūn	70	goat, sheep (generic)/yáng	116
summer/xià	71	goat/shānyáng	117
autumn/qiū	72	sheep/miányáng	118
winter/dōng	73	dog/gǒu	119
month/yuè	74	cat/māo	120
intercalary month/rùnyuè	75	rabbit/tùzi	121
January/zhēngyuè	76	dragon/lóng	122
February/èryuè	77	elephant/xiàng	123
March/sānyuè	78	tiger/láohǔ	124
April/sìyuè	79	bear n./gòuxióng	125
May/wǔyuè	80	leopard/bàozǐ	126
June/liùyuè	81	boar/yézhū	127
July/qīyuè	82	monkey/hóuzi	128
August/bāyuè	83	deer/lù	129
September/jiǔyuè	84	wolf/láng	130
October/shíyuè	85	roe buck/zhāngzi	131
November/shíyīyuè	86	fox/húli	132
December/shíeryuè	87	otter/shuitā	133
day (24 hours)/tiān	88	rat, mouse/láoshǔ	134
today/jīntiān	89	chicken/jī	135
yesterday/zuótiān	90	rooster/gōngjī	136
day before yesterday/qiántiān	91	hen/mǔjī	137
tomorrow/míngtiān	92	duck/yāzǐ	138
day after tomorrow/hòutiān	93	goose/é	139
first day of the month/chūyī	94	pigeon/gēizi	140
third day of the month/chūsān	95	pheasant/zhì	141
fifth day of the month/chūwǔ	96	bird/niǎo	142
11th day of the month/shiyīrī	97	eagle/láoyīng	143
15th day of the month/shiwǔrī	98	wild goose/yàn	144
16th day of the month/shiliùrī	99	crow n./wūyā	145
20th day of the month/èrshírī	100	magpie/xīquè	146
30th day of the month/sānshírī	101	swallow n./yànzi	147
day(time)/báitiān	102	sparrow/máquè	148
morning/záochén	103	bat/biānfú	149
noon/zhōngwǔ	104	frog/qīngwā	150
night/yèlì	105	fish/yú	151
now/xiànzài	106	snake/shé	152
in the past/cóngqián	107	honeybee/mífēng	153
from now on/jīnhòu	108	butterfly/húdié	154
bovine/níu	109	dragonfly/qīngtíng	155
water buffalo/shuiniú	110	grasshopper/zhàměng	156
common cattle/huángniú	111	ant/mǎyǐ	157
mule/luózǐ	112	centipede/wúgōng	158

spider/zhīzhū	159	cucumber/huángguā	204
begbug/chòuchóng	160	eggplant/qiézi	205
flea/tiàozaō	161	vegetable/shūcài	206
louse/shīzī	162	Chinese cabbage/báicài	207
nit/jīzī	163	turnip/luóbo	208
fly n./cāngyíng	164	green onion/cōng	209
mosquito/wénzī	165	garlic/dàsuàn	210
earthworm/qiūyīn	166	ginger/shēngjiāng	211
leech/shuǐzhī	167	hot pepper, chili/làjiāo	212
maggot/qū	168	fruit/shuǐguǒ	213
insect, worm/chóng	169	peach/táozi	214
egg/dàn	170	persimmon/shízī	215
wing/chíbǎng	171	grape/pútáo	216
hair, fur/máo	172	tobacco/yān	217
feather/yúmáo	173	grass/cǎo	218
claw/zhǎozi	174	mushroom/jùnzi	219
hoof/tí	175	seed/zhǒngzī	220
horn/jiǎo	176	seedling/yāngzī	221
tail/wěiba	177	root/gēn	222
tree/shù	178	stem, stalk/jīng	223
pine/sōngshù	179	leaf/yèzī	224
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fir/shānshù	181	bud/yá	226
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bamboo/zhúzī	183	flower/huā	228
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rice (plant)/dàozī	186	body/shēntǐ	231
barley/dàmài	187	head/tóu	232
wheat/xiāomài	188	forehead/étou	233
Tibetan barley/qīngkē	189	hair of head/tóufǎ	234
buckwheat (sweet)/ (tián) qiáomài	190	plait/biānzi	235
buckwheat (bitter)/kūqiáomài	191	face/liǎn	236
sorghum/gāoliáng	192	eyebrow/méimáo	237
maize/yùmí	193	eye/yānjīng	238
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potato/málingshū	195	nose/bízī	240
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peanut/huāshēng	198	lip/zuǐchún	243
cotton/mínhuā	199	tooth/yáchī	244
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beans/dòuzi	201	beard/húzī	246
melon/guā	202	chin/xiàba	247
pumpkin/nánguā	203	neck/bózī	248

