THAO DICTIONARY

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FOR THE ‘LAST LEAVES ON THE TREE’
WHEREVER LANGUAGES
ARE DYING
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Map of Sun·Moon Lake  
Picture of Thao informants

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Thao informants, Kilash and his wife, Ishul, in the porch of their new house, May 2002.
PREFACE

This dictionary would not have been possible without the generous assistance of many people. It was initiated while I was attached to the Institute of History and Philology (now the Institute of Linguistics) at the Academia Sinica, in Nankang, Taipei, while on sabbatical leave from the University of Hawai‘i from January 1 through December 31, 1994. My thanks go to Dr. Paul Jen-kuei Li who made official arrangements for my year at the Academia Sinica, and with whom I was, at least on paper, the co-principal investigator in a project which was aimed at obtaining fuller descriptive and comparative information for four of the most endangered Formosan languages: Kavalan, Thao, Pazeh, and Saisiat. Time constraints permitted me to work on only the first two of these languages, together with a very brief contact with the last full speaker of Pazeh. Support for this research was provided through a grant from the National Science Council of the Republic of China as part of a larger project under the direction of Prof. Li which aims to map the geographical distribution of Austronesian cognate sets that include Formosan members. In addition I must thank Dr. Kuan Tung-kuei, then director of the Institute of History and Philology (IHP) at the Academia Sinica, for his unfailing encouragement of my work while I functioned as a temporary member of his academic staff. My greatest appreciation is reserved for Dr. Lin Ying-chin of the IHP who came to my rescue when the anticipated means for conducting fieldwork under the conditions of my appointment failed to materialize, and I was essentially left to fend for myself. It was her selfless devotion to science which made it possible for me to visit the Kavalan of Hsin-she in Hualien County in July, 1994, and it was she who introduced me to Mr. Teng Hsiang-yang, the operator of a small medical clinic in Pu-li, who has long had an amateur interest in the native peoples of Nantou county. Mr. Teng in turn assisted me in making initial contacts with the Thao community, and his friend and associate Mr. Huang Hsun-hsing took several photographs of our informants, steadfastly refusing any payment in return. Unfortunately, during my many moves these were lost, and I am indebted to Prof. Li for the replacement photograph which appears in this volume, as well as for his generosity in supplying the frontispiece map of traditional Thao village sites and other important locations around the perimeter.
of Sun-Moon Lake. Mr. Peng Hsin-chin and his family, owners of the charming lakeside ‘Min-hu Club’ where I often stayed, truly made me feel at home despite my severe limitations in Chinese, and more than once invited me, my wife and other assistants to share a delicious home-cooked dinner with them.

Following the end of my sabbatical year further research on Thao was supported by a grant from the Pacific Cultural Foundation in Taipei (Project SC7102). I wish especially to thank Ms. Margaret Chan, Chief, Academic Section, for her frequent help and encouragement.

Finally, the work on this dictionary would never have been possible without my wife, Dr. Laura Chang-Blust, who assisted me in countless ways, from packing bags to catching errors in my transcriptions when fatigue took a toll, to paying close and critical attention to the translations which emerged at a dizzying pace during the complex operation of working simultaneously through two interpreters. To her and to her family who provided our base of support in Taipei I can never give adequate thanks, any more than I can possibly explain to them why my fluency in such an important language as Mandarin lags so far behind my fluency in an obscure language verging on extinction.

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1 The orthography of place names on this map has been changed to accord with the orthography of the dictionary. I bear sole responsibility for any errors of transcription or phonemic interpretation which may have occurred as a result of these changes.
INTRODUCTION

Although official government statistics list only eleven aboriginal languages in Taiwan (and until recently only nine), fifteen languages are still actively used, or at least remembered by a few elderly persons: 1. Atayal, 2. Sediq, 3. Kavalan, 4. Amis, 5. Puyuma, 6. Paiwan, 7. Tsou, 8. Kanakanabu, 9. Saaroa, 10. Rukai, 11. Bunun, 12. Thao, 13. Pazeh, 14. Saisiyat, and 15. Yami (the latter spoken on Lan Yu, or Botel Tobago island). Rumors occasionally surface that languages long thought to be extinct, as Taokas, or Basay, are still spoken by a few isolated individuals thoroughly disguised within the majority Taiwanese-speaking population. To date, however, all such putative survivors of language extinction have turned out to be individuals who remember no more than a few dozen words and can in no sense be said to be speakers of the language.

After Pazeh, which appears to be down to its last full speaker (Blust 1999b, Li & Tsuchida 2001), Thao is the most seriously endangered of the aboriginal languages of Taiwan. Moreover, it has no close genetic relationship to any other extant language, possibly forming an independent branch of the far-flung Austronesian language family (Blust 1996a). Its potential importance to reconstruction is thus far greater than would be true for a single language chosen at random.

The Thao language is spoken today by about fifteen persons out of a considerably larger population which claims Thao ancestry. Most of the Thao who still maintain their language reside in Te-hua village (Thao: Barawbaw), a mixed Taiwanese-Thao community on the southeast shore of Sun-Moon Lake, in Nantou County, near the geographical center of Taiwan. A second, smaller community of Thao who reportedly speak a slightly different dialect was still found at Ta-p’ing-lin (Twapina), some 14 km. from Sun-Moon Lake in 1976, whence they had emigrated from the village of T’ou-she (Shtafari) earlier in this century (Li 1983). Its present status is unknown. Both communities are located at an altitude of some 1,000–1,200 meters, on the western fringe of the great Central Mountain Range.

The nearest aboriginal villages are Bunun, generally located at higher elevations. Knowledge of Bunun as a second language is common among all Thao who still speak their own language, and the presence
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of numerous Bunun loanwords in Thao suggests that this situation has existed for many generations (Blust 1996a). Thao people generally say that they learn Bunun easily, but that the Bunun find it difficult to learn Thao.

According to Mr. Shih A-sung (Kilash), in the old Thao village of Tarikuan it was traditional for some families to adopt Bunun girls between the ages of 7 and 10 to be raised as wives for their sons. By contrast, Thao girls reportedly were not sent to Bunun villages in this way. Marriage by adoption was a common practice until roughly the mid 1930’s. The adopted Bunun girls would visit their natal villages periodically to spend time with their families, and the relationship between the family of the prospective bride and prospective groom was cemented by exchanges of material goods — the Bunun families sending the cooked meat of deer or wild chickens, and the Thao sending cloth in return. At the present time two Bunun women are married to Thao brothers in Te-hua village: Pima, wife of Akiko, and Lagíy, wife of Akiko’s elder brother Kimula. Another man is of mixed Thao–Bunun parentage.

Although the current “politically correct” position is to emphasize the unity and harmony of all aboriginal peoples, the Thao attitude toward the Atayal is distinctly negative and distrustful. In conversation the Atayal were described by Mr. Shih as ‘no good’, and Mrs. Shih portrayed them with an expression of disapproval and a rapid movement of her fingers over her face to indicate the tattooed appearance of people who she clearly considered foreign and not to be trusted. This type of information is useful in understanding patterns of lexical borrowing, since the Thao were in contact with both the Bunun and the Atayal, but show very different borrowing patterns in relation to these two language groups (Blust 1996a).

From 1895–1945 Taiwan was a colony of Japan, and many older speakers of aboriginal languages consequently experienced Japanese colonial rule during their years of childhood, adolescence, and in some cases early adulthood. Contact between the Japanese administration and the aboriginal population was realized first and most importantly through the schools. Many of the older aboriginal people alive today first learned to read and write in Japanese, and some informants, when pressed to improvise a means for writing their language, resort to the Japanese syllabary. The educational system was the one medium through which the
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colonial administration effectively reached the entire school-age aboriginal population, male and female. Males were in addition subject to corvee labor for various types of modernization projects, and during the years of World War II were sometimes conscripted for military service. Unlike mainland China or some other areas which experienced severe treatment under Japanese military control during World War II, in Taiwan reminiscences of the Japanese period reflect a much more balanced sense of benefit and loss. There is a bittersweet ambivalence among many aboriginal people (and even some Taiwanese) about the halcyon days of the colonial period when Taiwan society was orderly and relatively crime-free, when dramatic improvements were introduced in the construction of highways, railroads, universities, and the like.

Probably the most significant innovation in infrastructure which the Japanese introduced to the Thao was the dam at Sun-Moon Lake, built in 1935. Prior to the completion of this project the lake was smaller, and somewhat constricted in the middle so as to form two distinct parts, one shaped like the sun (round), and the other somewhat like a crescent moon. The first written reports of it date from visits by officials of the Ching dynasty in the late seventeenth century, who commented on the scenic location. When the dam was constructed the volume of the lake was increased significantly, flooding a number of traditional Thao village, agricultural, and fishing sites along its former shores. The major Thao settlement which was affected by this change was the village of Tarigkuan, where many of the older Thao of modern Te-hua village were born and grew up. As a result of the resettlement scheme which accompanied the opening of the dam, the village autonomy of the Thao was effectively destroyed. Prior to 1935 Tarigkuan, and perhaps some other settlements, preserved traditional Thao house architecture, village organization, and most importantly a sense of community independence. Following 1935 the Thao were dispersed among Taiwanese families in the tiny market center of Te-hua village, located some 5–6 kilometers from the old village site, around a bend of the lake formed by the projecting promontory of White Mountain (Puzi a hudun). Here they have precariously maintained their distinctness through preservation of the language and periodic celebration of traditional ceremonies, but they no longer form a compact bloc. Rather, they have begun to blend into the larger Taiwanese community around them.
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With the arrival of the Nationalist Chinese under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek and the expulsion of the Japanese, developments took a new turn. The lake became General Chiang’s favorite hideaway resort, and his fondness for one of the many varieties of carp in its waters led to the *aruzay* being called the ‘President fish’ in Mandarin. Nationalist officials selected a “chief” to represent the Thao on the basis of considerations independent of those that the Thao themselves recognized, and an enterprising local Chinese with a taste for photography began to encourage visitors to pose for photographs with the “chief’s” photogenic daughters in native attire.

The present situation of the Thao can be described as one of terminal assimilation. Tourists are told about the “Thao village” at Sun-Moon Lake, but no such ethnically distinct village exists. Rather, the Thao are a culturally and linguistically vanishing minority in a Taiwanese-speaking village where their aboriginal heritage is liberally exploited for commercial purposes through the conspicuous marketing of gaudy tourist memorabilia. All but one of the known speakers was born in 1937 or earlier. Some younger Thao profess an interest in learning their own language, but have little idea of how to proceed, generally having very misguided ideas based on their primary exposure to Taiwanese, Mandarin, and the Chinese writing system. The future of the Thao language seems all but sealed. By the year 2025 the youngest speaker will be over 80 if he is still alive, and Thao will be in a position comparable (but not identical) to the current position of Pazeh. Shortly thereafter, if not by then, the language will have gone the way of Taokas, Papora, Hoanya, Babuza, Siraya, and others which once were spoken on Taiwan’s western plain.

At 1:47 AM on September 21, 1999, a devastating earthquake, measured at magnitude 7.6 on the Richter scale, struck the region of Sun-Moon Lake from an epicenter only a few kilometers to the west. Despite structural damage to some 180 buildings in the Sun-Moon Lake area, including the collapse of the Min-hu Club where much of the Thao data was collected during various fieldwork trips, preliminary reports indicate few if any human casualties in Te-Hua village. The Thao community thus dodged a bullet, and secured a new lease on life. The disaster of September 21 may even be a blessing in disguise, as much of the tourist infrastructure of the Sun-Moon Lake region must be rebuilt, and there is a movement underway to give the Thao a greater voice in the reconstruction effort, taking their own cultural sensitivities into account.
to a far greater extent than was done in the past. One can only hope that this new beginning has not come too late.
1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Some 26 Austronesian languages were spoken in Taiwan within historical times. As of this writing fifteen of these survive, the descendants of a Neolithic founder population which appears to have reached the island from the adjacent mainland of southeastern China in the late fifth millennium or early fourth millennium B.C. Thao, with perhaps 15 fluent speakers, all aged 65 or above, is, along with Pazeh, one of the two most endangered of the Formosan aboriginal languages.\footnote{A determination of the number of aboriginal languages in Taiwan depends upon acceptance of a common definition of the language/dialect distinction. The Atayalic dialect complex is commonly treated as two languages, each dialectally complex, whereas Rukai is generally treated as a single dialectally complex language. These differences of treatment are largely conventional, and subject to reinterpretation. Similarly, although insufficient published information is available to decide the issue, Sakiraya is said to be a divergent dialect of Amis (Paul J-K Li, p.c.), but may turn out to be a distinct but closely related language.

At present the dating of the Taiwan Neolithic to the late fifth millennium hangs precariously on a single radiocarbon date of circa 6,300 B.P. from the site of Pa-chia-ts’um near Tainan (K.C. Chang 1969, Bellwood 1997), but the general chronology assumed here fits with the larger archaeological picture from southeastern China and accords with the deep and fundamental diversity among the Formosan languages.}  

1.1 Traditional history

According to tradition, in the recent past the Thao lived around Sun-Moon Lake and in nearby areas to the north, at altitudes approaching 1000 meters. Still earlier they inhabited lower areas in the foothills and plains to the west and north. Mr. Shih A-shan (Kilash) holds that the Thao were formerly in Chia-yi and Lu-kang on the western plains. There they reportedly fought against the army of the half-Japanese, half-Taiwanese revolutionary Koxinga, who drove the Dutch from Taiwan in 1662. As a consequence of their opposition to the victorious side in this conflict they were forced to flee the lowlands some 300–350 years ago. When they reached Sun-Moon Lake the area was uninhabited, although there were Bunun settlements in the higher mountains. In Ching times
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Chinese officials came to the Sun-Moon Lake area and asked the aboriginal groups to make peace with each other. After this these aborigines were known as “cooked (cultivated) barbarians”, meaning that they were safe for the Chinese to deal with.

The story of the White Deer (sect. 8), which might be called the Thao migration epic, details the route followed from the western plains to Sun-Moon Lake. According to Mr. Shih, when the Thao fled from the western plains they pursued a white deer which led them south to the region of Mt. Ali, in the present territory of the Tsou. From here their mysterious quarry led them northward through the mountains for days on end, hotly pursued by the Thao hunters and their dogs until they reached a mountain called Puzi (white) which slopes down into Sun-Moon Lake. At that time the lake was smaller, and the white deer leapt into the water from the side of the mountain and swam across. When the Thao entered the water they were surrounded by fish, which swarmed around them in great abundance, and they knew that the country was rich and capable of supporting them. Albino animals are associated with the supernatural in many traditional cultures, and it is no different with the Thao. After eating fish from the lake an elder dreamt and saw the deer metamorphose into a woman dressed in white, a clear sign of spiritual guidance. Those who had reached the lake returned to tell the others what fine prospects this site offered for them to settle down. Some stayed in Mt. Ali, some came to Sun-Moon Lake, and some stayed in between the two.

The general tenor of this story clearly conveys a sense of paradise lost. Ancient Thao society is portrayed as one in which everyone was joyously compatible, those who had plenty willingly shared it with those who did not, the young were valorous and industrious, the old were wise. With its indulgence in idealization there is a mythic aura about the tale of the White Deer which raises suspicions about the authenticity of its historical claims. However, the story agrees closely in certain respects with inferences based purely on linguistic comparison which connect the Thao with several of the sinicized and now extinct plains tribes of western and northwestern Taiwan (Blust 1996a). It is thus not entirely unlikely that the story of the white deer contains a kernel of historical truth, richly embellished by generations of story-tellers. Some of these embellishments may be rather late, as those which attempt to draw connections between the Thao and the Tsou of Mt. Ali, a misguided idea which was first proposed by Japanese ethnologists early in the twentieth century.
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1.2 Data collection

The material for this dictionary was collected in nine trips, as follows (with approximate number of contact hours in parentheses). Unless stated otherwise assistants functioned as interpreters in eliciting through Taiwanese:²

1994 (1) September 11–17 (40 hours). Assistant: Mr. Kang Pei-te, then a graduate student in historical geography at the University of Minnesota.

(2) November 5–10 (36 hours). Assistant: Mr. Lin Hsii-hsu, then a graduate student in linguistics at Tsing-hua University in Hsin-chu.

(3) December 4–8 (28 hours). On this trip I was assisted by Dr. Huang Mei-chin (Lillian Huang) of the Department of English at National Taiwan Normal University, a well-known researcher on Formosan aboriginal languages, who acted as interpreter.

1995 (4) June 11–29 (136 hours). My fourth and longest trip required multiple assistants, as no one person could accompany me for the full length of my stay. Mr. Kang and Mr. Lin again acted as assistants for much of this period, followed briefly by Dr. Josef Szakos and two of his graduate students in linguistics from Providence University in Taichong.

(5) December 23–29 (49 hours). This trip initiated the use of double interpreters, as I worked simultaneously with my wife, Dr. Laura M. Chang-Blust, who is fluent in Mandarin and English (but has only a passive knowledge of Taiwanese) and Dr. Lin Ying-chin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, who is fluent in Mandarin and Taiwanese (but has only a passive knowledge of English). Questions were posed to my wife, who transmitted them to Dr. Lin in Mandarin, although for simple matters this often was not necessary. The Thao data were then elicited through Taiwanese, relayed to my wife in Mandarin and to me in English, with much of the discussion going on simultaneously in three languages.

² Taiwanese is the language of everyday communication, and Mandarin the language of all official communication, within the larger communities in which Thao is embedded.
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1996 (6) June 25-July 6 (89 hours). On this trip I was assisted again by
Dr. Lin and my wife. After the first several days Dr. Lin had
to leave, and was replaced by Ms. Shan-shan Wang, a graduate
student in linguistics at the University of Hawai'i.

1997 (7) December 18–21 (24 hours). Assistants: Dr. Laura Chang-
Blust, Ms. Shan-shan Wang.

1998 (8) January 3–7 (34 hours). Assistants: Dr. Laura Chang-Blust,
Ms. Shan-shan Wang.

1999 (9) March 17–19 (15 hours). Assistants: Dr. Lin Ying-chin, Dr.
Laura Chang-Blust, Ms. Lan Li-hua.

(Total: 451 hours, or about 51 working days)

My first contact with the Thao community was made through the
good offices of Mr. Teng Hsiang-yang of Pu-li, who put me in contact
with Mrs. Yuan Chang-erh (Thao name: Ishul), wife of Mr. Shih A-sung
(Kilash). It did not take long to discover that Mrs. Shih’s husband was
temperamentally more disposed than her to the tedious work of explain-
ing how to say things in Thao. In time I discovered a third speaker,
Mr. Kao Chang-feng (Lujan), whose social position and temperament
made him a very different informant from Mr. or Mrs. Shih.

According to information obtained principally from Mr. and Mrs.
Shih, the following persons at Te-hua village still are able to converse in
Thao. Where known, Thao names are given first, with Chinese names in
parentheses:

(1) Akiko: a male, the younger brother of Kimula. His wife, Pima, is
Bunun. Initially there was some confusion about the sex of this
speaker caused by his apparently female Japanese name. Further
inquiry, however, revealed that the name is Thao. Extra-systematic
phonemes /e/ and /o/ appear in other Thao given names, as with
Bio and Sage, both male names, and Wane, a female name. Akiko’s
age is unknown, although he is the same generation as Kilash and
Ishul, and hence must have been born in the early to mid 1920’s.

(2) Apin: a female. No further information available.

(3) Chun-ho/Chun-mu: a male (no longer uses a Thao name).
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(4) Ishul (Yuan Chang-erh, Mrs. Shih): b. 1926 in Tarigkuan village, the youngest of seven children, and the sole survivor. Father was Suhut, mother was Kulali. The children for whom I was able to record names are, in order of birth: 1. Upus (M), 2. Rugquan (informally: Quan) (M), 3. Qaitan (M), 4. Ahíami (informally: Hiami) (F), 5. Ishul (F). At least one sibling died by drowning in childhood. Ishul reportedly spoke only Thao until she went to school in Tou-she at the age of 12. She learned Taiwanese at 14 or 15, but didn’t learn Bunun until she was 20 or so, and learned only a little Japanese.

(5) Kilash (Shih A-sung, Mr. Shih): b. 1922 in Tarigkuan village, the eldest of six children, all of whom are living. Father was Taniwu, mother’s name given variously as Puni and Ahuni. The children in order of birth are: 1. Kilash (M), 2. Pashulan (M), 3. Kansuaz (M), 4. Bio (M), 5. Landiq (F), 6. Pidiq (A-so) (F). The names of two other sisters (Aqíz, Makaw) were recorded at another time, and remain unaccounted for, since I was told that the list of six siblings given above is complete. Kilash is the husband of Ishul. When he was 7 or so his father took him to Hsing-yi township, and he stayed there until he started school. This move was occasioned by Japanese colonial policy, since the Japanese wanted the Bunun to clear the forest for modern farming, and toward this end they took some Thao, including Kilash’s father, into Bunun areas to teach the Bunun how to make rice paddies instead of the traditional swiddens. Both Kilash and Ishul were children (he 13 and she 9) when the Japanese administration rounded up the Thao from all over Sun-Moon Lake and relocated them in Te-hua village in 1935. Kilash is fluent in Taiwanese, Thao and Japanese, and speaks some Bunun, but no Mandarin.

(6) Kimula (Mu-chun): a male. Apparently different from number (3).

(7) Laqainu: a male, the father of Mrs. Peng, of the Ming-hu Club, who herself no longer speaks Thao.

(8) Lujan (Kao Chang-feng, Mr. Kao): b. 1937 in Te-hua village shortly after the relocation. His father was Bulaw, and his mother Umaw. He spoke Thao with his parents until they died around 1987. He is presently a groundskeeper at the local elementary school, and although he is a manual laborer he proved to have considerable language skills, speaking Taiwanese, Mandarin, Thao, and some
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Japanese and Bunun. Moreover, his sense of humor and superior imagination produced some of the most colorful and interesting sentences and short texts that I collected.

(9) Pai She-fu. No further information available.
(10) Ping-Lian: a male. His father was Qitan.
(11) Puni (Mao Chiu-hsiang): a female, b. 1922 in Tarigkuan village. The wife of Raushian.
(12) Raushian (Mao Lao-hsien): a male, b. 1922 in Tarigkuan. The official “chief” of the Thao community, leader of ceremonial functions.
(13) Tampawa (Chen-Pao): a male. The husband of Umaw.
(14) Tan (Chen Chin-fu). No further information available.
(15) Tikis (Chu-Ji): a male. The husband of Shawi.

Elicitation began with the collection of standard vocabularies, including a variant of the Swadesh 200-word list. As more material became available the informants were asked to produce sentences using a targeted lexical item. Much of the material is thus spontaneous in the sense that it was freely generated by a native speaker rather than offered as a translation of a sentence in Taiwanese. Additional spontaneously produced material was collected in the form of texts. Every possible effort was made to obtain all affixed forms of each base in sentence context. Although my efforts ultimately fell short of this ideal the goal that I set resulted in the collection of a very large number of sentences. In trying to determine certain points of structure it was sometimes necessary to ask ‘How do you say X?’, where X is a sentence. In these cases translation problems sometimes arose, as the informants (particularly Mr. Shih) often made unnatural adjustments of the Thao sentence to better conform to the structure of the Taiwanese original. However, in most cases I was able to sense this problem very early, and to obtain more natural material through further elicitation.

About 65% of the material was collected from Kilash, another 25–30% from Lujan, and perhaps 5% from Ishul. A tiny portion was obtained from Puni (Mrs. Mao) in two or three sessions. Together these totaled no more than three hours collection time, as she would typically begin with intense enthusiasm and then very quickly grow fatigued and disinterested in the task.
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As is the case with many dying languages (Dorian 1989), Thao exhibits a high degree of variability among its few remaining speakers. All speakers were interviewed separately, except that Mr. and Mrs. Shih occasionally were present at the same session for short periods of time. Disagreements between speakers thus could not be settled directly in a single meeting, but required repeated cross-checking during subsequent meetings. It is probably correct to say that no two speakers agree on every point, either with regard to pronunciation, to meaning, or in some cases with regard to certain points of syntax. This is particularly striking when individual differences involve phoneme substitutions, as where Kilash has /ma-pa-ia-t/ but Puni /ma-pa-ia-r/ ‘join hands cross-fashion in a circle-dance’. In addition to a phonemic difference this form illustrates a phonetic difference, as Puni has a strongly trilled /r/, not found in the speech of the other three speakers. Ishul (Mrs. Shih) frequently and vociferously disputed the meanings and pronunciations of words given by her husband, as well as the propriety of various sentences, and both Kilash and Ishul frequently took exception to the material which was collected from Lujan and occasionally read out to them. This attitude appeared to reflect feelings of traditional family superiority and differences in the present social position of speakers rather than any real difference in language competence. I have tried to indicate recorded variation through notes to the dictionary entries, and wherever possible, to identify individual sources of variation.

With only minor exceptions to be noted below, all Thao material was collected through the medium of Taiwanese. This necessitated certain arrangements and created certain problems which require at least a passing mention.

I have no competence in either Mandarin or Taiwanese, and so had to conduct all work through an interpreter. Questions to the informants were asked in Taiwanese, and the answers translated into English. Although the use of two languages for recording field notes inevitably slowed the process of data collection and introduced some problems of understanding, the work proceeded reasonably quickly. A typical day included eight and one half to nine contact hours, working first with Kilash, or occasionally his wife, from 9:00 AM until noon, and from 2–5 PM, and then spending the evening from 7–9:30 with Lujan. Occasionally the afternoon or evening sessions were half an hour longer.
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Beginning with my fifth field trip to the Thao, my wife, Laura M. Chang-Blust, accompanied me. Because she is a native speaker of Mandarin with only a passive knowledge of Taiwanese she could not work directly with Kilash or Ishul. On these trips I therefore worked through two interpreters, the primary interpreter eliciting through Taiwanese and translating into Mandarin, which my wife then translated into English. It might be imagined that such a situation would cause confusion and a multiplication of errors, but this was not at all the case. In fact, some of the most productive elicitation sessions were those in which I worked through double interpreters. This was perhaps due to the fact that everyone involved in the interpretation process was a trained linguist. Moreover, the simple involvement of more persons in the process of elicitation increased the tempo of verbal exchange, as well as producing many tangential questions and bits of information which were not anticipated in the initial question.

Despite the serendipitous success of working through double interpreters I do not wish to imply that there were no problems of interpretation in collecting Thao data. As my knowledge of the language improved and it became possible for me to begin to construct my own simple Thao sentences translation errors from earlier trips became increasingly apparent. To illustrate with a single example, the sentence /yaku ya mun-saháy farukuz ma-kyu, ya m-riqaz qlhuran sh-ug-kash/ was given to me with the translation (Thao to Taiwanese to English) ‘I was crossing a bridge and saw a snake and was afraid’. But this is not the meaning at all. In this sentence Mr. Shih was trying to convey the difference in meaning between the stative verb or adjective /ma-kyu/ and the dynamic verb /sh-ug-kash/. The first of these can be translated roughly as ‘queasy, as the feeling in the pit of the stomach that one gets in looking down from a great height’, while the latter means ‘feel afraid, be struck with fear’. A more adequate translation, then, is ‘When I cross a bridge I feel queasy, (but) when I see a snake I feel fear’. It is possible that the problem which developed during the original translation resulted from the lack of an adequate lexical distinction between these two senses in Taiwanese.

Perhaps the most serious problem created by translation was due to the dominance of Taiwanese as a language common to both language consultant and interpreter. Most complex sentences in Thao were initially
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given with a subject-predicate structure, but as a more casual relationship developed in the elicitation sessions (e.g. after collecting individual sentences for some time without a break, or in relating traditional stories) a predicate-subject structure emerged. For example, in asking how to say 'I have three children' we were initially given /yaku la-turu azazak/ ('I (have) three children'), but in time it became apparent that the native construction is /la-turu nak a azazak/ ('Three (are) my children'). In addition to influencing the word order of major sentence constituents Taiwanese has affected Thao in other, more subtle ways. Thao lexical and syntactic categories appear to be converging toward Taiwanese, and it sometimes required special efforts to insure that what we were getting was not simply a translation of the semantics or structure of the dominant language. The common Thao greeting of encounters is /k-m-in-an iza ihu/ 'Have you eaten yet?', a transparent calque from Taiwanese, and it was only after some time that I was able to discover that an alternative greeting is /a mu-ntua ihu/ 'Where are you going?'; a construction shared widely with other Austronesian languages both in insular Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Similarly, in asking how to say 'He is seventy years old already, but he doesn’t yet have white hair', we were initially given a literal translation of 'have white hair', but on my insistence discovered that the notion is morphologically encoded in the adversative passive construction /qutash-in/ 'to be white-haired,' again a construction shared with many other Austronesian languages.

Some translation bottlenecks in lexical material were very troublesome at first: a number of distinct words were translated as 'to play' in accordance with the Taiwanese translation, but clearly referred to different concepts. In addition, Taiwanese dialect differences sometimes posed obstacles to communication. Mr. and Mrs. Shih complained of not fully understanding the Taiwanese of some interpreters, and not infrequently used Taiwanese words or expressions which an interpreter did not know. On the second from last trip we discovered that it was possible to use Mandarin in working with Mr. Kao, and a small amount of data was collected from him by my wife and myself working through Mandarin and English.

In addition to translation problems, fieldwork on Thao also revealed the types of misunderstandings often associated with unsophisticated language informants. For all their extraordinary ability in recalling the complex details of a phonologically and morphologically elaborate
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language which they now have only limited opportunities to use, it was difficult for Mr. and Mrs. Shih to abstract from the context of actual usage. Mrs. Shih, in particular, was very impatient, and was eager to teach us “the right way to speak”, apparently assuming that we would memorize a certain number of sentences and could then converse with her. She showed remarkably little ability to abstract from context. For instance, on one occasion when a man was passing in front of her house she was asked how to say ‘The man is carrying a bag of sweet potatoes’ to which she replied with some indignation ‘How can you say that? You can see he isn’t carrying anything!’. In short, the truth content of utterances constantly got in the way of her providing examples of usage. Attempts to create sentences in order to explore points of grammar were equally met with disdain: ‘Where did you hear that? I didn’t tell you that!’.

Mr. Shih showed a somewhat greater ability to abstract from context, but had a disconcerting penchant for speculating about imaginary semantic distinctions. More than once I was given what proved to be quite fanciful differences of meaning based entirely upon the contexts of particular uses. For example, when I first recorded /ki-tusi/ and was trying to distinguish it from /i-tusi/ I was told that /ki-tusi/ is ‘not as far’ as /i-tusi/. Since it is the base /tusi/ which determines the semantic content of distance in these words his explanation could not have been correct, and turned out to be a secondary rationalization based on accidental circumstances in a particular sentence, rather than reference to a fundamental difference. Similarly, I was told that the phonemic variants /suaqn/ and /sisuaqn/ ‘pants, trousers’ differ in that the shorter form refers to pants while not being worn and the longer form to pants while being worn. Apart from the inherent implausibility of such a semantic distinction, actual uses of these variants in sentence context were inconsistent with this statement. Examples of this type could be multiplied many times over, and unfortunately over time led to a certain distrust of native speaker judgements unless these were clearly supported by structural evidence. Mr. Shih’s strength was in narrative discourse, and the major texts were collected from him. In producing sentences he often lacked imagination, or would say that he could not think of a sentence when asked to use an affixed form of a word in syntactic context. In my experience Mr. Kao generally was less likely to indulge in misguided speculation on linguistic matters, and could more readily grasp my intention in asking a question. His sentences were often the most imaginative,
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but were additionally spiced in some cases by double-entendres, as he was fond of introducing erotic insinuations into the data to keep up his interest when teaching us Thao began to feel too much like work to him.

Since little other descriptive material is available, and opportunities for further collection are rapidly waning, the dictionary proper is preceded by sections on Thao phonology and morphology, together with five texts representing fairly diverse subject matters, and arguably exemplifying more than one narrative genre.
2 PHONOLOGY

This section treats the main features of Thao phonology, touching on the following topics: 2.1 previous work on the language, 2.2 the phoneme inventory, 2.3 phonotactics, 2.4 phonemic description of the phonemes, 2.5 morphophonemics, 2.6 syllabification, and 2.7 liaison. The discussion draws heavily on Blust (1998a).

2.1 Previous work on Thao phonology

Thao is a language which presents greater than ordinary difficulties to the fieldworker. In addition to a rich collection of fricatives, some of which commonly interfere with one another through assimilation even in the speech of native speakers, it has a contrast of voiceless velar and uvular stops which seems to be disappearing in certain environments for some speakers, and consonant clusters of up to three members in both medial and initial positions. As a result, my phonetic transcriptions sometimes omitted details in the early stages of data collection which had to be added as my hearing of contrasts improved. For example, the word /lhckiz-in/ ‘be used up entirely’ was initially mistranscribed /lhkiz-in/, and only much later did I hear the short, almost inaudible voiceless dental fricative /c/ between the flanking consonants. The difficulties in Thao do not by any means end with the phonetics. Thao has at least ten allomorphs of the widespread infix -/um/- ‘Actor Focus’, and some other aspects of the phonology, as the rules of stress assignment and glottal insertion, are very complex. Thao morphology brings no relief, as it is extremely rich, with a number of derivational affixes of limited scope or unclear function. As in many other Austronesian languages, these may combine in various ways, producing words built up from a stem with several affixes, which may change shape, depending upon the order in which they appear in the word.

The first linguistically informed description of Thao phonology was that of Fang-kuei Li (1956), a pioneering study carried out as part of a collaborative interdisciplinary team effort to study the Thao of Sun-Moon Lake. In view of the fact that it was based on just five half-days of fieldwork this contribution is remarkably accurate and detailed. Given the extremely limited exposure to the language upon which it was based, however, some misunderstanding and inaccuracy was all but inevitable. The picture of Thao phonology made available in this first
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snapshot view was refined and extended by Paul Jen-kuei Li (1976). The phonological inventories in these studies, done twenty years apart, differ in two details: F-K Li wrote only /θ/ where Paul J-K Li writes two contrasting phonemes, /s/ and /θ/; and F-K Li recognized four vowels, /i/, /u/, /a/, and /e/ (mid-front), while Paul J-K Li recognizes just the first three.

Li 1976 provides an excellent general introduction to Thao phonology. However, it was based on only three weeks of preliminary fieldwork, and does not pretend to provide a complete description. Blust (1998a) extends and elaborates on the foundation provided in that publication. Its principal contributions are the recognition of phonological alternations not reported by Li, its treatment of suprasegmental phenomena, and a more focused discussion of issues relating to problem areas in phonetics.

2.2 Phoneme inventory

The phoneme inventory which I recognize is only marginally different from that of Li (1976). However, in the interest of developing a practical orthography I have chosen to represent these contrasts with a partially different set of symbols motivated primarily by typographical convenience.

The Thao consonant inventory in the practical orthography used in this dictionary is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stops:</td>
<td>vl. p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vd. b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals:</td>
<td>(vd.)</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>(g)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives:</td>
<td>vl.</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>c, s</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterals:</td>
<td>vl.</td>
<td>lh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vd.</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flap:</td>
<td>(vd.)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glides:</td>
<td>(vd.)</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbols have their customary phonetic values except for /θ/ = [?] , /g/ = [ɲ], /c/ = [θ], /sh/ = [ʃ], /z/ = [ʒ], and /lh/ = voiceless fricative [h]. The velar nasal /g/ is shown in parentheses because it seems to be phonemic only in names, onomatopoeic words, and loans (see sect. 2.3.3). Phonetic values of the phonemes will be described more fully in sect. 2.4.
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It can be argued that Thao has two vowel systems. In the ordinary vocabulary the three vowels /i/, /u/, /a/ suffice to describe all distinctions. However, in personal names two contrastive mid vowels /e/ and /o/ must be added, as seen in: /ani/ ‘no, not’, but /Wane/ ‘female personal name’, and /m-ihu/ ‘to bathe’, but /Bio/ ‘male personal name’. Contrastive mid vowels in personal names appear to be restricted to final position, although this may be an artifact of limited sampling, since the entire corpus consists of four forms: Akiko, Bio, Sage, Wane. In onomatopoetic words both mid vowels and nasalized vowels were recorded, but these are rare: /man’á’oga/ ‘white bird with long beak’ (from its cry of ‘oga’oga), /man’á’uay’uay/ ‘make the sound used to call a carabao or cow’.

In addition, during the initial stages of elicitation I occasionally recorded a mid-central vowel in the speech of Mr. Shih, as in the forms /qaref/ or /qaruf/ ‘knee’, and /malelem/ ‘sharp, pointed’. Since the first of these forms reflects PAN *qaleb ‘knee; kneecap’, a pronunciation with schwa would be conservative, and could be a sporadic survival from a dialect which itself has left no speakers. However, this pronunciation was not repeated as the work progressed, and it may have been nothing more than a transcriptional error.

Over 97% of all base forms containing more than one syllable have penultimate stress, which is unmarked. However, stress appears contrastively on the last vowel in some 2–3% of base forms, as with /falhan/ ‘rib’ (cp. /kalhan/ ‘crab’). As will be seen below, in some cases final stress may be an artifact of incomplete morphological analysis. In stating the general stress rule it is important to note that vowel sequences in which the second member is high are diphthongized prior to stress placement so that, e.g. /binanau’az/ ‘woman’ is stressed on the penultimate /a/: [ʔbinanáw?aə].

2.3 Phonotactics

In many AN languages it is possible to state a general canonical word shape which is rarely if ever violated. In Thao this is difficult, as many shapes are attested. In terms of consonant (C) and vowel (V) patterns, the more frequent word shapes include CVC, CVVC, CVCCV, CVCCVC, CC, and CCVC. But many longer forms (some with possibly unresolved internal morpheme boundaries) are also found, and CCCVC appears in a few monosyllabic bases. In addition, sequences of unlike
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vowels occur (though some are eliminated by substitution or insertion of glides; see sect. 2.4.2.5 on glides). Sequences of like vowels or consonants may not occur within a morpheme; within the word, most sequences of like vowels or consonants are subject to what I have called geminate reduction, but others are not (sect. 2.5.3.7).

Unlike the majority of AN languages, Thao permits a variety of consonant clusters. Clusters contain only Unlike consonants, and occur initially or medially, but never in final position. Examples found in base forms (dictionary main entries) follow.


The following consonants are not attested as the first member of a word- or base-initial cluster in the data collected: /d/, /g/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /w/, /y/, and /z/. If any generalization is to be extracted from this observation it is perhaps that nasals, liquids and glides may not occur as cluster onsets. Initial clusters in Thao result historically from the elision of an unstressed vowel, including penultimate *e (schwa) in disyllables, or any prepenultimate vowel in trisyllables, as in *bekas > /fkat/ ‘unspring a trap’, *keRiw > /kliW/ ‘hemp; rope’, *qetut > /qut/ ‘fart’, *Sepat > /shpat/ ‘four (in combination forms)’, *Ribawa > /lhfawa/ ‘swell; swelling, tumor’, or *qasiRa > /qtilha/ ‘salt’. In some forms the expected elision did not occur, presumably because loss of a vowel in these cases would have resulted in an unacceptable cluster, as with *Caliña > /lharina/ ‘ear’.

Although the initial cluster /nt/- occurs, it was recorded in a single form, and never appears as an initial cluster on the surface (/a-ntua/ ‘where?, in specifying a smaller part of a larger location’, /i-ntua/
‘where?’, general location’, /maka-na-ntua/ ‘came from where?’; /mu-n tua/ ‘go where?’; /shi-ntua/ ‘was where?’, etc.). The near absence of nasals and glides as the onset of word-initial clusters is understandable from a historical point of view, since PAN initial nasals and *w were rare, and initial *y is not reconstructed at all. There were consequently few forms that could have given rise to such clusters. The absence of liquids as the onset of word-initial clusters, however, is more difficult to explain away as an accidental by-product of historically rare distribution types.

2.3.2 Medial consonant clusters. There is less certainty about medial consonant clusters due to unresolved problems in morphological analysis and the location of syllable boundaries. Some medial clusters may be intramorphemic, and although this is suspected in some cases, it is not always easy to show. An additional complication arises from the fact that many CVCCVC bases in Thao are historically reduplicated monosyllables. In PAN and some daughter languages the only heterorganic consonant clusters that occur are the abutting consonants in reduplicated monosyllables. Consequently it is possible that reduplicated monosyllables in Thao will contain some medial consonant clusters that do not occur in unreduplicated bases. For this reason the two types of bases are treated separately below. Historically, as in contemporary Thao, reduplication could occur in conjunction with other types of affixation, and in some cases it has been necessary to assume that an unanalyzable Thao form was historically a reduplicated monosyllable with a prefix, infix or suffix. Historical reduplications which contain a fossilized prefix *qali- include /qarifanfan/ ‘typhoon grass’, /qarimuqiu/ ‘whirling sensation’, and /qarimazwaz/ ‘rainbow’. Many Thao forms of the shape CarVCCVC, CalVCCVC, CalhVCCVC, or CazVCCVC appear to reflect reduplicated monosyllables in which an infix was once functional, and these are also treated as reduplications for purposes of determining medial consonant clusters, as with /baramban/ ‘a plant: *Sambucus formosana’, /Barawbaw/ ‘the Thao name of Te-hua village’, /karitkit/ ‘a curl’, /karuckuc/ ‘a wrinkle’, /qalisqisan/ ‘mushroom sp.;’ /qalhayqay/ ‘dry, dried’, /haziihwiw/ ‘cool’, or /kazinkin/ ‘earring’. Finally, since /h/ does not occur word-finally in surface forms, words of the shape CVhCV are regarded as lexicalized reduplications provided that the CV slots are filled in the same way, as in /bahba/ ‘cheerful, good-natured’, or /dahda/ ‘suddenly come loose’.

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Patterns of reduplication suggest that some clusters which do not occur word-initially do occur syllable-initially in medial position, as with /mia-dutku-khun/ ‘bend over, hunch over’, or /sigki-gki/ ‘to kneel’, from bases /dutku/ and /sigki/.

Li (1976:231) states that combinations of three consonants occur word-medially, although he includes /y/ as a member in some cases where I posit an underlying high vowel. Triliteral consonant clusters are recorded in at least seven forms in the dictionary: /agtu/ ‘contemplate’, /igkmir/ ‘roll into a ball, as rice when eating with the hand’, /pashdagklhin/ ‘sit with chin resting on palms’, /pia-dutku-khun/ ‘bow
the head’, /pikbzw/ ‘overthrow, conquer’, /qurgum/ ‘distribute something so that equal shares are received’, /tagqlin/ ‘shrub sp.’. In addition, at least one surface cluster of three consonants was recorded in initial position: /lhckiz/ ‘affect something entirely; leave nothing behind’. Moreover, to account for variation in the shape of affixed forms of the base it appears necessary to posit an underlying trilateral cluster in /lhqiniz/ ‘bear down, as in childbirth’, /qctu/ ‘eat delicacies, eat something special’, and /qqtu/ ‘encounter by chance’, even though none of these forms was recorded as an independent base. As will be noted later, in some cases reanalysis of the morphology may have given rise to longer clusters than those which would have arisen purely through sound change, as with /k-m-ig-qlha/ ‘cried out, as a barking deer’, with implied stem /kqlha/, presumably through reanalysis of the prefixed form /kug-qlha/ ‘cry out suddenly’ as an infixed form /k-ug-qlha/ ‘cry out (Actor Focus)’.

2.3.3 Distributional limitations on phonemes. The voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /k/ and /q/ may occur initially, medially, or finally adjacent to any vowel, and both pre- and postconsonantly in clusters, without any apparent non-accidental gaps. The glottal stop is much more problematic. Li (1976) recorded it as an automatic closing consonant after underlying final vowels, and as a contrastive segment in initial position. None of the three principal speakers with whom I worked, however, had a final glottal stop, except in the isolated base /qriu/ ‘steal’ (cp. the Patient Focus /qriu’-in/, where it is particularly clear), and the initial glottal stop appears to be fully predictable. As a result, apart from /qriu/ the dictionary shows the glottal stop only in medial position, where it occurs between vowels, or postconsonantly. No examples of phonemic glottal stop were recorded in preconsonantal position. Further details on phonetic glottal stop are given below.

The voiced stops /b/ and /d/ occur only syllable-initially, as in /butbut/ ‘head of a boil’, /bzu/ ‘garbage, rubbish’, or /qabu/ ‘large black and white water bird’. /b/ does not occur in the same morpheme with /p/ (hence **bVp, **pVb).

The nasals /m/ and /n/ may occur in any position, but due to assimilatory tendencies /n/ normally does not appear before labial, velar or uvular stops. To some extent this assimilatory tendency is resisted in lexicalized reduplicated monosyllables, although even here it is only in the
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most calculated careful speech that assimilation is not heard. Similarly, because PAN *ŋ became Thao /n/, the dorsal nasal /g/ in Thao mainly represents a nasal pronounced as velar [ŋ] before a velar stop /k/ (and uvular [ŋ] before the uvular stop /q/). But the velar nasal /g/ also occurs in contrast with /m/ and /n/ medially and finally in names, e.g. /Asag/ ‘male name’ or /Kagi/ ‘Chia-yi (place name)’, onomatopoetic words e.g. /man’a’oga/ ‘white bird with long beak’ (from its cry of ‘oga’oga’), and presumptive loanwords, e.g. /pag/ ‘bread’ (Taiwanese, from Spanish), /baga/ ‘deep wound’, or /shaglaw/ ‘raw vegetables’ (Bunun /sanglaw/). Therefore /g/ is written even before velar or uvular stops, where it represent basic /m/ or /n/ as well as /g/ (see sect. 2.3.3.1).

The voiceless fricatives /f/, /s/, and /sh/ may occur in any position, but this is true of /h/ only in abstract representations. The phoneme /h/ is well-attested in syllable-initial position (/hadu/ ‘hold’, /hiwic/ ‘cradle’, /hudum/ ‘mountain’) and occurs syllable-finally (/bahba/ ‘cheerful’, /dahda/ ‘come untied’). In word-final position /h/ occurs in underlying forms, but never on the surface, as with /bizu/ ‘beard’: /tan-bizuh-an/ ‘bearded’, or /t-m-ala/ ‘to cut (Actor Focus)’, /talah-i/ ‘cut it (imperative)’. In such cases I write the underlying or thematic final /h/ in parentheses: /bizu(h)/, /talah(h)/, etc.

Glides and /r/ occur without restriction, although initial /y/ is arguably an underlying /i/. A parallel analysis of initial /w/ as /u/ is impossible, since in reduplications such as /waqwaq/ ‘jaw’, an underlying /uaquaq/ would surface as [ʔuaqʔuaq] (see below).

2.3.3.1 Neutralizations. It is important to recognize that some phonemic contrasts in Thao are neutralized in certain specific environments.

First, as will be seen in greater detail below, it is common in Thao for nasals to assimilate to the place of articulation of a following stop or fricative. Although the most striking examples of this tendency are seen in the exuberant allomorphy of the infix -/um/-, assimilation generally affects /n/, both in non-reduplicated and reduplicated stems, as in /pìpìpì/ (most commonly pronounced [pìmpìpì]) ‘cut flush along the ends’. Although this tendency does not quite lead to neutralization of contrast, it is very uncommon except in calculated speech to hear /n/ before a labial, velar or uvular stop, and then almost always in reduplicated monosyllables.
The contrast of /c/ and /z/ appears to be suspended after voiceless obstruents, except in reduplications, where the two syllables remain identical, as in /cakcak/ ‘knock down, as fruit from a tree’: /zakzak/ ‘bee sp.’. Mr. Shih voiced all dental fricatives in this environment, while his wife and Mr. Kao pronounced them as voiceless. Given the agreement of two speakers belonging to different households I have opted to represent all dental fricatives as /c/ following /p/, /t/, /k/, /q/, /f/, /s/, and /sh/, even though the great majority were recorded as voiced, since most of the material presented here was collected from Mr. Shih: /papca/ (Mr. Shih: /papza/) ‘kind of green caterpillar’, /buqciw/ (Mr. Shih: /buqziw/) ‘glut oneself’, /u-qca/ (Mr. Shih /u-qza) ‘repeat, do again’.

For etymological reasons it is tempting to select a voiced or voiceless variant of the dental fricative as the need arises, but from a synchronic viewpoint this would be capricious. PAN *C became /c/, and PAN *ʃ and *N became /z/ unconditionally, as in *maCa > /maca/ ‘eye’, *bajaq > /fazaq/ ‘know; inform’, or *tuNa > /tuza/ ‘freshwater eel’. In considering the reflex of PAN *beCu ‘blister’, pronounced by Mr. Shih as [fʊuː], and by Mrs. Shih and Mr. Kao as [fʊuː], there is a natural advantage to writing /fcu/. However, in considering the reflex of PAN *quSeNap ‘fish scale’, pronounced by Mr. Shih as [qoʊap], and by Mrs. Shih and Mr. Kao as [qoʊap], the advantage is reversed. Since no speaker appears to distinguish /c/ from /z/ following a voiceless obstruent, it would be inadmissible to write /fcu/ and /qushzapped/ on purely etymological grounds. Historically the most plausible scenario which could have given rise to this situation is that /z/ assimilated in voicing to a preceding voiceless obstruent. Once the contrast of /c/ and /z/ was neutralized in this environment voicing was free to vary, and Mr. Shih has either generalized a type of variation which was once found in a larger number of speakers, or has innovated an unusual rule of voicing dissimilation.

Although both /c/ and /z/ are normally represented as /c/ following voiceless obstruents, an exception is made to this practice in two types of cases: (1) in the single form /fuczash/ ‘sweet rice’ (also recorded as /fullash/), since /fuccash/ would contain a unique medial sequence of like consonants, and (2) where morphophonemic evidence disambiguates the phoneme as /c/ or /z/. Thus /ka-kzi/ ‘chopsticks’ in the speech of Mr. Shih, is /ka-kci/ in that of Mrs. Shih and Mr. Kao, but /k-unzi/ ‘pinch between tongs’ disambiguates the base, since the sequences /nc/ and /nz/ contrast in the speech of Mr. Shih, as in /k-un-cuaw/
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‘devour, glut oneself on something’ vs. /k-un-zush/ ‘scrimp, skip meals’ (cp. /kunaw-in/ ‘be devoured’, /kush-in/ ‘be skipped, of meals’, where both forms have voiced fricatives for Mr. Shih, and voiceless fricatives for Mrs. Shih and Mr. Kao).

Finally, there may also be neutralization of contrast for /l/ and /lh/ following a voiceless obstruent. Here the problem for a speaker of English is that laterals are automatically devoiced in this environment, and it requires a special effort to produce or even hear a fully voiced lateral following a voiceless obstruent. In a few cases, as /Shhilitun/ ‘name of a mythical race of little people who formerly lived around Sun-Moon Lake’, /l/ was recorded consistently following a voiceless obstruent, but in other cases where voiceless obstruent + /l/ was transcribed subsequent checking showed that the sequences in question should be represented as voiceless obstruent + /lh/, as in /mu-plliq/ ‘break into several pieces’. Similarly, /lh/ does not occur following /b/, although /l/ does.

2.4 Phonetic description of the phonemes

The phonetic description of the phonemes can be divided into segmental and suprasegmental parts, and the segmental category can further be divided into vowels and consonants.

2.4.1 Vowels. The high vowels /i/ and /u/ have their expected high tense values except in lowering and laxing environments. They are lowered to mid-vowels preceding or following /r/: /irush/ [iro] ‘saliva’, /shuriz/ [jor]$^3$ ‘heart of banana’, /rima/ [rema] ‘five’, /riri/ [re]$^3$ ‘return something in kind’, /kurkur/ [korkor] ‘armpit’, /rusaw/ [rosaw] ‘fish’, /turut/ [tora] ‘three’. Adjacent to the uvular stop /q/, the high vowels are also lowered to mid-vowel position, but /i/ is additionally pronounced with a centralized offglide before the stop, and a centralized onglide following it: /t-m-usuq/ [tmusoz] ‘instruct, point out; teach’, /qusaz/ [qosoz] ‘rain’, /apiq/ [apeq] ‘daughter-in-law’, /ma-qitan/ [maqetan] ‘good, beautiful’. Very similar effects of uvular stops on adjacent high vowels have also been observed in Atayal, Bunun, Kavalan, and, with further changes to the stop, in Central Amis.

Occasionally vowel lowering was also noted adjacent to /g/, as in /lhugqu/ [loqo] ‘sit’, /ug-qti-an/ [oqtiwan] ‘be found’, or /pishtigiq/ [pishtigiq] ‘crabby, in a bad mood’. Since this was not noticeable in /nugnug/ [numnum] ‘pelvic bone’ it is possible that vowel lowering only
occurs where /g/ is pronounced as uvular [n] before a following uvular stop. Even so, the lowering in /pishtigtig/ remains unexplained. Rarely, vowel lowering was recorded in other environments, as with the first vowel of /lhuuzush/ ‘plum’. However, these were nonce forms, and probably are best attributed to transcriptional error. Finally, Li (1976:227) suggested that /i/ lowers adjacent to /h/ and glottal stop, but there is little evidence for this in my material (cp. /mu-hiaw/ [muhiyaw] ‘quickly, soon’, /hibur-\in/ [hiʔborɛn] ‘be mixed together’, /hīzūq-\an/ [hiʔdoqan] ‘be relished, of tasty food’, /ihu/ [ihu] ‘2s’, /apu ki’ay/ [apukiʔay] ‘grandmother’, /pit’ia/ [pitʔia] ‘to cook’, /Shanti’az/ [ʃantiʔaː] ‘proper name’).

In closed syllables the high vowels are lax: /sh-m-ishi/ [ʃimif] ‘shake s.t.’, but /shishnan/ [ʃifan] ‘milky water left over after washing rice’. This process was noticed more for /i/ than for /u/, and more in non-final closed syllables than in final closed syllables. Laxing occurs even where geminate reduction (sect. 2.5.3.7) eliminates an underlying closed syllable, as in /pik-kupit/ [piʔkupit] ‘extinguish, put out a fire’. Following /r/ or /q/ in a closed syllable, lowering and laxing co-occur: /ripnu/ [ripnu] ‘rice paddy’, (cp. /m-ripu/ [mrepu] ‘surround something, as a crowd of spectators’), /q-in-put/ [qempiʔ] ‘was pinched, was carried under the arm’.

An apparently unique phonetic problem arises in /tufuíʃ/ ‘sugar-cane’, where lowering does not occur and the last vowel is pronounced with a palatal offglide. Twelve dictionary entries end in -ush: /funush/ ‘bush knife’, /irush/ ‘saliva’, /kushkush/ ‘pile up’, /kushkush/ ‘scrape out’, /lušh/ ‘ferret badger’, /lhuuzush/ ‘plum’, /muliush/ ‘drag one leg behind’, /purushrush/ ‘drip, leak’, /quliush/ ‘long’, /ribush/ ‘forest’, /tufuíʃ/ ‘sugarcane’, and /tumbush/ ‘louse’. Of these only /tufuíʃ/ has final stress, and here the high back vowel before the final consonant is pronounced [ui]. The addition of a palatal offglide to back vowels before a final palatal nasal or obstruent is known elsewhere (e.g. Loniu, and other languages of the eastern Admiralty Islands /poŋ/ [poʊŋ] ‘sea turtle’); what is somewhat surprising in Thao is that offgliding apparently occurs only with a stressed vowel.

Occasionally the low vowel /a/ is fronted following /i/, and the resulting sequence may even contract to [ɛ]. This was most often noticed in /pia-tdík/ ([piɛʔdík]) ‘make something steep’ and in the fixed expression /pia-zícu iza/ ([pɛʔiʔwɪɔa]) ‘it’s decided; it’s settled’.

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All vowels are nasalized after a nasal consonant, with little nasality observed before nasal consonants. To the extent that observations were made, it appears that nasality carries through /h/ and glottal stop: /ma-haran/ [māhāran] ‘broad, wide’, /ma’ara/ [mā’ārə] ‘have sexual intercourse’.

2.4.1.1 Moraic extension. Li (1976) noted that stressed vowels are automatically long, and in this category he included the vowel of monosyllables, which carry an obligatory stress. This characterization, however, conceals important phonetic differences. In a word such as /maca/ [māʧa] the stressed vowel may be somewhat longer than the unstressed vowel, but impressionistically it does not appear to be nearly as long as the sole vowel of e.g. /aq/ [aːq] ‘a bird, the crow’. All monosyllabic content words are obligatorily bimoraic, in contrast to functors: /faq/ [faːq] ‘lungs’, /shkish/ [ʃːkʃ] ‘kind of slender bamboo’, /qtut/ [qaːt] ‘fart’, but /a/ [a] ‘future marker’, /i/ [i] ‘generic marker of location’, /ti/ [ti] ‘personal article’. This fact makes it clear that /lhqiniz/, which is one of the few base morphemes with an initial sequence of three consonants, has been correctly recorded, since the single vowel in this form is long. There is no doubt that the difference in treatment of functors and content words is stress-related, since the same morpheme may be monomoraic or bimoraic in different syntactic contexts. This is seen most clearly with the 1s possessive marker /nak/, which is monomoraic in pre-head position (where /nak a/ takes approximately the same time as the morpheme /maca/), but bimoraic in post-head position (where /nak/ takes approximately the same time as /nak a/ or /maca/): /nak a ruza/ [naka ruːza] ‘my boat’, but /i-nay a ruza nak/ [inaya ruːza nak] ‘This boat is mine’. While length and stress are correlated in Thao, then, it is clear that the nucleus of a stressed monosyllable is longer than that of a stressed vowel in a word of two or more syllables. The only qualification which might be required in this statement is that the penultimate vowel of the negative marker /ani/ may be lengthened to express emphasis, or perhaps hesitation or doubt, as where I once commented /a ma-qusaz/ ‘It is going to rain’ and Mr. Kao replied [aːni], with much greater than normal length of the first vowel.

2.4.2 Consonants. The consonants will be treated as classes defined by manner of articulation.
2.4.2.1 Voiceless stops. Thao /p/, /t/, /k/, /q/ and /f/ are voiceless unaspirated labial, dental, velar, uvular and glottal stops. In final position they are generally released, but may be unreleased. No distinguishing phonetic characteristics were noticed for /p/ or /k/, but /t/ is dental (tip of tongue pressed against back of upper incisors).

Both F-K Li (1956) and Paul J-K Li (1976) report a contrast of /k/ and /q/ in all positions which corresponds with the distinction of PAN *k and *q wherever etymologies are available. As noted in Blust (1998a), however, these phonemes appear to be merging for at least some speakers when not adjacent to a high vowel. Mr. and Mrs. Shih, who commonly disagreed about other matters, agreed that /k/ and /q/ contrast in pairs such as /shakish/ [ʃakiʃ] ‘camphor laurel’ (PAN *dakeS), and /shaqish/ [ʃaqeʃ] ‘to sew’ (PAN *CaqίS). However, they were equally united in their opinion that items (1)–(4) have the same initial, and items (5)–(8) the same final: (1) /kacu/ ‘bring’ (PAN *kaCu), (2) /kari/ ‘dig’ (PAN *kali), (3) /qafu/ ‘ash’ (PAN *qabu), (4) /qaruf/ ‘knee’ (PAN *qaleb), (5) /azazak/ ‘child’ (PAN *aN-aNak), (6) /t-maktak/ ‘chop’ (PAN *taktak), (7) /nazaq/ ‘puss’ (PAN *naNaq), (8) /mataq/ ‘raw’ (PAN *ma-ataq).

Early on it was discovered that one way of dealing with instances of ambiguous /k/ or /q/ in word-initial consonant clusters, as with /qtut/ ‘fart’, is to obtain forms with the infixes -/um/- or -/in/- since the lowering of high vowels would point to a uvular stop, as in /qtut/ [kut] ‘a fart’, but /q-un-tut/ [qontut] ‘to fart’ (cp. /klhit/ [klit] ‘cut’, but /k-un-lhit/ [kmlit] ‘to cut’). In much the same way final /ak/ and /aq/ can be distinguished in collocations with a following word containing an initial high vowel, /inay rwsaw mataq uan/ [inay rosaw mataqοan] ‘this fish is still raw’ (hence /mataq/, not /mataq/, due to uvular effects on the following /u/). On the other hand, the lowering of vowels adjacent to /r/ has a masking effect on vowel allophones which might otherwise serve to distinguish /q/ from /k/, as with /aqur/ [aqr] ‘hoe’, where the lowering of /u/ presumably would be the same in a hypothetical base **akur.

After I had concluded that Mr. and Mrs. Shih do not distinguish /k/ from /q/ except when adjacent to a high vowel, it was found that their eldest son, whose fluency in Thao is relatively limited, makes the distinction. This discovery clearly reduced the likelihood that the contrast has been lost in the speech of his parents. Careful checking with
Mr. Kao and Mrs. Mao also showed that the /k/ : /q/ distinction is
tained by these speakers. Surprisingly, not only is the /k/ : /q/ contrast
difficult to hear in the speech of Mr. and Mrs. Shih when not adjacent
to a high vowel, but it seems to have weak psychological prominence for
them, as they readily accepted pronunciations in which /k/ and /q/ are
interchanged. As one strategy for dealing with this problem Mr. Shih
was instructed to point to his cheek when he felt he was producing /k/,
and to his throat when he felt he was producing /q/. In some elicitation
sessions blocs of time were set aside for checking the /k/ : /q/ contrast
in this way. Where etymological information is available the contrast
which Mr. Shih was able to indicate by pointing generally corresponded
with the reconstructed distinctions, but in some cases it did not, and at
times he appeared uncertain or confused. A number of forms with /k/ and /q/
were also checked with Mr. Kao, and with Mrs. Mao, who has the
clarest contrast of any of the speakers recorded.

In casual speech /q/ tends toward a fricative [χ] between vowel
and consonant, as in /buqar/ /bqar/ /bqar/ ‘neck’. In final posi-
tion, presumably from failure to hear the unreleased stop, it was some-
times not recorded at all, as in /papsaq/ /papsaq/ /papsa/ ‘heel’, or
/pruq/ [proq], [pro] ‘earth, soil’.

2.4.2.2 Voiced stops. Li (1976:223) says of /b/ and /d/ that they are
‘preglottalized voiced stops [?b, ?d] respectively, and sound like implosive’s’. As noted by Greenberg (1970:125), while no language uses the
phonetic difference of preglottalization and implosion contrastively, the
two articulatory gestures are clearly distinguishable. Both are in fact
found in a number of Austronesian languages outside Taiwan. In some
of these languages, as Jarai (in the Chamic group) the preglottalized /b/
and /d/ appear auditorily to be pronounced with a glottal closure si-
multaneous with the onset of the supraglottal closure, but with little or
no ingressive airstream. In others, as Bintulu, or the Lowland Kenyah
dialects of northern Sarawak, or in Bimanese of the Lesser Sundas, there
is a noticeable lowering of the larynx and a very distinct inflow of the
airstream upon release of the supraglottal closure. All Thao speakers
with whom I worked have preglottalized /b/ and /d/, but without implo-

The only serious transcription problem that the voiced stops posed
was in distinguishing the prefixes /ma/- and /mat/- before a base that
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begins with /d/: /ma-daŋ/ or /ma-daŋ/ ‘be a long time’? There was some inconsistency in my early transcriptions, but I finally settled on /ma-d/ in all cases because close checking showed that the prefix was /ma-/ in /ma-daru/ ‘gently sloping, gradual’.

2.4.2.3 Nasals. There is nothing distinctive to be said about the Thao nasals. The phonemes /m/ and /n/ are bilabial [m] and dental [n], and although it is rare and distributionally skewed, /g/ is a normal velar nasal.

2.4.2.4 Fricatives. In comparison with most better-known AN languages Thao has an exceptionally large number of fricatives (seven). The phonemes /f/, /s/, /sh/, and /h/ are voiceless fricatives — labiodental [f], dental [θ], palatal [ʃ], and glottal [h], and /lh/ is a voiceless dental lateral [ɬ].

In casual speech /f/ is commonly pronounced as [h], as in /fukish/ [ʃuʃ], [hukiʃ] ‘head hair’, /tuʃiʃ/ [tufuʃ], [tuhuʃ] ‘sugarcane’, or /mashufuʃ/ [maʃuʃ] ‘to whistle’. Occasionally /f/ in casual speech is heard as /u/ or /hu/: /Hf-an-an/ [huan-an] ‘be praised’, /pʃ-kənΛuʃ/ [pʃuənluʃ], [pʃuəŋluʃ] ‘have a rotten smell’. It is likely that /f/ to /h/ is a sound change in progress, as it has begun to produce hypercorrect forms from bases which earlier had /h/. This is most clearly seen in /hafuy/ ‘chant’, /h-m-afuy/ ‘to chant’ (Actor Focus), which is sometimes heard in non-AF forms with /f/: /fəfuy-in/ ‘be chanted over, as a patient being treated by a shaman’. Since the AF infix -/un-/ is regularly realized as zero with bases that begin with /f/, it is clear that /fəfuy-in/, heard as [hahuyin], [afuyin], actually derives from a base /hafuy/ which is undergoing reinterpretation through hypercorrection.

The phonemes /c/ and /z/ are voiceless and voiced dental to interdental fricatives. Although similar to English [θ] and [ʃ], Thao /c/ and /z/ involve little tongue protrusion between the teeth, and are thus more dental than interdental.

2.4.2.5 Glides. As in many languages, a high vowel before an unlike vowel is pronounced with a homorganic glide: /m-iup/ [miyup] ‘to blow’, /ma-cuaw/ [maθuaw] ‘very’, /puil/ [puwil] ‘store, keep for later use’.

A number of words which were initially written with /y/ were later analyzed as containing an underlying /i/ which is converted to a glide by
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rule. However, it does not appear possible to eliminate all instances of initial /y/ in this way, as in /ya/ ‘marker of the conditional: if’, /yaku/ ‘1s nominative: I’, /yakin/ ‘1s accusative: me’, /yamin/ ‘1pl excl.: we’, or /yanan/ ‘bed’. In /ihu-wan/ ‘It’s your turn’, the glottal fricative often disappears in casual speech and the resulting prevocalic /i/ semivocalizes to produce [yuwan].

Although surface [w], like [y], could in some cases derive from an underlying high vowel, there is unambiguous evidence of contrast in some environments. In /wuluwulu/ ‘whistling or droning sound’ the word must begin with /w/, since /uluuluulu/ is phonotactically impossible, and in any case a vowel-initial word would be subject to the rule of glottal insertion (see below). In medial position /w/ is normally pronounced [v], as in /kiwar/ [kivar] ‘to bend, curve’, or /sh-m-iwat/ [jmvat] ‘cut down underbrush’. It thus seems reasonably clear that [tuwali] is phonemically /tuali/ ‘money’, but [suvís] is phonemically /suwís/ ‘kind of small bird’.

One of the distinctive historical changes which Thao shares with other members of the Western Plains subgroup is truncation of final glides, reducing diphthongs to their simple nuclei without any assimilatory effects. In Thao this change is in progress, as it was often observed in differences between careful speech forms, which have the final glide, and casual speech forms, which lack it. Examples recorded include: /apuy/ or /apu/ ‘fire’, /i-saháy/, /i-say/, or /i-sa/ ‘there’ (and similarly for /i-suhy/, /i-suy/ or /i-su/ ‘there, distant’), /ma-cuaw/ or /ma-cua/ ‘intensive marker; very’, /ma-shua-shuaw/ or /ma-shua-shua/ ‘to yawn’, /mashakadaw/ or /mashakada/ ‘look upward’, /mashtay/ or /mashta/ ‘everyone’. In constructions with the verb /k-m-ay/ ‘hit’ glide truncation can give rise to forms which may appear to contain the prefix /ka/-, as in /k-m-ay kuskus-an/ or /k-m-a-kuskus-an/ ‘be hit on the leg’. Although glide elision primarily affects final glides, in casual speech /yaku/ ‘I’ was sometimes recorded without the initial glide, as in /a m-antal aku cicu/ ‘I will follow him’, and /miku until aku cicu/ ‘I want to follow him’. As with other types of variation, I have tried to include all cases of variable pronunciation involving the presence or absence of final glides in notes to the main dictionary entries.

2.4.2.6 The problem of dentals. Li (1976:221) lists /t/, /d/, /n/, /c/, /s/, /z/, /lh/, /l/ and /r/ as dentals, but in his discussion notes that /t/ and /s/ are ‘very fronted’ dentals, and that /c/ and /z/ are interdental.
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As just seen, while the last two phonemes can be characterized broadly as interdental, they are not identical to the similar sounds of English. I recorded /t/ as dental, but /d/ as alveolar. All other phonemes listed above appear to be dental in nonemphatic speech. Li (1976) recorded /r/ as a trill, and indeed, in the speech of Mrs. Mao it is strongly trilled. However, of the five Thao speakers whose speech I was able to observe, four had a flapped /r/ and only Mrs. Mao had a trill. I therefore regard this allophone as a feature of her idiolect.

As can be seen from the above description, phonological space in the dental area is very crowded in Thao. As a result there has been a history of confusion between /z/, /l/ and /r/ in transcriptions that have appeared in all publications on the language to date. Paul J-K Li (1976:223) noted that “the final δ of some items, e.g. fu:raδ ‘moon’, qi:puδ ‘star’, ti:laθ ‘sun’, was mistranscribed as l in the early stages of the field work, and corrected only after careful checking up with the informants”. In each of these cases the forms in question had first been recorded by F-K Li with final /l/. Given my own exposure to the language, I am not convinced that Paul J-K Li (1976) has corrected an error in F-K Li (1956) and in his own initial transcriptions. Rather, the transcriptional fluctuation may reflect a real fluctuation in speech which is indicative of an incipient merger. To understand this problem it must be recalled that /z/ involves less interdental protrusion of the tongue than is true of the English voiced dental fricative. In casual speech, particularly in final position, I often heard /z/ as a voiced dental fricative, with only the slightest phonetic distinction from /l/. It seems likely that the lateral release which typically distinguishes /l/ from other consonants is easier to achieve with an alveolar liquid, where the body of the tongue is less confined by the upper teeth, than with a dental liquid, where the body of the tongue is flattened and there is little space for lateral release. A very similar problem is found in Wuvulu, an Austronesian language spoken in the Western Islands of the Admiralty group, where German researchers early in the twentieth century wrote /dl/ for what I recorded in 1975 as an interdental lateral (Blust 1996b).

Li (1976) states that he initially misheard the phoneme /z/ as a voiced lateral in final position, but then achieved the “correct” transcription with [ɔ]. In my own experience careful checking sometimes resulted in my transcribing /z/ with [l] and sometimes with [ɔ] in the same morpheme. Examples include: /hala/ or /haza/ ‘first’, /falfal/
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or /fazfaz/ ‘middle’ (pronunciations with a dental lateral or a dental fricative were both freely accepted from me), /qali/ or /qaži/ ‘sky, day’, /kilhpul/ or /kilhpuz/ ‘star’, /lina/ or /žina/ ‘bead’, /ma-lundul/ or /ma-lunduz/ ‘straight’, /picnal/ or /picnaz/ ‘simultaneous thunder and lightning’, /pusul/ or /pusuz/ ‘tangled ball of thread’, /sapal/ or /sapaz/ ‘sole of the foot’, /sital/ or /sital/ ‘leaf insect’, /wili/ or /wizí/ ‘left side’. As can be seen, although the problem appears to be most acute in final position (where consonants are often unreleased), I also encountered it both intervocally and, less commonly, in initial position.

To determine whether /l/ and /z/ actually contrast I drew up a list of about 30 words which contain [l] and [z] in my transcriptions and tried to substitute one sound for the other. In a number of cases my pronunciations were not accepted, suggesting that /l/ and /z/ do in fact contrast. In some words, as /azazak/ ‘child’, or /lalawa/ ‘language, speech’ I never heard a pronunciation that I could conceivably have written with the other symbol, even though both words were recorded repeatedly. Historically /z/ reflects the merger of PAN *j and *N, but there is no known source for /l/. This further raises suspicions that the two sounds are in free variation in some words, or that many instances of /l/ have been introduced in loanwords.

To add to the complications, I also recorded variation between /l/ and /r/, and also between /r/ and /z/, in a number of forms, as follows: /qalibuaz/ = /qaribuaz/ ‘a fish, the Paradise goby’, /mawala/ = /mawara/ ‘brother-in-law’, /ma-hariwhiw/ = /ma-haziwhiw/ ‘cool, as the weather’, /lhparishan/ = /lhbazishan/ ‘arrow’, /pushar/ = /pushaz/ ‘suffixal form of two’, /wikras/ = /wikzas/ ‘paddy leech’. Similarly, Mr. Kao consistently gave /qururan/ ‘snake’, where all other speakers gave /qlururan/. In one word I recorded a three-way variation: /kariwalwal/ = /kariwarwar/ = /kariwazwaz/ ‘rainbow’.

On several occasions I took special pains to check forms that had been recorded in more than one shape, and the results confirmed that the variation is real, both between speakers, and for the same speaker from meeting to meeting. Thus /tamal/ ‘flat, tasteless, insipid; indifferent’ was recorded with special care as [tamal] from Mr. Kao on December 27, 1995, but as [tamað] from Mr. Shih on December 28. Nonetheless, in July, 1996 I recorded a clear intervocalic /l/ in /min-tamal iza/ ‘become tasteless already’ from Mr. Shih. Then, on January 7, 1998, Mrs. Shih
offered an equally clear /min-tamar iza/. Similarly, I recorded /shi’a’ai[z’a’an/ ‘is baited; something given to a child to distract or comfort it’, with /z/, but on June 25, 1996 this was clearly and distinctively recorded as /shi’a’ail-an/, with final /l/. In non-final position, I recorded a lateral in /pish’ili/ ‘erect, of the penis’ from Mr. Shih, but /pish’izi/ from Mr. Kao, and /tamazun/ ‘male, of birds and chickens’ initially from Mr. Shih, but /tamalun/ from Mr. Shih in July, 1996, and likewise from Mrs. Shih on January 7, 1998. Consistent with this pattern of variability, on one of the few occasions that I was able to work with Mr. and Mrs. Mao it quickly became apparent that Mrs. Mao has a dental /l/ where her husband has /z/ in a number of forms, as /hala/ = /haza/, or /ma-aruz’ul/ = /ma-aruz’uz/.

Even experienced fieldworkers can occasionally mishear, but the extent of confusion between /l/, /z/ and /r/ in Thao suggests that the phonetic differences between them are much smaller than in most languages (dental lateral, dental fricative, dental flap), and that at least the first two may be in free variation in many (but apparently not all) words.

2.4.3 Stress. Stress is realized as greater intensity, and to a lesser extent, increased length of the accented vowel. As noted both by Li (1956) and Li (1976), stress is contrastive in Thao, although the functional load of stress contrasts is not high. In my corpus of over 2,000 bases all but perhaps 50–60 carry primary stress on the penult. Evidence for contrast is seen in e.g.:

/hulus/ ‘clothes’ vs. /tufúsh/ ‘sugarcane’
/kalhan/ ‘freshwater crab’ vs. /falhán/ ‘ribs’
/tilkun/ ‘onion’ vs. /tikún/ ‘kind of deep pot’

Thao final stress appears to result in part from conditioned sound change, and in part from borrowing. This matter is treated at greater length in section 3 (Historical phonology). Although Thao stress is phonemic, the stress in most words is predictable by rule, including rules of stress shift in suffixed forms. Although stress shift is a type of morphophonemic alternation, for convenience of reference it is treated in this section.

2.4.3.1 Stress shift. Some bases were transcribed with variable stress. Thus, /dadu/ ‘right, correct’ and /mani/ ‘also’ were recorded both as
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oxytones and as paroxytones. However, the great majority of bases have
a fixed stress on the penult, and undergo stress shift under varying con-
ditions.

2.4.3.1.1 Paroxytone stress shift. With certain qualifications to be
noted below, when suffixed with -/i/ ‘imperative’, -/an/ ‘Locative Focus’,
or -/in/ ‘Patient Focus’ stress shifts rightward so as to remain penulti-
mate in the word:

/iup/ [iyup] ‘to blow’ : /iup-i/ [yúp] ‘blow on it’
/paru/ [páro] ‘hammer’ : /paru-an/ [parówan] ‘be hammered by
someone’
has walked’
/furaz/ [fóraó] ‘moon’ : /furaz-in/ [fóraóin] ‘to rise, of the moon’
/k-m-uruz/ [kmóróó] ‘to hide something’ : /kuruz-in/ [kóróóin] ‘be
hidden by someone’

It will be convenient to call this the rule of paroxytone stress shift.
An adequate formulation of the rule of paroxytone stress shift must be
stated in terms of the phonological (or prosodic) word, since postelitic
elements trigger stress shift in the same manner as suffixes. This is most
commonly seen with the ubiquitous aspectual particle /iza/ ‘already’, and
with the ameliorative particle /u-u- ‘please’, which accompanies polite
requests:

/ma-kazaka iza/ [makaðakáyða] ‘comfortable’
/shinaw-i u-u/ [jínnaviván] ‘Please wash (it)’

As might be anticipated, paroxytone stress shift does not occur in
the suffixed forms of monosyllabic stems, since the preference for disyl-
labic stress is unaffected by affixation in such cases:

/cput/ [θpuːt] ‘filter’ : /cput-in/ [θpuːtin] ‘be filtered’
/kan/ [kaːn] ‘eat’ : /kan-in/ [kánin] ‘be eaten’

2.4.3.1.2 Oxytone stress shift. In addition to paroxytone stress shift,
which is shared with many other Austronesian languages in insular South-
east Asia, there is a distinct rule of oxytone stress shift which is peculiar to
Thao. Historically, sequences of like vowels across a morpheme boundary
contracted, and *e fused with an adjacent vowel. Although this change
led to restructuring in some forms (as *kaen > /kan/ ‘eat’), it more commonly left a synchronic residue: when a stem ends with a vowel and takes the suffix -in ( < *-en), or when a stem ends in /a/ and takes the suffix -/an/ ( < *-an) the abutting vowels contract, reducing the number of syllables in the affixed word. The result is that the penultimate accent of the free morpheme appears superficially to shift to the ultima: /um-ara/ [mára] ‘fetch, take something’ : /ara-an/ [arán] ‘be fetched, be taken by someone’, /fari/ [fáre] ‘wind’ : /in-fari-in/ [infarén] ‘was blown by the wind’, /k-um-u-ruru/ [kmoróro] ‘take something off, remove, as clothing’ : /ku-ruru-in/ [korórón] ‘be taken off or removed by someone’. A comparison of partial morphological paradigms such as /t-um-ana/ [tmána] ‘to open something’, /tana-i/ [tanáy] ‘Open it’, and /tana-an/ [tanán] ‘be opened by someone’ shows clearly that oxytone stress shift is simply paroxytone stress shift followed by vowel contraction and syllable reduction.

2.4.3.1.3 Stress in monosyllables. In monosyllabic stems such as /kan/ ‘eat’ or /sun/ ‘come together’, stress falls on the only available vowel. The affixed forms of such monosyllables retain stress on the stem. If the stem is prefixed the word stress is final, but if it is suffixed, or simultaneously prefixed and suffixed, the word stress is penultimate:

/run/ ‘prepare’: kashi-run [kafirún] ‘prepare, get something ready’
/sun/ ‘gather’: /mu-sun/ [musún] ‘gather, come together’
/shuz/ ‘become more intense’: /m-shuz/ [minʃũo] ‘increase, become greater’
/shuz/ ‘become more intense’: /pu-shuz-ak/ [puʃũoak] ‘I made s.t. more extreme’

In other words, although there is a rule of rightward stress shift under affixation which serves to preserve penultimate accent, there appears to be no corresponding rule of leftward stress shift. This gives rise to surface stress contrasts such as the following, where stress is fully predictably so long as the morpheme boundaries are known:


Closer inspection of the data, however, reveals a more complex situation conditioned by canonical shape. Where a disyllable is created
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by prefixation or infixation of a CCVC stem stress shifts to the affix/penult:

/q-un-tut/ [qóntut] ‘to fart’
/shkash/ [ʃkaːʃ] ‘fear; afraid’ : /sh-ug-kash/ [ʃɔŋkaʃ] ‘be afraid’
/mu-pruq/ [múpruq] ‘descend, go down’
/ca-cput/ [θáput] ‘filter’
/kum-pshiq/ [kúmpʃeq] ‘spray out suddenly’
/i-tmaə/ [ɪtmaː] ‘at the bottom’
/pa-shzaq/ [páʃeq] ‘make something stick or adhere to something else’
/pia-tnaq/ [piátnaq] ‘do to excess’

Despite the fact that they are built from monosyllabic bases these forms all have a penultimate accent, in clear contrast to /pa-kan/, /kashi-run/, /mu-sun/ or other forms built from monosyllabic bases which lack an initial consonant cluster. Leftward stress shift is also seen with the particle /na/ which attracts stress when preceding a CCVC base, as with /makit-na-pruq/ [makítnáproq] ‘come down to earth, come back down from higher up’ (cp. /maku-na-nay/ ‘come here’, with final stress). For reasons that remain unclear the base /faw/ ‘above’ behaves as though it conforms to the shape CCVC: /milh-na-faw/ [milháfaw] ‘jump up, reach up’, /mu-na-faw/ [munáfaw] ‘go up, as a squirrel running up a branch to escape’.

2.4.3.1.4 Vetative stress shift. Finally, there is a rule of stress shift in Thao, which we can call vetative stress shift (VSS). Unlike the rules of paroxytone stress shift and oxytone stress shift, which are phonologically conditioned, vetative stress shift is conditioned by a mixture of syntactic and phonological considerations: in the syntactic frame /ata tu VERB-i/ stress falls on the imperative suffix:

/ata tu sakup-i/ [ata tu sakp-i] ‘Don’t catch it!’
/ata tu rataq-i/ [ata tu raraq-i] ‘Don’t do it randomly! (i.e. be systematic)’
/ata tu shantalhaq-i/ [ata tu fantalaq-i] ‘Don’t adze it!’
/ata tu pasiz-i/ [ata tu pasiš-i] ‘Don’t put it back together!’
/ata tu pa-hibur-i/ [ata tu pahi?bor-i] ‘Don’t mix it in!’

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/ata tu lhay-i/ [ata tu ľay-į] ‘Don’t give it’

/ata tu fariw-i, shazik-in iza/ [ata tu farev-į, šažik in ůa] ‘Don’t buy them, they are smelly already! (of fish)’

/ata tu riri-i/ [ata tu rerē] ‘Don’t seek revenge!’

VSS may occur even when the vetative marker and the verb are widely separated in the clause:

/ata sa i-zay a atu tu pu-taum-i/ [ata sa ľaya atu tu putawnį] ‘Don’t let that dog into the house!’

For unknown reasons the form /qaz-i/ always has final stress, even though it is clearly bimorphemic:

/haya qilha a damdam-ik, qaz-i a ma-qmin/ ‘I will taste the wine to see if it is strong enough’

Unlike negative imperatives, in positive imperatives stress shift does not apply:

/shifulh-i nak a rikus/ [šiful na reks] ‘Rub my back’

/shiar-i sa qilha/ [šiā re saqilha] ‘Pour the wine’

/haya rusaw duruk-i/ [haya rosaw ḏorokî] ‘Skewer the fish’

/ifaz-i tapaha/ [ifāḍī tapaha] ‘Put on your shoes’

/haya rumfaz kiskis-i a ma antu m-usha/ [haya romfaḏ kiskisi ama antu mu[fâ] ‘Hold that bird down so it doesn’t fly away’

The absence of stress shift in positive imperatives is somewhat obscured by the common use of the postverbal politeness particle /uan/. Thus, in /sakup-i uan/ [sakpîvan] ‘Please catch it’ there is a stress shift, but this is the paroxytone stress shift triggered by cliticization of the ameliorative particle /uan/.

If the verb is followed by an object, stress shift does not occur even when the vetative marker is present:

/ata (tu)ikip-i sa shaqish/ [atatu ḏeqeqe sa šaqiʃ] ‘Don’t slap his face’

/ata (tu) lhipir-i qahil/ [atatu lîpere qahil] ‘Don’t fold the paper’

/ata tu suriz-i sazum/ [atatu sorîşi saşum] ‘Don’t throw out the water!’
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/ata tu pasiz-i sa aqur/ [atatu pasiɔi sa aqɔr] ‘Don’t put the hoe back together’ (cp. /ata tu pasiz-i/ [ata tu pɔsiɔ-i] ‘Don’t put it back together!’)

For reasons that remain unclear there is no VSS in:
/ata iza tu in-riri/ [atayɔa tu irere] ‘Don’t seek revenge’

Most constructions that undergo VSS share two characteristics: (a) the verb is not followed by an object, and (b) the verb stem ends in a consonant. However, verb stems that end with a vowel also show VSS:
/ata tu butiqu-i/ [atatu ɪbuʔeqi] ‘Don’t wrap it’
/ata tu kari-i/ [ata tu kari] ‘Don’t dig’ (without the usual lowering of /i/)

There appears to be a clear stress contrast between stems that end in -/ay/ and stems that end in -/a/ when the imperative suffix is added in a vetative construction:
/ata tu lhay-i/ [atatu layi] ‘Don’t give it’
/ata tu patinhina-i/ [atatu patiniŋiŋa] ‘Don’t play with it’

To summarize a rather intricate situation, final stress in Thao has four sources in native vocabulary:
(1) underlying final stress, as in /tufuʃ/ ‘sugarcane’;
(2) underlying penultimate stress which becomes final in surface forms as a result of vowel contraction (oxytone stress shift), as in /inara-an/ [inaran] ‘was taken’;
(3) stem stress in prefixed monosyllables beginning with a single consonant (CVC), resulting from residual non-distinctive stem accent which remains after affixation, as in /pa-kan/ [pakŋa] ‘to feed’;
(4) vetative stress shift, where the imperative suffix is stressed in vetative constructions when it occurs in consonant-final stems or vocalic stems which do not produce a diphthong.

A number of oxytone morphemes in Thao are Bunun loanwords. According to Motoyasu Nojima, in the northern and central dialects of Bunun stress is oxytone (final), but in the southernmost dialect of Ishibukun it is paroxytone (penultimate). Bunun loanwords in Thao, which appear to come exclusively from northern and central dialects, would thus have been oxytones. In most disyllables where borrowing from Bunun

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appears likely, the Thao word is oxytone, but in trisyllables it is paroxytone. Since Thao had a small number of oxytone words in the native vocabulary, the stage was set for Bunun words to be borrowed without a realignment of the stress to fit the dominant Thao pattern. Rather, Bunun loans were generally treated as exemplars of the minor stress pattern of native Thao oxytones, and contributed to the enlargement of that pattern.

In shorter words such as /falhán/ ‘rib’, or /tufúsh/ ‘sugarcane’ underlying final stress is generally certain, since there is no basis for assuming further morphological analysis. However, in many longer words it is possible that the final stress of surface forms is residual stem stress (type 3 in the previous paragraph), and indeed this stress pattern sometimes gives a clue to incomplete morphological analysis. Thus, /matansún/ ‘ceremony to honor the ancestors’, /miazáy/ ‘like, resembling’, and /pa-zazáy/ ‘proud, arrogant’ and a number of other oxytone dictionary entries may contain an internal morpheme boundary (/mat-an-sun/, /mia-zay/, /pa-za-zay/) which every effort to date has failed to uncover.

Finally, there appears to be no stress shift on suffixed oxytones:

/pia-sun/ [piyasún] ‘collect’ : /pia-sun-in/ [piyasúnin] ‘be collected’

This observation suggests that stress is basically penultimate in the word.