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elbow/zhóu	254	blind person/xiāizi	300
finger/shǒuzhī	255	deaf person/lóngzi	301
fingernail/zhījǐā	256	mute/yǎba	302
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back/jibèi	258	lame person/bōzi	304
breast/rúfáng	259	carpenter/mùjiàng	305
belly/dùzi	260	official/guān	306
waist/yāo	261	soldier/bīng	307
buttocks/pigū	262	army/jūndui	308
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phlegm/tán	279	paternal aunt's husband/gūfù	325
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excrement/shí	282	wife of maternal uncle/jiùmǔ	328
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fart/pì	284	maternal aunt/yímǔ	330
boil (n.)/chuāng	285	father-in-law/yuèfù	331
pus/nóng	286	mother-in-law/yuèmǔ	332
smallpox/tiānhuā	287	brother (elder)/gēge	333
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daughter-in-law/érxi	341	quilt/bèizi	385
son-in-law/nyúxù	342	mat/xízi	386
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grandson/sūnzi	345	silk (cloth)/chóuzi	389
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scarf for the head, turban/ tóujīn	369	wedge/xièzi	413
hat/màozi	370	plough n./lí	414
bamboo hat/dǒuli	371	rake/pá	415
earring/ěrhúan	372	yoke/niú-è	416
bracelet/shǒuzhuó	373	loom/zhībùjī	417
wristwatch/shǒubiāo	374	spade/chǎnzi	418
ring/jièzhī	375	saw/jùzī	419
clothes/yīfú	376	needle/zhēn	420
sleeve/xiùzi	377	thread/xián	421
raincoat (of leaves, hemp fiber, etc)/suōyī	378	rope/shéngzi	422
trousers, pants/kùzi	379	gun/qiāng	423
skirt/qúnzi	380	cannon/pào	424
legging/guōtui	381	bullet/zidàn	425
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mortar/jiù	436	boat/chuán	481
large bamboo basket/luókuāng	437	airplane/fēijī	482
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washbasin/liānpén	445	paper/zhǐ	490
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bottle/píngzi	451	book/shū	496
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stool/dèngzī	454	folksong/míngē	499
bed/chuáng	455	story, tale/gǔshì	500
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trunk, box/xiāngzī	457	flag/qízī	502
mirror/jīngzī	458	flute-like instrument (Turkic)/suǒnà	503
comb n./shūzī	459	gong/luó	504
scissors/jiǎnzi	460	drum/gǔ	505
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soap/féizào	462	jew's harp/kǒuqín	507
lamp/dēng	463	bell/zhōng	508
candle/lèzhú	464	medicine/yào	509
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dung, manure/fèn	471	surname/xìng	516
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garbage/lājī	473	thing/dōngxi	518
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god, deity/shén	521	tread/cái	567
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country, nation/guójiā	525	ride/qí	571
means, method/bànffá	526	walk/zǒu	572
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look/kàn	528	sit/zuò	574
see/kànjiàn	529	carry on back/bēi	575
close (eye)/bì(yán)	530	go through (a hole)/zuān	576
open (eye)/zhēngkāi	531	fall (down)/diējiāo	577
listen/tīng	532	crawl/pá	578
eat/chī	533	lean/kào	579
drink/hē	534	dwell, live/zhù	580
bite/yǎo	535	rest/xiūxi	581
chew/jiáo	536	sleep/shuìjiào	582
lick/tiǎn	537	wake up/xǐng	583
hold in mouth/hán	538	do/zuò	584
gnaw/kěn	539	work, labor/láodòng	585
swallow v.t./tūn	540	repair/xiūlì	586
swallow v.i./yàn (kǒushuǐ)	541	connect/liánjiē	587
spit/tùkōushuǐ	542	refine/liàn	588
vomit/ǒutù	543	strike (iron)/dǎ (tiě)	589
blow with mouth/chuīqì	544	lay (bricks)/qì	590
say, speak/shuō	545	move something to a new place/bān	591
read/dú	546	carry on a pole (two people)/tái	592
cry out, yell/hǎn	547	carry on shoulder/káng	593
smell v./wén	548	pry/qiào	594
take/ná	549	plough v./li	595
strike with open palm/pāi	550	rake v./pá	596
grip, hold/wò	551	dig/wā	597
twist together/cuō	552	plant v./zhòng	598
tear v./sī	553	water v./jiāoshuǐ	599
wring (e.g. wet cloth)/níng	554	pour (liquid) into/guàn	600
scratch/sāoyāng	555	cut/gē	601
pick up/shíqi	556	chop (tree)/kǎn	602
catch/zhuō	557	skin, flay/bōpí	603
throw/rēng	558	cut (firewood)/pī	604
scatter, broadcast/sǎ	559	sieve v./shāi	605
cast/zhí	560	pull (out)/bá	606
reach out(hand)/shēn	561	graze v.t./fàngmù	607
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milk v./jí(nái)	611	comb v./shū	654
lead (animal)/qiān	612	braid/biān	655
weave/zhī	613	make bed/pūchuáng	656
spin (yarn)/fěng	614	sweep/sǎo	657
measure/liáng	615	open (door)/kāi (mén)	658
buy/mǎi	616	open (lid)/jiē (gàizi)	659
sell/mài	617	put, place/fàngzhi	660
count/shǔ	618	hang (object)/guà	661
calculate/suàn	619	untie/jiěkāi	662
weigh v.t./chēng	620	wrap/bāo	663
teach/jiāo	621	tie (e.g. firewood) into a bundle/kùn	664
learn/xué	622	load v./zhuāng	665
write/xié	623	stuff (hole) up/sāi	666
wipe/cā	624	bury (something)/mái	667
correct, change/gǎi	625	hide v.t./cáng	668
paste, glue, stick/tiē	626	pick, select/tiāoxuǎn	669
cook, boil (rice)/zhǔ	627	pile up (e.g. earth)/duī	670
deep-fry/zhá	628	press/yā	671
stir-fry/chǎo	629	hammer (nail in)/ding	672
knead (dough)/huò (miàn)	630	light (candle)/diǎn	673
dry (clothes) near fire/ kǎo (yǐfu)	631	want/yào	674
warm (oneself) near fire/ kǎohuō	632	get/déào	675
kill/shā	633	take back, put away/shōu	676
cut (vegetable)/qiē	634	lose, misplace/yíshī	677
mince (meat) with knife/duò	635	search/xúnzhǎo	678
cut open (fish)/pō	636	use/yòng	679
prick/zā	637	play/wánshuǎ	680
stir, churn/jiǎo	638	win/yíng	681
insert, stick into/chā	639	lose (a game)/shū	682
sharpen/mó	640	sing/chàng	683
grind/mó	641	dance/tiào(wǔ)	684
winnow/bò	642	celebrate new year/guònián	685
rub (to soften animal skin)/ róu	643	hunt/dáliè	686
scoop/yǎo	644	surround/bāowéi	687
strain (tea)/lyù	645	shoot/shè	688
put on, wear/chuān	646	hit (target)/zhòng	689
take off (clothing)/tuō	647	ask, inquire/wènchuà	690
wash (hands)/xǐ (shǒu)	648	answer/huidá	691
wash (clothes)/xǐ (yǐfu)	649	borrow; lend/jiè	692
bathe/xizǎo	650	return v.t./huán	693
shave (hair of head)/ti	651	give, send, deliver/sòng	694
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		marry (a man)/jià	696
		marry (a woman)/qǔ	697