2.4.4 Intonation. Little information was collected on intonation. The following clauses, however, show an intonation contrast which undoubtedly is more general:

/caycuy k-m-an afu/ ‘They are eating rice’
/caycuy k-m-an iza/ ‘They are eating (already)’

In the first sentence the initial vowel of /afu/ ‘rice’ carries the pitch of greatest intensity, while in the second sentence this pitch is found on the vowel of /k-m-an/ ‘eat’. No attempt has been made to represent overall intonation contours.
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2.5 Morphophonemics

I will use the term ‘morphophonemics’ somewhat broadly to cover those cases in Thao in which a morpheme appears in different shapes depending upon: 1. differences in the phonological environment, or 2. differences in speech tempo or register (casual speech vs. careful speech). For organizational purposes morphophonemic changes are classed as insertions, deletions, fortitions, assimilations, metatheses or resyllabifications.

Before proceeding further a distinction must be drawn between the phonemic orthography of the dictionary and an alternative orthography which might be proposed to achieve a more general statement of phonological relationships within the language. How abstract should the phonological representation of morphemes be? The answer to this question will vary from scholar to scholar, and is ultimately decided by striking the optimal balance between capturing generalizations and achieving simplicity in the derivation of surface forms from underlying forms. Where derivations become too complex it may be necessary to sacrifice some generalizing statements in the interest of derivational simplicity. The infix -/um/-, for example, is realized as [um] only under certain highly specific phonological conditions, but as a variety of other shapes under other conditions. Should we write it invariably as -/um/-, and appeal to various rules to derive the many noncanonical pronunciations that occur, or write it as something closer to the surface form in order to simplify the transition from orthography to pronunciation? In the body of the dictionary I have opted for the latter solution out of practical considerations, but in this prefatory sketch I aim instead at capturing all possible generalizations in the phonology. The following remarks are therefore to be understood as applying to more abstract underlying forms than are typically seen in the dictionary entries.

2.5.1 Allomorphs of -/um/- and -/in/- F-K Li (1956) reported an alternation of -/m/-, -/um/-, -/in/- and -/am/- for the marker of Actor Focus in the verb. Paul J-K Li (1976:232ff) corrected this description by eliminating -/im/- and -/am/-. In addition, he noted in passing (1976:221) that “The generative approach to Thao phonology adopted in this study differs from Prof. Fang-kuei Li’s structural approach. Thus the phonology accounts for the problems of morphophonemic alternations that were originally treated in the section of morphology by him.”
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What is noteworthy about the phonology of Thao -/um/- 'Actor Focus' and -/in/- 'perfective' is the complex set of phonological rules needed to relate these affixes to their surface forms, rules which in most cases were not mentioned at all in earlier publications. Although the situation is somewhat simpler for /in/-, I have found at least ten surface realizations of -/um/- which result from phonological processes of (1) vowel deletion, (2) vowel lowering, (3) consonant assimilation, (4) consonant deletion, and (5) what for lack of a better term I will call 'pseudo nasal substitution' (PNS). Here is a complete list of stem-initial environments and allomorphs of -/um/- for stems of the shape CVCVC:

/a/- : /m/- /l/- : /m/- /sh/- : -/m/-
/b/- : zero /lh/- : -/m/- /t/- : -/m/-
/c/- : -/m/- /m/- : zero /u/- : /m/-
/d/- : zero /n/- : zero /w/- : zero
/f/- : zero /p/- : PNS /y/- : zero
/h/- : -/m/- /q/- : -/m/- /z/- : /m/-
/i/- : /m/- /r/- : /m/-
/k/- : -/m/- /s/- : -/m/-

The infix -/um/- is realized in four ways: (1) as a prefix /m/- if the stem begins with a vowel (/a/, /l/, /u/), a liquid (/l/ or /r/), or the voiced fricative /z/; (2) as zero if the stem begins with a voiced stop (/b/ or /d/), the fricative /f/, with the nasals /m/ or /n/, or the glides (/w/ or /y/); (3) as an infix -/m/- if the stem begins with the voiceless fricatives /c/, /h/, /lh/, /s/, /sh/, or the voiceless stops /k/, /q/ or /t/; and (4) as pseudo nasal substitution if the stem begins with /p/.

The above allomorphic distributions are found in CVCVC stems. In CCVC stems which begin with /c/, /k/, /lh/, /sh/, or /t/, the allomorphs [um], [un] and [un] also occur, with the position of the nasal conditioned by the place of articulation of the following stop or fricative. Similarly, in CCVC stems which begin with /q/, surface realizations [om], [o] and [o] occur under the same assimilatory conditions, and where the second consonant of the stem is a nasal the infix -um- is realized simply as the vowel [u].

Examples of the allomorphs of -/um/- and the allomorphs of -/in/- follow in 2.5.1.1-11.
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2.5.1.1 The -[m]- allomorph of /-um/-.

The most common allomorph of Thao /-um/- is an infixed [m]. This phonetic realization appears in stems of the shape CVCVC if the first consonant is /c/, /h/, /k/, /lh/, /q/, /s/, /sh/ or /t/:

/c-m-anit/ ‘to cry’
/h-m-afuy/ ‘to chant’
/k-m-ishkish/ ‘to shave’
/lh-m-ukllhuk/ ‘to hiccup’
/q-m-usaz/ ‘to rain’
/s-m-ansan/ ‘to warm by a fire’
/sh-m-ut/ ‘to measure’
/t-m-iuz/ ‘to comb’

Reflexes of PAN *-in- show greater resistance to prepenultimate vowel reduction than reflexes of *-um- in several languages, including Kelabit of northern Sarawak, and in Thao, where /-in/- has no comparable allomorph -[n]- in prepenultimate position:

/c-in-anup/ ‘was buried’
/h-in-adana/ ‘was raised’
/lh-in-ashun/ ‘was ambushed’
/q-in-ucquc/ ‘was tied up’
/s-in-ansan/ ‘was heated by a fire’
/sh-in-ut/ ‘was measured’
/t-in-iuz/ ‘was combed’

2.5.1.2 The [m]- allomorph.

Stems beginning with /l/, /r/, and /z/ differ from the preceding types in taking not an infix but a prefix /m/-:

/m-lushu/ ‘grate or shred, as vegetables’
/m-riut/ ‘encircle, surround’
/m-zai/ ‘tell, advise’

In the same category we might want to include stems that begin with a vowel:

/m-agtu/ ‘contemplate, think about’
/m-iup/ ‘blow with the mouth’
/m-usha/ ‘go’
However, closer inspection shows that these prefixal forms of -/um/- follow the same insertion rule as those under 2.5.1.1, namely that [m] is inserted before the first vowel of the stem. By contrast, stems that begin with /l/, /r/ and /z/ require the insertion of [m] before the first consonant. The prefixal [m] of vowel-initial stems and the infix [m] are thus divergent realizations of the same rule, whereas the prefixal [m] of stems that begin with /l/, /r/ or /z/, although superficially similar to the prefixal [m] of vowel-initial stems, is inserted by a rule of fundamentally different form, namely one which inserts an infix before first consonant rather than before the first vowel of a stem.

The affix -/in/- is infixed to stems that begin with /l/, but prefixed to those that begin with /r/ or /z/:

/in-uslus/ ‘was massaged, of vegetables prior to cooking’
/in-riqaz/ ‘was seen by someone’
/in-zai/ ‘was said, was spoken’

In stems that begin with a vowel -/in/- is realized as a prefix:

/in-agqiq/ ‘was carried with one hand’
/in-inp/ ‘was blown upon’
/in-utaq-an/ ‘was vomited up’

2.5.1.3 The zero allomorph. Stems that begin with /b/, /d/, a nasal, or a glide do not appear to take the -/um/- infix. In most cases the stems in question simply do not occur as active verbs. Where they do occur the Actor Focus is marked by some other affix, or by an auxiliary such as /kay/ ‘hit’, or /tu/, which is infixed with -/um/-, as with /k-m-ay balakbak/ ‘tap the fingers’, or /t-m-u barumbun/ ‘to rumble, of distant thunder’.

Superficially, stems that begin with /f/ appear to behave in a manner similar to the cases just discussed. The difference is that some of these stems clearly occur as active verbs, but simply take no surface affix either alone or with an auxiliary. Examples include /fariw/ ‘buy’: /yaku fariw quan/ ‘I am buying a cow’, /faziq/ ‘remember, know, understand; learn, think’ : /ya faziq ihu ya a ma-cupish patash-an/ ‘you must know/learn how to read’, /finshiq/ ‘sow, scatter seed in planting’ : /caycuy finshiq sa pazay/ ‘they are sowing the rice’, and /fluq/ ‘wash’ : /cicu fluq hulus/ ‘she is washing clothes’. It might be argued, then, that there
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is a difference between these cases: stems that begin with /b/, /d/, a nasal, or a glide simply do not take -/um/-, whereas stems that begin with /f/ take a zero allomorph of -/um/-.

Unlike -/um/-, the infix -/in/- does occur at least with stems that begin with /b/, /d/ and /f/: /b-in-iqṣir/ ‘seized by the throat, choked, strangled’, /d-in-uruk/ ‘was pierced’, /f-in-arī/w/ ‘was bought’, /f-in-lhuq/ ‘was washed’. The lack of examples with nasals or glides presumably is due to accidental gaps.

2.5.1.4 Pseudo nasal substitution. The verbalizing process of nasal substitution is well-known in Austronesian languages of the Philippines and western Indonesia, including Malagasy, Palauan, and Chamorro. In this process a base form with an initial stop or /s/ may be converted into an active verb by replacing the stem-initial consonant with its homorganic nasal, as in Kelabit /belih/ ‘buying’: /melih/ ‘to buy’, Malay /pukul/ ‘hit’: /me-mukul/ ‘to hit’, or Javanese /kunci/ ‘key’: /ɲunci/ ‘to lock’.

The verbal morphology of several Formosan languages shows superficially similar substitution processes, but in every known case these appear to be confined to stems that begin with a labial stop. In Thao, only stems that begin with /p/ show nasal substitution:

/patash/ ‘write’: /matash/ ‘to write’
/pilalaha/ ‘spread, of the legs’: /milalaha/ ‘to spread, of the legs’
/putun/ ‘broken, as a rope’: /mutun/ ‘to break, as a rope’

Are these observations associated with the same phenomenon as the facts in Kelabit, Malay, Javanese, or many other languages in insular Southeast Asia outside of Taiwan? Within a morpheme the sequences /bVm/ and /pVm/ are highly disfavored, not only in Thao, but in AN languages generally (Chrétien 1965:264). In many languages, such as Sediq of northern Taiwan (Yang 1976), Palawan Batak of the central Philippines (Rodda 1963), Toba Batak (TB) of northern Sumatra (van der Tunk 1971:117), or Mukah Melanau of coastal Sarawak (Blust 1997:11ff) infixation with -/um/- triggers loss of the first CV- if and only if the initial consonant is a bilabial stop: Sediq /p-um-atas/ ‘write’ > [matas] ‘to write’ (cp. /k-um-alip/ > [kalip] ‘to cut’, /s-um-ipaq/ > [smipaq] ‘to hit’, etc.), Palawan Batak /p-um-anaw/ > [manaw] ‘to go’, /b-um-aba/ > [maba] ‘to carry’ (cp. /um-adung/ > /m-adung/ ‘to sit’, /d-um-ilai/ > /d-ilai/ ‘to lick’, etc.), Toba Batak /p-um-ate/ >
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Since the use of nasal substitution in Thao is confined to bases that begin with /p/, then, there are both language-internal and comparative grounds for inferring that forms such as [mata] or [mutun] are underlingly /p-um-atash/ and /p-um-utun/, with deletion of the first syllable to avoid a disfavored sequence. The only residual problem is that the same process does not affect stems with initial /f/ (from *b), as these take a zero marked Actor Focus. It is worth recalling that van der Tuuk noted an identical constraint in his discussion of the surface realizations of -/um/- in Toba Batak: “Stem-words beginning with b, can, however, without any change, also occur as verbs as though they have the infix.”

In summary, it would appear that pseudo nasal substitution in Thao is simply one of the morphologically more divergent surface realizations of the infix -/um/-, and that the allomorphy of -/um-/ in stems that begin with /p/ and /f/ (from *b) probably reflects a set of relationships that were already present in Proto-Austronesian.

Since the infixing of -/in/- does not violate the constraint against unlike labials in the same word, it remains unchanged in bases that begin with /p/:

/p-in-atash/ ‘was written’
/p-in-it’ai/ ‘was cooked’

2.5.1.5 The -[um]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix -/um/- is realized as [um] if the second consonant is a labial (/p/, /b/, or /f/):

/c-um-piq/ ‘thresh grains by beating the stalks against something’
/lh-um-baha/ ‘to float’
/lh-um-fawa/ ‘to swell’

In this environment the nasal of the infix -/in/- assimilates to the place of articulation of the following stem consonant (rules of vowel deletion, which figure in these derivations, will be treated later):

/c-in-piq/ [ʔimpeeq] ‘was threshed by someone’
/lh-um-im-baha/ [lmimʔbaha] ‘floated’
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/ lh-um-in-fawa/ [lmimfawa] ‘was swollen’

2.5.1.6 The -[om]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix -/um/- is realized as [om] if the first consonant is /q/ and the second is a labial:

/q-um-pit/ [qompit] ‘pinch’

Strictly speaking [om] perhaps should not be called an ‘allomorph’ of -/um/-, since the two are not related by an alternation of full phonemes (unless the marginal contrast of /u/ : /o/ and /i/ : /e/ in proper names and onomatopoetic words is taken as evidence for phonemic mid-front vowels). Rather, what we see here is an alternation of phoneme and allophone, a type of relationship that can be called a ‘morphophonetic alternation’.

The infix -/in/- is realized in this environment as [ɛm]: /q-in-pit/ [qɛmpit] ‘was pinched, was carried under the arm’

2.5.1.7 The -[un]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix -/um/- is realized as [un] if the second consonant is a dental (/r/, /t/, /z/):

/k-um-rin?/ [kundreu?] ‘to steal’
/sh-um-rak/ [fundrak] ‘untie’
/k-um-tir/ [kunter] ‘pinch and twist’
/k-um-tun/ [kuntun] ‘to cut, as rope’
/k-um-zi/ [kunôi] ‘pinch between tongs’
/sh-um-zaq/ [funôaq] ‘to stick, adhere’

2.5.1.8 The -[on]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix -/um/- is realized as [on] if the first consonant is /q/ and the second is a dental:

/q-um-dup/ [qon’dup] ‘to close, shut off’
/q-um-tut/ [qontut] ‘to fart’

The infix -/in/- is realized in this environment as [ɛn], or [ɔɛn]:
/q-in-dup/ [qɔɛndup] ‘was closed, was shut off’
2.5.1.9 The -[oณ]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix
-/um/- is realized as [oณ] if the second consonant is velar (or [on] if it is
uvular):

/sh-um-kash/ [fɔŋkaʃ] ‘be afraid’
/t-um-qir/ [tɔnqer] ‘protest, get angry and leave’
/sh-um-qa/ [jɔnqa] ‘bequeath, leave an inheritance to someone’

In this environment -/in/- appears as [i]:

/sh-um-in-kash/ [finnitus] ‘frightened someone’
/lh-um-in-qizi/ [hinqæɪði] ‘protected, looked out for someone’

2.5.1.10 The -[u]- allomorph. In stems of the form CCVC the infix
-/um/- is realized as [u] if the second consonant is a nasal:

/sh-um-nara/ [fınára] ‘to burn’
/sh-um-nuru/ [fınóro] ‘to recognize’
/c-um-nit/ [ tônit] ‘wring out’
/t-um-nun/ [tunûn] ‘to weave’

In the same environment -/in/- appears as [i]:

/sh-in-nara-an/ [finarán] ‘was burned’
/sh-in-nuru/ [finóro] ‘was recognized’
/c-in-nit/ [ tônit] ‘was wrung out’
/t-in-nun/ [tunûn] ‘was woven’

In the interest of clarity some inconsistency in the orthography
of the dictionary has been necessary. Since sequences of like consonants
which arise at morpheme boundaries reduce in surface forms many pre-
fixes and infixes have allomorphs with and without a final consonant. In
some cases this can lead to confusion between distinct affixes. Thus /pi/-
and /pik/- contrast in most environments, but the distinction in form is
neutralized before a /k/-initial base, although semantic considerations
generally enable them to be kept apart. To facilitate the maintenance of
distinctions such as these, like consonants are written across a morpheme
boundary, as in /pik-kiwar/ ‘to bend’. Since the infixes -/um/- and -/in/-
also reduce to simple vowels in bases that contain a nasal as the second
consonant, as in /t-um-nun/ [tunûn] or /t-in-nun/ [tunûn], consistency
on the phonological level would require that these also be written in
the dictionary with consonants that delete on the surface. However, this
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would be inconsistent on the morphological level, where other allomorphs of -/um/- are written with their surface forms, as with /c-m-anit/ (not **/c-um-anit/) ‘to cry’. The infixes -/um/- and -/in/- are thus written in the dictionary in their surface forms, while other affixes (/lhun/-, /min/-, /pik/-, etc.) are written with underlying consonants that delete in surface forms when followed by a like consonant across a morpheme boundary.

2.5.1.11 Other allomorphs. In /tmaza/ ‘hear, listen’ the Actor Focus /t-um-maza/ surfaces as [tunmaða]. It is not clear why the nasal of the infix does not delete in this form, producing [tumaða], as it does before /n/. It is also noteworthy that the perfective of the Actor Focus is [tmimmaða], not [tmimaða], with the nasal of the infix -/in/- also failing to delete as expected. It is possible that the base form here is underlyingly /tmnaza/, but this does not appear to be supported by comparative evidence, since cognates in Pazeh and the Tsouic languages point to *timaNa.

Finally, one of the more striking features of Thao phonology is the surface alternations of [um], [on] or [ou] with [m] as the realization of the infix -/um/- in the same stem depending on whether or not the perfective marker -/in/- is present:

/k-um-zi/ [kunði] : /k-um-in-zi/ [kmunði] ‘pinch between tongs’

In a few stems the combination of -/um/- and -/in/- was recorded both in the unmarked order -/um-in/-, and in the marked order -/in-um/-, again with strikingly different surface realizations of -/um/-:

/t-um-in-maza [tmimmaða] or /t-in-um-maza/ [tunmaða] ‘hear’

2.5.2 Insertions. Insertion rules add phonetic segments which are not present in underlying forms. Three such rules are known in Thao: 1. insertion of a homorganic stop between a nasal and a rhotic, 2. glottal stop insertion, and 3. insertion of a thematic consonant before a suffix.

2.5.2.1 Homorganic stop insertion. Homorganic stop insertion is rather straightforward, and is motivated by universal articulatory constraints. When a nasal is followed immediately by /r/ the velum may be
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raised slightly before release of the nasal closure, optionally producing the fleeting impression of an epenthetic voiced stop: /um-rinuz/ [mbrénuð] ‘to shake, of an earthquake’, /in-riqaz-ik/ [indreqaðik] ‘I saw (it)’. For the latter form I recorded [mndeqaðik] from Mr. Kao on one occasion, presumably the result of reducing the phonetic cluster which has arisen through stop insertion (the earlier presence of /r/ is reflected in the lowering of the following vowel). This observation is supported by the transcription [mndara'baða] (/min-rarabaza/), also recorded from Mr. Kao. Note that such epenthetic approximations to voiced stops, unlike underlying voiced stops, are never preglottalized.

2.5.2.2 Glottal stop. Clearly, the most problematic of the voiceless stops in Thao is the glottal stop, symbolized with an apostrophe (’/’). A fairly extensive discussion is needed to highlight the major problems, since some instances of glottal stop are phonemic, while others are rule-governed.

2.5.2.2.1 Phonemic glottal stop. The contrastive status of glottal stop in Thao is clear from pairs such as /iti’a/ ‘have, possess’ vs. /pī’t’ia/ ‘cook’, or /sapa/ ‘sole of the foot’ vs. /t’apa/ ‘patch’. However, a contrastive glottal stop is found only in known or presumptive loanwords, and consequently has no known etymological source (apart from zero) in native vocabulary. With the single unexplained exception of the base /qriu/ ‘steal’ (/q-un-riu/ ‘to steal’, /qriu-in/ ‘was stolen’), it is confined to medial position in a morpheme, where it occurs intervocally and postconsonantly, but never preconsonantly (/b/ and /d/ are preglottalized, but the glottal stop here is a feature of a unit phoneme, not a consonant cluster):


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2.5.2.2.2 Rule-governed glottal stop. Glottal stop is inserted by rule under two general types of conditions in Thao: 1. in reduplicated monosyllables, and 2. at a morpheme boundary in native forms.

2.5.2.2.2.1 Glottal stop insertion in reduplicated monosyllables. One of the most striking features of rule-governed glottal stop in Thao is the insertion of this consonant before both syllables of all recorded VCVC reduplications:

/arar/ : [ʔarʔar] ‘kind of dry flammable grass’
/azaz/ : [ʔaʔaʔ] ‘all, entire’
/makin-āih/ : [makinʔaiʔih] ‘moan or groan continuously’
/ish-ish-ish/ : [ʔiʔiʔiʔ] ‘exclamation of pain’
/ʔuay-ʔuay/ : [ʔuwayʔuway] ‘lowing of a carabao’
/ulul/ : [ʔulʔul] ‘roll it (as a log)’
/upup/ : [ʔupʔup] ‘large edible bullfrog’

One interpretation of this observation is that VCVC reduplications are produced from VC bases by a synchronic rule. This may be true of /ish-ish-ish/ (cf. /ish/ ‘exclamation of annoyance’), but non-reduplicated bases are unknown in the other six cases. A more plausible explanation is that the glottal stop is inserted before all morpheme-initial vowels, and that reduplication obeys a general constraint that the two halves be maximally similar (Wilbur 1973, Spaetti 1997), even when the reduplication is a fossilized process. If the single recorded example /umulul/ [mʔulʔul] ‘to roll something, as a log’ is correct, the identity requirement on the two halves of reduplicated monosyllables overrides the normal insertion of an infix after initial phonetic glottal stop.

2.5.2.2.2.2 Glottal stop insertion at morpheme boundary. When any vowel-initial base is prefixed, a glottal stop appears before the initial vowel of the base, except as qualified below. This is true whether the prefix terminates with a vowel or with a consonant:

Insertion of glottal stop between vowel-final prefix and vowel-initial base:

/maka-apu/ : [makaʔapu] ‘resemble one’s grandparent’
/pia-alah’a/ : [piyaʔalahʔa] ‘act hospitable or friendly’
/mapa-iay/ : [mapaʔiay] ‘hold hands while crossing arms (in circle dance)’
/mapa-ululu/ : [mapaʔululu] ‘worship one’s ancestors’
/mapa-usha/ : [mapaʔuʃa] ‘leave, go, of many at once’
/ti-awk-an/ : [tiʔawakan] ‘be bound tightly, of the waist’
/mapa-shi-ucuc/ : [mapaʃiʔuʔuʔ] ‘kiss each other’
/pu-apaw/ : [puʔapaw] ‘take out, show’
/pu-ian-an/ : [/puʔiyanan] ‘have, possess’

The effects of this rule are seen clearly in the contrast between /maura/ [maura] ‘not able; not know’ vs. /ma-ura/ [maʔura] ‘bad-tempered, stubborn’. In the first word the vowel sequence -/au/- is intramorphemic, and so is not affected by the rule of glottal insertion; in the second word the similar sequence is separated by a morpheme boundary and so undergoes glottal insertion.

Insertion of glottal stop between a consonant-final prefix and a vowel-initial base:
/pak-azu-an/ : [pakʔaʔuwan] ‘do s.t. for s.o. else’
/pin-afu-an/ : [pinʔafuwan] ‘salted fish or meat eaten with rice’
/min-ania/ : [mɪnʔania] ‘become (more) intelligent’
/min-iaw/ : [mɪnʔiaw] ‘become (more) embarrassed’
/min-ura/ : [mɪnʔura] ‘faint, lose consciousness’
/pash-atu-an/ : [paʃʔatuwan] ‘dog cage, dog kennel’
/kit-ayaz-in/ : [kitʔayaʔɪn] ‘infested with termites’
/mut-uka/ : [mutʔuka] ‘be less, be reduced in amount’

First qualification: As already noted, when any vowel-initial base is prefixed a glottal stop appears before the initial vowel of the base. However, in some particularly high-frequency forms like vowels across a morpheme boundary collapse into a single vowel:
/mu-usha/ : [muʔa] ‘go’
/pu-utu-ak/ : [putuwaʔa] ‘I put it there’

Unlike the case with prefixes, a glottal stop never appears between the final consonant of a base and the initial vowel of a suffix:
/canup-an/ : [ʔanupan] ‘be buried’
/canit-an/ : [ʔanitana] ‘be mourned, wept over’
/qaras-in/ : [qarasɪn] ‘be fenced in’
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\( /\text{qusaz-in}/ \) : [qosadn] ‘to rain’
\( /\text{pia-sun-in}/ \) : [piyasum] ‘be collected in one place’
\( /\text{pu-apaw-in}/ \) : [pu?apavin] ‘be put out in plain view’

As a result of extensive borrowing from Bunun, including the borrowing of entire morphologically complex words with the suffixes -/an/ ‘Locative Focus’ and -/un/ ‘Patient Focus’, the situation is somewhat more complex with respect to bases that end in a vowel.

In native Thao forms a glottal stop never appears between contiguous base and suffixal vowels:

\( /\text{apa-an}/ \) : [apán] ‘be carried’
\( /\text{ara-an}/ \) : [arán] ‘be fetched’
\( /\text{pash-caqi-an}/ \) : [paʃaʔaqayan] ‘anus’
\( /\text{paru-an}/ \) : [parowan] ‘be hammered’
\( /\text{tana-an}/ \) : [tanán] ‘be opened’

In Bunun loans, by contrast, contiguous base and suffixal vowels (apparently including glides) are separated by glottal stop. The glottal stop in such cases is not treated as part of the base, but rather as part of the suffix, and the suffixes in these cases are marked as non-native:

\( /\text{ka-dadu-un}/ \) ‘be found compatible by someone’
\( /\text{ka-salpu-un}/ \) ‘be worried about someone’
\( /\text{kilaw-un}/ \) ‘be accused’
\( /\text{ma-pitu-un}/ \) ‘seventy’
\( /\text{pi-ta-t’ia-an}/ \) ‘hearth’
\( /\text{pu-qaizu-an}/ \) ‘to pickle vegetables’
\( /\text{qa-shishi-an}/ \) ‘sieve’
\( /\text{tish’ia-an}/ \) ‘be disturbed, rattled, or unsettled by something’

Where an underlying sequence of like vowels arises through reduplication it collapses to a single vowel prior to glottal insertion, regardless of the quality of the vowel:

\( /\text{ara-ara}/ \) : [arára] (not [araʔará]) ‘take, fetch, get’
\( /\text{utu-utu-in}/ \) : [utútun] (not [utuʔútun]) ‘be copulated with’
\( /\text{ma-aca-acay}/ \) : [maθáʔay] (not [maʔaθaʔáʔay]) ‘die in large numbers’
\( /\text{mia-aca-akan}/ \) : [miyaʔaθaʔan] ‘have everything, be replete’
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/tali-na-utu-utu-an/ : [talinaʔututúwan] (not [talinaʔututúwan])
‘put it over there’

In effect, then, contiguous like vowels in reduplications behave like contiguous like vowels in suffixed forms, as opposed to contiguous like vowels in prefixed forms. The simplest explanation of this difference appears to be that a glottal onset is assigned to initial vowels before prefixation, but after reduplication.

Where a surface sequence of like vowels in a reduplication results from an underlying sequence in which the vowels are separated by a consonant other than a glide the vowels sometimes do not contract, but instead show glottal insertion:

/mia-aca-akan/ : [miyaʔaʔaʔan] ‘all kinds of’
/kun-ishi-ishir/ : [kunʔiʃiʃiʃer] ‘wet one’s pants, be incontinent’

The form /mia-aca-akan/ with glottal insertion and no contraction of the vowels in the reduplicated base was recorded once, whereas contracted forms of this word were recorded on multiple occasions. The form /kun-ishi-ishir/ with glottal insertion and no contraction was the only form recorded. What these examples appear to show is that full reduplications, which appear on the surface without the coda of the first iteration, have the coda in underlying forms. Against this interpretation, however, is abundant comparative evidence that the rule of ‘no coda’ in full reduplications was already present in Proto-Austronesian. Moreover, some bases which end with a consonant other than a glide also show contraction of the reduplicating vowels, as in /m-ucun/ ‘immediately’ : /m-ucu-ucun/ [muʔuʔum] ‘do something immediately’.

Second qualification: The preceding example shows that the rule of glottal insertion in Thao can distinguish underlying from surface forms. In this connection it must be noted that although the infixes -/um/- and -/in/- may surface as prefixes, these never trigger glottal insertion. The reason for this difference in behavior of prefixes and infixes seems to be that the glottal stop is inserted before initial vowels prior to prefixation, and that infixes are inserted between the initial glottal stop and the following vowel, with simplification of any derived consonant cluster that begins with glottal stop:

/um-apa/ : [mapa] (not [mʔapa]) ‘carry on the back’
/in-ara/ : [inara] (not [mʔara]) ‘was taken, was fetched’
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/um-inshiraq/ : [mũnʃiraq] (not [mũʔnʃiraq]) ‘to scold’
/um-utu/ : [muṭu] (not [mũʔtu]) ‘rape’

*Third qualification:* In a few cases a stem which begins with a high vowel can take prefixes which begin either with the same vowel as the initial vowel of the stem, or with /a/. In these cases the sequence of like vowels across a morpheme boundary is separated by a phonetic glottal stop, but a sequence of /a-u/ or /a-i/ undergoes prior semivocalization, which blocks glottal insertion:

/maka-uka/ : [makawa] ‘lose something one cannot find’ (cp. /mu-uka/ [muʔuka] ‘be taken away’)
/paka-na-utu-an/ [pakanawtuwan] ‘place to put things’ /shau-na-taza-ihu-n/ [fawnataðayhun] ‘go to you’

2.5.2.2.3 Insertion of glottal stop before the vowel in Ca-reduplication. As with prefixation, when a vowel-initial base undergoes Ca-reduplication the reduplicative vowel /a/ must follow a glottal stop:

/kun-a-apaw/ : [kunʔaʔapaw] ‘appear suddenly’
/tu-a-atu/ : [tuʔaʔatu] ‘odor of a dog’
/shan-na-a-ihu-n/ : [ʃanaʔaʔihun] ‘it’s up to you’
/man-a-uyay-uyay/ : [manʔaʔuỳawayʔuway] ‘to low, of carabaos’
/shi-a-ucuc-an/ : [ʃiʔaʔuθʔuθan] ‘a drinking straw’
/mash-’a-uzzu-uzzu/ : [maʃʔaʔuðuʔuðu] ‘cough up phlegm’

These rules are complex, and in some cases not completely transparent, given the need for ordering. At one point I chose to write all phonetic glottal stops as underlying segments, but soon realized that by doing so the only initial vowels that would remain would be found in vowel-initial bases which happen by accident not to take any prefix. Moreover, in this orthography all VCVC reduplications appeared suspiciously non-phonemic, with an obligatory glottal stop before both vowels. Despite the undeniable phonemic status of some instances of glottal stop in Thao, then, and the complexity of the rules of glottal stop insertion, it seems best to eliminate most phonetic glottal stops from underlying forms.

2.5.2.2.4 Insertion of a consonant before a suffix. Finally, there is a third process of insertion attested in just one form:

/ulhza/ ‘snow’ : /ulhza-z-in/ ‘be covered with snow; be snowed upon’
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This form in puzzling in several respects. First, unlike the ‘thematic’ /h/, which never occurs in absolute final position and must be regarded as part of a base morpheme which is deleted when not followed by a suffix, -/z/ occurs in final position in words such as /qusaz/ ‘rain’. The presence of -z- in /ulhza-z-in/ thus cannot be explained as part of the underlying form which is deleted in final position. Second, although a thematic /z/ appears in the PF of /ulhza/, the corresponding LF /ulhza-an/ surfaces as [ulōán], with no thematic consonant. There seems to be no alternative, then, but to consider this consonant an insertion rather than a deletion. The motivation behind such a sporadic insertion is unclear.

Although a superficially similar relationship holds in /turu/ ‘three’ next to /shi-turu-z-in/ ‘three times’, given other forms such as /kun-turu-z/ ‘do three times’, there are grounds for treating -/z/ in this and some other forms as a suffix rather than as a thematic consonant.

2.5.3 Deletions. A number of deletion processes apply in Thao which drop either vowels or consonants in specific phonological environments, or in casual speech forms. These are listed below.

2.5.3.1 Medial vowel syncope. Thao phonology includes a lexically specific and rare process of phonologically conditioned vowel syncope. In the data collected five examples were recorded (AF = Actor Focus, PF = Patient Focus):

(1) /lh-m-akup/ (AF) : /lhakp-in/ (PF) ‘hold in the two cupped hands’
(2) /s-m-akup/ (AF) : /sakp-in/ (PF) ‘catch, seize’
(3) /sh-m-azik/ (AF) : /shazk-in/ (PF) ‘smell’
(4) /shuzup/ ‘scab’ : /shzup-an/ (LF) ‘heal, of a wound’
(5) /t-m-apish/ (AF) : /tapsh-in/ (PF) ‘winnow’

In each of these examples a vowel is deleted when placed in the environment VC–CV. The syncopating vowel may be either /u/ (1, 2, 4) or /i/ (3, 5), and may be the nucleus of the penult (4) or of the ultima (1, 2, 3, 5). Beyond these general statements there is no synchronic basis for predicting which vowels will disappear under suffixation, as can be seen by comparing the following non-alternating stems of similar shape:

(6) /lh-m-ashun/ (AF) : /lhashun-in/ (PF) ‘ambush’
(7) /s-m-ukus/ (AF) : /sukus-in/ (PF) ‘pole a boat’
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(8) /sh-m-aqish/ (AF) : /shaqish-in/ (PF) ‘sew’
(9) /sh-m-u zap/ (AF) : /shuzap-in/ (PF) ‘touch, fondle’
(10) /c-m-upish/ (AF) : /cupish-in/ (PF) ‘count; read’

To somewhat anticipate the discussion of historical phonology, the syncopating vowel in items (2), (3), and (5) reflects PAN *e (schwa): *dakep ‘catch, seize, embrace’, *Sajek ‘sniff, smell; kiss’, *tapeš ‘wind’. PAN *e split in Thao final syllables, becoming /u/ before labial consonants and /i/ elsewhere, but generally dropping in non-final syllables, as in *beCu > /fcu/ ‘blisters’, *qetut > /qtut/ ‘fart’, *Sepat > /pat/, /shpat/ (the latter in combining forms) ‘four’, *bæqRlu > /faqlu/ ‘new; recently’, and *quSeNap > /qushap/ ‘fish scale’. Items (2), (3), and (5) simply reflect the normal deletion of PAN *e when not in a final syllable. Item (1) appears to reflect *Rakep ‘lift in the two cupped hands’, and if this association is correct the alternation in the suffixed form is unexplained. However, there is some comparative evidence in support of a variant *Rakep (Blust 1988:110), and this may resolve the problem. At present no etymology is known for /shuzup/, but it is noteworthy that the Actor Focus is not the expected */sh/m-u zap/, but rather /sh-un-zup/, a form which implies a base /shuzip/ in contradiction of the free form /shuzup/ ‘scab’. If the base is /shuzip/ there is no deletion in /shuzup-an/.

Unlike medial vowel syncope, which is phonologically conditioned and evidently independent of speech tempo, the vowels of certain grammatical morphemes are sometimes deleted in casual speech. Those noted are found in the particles /sa/, /tu/, /ti/, and the prefix /shi/-.

2.5.3.2 Reduction of the particle /sa/. Thao has a ubiquitous particle /sa/ of uncertain function which is quite commonly cliticized to a preceding independent word in the shape -/s/:  

/yaku sa p-in-acay sa i-zahay a shput/  
I was-beaten sa that LIG person  
[yakus pinalays iDaya fput]  
‘That person beat me’

/ihu k-m-a-kan sa p-in-arbu a buna/  
you eat-repeatedly SA baked LIG sweet-potato  
[ihu kmaka:ns pinaru?buwa ?buna]  
‘Do you often eat baked sweet potatoes?’
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/mu-ntua sa m-ihu a ayuзи/
go-where SA your lig husband
[muntuwas mihuwa ayuði]
‘Where did your husband go?’

/sh-ug-kash ihu sa cumay/
fear-AF you SA bear
[ʃogkajhus ðumay]
‘Are you afraid of bears?’

Reduction of /sa/ is usually before a consonant, not a vowel:

/nuna sa iza huya aniamhin/
what SA already that thing
[numasa ʔôa huya aniamhin]
‘What is that thing?’

In a few examples /sa/ is inserted between an apparent prefix and an independent word. Here also, /sa/ is reduced if it is followed by a consonant:

/a mu-sa-ma-hnar yamin a maku-na-nay/
FUT go-SA-summer we-excl. FUT come
[amusmahnar yamina makunayan]
‘We will come here (again) next summer’

2.5.3.3 Reduction of the particle /tu/. The particle /tu/, which appears to have several functions, commonly follows the vetative morpheme /ata/ ‘don’t’, and in this environment it is often reduced to /t/ producing a compound vetative marker [atat]:

/ata tu agqaqili sa aniamin/
don’t TU carry-on-hip SA thing
[atat agqaqili sa aniamin]
‘Don’t carry things on your hip’

/ata tu kay balakbak, sh-m-anash/
don’t TU hit tap disturb-AF
[atat kay ?balak?bak, ñmanañ]
‘Don’t tap your fingers, it disturbs (other people)’

The particle /tu/ also occasionally shortens in other environments:
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/cicu uka tu na-nashnash/
3sg not-have TU foresight

[6ʔuʔukat nanaʃiaʃ]
‘He/she is ignorant, has no foresight’

Finally, the syllable /tu/ in the morpheme /tusi/ ‘over there’ may reduce or drop entirely in some casual speech contexts: /shi-tusi-wak/ [ʃisivak] ‘I went there’, /a mu-tusi-wak/ [amusivak] ‘I will go there’.

2.5.3.4 Reduction of the particle /ti/. The particle /ti/ marks personal names, and some common nouns that may be treated as personal names (as /ti ama/ ‘Father’, /ti ina/ ‘Mother’). In a few cases /ti/ was heard as a single consonant criticized to the preceding word:

/m-zai ti Ali/
said-AF TI Ali

[mœːait ti Ali]
‘Ali said (it)’

2.5.3.5 Reduction of the past prefix /shi/- The prefix /shi/- which appears to mark past tense, as opposed to perfective aspect, is often shortened to [ʃ]- in normal speech. Examples noted in the material collected include: /shi-damat/ [ʃdamat] ‘calmed down’, /shi-kupit/ [ʃkupit] ‘went out, of a fire that has died down’, /shi-kutnir-an/ [ʃkutniran] ‘became calloused’, /shi-puhak/ [ʃpuhak] ‘became faded’, /shi-tilaw/ [ʃtilaw] ‘became clear, of water’, /shi-na-tnaz/ [ʃnaṭnaː] ‘sank, drowned’. Where the stem-initial consonant is /h/, the reduced prefix /shi/- followed by the first stem consonant may be preserved as an unstable consonant cluster [ʃh], but much more commonly it is fused into a palatal sibilant: /shi-habas-an/ [ʃaʔbasan] ‘from an early age’, /shi-hurqut/ [ʃorqot] ‘came apart, as a tool that lost its binding’. The psychological reality of consonant fusion in such cases is supported by morphological combinations which would only be possible if the stem were reanalyzed as beginning with /sh/ (see ‘Double marking and reanalysis’ below).

No reduction of the prefix /shi/- was observed in /shi-qa-qasbit-in/ ‘was salted, was flavored with salt’, or in /shibuqtit-an/ ‘be choked’.

2.5.3.6 /sh/ deletion. In the particular collocation /shdu iza/ ‘agrees (already)’ the initial sibilant may be dropped in casual speech, producing [ʔdui̯a]. One other morpheme shows /sh/ alternating with zero, but
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under rather different conditions: /pat/ ‘four’, but /maka-sha-shpat/ ‘eight’, /mu-shpat/ ‘do four times’, /sha-shpat/ ‘four, in counting people’. Historically PAN *S split into /sh/ or zero, under presently unstable conditions, and this alternation in the word for four, reflecting PAN *Sepat, captures the split (and the mystery of its conditions) synchronically.

A second morpheme, reflecting PAN *SuReNa ‘snow’ initially appears to show the same diachronic split and synchronous alternation: /ulhza/ ‘snow’, but /a ma-shulhza/ ‘will snow’. The problem here is that I recorded [majaулзa], with glottal insertion, which suggests /mash-ulhza/ rather than /ma-shulza/. However, the semantics and etymology favor /ma-shulhza/, and it is possible that this is the correct analysis.

In /shdu/ the sibilant is normally present. By contrast, it is never present in /pat/ or /ulhza/, and can be inferred in the base form only from its presence in affixed forms. Given the PAN forms *Sepat ‘four’ and *SuReNa ‘snow’, it is clear that alternation of /sh/ with zero in /pat/, -/shpat/ and /ulhza/, -/shulhza/ derives from a split of PAN *S under certain still unspecified conditions. Unlike the alternation of /sh/ with zero in /shdu/ the sibilants which appear under affixation in the words for ‘four’ and ‘snow’ might more appropriately be called ‘thematic consonants’.

2.5.3.7 Geminate reduction. This term is a convenient label for the contraction of successive identical vowels or identical consonants which are juxtaposed across either morpheme or word boundary. As noted already, sequences of like vowels contract across a morpheme boundary within reduplications, or if the affix is suffixed, but not if it is a prefix. Examples of nasal deletion have already been illustrated with the infixes -/un/- and -/in/- (reduced to [u] and [i] respectively when preceding a medial nasal consonant). Other examples arise where identical nasals come together at a morpheme boundary: /kun-na-tmaz/ [kunataмaz] ‘suddenly go inside, suddenly duck down’. Similar reductions of underlying sequences of like consonants or vowels arise in /pik-kupit/ [pikupit] ‘extinguish, put out a fire’, and /ma-aca-acay/ [maθaθay] ‘die in large numbers’. In many cases the laxing of a high vowel in the prefix provides a trace of a following deleted consonant, and evidence that it is present in the underlying form, as in /pik-kupit/. With -/um/-, deletion seems
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to occur before any following nasal: /sh-um-nara/ [jinar] ‘to burn’, but this is not true of all affixes: /min-mamraw/ [mamamraw], etc.

Since /sa/ and /a/ are both grammatical particles, reduction of the sequence /s/ + /s/ initially led to some confusion about surface [a]:
   /cicu q-m-aras sa buna/ [tíðu qmarasa ?buna] ‘He is fencing in the sweet potatoes’
   /yaku k-m-iskis sa fafuy/ [yaku kmiskisa fafuy] ‘I am holding the pig down’.

Where two instances of the same segment are juxtaposed across a morpheme boundary there is always reduction of the cluster, and it can be problematic how to mark the morpheme boundary unless both segments are specified in the underlying form: /kun-a-tmaz/ or /ku-na-tmaz/; /tana-n/ or /tan-an/? This problem can be resolved by appeal to more abstract underlying representations /kun-na-tmaz/ or /tana-an/ which allow sequences of like segments across a morpheme boundary, but such a solution opens up a Pandora’s box of abstractness: should we write /um-ipt/ for [miyup], /q-um-tut/ for [qontut], /sh-um-nara/ for [jinara], and the like? In the interest of maintaining a balance between generalizing statement and transparency of relationship between underlying and surface forms I have opted for something closer to a surface representation in the allomorphy of the infix -/um/-, but have indicated sequences of like consonants in forms such as /kun-na-tmaz/ or /pik-kupit/.

Given the operation of geminate reduction and the uncertainty this may cause in the identification of morpheme boundaries, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a surface consonant is part of a morpheme or not. There is some evidence for a 2s pronominal form /numu/ in addition to /umn/, but this variant was recorded almost exclusively following a morpheme that ends in /n/, as in /i lilihú uan ínu/ [ilílivan núnu] ‘Please stand up’. In careful pronunciation a nasal is assigned to each of the last two morphemes, suggesting an underlying /numu/, but there is little unambiguous evidence for such a form.

2.5.3.8 Deletion of the vowel of -/um/- in prepenultimate position. As seen already, when the infix -/um/- is placed in prepenultimate position the vowel deletes, leaving a surface prefix [m]-. Deletion does not occur with the vowel of the infix -/in/- in same environment: /um-ifaz/ [mifído] ‘to dress’, /in-ifaz/ [mifído] ‘was dressed’, /um-in-ifaz/ [minífað]
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‘dressed’. The deletion of prepenultimate /u/ appears to be specific to -/um/-, as the /u/ of other prefixes does not delete in this position: /un-azaz-an/ [un’aðʔaðan] ‘completely, entirely’.

2.5.3.9 /h/ deletion. In high frequency words medial /h/ often drops and a resulting sequence of like vowels contracts in casual speech. Commonly heard examples include /ihu/ [iu], [eu], [u] ‘2s subject pronoun’, /saháy/ [say], /suhúy/ [suy]. Along with glide truncation, these changes can produce significant differences between underlying and surface forms, as with /ki-saháy pruq/ [kisapróq] ‘standing on the ground’, /pi-suhúy/ [pisu] ‘put it over there’, /tu ikahi/ [tukáy] ‘awhile ago’, /u-suhúy uan/ [usiwan] (with [w], not [v]) ‘go there’. Some bases seem to have a greater tendency to reduce in high-frequency collocations than in those of lesser frequency: /pat-saháy kaka’un/ [pasaháy kakaʔun] ‘use a ladle’, but /pat-sahay rima/ [pasaréma] ‘use the hand (as in eating rice)’ — the latter a common expression.

In some cases the contractions attendant upon deletion of /h/ are sufficiently great as to confuse the morphological analysis, as in /haya quan anun-in ihu qa p-usha-n numa cuini maka-uka/ ‘why did you let that buffalo go, so that now it has disappeared?’, where /anun-in ihu qa/ surfaces as [anuninoqa], leading initially to the misguided supposition that /anun-in/ was followed by an unknown morpheme /nuqa/.

Since /h/ deletion and further contraction of the resulting vowel sequence are common in the 2s subject pronoun /ihu/, it may also be useful to mention in this context the occasional contraction of the 1s subject pronoun /yaku/, as in:

/haya wa shput antu m-in-ifaz hulus i-nay (ya)ku
that LiG person NEG dressed-AF clothes this I
m-ríqaz sharíhaz-ak/
see-AF clearly-I
‘I saw that person without any clothes on’

/ani ku m-in-ara/
NEG I took-AF
‘I didn’t take it’
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A different type of /h/ deletion is seen with the ‘thematic’ /h/ that appears in a handful of stems:

/t-m-ala/ ‘to fell a tree’: /tala-h-in/ ‘be felled’
/t-m-aqra/ ‘rest the legs on’: /tauqra-h-an/ ‘be rested on, of the legs’
/sh-m-u-dahda/ ‘loosen, take apart’: /shu-dahdah-ik/ ‘I loosen’

These forms exhibit a pattern of alternation which is consistent with the phonotactic constraint limiting /h/ to non-final position: each of these bases has an underlying final /h/ which must delete if no suffix follows. For reasons that remain unclear, in the form /shu-dahda-n/ (with penultimate stress) ‘be loosened’ no thematic /h/ is seen.

2.5.3.10 Deletion of suffixal vowels. Thao stems end in /a/, /i/, or /u/, and may be suffixed with -/ak/, -/an/, -/i/, -/ik/, or -/in/. The surface realization of these suffixes is sensitive to the canonical shape of the stem:

Following a stem-final consonant all suffixes retain their vowels:

/cput-ak/ : [θputak] ‘I filtered (it)’
/cput-an/ : [θputan] ‘be filtered’
/kurkur-i/ : [korkorî] ‘tickle (vetative)’
/kiskis-ik/ : [kiskisik] ‘I held it down firmly’
/kiskis-in/ : [kiskisin] ‘be held down firmly’

Following a stem-final vowel the situation is more complex. We can first consider the suffixes -/ak/ and -/an/:

/-i/ + -/ak/ e.g. /kari/ : /k-in-aki/ ‘I dug (it) up’
/-i/ + -/an/ e.g. /fari/ : /shi-fari-an/ ‘was struck by the wind’
/-u/ + -/ak/ e.g. /ku-ruru/ : /ku-ruru-ak/ ‘I removed (them)’
/-u/ + -/an/ e.g. /ku-ruru/ : /ku-ruru-an/ ‘be removed’
/-a/ + -/ak/ e.g. /ara/ : /in-ará-k/ ‘I took (it)’
/-a/ + -/an/ e.g. /ara/ : /arán/ ‘be taken’

As can be seen in the above summary, the suffixes -/ak/ or -/an/ retain their underlying shape following a high (unlike) vowel, but stem and suffixal vowels of the same quality undergo crasis. Crasis has two effects: (a) the morphology becomes less agglutinative, leading to uncertainty
about where to locate the morpheme boundary, and (b) there is a surface stress shift to the final syllable.

We can next consider the suffixes -/ík/ and -/ín/:  
- /í/ + -/ík/ e.g. /kari/: /kari-k/ ‘I dug (it) up’  
- /í/ + -/ín/ e.g. /kari/: /kari-n/ ‘be dug up’  
- /ú/ + -/ík/ e.g. /ku-ruru/: /ku-ruru-k/ ‘I removed (it)’  
- /ú/ + -/ín/ e.g. /ku-ruru/: /ku-ruru-n/ ‘be removed’  
- /a/ + -/ík/ e.g. /tana/: /tana-ík/ ‘I opened (it)’  
- /a/ + -/ín/ e.g. /tana/: /tana-n/ ‘be opened’

The contrast between the morphophonemic behavior of -/ák/ and -/án/ on the one hand, and -/ík/ and -/ín/ on the other, is instructive. Although both lose the suffixal vowel after a stem-final vowel of the same quality, there is no stress shift with -/ík/ and -/ín/: /kári-k/ [kárizk] and /kári-n/ [kárzn]. Moreover, it is clear that the vowel of the suffixes -/ík/ and -/ín/ is also lost after stem-final /u/, again without stress-shift:  

/hadú-ík/: [há’dúk] ‘I grasped (it)’  
/kacú-ík/: [ká’úk] ‘I brought (it)’  
/shnurú-ík/: [snórók] ‘I recognized (him)’  
/kacú-in/: [ká’tún] ‘was brought’  
/par’bú-in/: [pár’bun] ‘was baked’  
/útu-n/: [útun] ‘was entered’

What is peculiar about the morphophonemic behavior of -/ík/ and -/ín/ is that following stem-final /a/ the former does not lose its vowel, while the latter does:  
/k-in-alawa-ík/: [kinalaváyk] ‘I made (it)’  
/tana-ík/: [tanáyk] ‘I opened (it)’  
/pak-tusha-ík/: [paktusfáyk] ‘I divided (it) into two’  
/kalalapa-in/: [kalalápán] ‘be treated gently’  
/kalawa-in/: [kalávan] ‘be made’  
/qauriwa-in/: [qaurévan] ‘be thrown away’

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Since bases ending in /a/ which take the suffix -/in/ do not undergo stress shift, they retain penultimate stress, in contrast with the same base suffixed with -/an/, giving rise to apparent surface stress variations in /a/-final bases: /apa-an/ [apán] ‘was carried’ (LF), /apa-in/ [ápan] ‘was carried’ (PF), /ara-an/ [arán] ‘was taken’ (LF), /ara-in/ [áran] ‘was taken’ (PF). Recognition of this peculiarity of mapping underlying /a-in/ onto surface forms helps to resolve another paradox. The forms [apán] and [arán] are attributed to /apa-an/ ‘is carried’, and /ara-an/ ‘is fetched’. But the reduplications of these stems are [apápan] and [aráran], with penultimate stress. If these reduplicated forms derived from underlying /apa-apa-an/ and /ara-ara-an/ the stresses would be wrong, since primary stress is assigned to the penult prior to crasis by the oxytone stress rule, and would be expected to yield **[apapán] and **[ararán]. The correct stresses can be derived in a straightforward fashion, however, by positing /apa-apa-in/ and /ara-ara-in/, since here there is no stress shift. Moreover, /utu-n/ [útun] ‘be entered’ and its reduplicated variant /utu-utu-n/ [utútun] ‘be entered repeatedly’ can only contain an underlying suffix -/in/, since -/an/ would not lose the suffixal vowel. The parallelism of [utútun] with [apápan] and [aráran] thus strengthens the argument that all three reduplications contain a suffix -/in/.

Against the clear evidence of some stems such as /kalawa-in/ [kalávan] which is paraoxytone and hence could not contain a suffix -/an/, are other stems which seem to end in /a/ and to take a surface suffix -[in]: [patsáyn] ‘be used for some purpose’, [patnáyn] ‘be used for something’, [pisáyn] ‘be put there’, [pusáyn] ‘be poured’, [piaďáyn] ‘be helped, be given assistance’. On closer inspection, all of these apparent instances of /CVCa-in/ verbs surfacing with the suffixal vowel intact turn out to contain -/y/: /pat-sahay-in/ ‘be used for some purpose’, /pat-nay-in/ ‘be used for something’, /pu-sahay-in/ ‘be poured’, /pia-zahay-in/ ‘be helped, be given assistance’. Many of these problematic cases are found with deictic verbs, a high-frequency type of lexical construction in Thao, consisting of stems such as /saháy/ which are often contracted through loss of /h/, crasis, and glide truncation.

In conclusion, despite initial impressions to the contrary, in stems that end with a low vowel, the suffixes -/an/ and -/in/ and the corresponding special first person singular suffixes -/ak/ and -/ik/ are distinguishable in all environments. Following high vowels the suffixal vowels
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of -/an/ and -/ak/ are preserved, preventing any confusion with -/in/ and -/ik/. /CVCa/ stems suffixed with -/an/ and -/ak/ undergo the rule of oxytone stress shift, while /CVCa/ stems suffixed with -/in/ and -/ik/ do not. Since only -/in/ loses its vowel some /CVCa/ verbs with a surface suffix -[n] show varying oxytone and paroxytone stress patterns, the former pointing to suffixation with -/an/, and the latter to suffixation with -/in/. The intricacies of these details initially led to some confusion, which could only be worked out after several false starts.

2.5.3.11 Haplology. Over 200 affixes or affix combinations have been recorded in Thao. When an affix combines with a stem to produce a succession of identical syllables, one of the identical syllables may be lost by haplology. This is most often seen in /mapa/- ‘collective action; reciprocal’, unambiguously exemplified by /buqur/ ‘angry’ : /mapa-buqur/ ‘hate one another’, or /hahahaw/ ‘whisper’ : /mapa-hahahaw/ ‘whisper to one another’, and ambiguously (because of haplology) by /mapa-p-acay/ [mapaâlay], ‘fight with one another’, /mapa-palalia/ [mapalalia] ‘race each other’, /mapa-palhalhiqash/ [mapaâleqash] ‘play with one another, of children’, /mapa-panaq/ [mapanâq] ‘fight with weapons’, /mapa-parfu/ [mapaparfu], [maparfu] ‘to wrestle’, /mapa-pasun-kitaz/ [mapasuñkitaz] ‘bow to one another’. Apparent instances of haplology with other affixes include /pu-tu-tusi-n/ [putusin] ‘be put over there’, and /masa-sasur/ ‘to howl, of a dog’, which becomes [masasor] in fast speech, and perhaps /pia-yanan/, often pronounced as [piyánan], perhaps by haplology of the repeated phonetic sequence in [piyánan].

As can be seen in the above examples, in some cases alternative pronunciations were recorded, while in others only the shortened form was given or accepted. Where only the shortened forms were recorded a prefix /mapa/- is inferred based on the semantics of the affixed word. By contrast, the difference between the shorter and longer forms /masarapsap/, /ma-sa-sarapsap/ appears to result from reduplication rather than haplology.

2.5.3.12 Miscellaneous deletions. A few other deletion processes appear in my fieldnotes, but are not richly exemplified. In one verb a medial vowel sequence -/ui/- contracts to a single vowel -/u/-.. Along with other deletions this produces a surface form which is substantially different from its underlying representation:
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/puil-i/ iza sa tuați/ 
put-away-IMP already SA money

/puḷiās tuwāti/  
‘Put the money away!’

2.5.4 Fortitions. Thao has a single morphophonemic process of fortition. As noted already, /w/ is realized as [v] in intervocalic position. As a result, morpheme-final [w] alternates with [v] before a vowel-initial word or suffix:

/maw-rutaw/ [marótaw] ‘tall’:
/maw-rutaw iza/ [marotāvīə] ‘tall already’

/maw-qalhiw/ [maqāliw] ‘dry’:
/maw-qalhiw iza/ [maqalāvīə] ‘dry already’

/fariw/ [fārəw] ‘buy’:
/ata tu fariw-i/ [atatufaʁəf] ‘Don’t buy it’

2.5.5 Assimilations. Several distinct types of assimilation are found as active processes in Thao phonology. These include 1. nasal assimilation, and 2. sibilant assimilation.

2.5.5.1 Nasal assimilation. Nasal assimilation occurs under several conditions in Thao. The most important examples involve the Actor Focus infix-/um/-, and to a lesser extent the Patient Focus infix-/in/-, as already noted. In addition, the inchoative prefix /min/- has allomorphs /min/-, /min/- and /mig/- which result from assimilation of the nasal to the place of articulation of a stem-initial consonant:

/min-buŋmur/ : [mimʔboŋnor] ‘become angry’
/min-tamaz/ : [muntamaʔ] ‘become insipid’
/min-kurari/ : [muŋkorare] ‘metamorphose, of a caterpillar’
/min-qali/ : [muŋkali] ‘become a ghost’

In the dictionary I write the allomorphs of /min/- with an orthography that closely resembles their surface forms. Nasals sometimes assimilate in reduplicated disyllables, as in /kalan-kalan/ [kalaŋkalan] ‘tickle any part of the body except the armpits’, but I write the underlying form as unassimilated.

It is noteworthy that the /n/ of /min/- ‘inchoative’ always assimilates to the place of a following stop, but the nasal of /tan-bizuh-an/ does not. This fact probably is connected with differences in text frequency.

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2.5.5.2 Sibilant assimilation. Blust 1995 describes a phonological phenomenon that is well-attested historically in at least Saisiyat, Thao, and Paiwan: where two dissimilar sibilants occur within the same morpheme or otherwise in close succession there is a strong tendency for one to assimilate to the other. A recognition of this tendency allows us to explain a number of otherwise anomalous developments in the historical phonology of Thao. However, the process is synchronically active as well, and in Thao it has generalized from sibilants to all buccal fricatives. Of the fricatives of Thao, only /s/ and /sh/ are sibilants (Ladefoged & Maddieson 1996:145-164), but sibilant assimilation has extended in Thao to the other buccal fricatives — the voiceless lateral /lh/ [l], the dental fricatives /c/ [θ] and /z/ [ð], and even the voiceless labial fricative [f]. It should be noted that sibilant assimilation occurs both across morpheme boundaries (where it is part of morphophonemics), and in casual speech forms. For convenience of reference both types are included here.

Examples of sibilant assimilation across a morpheme boundary include:

(1) /s/ regressively to /sh/:
   /masa-shdu/ to /masha-shdu/ ‘agree with, have the same point of view as’

(2) /sh/ regressively to /s/:
   (a) /shi-suhúy/ to /si-suhúy/ ‘was over there’
   (b) /shi-sasaz/ to /si-sasaz/ ‘was old’ (Mrs. Shih)
   (c) /sh-m-as/ to /s-m-as/ ‘deliver to someone’, but (d) /sh-in-as-ik/ ‘I delivered it’
   (d) /shusu-an/ to /susu-an/ ‘be warmed by a fire’, but (f) /sh-m-in-usu/ ‘warmed oneself by a fire’
   (e) /ata tu tash suma/ to [ata tu tas suma] (Mrs. Shih) ‘Don’t imitate others’

Examples (2c) and (2d) suggest that the scope of sibilant assimilation is limited to adjacent syllables: when two sibilants are separated by a single syllable peak, assimilation occurs; when they are separated by two syllable peaks, it does not. This appears to be true across a morpheme boundary, but as will be seen below, is not true within a morpheme.

Examples of sibilant assimilation in casual speech forms include:

(1) /c/ regressively to /sh/:
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/c-m-upish/ to /sh-m-upish/ ‘count; read’

(2) /c/ progressively to /lh/:
   /ma-lhacas/ to /ma-lhalhas/ ‘cooked, done’
   /hacakaz/ to /hahlkaz/ ‘bumblebee’

(3) /f/ regressively to /lh/:
   /filhaq/ to /hilhaq/ ‘spit’

(4) /f/ regressively to /lhu/:
   /pish-fanlhush/ to /pish-lhuanyhush/ ‘stench of something rotten’

(5) /lh/ regressively to /sh/:
   /lh-m-aushin/ to /sh-m-aushin/ (Mrs. Shih) ‘to swing’
   /lahakash/ to /shakash/ ‘tree sp.’ (Mrs. Mao)
   /hazawash/ to /shazawash/ ‘tree fern’ (Mrs. Mao)

(6) /sh/ progressively to /lh/:
   /lh-m-aushin/ to /lh-m-aulhin/ (Mr. Shih) ‘to swing’

(7) /z/ progressively to /lh/:
   /falhuz/ to /falhulh/ ‘Formosan green pigeon’
   /hilhashan/ to /hilhashan/ ‘male of Swinhoe’s blue pheasant’

In addition to sibilant assimilation Mr. Shih often substituted /lh/ for /c/, in contradistinction to Mrs. Shih, as in /c-m-apu/ or /lh-m-
apu/ ‘to sweep’, /cpi-cpiq/ or /lhiqi-lhipiq/ ‘thresh or whip repeatedly’
/c-m-uftu/ or /lhuftu/ ‘brood, sit on eggs’ (probably the same form as
/lhuftu/ ‘embrace’). In some cases this may have produced an erroneous
impression of sibilant assimilation.

2.5.5.3 Miscellaneous assimilations. Other assimilations noted in the
data include /mapa-qa-qitan/ to /mapa-pa-qitan/ ‘get along together’,
and /k-un-lhit pazay/ to /k-un-llhip pazay/ ‘harvest rice’.

2.5.6 Metathesis. Metathesis was noted in two forms with the final
syllable -/kup/: (1) /sakup/, recorded both as /sakup/, and as /sapuk/
‘catch, seize’ (PAN *dakep), and (2) /lahkup/ ‘scoop up in two cupped
hands’, recorded both as /lhakup/ and /hapuk/ (PAN *Rakup). Since
Thao /sakup/, /sapuk/ reflects PAN *dakep ‘catch, seize; embrace’ the
form /sakup/ is historically conservative, but the innovative form /sa-
puk/ is preferred in the Actor Focus form /s-m-apuk/>. However, suffixed
forms of this stem trigger vowel syncope, and the CVCC form of the reduced stem is never **sapk-, but rather /sakp/-: /sakp-i/ ‘(Don’t) massage him’, /sakp-ik/ ‘I will catch it’, /sakp-in/ ‘be caught by someone’. These forms of the reduced stem thus serve to keep alive an awareness of the earlier base /sakup/, so that /mapa-sakup/ ‘play tag’, /ma-sakup/ ‘will catch’, /s-in-akup/ ‘was caught’ and the like continue to co-exist alongside the more common /s-m-akup/. In /lhakup/, /lahuk/ the un-metathesized order of consonants is also preserved in suffixed forms that undergo syncope: /lhakp-in/ ‘be scooped up in the two cupped hands’.

2.6 Syllabification

The disconformity between syllable and morpheme boundaries in Thao initially caused some confusion in morphological analysis. Thus, /i-zay a azazak/ (that LIG child) ‘that child’ is syllabified i.za.ya.a.azazak, and /m-aca-acay/ is syllabified ma.ca.cay. Perhaps the most striking discrepancies between morpheme boundaries and syllable boundaries are seen in rightward reduplications of stems which contain a consonant cluster, as in /mia-duthku-khun/ = mi.a.dut.khu.khun ‘hunch over’ (stem: /duthku/ or /parbu-rbu-an/ = par.bu.bu.an ‘place where something is baked’ (stem: /parbu/).

2.6.1 Resyllabifications. Under certain conditions of stress and segmental position, the high vowels /i/ and /u/ resyllabify as surface glides. Observed instances of this alternation occur only with unstressed high vowels that are not adjacent to a consonant: /iup-i/ [yúpi] ‘Blow on it’, /taus-i uan/ [tawsívan] ‘Please summon/beckon to (him)’, /shinaw-i uan/ [jınáván] ‘Please wash (it)’. Note that in a resyllabifying environment /u/ becomes a semivowel, which then undergoes fortition to [v] like underlying /w/. This does not appear to be true, however, in /m-ihu a/ = [miwa] (not [miva]) ‘your’.

2.7 Liaison

The term ‘liaison’ is perhaps appropriate as a description of the phonological linking that occurs with unstressed vowel-initial particles, pronouns, etc. when the previous word is vowel-final:

/ma-nasha iza qali/ [manaʃaŋdə qali] ‘many days already’
/ya ishqala iza/ [ya ʃqalaŋdə] ‘if (he) is drunk already’
/pin-taun i-tantu iza/ [pınˈtawni tantwortiŋdə] ‘over there already’
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/i-tusi iza/ [itusiða] ‘there already’
/pasasuqa ihu caycuw/ [pasasoqayu ðayðuy] ‘Scold them!’
3 HISTORICAL PHONOLOGY

This sketch of the historical phonology of Thao is divided into two parts: 3.1 the history of the vowels, and 3.2 the history of the consonants. The history of stress, insofar as it can be reconstructed, is treated with the vowels. Historical inferences are based on the reconstructions in the Appendix at the end of this section.

3.1 The history of the vowels

PAN had four vowels: *i, *u, *a and a mid-central vowel conventionally written *e. With very few exceptions, in penultimate and final syllables the first three of these vowels remained phonemically unchanged. In prepenultimate syllables vocalic oppositions were sometimes neutralized as schwa through a merger of pretonic vowels. These mergers and the history of schwa in other positions account for most of the complexity in the history of the Thao vowels. Examples of the simple reflexes of *i, *u and *a follow:

PAN *i > /i/: *ina > /ina/ ‘mother’, *tian > /tia/ ‘upper abdomen’, *kilaC > /kir/ ‘light, luminosity’, *Caqis > /can/ ‘weep’, *aki > /aki/ ‘grandfather; ancestor’

PAN *u > /u/: *utaq > /uta/ ‘vomit’, *bual > /fuar/ ‘spring, source’, *tuduq > /tusug/ ‘drip, leak’, *tukud > /tukus/ ‘support; walking stick’, *pitu > /pitu/ ‘seven’

PAN *a > /a/: *ama > /ama/ ‘father’, *Caqi > /caqi/ ‘excrement’, *aN-aNak > /azak/ ‘child, offspring’, *lima > /rim/ ‘five’

PAN *e. By contrast with the other vowels, the schwa underwent a three-way split, as follows: (1) in three known cases penultimate schwa assimilated to *u in the following syllable, (2) penultimate *e which remained after this change deleted, both in disyllables (where it followed the initial consonant) and in trisyllables (where it was medial), (3) last-syllable *e became /u/ before labial consonants, but /i/ before all others.

(1) *e > /u/ in the penult: *tebus > /tuʃ/ ‘sugarcane’, *telu > /tuɾu/ (expected **tʰuɾu) ‘three’, *qaSelu > /qashuɾu/ ‘rice pestle’.

Given their rarity these cases are best treated as examples of sporadic assimilation rather than examples of regular conditioned sound change.
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At least eight other forms are known in which the same phonological conditions are met, but assimilation did not take place (see below).

(2) *e > zero in the penultimate:


In one known form penultimate *e apparently became Thao /i/: *qatemela > /qatitira/ ‘flea’. However, this comparison is also problematic in another respect, as it requires the assumption that *m assimilated to the preceding *t.

Deletion of other unstressed vowels. In prepenultimate position *i, and *a were deleted in six known forms: *Ribawa > /hfwawa/ ‘swell, swelling’, *paliSi-an > /parshian/ ‘taboo, forbidden’, *qaCipa > /qcipa/ ‘soft-shelled turtle’, *qaNuaj > /qmuan/ ‘deer; carabao’ (probably a loanword), *qasiRah > /qtilha/ ‘salt’, *timana > /tmaza/ ‘hear’. In other morphemes *i and *a remained under similar conditions: *bala-Cuk > /baracuk/ ‘woodpecker; bird sp.’, *Calna > /harina/ ‘ear’, *RiNaS-an > /hizashan/ ‘pheasant sp.’, *qaNiqu > /hqanizu (met.) ‘shadow, reflection’, *pasqaN > /pataqaz/ ‘carry with shoulder pole’, *qabaRa > /qalhafa/ ‘shoulder’, *daqaNi > /saqazi/ ‘noon’, *taRuquan > /talhuqan/ ‘field hut’, *tikuRas > /tikulhat/ ‘rail or quail’.
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The unpredictability of prepenultimate vowel deletion with *i and *a raises the question whether an undetected suprasegmental condition might have been present. Did PAN have stress constraints? If so, the lost penultimate vowels of *Ribawa > /lhfawa/, etc. may have been unstressed, and the retained vowels of *tikuRas > /tikuhat/, etc., stressed. Unfortunately, there appears to be little support from any other language for such a reconstructed distinction, and for now we must simply regard this split in the development of prepenultimate vowels as unexplained.

(3) *e > /i/ or /u/ in the ultima. In final syllables PAN *e shows a rather clear split to /u/ before labial consonants and /i/ before non-labials:


Finally, as in many other AN languages, schwa disappeared when adjacent to another vowel, and *e before *q became /a/: *kaen > /kan/ ‘eat’, *ma-etaq > /mataq/ ‘raw’, *IuSeq > /rashaq/ ‘tears’.

Only a single etymology is available for a word with final stress: *tebuS > /tufish/ ‘sugarcane’. This form suggests that Thao once had a rule of stress shift which deflected accent from a penultimate schwa to the following syllable peak, as in a number of the languages of the Philippines and western Indonesia. When *e > /u/ in the penult, final stress then became unpredictable in this form. Against this interpretation are the etymologies *tehu > /tur/ ‘three’ and *qaSelu > /qashuru/ ‘rice pestle’, where stress falls on the penultimate syllable of the Thao reflex. The penultimate stress of /tur/ might be due to pattern conformity within
Historical Phonology

the subsystem of numerals (all other numeral bases are paroxytone), but this explanation cannot serve for /qashru/.

3.2 The history of the consonants

The PAN voiceless stops *p, *t, *k and *q remained unchanged in all positions:

PAN *p > /p/: *puja > /puza/ ‘navel’, *apa > /apa/ ‘carry’, *Sap-Sap > /sapshap/ ‘grop’

PAN *t > /t/: *titu > /titu/ ‘puppy’, *putun > /putun/ ‘broken off, severed’, *Sepat > /pat/ ‘four’

PAN *k > /k/: *kali > /kari/ ‘dig up, as tubers’, *likeS > /rikish/ ‘mosquito’, *aNak > /az-azak/ ‘child’

PAN *q > /q/: *qepit > /qpit/ ‘pinch, press between’, *tuqaS > /tuqash/ ‘old, elder’, *luSeq > /rushaq/ ‘tears’

PAN *C normally became /c/, but regularly became the voiceless lateral /lh/ if an *l followed in the word:

*C > /c/: *CaGIS > /canit/ ‘cry, weep’, *maCa > /maca/ ‘eye’, *takeC > /takic/ ‘barking deer’


The only apparent exception to this conditioned change is in *qaCeluR > /qaricuy/ ‘egg’. But this comparison is problematic, as it requires three special assumptions: *C and *l metathesized, *e is irregularly reflected as /i/, and *R is uniquely reflected as /y/.

The PAN voiced stops *b, *d became the corresponding voiceless fricatives /f/ and /s/ respectively, *j became /z/ (voiced dental fricative), and the affricate *z merged with *d as /s/. Unlike some other Formosan languages, Thao has no clear reflex of PAN *g:

PAN *b > /f/: *batu > /fatu/ ‘stone’, *qabu > /qafu/ ‘ashes’, *qaleb > /qaruf/ ‘knee’

PAN *d > /s/: *daNum > /sazum/ ‘water’, *dadaN > /sasaz/ ‘old, of things’, *likud > rikus/ ‘back’
Historical Phonology

PAN *j > /z/: *pajSi > /pazish/ ‘enemy’, *limj > /rinuz/ ‘earthquake’
PAN *z > /s/: *zalan > /saran/ ‘path, road’, *quzaN > /qusaz/ ‘rain’

The PAN nasals *m and *n remained unchanged, but *N and ñ merged with *j as /z/, and *ŋ merged with *n as /n/:

PAN *m > /m/: *maja > /maza/ ‘shallow water’, *lima > /rima/ ‘hand; five’, *kiRim > /kilhim/ ‘search for’
PAN *n > /n/: *naNaq > /nazaq/ ‘pus’, *punuq > ‘head’, *kaen > /kan/ ‘eat’
PAN *N > /z/: *Nuka > /zuka/ ‘wound’, *paNaw > /pazaw/ ‘go, walk’, baJuN > /fanuz/ ‘wake up’
PAN *ñ > /z/: *namñam > /zamzam/ ‘chew’, *tañam > /tazam/ ‘taste, try’
PAN *ŋ > /n/: *ⁿipen > /nipin/ ‘tooth’, *paña > /pana/ ‘branch, bifurcation’, *bakuŋ > /fakun/ ‘a plant: Crinum asiaticum’

The PAN sibilants *s became /t/, but *S split under unstable conditions, producing both the palatal fricative /sh/ and zero:

PAN *s > /t/: *susu > /tutu/ ‘breast’, *asu > /atu/ ‘dog’, *bekas > /fkat/ ‘unspring a trap’
Historical Phonology


Although *S > /sh/ occurs with about four times the frequency of *S > zero, no condition for the split can be stated. Moreover, as already noted, some morphemes show allomorphy with /sh/ alternating with zero, as in /pat/ ‘four’, but /ma-shpat-iz/ ‘40’, etc. Both reflexes are found initially, medially, and finally, before and after the same vowels. It is noteworthy that *S tends to have lenis reflexes in at least the words for ‘fire’ and ‘wood’ in some other Formosan languages, but the significance of this observation remains unclear.

**PAN** *h disappeared unconditionally:

**PAN** *h > zero : *HuRaC > /ulhac/ ‘vein, tendon’, *lahud > /rauS/ ‘downriver’, *kalīw > /kawi/ ‘dig up, as tubers’, *qasīRah > /qilīh/ ‘salt’.

In view of this change it is noteworthy that Thao has a thematic final /h/ which appears before vowel-initial suffixes, as in /t-m-ala/ ‘to fell’ : /talal-h-an/ ‘be felled; what is felled’. The source of this laryngeal consonant remains obscure.

The **PAN** liquids *l and *r merged as /r/, but *R became the voiceless alveolar lateral /l/:

**PAN** *l > /r/: *laŋaw > /ranaw/ ‘housefly’, *bulaN > /furaz/ ‘moon, month’, *kiwal > /kiwar/ ‘tortuous, winding’
Historical Phonology

PAN *r > /r/: *riSriS > /rishrish/ ‘to weed’, *tirtir > /shin-tirtir/ ‘shiver, tremble’

PAN *R > /l/: *RameC > /Ihamic/ ‘root’, *baqERu > /faqlu/ ‘new, recently’, *qauR > /quahu/ ‘bamboo’

The PAN glides *w and *y and the diphthongs *-aw, *-iw, *-ay and *-uy which contained them generally remained unchanged, except for occasional ‘glide truncation’ in casual speech, as explained in the description of the synchronic phonology (sect. 2.4.2.5):

PAN *w > /w/: *waNiS > /wazish/ ‘wild boar’, *Ca-Cawa > /cawa/ ‘laugh’, *kuaw > /kuaw/ ‘hawk, eagle’, *keRiW > /khiW/ ‘hemp; rope’

PAN *y > /y/: *daya > /saya/ ‘upriver’, *aCay > /acay/ ‘die’, *Sa-puy > /apuy/ ‘fire’

In a single example *-iw apparently metathesized, and loss of an intervocalic consonant placed the resulting diphthong *-uy in prevocalic position. As in many other AN languages, the prevocalic diphthong then resyllabified: *kaSiw > *kaSuY > *kauY > /kawi/ ‘wood, tree’.

3.2.1 Irregularities due to sibilant assimilation. One major conditioned change which produced apparent exceptions to these changes is ‘sibilant assimilation’, which continues to be active in the synchronic phonology of Thao (sect. 2.5.5.2, and Blust 1995). As a result of sibilant assimilation the following changes are found. In each of these cases the pronunciations are invariant (e.g. /lhalha/ never appears as **salha, /lhilhi/ never appears as **silhi, etc.):

1. *d > /l/: instead of /s/: *daRa > /lhalha/ ‘a tree: Formosan maple’, *diRi > /hilhi/ ‘to stand’
2. *z > /l/: instead of /s/: *zaRum > /lhalhum/ ‘needle’
4. *C > /s/ instead of /c/: *Cukud > /sukus/ ‘push; punting pole’

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Historical Phonology

All of these changes can be seen as satisfying a single constraint: that
certain dissimilar sibilants be avoided within the same morpheme (or
word). The sibilant pairs which are avoided are: (1) /s/ and /l/, (2) /s/
and /sh/, (3) /c/ and /s/, (4) /c/ and /sh/. The segment sequences
targeted for avoidance evidently are sibilants produced at different places
of articulation, assuming that /s/ and /l/ have been correctly described
as dental and alveolar respectively. No such constraint appears to hold
for sibilants which differ in voicing, but are homorganic, hence *dadaN >
/sasaz/ ‘old, of things’, *daNum > /sazum/ ‘water’, etc. Once again, it is
important to note that the class of segments which participate in ‘sibilant
assimilation’ in Thao is considerably broader than the class of sibilants
as commonly recognized by phoneticians and phonologists.

3.2.2 Other irregularities. Other irregularities are due to borrowing,
primarily from Bunun, and have been described in some detail elsewhere
(Blust 1995):

1) *d > /t/ in two forms: *duSa > /tusha/ ‘two’, *qudaS > /qutash/
   ‘gray hair’. As pointed out in Blust (1995), the first of these forms
   may show the effects of contamination affecting the initial conso-
nants of successive numerals, since the first three Thao numerals
   are /tata/, /tusha/ (expected **susa > **shusha), /tur. However,
   this explanation is of no use with regard to the second form,
   and it is possible that we are dealing with an unusual conditioned
   change, *d > /t/ where *S followed in the next syllable.

2) *wiRi > /ailhi/ ‘left side’. This etymology illustrates the only
   known instance of a lost *w. Together with the unexplained ini-
tial vowel it appears best to consider it a loanword, although the
distinctive reflex of *R is regular. In addition to /ailhi/ a second
   apparent reflex of *wiRi was recorded: /wizi/. This appears to be
   a loan from central or northern Bunun.

3) All words which contain /b/ and /d/ are presumptive loans, since
   the inherited reflexes of *b and *d are /f/ and /s/. Moreover,
   Thao /b/ and /d/ are preglottalized, like the corresponding stops
   of Bunun. Similarly, Thao /l/ has no known source, and is indica-
tive of borrowing, usually from Bunun, but occasionally from other
languages, as with *paNij > /pali/ ‘wing’ (apparently a loan from
Sediq).
Historical Phonology

(4) *baRaq > /faq/ `lungs’ requires us to assume a unique loss of *R and contraction of the resulting sequence of like vowels. The similarity of these forms may be due to chance.

(5) *lemlem > /humhum/ `twilight’ may be a chance resemblance, but seems more likely to be a loan from a dialect or subdialect of Bunun in which *l > /h/. This change appears to be sporadic in some central Bunun dialects, as in *lawaR > /haval/ `flying squirrel’, but *luluj > /hulu/ `shin’ in Takbanuaz. In some cases where Takbanuaz has /l/ an apparent loanword in Thao has /h/, as in /hudun/: /hudun/ ‘mountain’.

(6) *kakaCu > /kakatu/ `spider’, presumably due to borrowing from Bunun.

(7) In two known cases an entire first syllable was lost: *beRay > /lhay/ `give; for (benefactive)’; *SeReC > /licing/ `constricted, tight’. In both words the loss of *e is regular, and it might be speculated that the loss of the initial consonant followed as a response to constraints on permitted clusters. However, the sequence /flh/- does, in fact, occur in Thao.

(8) *n > /n/ (for expected /z/) in *ñaCuq > /nacuq/ ‘tree with useful wood’.

(9) *qaCelIr > /qaricuy/ `egg’. This is a problematic comparison, as it assumes: metathesis of *C and *l, *e > /i/ and *R > /y/. The second of these changes is found in only one other problematic comparison, while the last is unique. The similarity of these forms may be due to chance.

(10) *qati-mela > /qatitira/ `flea’, presumably a product of assimilation, but again we must accept an irregular change *e > /i/.

(11) *qaNuñ > /quuan/ `deer, carabao’. This comparison shows the regular development of the velar nasal, and loss of the prepenultimate vowel, also attested in other forms which presumably are directly inherited. However, it also shows irregular *N > /n/, which suggests borrowing.

(12) *lawaR > /rawaz/ `flying squirrel’. Presumably due to borrowing, but the source language is unclear.
Historical Phonology

(13) *liseqeS > /riqnish/ ‘nit, louse egg’. For anticipated **ritqish. Although there are two irregularities in this form, one is a metathesis and the other the appearance of a stop for an expected nasal at the same place of articulation. Despite its irregularities, then, it seems very likely that /riqnish/ is a reflex of *liseqeS.

(14) *hulun > /runrun/ ‘roll up, as a mat’. The comparative evidence supports a CVCVC form rather than a reduplicated monosyllable. Apparently the Thao word has been reshaped under the influence of other reduplicated monosyllables.

(15) *lesung > /rumu/ ‘rice mortar’. The expected form is **rtun. This may be a chance resemblance, or a loanword from a still undetermined source.

(16) *esa > /tata/ ‘one’. Expected **ta. The reduplication of this form is not surprising, since the next two numerals (/tusha/ ‘two’, /turu/ ‘three’) are disyllables. Mrs. Shih gave /ta/ in a single sentence, but /tata/ was the form most commonly offered.

(17) *CumeS > /tumbush/ ‘clothes louse’. For expected **cumish or **shumish. This form appears to be a loan from Bunun.

Most Bunun loans with /s/ must have been borrowed at a time when Thao lacked an /s/, hence when PAN *d was still a stop, or perhaps a voiced fricative. This is shown by the fact that Bunun /s/ is commonly borrowed as Thao /sh/: /patishkan/ (patuskan) ‘bird sp.’, /shagkulian/ (sangkulian) ‘bird sp.’, /shiquih/, /shiquish/ (siquis) ‘hawk; eagle’, /tumbush/ (tumbus) ‘clothes louse’.
**APPENDIX:**

**THAO REFLEXES OF PROTO-AUSTRONESIAN**

This list is alphabetized on the Thao column. Abbreviations: L = loanword or suspected loanword, met. = metathesis, ? = problematic or doubtful etymology, assim. = assimilation. Hyphens in reconstructed forms mark morpheme boundaries; hyphens in attested forms separate etymologically relevant from irrelevant material, and so presumably mark historical morpheme boundaries. All etymologies are also cited in the dictionary under the appropriate entries, and in some cases are discussed further in notes.