tell/gàosu	698	ascend/shàng	743
help/bāngzhù	699	descend/xià	744
save, rescue/jiù	700	exit/chū	745
treat, cure/yízhì	701	enter/jin	746
give out, distribute/fā	702	retreat/tui	747
divide/fēn	703	exist, be present/zài	748
owe/qièn	704	dry, bask in the sun/shài	749
pay indemnity to/péi	705	rain v./xièyǔ	750
wait/dénghòu	706	rise/shēngqǐ	751
encounter, meet/yùjiàn	707	set (of the sun)/ (tài yáng)luòxià	752
scold/mà	708	blow (of wind)/guā (fēng)	753
fight/dájià	709	flash (of lightning)/dǎshǎn	754
hit, beat/dá (réng)	710	thunder v./dáleǐ	755
escape/táopáo	711	flow/liú	756
chase, run after/zhuī	712	overflow/yí	757
drive away/gánzǒu	713	float/fú	758
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steal/tōu	715	collapse/dáotā	760
cheat, swindle/piàn	716	chipped/quē (kǒu)	761
laugh/xiào	717	roll (e.g. rock)/gǔn	762
weep/kū	718	rotate, spin/xuánzhuǎn	763
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like/xǐhuān	720	break (v.i. of rope, etc.)/duàn	765
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know/zhīdào	722	soak, immerse (e.g. seed)/jin	767
understand/dǒng	723	take out from water/lāo	768
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hate/hèn	729	give birth to/shēng	774
fear/pà	730	grow/zhǎng	775
dare/gǎn	731	ill, sick/bìng	776
know (a language), can, be able to/huì	732	tremble/fàdǒu	777
be, copula/shi	733	swollen/zhǒng	778
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have/yǒu	735	die/sǐ	780
NEG+have/méiyǒu	736	alive/huó	781
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go/qù	738	bark v./fèi	783
return, go back/huí	739	crow v./tí	784
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bloom/kāihuā	789	sunny/qíng	835
bear fruit/jiéguǒ	790	cloudy/yīn	836
wither/kū	791	red/hóng	837
rot, spoil/làn	792	yellow/huáng	838
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manage v.t./guǎnlì	794	white/bái	840
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win, triumph/shèngli	797	multicolored/huā	843
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oppose/fǎndui	799	thin (watery)/xī	845
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deep/shēn	804	fat (meat)/féi(ròu)	850
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pointed/jiān	806	thin (of people)/shòu	852
round/yuán	807	clean/gānjing	853
square/fāng, sìfāng	808	dirty/zāng	854
long/cháng	809	clear (water)/qīng	855
short/duǎn	810	turbid, muddy/hún	856
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right, just, upright/zhèng	827	late/chí	873
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heavy/zhòng	830	expensive/guì	876
hard/yìng	831	cheap/piányi	877
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bright/liàng	833	difficult/kùnnán	879

loose, lax/sōng	880	sixteen/shíliù	926
tight/jin	881	seventeen/shíqī	927
smooth/guānhuá	882	eighteen/shíbā	928
hot/rè	883	nineteen/shíjiǔ	929
cold/léng	884	twenty/èrshí	930
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delicious/hāochī	893	hundred/bǎi	939
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right, correct/zhèngquè	902	clf for people/gè	948
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intelligent/cōngming	904	clf for trees/kē	950
stupid/yúchún	905	clf for animals/zhī	951
diligent/qínkuài	906	clf for objects with handle/bā	952
lazy/lǎnduò	907	clf for long objects/tiáo	953
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four/sì	914	handspan/zhǎ	960
five/wǔ	915	inch/cùn	961
six/liù	916	foot/chǐ	962
seven/qī	917	acre/mǔ	963
eight/bā	918	dry measure, pint/shēng	964
nine/jiǔ	919	dry measure, peck (=10 shēng)/	
ten/shí	920	dǒu	965
eleven/shíyī	921	tael/liáng	966
twelve/shíèr	922	catty (=500 grams)/jīn	967
thirteen/shisān	923	monetary unit, dollar/yuán	968
fourteen/shisì	924	I/wǒ	969
fifteen/shiwǔ	925	we two/wǒliǎ	970

we/wǒmen	971	where/nǎlǐ	988
we (inclusive)/zánmen	972	how many, much/duōshǎo	989
you (sg.)/nǐ	973	just now/gāngcái	990
you-two/níliǎ	974	first/xiān	991
you (pl.)/nímen	975	later (in time)/hòu	992
he, she/tā	976	immediately, right away/likè	993
they-two/táliǎ	977	often/chángcháng	994
they/tāmen	978	slowly/mànman	995
self/zìjǐ	979	fast adv./kuáikuài	996
others/biérén	980	very/hěn	997
thiszhè	981	most (superlative degree)/zui	998
herezhèli	982	all, even/dōu	999
thatnà	983	also/yě	1000
therenǎlǐ	984	again/zài	1001
whoshéi	985	certainly/yídīng	1002
what/shénme	986	NEG/bù	1003
which/nǎ(ge)	987	NEG IMPERATIVE/bié	1004

## APPENDIX III

**Index of the  
Comparative Tibeto-Burman Glossary  
in Zàngmiānyǔ Yǔyīn Hé Cíhuì ( ZMYYC )**

Sorted by English Gloss

English/Chinese	Set No.	English/Chinese	Set No.
acre/mǔ	963	bat/biānfú	149
again/zài	1001	bathe/xizǎo	650
airplane/fēijī	482	be, copula/shì	733
alive/huó	781	beam/liáng	352
all, even/dōu	999	beans/dòuzi	201
also/yě	1000	bear fruit/jiéguǒ	790
angry/shēngqì	728	bear n./gǒuxóng	125
answer/huidá	691	beard/húzi	246
ant/máyi	157	beautiful/měili	847
April/siyuè	79	bed/chuáng	455
arm/gēbei	253	begbug/chòuchóng	160
armpit/yèxià	265	begin/kāishǐ	793
army/jūndui	308	believe/xiāngxìn	721
arrive/dàodá	740	belly/dùizi	260
arrow/jiàn	428	big/dà	800
ascend/shàng	743	bird/niǎo	142
ashes/huī	472	bite/yǎo	535
ask, inquire/wènghuà	690	bitter/kǔ	889
August/bāyuè	83	black/hēi	841
autonym/běnzú zìchēng	316	bladder/pángguāng	276
autumn/qiū	72	blind person/xiāizi	300
ax/fútou	408	blood/xuè	268
back (vs. front)/hòumiàn	52	bloom/kāihuā	789
back (body part)/jibèi	258	bloom/sàozhōu	440
bad/huài	861	blow (of wind)/guā (fēng)	753
ball/qiú	501	blow/chuī	544
bamboo hat/dǒuli	371	blue/lán	839
bamboo shoot/zhúsǔn	184	blunt/dùn	871
bamboo/zhúzi	183	boar/yézhū	127
bank/yínháng	487	board, plank/bǎnzi	359
bark v./fèi	783	boat/chuán	481
barley/dàmai	187	body/shēntǐ	231
barrel, pail, bucket/tǒng	443	boil (n.)/chuāng	285
basket (large bamboo) /luókuāng	437	boil v.i./fèi	771
		book/shū	496

borrow; lend/jiè	692	centipede/wúgōng	158
bottle/píngzi	451	certainly/yíding	1002
bow (weapon)/gōng	427	chair/yǐzi	453
bowl/wǎn	447	change, transform/biàn	773
bracelet/shǒuzhuó	373	chase, run after/zhuī	712
braid/biān	655	cheap/piányi	877
branch/(xi)kāng	405	cheat, swindle/piàn	716
branch/shùzhī	225	chest/xiōngpǔ	257
break (v.i. of rope, etc.)/duàn	765	chew/jiáo	536
break/pò	766	chicken/jī	135
breakfast/zǎofàn	393	child/éróng	295
breast/rǔfáng	259	chin/xiába	247
brick/zhuān	357	Chinese cabbage/báicài	207
bridge/qiáo	477	Chinese/hànzú	315
bright/liàng	833	chipped/quē (lekōu)	761
brother (elder)/gēge	333	choke/qiā (bózi)	609
brother (younger)/didi	335	chop (tree)/kǎn	602
brush/shuāzì	461	chopper/cǎidāo	446
buckwheat (bitter)/kǔqiáomài	191	chopsticks/kuàizi	448
buckwheat (sweet)/ (tián)qiáomài	190	city/chéng	361
bud v./fāyá	788	clf for animals/zhí	951
bud/yá	226	clf for clothes/jiàn	957
bullet/zidan	425	clf for e.g. bowls/gè	949
bury (something)/mái	667	clf for grains/lì	955
butterfly/húdié	154	clf for long objects/tiáo	953
buttocks/pigū	262	clf for long, thin objects	954
buy/mǎi	616	clf for objects with handle/bā	952
calculate/suàn	619	clf for people/gè	948
candle/làzhú	464	clf for trees/kē	950
cannon/pào	424	claw/zhǎo	174
car/qichē	480	clean/gānjing	853
carpenter/mùjiàng	305	clear (water)/qīng	855
carry on a pole (two people) /tái	592	cliff/yái	26
carry on back/bēi	575	clock/zhōng	508
carry on shoulder/káng	593	close/bì	530
cast/zhí	560	cloth/bù	388
castrate/yān	610	clothes/yīfú	376
cat/māo	120	cloud/yún	6
catch/zhuō	557	cloudy/yīn	836
cattle/huángniú	111	coal/méi	44
cattle/niú	109	cold/léng	884
catty (=500 grams)/jīn	967	collapse/dǎotā	760
cave/shāndòng	33	comb n./shūzi	459
celebrate new year/guònian	685	comb v./shū	654
		come/lái	737
		connect/liánjiē	587