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<th>Thao</th>
<th>English</th>
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<td>*a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>*aCay</td>
<td>acay</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*wiRi</td>
<td>a-ilhi (L?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>*aki</td>
<td>aki</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>*ama</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>*apa</td>
<td>apa</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>*apu</td>
<td>apu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>* Sapuy</td>
<td>apuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>*ala</td>
<td>ara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>*(w)asu</td>
<td>atu</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>*Sawak</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>*aNak</td>
<td>az-azak</td>
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<td>*balIS</td>
<td>baris (L)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>*balaCuk</td>
<td>baracuk (L)</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>bulaw (L)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>*Cakaw</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>*Caqis</td>
<td>canit</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>*Capuh</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>*Caqi</td>
<td>caqi</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>*Cau</td>
<td>caw</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>*CaCawa</td>
<td>cawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>*iCu</td>
<td>c-icu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>*ini</td>
<td>cu-ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>*Cumay</td>
<td>cumay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Historical Phonology**

| 27  | *dauq | dauq-an (L) | soapberry; soap |
| 28  | *babaw | fafaw | above, on top |
| 29  | *babuy | fafuy | pig |
| 30  | *bakuw | fakun | a plant: *Crinum asiaticum* |
| 31  | *baRuj | falhuz | dove, pigeon |
| 32  | *bañuN | fanuz | wake up |
| 33  | *baRaq | faq | lungs (?) |
| 34  | *baqeRu | faqih | new; recently |
| 35  | *bali | far | wind |
| 36  | *baliw | fariw | buy/sell |
| 37  | *batu | fatu | stone |
| 38  | *bajaq | fazaq | inform; know |
| 39  | *beCiq | fcqiq | germinate; explode |
| 40  | *beCu | fcu | blister; callus |
| 41  | *biRaq | filhaq | leaf; *Alocasia* |
| 42  | *bineSiq | finshiq | seed rice |
| 43  | *beNbeN | fлизд | banana |
| 44  | *bekas | fkat | unspring a trap |
| 45  | *beRuS | flush | a plant: *Rhus semialata* |
| 46  | *bual | fuar | spring, source |
| 47  | *bekeS | fukish | head hair |
| 48  | *bunuS | funush | machete, bush knife |
| 49  | *bulaN | furaz | moon; month |
| 50  | *busuR | futulh | hunting bow |
| 51  | *lemlem | humhum (L) | twilight |
| 52  | *i | i | locative marker |
| 53  | *ian | ian | dwell, reside |
| 54  | *ina | ina | mother |
| 55  | *ita | ita | we, us |
| 56  | *Siup | iup | blow on something |
| 57  | *kaCu | kacu | bring |
| 58  | *ka-iia | kaiza | when? |
| 59  | *kakaCu | kakatu (L) | spider |
| 60  | *kaRaq | kalhan | freshwater crab |
| 61  | *kaen | kan | eat |
| 62  | *kalih | kari | dig up, as tubers |
| 63  | *k-ar-UCkuC | karuckuc | wrinkles |
| 64  | *kaSkaS | kashkash | scratch up the soil |
Historical Phonology

65 *kauS kaus
66 *kawaS kawash
67 *kaSiw kawi
68 *k-ikulh ikulh
69 *kiRim kilhim
70 *kiRkiR kilhkih
71 *apij kin-s-apiz
72 *kilaC kiraC
73 *kiSkiS kishkish
74 *kiwai kilwai
75 *keRet klhit
76 *keRiw klwiw
77 *ketil kitil
78 *ketun kitun
79 *kuaw kuaw
80 *kuCu kuku
81 *kuden kudun (L)
82 *kuSkuS kukus
83 *kuRh kuhl
84 *kuRu kulhu
85 *kumiS kumish
86 *kudkud kuskus
87 *kuSkuS kushkush
88 *kuti kuti
89 *kuja kuja
90 *kuNkuN kuzku
91 *lalay lalay (L)
92 *Raku laku
93 *daRa halha
94 *ZaRum halhum
95 *RameC hamic
96 *CalI hari
97 *CalIga hari
98 *RaSiJ hashun
99 *beRay hay
100 *Ribawa hfawa
101 *SeReC hic
102 *diRi hilhi

scoop up, ladle up
year, season
wood; stick; tree
vagina; tail (?)
search, look for
rasp, file, grater
braid (?)
lightning; luminosity
shave, scrape off
tortuous, winding
cut, sever
hemp plant, hemp
pinch
cut rope or thread
hawk, eagle
head louse
clay cooking pot
fingernail, claw
rake
scabies
beard; pubic hair
hoof; foot, leg
scrape, scratch off
vagina, vulva
how?
quail, partridge
cicada
gather in cupped hands
the Formosan maple
needle
root of tree or grass
taro: Colocasia esculenta
ear
ambush
give; for (benefactive)
swell, swelling
tight, constricted
stand
## Historical Phonology

<p>| 103 | *SimaR | ihimash (met.) | fat, grease |
| 104 | *Rimeja | ihimza | sword grass |
| 105 | *RiNaS | ihizash | long tail feathers |
| 105 | *RiNaS-an | ihizashan | pheasant |
| 106 | *Cemel | ihmir | grass, herbs; medicine |
| 107 | *qaNju | lh-qanizu (met.) | shadow, reflection |
| 108 | *Culi | lhuri | deaf |
| 109 | *maCa | maca | eye |
| 110 | *anu | m-anu | what? which one? |
| 111 | *maqaw | maqaw | a plant: <em>Litsea cubea</em> |
| 112 | *lemlem | ma-rumrun | dim, unit |
| 113 | *Suaw | ma-shua-shuaw | yawn |
| 114 | *ma-etaq | mataq | raw, uncooked |
| 115 | *maja | maza | evaporate; shallow |
| 116 | *m-ita | m-ita | 1pl incl genitive |
| 117 | *-nu | m-inu | why? |
| 118 | *mujjį | muzin | nose |
| 119 | *na | na | ligature |
| 120 | *ñaCuq | nacuq | tree with useful wood |
| 121 | *naNaq | nazaq | pus |
| 122 | *ųipen | nipin | tooth |
| 123 | *ųSuN | nuzush (met.) | blood from the nose |
| 124 | *pakač | paqpač | clap |
| 125 | *pakač | paqpač | sound of popping |
| 126 | *paNij | pali (L) | wing |
| 127 | *paŋa | pana | branch, bifurcation |
| 127 | *panaq | panaq | throw at a target |
| 128 | *palSi-an | parshian | taboo |
| 129 | *palų | paru | to hammer; to punch |
| 130 | *Sepat | pat, shpat | four |
| 131 | *pasaqaN | pataqaz | carry with shoulder pole |
| 132 | *pataS | patash | tattoo; make designs; write |
| 133 | *pasuk | patuk | cheekbone; cheek |
| 134 | *paNaw | pazaw | go, walk |
| 135 | *pajay | pazay | rice plant; rice in the field |
| 136 | *pająS | pazish | enemy |
| 137 | *piRaS | pilhash | roe, fish or crab eggs |
| 138 | *pitpit | pitpit | press between |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word 1</th>
<th>Word 2</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>*pitu</td>
<td>pitu</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>*pija</td>
<td>pīza</td>
<td>how much? how many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>*piṣpj</td>
<td>pīṣpiz</td>
<td>crowded together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>*peSiq</td>
<td>pshiq</td>
<td>squirt out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>*puNuq</td>
<td>puṇq</td>
<td>brain, marrow; head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>*pułduN</td>
<td>puṣuẓ</td>
<td>ball of thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>*putun</td>
<td>putun</td>
<td>broken off, severed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>*puja</td>
<td>puza</td>
<td>navel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>*puNi</td>
<td>puți</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>*qabu</td>
<td>qafū</td>
<td>ashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>*qaRaw</td>
<td>qalaw (L)</td>
<td>seize, take by force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>*qaBaRa</td>
<td>qalḥafā (met.)</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>*qaRiw</td>
<td>qalḥiw</td>
<td>dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>*qaRem</td>
<td>qalḥum</td>
<td>pangolin, anteater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>*qaMeCi</td>
<td>qamci</td>
<td>a plant: <em>Solanum nigrum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>*qusiR</td>
<td>qa-qtılıh</td>
<td>chase, pursue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>*qalad</td>
<td>qarās</td>
<td>fence, barricade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>*qaCehR</td>
<td>qaricuy</td>
<td>egg (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>*qal-PU</td>
<td>qaripazu</td>
<td>hair whorl</td>
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<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>*qaleb</td>
<td>qaruf</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>*qaSłu</td>
<td>qashuru</td>
<td>rice pestle</td>
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<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>*qati-mela</td>
<td>qatitira (assim.)</td>
<td>flea</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>*quaR</td>
<td>qaulh</td>
<td>bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>*qaJpu</td>
<td>qazpu</td>
<td>gall, gall bladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>*quaNd</td>
<td>qazus</td>
<td>drift on a current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>*qeCa</td>
<td>qca</td>
<td>rice husk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>*qaCIpa</td>
<td>qcipa</td>
<td>soft-shelled turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>*qelql</td>
<td>qirqir</td>
<td>gnaw; grind the teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>*qiluS</td>
<td>qiru (met.)</td>
<td>wipe anus (?)</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>*qemu</td>
<td>qmu</td>
<td>sticky rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>*quaNuağ</td>
<td>qmuu (L)</td>
<td>deer, carabao</td>
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<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>*qePit</td>
<td>qpit</td>
<td>pinch, press between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>*qeLud</td>
<td>qrus</td>
<td>house post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>*qaSIraH</td>
<td>qṭilha</td>
<td>salt</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>*quetu</td>
<td>qṭut</td>
<td>fart</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>*quay</td>
<td>quay</td>
<td>rattan</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>*quSuŋ</td>
<td>qun</td>
<td>mushroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>*quaNa</td>
<td>qusaz</td>
<td>rain</td>
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### Historical Phonology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>*qudem</td>
<td>qsum, dark; black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>*quSeNap</td>
<td>quzhap, fish scales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>*qutaS</td>
<td>qutash, gray hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>*quyaS</td>
<td>quyash, sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>*laqaw</td>
<td>ranaw, housefly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>*lahud</td>
<td>raus, downriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>*lawaR</td>
<td>rawaz (L), flying squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>*likeS</td>
<td>rikish, mosquito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>*likud</td>
<td>rikus, back (anat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>*lima</td>
<td>rina, five, hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>*limuj</td>
<td>riniz, earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>*liseqeS</td>
<td>riqnish, nit, louse egg (?)</td>
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<td>189</td>
<td>*riSrS</td>
<td>riashish, to weed</td>
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<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>*liut</td>
<td>riut, encircle, surround</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>*luCuŋ</td>
<td>rucun, Formosan rock monkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>*lukeNaw</td>
<td>rukcaw, clouded leopard</td>
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<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>*luluN</td>
<td>runrun, roll up, as a mat (?)</td>
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<td>194</td>
<td>*lesuŋ</td>
<td>runu, rice mortar (?)</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>*luSeq</td>
<td>rushaq, tears</td>
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<td>196</td>
<td>*aluja</td>
<td>ruza, paddle; boat</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>*dakep</td>
<td>sakup/sapuk (met.), catch, seize</td>
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<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>*zamuq</td>
<td>samuq, dew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>*daŋdaŋ</td>
<td>sansan, warm by a fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>*dapaN</td>
<td>sapaz, sole of the foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>*daqaNi</td>
<td>saqazi, mid-day; noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>*zalan</td>
<td>saran, road, path</td>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>*dadaN</td>
<td>sasaz, old, of things</td>
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<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>*daya</td>
<td>saya, upriver</td>
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<td>205</td>
<td>*daNum</td>
<td>sazum, water</td>
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<td>206</td>
<td>*dilaq</td>
<td>siraq, lick, kiss</td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>*Sidi</td>
<td>sisi, serow, goat</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>*dukduk</td>
<td>suksuk, ginger</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>*Cukud</td>
<td>sukus, push, punting pole</td>
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<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>*duma</td>
<td>suma, other people, someone</td>
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<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>*dakeS</td>
<td>shakish, camphor laurel</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>*Samaq</td>
<td>shamaq, a plant: <em>Lactuca indica</em></td>
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<td>213</td>
<td>*Sanaq</td>
<td>shanaq, river otter</td>
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<td>214</td>
<td>*SapaR</td>
<td>shapalh, unroll, as a mat</td>
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<td>215</td>
<td>*Sapiq</td>
<td>shapiq</td>
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<td>216</td>
<td>*SapSap</td>
<td>shapshap</td>
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<td>217</td>
<td>*daqiqS</td>
<td>shaqish</td>
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<td>218</td>
<td>*CaqiS</td>
<td>shaqish</td>
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<td>219</td>
<td>*Sawiki</td>
<td>shawiki</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>*Sajek</td>
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<td>221</td>
<td>*Sinaw</td>
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<td>*tirtir</td>
<td>shin-tirtir</td>
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<td>*SiNiq</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>*CekeS</td>
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<td>225</td>
<td>*Suni</td>
<td>shma-shuni</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>*Seŋaw</td>
<td>shnaw</td>
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<td>227</td>
<td>*Sepat</td>
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<td>228</td>
<td>*Sequlun</td>
<td>shqurun</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>*taina</td>
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<td>230</td>
<td>*takeC</td>
<td>takic</td>
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<td>231</td>
<td>*tāRa</td>
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<td>232</td>
<td>*tāRa</td>
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<td>*tāRaq</td>
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<td>*tāRtaR</td>
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<td>*tāRuqan</td>
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<td>*tapeS</td>
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<td>*taqtaq</td>
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<td>*tānam</td>
<td>tazam</td>
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<td>*si</td>
<td>ti</td>
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<td>244</td>
<td>*tiaN</td>
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<td>245</td>
<td>*tektek</td>
<td>tik tik</td>
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<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>*tikuRas</td>
<td>tikulhat</td>
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<td>247</td>
<td>*siRa</td>
<td>tilha</td>
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<td>248</td>
<td>*siNaR</td>
<td>tilhaz (met.)</td>
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<td>*si-imā</td>
<td>tima</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>*titu</td>
<td>titu</td>
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<td>251</td>
<td>*timaNa</td>
<td>tmaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>*tebuS</td>
<td>tufūsh</td>
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### Historical Phonology

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word 1</th>
<th>Word 2</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>*tukud</td>
<td>tukus</td>
<td>prop, walking stick</td>
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<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>*Cumes</td>
<td>tumbush (L)</td>
<td>clothes louse</td>
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<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>*tenn</td>
<td>tmun</td>
<td>weave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>*tuqaS</td>
<td>tuqash</td>
<td>old (people); elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>*tulay</td>
<td>turay</td>
<td>penis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>*telu</td>
<td>turu</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>*tuduq</td>
<td>tusuq</td>
<td>leak, drip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>*tuzuq</td>
<td>tusuq</td>
<td>to point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>*duSa</td>
<td>tusha</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>*susu</td>
<td>tutu</td>
<td>breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>*tutuh</td>
<td>tutu</td>
<td>to pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>*susuN</td>
<td>tutuz</td>
<td>stack up</td>
</tr>
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<td>265</td>
<td>*tuNa</td>
<td>tuza</td>
<td>freshwater eel</td>
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<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>*uka</td>
<td>uka</td>
<td>not have, not exist</td>
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<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>*huRaC</td>
<td>ulhac</td>
<td>vein, tendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>*SuReNa</td>
<td>ulhza</td>
<td>snow, ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>*quSaw</td>
<td>uqw (met.)</td>
<td>thirst, thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>*Sulem</td>
<td>urum</td>
<td>cloud, mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>*uSa</td>
<td>usha</td>
<td>go, walk</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>*utaq</td>
<td>utaq</td>
<td>vomit</td>
</tr>
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<td>273</td>
<td>*waNiS</td>
<td>wazish</td>
<td>wild boar</td>
</tr>
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<td>274</td>
<td>*wiRi</td>
<td>wizi (L)</td>
<td>left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>*i-aken</td>
<td>yakin</td>
<td>mine; me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>*i-aku</td>
<td>yaku</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>*i-amen</td>
<td>yamin</td>
<td>we (excl.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>*ñamñam</td>
<td>zamzam</td>
<td>tasty; chew</td>
</tr>
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<td>279</td>
<td>*Nibu</td>
<td>zifu</td>
<td>nest, lair</td>
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<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>*Niwaq</td>
<td>ziwan</td>
<td>slender, of people</td>
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<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>*Nuka</td>
<td>zuka</td>
<td>wound</td>
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</table>
4 MORPHOLOGY

This section briefly inventories the 200-odd affixes identified in the material of this dictionary. It has seven parts: 4.1 non-reduplicative affixes, 4.2 reduplicative affixes, 4.3 quasi-affixes, 4.4 patterns and microanalysis, 4.5 double marking and reanalysis, 4.6 affix echoing, 4.7 omission of prefix.

Thao affixes are divided into non-reduplicative and reduplicative. For convenience the former will simply be called affixes, and the latter reduplications. Affixes fall into four types: prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. A circumfix is a single affix in which some material precedes and some follows the base, as in /shashanu/ ‘morning’ : /ak-shashanun/ ‘breakfast, morning meal’ or /tan-lhuan/ ‘evening’ : /ak-tan-lhuan-in/ ‘dinner, evening meal’. Circumfixes are to be distinguished from combinations of affixes which may occur independently with the same base, as with /shazik/ ‘odor’ : /shazk-in/ ‘malodorous; be smelled by someone’ : /pish-shazk-in/ ‘malodorous’ (where /pish- ... -in/ is not a circumfix). Gaps in the material collected, and possible gaps in the language as it is spoken today, make it impossible to apply these criteria with complete consistency, but general patterns are followed in making these distinctions. No attempt is made to list all possible combinations of affixes, as this would require extensive documentation which is available in the body of the dictionary.

The perennial problem of lexicography — that of distinguishing homophony from polysemy — has not been solved or even completely confronted here. In general I treat affixes of the same shape as distinct morphemes if they are associated with highly discrete meanings, but as a single morpheme if there is any possibility of relating the range of meanings they represent through intermediate steps. In practice this has led to a more conservative analysis than many others might propose, reducing the number of distinct affixes that might otherwise be recognized.

Affixes are numbered in alphabetical order without regard to type and are followed by abbreviations which identify them in the dictionary (e.g. -/ak/ (1s) = first person singular). Where two or more affixes are homophonous, as with -/in/- ‘perfective’ and -/in/ ‘Patient Focus’, prefixes are listed before infixes before suffixes. As in many languages,
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the line between affix and clitic is sometimes difficult to draw in Thao, and a discussion of this and other issues is appended as appropriate.

4.1 Non-reduplicative affixes

(1) a- : an apparent prefix found only in /kan/ ‘eat’: /kilh-a-kan-in/ ‘search for food’. Its function is unknown.

(2) -ak (1s) : suffix marking the first person singular actor, the pronominal counterpart of -/an/. It has two allomorphs, -/ak/ and -/k/ with accent shift. The latter occurs in stems that end with /a/, the former elsewhere:

- /ak/:
  
  /kari/ ‘dig’: /k-in-ari-ak/ ‘I dug (it) up’
  
  /shizuq/ ‘beads, necklace’: /pa-shizuq-ak/ ‘I put a necklace, etc.
  around someone’s neck’
  
  /titish/ ‘wipe’: /titish-ak/ ‘I wiped something’

- /k/ with accent shift:

  /ar-‘fetch’: /ar-á-k/ ‘I fetched (it), I got (it)’

Li (1978:599) suggests a systematic contrast between -/ak/ and -/ik/, with the former marking ‘shall’ and the latter ‘must’, as in

/a riqaz-ak/ ‘I shall see (it)’: /a riqaz-ik/ ‘I must see (it)’

but this interpretation is not supported by any of my data. Rather, the vagueness of the distinction between -/ak/ and -/ik/ mirrors the vagueness of the distinction between -/an/ and -/in/: although these affixes reflect the historical Locative Focus and Patient Focus markers, they have begun to lose any distinguishing syntactic or semantic characteristics in Thao, and have become largely interchangeable.

In a few cases the interpretation of -/ak/ as a first person singular Locative Focus marker can be questioned on semantic grounds:

/undu/ ‘able, capable’: /undu-ak/ ‘I am able to do something’

However, the same objection can be raised against fairly straightforward examples of the LF suffix, as /walanu/ ‘poison’: /pish-walanu-an/ ‘be poisoned by someone’. A more serious problem with the interpretation of -/ak/ as a restricted marker of the Locative Focus is raised by the co-occurrence of -/ak/ with the marker of Actor Focus in two known bases:

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/kaqniš/ 'fillip' : /k-m-i-n-a-qnishi-ak/ 'I filliped, I gave a knuckle rap to someone'
/katqta/ 'strike, collide with' : /k-m-ataqtu-ak/ 'I struck against (it)'
Finally, /a/- is found with the reduplicated forms of numerals to indicate 'you X with me':
/tusha/ 'two' : /ta-tusha/-k/ 'you two with me'
/turu/ 'three' : /ta-turu-ak/ 'you three with me'
/shap/ 'four' : /sha-shap-ak/ 'you four with me'
(3) ak-X-in : circumfix apparently used only to form the names of the morning, noon, and evening meals:
/shashanu/ 'morning' : /ak-shashanu-n/ 'breakfast, morning meal'
/saqaž/ 'noon' : /ak-saqazi-n/ 'lunch, noon meal'
/lhuan/ 'last night' : /ta-llhuan/ 'evening' : /ak-tan-huan-in/ 'dinner, evening meal'
The morphophonemic behavior of the second part of this circumfix shows that it was historically *-en, and hence presumably identical to the PF suffix.

(4) an- : a prefix of uncertain function, with allomorphs /ag/-, /am/-, and /an/-.. It may attach to a base alone, or occur in conjunction with the suffixes -/an/ or -/in/, or in the larger affixational template /in-an-X-an/, used to form abstract nouns — apparently of measurement, although limited data leave this open:
/ag/-:
/quilha/ 'redness' : /ag-quilha/ 'red'
/am/-:
/bluc/ 'demolish' : /mapa-am-bluc-bluc/ 'demolished, of two or more objects that collide'
/briq/ 'heavy' : /in-am-briq-an/ 'weight'
/punuq/ 'head' : /am-punuq-an/ 'wear on the head, as a garland'
/punuq/ 'head' : /am-punu-punuq-in/ 'be worn on the head, as a garland'
/an/-:
/acay/ 'die, dead' : /an-m-aq-qay/ 'be on the verge of death'
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/dadu/ ‘correct’ : /an-dadu/ ‘that’s right (response of an interlocutor to indicate attentiveness, agreement, etc.)’

/haran/ ‘wide’ : /in-an-haran-an/ ‘width’

/lhckiz/ ‘at one time’ : /an-lhckiz-in/ ‘all together, at once’

/sun/ ‘collect’ : /an-sun-in/ ‘be gathered in a place, as people at a festival’

/tata/ ‘hot’ : /an-tatá-n/ ‘have fever’

tici/ ‘cool’ : /an-tici-an/ ‘have chills’

Since one method of forming the imperative is through deletion of the initial consonant of an Actor Focus verb, surface sequences resembling /an/- may also be subtractive allomorphs of the prefix /man/- (q.v.), as in /ag-kalada uan m-ihu a kuskus/ ‘Lift your leg, cross your leg over’ (AF: /mag-kalada/)

(5) -an (LF) : a suffix with allomorphs -/an/ and -/n/ accompanied by accent shift. The latter occurs with stems that end in -/a/, and the former elsewhere. Historically this affix reflects the marker of Locative Focus, but in Thao only a minority of stems affixed with -/an/ can be said to carry a locative meaning. It often attaches to a base alone, but may occur in conjunction with other affixes. The resulting words can be verbs, or nouns, and in its verbal uses -/an/ may mark the imperative:

Verbal uses (indicative):

-/an/ :

/azazak/ ‘child’ : /azazak-an/ ‘be with child, be expecting a baby’

canit/ ‘weep’ : /canit-an/ ‘be wept over, be mourned’

/fcu/ ‘blister, callus’ : /fcu-an/ ‘be blistered, calloused’

/iup/ ‘blow’ : /iup-an/ ‘be blown on’

/kupur/ ‘body hair; feathers’ : /kupur-an/ ‘develop feathers, as a nestling’

/kuskus/ ‘foot, leg’ : /k-may kuskus-an/ ‘be hit on the leg’. Most body parts can be substituted in the last frame: /k-may buqtur-an/ ‘be hit on the throat or neck’, /k-may punuq-an/ ‘be hit on the head’, etc.

-/n/ with accent shift:

/burabura/ ‘roll over, as a log’ : /burabura-n/ ‘be rolled over by something, as a person who is struck by a rolling log’
Morphology

/k-m-ay maca/ ‘strike in the eye’ : /k-m-ay macá-n/ ‘be struck in the eye’

Verbal uses (imperative):

/butiqu/ ‘wrap something up’ : /butiqu-an/ ‘Wrap it up’

Verbal uses (adversative):

/shuari ita/ ‘Let’s escape (from someone in pursuit)’ : /yaku shuari-an binanau’az/ ‘My wife ran off with someone’ (lit. ‘I was affected adversely by my wife’s running off with someone else’)

Nominal uses:

/flhuq/ ‘wash, bathe’ : /flhu-flhuq-an/ ‘washroom, bathing place’
/kalhus/ ‘sleep’ : /ka-kalhus-an/ ‘sleeping place (not necessarily bed)’
/saran/ ‘path’ : /s-in-aran-an/ ‘place where someone walked’

Other uses:

/faqlhu/ ‘new’ : /faqlhu-an/ ‘newly, recently’
/huruy/ ‘friend’ : /huruy-an-ak/ ‘a friend of mine’

(6) aq- : a prefix attested with a single base:

/anak/ ‘self’ : /aq-anak-in/ ‘do something by oneself’

(7) -ar- : an infix attested as functional in a single base:

/mismis/ ‘eyelash; a blink’ : /mak-ma-m-ar-ismis/ ‘keep blinking’

In addition to this example at least one other base shows evidence of a historical infix -/ar/- which is evidently fossilized: /pakpak/ ‘clap’ : /parakpak/ ‘make a popping sound’

(8) da- : an apparent prefix found in a single form with unknown function:

/rima/ ‘five’ : /da-rima matilaw/ ‘5,000’

(9) i-1 : a prefix or clitic particle marking location. Historically *i appears to have been a proclitic, but in Thao it cannot be distinguished on prosodic or other grounds from unambiguous prefixes. Bases which take /i/- often also take /mu/- ‘prefix of motion’:

/apaw/ : /i-apaw/ ‘to appear (stationary)’ : /mu-apaw/ to appear (as a result of movement), emerge’

/fafaw/ ‘top’ : /i-fafaw/ ‘above’; cp. /mu-fafaw/ ‘go on top’
Morphology

/nay/ ‘proximate’ : /i-nay/ ‘here’; cp. /mu-nay/ ‘come here’
In one known case a base takes /mu/- and /i/- together:
/utu/ ‘distal’ : /i-utu/ ‘there’ : /mu-i-utu/ ‘go there’
This deviation from the expected morphology probably is motivated by avoidance of homophony or near-homophony with /m-utu/ ‘copulate, have sexual intercourse with someone’.

(10) i-2 : a verb prefix found with two bases:
/susu/ ‘warm oneself by a fire’ : /i-susu-an/ ‘warm oneself by a fire’
/shawan/ ‘free time, leisure time’ : /i-shawan-an/ ‘have leisure time’
It is assumed that the suffix -/an/ in these forms is independent of the prefix /i/-, but the possibility exists that this is a circumfix /i/-X-/an/.
The second affix in /maka-i-qti-qtit/ ‘crowded together’ may be connected, but this is not clear from the available data.

(11) -i (I) : a suffix marking the imperative. Although all oblique focus (i.e. non-Actor Focus) forms of the verb can be used as imperatives, the most common form of the imperative is through suffixation with -/i/.
There are three allomorphs: unstressed -/i/, zero, and -/i/ with stress shift:

unstressed -/i/:
/butiqu/ ‘bind’ : /butiqu-i/ ‘Bind it!’
/pa-kan/ ‘feed’ : /pa-kan-i/ ‘Feed them!’
/shapalh/ ‘unroll’ : /shapalh-i/ ‘Unroll it!’
zero:
/kari/ ‘dig’ : /kari/ ‘Dig it up!’
- /i/ with stress shift:
/ktun/ ‘cut’ : /ktun-i/ ‘cut (in vetatives)’

(12) -ik (PF1s) : verb suffix marking first person singular of the Patient Focus. It has two allomorphs, -/ik/ and -/k/. The latter occurs after stems that end in a vowel, and the former elsewhere:

- /ik/:
/kay p-acay/ ‘beat, kill’ : /kay p-acay-ik/ ‘I beat (it), I killed (it)’
/duruk/ ‘stab’ : /duruk-ik/ ‘I stabbed (it)’
/pu-rushrush/ ‘drip’ : /pu-rushrush-ik/ ‘I let (it) drip down’
Morphology

-/k/:
/kacu/ ‘bring’ : /kacu-k/ ‘I brought (it)’
/zai/ ‘say’ : /zai-k/ ‘I said (it)’

Occasionally syntactic or semantic considerations raise questions about whether -/ik/ can be interpreted as a paradigmatically restricted expression of the Patient Focus:

/tusi/ ‘there’ : /ma-tusi-k/ ‘I will go there’

Finally, it should be noted that -/ak/ and -/ik/, like -/an/ and -/in/, cannot be formally distinguished in monosyllables that end with -/a/, since in such cases both both suffixes appear as -/k/, and stress is final whether a stress shift has occurred or not.

(13) imu- : a possible prefix attested only in one form:

/hala/ ‘first’ : /imu-hala/ ‘recently’

Since /imu-hala/ is found next to /imu-hala/ with the same meaning, /imu/- may be /i-mu-/. If so, the /i/- in this construction is puzzling, as it does not appear to have any connection with the locative prefix or the similar segment in /i-susu-an/ or /i-shawan-an/.

(14) -in- (c) : perfective or completive aspect; formative for deverbal nouns. This high frequency affix has allomorphs /ig/-, /im/-, /in/- -/i/-, -/ig/-, -/im/-, and -/in/-

Verbal uses:

/ig/-:
/kahiwan/ ‘past times’ : /ig-kahiwan/ ‘long ago, in past times’
/qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /ig-qalhiw-an/ ‘dried out’
/im/-: /bric/ ‘weight’ : /im-bric-an/ ‘weighed, had a weight’.
/in/-:
/agqaruz/ ‘current’ : /in-agqaruz/ ‘was carried off by a current’
/fari/ ‘wind’ : /in-fari-n/ ‘was blown by the wind’,
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /in-i-tusi/ ‘was there’

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- /i/-:
  /shnuru/ : /sh-in-nuru/ [fīnoro] ‘was recognized’
  /tnun/ : /t-in-nun/ [tinun] ‘was woven’

- /ig/-:
  /fkat/ ‘to spring, of a trap’ : /f-ig-kat-in/ ‘was sprung, of a trap’
  /lhqizi/ ‘protect, look after’ : /lh-m-ig-qizi/ ‘protected’
  /qqtu/ ‘eat something special’ : /q-m-ig-qctu/ ‘ate something special’

- /im/-:
  /cpiq/ ‘thresh’ : /c-im-piq/ ‘was threshed by someone’
  /lhba/ ‘float’ : /lh-m-im-baha/ ‘floated’
  /qpit/ ‘pinch’ : /q-im-pit/ ‘was pinched’

- /in/-:
  /qut/ ‘fart’ : /q-im-tut/ ‘farted’
  /p-acy/ ‘hit, kill’ : /p-im-acy/ ‘was hit, was killed’
  /kulhaw/ ‘scratch’ : /k-m-in-ullhaw/ ‘scratched someone or something’

Nominal uses:
  /m-acy/ ‘die, dead’ : /m-in-acy/ ‘burial place, cemetery’
  /saran/ ‘path’ : /s-in-ar-an-an/ ‘the place where someone walked’

Some uses of -/in/- in conjunction with other affixes are not clearly perfective, and their function remains obscure:
  /birc/ ‘weight’ : /in-am-bric-an/ ‘weight’
  /caw/ ‘person, human being’ : /in-in-caw-an/ ‘life, lifetime’

(15) -in : Patient Focus; formative for deverbal nouns (PF), with allomorphs -/in/ and -/n/. Like the Locative Focus suffix -/an/ the suffix -/in/ often attaches to bases alone, but may occur in conjunction with other affixes. Most noteworthy is the fact that -/in/ ‘PF’ can co-occur with -/in/- ‘perfective’, making Thao apparently unique in this respect among all AN languages (Blust 1998c). As with -/an/ from which it is often syntactically and semantically almost indistinguishable, -/in/ has both verbal and nominal uses, and in its verbal uses -/in/ may mark either indicative or imperative constructions:
Morphology

Verbal uses (indicative):
- /in/:
  /fariw/ ‘buy’ : /fariw-in/ ‘be bought by someone’
  /kan/ ‘eat’ : /kan-in/ ‘be eaten by someone’
  /khlit/ ‘cut’ : /khlit-in/ ‘be cut by someone’
- /n/:
  /antua/ ‘use for a purpose’ : /antua-n/ ‘be used for a purpose’
  /fari/ ‘wind’ : /in-fari-n/ ‘be blown by the wind’
  /pa-tutu/ ‘nurse a baby’ : /pa-tutu-n/ ‘be nursed, of a baby’

Verbal uses (imperative):
  /lhin-lagquisusay/ ‘make something smaller’ : /lhin-lagquisusay-in/ ‘be made smaller; Make it smaller!’

Nominal uses:
Weather phenomena and perhaps other natural processes appear to be obligatorily marked as Patient Focus constructions in Thao:
  /harbuk/ ‘fog’ : /harbuk-in/ ‘be fogged in, covered with fog’
  /lhataz/ ‘hail’ : /lhataz-in/ ‘be hailed on, be pelted with hailstones’
  /qariwazwaz/ ‘rainbow’ : /qariwazwaz-in/ ‘for a rainbow to appear’
  /qusaz/ ‘rain’ : /qusaz-in/ ‘to rain’
  /rinuz/ ‘earthquake’ : /rinuz-in/ ‘to have an earthquake’

(16) **ish-** : an uncommon prefix found mostly with intransitive verbs
  /cuaw/ ‘excess’ : /ish-cuaw/ ‘do to excess’
  /fumuq/ ‘mud patch’ : /ish-fumuq/ ‘step into a mud patch’
  /tudul/ ‘bump into’ : /ish-tudul-ak/ ‘I bumped into something’
  /uqaw/ ‘thirst’ : /ish-uqaw/ ‘thirsty’

In the dictionary entries for /ishqala/ ‘drunk’, /ishrayzay/ ‘staggering drunk, sotted’, and /ishatukdul/ ‘doze’ there may be a fossilized form of the same affix. The last of these words also occurs with internal Car-reduplication as /ish-ta-tatukdul/ ‘keep dozing’; the morpheme boundary here marks off the reduplicative infix, and should not be confused with the prefixal boundary in the other examples cited. Likewise, /ish-buruburu/ ‘Play the trumpet!’ results from imperative-forming subtractive morphology applied to /pish-buruburu/ ‘to play a trumpet’, and cannot be taken as additional evidence for a prefix /ish/-.
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(17) -iz : a suffix used with numerals, often in combination with other affixes. It has two allomorphs, -/iz/ and -/z/, the former occurring after consonants and the latter after vowels. -/iz/ appears to have a variety of functions, although this is difficult to determine when it combines with other affixes, since the individual contributions of each affix cannot always be disentangled unambiguously:

-/iz/:

/shpat/ ‘four (in combination forms)’ : /shpat-iz/ ‘four, of steps’
This is the only example in my data of -/iz/ used with a base that carries no other affix at the same time, and may be an error.

-/z/:


In several cases -/iz/ was recorded as the first of two suffixes:

/lhin-turu-z/ ‘divide into three parts’ : /lhin-turu-z-in/ ‘be divided into three parts’
/rima/ ‘five’ : /rima-z-an/ ‘five (in counting paces)’

(18) ka- : a prefix attached to both verbal and nominal stems. In several examples it means ‘to make an X’, but generally has other effects on the meaning of the base. It has two possible allomorphs, /k/- and /ka/-.
However, because they share an overlapping distribution, these may be different affixes:

/k/-:

/acay/ ‘dead’ : /k-acay/ ‘an expletive uttered in anger: drop dead!’
/anun/ ‘ignore; despite’ : /k-anun/ ‘in case; nonetheless’
/ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed’ : /k-ayaw/ ‘feel shy or embarrassed’
/ifaz/ ‘put on, cover with’ : /k-ifaz-ak/ ‘I covered someone’.

/ka/-:

/ania/ ‘wits’ : /ka-ania/ ‘use one’s wits to survive’
/buqnr/ ‘anger’ : /ka-buqnr-in/ ‘be angered by someone’
/cawa/ ‘laugh’ : /ka-cawa-i/ ‘(Don’t) laugh at him!’
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/ladadu/ ‘little bit, small amount’ : /ka-ladadu/ ‘just a little (polite response when being offered food or drink)’
/tamakuan/ ‘garden’ : /ka-tamakuan/ ‘make a garden’
/taraw/ ‘callous feeling, enmity’ : /mapa-ka-taraw/ ‘feel unfriendly toward’
/taun/ ‘house’ : /ka-taun/ ‘build a house’
/tuali/ ‘money’ : /ka-tuali/ ‘make money’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /ka-tusi/ ‘be there’.

In a single numeral it is used with a base X to form a derivative higher numeral having the value ‘two times’:

/shpat/ ‘four’ : /ka-shpa-shpat/ ‘eight (of people)’

(19) ka-X-an : an apparent circumfix. Its functions are difficult to pin down, and it is not always clear whether it is a true circumfix or a combination of the prefix /ka/- and an independent use of the locative suffix -/an/:

/p-acay/ ‘kill’ : /ka-p-acay-an/ ‘lose s.o. through death, be bereaved’
/cawa/ ‘laugh’ : /ka-cawá-n/ ‘be laughed at, be ridiculed’
/danar/ ‘deadfall trap’ : /ka-danar-an/ ‘cutting board, chopping block’
/dishka/ ‘disgust’ : /ka-dishká-n/ ‘disgusting’
/kallus/ ‘sleep’ : /ka-kallus-an/ ‘sleeping place’
/qaran/ ‘joy’ : /ka-qaran-an/ ‘rejoice in someone else’s misfortune’
/taun/ ‘house’ : /ka-taun-an/ ‘foundation for a house’

(20) kal- : a prefix found with two pronominal bases. It apparently means ‘X told’:

/cicu/ ‘he, she’ : /kal-cicu/ ‘he told, she told’
/uhu/ ‘you (sg.)’ : /kal-uhu/ ‘you told’

(21) kalh- : a verb prefix attested with three bases

/bariz/ ‘level’ : /kalh-bariz/ ‘spread something out flat or level’
/sun/ ‘gather, collect’ : /kalh-sun-in/ ‘be collected into a pile or heap’
/tumbuz/ ‘rise up precipitously, as a cliff’ : /kalh-tumbuz/ ‘pile up into a heap’
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(22) **kash-**: a verb prefix sometimes indicating intensity or repetition, although not all cases fit clearly into this pattern

/kanshuz/ ‘fragrant, tasty’ : /kash-kanshuz-an/ ‘become increasingly tasty’

/kariri/ ‘turn over’ : /kash-kariri/ ‘flip about, turn this way and that’

/qtu/ ‘come upon by chance’ : /kash-qtu-ak/ ‘I bit down on something unexpectedly’

/ruqt/ ‘scratch off, abrade’ : /kash-ruqt-ik/ ‘I scratched off the skin’

(23) **kashi-**: a verb prefix of uncertain function

/kaktun/ ‘finish’ : /kashi-kaktun-in/ ‘be finished by someone’

/qca/ ‘change position’ : /kashi-qca-n/ ‘be remodeled, be renovated’

/qitan/ ‘good’ : /kashi-qitan/ ‘fix, repair’

/run/ ‘prepared, ready’ : /kashi-run/ ‘prepare, make ready’

(24) **kashu-X-an**: an apparent circumfix meaning ‘pull by the X’

/hulus/ ‘clothes’ : /kashi-hulus-an/ ‘be pulled by the clothes (as in a fight)’

/lharina/ ‘ear’ : /kashi-lhariná-n/ ‘be pulled by the ear’

/pumuq/ ‘head’ : /kashi-pumuq-an/ ‘be pulled by the hair’

/rima/ ‘hand, arm’ : /kashi-rimá-n/ ‘be pulled by the hand or arm’

(25) **kashu-**: a prefix which generally derives verbs referring to positions of the human body or occasionally inanimate objects, as a boat. It has three allomorphs, /kashug/-, /kashum/- and /kashun/-.

/kashug/-:

/kariri/ ‘turn over’ : /kashug-kariri/ ‘overturned, upside-down’

/qca/ ‘change position’ : /kashug-qca-qca/ ‘keep changing positions’

/qifat/ ‘zigzag’ : /kashug-qifat/ ‘turn around repeatedly, as in restless sleep (refers to horizontal orientation on the bed rather than turning from back to side, etc.)’

/qis/ ‘tilted’ : /kashug-qis/ ‘leaning or tilted to one side’

/kashum/-:

/buluq/ ‘tumble’ : /kashum-buluq/ ‘fall head over heels; capsizes’

/kashun/-:

/du/ ‘right, correct’ : /kashun-du/ ‘sleep peacefully on the back’
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/fizin/ ‘side’: /kashun-fizin/ ‘turn on the side, as in sleeping’

/taqa/ ‘lie on the back’: /kashun-taqa/ ‘twist this way and that, as a trapped animal trying to free itself’

(26) kat-: a prefix generally used to derive verbs meaning ‘gradually become X’:

/bashbash/ ‘full’: /kat-bashbash/ ‘gradually fill up, overflow’

/cuaw/ ‘excess’: /kat-cuaw/ ‘worsen, of a condition, become exacerbated’

/hnar/ ‘heat’: /kat-hnar/ ‘gradually become hotter’

/nasha/ ‘plenty’: /kat-nasha/ ‘gradually increase in number’

/pukaw/ ‘dim vision’: /kat-pukaw/ ‘deteriorate, of vision’

/qulha/ ‘red’: /kat-qulha/ ‘gradually redden, as the face in anger or after drinking alcohol’

/ra’in/ ‘large’: /kat-ra’in/ ‘gradually grow larger’

(27) ki-: a verb prefix which sometimes means ‘stand, stay’

/fazfaz/ ‘middle’: /ki-fazfaz/ ‘stand or stay in the middle’

/nay/ ‘here’: /ki-nay/ ‘stand or stay here; next to’

/saháy/, /suhúy/, /tusi/, /utu/ ‘there’: /ki-saháy/, /ki-suhúy/, /ki-tusi/ : /ki-utu/, all = ‘stand or stay there’

/taun/ ‘house, home’: /ki-taun/ ‘stay at home’

/tmaz/ ‘inside; below’: /ki-tmaz/ ‘stand under’.

In three known examples /ki/- ‘stand, stay’ occurs with the collective or reciprocal prefix /mapa/-:

/bariz/ ‘neighboring’: /mapa-ki-bariz/ ‘near one another’

/hazish/ ‘far’: /mapa-ki-hazish/ ‘far from one another’

/qualh/ ‘near’: /mapa-ki-qualh/ ‘separated (but not distant)’

In other cases the modulation of meaning given by /ki/- appears to be quite different, and it is possible that we are dealing with homophonous prefixes:

/pucum/ ‘dense, as vegetation’: /ki-pucum-in/ ‘overgrown, covered with luxuriant vegetation’

/qur/ ‘bump against’: /ki-kuq-qur/ ‘to knock’

/tan/ ‘greater’: /ki-ta-tan/ ‘greater than, surpassing’

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(28) **ki-X-an**: a circumfix meaning ‘be affected with pain in the X’:

/panic/ ‘head’: /ki-panic-an/ ‘get headaches’
/rikus/ ‘back’: /ki-rikus-an/ ‘get backaches’
/tiaz/ ‘abdomen, stomach’: /ki-tiaz-an/ ‘get stomach aches’

(29) **kilh-**: a verb prefix attested with three bases. Its meaning can be characterized as ‘search for, seek’:

/kan/ ‘eat’: /kilh-kan/ ‘search for food’
/quit/ ‘come upon by chance’: /kilh-quit/ ‘find, discover’
/sazum/ ‘water’: /kilh-sazum/ ‘seek or search for water; ask for a drink of water’

(30) **kin-**: a verb prefix meaning ‘to pick or gather X’

/fatu/ ‘stone’: /kin-fatu/ ‘gather stones’
/lapat/ ‘guava’: /kin-lapat/ ‘pick guavas’
/lhuzush/ ‘plum’: /kin-lhuzush/ ‘pick plums’
/riaz/ ‘bivalve sp.’: /kin-riaz/ ‘gather riaz bivalves’
/ripha/ ‘tree sp.’: /kin-ripha/ ‘gather rpha wood’
/rusaw/ ‘fish’: /kin-rusaw/ ‘catch fish; collect fish’
/tuktuku/ ‘snail sp.’: /kin-tuktuku/ ‘gather tuktuku snails’

(31) **kit-**: an apparent verb prefix attested with a single base:

/shuqish/ ‘go back, return’: /k-it-shuqish/ ‘perform an action in a backward direction’

(32) **kit-X-in**: a circumfix applied to the names of various pests to derive verbs meaning ‘infested with X’. Although this affix was consistently /kit-X-in/ in the speech of Mr. and Mrs. Shih, Mr. Kao preferred /kilh-X-in/.