cook, boil (rice)/zhǔ	627	dish/cài	400
cooked/shóu	869	ditch/gōu	24
cool/liángkuài	886	divide/fēn	703
copper/tóng	37	do/zuò	584
correct, change/gǎi	625	doctor/yīshēng	311
cotton/miánhuā	199	dog/gǒu	119
count/shǔ	618	donkey/máolyú	114
country, nation/guójiā	525	door/mén	353
courage/dǎnlìang	514	dragon/lóng	122
crack v./lièkāi	759	dragonfly/qīngting	155
crawl/pá	578	dream/mèng	519
crooked/wān	822	drink/hē	534
crops/zhuāngjia	185	drip/dī	770
cross (river)/guò (hé)	741	drive away/gānzǒu	713
crow n./wūyā	145	drop n./dī	956
crow v./tí	784	drop, fall/diào	764
cry out, yell/hǎn	547	drum/gǔ	505
cucumber/huángguā	204	drunk/zui	779
cup/bēizi	450	dry (clothes) near fire/ kǎo (yǐfu)	631
cut (firewood)/pī	604	dry measure, peck (=10 shēng)/ dǒu	965
cut (vegetable)/qiē	634	dry measure, pint/shēng	964
cut open (fish)/pō	636	dry, bask in the sun/shài	749
cut/gē	601	dry/gān	864
dance/tiào(wǔ)	684	duck/yāzi	138
dare/gǎn	731	dung, manure/fèn	471
dark/àn	834	dustpan, winnowing sieve/bòji	432
daughter-in-law/érxi	341	dwell, live/zhù	580
daughter/nyùrèr	340	dye/rǎn	652
day (24 hours)/tiān	88	eagle/lǎoyīng	143
day (time)/báitiān	102	ear (of grain-producing plant)/suizi	229
day after tomorrow/hòutiān	93	ear/ěrduo	241
day before yesterday/qiántiān	91	early/zǎo	872
deaf person/lóngzì	301	earring/ěrhuán	372
December/shíèryuè	87	earth/dì	17
deep-fry/zhá	628	earth/tǔ	31
deep/shēn	804	earthworm/qiūyǐn	166
deer/lù	129	east/dōng	47
delicious/háochī	893	easy/róngyi	878
descend/xià	744	eat/chī	533
dew/lùshuǐ	14	edge/biānshàng	61
die/sì	780	egg/dàn	170
difficult/kùnnán	879	eggplant/qiézi	205
dig/wā	597	eight/bā	918
diligent/qínkuài	906		
dinner/wànfàn	395		
dirty/zāng	854		

eighteen/shíbā	928	fingernail/zhījiā	256
eighth/dìbā	946	fir/shānshù	181
eighty/bāshí	937	fire/huǒ	45
elbow/zhóu	254	fireplace/huōtáng	355
elephant/xiàng	123	firewood/chái	468
eleven/shíyī	921	first day of the month/chūyī	94
11th day of the month/shíyīrì	97	first/diìyī	944
enclosure/juàn	367	first/xiān	991
encounter, meet/yùjiàn	707	fish/yú	151
enemy/dírén	297	fishy/xīng	895
enter/jin	746	fist/quántou	252
escape/táopǎo	711	five/wǔ	915
exchange/huàn	695	flag/qízì	502
excrement/shí	282	flail/liānjiā	411
exist, be present/zài	748	flash (of lightning)/dàshǎn	754
exit/chū	745	flat, level (land)/píng	825
expensive/guì	876	flea/tiàozaò	161
eye/yǎnjīng	238	float/fú	758
eyebrow/méimáo	237	flour/miènfěn	391
face/lián	236	flow/liú	756
fall (down)/diējiāo	577	flower/huā	228
false/jiǎ	875	flute-like instrument (Turkic)/suōnà	503
far/yuǎn	817	flute/dízǐ	506
farmer/nóngmín	310	fly n./cāngyíng	164
fart/pì	284	fly v./fēi	782
fast adv./kuàikuài	996	fog/wù	12
fast/kuài	862	folksong/míngē	499
fat (meat)/féi(ròu)	850	foot/chí	962
fat (of people)/pàng	849	foot/jiǎo	263
father-in-law/yuèfù	331	forehead/étou	233
father/fùqīn	319	forget/wàngjì	726
fathom (=6 feet)/tuō	959	forty/sìshí	933
fear/pà	730	four/sì	914
feather/yúmáo	173	fourteen/shísì	924
February/èryuè	77	fox/húli	132
feed n./shí	407	fragrant/xiāng	892
feed v./wèi	608	friend/péngyǒu	296
fertilizer/féiliào	470	frog/qīngwā	150
field/tián	27	from now on/jīnhòu	108
fifteen/shíwǔ	925	front/qiánmiàn	51
15th day of the month/shíwǔrì	98	frost/shuāng	13
5th day of the month/chūwǔ	96	fruit/shuǐguǒ	213
fifth/dìwǔ	945	full, satiated/bǎo	896
fifty/wǔshí	934	full/mǎn	846
fight/dǎjiāo	709	gall/dǎn	275
finger/shǒuzhi	255		

garbage/lājī	473	hand <span style="font-variant: small-caps;">span</span> /zhǎ	960
garlic/dàsuàn	210	hang (object)/guà	661
get/dé	675	hard/yǐng	831
ghost, demon/guǐ	523	hat/màozi	370
ginger/shēngjiāng	211	hatch/fū	786
give birth to/shēng	774	hate/hèn	729
give out, distribute/fā	702	have/yǒu	735
give, send, deliver/sòng	694	have not/méiyǒu	736
glad/gāoxìng	908	he, she/tā	976
gnaw/kěn	539	head/tóu	232
go through (a hole)/zuān	576	heart/xīnzàng	272
go/qù	738	heavy/zhòng	830
goat, sheep (generic)/yáng	116	help/bāngzhù	699
goat/shānyáng	117	hen/mǔjī	137
god/shén	521	here/zhělǐ	982
gold/jīnzi	35	hide v.t. /cáng	668
gong/luó	504	high, tall/gāo	802
good/hǎo	860	highway/gōnglù	476
goose/é	139	hit (target)/zhòng	689
granary/cāngkù	365	hit, beat/dá (réń)	710
granddaughter/sūnný	346	hoe/chútou	412
grandfather/zǔfù	317	hold (baby) in arms/bào	564
grandmother/zǔmǔ	318	hold a meeting/kāihui	795
grandson/sūnzi	345	hold in mouth/hán	538
grape/pútáo	216	hole/kūlong	34
grass/cǎo	218	home/jiā	349
grasshopper/zhàměng	156	honeybee/mífēng	153
grave/fénmù	364	hoof/tí	175
graze v.t./fángmù	607	hoop/gūzī	444
green onion/cōng	209	horizontal/héng	823
green/lyù	842	horn/jiǎo	176
grind/mó	641	horse/mǎ	113
grip, hold/wò	551	host/zhǔrén	298
ground/dì	28	hot/rè	883
grow/zhǎng	775	hot (spicy)/là	890
gruel/zhōu	396	hot pepper, chili/làjiāo	212
guess/cāi	724	house/fángwū	348
guest/kèrén	299	how many, much/duōshǎo	989
gun/qiāng	423	hundred million/yí	942
gunpowder/huōyào	426	hundred/bǎi	939
hail/báozi	15	hungry/è	897
hair of head/tóufǎ	234	hunt/dǎliè	686
hair, fur/máo	172	husband/zhàngfū	337
half/bǎn	947	husk/cūkāng, gǔké	406
hammer (nail in)/ding	672	I/wǒ	969
hand/shǒu	251	ice/bīng	11