/ayaz/ ‘termite’: /kit-ayaz-in/ ‘infested with termites; eaten by termites’
/banhan/ ‘bedbug’: /kit-banhan-in/ ‘infested with bedbugs’
/daiz/ ‘fly eggs’: /kit-daiz-in/ ‘covered with fly eggs’
/kakatu/ ‘spider’: /kit-kakatu-n/ ‘full of spiderwebs, full of cobwebs’
/kakulhum/ ‘ant’: /kit-kakulhum-in/ ‘covered with ants’
/kuku/ ‘head louse’: /kit-kuku-n/ ‘infested with head lice’
/kukulay/ ‘bug’: /kit-kukulay-in/ ‘infested with bugs’
Morphology

/papasha/ ‘intestinal worm’ : /kit-papasha-n/ ‘infested with intestinal worms’
/ranaw/ ‘fly’ : /kit-ranaw-in/ ‘infested with flies’
/rikish/ ‘mosquito’ : /kit-rikish-in/ ‘infested with mosquitoes’
/wiqras/ ‘leech’ : /kit-wiqras-in/ ‘infested with leeches’

Added to color words /kit-/X/-in// means ‘be made X’:
/quilha/ ‘red’ : /kit-quilha-n/ ‘be made red’
/qusum/ ‘black’ : /kit-qusum-in/ ‘be made black’

Added to the names of bodily substances or afflictions, this affix means ‘be covered with X’ or ‘be full of X’:
/lhulluk/ ‘pimples’ : /kit-lhulluk-in/ ‘covered with pimples’
/nazaq/ ‘pus’ : /kit-nazaq-in/ ‘purulent, full of pus’

In a single case a variant /kit-/X was recorded next to /kit-/X/-in//:
/kit-nazaq/ ‘purulent, full of pus’

(33) ku- : a verb prefix. Used with the names of tools or weapons it means ‘to perform an action with X’:
/lhpazishan/ ‘arrow’ : /ku-lhpazishan/ ‘shoot an arrow at someone, shoot with an arrow’
/paqit/ ‘axe’ : /ku-paqit/ ‘cut with an axe’
/rapu/ ‘spear’ : /ku-rapu/ ‘throw a spear at someone’; also note the LF construction: /fatu/ ‘stone’ : /ku-fatu-an/ ‘be stoned, have stones thrown at one’

With other types of bases the semantic modulation triggered by /ku/- is less specific:
/azaz/ ‘empty; uncovered’ : /ku-azaz-ik/ ‘I lifted off, I opened’
/bluc/ ‘rot’ : /ku-bluc/ ‘spoil something, ruin something’
/dahda(h)/ ‘pull apart’ : /ku-dahdah-ik/ ‘I loosened it’
/lawashwash/ ‘scattered’ : /ku-lawashwash-in/ ‘be scattered’
/plhiq/ ‘break’ : /ku-plhiq/ ‘break something’
/pna/ ‘broken but connected’ : /ku-pna-k/ ‘I broke it off’
/rubuz/ ‘destroy’ : /ku-rubuz-in/ ‘be destroyed by someone’
/ruru/ ‘remove’ : /ku-ruru/ ‘take out, remove’
/sun/ ‘gathered’ : /ku-sun-an/ ‘be gathered together into one place’
Morphology

(34) **kun-**: a prefix used with verb bases to signal sudden or abrupt action. It has allomorhs /kug/-, /kum/- and /kun/-:

/kug/-:
/kirac/ ‘light, luminosity’ : /kug-kirac/ ‘flash suddenly’
/ma-kashpar/ ‘tired, aching’ : /kug-ka-kashpar/ ‘suddenly begin to ache’
/ma-qaran/ ‘happy’ : /kug-qaran/ ‘suddenly elated’
/qila/ ‘split open’ : /kug-qila/ ‘suddenly split open’

/kum/-:
/baraybay/ ‘slack’ : /kum-baraybay/ ‘suddenly go slack’
/buqnrur/ ‘anger’ : /kum-buqnrur/ ‘suddenly grow angry’
/m-acay/ ‘die, dead’ : /kum-p-acay/ ‘die suddenly’

/kun/-:
/caqi/ ‘feces’ : /kun-caqi/ ‘incontinence of the bowels, diarrhoea’
/ma-dumdum/ ‘dim’ : /kum-dumdum/ ‘suddenly grow dim, as when passing from a well-lighted place into a dusky one’
/shalinshin/ ‘buzzing or droning sound’ : /kun-shalinshin/ ‘experience a sudden buzzing sensation in the ear’

In addition to this well-established modulation of meaning, /kun/ also occurs with the names of the three meals, meaning ‘to eat the X meal’:
/tan-lhuan/ ‘evening’ : /kun-tan-lhuan/ ‘eat the evening meal’
/saqazi/ ‘noon’ : /kun-saqazi/ ‘eat the noon meal’
/shashanu/ ‘morning’ : /kun-shashanu/ ‘eat breakfast’

With numerals /kun/- has other functions:
/shpat/ ‘four’ : /kum-shpat/ ‘eat four times’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /kum-turu-z/ ‘do three times’
/tusha/ ‘two’ : /kum-tusha/ ‘divide into two parts’

Finally, /kun/- is found with a few stative verbs where its meaning is somewhat difficult to characterize or predict:
/bariz/ ‘level’ : /kum-bariz/ ‘to suddenly level off, as the slope of a mountain’
/braq/ ‘hole’ : /kum-bra-braq/ ‘peck open a shell, of a hatching chick’
Morphology

/buqciw/ ‘sated’ : /kum-buqciw/ ‘become sated from eating too quickly’
/cuaw/ ‘excess’ : /kun-cuaw/ ‘do to excess’
/hala/ ‘first’ : /kun-hala/ ‘do something first, go first because of being in a hurry to go somewhere else’

(35) la- : a prefix generally found in expressions of quantity or degree. With numerals it carries the force of quantifying a specific referent (/la-tata pashikan/ ‘an umbrella’, /la-tusha wa taun/ ‘two houses’). Its effect on the meaning of the base often appears to be negligible:

/kuza/ ‘what?, how?’ : /la-kuza/ ‘amount, quantity’
/piza/ ‘how much/how many?’ : /la-piza/ ‘how much/how many?’
/qitan/ ‘good’ : /ma-qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /la-ma-qitan/ ‘beautiful (in comparisons)’
/rima/ ‘five (in serial counting)’ : /la-irma/ ‘five (in counting objects)’
/shpat/ ‘four’ : /la-shpat/ ‘four (in counting objects)’
/tata/ ‘one’ : /la-tata/ ‘alone, single’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /la-turu/ ‘three’
/tusha/ ‘two’ : /la-tusha/ ‘two’.

In two recorded instances /la/- is found in expressions which do not involve quantity or degree:

/shkash/ ‘fear’ : /la-shkash/ ‘be afraid, be a coward’
/zicu/ ‘that (relational)’ : /la-zicu/ ‘only that, just that’

In a single case /la/- follows another prefix:

/ladadu/ ‘some, few, a little’ : /pun-la-da-dadu-n/ ‘do in small amounts’

Note that the similar sequence in /pu-la-hulpup/ ‘scatter things helter-skelter’ is not a prefix, but rather Ca- reduplication of the first syllable of the base.

(36) lan- : a verb prefix attested with two bases, each in a different allomorph:

/lag/-:
/kaktun/ ‘finish’ : /ma-lag-kaktun/ ‘finished, of a process, as when rice has finished growing’
Morphology

/lan/-:
/sun/ ‘collect, gather’: /ma-lan-sun/ ‘come together in one place, as paths that cross’: /mapa-lan-sun/ ‘flow together, as rivers’

(37) **lh-** : a weakly attested prefix of uncertain function:
/kdir/ ‘pinch’: /lh-kdi-kdir/ ‘massage someone with pinching motions’
/tukus/ ‘prop, support’: /lh-tukus-an/ ‘walking stick’

A possible third instance of /lh/- is seen in:
/lhba/ ‘float’: /lh-um-baha/ ‘to float’, but /pam-baha-baha/ ‘fish-net float’

In the preceding example most affixed forms point to a base /lhba/, but /pam-baha-baha/ suggests that the base is /baha/, and /lh/- a prefix.

(38) **lha-** : a prefix found only in combination with the circumfix /un-X-an/:
/irush/ ‘saliva’: /un-lha-irush-an/ ‘water at the mouth, slaver’
/nuzush/ ‘blood from the nose’: /un-lha-nuzush-an/ ‘have a nose-bleed’

Note that the similar sequence in verbs such as /mun-lha-lhaushin/ has no connection with /lha/-, but is formed by Ca- reduplication from the first syllable of the base /lhaushin/.

(39) **lhin-** : a transitive verb prefix with three allomorphs, /lhig/-, /lhim/- and /lhin/-, It often appears to have a causative sense:
/lhig/-:
/kdir/ ‘pinch’: /lhig-kdi-kdir/ ‘be pinched by someone’
/qarimusuz/ ‘ball, spherical object’: /lhig-qarimusuz/ ‘make into a ball or sphere, as by rolling’
/qtu/ ‘slice’: /lhig-qtu-n/ ‘be sliced by someone’
/qulha/ ‘red’: /lhig-qulha-n/ ‘be colored red, reddened’
/qusum/ ‘black’: /lhig-qusum-in/ ‘be colored black, blackened’

/lhim/-:
/bazay/ ‘thin, of materials’: /lhim-baza-bazay/ ‘make something thin, as in slicing foodstuffs’
/pania’an/ ‘vegetables’: /lhim-pania’an/ ‘cook vegetables’
/puqu/ ‘knot’: /lhim-puqu-an/ ‘be knotted by someone’
Morphology

/pusuz/ ‘ball of thread’ : /lhim-pusuz/ ‘roll thread into a ball’
/pushaz/ ‘second’ : /lhim-pushaz-in/ ‘be sifted a second time, as rice
during winnowing’
/puzi/ ‘white’ : /lhim-puzi-an/ ‘be colored white, whitened’
/lhin/- :
/apuy/ ‘fire’ : /lhin-apuy/ ‘start a fire’
/dazumdum/ ‘bit, piece’ : /lhin-dazumdum-in/ ‘be cut into smaller
pieces’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /lhin-na-hazish/ ‘move away from, distance
oneself from’
/lagqisusay/ ‘small’ : /lhin-lagqisusay-in/ ‘be made smaller, be-re-
duced in size’
/turr/ ‘three’ : /lhin-turr-z-in/ ‘be divided into three parts’
/tusha/ ‘two’ : /lhin-tusha-in/ ‘be divided into two parts’

In at least one affixed base /lhin/- is ambivalent, functioning both as a
free morpheme and as an affix:

/cicu a fuqish lhig-qarimusuz/ or /cicu a fuqish lhig-qarimusuz-in/
‘her hair was made into a bun’

Note that in the first variant the PF affix attaches to /lhin/ (which is
thus treated as a base), but in the second variant /lhin/- attaches to the
base, which itself takes the suffix -/in/. The form /lhin-tusha-in/, which
was recorded several times, is irregular (expected **lhin-tusha-n), and
may have been an informant error.

(40) lhun- : an intransitive verb prefix with three allomorphs, /lhug/-,
/lhum/- and /lhun/-:

/lhug/-:
/kunul/ ‘bump, lump’ : /lhug-kunu-kunul/ ‘have bumps or lumps all
over’

/lhum/-:
/balay/ ‘by chance’ : /lhum-bala-balay/ ‘do by chance’
/bulhrq/ ‘swell’ : /lhum-bulhrq/ ‘to swell, as the eyelid’
/buqnur/ ‘anger’ : /lhum-buqnur/ ‘grow angry’
/fulhashi/ ‘blister’ : /lhum-fulhashi/ ‘to blister, form a blister’
Morphology

/pana/ ‘branch’ : /lhum-pana/ ‘to put out branches, to fork, of a branch’
/paparu/ ‘burl on a tree’ : /lhum-paparu/ ‘have burrs, as the trunk of a tree’
/lhun/-:
/magkaci/ ‘other side’ : /lhun-na-magkaci/ ‘go to the other side’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /lhun-na-saháy/ ‘come upon by chance, happen upon’
/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /lhun-na-suhúy/ ‘happen to go over there’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /lhun-turu-z/ ‘do three times’

In a single recorded case, a base with /lhun/- appears to function as a noun:
/puqnr/ ‘swell’ : /lhum-puqnr/ ‘a swelling or bump’

(41) m- : an unproductive affix which can be isolated in two of the pronouns, where it marks the genitive:
/ihu/ ‘you’ : /m-ihu/ ‘your’
/ita/ ‘we (incl.)’ : /m-ita/ ‘our (incl.)’

(42) ma- : a highly productive prefix marking stative verbs, or occasionally nouns derived from stative verbs:

Verbal uses:
/alah’a/ ‘congenial, generous’ : /ma-alah’a/ ‘congenial, generous’
/ania/ ‘wits’ : /ma-ania/ ‘clever, intelligent’
/aruz’uz/ ‘vigor’ : /ma-aruz’uz/ ‘vigorous’
/braq/ ‘hole, perforation’ : /ma-bra-braq/ ‘having many holes, full of holes’
/bric/ ‘heavy’ : /ma-bric/ ‘heavy’
/puzi/ ‘white’ : /ma-puzi/ ‘white’
/qarman/ ‘bad’ : /ma-qarman/ ‘bad’
/ra’in/ ‘big’ : /ma-ra’in/ ‘big’
/tallhum/ ‘blood’ : /ma-talhu-tallhum/ ‘bloody, covered with blood’
/tubu/ ‘wet’ : /ma-tubu/ ‘wet’ : /ma-tubu-an/ ‘sappy, as green wood’

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Nominal uses:

/dahun/ ‘sweet’ : /ma-dahun/ ‘sweet; candy’

The stative prefix may combine with other prefixes, as with the locative marker /i/-, which it precedes:

/fazfaz/ ‘middle’ : /ma-i-fazfaz/ ‘half-full, as a glass; half an hour, in telling time by the clock’

Although /ma/ in general has only one allomorph, in a handful of cases it appears unpredictably as /m/-:

/asay/ : /m-asay/ ‘jealous’

/ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed’ : /m-ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed’

In such cases the stative prefix /ma/ and the Actor Focus infix -/um/- have intersecting allomorphs, and it is occasionally difficult to decide which morpheme is represented:

/acay/ ‘die, dead’ : /m-acay/ ‘die, dead’ (active or stative?)

(43) ma-2 : an active verb prefix. It occurs much less often than the stative prefix:

/ishish/ ‘brush against, rub against’ : /ma-ishish/ ‘brush against something, rub against something’

/kalunhan/ ‘itch’ : /ma-kalunhan/ ‘to itch, feel itchy’

/lhacaq/ ‘fall from a height’ : /ma-lhacaq/ ‘to fall from a height’

/tiklhun/ ‘plow’ : /ma-tiklhun/ ‘to plow’

One stem appears to take both /ma/1 and /ma/2:

/tunaw/ ‘strong’ : /ma-tunaw/ ‘strong’ (with /ma/1) : /ma-tunaw/ ‘to win’ (with /ma/2) — cp. /ma-tunaw a caw/ ‘a strong person’) :

/yaku sa ma-tunaw/ ‘I am the winner, I won’

It is assumed that the following form contains /ma/2, but the basis for this assumption is largely negative (it is neither stative, nor future):

/tal/ ‘suffixal form of ‘one” : /ma-tal/ ‘once; for a long time’

The active verb prefix /ma/- should not be confused with the /ma/- allomorph of /mapa/ (q.v.) which results from haplology before a base beginning with /pa/.

(44) ma-3 : a prefix marking the future in AF verbs. This affix can be viewed as a syntactically conditioned allomorph of -/um/-, but will be treated separately here:
Morphology

/kan/ ‘eat’ : /a ma-kan/ ‘will eat’
/kay/ ‘hit, strike’ : /a ma-kay/ ‘will hit, will strike’
/canup/ ‘bury’: /a ma-canup/ ‘will bury’
/kalawa/ ‘make, do’ : /a ma-kalawa/ ‘will make, will do’
/qusaz/ ‘rain’ : /a ma-qusaz/ ‘will rain’
/tana/ ‘open’ : /a ma-tana/ ‘will open’

One base shows a variant phonemic shape with /sh/- when prefixed with /ma/3:

/ulhza/ ‘snow’ : /a ma-shulza/ ‘will snow’

When a stative verb appears in the future it carries a /ma/- prefix which could be either /ma/1 or /ma/3:

/bulaw/ ‘ripe’ : /a ma-bulaw/ ‘will ripen’
/kashpar/ ‘painful’ : /a ma-kashpar tiaz/ ‘will get a stomach ache’

(45) ma-4 : a prefix occurring in numerals formed as multiples of ten:

/turu/ ‘three’ : /ma-turu-z/ ‘thirty’
/rima/ ‘five’ : /ma-rima-z/ ‘fifty’
/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /ma-pitu-un/ ‘seventy’

One base shows a variant phonemic shape with /sh/- when prefixed with /ma/4:

/pat/ ‘four’ : /ma-shpat-iz/ ‘forty’

(46) mai- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/tara/ ‘heed, pay attention’ : /mai-tara/ ‘pay attention to someone or something’

(47) mak- : a prefix forming intransitive verbs:

/buruqbuq/ ‘bubbles, foam’ : /mak-buruqbuq/ ‘bubble up, effervesce’
/huish/ ‘short in length or height’ : /mak-hui-huish/ ‘be short of breath’
/lhun/ ‘wet nasal mucus’ : /mak-lhun/ ‘blow the nose’
/mismis/ ‘eyelash’ : /mak-ma-m-as-mis/ ‘keep blinking’
/rusun/ ‘cleared strip or path between cultivated fields’ : /mak-rusun/ ‘make a cleared strip or path between cultivated fields’
/shdu/ ‘suitable’ : /mak-sha-shdu/ ‘be well-matched, as people’
Morphology

/shnaw/ ‘breath’ : /mak-shnaw/ ‘breathe’
/zamzam/ ‘chew’ : /mak-za-zamzam/ ‘chew betel’

This affix should not be confused with the AF (*-um-) form of verbs that begin with /pak.../. These undergo ‘pseudo nasal substitution’, and produce a surface prefix of the same shape as the one described here, as in /pakfinzish/ ‘sniff’ : /mak-fa-finzish/ ‘keep sniffing’ (where /mak/ is part of the verb base).

(48) maka- : a verb prefix. With nouns referring to people it derives verbs meaning ‘to resemble X’:

/Alishay/ ‘sinicized aborigines’ : /maka-alishay/ ‘look like a sinicized aborigine’
/ama/ ‘father’ : /maka-ama/ ‘resemble one’s father’
/apu/ ‘grandfather; ancestor’ : /maka-apu/ ‘resemble one’s grandfather or ancestor’
/ayuzi/ ‘husband’ : /maka-ayuzi/ ‘resemble one’s husband’
/binanau’az/ ‘wife’ : /maka-binanau’az/ ‘resemble one’s wife’
/Caw/ ‘Thao’ : /maka-caw/ ‘resemble a Thao person’
/ina/ ‘mother’ : /maka-ina/ ‘resemble one’s mother’

With numerals it derives nouns with varying senses:

/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /maka-pitu/ ‘seven units of physical measurement’
/tanacu/ ‘nine (serial counting)’ : /maka-tanacu/ ‘nine (counting people)’.

In addition, /makalh-shpa-shpat/ ‘eight’ was recorded as /maka-shpa-shpat/ from Mr. Kao, and occasionally from Mr. Shih.

With plant or animal parts /maka/- derives verbs meaning ‘produce X’:

/bukay/ ‘flower’ : /maka-bukay/ ‘to blossom’
/bunlhz/ ‘flesh’ : /maka-bunlhz/ ‘to bear fruit’
/filhaz/ ‘leaf’ : /maka-filhaz/ ‘to put out leaves, burst into foliage’
/shuriz/ ‘heart of banana’ : /maka-shuriz/ ‘develop a fruiting body, of the banana tree’

With deictic or directional expressions /maka/- derives verbs meaning ‘from X’ ‘in X’ or ‘to X’:

/ailhi/ ‘left side’ : /maka-tana-ailhi/ ‘further to the left’
Morphology

/fafaw/ ‘above, on top’ : /maka-fafaw/ ‘come down’ (cp. /maka-faw/ ‘be up high’)
/fazfaz/ ‘middle’ : /maka-fazfaz/ ‘be in the middle’
/fizin/ ‘edge’ : /maka-fa-fizin/ ‘sleep on the outer edge of the bed’
/magkaci/ ‘other side’ : /maka-magkaci/ ‘from the other side’
/ntua/ ‘where?’ : /maka-na-ntua/ ‘comes from where?’
/pruq/ ‘earth; bottom’ : /maka-pruq/ ‘be at the bottom’
/raus/ ‘downhill’ : /maka-tana-raus/ ‘further downhill’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /maka-saháy/ ‘approach a destination in the distance; since’
/shirshir/ ‘shore; flank’ : /maka-shirshir/ ‘be on the flanks’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /maka-tusi/ ‘begin over there’
/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’ : /maka-tmaz/ ‘beneath’

In a single recorded case a similar sense sense of movement in relation to the observer is conveyed by a possessive pronoun:
/nak/ ‘my, mine’ : /maka-sa-nak/ ‘starting from mine’

Other uses of /maka/- are more difficult to characterize semantically:
/p-acay/ ‘fight; kill’ : /maka-p-acay/ ‘to fight, quarrel’
/ani/ ‘no, not’ : /maka-ani/ ‘dislike something, be against’
/apaw/ ‘appear, be visible’ : /maka-apaw/ ‘on top of, visible’
/dadu/ ‘true, correct’ : /maka-dadu/ ‘agree with someone; get along well together’
/dahip/ ‘help, assist’ : /maka-dahi-dahip/ ‘intercede to help someone’
/damdam/ ‘taste’ : /maka-damdam/ ‘to taste, savor food or drink’
/kikalhi/ ‘question’ : /maka-kikalhi/ ‘to ask a question’
/ririw/ ‘wrong, in error’ : /maka-ririw/ ‘wrong for one another, as people who are mismatched’
/runu/ ‘mortar’ : /maka-runu/ ‘pound grains in a mortar’
/uka/ ‘not have, not be’ : /maka-uka/ ‘lose something one cannot find’

Although /maka/- generally is found on stems without additional affixes, occasionally it co-occurs with another prefix:
/qtit/ ‘crammed in tight’ : /maka-i-qty-qtyt/ ‘crowded together’
Morphology

/shkash/ ‘fear’: /maka-sh-ug-kash/ ‘frighten, scare someone or something off’

(49) **makalh-** : a prefix attested in three derived numerals:

/turu/ ‘three’ : /makalh-turu-turu a maqcin/ ‘60’
/pat/ ‘four’ : /makalh-shpa-shpat a maqcin/ ‘80’
/makalh-tanacu a maqcin/ ‘90’

(50) **maki-** : a verb prefix attested with three bases:

/ara/ ‘fetch, take’ : /maki-ara/ ‘harvest rice by hand’
/lhmir/ ‘grass, weeds’ : /maki-lhmir/ ‘to weed, pull weeds’
/tuqash/ ‘old (people)’ : /maki-tuqa-tuqash/ ‘be old (people)’.

(51) **makin-** : prefix forming intransitive verbs. With numerals it generally means ‘Xth from the bottom’. It has three allomorphs, /makig/-, /makim/- and /makin/-:

/makig/-:

/qualh/ ‘near’ : /makig-qualh/ ‘grow nearer, come closer’

/makim/-:

/piza/ ‘how much/how many?’ : /makim-piza/ ‘have several; have an indefinite number’
/pushaz/ ‘second’ : /makim-pushaz/ ‘second from the bottom’

/makin/-:

/rima/ ‘five’ : /makin-rima/ ‘fifth from the bottom’
/sun/ ‘collect, gather’ : /makin-sun/ ‘collect in one place’
/tal/ ‘one’ : /makin-tal/ ‘first from the bottom’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /makin-turu/ ‘third from the bottom’, /makin-turu-z/ ‘thirtieth from the bottom’
/tutuz/ ‘stack, pile’ : /makin-tutuz/ ‘stack up, pile up’

In one recorded form /makin/- does not have the expected modulation of meaning on a numeral base:

/pat/ ‘four’ : /makin-shpat/ ‘have four floors’

(52) **makit-** : a prefix forming verbs that almost always mean ‘happen gradually’, or ‘perform X gradually’:

/acay/ ‘die, dead’ : /makit-p-acay/ ‘die gradually, one-by-one, as in an epidemic’
Morphology

/bazay/ ‘thin, of materials’ : /makit-bazay/ ‘gradually be worn thin, as clothing’
/buruqbuq/ ‘bubbles’ : /makit-buruqbuq/ ‘rise slowly, of bubbles coming to the surface’
/damat/ ‘calm, still’ : /makit-damat/ ‘gradually calm down after some commotion’
/kapa/ ‘shallow, of water’ : /makit-kapa/ ‘gradually become shallower, as lake water when one approaches shore from the center’
/punish/ ‘full, of a container’ : /makit-punish/ ‘gradually rise and fill, of brimming water’
/qtut/ ‘fart’ : /makit-qtu-qtut/ ‘fart slowly and repeatedly’
/rayray/ ‘slip down’ : /makit-rayray/ ‘slowly or gradually slip down’
/shimzaw/ ‘cold’ : /makit-shimzaw/ ‘gradually grow colder, as the weather in winter’
/ziwan/ ‘tall and slender’ : /makit-ziwan/ ‘gradually become tall and slender, as a sapling’

In directional expressions /makit/- must co-occur with /na/-:
/faw/ ‘high; up’ : /makit-na-faw/ ‘ascend slowly or gradually, as the side of a mountain’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /makit-na-hazish/ ‘move gradually off into the distance’
/nay/ ‘here’ : /makit-na-nay/ ‘gradually come here (a few at a time)’
/pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /makit-na-pruq/ ‘come slowly down to earth, as a feather floating in the air’
/qualh/ ‘near’ : /makit-na-qualh/ ‘gradually approach, gradually grow near’
/raus/ ‘downhill’ : /makit-na-raus/ ‘come slowly or gradually downhill’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /makit-na-saháy/ gradually move in that direction’
/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’ : /makit-na-tmaz/ ‘slowly tighten, as a lid or a screw’

In a smaller number of cases /makit/- is a verb prefix, but carries no obvious sense of gradualness except what may inhere in the semantics of the affixed base:
Morphology

/dishtum/ ‘green; fresh’: /mait-dishtum/ ‘revive, of plants, show vital signs after wilting’ (normally a gradual process), /fizin/ ‘side’: /mait-fizin/ ‘move sideways in performing some activity’ (normally a slow movement for humans), /nushush/ ‘slip, slide’: /mait-na-nushush/ ‘slip, slide’

/paparashpash/ ‘rustling sound’: /mait-paparashpash/ ‘make a rustling sound’

/piza/ ‘how much/how many?’: /mait-piza/ ‘do several times’

/pupú/ ‘cover the head’: /mait-pupú/ ‘cover the head, as with a blanket’

/qifat/ ‘zigzag’: /mait-qifat/ ‘zigzag, as in walking’ (but also: ‘gradually get turned around, as in disturbed sleep’)

/sigki/ ‘kneel’: /mait-sigki/ ‘walk on the knees; drop to the knees’

(53) /maku-/ : a verb prefix. With locative expressions it confers a directional sense, and is accompanied by the prefix /na/-:

/faw/ ‘high; up’ : /maku-na-faw/ ‘go up, run up’

/nay/ ‘here’ : /maku-na-nay/ ‘come here’

/ntua/ ‘where?’ : /maku-na-ntua/ ‘comes from where?’

/saháy/ ‘there’ : /maku-na-saháy/ ‘go over there’

/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /maku-na-suhúy/ ‘go over there’

/taun/ ‘house’ : /maku-na-taun/ ‘come home; enter the house’

/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’: /maku-na-tmaz/ ‘under, beneath’

/tusi/ ‘there’ : /maku-na-tusi/ ‘go there, cross over to that place’

With non-locative expressions /maku-/ has varied effects, and does not co-occur with /na/-:

/lhilhiq/ ‘pluck, pull out’: /maku-lhilhiq/ ‘pluck, pull out’

/ranash/ ‘bald, bare’: /maku-ranash/ ‘pluck, pull out’

/ra’in/ ‘big, large’: /maku-ma-ra’in/ ‘big, heavy (as rain)’

/rimrim/ ‘open the eyes wide’: /maku-rimrim/ ‘stare at, glare at’

/tazaikin/ ‘fix on a target’: /maku-tazaikin/ ‘head toward someone with a fixed intention’

/zay/ ‘resemble; so, such’: /maku-za-zay/ ‘do what?’

(54) /makun-/ : a verb prefix attested with just two bases:
Morphology

/hibur/ ‘mix’ : /makun-hibur/ ‘mix things together’
/sigki/ ‘kneel’ : /makun-sigki/ ‘crawl on the knees’

(55) mala- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/tatnur/ ‘shoot, propel’ : /mala-tatnur/ ‘to shoot, as an arrow’

(56) mali- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic’ : /mali-muqmuq/ ‘do in a disorderly way’

(57) malh- : a verb prefix attested in at least two bases, where it co-
occurs with Ca- reduplication. It is unclear whether this association of
affixes is essential or contingent in these examples:
/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic’ : /malh-ma-muqmuq/ ‘produce nonsense, as
when speaking’
/qarman/ ‘bad’ : /malh-qa-qarman/ ‘to malign, speak ill of someone’
A possible example of /malh/- without co-occurring Ca-
reduplication is seen in:
/tukus/ ‘prop, support’ : /malh-tukus/ ‘walk with a walking stick or
cane’

However, given /lh-tukus/ ‘walking stick’ this form may be analyzed as
/malh-tukus/.

The most common surface realization of /malh/- is seen in /malh-ka-
kakca/ ‘to discuss’, but this form appears to derive from /palhkakca/
with pseudo nasal substitution, and internal Ca- reduplication. The first
syllable of /malh-ka-kakca/ is thus part of the base morpheme, and not
an affix at all.

(58) malha- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/qitan/ ‘good’ : /malha-qitan/ ‘behave oneself, act properly’
The similar sequence in /malha-tuzu-tuzus/ appears to be part of the
base /palhatuzus/ which is here affixed by ‘pseudo nasal substitution’
and internal reduplication of the rightmost trochaic foot.

(59) malhan- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/lhckiz/ ‘all at once’ : /malhan-lhckiz/ ‘come together, assemble (of
people)’

(60) malhi- : a verb prefix which almost always confers the sense ‘give
birth to an X’:

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/ayuzi/ ‘male, of humans’ : /malhi-ayuzi/ ‘give birth to a son’  
/azazak/ ‘child, offspring’ : /malhi-azazak/ ‘give birth, bear a child’  
/huqi/ ‘offspring of non-human mammals’ : /malhi-huqi/ ‘give birth, of mammals other than man’  
/qaricuy/ ‘egg’ : /malhi-qaricuy/ ‘lay an egg’  
/taina/ ‘female, of dogs, pigs, buffalos’ : /malhi-taina/ ‘give birth to a female calf, etc.’  
/waqa/ ‘horn’ : /malhi-waqa/ ‘give birth to a male calf’

In a single known case /malhi/- appears as a verb prefix with no discernible connection to its function in the preceding examples:

/tup/ ‘follow’ : /malhi-tup/ ‘catch up with someone’

(61) **malhin-** : a verb prefix with attested allomorphs /malhig/- and /malhim/- (the absence of /malhin/- is assumed to be an accidental gap):

/malhig/-

/kaktun/ ‘finish’ : /malhig-kaktun/ ‘finished, of something that has grown to fullness’, /qalmasaz/ ‘head of a stalk of grain’ : /malhig-qalmasaz/ ‘about to bear grain, of rice or millet head’, /qaripupu/ ‘round, spherical’ : /malhig-qaripupu/ ‘roll something into a ball’  
/qariwataz/ ‘coil’ : /malhig-qariwataz/ ‘curl up, as a snake; entwine something, as a vine’

/malhim-/:  
/panaq/ ‘hurl something at a target’ : /malhim-panaq/ ‘hurl something at a target; fight in war’

(62) **malhka-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base


(63) **man-** : a prefix, generally used with dynamic, intransitive verbs. It has allomorphs /mag/-, /mam/- and /man/-:

/mag/-:

/kalada/ ‘lift the leg’ : /mag-kalada/ ‘lift someone’s leg, as to throw him off balance’, /kawiaz/ ‘sweetheart’ : /mag-kawiaz/ ‘put arms around one another, as sweethearts’  
/qali/ ‘spirit, ghost’ : /mag-qali/ ‘leave the body, of the soul at death’
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/mam/-:
/biriz/ ‘lined up’: /mam-biriz/ ‘together with others’

/man/-:
/aliwa/ ‘ask for something out of an asserted need’: /man-aliwa/
‘protest that one does not have enough’
/anana/ ‘exclamation of pain’: /man-a-anana/ ‘keep crying out in
pain’
/ashkaz/ ‘scheme against someone’: /man-ashkaz/ ‘commit suicide’
/cap/ ‘do on the side’: /man-cap/ ‘do something as part of a trip
made for another purpose’
/du/ ‘right, good’: /man-du/ ‘give a good sign or omen’
/fizin/ ‘side’: /man-fizin/ ‘veer to the side, as a dog when pursuing
prey’
/ririw/ ‘mistaken, wrong’: /man-ririw/ ‘give a bad sign or omen’
/shaish/ ‘alternate’: /man-shaish/ ‘take turns in doing something’
/shirshir/ ‘side, flanks’: /man-sha-shirshir/ ‘perform an action along
the side or edge or something’
/tiruq/ ‘torch’: /man-tiruq/ ‘carry a torch; set fire to something’
/uayuay/ ‘lowing of a carabao’: /man-a-uayuay/ ‘low, of a carabao’
/wail/ ‘detour’: /man-wail/ ‘take a detour’.

In two recorded examples /man/- appears to function as a stative
prefix, much like /ma/1:
/harbuk/ ‘fog’: /man-harbuk/ ‘foggy, misty’
/hiri/ ‘stupid’: /man-hiri/ ‘stupid’

(64) mana-: a verb prefix, generally found with directional verbs.
Since other prefixes used to mark directional verbs often require the
coccurring prefix /na/- it is possible that /mana/- is bimorphemic (/ma-
na/ or /man-na/):
/faw/ ‘above’: /mana-faw/ ‘to raise something, lift something up’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’: /mana-hazish/ ‘away’
/raus/ ‘downhill’: /mana-raus/ ‘go downhill’
/saya/ ‘uphill’: /mana-saya/ ‘go uphill’
/taun/ ‘house’: /mana-taun/ ‘bring something home, take something
home’

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/tusi/ ‘there’ : /mana-tusi/ ‘go over there’
With one attested base /mana/- does not appear to have a directional sense:
/zicu/ ‘that (relational, non-deictic)’ : /mana-zicu/ ‘regular, evenly, the same’

Because a bimorphemic analysis does not appear necessary in /mana-zicu/, it is not adopted for any of these forms.

(65) mantu- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/aq/ ‘a bird: the crow’ : /mantu-aq/ ‘to cackle, as a hen when laying an egg’

(66) mapa- : a very productive prefix marking reciprocal verbs or verbs of collective action. It is often used together with other affixes, and has two allomorphs, /ma/- and /mapa/-.
The first of these results from haplology before bases beginning with /pa/-; the second is unconditioned:
/p-acay/ ‘fight, kill’ : /ma-p-acay/ ‘fight with one another’
/kitaz/ ‘bow’ : /ma-pasun-kitaz/ ‘bow to one another’
/palalia/ ‘run, race’ : /ma-palalia/ ‘race with one another’
/palhallhiqash/ ‘to play, of children’ : /ma-palhallhiqash/ ‘play with each other’
/panaq/ ‘hurl an object at something’ : /ma-panaq/ ‘fight with one another’

/parfu/ ‘wrestle’ : /ma-parfu/ ‘wrestle one another’.
Haplology is optional in some bases, as with /ma-parfu/, /mapa-parfu/ ‘wrestle one another’.

/mapa/- marking reciprocal verbs:
/bariz/ ‘adjacent’ : /mapa-ki-bariz/ ‘neighboring, close to one another’
/biqsir/ ‘choke, strangle’ : /mapa-ba-biqsir/ ‘keep choking one another’
/buqnur/ ‘angry’ : /mapa-im-buqnur/ ‘be angry with one another’
/daidaz/ ‘care for someone’ : /mapa-ka-daidaz/ ‘take care of one another’
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/du/ ‘right, good’ : /mapa-du/ ‘match, be right for one another’ :
/mapa-sha-du/ ‘face one another’ : /mapa-tish-du/ ‘be suited for one another’

/filhaq/ ‘spit’ : /mapa-filhaq/ ‘spit at one another’
/fukish/ ‘head hair’ : /mapa-kashi-fukish/ ‘pull one another by the hair’

/hadu/ ‘grasp’ : /mapa-hadu/ ‘grasp one another’
/hala/ ‘first’ : /mapa-kan-shi-hala/ ‘vie with one another to see who will be first’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /mapa-ki-hazish/ ‘to separate from one another’
/huruy/ ‘friend’ : /mapa-in-huruy/ ‘be friends with one another’
/lhufu/ ‘embrace’ : /mapa-lhufu/ ‘embrace one another’
/riqaz/ ‘see, look’ : /mapa-riqaz/ ‘look at one another’
/riri/ ‘return in kind’ : /mapa-riri/ ‘exchange’
/sakup/ ‘catch a person’ : /mapa-sakup/ ‘play tag’
/rikus/ ‘back’ : /mapa-sha-rikus/ ‘turn the back on one another’.

/mapa/- marking reciprocal verbs:
/anak/ ‘oneself’ : /mapa-in-anak/ ‘belong to them’
/apaw/ ‘appear’ : /mapa-apaw/ ‘appear all at once, as rice heads beginning to mature’
/bulaw/ ‘ripe’ : /mapa-ka-bulaw/ ‘ripen en masse, as a field of grain’
/cakcak/ ‘knock down’ : /mapa-talhin-cakcak/ ‘fall down in large quantities, as fruit when the branches are shaken’
/canit/ ‘cry’ : /mapa-tin-canit/ ‘all cry at once, cry in concert, as children’
/kallhus/ ‘sleep’ : /mapa-kallhus/ ‘sleep together, of several people’
/lhbaha/ ‘float’ : /mapa-ti-lhbaha/ ‘all float up at once’
/pushkat/ ‘drowsy’ : /mapa-tim-pushkat/ ‘all get drowsy at once’
/qiaqia/ ‘howl, wail’ : /mapa-qiaqia/ ‘howl or weep together, as at a funeral’
/qusum/ ‘black’ : /mapa-tish-qusum/ ‘blacken by covering, as leeches blackening one’s leg’
/quyash/ ‘sing’ : /mapa-tig-quyash/ ‘all sing together’
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A reciprocal prefix is used with a singular subject in /ciuba m-in-a-p-acay/ (m-in-apa-pa-acay) ‘he was in a fight’. Here the inherent semantics of the verb forces the choice of affix, since a person cannot be in a fight without an opponent.

In a few cases it is difficult to classify a verb with /mapa/- as either reciprocal or collective:

/bluc/ ‘demolish’: /mapa-am-bluc-bluc/ ‘demolished, wrecked’ (presumably of two or more objects that collide)

/lhalhahi/ ‘carrying bag’: /mapa-lhalhahi/ ‘take one’s belongings in a carrying bag’

In others /mapa/- ambivalently marks reciprocal or collective:

/lawashwash/ ‘dispersed’: /mapa-u-lawashwash/ ‘scattered all over, widely dispersed’

Finally, the prefix /mapa/- appears to trigger loss of an initial labial consonant on the following morpheme:

/pig-kawiazi/ ‘be sweethearts with someone’: /mapa-ig-kawiazi/ ‘put arms around each other’s shoulders, of sweethearts’

/minlahafut/ ‘sibling’: /mapa-inlhafut/ ‘be siblings, be brothers or sisters to one another’

/parfaz/ ‘to fly’: /mapa-arfa-rfaz/ ‘fly helter-skelter, fly around in a chaotic swirl, as insects around a light’

/mim-pulhiz/ ‘wake up’: /mapa-im-pulhiz/ ‘all wake up together’

/mu-riut/ ‘gather, form a crowd’: /mapa-u-riut/ ‘swarm or crowd around something, as ants around sugar’

Deletion of a stem-initial labial apparently precedes haplogy, or we would expect **ma-parfa-rfaz ‘fly helter-skelter’. For unknown reasons neither haplogy nor stem-initial labial deletion occurred in the following form:

/pashapuq/ ‘catch a thrown object’: /mapa-pashapuq/ ‘toss back and forth, play catch with something’

(67) mapash-: a verb prefix attested with two bases:

/biriz/ ‘side by side’: /mapash-biriz/ ‘everyone together, all together’

/caqi/ ‘feces’: /mapash-caqi-an/ ‘defecate’
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It is tempting to consider this as a combination of two prefixes: /mapash-/; but a form **/pash-biriz/ was not recorded, and /pash-caqi-an/ is a noun.

(68) **masa-**: a verb prefix found with at least one base:
   /shdu/ ‘agree’: /masa-shdu/ ‘agree with someone’

A similar looking phoneme sequence appears in two other forms:
   /kuskus/ ‘foot, leg’: /masa-kuskus/ ‘use the foot or leg for some purpose’
   /rima/ ‘hand, arm’: /masa-rima/ ‘use the hand for something’

/masa-rima/ was also recorded as /masay rima/. It appears that /masa/- in these two expressions is a shortened form of the verb /masahay/ ‘to use’. Although the first two syllables in /masa-shdu/ cannot be explained in this way, the apparent affix in /masa-kuskus/ and /masa-rima/ is perhaps best treated as a ‘quasi-affix’ (q.v.).

(69) **masun-**: a verb prefix attested with a single base, where it has the allomorph /masu/-:
   /kitaz/ ‘bow’: /masu-kitaz/ ‘bow to someone’

(70) **mash-**: a verb prefix. With language names it means ‘to speak X’:
   /caw/ ‘Thao’: /mash-caw/ ‘to speak Thao’
   /kakitlan/ ‘Hakka’: /mash-kakitlan/ ‘to speak Hakka’
   /lipun/ ‘Japanese’ (modern term): /mash-lipun/ ‘to speak Japanese’
   /pazish/ ‘Atayal or Sediq’: /mash-pazish/ ‘to speak Atayal or Sediq’
   /Rawaraway/ ‘Bunun’: /mash-rawaraway/ ‘to speak Bunun’
   /shput/ ‘Taiwanese’: /mash-shpu-shput/ ‘to speak Taiwanese’

With verbs describing positions or conditions of the legs it means ‘walk with an X’:
   /kada/ ‘stand on tiptoes’: /mash-kada-kada/ ‘walk on the toes’
   /kanash/ ‘limp’: /mash-kana-kanash/ ‘walk with a limp’
   /piqa/ ‘lame’: /mash-piqa-piqa/ ‘drag the leg in walking’

With other bases the meaning of /mash/- is more general:
   /anua/ ‘help, assistance’: /mash-anua/ ‘call for help’

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/balis/ ‘iron, nail’ : /mash-balís/ ‘pound a nail’
/mash-du-du/ ‘pass something along, as stones being passed along a line of workers’
/fufút/ ‘flute’ : /mash-fufút/ ‘to whistle’
/kalada/ ‘lift the leg’ : /mash-kalada/ ‘cross one leg over the other’
/raput/ ‘miss a target’ : /mash-raput/ ‘escape, as an animal from a noose trap’
/tan/ ‘greater’ : /mash-tan/ ‘more, greater than’
/tutu/ ‘press’ : /mash-tutu/ ‘press down with a heavy object’

In at least one recorded case /mash/- attaches to an entire phrase rather than a lexical base:

/mash-tan cíc ñaća-ñulha-ñulha mash-nak a hulus/
more-than her red MASH-my LÍG clothes
‘Her clothes are redder than mine’

(/mash/- added to NP ‘my clothes’) (71)

/masha- : a verb prefix. It is sometimes used to derive verbs that relate to bodily positions:
/biuk/ ‘tilt’ : /masha-biuk/ ‘tilt to one side without falling’
/du/ ‘right, good’ : /masha-du/ ‘point in the same direction, have the same orientation’
/fizin/ ‘side’ : /masha-fizin/ ‘be or lie on the side’
/qifat/ ‘zigzag’ : /masha-qifat/ ‘turn around repeatedly, as in unquiet sleep’
/rikus/ ‘back’ : /masha-riku-rikus/ ‘be back-to-back’
/taqa/ ‘lie on the back’ : /masha-taqa/ ‘lie on the back, as a dog’

In other cases it forms verbs with a directional meaning. As with other prefixes that derive directional verbs, /masha/- must co-occur with the prefix /na/-:
/nay/ ‘here’ : /masha-na-nay/ ‘look over here, look in this direction’
/pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /masha-na-pruq/ ‘look down’
/rikus/ ‘back’ : /masha-na-rikus/ ‘turn the back on someone or something’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /masha-na-saháy/ ‘there’
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/tusi/ ‘there’ : /masha-na-tusi/ ‘look over there’

A few cases fail to fit into either of these categories:

/but/ ‘body, self’ : /masha-bu-but/ ‘everybody, everyone’

/ririw/ ‘wrong, in error’ : /masha-ririw/ ‘do something in the wrong way’

/shuqish/ ‘move backward’, : /masha-shuqish/ ‘feel like going back, feel like returning’

As noted in the description of sibilant assimilation, /masa-shdu/ is sometimes heard as /masha-shdu/, but this should not be taken as an example of the prefix /masha/-.