ill, sick/bìng	776	lean (meat)/shòu	851
immediately, right away/likè	993	lean on/kào	579
in the past/cóngqíán	107	learn/xué	622
inch/cùn	961	leech/shuǐzhī	167
ink cake/mò	493	left/zuǒbiān	53
ink/mòshuǐ	494	leg/tuǐ	264
insect, worm/chóng	169	legging/guōtuǐ	381
insert, stick into/chā	639	leopard/bàozi	126
inside/liimiàn	59	letter/xìn	497
intelligent/cōngming	904	lick/tiǎn	537
intercalary month/rùnyuè	75	lid/gàizi	442
interest n./lìxì	488	light (candle)/diǎn	673
intestines/cángzì	271	light adj./qīng	829
iron/tiě	38	like/xǐhuān	720
itch/yǎng	900	lime/shíhuī	356
January/zhēngyuè	76	lip/zuǐchún	243
jew's harp/kǒuqín	507	liquor/jiǔ	402
July/qīyuè	82	listen/tīng	532
jump/tiào	568	little, few/shǎo	820
June/lìuyuè	81	liver/gān	273
just now/gāngcái	990	load v./zhuāng	665
key/yào shí	439	lock/suǒ	438
kick/tǐ	565	long/cháng	809
kidney/shèn	270	look/kàn	528
kill/shā	633	loom/zhībùjī	417
knead (dough)/huò(miàn)	630	loose, lax/sōng	880
kneel/gui	567	lose (a game)/shū	682
knife/dāo	409	lose, misplace/yíshī	677
know (a language), can, be able to/huì	732	lose/shībái	798
know/zhīdào	722	louse/shīzī	162
ladder/tízǐ	456	love/ài	719
lake/hú	20	low/dī	803
lame person/bózì	304	lunch/wǔfàn	394
lamp/dēng	463	lung/fèi	274
language/yǔyán	511	mad person/fēngzì	303
last year/qùnián	66	maggot/qū	168
late/chi	873	magpie/xǐquè	146
later (in time)/hòu	992	maize/yùmǐ	193
laugh/xiào	717	make bed/pūchuáng	656
lay (bricks)/qì	590	malaria/nyuèjí	288
lay (egg)/shēng (dàn)	785	man (male person)/nánrén	290
lazy/lǎnduò	907	manage v.t./guǎnlì	794
lead (animal)/qiān	612	many, much/duō	819
leaf/yèzì	224	March/sānyuè	78
leak/lòu	769	mark/jiào	522
		marketplace/jíshì	483

marry (a man)/jià	696	nationality/mínzú	314
marry (a woman)/qǔ	697	near/jin	818
mat/xīzi	386	neck/bózi	248
match/huochái	465	needle/zhēn	420
maternal aunt's husband/yífù	329	negative, not/bù	1003
maternal aunt/yímǔ	330	negative copula/búshì	734
maternal uncle/jiūfù	327	negative imperative/bié	1004
May/wǔyuè	80	nephew/zhízi	343
means, method/bànfa	526	nest/wō	368
measure/liáng	615	new/xīn	866
meat, flesh/ròu	399	next year/míngnián	67
medicine/yào	509	niece/zhínyü	344
melon/guā	202	night/yèli	105
melt/rónghuà	772	nine/jiǔ	919
metal weight on steelyard/ chèngtuó	467	nineteen/shíjiǔ	929
middlezhōngjiān	56	ninety/jiǔshí	938
milk v./jí(nǎi)	611	nit/jízi	163
milk/nǎi	281	noodles/miàntiáo	403
mill/mó	434	noon/zhōngwǔ	104
mince (meat) with knife/duò	635	north/běi	50
mirror/jǐngzi	458	nose/bízi	240
monetary unit, dollar/yuán	968	November/shíyīyuè	86
money/qián	485	now/xiànzài	106
monkey/hóuzi	128	oak/qīnggāngshù	180
month/yuè	74	October/shíyuè	85
moon/yuèliang	3	official/guān	306
morning/záochén	103	often/chángcháng	994
mortar/jiù	436	oil/yóu	397
mosquito/wénzī	165	old (of people)/lǎo	857
mosquito net/wénhàng	384	old (things)/jiù	867
most (superlative degree)/zui	998	old person/lǎorén	292
mother-in-law/yuèmǔ	332	one/yí	911
mother/mǔqīn	320	open (door)/kāi (mén)	658
mountain/shān	25	open (lid)/jiē (gàizi)	659
mouth/zui	242	open (eye)/zhēngkāi	531
move something to a new place/ bān	591	oppose/fǎndui	799
mud/ní	32	others/biérénn	980
mule/luózī	112	otter/shuitā	133
multicolored/huā	843	outside/wài miàn	60
mushroom/jùnzi	219	overflow/yí	757
mute/yába	302	owe/qièn	704
nail (tool)/dīngzi	360	pain, ache/tòng	901
name/míngzì	517	pair/shuāng	958
narrow/zhǎi	816	paper/zhi	490
		pass by/jīngguò	742
		paste, glue, stick/tiē	626

patch/bù	653	push/tuī	563
paternal aunt (elder)/bómǔ	322	put on, wear/chuān	646
paternal aunt's husband/gūfù	325	put, place/fángzhì	660
paternal aunt/gūmǔ	326	quilt/bèizi	385
paternal uncle (elder)/bófù	321	rabbit/tùzi	121
pay indemnity to/péi	705	railroad/tiělù	475
peach/táozi	214	rain v./xiàyǔ	750
peanut/huashēng	198	rain/yǔ	8
pen/gāngbì	491	rainbow/hóng	16
pencil/qiānbì	492	raincoat (of leaves, hemp fiber, etc)/suōyī	378
persimmon/shízǐ	215	rake v./pá	596
person/rén	289	rake/pá	415
pestle/dui	435	ramie/zhùmá	200
pheasant/zhi	141	rat; mouse/láoshǔ	134
phlegm/tán	279	raw/shēng	868
pick up/shíqí	556	reach out(hand)/shēn	561
pick, select/tiāoxuǎn	669	read/dú	546
pig/zhū	115	red/hóng	837
pigeon/gēzi	140	refine/liàn	588
pile up(e.g. earth)/duī	670	relative/qīngqì	347
pillow/zhéntóu	387	remember/jide	725
pine/sōngshù	179	repair/xiūli	586
plait/biānzi	235	rest/xiūxi	581
plain/píngbà	29	retreat/tui	747
plant v./zhòng	598	return v.t./huán	693
plate/pánzi	449	return, go back/huí	739
play/wánshuā	680	rice (cooked)/fàn	392
plough n./lí	414	rice (plant)/dàozǐ	186
plough v./lì	595	rice (uncooked)/mǐ	390
pointed/jiān	306	rich/fù	910
poison/dú	510	ride/qí	571
pole/zhùzi	351	right, correct/zhèngquè	902
pond/chítáng	21	right, just, upright/zhèng	827
poor/qióng	909	right/yòu	54
pot, wok/guō	441	ring/jièzhī	375
potato/mǎlíngshǔ	195	rise/shēngqí	751
pour (liquid) into/guàn	600	river/hé	18
press/yā	671	road, way/lù	474
price/jiàqián	486	rob/qiǎngjié	714
prick/zhā	637	roe buck/zhāngzǐ	131
protect/bǎohù	796	roll (e.g. rock)/gǔn	762
pry/qiào	594	rooster/gōngjī	136
pull (out)/bá	606	root/gēn	222
pull/lā	562	rope/shéngzǐ	422
pumpkin/nánguā	203	rot, spoil/làn	792
pus/nóng	286		

rotate, spin/xuánzhuǎn	763	sickle/liándāo	410
round/yuán	807	side/pángbiān	55
rub (to soften animal skin)/róu	643	sieve n./shāizi	433
run/pǎo	573	sieve v./shāi	605
rust/xiù	39	silk (cloth)/chóuzi	389
saddle/ānzi	431	silver/yínzi	36
saliva, spittle/kǒushuǐ	280	sinew/jīn	267
salt/yán	398	sing/chàng	683
salty/xián	891	sister (elder)/jiějie	334
sand/shāzi	43	sister (younger)/mèimeい	336
save, rescue/jiù	700	sit/zuò	574
saw/jùzi	419	six/liù	916
say, speak/shuō	545	sixteen/shíliù	926
scarf for the head, turban/tóujīn	369	sixty/liùshí	935
scatter, broadcast/sǎ	559	skin, flay/bōpí	603
school/xuéxiào	527	skin/pífū	266
scissors/jiǎnzi	460	skirt/qúnzi	380
scold/mà	708	sky/tiān	1
scoop/yáo	644	slanting, not upright/wāi	828
scratch/sāoyáng	555	sleep/shuǐjiào	582
sea/hǎi	19	sleeve/xiùzi	377
search/xúnzhǎo	678	slope/pō	30
see/kànjiàn	529	slow/màn	863
seed/zhǒngzi	220	slowly/mànman	995
seedling/yāngzī	221	small/xiǎo	801
self/zìjǐ	979	smallpox/tiānhuā	287
sell/mài	617	smell v./wén	548
September/jiǔyuè	84	smoke/yān	46
set (of the sun)/(tài yáng)luòxià	752	smooth/guānghuá	882
seven/qī	917	snake/shé	152
seventeen/shíqī	927	snot/bítì	278
seventy/qīshí	936	snow/xuě	9
shadow/yǐngzī	520	soak, immerse (e.g. seed)/jin	767
shallow/qiǎn	805	soap/féizào	462
sharp/kuài	870	socks/wàzi	363
sharpen/mó	640	soft/ruǎn	832
shave (hair of head)/ti	651	soldier/bīng	307
sheep/miányáng	118	son-in-law/nyǚxù	342
shoe/xié	382	son/érzi	339
shoot/shè	688	song/gē	498
shop/shāngdiàn	484	sorghum/gāoliáng	192
short/duǎn	810	soul, spirit/hún	524
shoulder/jiānbǎng	250	soup/tāng	40
		sour/suān	887
		south/nán	49