(72) **mashan-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base, with the usual implied allomorphy:

/panaq/ ‘hurl an object at a target’ : /masham-panaq/ ‘fight in war, engage in battle’

(73) **mashash-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/anak/ ‘by oneself’ : /mashash-anak/ ‘unaligned, as fence posts of different heights’

(74) **mashi-** : a verb prefix. With stative bases of measurement it derives comparatives:

/lagqisusay/ ‘small’ : /mashi-lagqisusay/ ‘smaller than’

/luish/ ‘short’ : /mashi-luish/ ‘shorter than’

/shashhuazi/ ‘younger sibling’ : /mashi-shashhuazi/ ‘younger than’

/tuqash/ ‘old (people)’ : /mashi-tan-tuqash/ ‘older than’

With other stative or nominal bases it derives simple stative verbs, and in these the function of /mashi/- seems hardly different from that of /ma/:

/amuzkuz/ ‘hunched over’ : /mashi-amuzkuz/ ‘hunched or bent over’

/buntus/ : /mashi-buntus/ ‘pulled taut, stretched tight’

/karitkit/ ‘a curl’ : /mashi-karitkit/ ‘curly, as hair’

/karuckuc/ ‘wrinkle’ : /mashi-karuckuc/ ‘wrinkled (skin, cloth, paper)’

/puqu/ ‘bone’ : /mashi-puqu/ ‘thin, skinny, bony’

/karupkup/ ‘tangle’ : /mashi-karupkup/ ‘tangled, as thread’

/qdup/ ‘obstruction’ : /mashi-qdup/ ‘plugged, as the nose’
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/qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /mashi-qitan/ ‘neat, orderly’

With numerals the function of /mashi/- seems less well-defined:

/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /mashi-pitu/ ‘seven (in counting units of future
time?)’

/turu/ ‘three’ : /mashi-turu-z/ ‘have three of something’

Two other recorded instances of /mashi/- do not fit neatly into any of
these categories:

/qca/ ‘shift, change position’ : /mashi-qca/ ‘change something, ren-
ovate’

/shkash/ ‘fear’ : /mashi-shka-shkash/ ‘frighten someone’

(75) mashin- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/tazam/ ‘taste, try, test’ : /mashin-tazam/ ‘weigh on a handscale’

(76) mashu- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/puil/ ‘stash, store’ : /mashu-pui-puil/ ‘put things away, put away
for safekeeping’

(77) mat- : a prefix generally used to derive intransitive or stative verbs:

/anak/ ‘self’ : /mat-at-anak/ ‘to one another, with one another’

/baga/ ‘abscess’ : /mat-baga/ ‘have an abscess’

/bulbul/ ‘dust’ : /mat-bulbul/ ‘dusty’

/filhaq/ ‘spit’ : /mat-filhaq/ ‘to spit’

/hiri/ ‘stupid’ : /mat-hiri/ ‘become stupid(er)’

/qirqir/ ‘bite’ : /mat-q-in-irqir/ ‘be bitten, as by an ant’

/rapic/ ‘scar’ : /mat-rapic/ ‘scarred’

/riqus/ ‘blind’ : /mat-riqus/ ‘blind’

/ura/ : /mat-ura/ ‘weak, soft’

/zuka/ ‘wound’ : /mat-zuka/ ‘to swell, of an infected wound’

In a single recorded example /mat/- co-occurs with the prefix /na/-,
found in many directional verbs:

/saran/ ‘road’ : /mat-na-saran/ ‘do something on the road’

In a few cases such as /mat-at-anak/ and /mat-na-saran/, /mat/ may
be the conjunction ‘with’, but this interpretation appears difficult to
maintain for all bases.
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(78) **mata-** : a verb prefix attested unambiguously with two bases:

/azu/ ‘do for someone’ : /mata-azu/ ‘do something for another’
/kaktun/ ‘finish’ : /mata-kaktun/ ‘finish doing something’

In /patash/ ‘write’ : /mata-tash/ ‘be writing’ the morpheme boundary marks the break within a pattern of rightward reduplication, and has no connection with the prefix described here. The situation in /pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /ma-tana-pruq/ ‘to set, as the sun’ is more complex: an analysis /mata-na-pruq/ predicts that primary stress will fall on the syllable /na/, but in fact it falls on /pruq/, supporting /ma-tana-pruq/.

(79) **mati-** : a verb prefix generally found in locative expressions:

/hazish/ ‘far, distant’: /mati-na-hazish/ ‘move away from a place’
/nay/ ‘here’ : /mati-na-nay/ ‘come here’
/tusi/ ‘there’: /mati-na-tusi/ ‘move from the speaker’s location to another place’

In non-locative expressions it may indicate a change of condition:

/qca/ ‘change, move’ : /mati-qca/ ‘alternate; exchange; change one’s clothes’
/qtu/ ‘happen unexpectedly’ : /mati-qtu/ ‘catch, as an animal in a trap’

(80) **matilh-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/du/ ‘right, good’ : /matilh-du/ ‘meet, encounter’

(81) **matin-** : a verb prefix. It has three allomorphs, /matig/-, /matim/- and /matin/-:

/ **matig/-:**
/qaran/ ‘happy, merry’ : /matig-qaran/ ‘make merry, rejoice’
/qca/ ‘change, move’ : /mati-qca/ ‘change place, move location’
/quilha/ ‘red’ : /matig-quilha/ ‘red’

/ **matim/-:**
/p-acay/ ‘kill’ : /matim-p-acay/ ‘die off, as people or animals in an epidemic’

/ **matin/-:**
/humhum/ ‘twilight’ : /matin-humhum/ ‘early morning’
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/zashuq/ ‘rice in storage’ : /matin-zashu-zashuq/ ‘goose bumps, chicken flesh’

(82) matin- + full reduplication
With reduplicated color terms /matin/- means ‘X-ish’ or ‘spotted with X’; as seen under the allomorph /matig/- above, this does not appear to be the case with simple color terms:
   /quilha/ ‘red’: /matig-quilha-quilha/ ‘reddish, having red spots’
   /puzi/ ‘white’: /matim-puzi-puzi/ ‘spotted or dappled with white’

(83) matish- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
   /ma-qarman/ ‘bad’: /matish-qa-qarman/ ‘be touched or affected by something bad’

(84) matu- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
   /wishwish/ ‘whirl around’: /matu-wa-wishwish/ ‘whirl, as a violent wind’
The similar phoneme sequence in /ma-tu-barumbun/ ‘will thunder’ seems to be the future form of the AF, corresponding to /t-m-u-barumbun/ ‘is thundering’.

(85) matun- : a verb prefix attested in a single form. It is assumed to have the allomorphy typical for prefixes that end with -/n/:
   /qaulh/ ‘bamboo’: /matug-qaulh/ ‘use a bamboo container to collect water’

(86) mi- : a prefix deriving intransitive verbs, often with some form of reduplication in the base:
   /dauk/ ‘still, stopped’: /mi-dau-dauk/ ‘keep still, as in hiding’
   /hala/ ‘first’: /mi-hala/ ‘first in sequence, as in waiting for an appointment’
   /kazash/ ‘clear’: /mi-kaza-kazash/ ‘explain, clarify’
   /kirac/ ‘luminous’: /mi-ka-kirac/ ‘keep building up a fire by adding fuel’
   /kundur/ ‘strong’: /mi-ka-kundur/ ‘sit, stand or do something with a stiff or immobile posture’
   /lhckiz/ ‘all together’: /mi-lhckiz/ ‘all’
   /lhilhi/ ‘stand’: /mi-lhilhi/ ‘to stand’
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/lhqanizu/ ‘reflection; mirror’ : /mi-lhqanizu/ ‘look at one’s reflection’
/lhugqu/ ‘sit’ : /mi-lhugqu/ ‘to sit’
mamuri/ ‘alone’ : /mi-mamuri/ ‘do something by oneself’
mumur/ ‘close the eyes’ : /mi-ma-mumur/ ‘keep the eyes closed’
/qilha/ ‘rice wine’ : /mi-qilha/ ‘to drink’
/qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /mi-qa-qitan/ ‘look good, look neat or nice’
/qaz/ ‘see’ : /mi-ra-qaz/ ‘keep looking at’
/ruqmuz/ ‘not wearing pants’ : /mi-ra-ruqmuz/ ‘naked from the waist down’
/rufut/ ‘not wearing a shirt’ : /mi-ra-rufut/ ‘naked from the waist up’
sigk/ ‘kneel’ : /mi-sa-sigk/ ‘keep kneeling’
susur/ ‘warm by a fire’ : /mi-susur/ ‘warm oneself by a fire’
shqurun/ ‘headrest’ : /mi-shqurun/ ‘rest one’s head’
talha/ ‘wait’ : /mi-talha/ ‘wait for someone or something’
ziwan/ ‘tall and slender’ : /mi-za-ziwan/ ‘tall, slender, and bent over’

(87) mi- + Ca-reduplication : an affix used with numeral bases to derive verbs that mean ‘do with a group of X’:

/rima/ ‘five’ : /mi-ra-rima/ ‘do together with four other people, do as a group of five’
/pat/ ‘four’ : /mi-sha-shpat/ ‘do together with three other people, do as a group of four’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /mi-ta-turu/ ‘do together with two other people, do as a group of three’
/tusha/ ‘two’ : /mi-ta-tusha/ ‘do together with another person, do as a twosome’

Although some of the examples under 86 also use /mi/- in conjunction with Ca-reduplication, the association of prefix and reduplication pattern has no distinctive meaning, since Ca-reduplication independently indicates durative aspect. By contrast, the pattern of /mi/- + Ca-reduplication found with numeral bases is highly distinctive, and the whole
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cannot be predicted from a knowledge of the parts as these occur in other constructions. Note that /mi-mamuri/ ‘do something alone’ does not exemplify this pattern (cf. /mamuri/ ‘alone’).

(88) mia- : a verb prefix. It often co-occurs with reduplication of the rightmost foot of the base:

/acan/ ‘kind, type, variety’ : /mia-aca-acan/ ‘have everything, be replete’
/anak/ ‘self’ : /mia-anak/ ‘independent, as grown children; keep things separate’
/awak/ ‘waist’ : /mia-awak/ ‘have a small waist’
/azaz/ ‘empty’ : /mia-azaz/ ‘empty, as a container or a field’
/azu/ ‘do for someone else’ : /mia-azu/ ‘instead of, in place of; do something for another person’
/bric/ ‘heavy’ : /mia-bric/ ‘solid in character’
/buqnum/ ‘angry’ : /mia-buqnum-qnum/ ‘irritable; appear to be angry’
/dutkun/ ‘bow the head’ : /mia-dutkun-kun/ ‘bow the head’
/hala/ ‘first’ : /mia-hala/ ‘be first in performing an action’
/kazash/ ‘clear’ : /mia-kazash/ ‘appear clear or sharply focused’
/kulmu/ ‘intact’ : /mia-kulmu-mu/ ‘keep something intact’
/kutba/ ‘hard, firm’ : /mia-kuta-tba/ ‘hard, firm, as the body of a person who is physically fit’
/kutni/ ‘hard, of soil’ : /mia-kutni-tni/ ‘extremely hard, of soil’
/kuza/ ‘how?’ : /mia-kuza/ ‘how it is done; how is it done?’
/la-slas/ ‘bared, of teeth’ : /mia-laslas/ ‘bare the teeth’
/landuz/ ‘straight’ : /mia-lanbu-nduz/ ‘go in a bee line’
/lhckiz/ ‘all together’ : /mia-lhckiz/ ‘all’
/lhic/ ‘tight’ : /mia-lhic/ ‘tight; firmly embedded’
/lhllnit/ ‘smile’ : /mia-lhllnit/ ‘smile at, be cheerful toward others’
/mamraw/ ‘senseless’ : /mia-mamraw/ ‘for no apparent reason’
/mumu/ ‘closed, of eyes’ : /mia-mumu/ ‘close the eyes’
/muqmuq/ ‘nonsense’ : /mia-muqmuq/ ‘be tolerant of the shortcomings of others’
/nicnic/ ‘unhappy face’ : /mia-nicnic/ ‘put on an unhappy face’
Morphology

/qarman/ ‘bad’ : /mia-qarma-rman/ ‘substandard or unacceptable, as workmanship’

/quliush/ ‘long’ : /mia-quliu-liush/ ‘stretch out lengthwise’

/rambak/ ‘gape’ : /mia-ramba-mbak/ ‘fall open, as the mouth of someone who is startled’

/rikus/ ‘back’ : /mia-riku-rikus/ ‘come after; be last to do something’

/sigki/ ‘kneel’ : /mia-sigki-gki/ ‘be kneeling’

/sun/ ‘together’ : /mia-sun/ ‘go together, be together’

/tekmus/ ‘prone’ : /mia-tukmu-kmus/ ‘lie prone, as a dog’

/zay/ ‘so, such’ : /mia-zay/ ‘like, resembling’ : /mia-za-zay/ ‘similar to, same as’

/zicu/ ‘that (relational)’ : /mia-zicu/ ‘in that way; is that so?’

In a single case a base with /mia/- was recorded with a nominal sense:

/muqca/ ‘front; before’ : /mia-muqca/ ‘go first; front part of something’

It was initially unclear whether /mia-qbit/ contained /mia/- or /mi/-, since the high vowel of the latter prefix would lower and centralize before /q/, producing a result approximating (but not identical to) /mia-qbit/.

(89) mian- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/qaray/ ‘long, of time’ : /miag-qaray/ ‘keep a posture (as in sitting or standing) for a long time’

(90) milh- : a verb prefix attested with two bases:

/faw/ ‘up, high’ : /milh-na-faw/ ‘jump up, reach up’

/humhum/ ‘twilight’ : /milh-lumhum/ ‘rise early’

(91) min- : an extremely productive prefix used primarily to derive inchoative verbs, and having the usual allomorphy of prefixes which end in -/n/ . This affix may have been borrowed from Bunun. With kin terms it means ‘become an X’ or ‘become like an X’:

/ama/ ‘father’ : /min-ama/ ‘become a father’

/apiq/ ‘daughter-in-law’ : /min-apiq/ ‘become a daughter-in-law, become a wife (expressed from the perspective of the parents-in-law)’

/apu/ ‘grandfather; ancestor’ : /min-apu/ ‘become a grandfather; become an ancestor’
Morphology

/azazak/ ‘child’ : /min-azazak/ ‘become childish, become more like a child, as senile elders’

/ina/ ‘mother’ : /min-ina/ ‘become a mother’

In some cases the meaning of an affixed kin term is not predictable from the meaning of the base. Note the sex-based asymmetry in:

/binanau’az/ ‘woman; wife’ : /min-binanau’az/ ‘grow into womanhood; become a wife’

/ayuzi/ ‘man; husband’ : /min-ayuzi/ ‘choose a husband, look for a husband’ (not ‘grow into manhood; become a husband’).

Many stative verbs, both those that take /ma/- and those that are zero-marked, have a paired inchoative term with /min/-:

/m-asay/ ‘jealous’ : /min-asay/ ‘become jealous’

/ma-cakaw/ ‘greedy’ : /min-cakaw/ ‘become greedy’

/cuaw/ ‘plenty’ : /min-cuaw/ ‘increase’

/ma-dahun/ ‘sweet’ : /min-dahun/ ‘become sweet’

/ma-fanlush/ ‘rotten, smelly’ : /min-fanlush/ ‘become rotten, become smelly’

/ma-haha/ ‘furious, having a very bad temper’ : /min-haha/ ‘become furious, as bees when the hive is disturbed’

/ma-kaligkin/ ‘healthy, vigorous’ : /min-kaligkin/ ‘become healthy, become vigorous’

/ma-lagkaw/ ‘tall and thin’ : /min-lagkaw/ ‘become tall and thin’

/ma-lhacas/ ‘ripe’ : /min-lhacas/ ‘become ripe, ripen’

/ma-panu/ ‘lethargic’ : /min-panu/ ‘become lethargic’

/ma-qaimuc/ ‘thrift, stingy’ : /min-qaimuc/ ‘become thrifty, become stingy’

/ma-rada-rada/ ‘dirty all over’ : /min-rada/ ‘get dirty, become dirty’

/sasaz/ ‘old, of things’ : /min-sasaz/ ‘become old, of things’

/ma-sizaq/ ‘bitter’ : /min-sizaq/ ‘become bitter’

/ma-shapiq/ ‘flattened on one side’ : /min-shapiq/ ‘become flattened on one side’

/ma-tamaz/ ‘tasteless, insipid’ : /min-tamaz/ ‘become tasteless’

/ma-zagkaw/ ‘light in weight’ : /min-zagkaw/ ‘become light in weight’
Morphology

In some cases an inchoative stative verb takes both /min/- and /ma/-:

/m-ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed, embarrassed’: /min-m-ayaw/ ‘grow shy; become embarrassed’

/ma-buqwiw/ ‘wealthy’: /min-ma-buqwiw/ ‘become wealthy’

/ma-funuq/ ‘soft and muddy’: /min-ma-funuq/ ‘become soft and muddy’

/ma-hmar/ ‘warm, hot; summer’: /min-ma-hmar/ ‘begin to grow warm’

/ma-laylay/ ‘lazy’: /min-ma-laylay/ ‘become lazy’

/ma-ra’in/ ‘big, large; important’: /min-ma-ra’in/ ‘become big; become important’

/ma-tdik/ ‘steep’: /min-ma-tdik/ ‘become steep’.

Two personal pronouns were recorded with /min/-: Somewhat surprisingly, the effect of the affix differs between them:

/ci/ci/ ‘he, she, it’ : /min-ci/ ‘become his/hers’

/i-ta/ ‘we (incl.)’: /min-i-ta/ ‘become one of us, become a member of our group’ (not ‘become ours’).

In addition, /min/- was recorded with a single possessive pronoun:

/nak/ ‘my, mine’: /min-nak/ ‘for me’

A number of nouns can also be affixed to derive verbs with /min/-: The meaning of such verbs is often difficult to predict:

/caw/ ‘person, human being’: /min-caw/ ‘come to life, revive; prosper, multiply, of people; be a good person’

/dadú/ ‘leader, chief’: /min-dadú/ ‘become a leader, become a chief’

/sasilum/ ‘broken rice grain’: /min-sa-silum/ ‘become broken into fragments, of grains’

/sazum/ ‘water’: /min-sazum/ ‘dissolve, become watery’

/wacan/ ‘puddle’: /min-wacan/ ‘to form, of puddles after a rain’

/talluqan/ ‘field hut’: /min-talluqan/ ‘make a field hut’

Other verbs derived with /min/- do not appear to have an inchoative meaning, and the effect of the affix is difficult to characterize globally:

/ani/ ‘no, not’: /min-ani/ ‘deny, negate’
Morphology

/my-ania/ ‘clever’ : /min-ania/ ‘pretend to be good at something when you really aren’t’
/a-ura/ ‘forget’ : /min-a-ura/ ‘forget frequently, often forget’
/dahip/ ‘help’ : /min-dahip/ ‘help someone with physical labor’
/daqdaq/ ‘splash’ : /min-daqdaq/ ‘splash water on something’
/amraw/ ‘without reason’ : /min-amraw/ ‘for no apparent reason’
/sumal/ ‘disturb’ : /min-sumal/ ‘tease someone’

Perhaps the most striking feature of /min/- is that it can be added not only to base morphemes, in which case it behaves like an affix, but also to phrases, in which case it behaves like an independent morpheme. Examples of the latter usage include the following:

/nak a azazak a binanau’az a ma-tiruq sa a
my LG child LG female FUT choose SA A
min-cicu a ayuzi/ (/min/- added to NP ‘her husband’) become-her LG husband
‘My daughter will choose her husband’

/takcat-i uan ihu sa i-zay a maqsum a
cut-IMP please you SA that LG cloth FUT
min-nak a hulus/ (/min/- added to the NP ‘my clothes’) become-my LG clothes
‘Please cut this cloth to make my clothes’

/ihu ya m-usha iza mu-taun a m-ihu a m-agqtu
you when AF-go already go-home LG your FUT AF-think
i-nay Barawbaw a pruq/
this Barawbaw LG earth
‘When you have gone back home think about Te-Hua village’

(92) miqu- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/rkus/ ‘back’ : /miqu-rikus/ ‘follow someone’
This apparently is not a mistranscription of /miku/ ‘desire, want to’, since the normal word order would be Actor-miku-main verb-Patient, but this is not seen in: /miqu-rikus ihu yaku/ ‘follow me’.

(93) mish- : a verb prefix attested with two bases:
/tiqr/ ‘stumble’ : /mish-tiqr/ ‘to stumble’

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/tudul/ ‘bump into’ : /mish-tudul/ ‘bump into, collide with’
This probably is a borrowing of Bunun /mis/-.

(94) mu- : a high frequency prefix with various functions. It is most commonly used to derive verbs of motion. This is particularly clear with place names, deictic expressions and other words which refer to spatial relationships:

/Qariwan/ ‘the city of Pu-li’ : /mu-qariwan/ ‘go to Pu-li’
/Taipak/ ‘Taipei’ : /mu-taipak/ ‘go to Taipei’
/fafaw/ ‘top’ : /mu-fafaw/ ‘go to the top’
/faw/ ‘up’ : /mu-na-faw/ ‘go up, as a squirrel running up a branch
to escape’,
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /mu-hazish/ ‘go far away’
/magkaci/ ‘other side’ : /mu-magkaci/ ‘go to the other side’
/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /mu-nay/ ‘come here’
/i-ntua/ ‘where at?’ : /mu-ntua/ ‘where to?’
/pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /mu-pruq/ ‘go down, descend’
/qualh/ ‘near’ : /mu-qualh/ ‘come near, move closer’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /mu-na-saháy/, /mu-saháy/ ‘go over there’
/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /mu-suhúy/ ‘go over there’
/tantu/ ‘there’ : /mu-tantu/ ‘go there’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /mu-tusi/ ‘go there’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /i-utu/ ‘there, at that place’ : /mu-i-utu/ ‘go there’

With concrete nouns that refer to structures or places capable of being entered /mu/- derives verbs which generally mean ‘go into X; enter X’:
/apuy/ ‘fire’ : /mu-sa-apuy/ ‘enter the fire, as flying insects’
/danar/ ‘deadfall trap’ : /mu-danar/ ‘get caught in a deadfall trap’
/hudun/ ‘mountain’ : /mu-hudun/ ‘go to the mountains’
/laun/ ‘shade, shadow’ : /mu-laun/ ‘go into the shade’
/lhalhuzu/ ‘baited trap for fish or eels’ : /mu-lhalhuzu/ ‘swim into a lhalhuzu, get caught in a lhalhuzu’
/maza/ ‘shallows’ : /mu-maza/ ‘enter the shallows, as a boat’
/paníza/ ‘fishing pole, fishhook’ : /mu-paníza/ ‘be caught by line and hook’
Morphology

/pa-panaq/ ‘spring-set spear or arrow trap’ : /mu-pa-panaq/ ‘be caught in a spring-set spear or arrow trap’
/qadup/ ‘kind of deadfall trap’: /mu-qadup/ ‘get caught in a deadfall trap’
/qalhu/ ‘pen’: /mu-qalhu/ ‘come back to a pen, of domesticated animals’
/qazus/ ‘current’: /mu-qazus/ ‘drift on a current, be carried away on a current’
/saran/ ‘road’: /mu-saran/ ‘go out to the road’
/sazum/ ‘water’: /mu-sazum/ ‘enter the water’
/taitak/ ‘kind of fish trap’: /mu-taitak/ ‘enter a taïlak trap, get caught in a taïlak trap’
/taun/ ‘house’: /mu-taun/ ‘go home; enter the house’
/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’: /mu-tmaz/ ‘enter a hole or cave’
/tuqris/ ‘snare trap’: /mu-tuqris/ ‘enter a snare trap, get caught in a snare trap’

In a few cases concrete nouns capable of being entered have acquired fixed, idiosyncratic meanings:
/buhat/ ‘cultivated field’: /mu-buhat/ ‘go to work in the fields; go to work’
/padaw/ ‘mountain swidden’: /mu-padaw/ ‘go to work in a mountain swidden’
/ribush/ ‘forest’: /mu-ribush/ ‘go hunting’

With names of useful plants /mu/- derives verbs meaning ‘search for X’ (distinct from ‘gather X’, signaled by /kin/-X):
/kruz/ ‘plant used in making baskets’: /mu-kruz/ ‘search for kruz’
/quay/ ‘rattan’: /mu-quay/ ‘search for rattan’

In other nominal bases /mu/- derives verbs, with varied contributions to the meaning of the affixed form:
/ainuz/ ‘trivet’: /mu-ainuz/ ‘start a cooking fire’
alushun/ ‘spinning top’: /mu-alushun/ ‘spin a top’
/ayuz/ ‘male; husband’: /mu-ayuz/ ‘find a husband’
dudur/ ‘row, line’: /mu-dudur/ ‘walk single-file’
Morphology

/ma-hnar/ ‘hot; summer’: /mu-sa-ma-hnar/ ‘come during the summer’

/naur/ ‘origin, nature’: /mu-naur/ ‘deliberately, intentionally’

/mu-pishkit/ ‘next year’: /mu-ma-pishkit/ ‘until next year’

/quriash/ ‘gash, scar’: /mu-quriash/ ‘be gashed, be scarred’

With numeral bases or other expressions of quantity /mu/- forms verbs which mean ‘do X times’:

/muqcin/ ‘ten’: /mu-muqcin/ ‘do ten times’

/pitu/ ‘seven’: /mu-pitu/ ‘do seven times’

/piza/ ‘how much/how many?’: /mu-piza/ ‘do how many times?’

/mu-pushaz/ ‘two, in certain collocations’: /mu-mu-pushaz/ ‘do twice’

/rima/ ‘five’: /mu-ri-ma-z/ ‘do five times’

/pat/ ‘four’: /mu-shpat/, /mu-shpat-iz/ ‘do four times’

/makalh-shpa-shpat/ ‘eight’: /mu-makalh-shpa-shpat/ ‘do eight times’

/tal/ ‘one, in certain collocations’: /mu-tal/ ‘once, do once’

/tanacu/ ‘nine’: /mu-maka-tanacu/ ‘do nine times’

/tata/ ‘one’: /mu-sa-tata/ ‘next, the next one’: /mu-ta-tata/ ‘come one by one’

/turu/ ‘three’: /mu-turu-z/ ‘do three times’

/makalh-turu/ ‘six’: /mu-makalh-turu-z/ ‘do six times’

With other bases /mu/- forms verbs that have no clear connection to any of the functions discussed above:

/apaw/ ‘appear’: /mu-apaw/ ‘emerge, appear’

/azu/ ‘do for someone’: /mu-azu/ ‘do something for someone else’

/balay/ ‘by chance’: /mu-bala-balay/ ‘do something by chance or happenstance’

/baraybay/ ‘slack, as a rope’: /mu-baraybay/ ‘go slack, become slack’

/bluc/ ‘demolish’: /mu-blu-bluc/ ‘be demolished’

/cap/ ‘do as part of a trip made for a different purpose’: /mu-cap/ ‘stop by somewhere while enroute to another place’

/daru/ ‘gradual’: /mu-daru-daru/ ‘take one’s time with an activity’
Morphology

/farit/ ‘cross over’ : /mu-farit/ ‘cross a road, stream, etc.’
/fkat/ ‘action of going off, as a noose trap’ : /mu-fkat/ ‘to spring, of a trap’
/habas/ ‘early’ : /mu-habas/ ‘arrive prematurely’
/hala/ ‘first’ : /mu-hala/ ‘recently’
/hapal/ ‘in every direction’ : /mu-hapal/ ‘go off aimlessly in every direction’
/hawaz/ ‘escape’ : /mu-hawaz/ ‘to escape’
/hiaw/ ‘soon, sudden’ : /mu-hiaw/ ‘quickly’
/hibur/ ‘mix’ : /mu-hibur/ ‘mix or intermingle with’
/hulhul/ ‘fragment’ : /mu-hulhul/ ‘fall to pieces’
/hurqt/ ‘come apart’ : /mu-hurqu-rqt/ ‘come loose, fall apart’
/kaktun/ ‘finish’ : /mu-kaktun/ ‘finish doing something’
/kupit/ ‘extinguish a fire’ : /mu-kupit/ ‘go out, of a fire’
/laplap/ ‘spread over an area’ : /mu-laplap/ ‘to spread, as a fire’
/hunduz/ ‘straight’ : /mu-hunduz/ ‘go in a straight line’
/lhckiz/ ‘all together’ : /mu-lhckiz/ ‘finish, complete something’ : /shan-na-mu-lhckiz/ ‘all together, all at once’
/lhilhi/ ‘stand’ : /mu-hhilhi/ ‘get up, rise’
/muqmuq/ ‘nonsense’ : /mu-muqmuq/ ‘speak nonsense’
/nushnush/ ‘slip, slide’ : /mu-na-nushnush/ ‘shuffle along’
/priz/ ‘broken off’ : /mu-priz/ ‘break off, as wood’
/qca/ ‘change, move’ : /mu-qca/ ‘repeat, do again’
/qiwin/ ‘step aside’ : /mu-qiwin/ ‘step aside’
/rariwa/ ‘dislocated joint’ : /mu-rariwa/ ‘have a dislocated joint’
/riiw/ ‘wrong, error’ : /mu-riiw/ ‘do something wrong, make a mistake’
/riut/ ‘encircle’ : /mu-riut/ ‘gather round, crowd around’
/ruqmu/ ‘drop pants’ : /mu-ruqmu/ ‘fall off, of clothing’
/sun/ ‘gather’ : /mu-sun/ ‘gather, come together’
/shrak/ ‘untied’ : /mu-shrak/ ‘come untied’
/shuqish/ ‘go back, return’ : /mu-shuqish/ ‘come back’
Morphology

/uka/ ‘not have, not exist’ : /mu-uka/ ‘be taken away’ (this implies movement; cp. /m-uka/ ‘have nothing’).

The initial syllable in /mu-ra-rushrush/ ‘keep leaking, continue to leak’ is not connected with /mu/-, as here the base is /purushrush/ and the affixed form is built up by infixation with -/um/- (‘pseudo nasal substitution’ with /p/-initial bases), and Ca- reduplication.

It is important to recognize that /mu/- is distinct from -/um/-, since these two affixes have sometimes been confused (Starosta 1995:698ff). In Thao, and other languages /mu/- and -/um/- are morphophonemically distinct; /mu/- is always prefixed and has a single allomorph, while -/um/- varies between an infix and a prefix, and often has multiple allomorphs. Moreover, /mu/- clearly has a motion meaning with many derived verbs built from nominal or deictic bases, while -/um/- does not. Occasionally both affixes occur with the same base, providing the clearest possible evidence of their distinctness, as in /t-m-uquis/ ‘catch with a snare trap’ vs. /mu-tuquis/ ‘enter a snare trap’, or /sh-un-rak/ ‘untie something’ vs. /mu-shrak/ ‘come untied or unravelled’.

(95) muk- : a verb prefix attested with just three bases:
   /rakbak/ ‘open, of the mouth’ : /muk-rakbak/ ‘open the mouth’
   /shary/ ‘sloppy posture’ : /muk-shary/ ‘sit with feet up on one’s seat, legs spread wide, etc.’
   /shimzaw/ ‘cold’ : /muk-sha-(sha)-shimzaw/ ‘get malaria, chills and fever’

(96) mulha- : a verb prefix attested with just two bases:
   /aura/ ‘forget’ : /mulha-aura/ ‘sleep soundly’
   /tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’ : /mulha-na-tmaz/ ‘sink’

(97) mun- : a prefix forming intransitive verbs. It has three allomorphs, /mug/-, /mum/- and /mun/-: Although /mun/- occurs with a variety of bases, it appears particularly frequent with verbs of falling or passing:
   /mug/- :
   /kuaz/ ‘cave in’ : /mug-kuaz/ ‘washed out, as a road after heavy rains’
   /kuruz/ ‘hide’ : /mug-kuruz/ ‘to hide (intr.)’
   /kuza/ ‘how?’ : /mug-kuza/ ‘how, in what way?; which one?’ : /mug-kuza-kuza/ ‘move freely or unpredictably; from where?’
/mum/:-

/biriz/ ‘in succession’ : /mum-biriz/ ‘lined up side-by-side, as several people in walking’

/burabura/ ‘tumble, roll’ : /mum-burabura/ ‘tumble head over heels, roll, as a log down a hill’

/pruq/ ‘earth’ : /mum-pruq/ ‘cover the ground, as fog’

/pucuk/ ‘tangled’ : /mum-pucuk/ ‘get tangled’

/cakcak/ ‘fall down from a height; knock down’ : /mum-cakcak/ ‘drip down, as rice from a sack to the floor’

/dauk/ ‘still, slow’ : /mum-dau-dauk/ ‘move slowly or deliberately, as in walking’

/dukuduku/ ‘hunched over’ : /mum-dukuduku/ ‘hunched over, as elderly people’

/fafaw/ ‘top’ : /mum-fafaw/ ‘climb up, go to the top’

/fizin/ ‘edge’ : /mum-sa-fizin/ ‘walk along the edge of something’

/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /mum-hazish/ ‘go far away’

/lhacq/ ‘fall from a height’ : /mum-lhacq/ ‘drop something, as crumbs of food’

/lhaushin/ ‘swing’ : /mum-lhaushin/ ‘to swing’

/maza/ ‘shallows’ : /mum-maza/ ‘beach a boat’

/ruza/ ‘boat’ : /mum-ruza/ ‘steer a boat’

/saháy/ ‘there’ : /mum-saháy/ ‘go there’

/suhiy/ ‘there’ : /mum-suhiy/ ‘take that route over there’

/sun/ ‘gather’ : /mum-su-sun/ ‘come together, gather in a place’

/suriz/ ‘pour, spill’ : /mum-suriz/ ‘spill, fall out, as sweet potatoes from a basket or liquid from a vessel’

/shizum/ ‘rape’ : /mum-shizum/ ‘rape, force sexual intercourse on a woman’

/taraw/ ‘heavy, as rain’ : /mum-taraw/ ‘to pour, of rain’

/tihush/ ‘spill’ : /mum-tihush/ ‘to spill, as rice or water’

/tnash/ ‘leave some’ : /mum-tnash/ ‘leave a portion uneaten or unused’

/tunuq/ ‘collapse, fall down’ : /mum-tunuq/ ‘collapse, fall down’
Morphology

/tusi/ ‘there’: /mun-tusi/ ‘pass someone from behind, overtake someone in walking’ : /mun-tusi-wan/ ‘go to some further destination via an intermediate point’
/i-utu/ ‘there’: /mun-i-utu/ ‘pass there’
/wawáz/ ‘idle’: /mun-wawáz/ ‘wander around, be idle’

(98) **mut-**: a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/uaka/ ‘not have, not exist’: /mut-uaka/ ‘be less, be missing, of parts of a quantity’

(99) **-n**: a suffix used to derive accusative pronouns from nominative bases:
/ihu/ ‘2sg. nom.’ : /ihu-n/ ‘2sg. acc.’
/cicu/ ‘3sg. nom.’ : /cicu-n/ ‘3sg. acc.’
/ita/ ‘1pl. incl. nom.’ : /ita-n/ ‘1pl. incl. acc.’

Historically this may be the -/n/ allomorph of the PF -/in/. In addition, /yaku/ ‘1sg. nom.’ : /yakin/ ‘1sg. acc.’ shows a similar suffixation with -/n/, accompanied by an alternation in the last vowel. The -/n/ in /yakin/, however, probably has a rather different history than that in /ihu-n/, /cicu-n/ and /ita-n/, since Thao /yakin/ and /yamin/ appear to reflect PAN *aken ‘mine’ and *amen ‘ours’ with functional reinterpretation, whereas the other accusative pronouns evidently are innovations within the separate history of Thao.

(100) **na-**: a morphological element of problematic theoretical status. This morpheme never occurs alone, but only as an adjunct to a prefix. It might therefore be analyzed as part of the prefix, but this would create a large class of forms with recurrent partials, many of which arguably share a semantic component. The prefix /na/- most commonly occurs in verbs indicating change of location:

/apuy/ ‘fire’: /pan-na-sapuy/ ‘fall into the fire, drop into the fire, as insects crawling on the wall or ceiling’
/faw/ ‘up’: /milh-na-faw/ ‘jump up, reach up’: /makit-na-faw/ ‘ascend slowly’: /mu-na-faw/ ‘go up, ascend’: /pish-na-faw/ ‘rise up, as smoke from a fire’: /sh-m-u-na-faw/ ‘pull up’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’: /lhin-na-hazish/ ‘move away from’: /makit-na-hazish/ ‘move off gradually into the distance’: /mati-na-hazish/
Morphology

‘move out or away from a place’ : /shau-na-hazish/ ‘go a long way, as in walking’

/ihu-n/ ‘2sg. acc.’ : /sh-m-u-na-ihu-n/ ‘bring to you’

/muqca/ ‘front, before’ : /pish-na-muqca/ ‘go first, go ahead of someone’


/i-ntua/ ‘where?’ : /pan-na-na-ntua/ ‘where it fell’

/pruq/ ‘ground; floor’ : /pan-na-sa-pruq/ ‘fall to the floor’

/qualh/ ‘near’ : /makit-na-qualh/ ‘gradually growing nearer, as someone walking toward the speaker in the distance’

/sahây/ ‘there’ : /kun-na-sahây/ ‘suddenly got there’ : /tau-na-sahây/ ‘turn over there’

/suhuy/ ‘there’ : /palha-na-suhûy/ ‘dip it there’ : /pan-na-suhûy/ ‘drop or fall down over there’

/tau/ ‘house’ : /k-m-ay-na-tau/ ‘attack a house or village’

/tmaz/ ‘bottom’ : /maku-na-tmaz/ ‘go under, hide beneath’.

In a few examples /na/- is either doubled, or undergoes Ca- reduplication. In some cases reduplication seems to mark repetitive action, but in others its function is unclear:

/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /shau-na-na-nay/ ‘often arrives here’

/i-ntua/ ‘where?’ : /maku-na-na-ntua/ ‘keep looking to see where something is’ : /pan-na-na-ntua/ ‘see how deep something is’

In other examples /na/- does not involve movement of the actor:

/cuini/ ‘now’ : /shau-na-cuini/ ‘before now; ago’ : /shau-na-cuini-an/ ‘now again, once more’

/dimrac/ ‘gold’ : /kun-na-dimrac/ ‘suddenly flash, as sunlight on rippling water’

/i-fafaw/ ‘above’ : /qata-na-fafaw/ ‘look upward’

/faw/ ‘up’ : /paki-na-faw/ ‘make something higher, as in stacking chains’ : /pasha-na-faw/ ‘look upward’

/i-fazfaz/ ‘in the middle’ : /pan-na-fazfaz/ ‘in the middle of doing something, halfway through an activity’
Morphology


/na/- also is part of a larger pattern meaning ‘it’s up to X’:
/caycuy/ ‘they, them’ : /shan-na-ca-caycuy/ ‘it’s up to them’
/cicu/ ‘he, she, it’ : /shan-na-ca-cicu/ ‘it’s up to him’
/ihu/ ‘you’ : /shan-na-a-ihu-n/ ‘it’s up to you’.

Forms such as /tana-ailhi/ ‘left side’, /tana-muqca/ ‘before, in front of’ or /tana-rikus/ ‘behind, from behind’ are problematic, as they could be analyzed as /ta-na-ailhi/, /ta-na-muqca/ or /ta-na-rikus/. However, /ta/- is otherwise unattested. Moreover, /tana/- appears to be a borrowing of Bunun /tana/- ‘prefix of direction’, as in the Bunun words /tana-ska’un/ ‘right hand’, /tana-vanan/ ‘right side’, /tana-wili’an/ ‘left side’.

(101) pa- : a prefix used to form the causative of dynamic verbs (in general this means verbs that take -/um/-). It has two allomorphs, /p/- before vowel-initial bases, and /pa/- elsewhere.

/p/- :
/acay/ ‘die, dead’ : /p-acay/ ‘beat, kill’
/agqaruz/ ‘current’ : /p-agqaruz/ ‘let something go on a current’
/agqtu/ ‘contemplate, think about’ : /p-agqtu/ ‘remind someone of something; jog one’s memory’
/aqtalha/ ‘pork’ : /p-aqtalha/ ‘provide with meat, feed’ (not just with pork), /ifaz/ ‘put on clothes’ : /p-ifaz/ ‘dress someone, put clothes on someone’
/ilu/ ‘bathe, take a bath’ : /p-ilu-an/ ‘bathe someone else’
/iup/ ‘blow on something’ : /p-iup/ ‘let or make someone blow on something’
/ulahu/ ‘worship’ : /p-ulahu/ ‘worship one’s ancestors’
/untal/ ‘follow, accompany’ : /p-untal/ ‘let or make someone follow or accompany another person’
/usaha/ ‘go’ : /p-usha/ ‘let go, send away’
/utaq/ ‘vomit’ : /p-utaq-i/ ‘let him vomit/make him vomit!’
/utu/ ‘sexual intercourse’ : /p-utu-an/ ‘to be copulated with’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /p-utu/ ‘put something over there’

/pa/- :
/canit/ ‘weep, cry’ : /pa-canit/ ‘make someone cry’
Morphology

/ca-ca-wa/ ‘laugh’ : /pa-ca-ca-wa/ ‘make someone laugh’
/cupish/ ‘read; count; study’ : /pa-cupish/ ‘let someone read, study, or count’
/kalawa/ ‘make, do, fix’ : /pa-kalawa/ ‘have something made or repaired’
/kallhus/ ‘sleep’ : /pa-kallhus/ ‘put to bed, as a child; let someone sleep longer (by not waking them)’
/kan/ ‘eat’ : /pa-kan/ ‘feed’
/kan qca/ ‘step on’ : /pa-kan qca/ ‘cause to step on’
/kishkish/ ‘shave, cut (hair)’ : /pa-kishkish/ ‘get the hair cut, let the hair be cut’
/kulhaw/ ‘scratch an itch’ : /pa-kulhaw/ ‘make or let someone scratch an itch’
/lhacaq/ ‘drop, fall’ : /pa-lhacaq/ ‘lower something’
/lhaushin/ ‘swing’ : /pa-lhaushin/ ‘cause someone to swing, let someone swing’
/lhaushin/ ‘sneeze’ : /pa-lhaushin-in/ ‘be made to sneeze’
/riqaz/ ‘see’ : /pa-riqaz/ ‘examine; show, allow to be seen’
/saran/ ‘road’ : /pa-saran-an/ ‘make a road in that place’
/taupdaq/ ‘cling to something, as a vine’ : /pa-taupdaq/ ‘stick it, make it stick to something’

Because causative constructions indicate both active intervention to assure an otherwise unlikely outcome and non-intervention in a natural process which is thereby allowed to run its course, they can often be translated both as ‘make X do Y’ and ‘let X do Y’. The latter sense easily passes over into a benefactive in some bases:

/apa/ ‘carry’ : /p-apa/ ‘help someone carry something’
/fariw/ ‘buy’ : /pa-fariw/ ‘shop or buy for someone else’
/kawi/ ‘wood’ : /pa-kawi-n/ ‘have wood gathered for one’
/kikalhi/ ‘ask’ : /pa-kikalhi/ ‘ask for someone else’
/shaqish/ ‘sew’ : /pa-shaqish/ ‘have something sewn for oneself, as clothes’
/talhtalh/ ‘split something’ : /pa-talhtalh/ ‘split something for someone’
Morphology

In some other cases /pa/- simply seems to mark an active transitive verb with no causative argument:

/pa-cut/ ‘filter, strainer’ /pa-cut/ ‘to filter, to strain’
/pa-fcq/ ‘explosion’ /pa-fcq/ ‘explode, shoot a gun’
/pa-filhaq/ ‘saliva, sputum’ /pa-filhaq/ ‘to spit’
/pa-hibur/ ‘mix’ /pa-hibur-an/ ‘be mixed together, as in cooking’
/pa-lalaw/ ‘speech, spoken words’ /pa-lalaw/ ‘call someone to come’
/pa-lhipir/ ‘fold’ /pa-lhipir/ ‘wrap into bundles’
/pa-pshiq/ ‘spray out’ /pa-pshiq/ ‘spray water from the mouth’
/pa-riri/ ‘return something in kind’ /pa-riri/ ‘exchange, replace something with another of the same type’
/pa-sansan/ ‘warm by a fire’ /pa-sansan/ ‘roast, heat by direct exposure to a fire’

In one known case /pa/- marks an intransitive verb with no obvious causative sense:

/pa-qusaz/ ‘rain’ /pa-qusaz/ ‘stand in the rain’

In a few cases others the function of /pa/- is obscure:

/pa-uuc/ ‘immediately’ /p-uuc/ ‘immediately’

Finally, it should be noted that in words formed from bases which begin with /p/, as /pa-pitpit/ ‘pinch’ /pa-pitpit/ ‘massage with pinching motions’ the affix is ambiguous for Ca-reduplication, marking durative or repetitive aspect, or prefixation with /pa/-.