spade/chánzi	418	sweet potato/gānshǔ	194
sparrow/máquè	148	sweet/tián	888
spider/zhīzhū	159	swollen/zhǒng	778
spin (yarn)/fǎng	614	table/zhuōzi	452
spit/tùkōushui	542	tael/liáng	966
spring (season)/chūn	70	tail/wěiba	177
spring (water)/quán	23	take back, put away/shōu	676
square/fāng, sifāng	808	take off (clothing)/tuō	647
stand/zhàn	569	take out from water/lāo	768
star/xīngxing	4	take/ná	549
steal/tōu	715	taro/yùtou	196
steel/gāng	40	teach/jiāo	621
steelyard/chèng	466	teacher/lǎoshī	312
steep/dǒu	826	tear n./yǎnlèi	239
stem, stalk/jīng	223	tear v./sī	553
step, pass over (ditch)/kuàguò	570	tell/gàosu	698
stick/gùnzi	429	temple/miào	363
sting v./zhē	787	ten thousand/wàn	941
stinky/chòu	894	ten/shí	920
stir, churn/jiǎo	638	tender/nèn	859
stir-fry/chǎo	629	that/nà	983
stomach/wèi	269	there/nàli	984
stone, pit/guōhé	227	they-two/tāliǎ	977
stone, rock/shítou	42	they/tāmen	978
stool/dèngzi	454	thick/chóu	844
story, tale/gǔshì	500	thick/cū	811
straight/zhí	821	thick/hòu	813
strain (tea)/lyù	645	thin (of people)/shòu	852
strength/líqi	513	thin (slender)/xi	812
strike (iron)/dǎ (tiě)	589	thin (watery)/xī	845
strike with open palm/pāi	550	thin/báo	814
student/xuéshēng	313	thing, matter, event/shiqing	515
stuff (hole)up/sāi	666	thing/dōngxi	518
stupid/yúchún	905	think/xiāng	727
sugar/táng	404	3rd day of the month/chūsān	95
sugarcane/gānzhè	197	thirsty/ké	898
summer/xià	71	thirteen/shísān	923
sun/tàiyáng	2	30th day of the month/sānshíri	101
sunny/qīng	835	thirty/sānshí	932
surname/xìng	516	this year/jīnnián	65
surround/bāowéi	687	this/zhè	981
swallow n./yànzi	147	thorn/ci	230
swallow v.i./yàn	541	thousand/qiān	940
swallow v.t./tūn	540	thread/xiān	421
sweat/hàn	277	three/sān	913
sweep/sǎo	657	throat/hóulóng	249

throw/rēng	558	voice/shēngyīn	512
thunder v./dálei	755	vomit/òutù	543
thunder/léi	5	wages/gōngzī	489
Tibetan barley/qīngkē	189	waist/yāo	261
tie (e.g. firewood) into a bundle/kún	664	wait/dēnghòu	706
tiger/láohǔ	124	wake up/xǐng	583
tight/jǐn	881	walk/zǒu	572
tile/wǎ	358	wall/qiáng	350
time/shíhòu	62	want/yào	674
tin/xí	41	warm (oneself) near fire/ kāchuō	632
tired/lèi	899	warm/nuǎnhuo	885
tobacco/yān	217	wash (clothes)/xǐ (yǐfu)	649
today/jīntiān	89	wash (hands)/xǐ (shǒu)	648
tomorrow/míngtiān	92	washbasin/liánpén	445
tongue/shétoú	245	water buffalo/shuǐníu	110
tooth/yáchi	244	water v./jiāoshuǐ	599
top/shàngmiàn	57	water/shuǐ	10
train/huǒchē	479	we/wǒmen	971
tread/cái	567	we (inclusive)/zánmen	972
treat, cure/yīzhì	701	we two/wǒliǎ	970
tree/shù	178	weave/zhī	613
tremble/fàdǒu	777	wedge/xièzi	413
trousers, pants/kùzi	379	weep/kū	718
true/zhēn	874	weigh v.t./chēng	620
trunk, box/xiāngzi	457	well/jǐng	22
turbid, muddy/hún	856	west/xī	48
turnip/luóbo	208	wet/shī	865
twelve/shíer	922	what/shénme	986
20th day of the month/èrshíri	100	wheat/xiǎomài	188
twenty-one/èrshiyī	931	where/nǎli	988
twenty/èrshí	930	which/nǎ(ge)	987
twist together/cuō	552	whip/biānzi	430
two/èr	912	white/bái	840
ugly/chǒu	848	who/shéi	985
underneath n./xiàimiàn	58	wide/kuān	815
understand/dǒng	723	wife of maternal uncle/jiùmǔ	328
untie/jiékāi	662	wife of younger paternal uncle/shěnmǔ	324
upright/shù	824	wife/qizi	338
urine/niào	283	wild goose/yàn	144
use/yòng	679	willow/liǔshù	182
vegetable garden/càiyuán	366	win, triumph/shèngli	797
vegetable/shūcài	206	wind/yǐng	681
vehicle/chēzi	478	wind/fēng	7
very/hěn	997	window/chuānghù	354
village/cūnzhài	362		

wing/chǐbǎng	171	year after next/hòunián	69
winnow/bò	642	year before last/qiánnián	68
winter/dōng	73	year, age/suì	64
wipe/cā	624	year/nián	63
wither/kū	791	yellow/huáng	838
wolf/láng	130	yesterday/zuótiān	90
woman/nyùrén	291	yoke niú-è	416
wood/mùtou	469	you (pl.)/nímen	975
word/zì	495	you (sg.)/ní	973
work, labor/láodòng	585	you-two/níliǎ	974
worker/gōngrén	309	young man/qīngnián nánzi	293
wrap/bāo	663	young woman/qīngnián nyǚzi	294
wring/níng	554	young/niánqīng	858
wristwatch/shǒubiāo	374	younger paternal uncle/shúfù	323
write/xié	623	zero/líng	943
wrong, mistaken/cuòwù	903		