(102) pai- : a verb prefix of uncertain function:

/pai-awak/ ‘notch’ /p-awak-an/ ‘be notched, have a notch in it’
/pai-ra’in/ ‘big’ /p-ra’in/ ‘do something in a big way’
/pai-tara/ ‘heed, pay attention’ /p-tara/ ‘(Don’t) pay attention to him’

(103) pak- : an intransitive verb prefix. It is most commonly combined with names of body fluids to mean ‘exude X’:

/pak-nazaq/ ‘pus’ /pak-nazaq/ ‘suppurate, exude pus’
/pak-pulhnuq/ ‘foam’, /pak-pulhnuq/ ‘foam at the mouth’
/pak-rushaq/ ‘tears’ /pak-rushaq/ ‘shed tears’ (cp. /c-m-anit/ ‘cry’)
Morphology

/shibun/ ‘sweat, perspiration’: /pak-shibun/ ‘to sweat, exude perspiration’
/talhum/ ‘blood’: /pak-talhum/ ‘bleed, exude blood’.

The same notion applies to natural substances which are not produced by the body:
/baruqbuq/ ‘bubbles’: /pak-ba-baruqbuq/ ‘make bubbles, as in gargling’
/harbuk/ ‘fog, mist’: /pak-harbuk/ ‘exude fog or mist’ (cp. /maharbuk/ ‘foggy, misty’)  
/paur/ ‘steam’: /pak-paur/ ‘to steam, exude steam’
/tudaq/ sap of a tree’: /pak-tudaq/ ‘exude sap, of a tree’.

A different sense is reflected in
/mismis/ ‘eyelash’: /pak-ma-m-ar-ismis/ ‘wink at someone, as in seduction’
/rusaw/ ‘fish’: /pak-rusaw-i/ ‘Feed (them) with fish’
/shaglaw/ ‘vegetable’: /pak-shaglaw-i/ ‘Feed (them) with vegetables’
/tusha/ ‘two’: /pak-tusha-i/ ‘Divide (it) into two parts’.

These are probably best treated as homophonous morphemes.

Distinct from each of these are
/azu/ ‘do for someone’: /pak-azu-an/-‘do something for someone else’
/shnaw/ ‘breath’: /pak-shnaw/ ‘reflect on a matter, contemplate’
/zamzam/ ‘taste, savor’: /pak-za-zamzam/ ‘to chew’.

(104) **paka-**: a prefix contributing various nuances to meaning to the base, which may be a verb or noun:

/bagqir/ ‘base of a tree; beginning’: /paka-bagqir/ ‘start from the beginning’
/biriz/ ‘lined up’: /paka-biriz-an/ ‘in temporal succession, one after the other’
/nay/ ‘here’: /paka-na-nay/ ‘put something near the speaker; exceed one’s proper boundaries’
/paraw/ ‘step over, jump’: /paka-paraw/ ‘step forward’
Morphology

/rihaz/ ‘all the way through, to the very end’ : /paka-rihaz/ ‘do something all the way through’
/runu/ ‘rice mortar’ : /paka-runu/ ‘pound in a mortar’
/suhuy/ ‘there’ : /paka-suhuy/ ‘put something over there’
/tamaku/ ‘tobacco, cigarette’ : /paka-tamaku/ ‘buy cigarettes’
/i-utu/ ‘there’ : /paka-na-utu-an/ ‘place to put things’
/zima/ ‘to relish’ : /paka-zima/ ‘delicious, desirable’

(105) pak-i- : a verb prefix attested with a single base. This may be /pakilh/, with the /lh/ : zero contrast neutralized before /lh/:
/lhlmir/ ‘grass, weeds’ : /paki-lhlmir-an/ ‘be weeded’

(106) pak-ilh- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/tazam/ ‘taste, try’ : /pakilh-tazam/ ‘try, experiment with something’

(107) pak-in- : a verb prefix attested with four bases:
/damu/ ‘a moan, a groan’ : /pakin-damu/ ‘to moan, groan, complain’
/ihilh/ ‘sound of straining, as in defecation or childbirth’ : /pakin-a-ihilh/ ‘keep groaning or grunting, as in hard labor’
/sun/ ‘gather, collect in one place’ : /pakin-sun/ ‘put or gather things together’
/tutuz/ ‘stack’ : /pakin-tutuz/ ‘stack up, pile up in stacks’

(108) pak-u- : a verb prefix attested in three bases:
/nay/ ‘here’ : /paku-na-nay/ ‘arrive, come here’
/ruqmuz/ ‘naked from the waist down’ : /paku-ruqmuz/ ‘take off the pants’
/ruzfut/ ‘naked from the waist up’ : /paku-ruzfut/ ‘take off the shirt’

(109) pak-ulh- : a verb prefix attested in two bases:
/qaqilha/ ‘resell’ : /pkulh-qaqilha-n/ ‘be resold’
/shuqish/ ‘return, go back’ : /pkulh-shuqish/ ‘buy something back’

(110) pala- : a verb prefix attested with two, or possibly three bases:
/qutun/ ‘foundation for a house’ : /pala-qutun-an/ ‘place where a foundation is laid for a house’
/tatnur/ ‘shoot’ : /pala-tatnur/ ‘to shoot’
Morphology

/ribuq/ ‘mix’ : /pala-ribuq/ (var. of /pa-ra-ribuq/) ‘mix in forcibly, barge into a conversation’

(111) pali- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic; socially inappropriate’ : /pali-muqmuq/ ‘perform an action in an unseemly or chaotic manner’

(112) palh- : a verb prefix attested with three bases:

/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic; socially inappropriate’ : /palh-ma-muqmuq/ ‘talk nonsense, speak in a chaotic or socially unacceptable way’

/qarman/ ‘bad’ : /palh-qa-qarman-in/ ‘be maligned’

/tukus/ ‘prop’ : /palh-tukus/ ‘use a walking stick or cane’

In addition to the above forms /palhkakca/ ‘discuss’ and /palhkakrikriw/ ‘work’ may also contain /palh/-, although internal morpheme boundaries could not be established in the field.

(113) palha- : a verb prefix attested with four bases:

/qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /palha-qitan/ ‘behave oneself, act properly’

/sahây/ ‘there’ : /palha-na-sahây/ ‘do something to that person or thing over there’

/suhîy/ ‘there’ : /palha-na-suhîy/ ‘put something over there’

/utu/ ‘there’ : /palha-na-utu-ak/ ‘I put something into something else over there (as when dipping meat in a sauce)’

It is possible that /palhatuzus/ ‘point at, indicate’ also belongs here, but evidence for an internal morpheme boundary is not yet available.

(114) palhan- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/lhckiz/ ‘all together’ : /palhan-lhckiz/ ‘bring or send in a group’

(115) palhi- : a verb prefix attested with three bases:

/azazak/ ‘child’ : /palhi-azazak-in/ ‘be given birth to, be born’

/huqi/ ‘offspring of an animal’ : /palhi-huqi/ ‘sire, breed, use for stud service’

/tup/ ‘follow’ : /palhi-tup/ ‘catch up with someone’

(116) palhin- : a verb prefix attested with three bases. It presumably has three allomorphs of which only /palhig/- is attested:

/kalan/ ‘tickle’ : /palhig-kalan-an/ ‘be tickled by someone’
Morphology

/qarimusuz/ ‘ball, spherical object’ : /palhig-qarimusuz/ ‘make into a ball or sphere’
/qariwataz/ ‘a coil, as of rope’ : /palhig-qariwataz-in/ ‘be entwined by something’

(117) pan-1 : a verb prefix with three allomorphs /pag/-, /pam/- and /pan/-: It generally conveys the sense ‘perform X in a downward direction’:
/pag/-:
/qqa/ ‘in vain’: /pag-qqa/ ‘fall down, as when missing a step on the stairs’
/pam/-:
/p-acay/ ‘beat, kill’: /pam-p-acay/ ‘fall to one’s death’
/balakbak/ ‘bounce around’: /pam-balakbak/ ‘bounce around on the ground’
/pan/-:
/anak/ ‘by oneself’: /pan-anak/ ‘fall down by losing one’s balance (not by tripping)’
/apuy/ ‘fire’: /pan-na-sa-apuy/ ‘descend into the fire, fall into the fire’
/duhray/ ‘relax’: /pan-duhray/ ‘lie down to relax’
/hulhul/ ‘fragments of something’: /pan-hulhul/ ‘fall down and break to pieces’
/ikahi/ ‘lose one’s balance’: /pan-ikahi/ ‘fall from a height’
/lhacaq/ ‘fall’: /pan-lhacaq/ ‘fall down from a height’
/lhilhi/ ‘stand’: /pan-lhilhi/ ‘fall on one’s feet, fall into a standing position’
/lhugqu/ ‘sit down’: /pan-lhugqu/ ‘fall into a sitting position’
/ntua/ ‘where?’: /pan-na-na-ntua/ ‘down to where?’
/paqi/ ‘buttocks’: /pan-na-paqi/ ‘fall on the buttocks’
/pruq/ ‘earth, ground’: /pan-na-pruq/ ‘fall to the ground’
/raus/ ‘downhill’: /pan-na-raus/ ‘fall downhill, roll downhill’
/sahay/ ‘there’: /pan-na-sahay/ ‘go down there, fall down there’
/sazum/ ‘water’: /pan-na-sazum/ ‘fall into the water’
/sigki/ ‘kneel’: /pan-sigki/ ‘fall to the knees’
Morphology

/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /pan-na-suhúy/ ‘go down over there’
/taqnar/ ‘rest one’s head on something’ : /pan-taqnar/ ‘lie down to sleep’
/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’ : /pan-na-tmaz/ ‘fall down inside something’
/tuktuk/ ‘stumble’ : /pan-tuktuk/ ‘stumble and fall’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /pan-na-tusi/ ‘settle down over there’

(118) pan-2 : a verb prefix, apparently distinct from the preceding, with three allomorphs /pag/-, /pam/- and /pan-/. Its contribution to the meaning of the word is difficult to assess:

/pag-/:  
/kulun/ ‘raincape’ : /pag-kulun-an/ ‘put on a raincape’
/qarìqiz/ ‘clatter’ : /pag-qà-qarìqìz/ ‘clatter and crash, as metallic objects that are thrown’
/qdaqda/ ‘widely separated’ : /pag-qdaqda/ ‘take long strides’
/quriash/ ‘gash, scar’ : /pag-quriash/ ‘gashed, scarred, injured’

/pam-/:  
/balay/ ‘by chance’ : /pam-bala-balay/ ‘coincidentally, by chance’
/lhhoa/ ‘to float’ : /pam-baha-baha/ ‘fishnet float’
/piqa/ ‘lame’ : /pam-piqa-piqa/ ‘walk with a limping movement’
/plhiq/ ‘break’ : /pam-plhiq/ ‘break’
/punuq/ ‘head’ : /pam-punuq-an/ ‘put something on the head, as a head decoration for a dance or ceremony’

/pan-/:  
/cuaw/ ‘excessive’ : /pan-cuaw/ ‘serious, as an accident’
/daidaz/ ‘care for’ : /pan-da-daidaz/ ‘guard something that is in one’s safekeeping’
/fari/ ‘wind’ : /pan-fari/ ‘be in the wind(?)’
/fazfaz/ ‘middle’ : /pan-fazfaz/ ‘be in the middle of an activity’
/ihiu/ ‘you’ : /pan-ihiu/ ‘as for you(?)’
/nay/ ‘this’ : /pan-na-nay/ ‘this much, this amount; up to this point’
/rariwa/ ‘separated or dislocated, as a joint’ : /pan-rariwa/ ‘twist or sprain, as the ankle or wrist’
/ruqit/ ‘abraded’ : /pan-ruqit/ ‘scrape or scratch off, as the skin’
Morphology

/saqaz/ ‘noon’: /pan-saqaz/ ‘take an afternoon nap’ (= ‘lie down in the afternoon’)
/suma/ ‘other, other people’: /pan-na-suma/ ‘various others’
/shiz/ ‘pain, illness’: /pan-shiz-an/ ‘sick, ill’
/tiruq/ ‘torch; ignite’: /pan-tiruq/ ‘torch; ignite’
/yakin/ ‘me’: /pan-yakin/ ‘as for me’
/zicu/ ‘that (relational)’: /pan-zicu/ ‘stop what one is doing’

Note that /pan-ha-hithit/ ‘shiver, tremble, or shake repeatedly’ evidently is /panhithit/ with internal CA-reduplication, although it is possible that this form contains a still unidentified prefix.

(119) pan-X-an: a circumfix used with terms for lineal consanguines to derive the corresponding collateral terms of the same generation:

/ama/ ‘father’: /pan-amá-n/ ‘uncle: FeB, FyB’
/apu/ ‘grandparent’: /pan-apu-an/ ‘great uncle/great aunt: grandparental sibling’

(120) pasun-: a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/pasug/-:

/kitaz/ ‘bow’: /pasug-kitaz-an/ ‘be bowed to’

(121) pash-: a verb prefix of uncertain function:

/azazak/ ‘child’: /pash-azazak-in/ ‘baby-sit’
/balis/ ‘nail’: /pash-balís-in/ ‘be nailed’
/Caw/ ‘the Thao language’: /pash-caw/ ‘speak Thao’
/du/ ‘right, good’: /pash-du/ ‘pass something to someone else’
/filhaq/ ‘spit’: /pash-filhaq-an/ ‘be spat upon’
/kalada/ ‘lift a leg’: /pash-kalada/ ‘cross the legs’
/punuq/ ‘head’: /pash-punuq-an/ ‘be struck on the head, as by a falling object’
/raput/ ‘slip out’: /pash-raput-an/ ‘escape, as an animal from a trap’
/rikus/ ‘back’: /pash-rikus-an/ ‘be struck on the back, as by a falling object’
Morphology

/saháy/ ‘there’: /pash-na-saháy/ ‘do something on the thing over there’

/samuq/ ‘dew’: /pash-samuq-in/ ‘become dewy, covered with dew drops’

/tan/ ‘equal’: /pash-tan/ ‘equal, equally’

/tutu/ ‘crush’: /pash-tutu/ ‘crush something’

(122) **pash-X-an**: a circumfix used to derive nouns generally having the meaning ‘place in which X is kept’:

/afú/ ‘cooked rice’: /pash-afu-an/ ‘rice container’

/aki/ ‘god, deity’: /pash-aki-an/ ‘household altar’

/apuy/ ‘fire’: /pash-apuy-an/ ‘place where a fire is made’

/atu/ ‘dog’: /pash-atu-an/ ‘dog cage, dog kennel’

/azazak/ ‘child’: /pash-azazak-an/ ‘traditionally, any place where children were kept while their parents worked in the fields’

/baruku/ ‘cup, bowl’: /pash-baruku-an/ ‘basket for storing bowls; cupboard’

/bukay/ ‘flower’: /pash-bukay-an/ ‘support for flowers to climb, trellis’

/bzu/ ‘garbage’: /pash-bzu-an/ ‘garbage heap’

/capu/ ‘sweep’: /pash-capu-an/ ‘broom closet, place where brooms are kept’

/caqi/ ‘feces’: /pash-caqi-an/ ‘anus; toilet, latrine’

/diplhaq/ ‘wet soil, thick mud’: /pash-diplhaq-an/ ‘mud patch, buf-falo wallow’

/fafuy/ ‘pig’: /pash-fafuy-an/ ‘pigpen’

/fatu/ ‘stone’: /pash-fatu-an/ ‘stone pile’

/kakulhum/ ‘ant’: /pash-kakulhum-an/ ‘ant hill, ant nest’

/kawi/ ‘wood’: /pash-kawi-an/ ‘place where wood is stored, wood-pile’

/lhalhum/ ‘needle’: /pash-lhalhum-an/ ‘pincushion’

/llhufu/ ‘embrace’: /pash-lhufu-an/ ‘place where a hen broods’

/qafu/ ‘ash’: /pash-qafu-an/ ‘ashtray’

/qaricuy/ ‘egg’: /pash-qaricuy-an/ ‘nest, place where a hen or bird sits on eggs’
Morphology

/qtilha/ ‘salt’ : /pash-qtilhá-n/ ‘saltshaker’
/ranaw/ ‘chicken’ : /pash-ranaw-an/ ‘chicken coop’
/shawiki/ ‘betel nut’ : /pash-shawiki-an/ ‘place where betel nut is kept for chewing’
/tual/i/ ‘money’ : /pash-tualí-an/ ‘bank, piggy bank’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /pash-ná-utu-an/ ‘place or location’
/zazinis/ ‘honeybee’ : /pash-zazinis-an/ ‘beehive’

Forms like /pash-punúq-an/ ‘be struck on the head’ appear to involve a combination of prefix + suffix rather than a circumfix. With some bases both the circumfix and the prefix + suffix combination can occur:

/ulhíza/ ‘snow’ : /pash-ulhízá-n/ ‘snowfield, place with extensive snow cover’ (circumfix) : /pash-ulhízá-n/ ‘covered with snow’ (prefix + suffix).

(123) **pasha-** : a verb prefix with variable functions:

/but/ ‘body, self’ : /pash-bu-but/ ‘do for oneself (not accept help)’
/du/ ‘right, good’ : /pash-du/ ‘fitting or appropriate’
/faw/ ‘up’ : /pash-na-faw/ ‘look upward’
/pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /pash-na-pruq/ ‘look downward’
/qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /pash-i-qalhiw/ ‘dry something out’
/rikus/ ‘back’ : /pash-rikus/ ‘turn the back on someone’
/shaila/ ‘act’ : /pash-shaila/ ‘act, perform, pretend’
/shdu/ ‘suitable; agree’ : /pash-shdu/ ‘agree with’
/shuqísh/ ‘return’ : /pash-shuqísh/ ‘long for someone to return’
/talha/ ‘contain’ : /pash-talha/ ‘contain, as water’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /pash-na-tusi/ ‘turn to the side over there’

(124) **pashash-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/anak/ ‘by oneself’ : /pash-anak-i/ ‘Leave it unaligned!’

(125) **pashi-** : a verb prefix with a generally causative sense. It often co-occurs with Ca- reduplication:

/ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed’ : /pashi-ayaw/ ‘embarrassed’
/buqur/ ‘anger’ : /pashi-buqur/ ‘make someone angry’ : /pashi-ba-buqur/ ‘anger someone repeatedly’
/canit/ ‘cry’ : /pashi-ca-canit/ ‘make others feel like crying’
Morphology

/cawa/ ‘laugh’ : /pashi-ca-cawa/ ‘make others feel like laughing’
/nay/ ‘here’: /pashi-na-nay/ ‘bring something here’
/qca/ ‘move, change’: /pashi-qca/ ‘add more to something; move something so as to secure some advantage’
/salpu/ ‘worry’: /pashi-sa-salpu/ ‘make others feel worried’
/shkash/ ‘fear’: /pashi-shka-shkash/ ‘frighten’
/talha/ ‘contain’: /pashi-talha/ ‘collect liquid in a container’
/utaq/ ‘vomit’: /pashi-utaq/ ‘make someone vomit’

With the accusative forms of personal pronouns /pashi-/ forms verbs that mean ‘let X do it’ or ‘let X have it’:
/caycuy/ ‘they’: /pashi-caycuy/ ‘Let them do it’
/cicu/ ‘he, she’: /pashi-cicu/ ‘Let him do it, let her do it’
/yakin/ ‘me’: /pashi-yakin/ ‘Let me have it; leave me alone’

In a few other cases the function of /pashi-/ is unclear:
/karitkit/ ‘a curl’: /pashi-karitkit/ ‘curly, of hair’
/tata/ ‘one’: /pashi-tata-n/ ‘the same one’

(126) pashi-X-an: a circumfix used to form verbs that mean ‘put X on’ or ‘wear X’:
/kurin/ ‘man’s traditional inner garment’: /pashi-kurin-an/ ‘dress in the kurin’
/puzi/ ‘white’: /pashi-ma-puzi-an/ ‘put on something white’
/quha/ ‘red’: /pashi-ma-quhlá-n/ ‘put on something red’
/qusum/ ‘black’: /pashi-ma-qusum-an/ ‘put on something black’

(127) pashin-: a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/tazam/ ‘taste, try, test’: /pashin-tazam/ ‘weigh something on a scale’

(128) /pat-/: a verb prefix with a generally causative sense”
/lhuri/ ‘deaf’: /pat-lhuri/ ‘deafen, make someone deaf’
/rikus/ ‘back’: /pat-rikus/ ‘come behind, come after someone’
/saran/ ‘road’: /pat-na-saran/ ‘do it on the road’
/taun/ ‘house’: /pat-na-taun/ ‘do it in the house’

(129) pati-: a verb prefix attested with three bases:
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/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /pati-qca/ ‘take turns; exchange, trade; change, as clothes’

/qtu/ ‘happen unexpectedly’ : /pati-qtu/ ‘catch, as a wild animal’

/quha/ ‘red’ : /pati-quha-quhān/ ‘red’

Note that the form /pati-kara-karan-an/ ‘spotted all over’ appears to be formed from a base /patikaran/ ‘spotted’ by rightward foot reduplication plus suffixation with -/an/.

(130) patin- : a verb prefix attested with two bases:

/patig-/:

/qaran/ ‘happy’ : /patig-qaran/ ‘enjoy oneself, be happy’

/patin-/:

/humhum/ ‘twilight’ : /patin-humhum/ ‘do something early in the morning’

Note that the form /patin-ha-hina sa azazak/ ‘toys’ is formed from an apparent base /patinhina/ by internal Ca- reduplication.

(131) patu- : a verb prefix attested in a single base:

/wishwish/ ‘whirl around’ : /patu-wishwish/ ‘whirl around and around’ : /patu-wishwish a farī/ ‘whirlwind’

(132) patun- : a verb prefix attested with three bases:

/patug-/:

/kariri/ ‘turn over’ : /patug-kariri/ ‘(Don’t) turn it over!’

/qaulh/ ‘bamboo’ : /patug-qaulh/ ‘bamboo water conduit traditionally used to bring drinking water and water to irrigate the fields’

/patun-/:

/ruza/ ‘boat’ : /patun-ruza/ ‘paddle a boat’

(133) pi- : a verb prefix. One of its most common uses is to form causative verbs of location, in which case it can be paired with a locative expression with /i/- ‘at, in, on’:

/anak/ ‘by oneself’ : /pi-anak-in/ ‘be separated from something’

/mi-dau-dauk/ ‘keep still, as in hiding’ : /pi-dau-dauk/ ‘leave it standing, leave it alone’

/i-fafaw/ ‘above, on top’ : /pi-fafaw/ ‘put something on top, put something up high’
Morphology

/i-fazfaz/ ‘in the middle’ : /pi-fazfaz-in/ ‘be put in the middle’
/mi-lhilhi/ ‘stand up’ : /pi-lhilhi/ ‘help someone up who has fallen’
/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /pi-nay/ ‘put something here’
/i-ntua/ ‘where?’ : /pi-ntua-n/ ‘be put where?’
/i-sahay/ ‘there’ : /pi-sahay/ ‘put something there’
/i-suhuy/ ‘there’ : /pi-suhuy/ ‘put something there’
/i-shirshir/ ‘on the side’ : /pi-shirshir/ ‘put something on the side’
/i-taun/ ‘at home’ : /pi-taun/ ‘put or leave something or someone in a house’
/i-tmaz/ ‘inside’ : /pi-tmaz/ ‘put something inside something else’
/i-tana-utu/ ‘over there’ : /pi-tana-utu-an/ ‘was left over there’

In a handful of recorded cases /pi/- forms non-locative verbs:
/mi-lhkanizu/ ‘see one’s reflection, look at oneself in a mirror’
/pi-lhkanizu-an/ ‘look at yourself in the mirror!’
/mi-qilha/ ‘drink’: /pi-qilha/ ‘help someone to drink’
/shkash/ ‘fear’: /pi-shkash-ik/ ‘I scared him’

Note that the initial sequence in /pi-ta-t’ia-an/ ‘cooking place, hearth’, is part of the stem /pit’ia/, which is here expanded by Ca-reduplication and suffixation with -/an/.

(134) **pia-**: a prefix used to form causative verbs. Dynamic verbs with /pia/- almost always have static counterparts with /ma/-, and so differ from causative verbs formed with /pa/-, which have active counterparts with -/um/-:

/ma-alah’a/ ‘congenial, hospitable’: /pia-alah’a/ ‘put on a congenial face, act hospitable’
/ma-aruz’uz/ ‘vigorous’: /pia-aruz’uz/ ‘show energy, display vigor’
/ma-baluhbu/ ‘grainy, friable’: /pia-baluhbu/ ‘cook something until it becomes dry and grainy’
/ma-baqbaq/ ‘whiny, prone to crying, of a child’: /pia-baqbaq/ ‘put on a show of whining and crying’
/ma-bariz/ ‘level, as ground’: /pia-bariz/ ‘make something level’
/ma-bazay/ ‘thin, of materials’: /pia-bazay/ ‘make thin(ner)’
Morphology

/ma-biskaw/ ‘quick’ : /pia-biskaw/ ‘make something happen more quickly, accelerate’
/ma-bric/ ‘heavy’ : /pia-bric/ ‘add weight to a load’
/ma-cuaw/ ‘very, excessively’ : /pia-cuaw/ ‘do something harder, increase the intensity of an effort’
/ma-dahun/ ‘sweet’ : /pia-dahun/ ‘sweeten’
/ma-dama-damat/ ‘calm, quiet, peaceful’ : /pia-dama-damat/ ‘calm someone down’
/ma-diquir/ ‘smooth’ : /pia-diquir/ ‘make something smooth’
/ma-dishlum/ ‘green’ : /pia-dishlum/ ‘make something green’
/faqlhu/ ‘new’ : /pia-faqlhu/ ‘renew, restore’
/ma-haran/ ‘wide’ : /pia-haran/ ‘widen’
/ma-hnar/ ‘hot’ : /pia-hnar/ ‘warm something up’
/ma-kamun/ ‘spicy’ : /pia-kamun/ ‘spice up food, add spices to food’
/karupkup/ ‘tangled’ : /pia-karupkup/ ‘tangle something’
/ma-kirac/ ‘shining, glowing’ : /pia-kirac/ ‘turn on a light, make something bright(er)’
/ma-lamlam/ ‘sharp’ : /pia-lamlam/ ‘sharpen’
/ma-lhic/ ‘tight, constricted’ : /pia-lhic/ ‘tighten’
/ma-nasha/ ‘plenty, plentiful’ : /pia-nasha/ ‘increase, make more numerous’
/ma-punish/ ‘full, of a container’ : /pia-punish/ ‘fill a container’
/ma-qalhtash/ ‘living, alive’ : /pia-qalhtash/ ‘take or capture alive, as fish’
/ma-qlhis/ ‘expensive’ : /pia-qlhis/ ‘raise the price of something’
/ma-ramu/ ‘fat, obese’ : /pia-ramu/ ‘fatten’
/paku-ruzfut/ ‘take off the shirt’ : /pia-ruzfut/ ‘undress someone, as a child to bathe’
/mi-susu/ ‘warm oneself by a fire’ : /pia-susu/ ‘warm something by a fire’
/ma-shqat/ ‘broad, wide’ : /pia-shqat/ ‘widen’
/ma-taraw/ ‘be unfriendly, cool, or distant toward others’ : /pia-taraw/ ‘behave in an unfriendly manner’
Morphology

/ma-waqr/ ‘spacious’ : /pia-waqr/ ‘make something more spacious or accommodating’

Some stative bases combine with /pia/- to form a simulative verb:

/ma-haha/ ‘strong, of a current; furious, as bees when the hive is disturbed’ : /pia-haha/ ‘act angry, pretend to be angry’

/ma-kalashay/ ‘fussy, hard to please’ : /pia-kalashay/ ‘act hard to please’

/ma-kuyu/ ‘queasy, feeling a sense of unease or nausea’ : /pia-kuyu/ ‘pretend to be queasy’

/ma-lhilnit/ ‘smiling, having a sunny disposition’ : /pia-lhilnit/ ‘put on a smile for someone’

A smaller number of bases which are not inherently stative, and which do not take /ma/- ‘stative’, combine with /pia/- to form dynamic verbs.

Some of these take /ma/- ‘dynamic’, and others appear to be causative counterparts of active verbs with /mia/-:

/apaw/ ‘appear’ : /pia-apaw/ ‘let something come out; put something in a place where it can be seen’

/caw/ ‘person’ : /pia-caw/ ‘make a realistic representation of a person, as in a portrait or a sculpture’

/danshir/ ‘smelly tarred straw rope formerly put around fields to keep out marauding animals’ : /pia-danshir/ ‘put up a danshir’

/ma-dishqun/ ‘disapprove, dislike’ : /pia-dishqun/ ‘make someone feel disliked or unwelcome’

/mun-duku-duku/ ‘hunched over, as elderly people’ : /pia-duku-duku/ ‘bend over, as to get through a low doorway’

/ma-fazaq/ ‘know, understand’ : /pia-fazaq/ ‘inform, give someone understanding’

/mia-hala/ ‘be first in performing an action’ : /pia-hala/ ‘let someone else go first’

/mu-hiaw/ ‘in a short time, quickly’ : /pia-hiaw/ ‘cause something to go faster, urge something on, as a work animal’

/kazash/ ‘reward’ : /pia-kazash/ ‘give in reward’

/mia-kazash/ ‘appear clearly or sharply focused’ : /pia-kazash/ ‘make something appear clearly or sharply focused, as binoculars’
Morphology

/mia-kulhu-milumuz/ ‘keep something intact’: /pia-kulhu-milumuz/ ‘(Don’t) keep it intact’
/mulawashwash/ ‘scatter, fly in every direction’: /pia-lawashwash/ ‘scatter something more than it already is’
/mia-mumu/ ‘close the eyes’: /pia-mumu/ ‘close your eyes!’
/mulaur/ ‘habitually; deliberately’: /pia-laur/ ‘do something habitually or deliberately’
/mia-qbit/ ‘separate into groups’: /pia-qbit/ ‘divide something into portions’

Finally, a few uses of /pia/- appear to be completely idiosyncratic:

/mulhumum/ ‘dark’: /pia-humum/ ‘be late in coming home, return when it is dark’ (not ‘darken’)
/mkuligkum/ ‘healthy’: /pia-kuligkum/ ‘take care of one’s health; may you be healthy! (common greeting)’
/kuzu/ ‘how?’: /a-pia-kuzu/ ‘what?, how?’
/mapiackit/ ‘next year’: /pia-piackit/ ‘go safely, be kept from harm’
/i-zahay/ ‘there; that one’: /pia-zahay/ ‘imitate another person’s actions’
/yawan/ ‘place’: /pia-yawan/ ‘put something in a place’

(135) pian-: a verb prefix attested with a single base, where it appears to have a causative value:
/qara/ ‘long, of time’: /piqaqara/ ‘extend the duration of something’

(136) pik-: a verb prefix with a generally causative sense:
/amuzkuz/ ‘hunched or bent over’: /pik-amuzkuz-in/ ‘be forced into a hunched-up position’
/ikahi/ ‘off balance’: /pik-ikahi/ ‘knock someone off balance by twisting the arm’
//kiwar/ ‘bend, bent’: /pik-kiwar/ ‘to bend, as a stick’
/kupit/ ‘extinguish, put out’: /pik-kupit/ ‘extinguish a fire, turn out a light’
/ma-lihas/ ‘bright; daylight’: /pik-lihas/ ‘turn on a light’
/lhipir/ ‘fold; roll up’: /pik-lhipir/ ‘roll up, as the shirt sleeves’
Morphology

/priz/ ‘break’ : /pik-priz-ik/ ‘I break something’
/rariwa/ ‘separated, dislocated, as a joint’ : /pik-rariwa/ ‘bend something out of joint’
/ma-shuru/ ‘hungry’ : /pik-shuru/ ‘make someone go hungry; refrain from eating, as in fasting’

The form /pik-kiwar/ was also recorded as /pit-kiwar/, but since no other example of /pit/- appears in my data I attribute this word to random variation rather than as evidence for a distinct prefix /pit/-.

(137) pilh- : a verb prefix attested with three bases:
/ma-qalhtash/ ‘living, alive’ : /pilh-qalhtash/ ‘revive, return to life’
/qutu/ ‘fart’ : /pilh-qutu/ ‘fart with a dry hissing sound’
/ra’in/ ‘big’ : /pilh-ra’i-ra’in/ ‘exaggerate, boast’

(138) pin- : a prefix which generally forms causative verbs or deverbal nouns. It sometimes appears to be perfective, but in many cases clearly is not. As with other prefixes that contain final /n/, /pin/- has three allomorphs:
/pig/-:
/ma-kalunhan/ ‘itchy’ : /pig-kalunhan/ ‘made something itchy’
/mig-karunkun/ ‘make a circle; circle around something’ : /pig-karunkun/ ‘be turned round and round’
/mig-kalashay/ ‘become numb, of limbs’ : /pig-kalashay/ ‘let it get numb’
/kawiaz/ ‘sweetheart, lover’ : /pig-kawiaz/ ‘be sweethearts with someone’
/kpiz/ ‘thin sleeping cloth’ : /pig-kpiz-in/ ‘were made into sleeping cloths’
/ma-qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /pig-qalhiw/ ‘was dried by someone’
/ma-qalhtash/ ‘living, alive’ : /pig-qalhtash/ ‘rescued, saved the life of someone or something; spared’

/pim/-:
/baruku/ ‘cup, bowl’ : /pim-ba-baruku-n/ ‘was made into ceramics, as clay’
/buhat/ ‘cultivated field’ : /pim-buhat/ ‘cleared land to make fields’
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/ma-bulaw/. ‘ripe, as fruits or grains’ : /pim-bulaw/. ‘caused something to ripen, let something ripen’
/pania’an/. ‘cooked vegetables, dishes’ : /pim-pania’an-in/. ‘was prepared by someone, of cooked dishes’
/ma-plu/. ‘turbid, riled’ : /pim-plu/. ‘stirred up water to make it turbid’
/mim-pulhiz/. ‘begin to wake up’ : /pim-pulhiz-in/. ‘caused someone to arouse from sleep, torpor, or coma’

/pin/-:
/afu/. ‘cooked rice’ : /pin-afu-an/. ‘salted fish or meat eaten with rice; any side dish with rice’
/apiq/. ‘daughter-in-law’ : /pin-apiq/. ‘make someone into a daughter-in-law (by arranging a marriage with one’s son)’
/apuy/. ‘fire’ : /pin-apuy/. ‘start a fire’
/canit/. ‘cry’ : /pin-canit/. ‘make someone cry’
/ma-danshir/. ‘leave a trace, leave tracks’ : /pin-danshir-in/. ‘was left with tracks on it, as a road that has been traveled by people on foot’
/ma-dundun/. ‘tame, domesticated’ : /pin-dundun/. ‘was tamed, was domesticated’
/ma-fazaq/. ‘know, understand’ : /pin-fazaq/. ‘inform, tell someone about’
/ma-haha/. ‘furious’ : /pin-haha/. ‘annoy, vex, irritate’
/hulus/. ‘clothing’ : /pin-hulus-in/. ‘be made into clothing, of cloth’
/lalutu/. ‘traditional wig made of hair clipped in one’s youth and saved for the purpose’ : /pin-lalutu-n/. ‘be made into a wig, of human hair’
/lhmir/. ‘grass, herbs; medicine’ : /pin-lhmir/. ‘make something into medicine’
/ma-tata/. ‘hot’ : /pin-tata/. ‘to boil; boiled food’

(139) pish- : a verb prefix conferring various senses. With the names of musical instruments it means ‘play X’:
/bulisgaw/. ‘Jew’s harp’ : /pish-bulisgaw/. ‘play a Jew’s harp’
/buruburu/. ‘trumpet’ : /pish-buruburu/. ‘play a trumpet’

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/\ufufu\ufut\ufut/ ‘flute’ : /\ufish-\ufufu\ufut/ ‘play a flute’
/\ufaat\ufa\ufa/ ‘any stringed instrument played with a bow’ : /\ufish-\ufaat\ufa/ ‘play a stringed instrument, like a violin’

With other bases it often confers an inchoative sense, sometimes with an implied element of suddenness:
/\ufaap\ufa/ ‘appear, become visible’ : /\ufish-\ufaap\ufa/ ‘become visible’
/\ufay\ufa/ ‘shy, embarrassed’ : /\ufish-\ufay\ufa/ ‘become embarrassed’
/\ufub\ufu\ufu/ ‘anger’ : /\ufish-\ufub\ufu\ufu/ ‘suddenly grow angry’
/\ufidd\ufi\uf/ ‘green’ : /\ufish-\ufidd\ufi\uf/ ‘become green’
/\ufma-\ufhum\ufum\ufi\uf/ ‘dusky, dark’ : /\ufish-hum\ufum\ufi\uf/ ‘become dark’
/\ufma-\ufkal\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘healthy’ : /\ufish-kal\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘become healthy’
/\ufmash\ufi\ufkar\ufu\uf\uf/ ‘wrinkled, as skin or clothing’ : /\ufish-kar\ufu\uf\uf/ ‘become wrinkled, as the skin’
/\ufma-\ufli\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘bright; daylight’ : /\ufish-li\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘grow bright, clear up, as the sky after a storm’
/\ufma-nash\ufa\uf/ ‘many’ : /\ufish-nash\ufa/ ‘become larger; increase in quantity or volume’
/\ufma-qaran\ufa\uf/ ‘happy, joyous’ : /\ufish-qara\ufa\uf/ ‘become happy’
/\ufma-pu\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘white’ : /\ufish-pu\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘become white; sprout, of seeds that produce young sprouts’

In other bases it confers a causative sense:
/\ufib\ufi\ufkaw\ufa\uf/ ‘celerity, speed’ : /\ufish-biskaw\ufa/ ‘increase speed, accelerate’
/\ufii\ufi\ufhaz\ufa\uf/ ‘the loser in a competition’ : /\ufish-duhaz\ufa/ ‘trick someone, deceive someone’
/\ufma-fazaq\ufa\uf/ ‘know, understand’ : /\ufish-fazaq\ufa/ ‘inform, teach’
/\ufma-kamun\ufa\uf/ ‘spicy, hot to the taste’ : /\ufish-kamun\ufa/ ‘to spice, make spicy’
/\ufi\ufi\ufk\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘light, luminosity’ : /\ufish-kir\ufi\uf\uf/ ‘start a fire, ignite’
/\ufma-kiri\ufa\uf\uf/ ‘have a twisted mouth’ : /\ufish-kiri\ufa\uf\uf/ ‘twist the mouth to the side’
/\ufqa\ufa\uf\uf\uf/ ‘in vain’ : /\ufish-qaqa\ufa\uf\uf/ ‘fail to catch anything, of a noose trap that misfires; be unrequited, of love’

Other uses are more difficult to classify:
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/ani/ ‘no, not’ : /pish-ani/ ‘say no, deny something’
/bulbul/ ‘dust’ : /pish-bulbul/ ‘dusty’
/ma-buzuq/ ‘round, rounded, of a woman’s bottom’ : /pish-buzuq/ ‘round, rounded’
/ma-cuaw/ ‘very’ : /pish-cua-cuaw/ ‘do something to excess’
/ma-fanlhush/ ‘smelly, rotten’ : /pish-fanlhush/ ‘have a rotten smell’
/faw/ ‘up’ : /pish-na-faw/ ‘rise up, as smoke from a fire, or a bird taking flight’
/man-hiri/ ‘stupid’ : /pish-hiri/ ‘consider others stupid’
/k-un-tun/ ‘cut rope or thread’ : /pish-ktun/ ‘break, as rope under tension’
/mumu/ ‘close the eyes’ : /pish-mumu/ ‘blink’
/muqca/ ‘front, before’ : /pish-na-muqca/ ‘go first’
/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /pish-na-nay/ ‘come here intermittently, as an odor that wafts by from time to time’
/pruq/ ‘earth; down’ : /pish-na-pruq/ ‘bend downward’
/ma-qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /pish-qitan/ ‘revive from loss of consciousness; become clear, of the weather’
/qambu/ ‘smoke’ : /pish-qambu/ ‘to smoke, of a fire’
/ma-rimrim/ ‘have an irritated stare’ : /pish-rimrim/ ‘open the eyes wide, as in anger or shock’
/saya/ ‘uphill’ : /pish-na-saya/ ‘unintentionally go upward, as a missile which strikes higher than the intended target’
/tubu/ ‘urine’ : /pish-tubu/ ‘urinate’

(140) **pu**- : a common verb prefix with several distinct functions. With intransitive verbs that take the movement prefix /mu/- it forms the causative or transitive counterpart:

/mu-apaw/ ‘come out, emerge’ : /pu-apaw/ ‘take out of a container, put on view’
/mu-dudur/ ‘walk single-file’ : /pu-dudur/ ‘line things up single-file’
/mu-hawaz/ ‘escape’ : /pu-hawaz-in/ ‘be released’
/mu-hazish/ ‘go far away’ : /pu-hazish-in/ ‘be taken far away’
/mu-katkat/ ‘come undone, of stitches’ : /pu-katkat/ ‘remove the stitches from a sewn article of apparel’

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/mu-laun/ ‘go into the shade’ : /pu-laun-in/ ‘be put into the shade’
/mu-lhilhi/ ‘stand up’ : /pu-lhilhi/ ‘erect something; let someone or something stand’
/mu-nay/ ‘come’ : /pu-nay/ ‘put here, let someone come here’
/mu-ntua/ ‘go where?’ : /pu-ntua-n/ ‘be taken where?’
/mu-pruq/ ‘go down to the bottom’ : /pu-pruq/ ‘bring something down’
/mu-qazus/ ‘drift on a current’ : /pu-qazus/ ‘set something adrift’
/mu-shuqish/ ‘come back, return to a place’ : /pu-shuqish-in/ ‘be returned, of something borrowed’
/mu-tantu/ ‘go there’ : /pu-tantu/ ‘send there’
/mu-taun/ ‘go home; enter a house’ : /pu-taun/ ‘put something or someone in a house’

/pu/- is also used to derive causative counterparts of non-movement verbs that take /mu/-, and of some stative verbs:
/mu-bluc/ ‘rotten’: /pu-bluc/ ‘make something rotten, let something get rotten’
/ma-bric/ ‘heavy’ : /pu-bric/ ‘weigh down, increase the weight of something’
/mu-kaktun/ ‘finish’: /pu-kaktun/ ‘finish it!’
/ma-qaizu/ ‘sour’ : /pu-qaizu/ ‘salt or pickle something to preserve it’

With names of some instruments it forms verbs that mean ‘use an X’ or ‘put in an X’:
/dawaz/ ‘fishing net’ : /pu-dawaz/ ‘fish with a net’
/mu-qadup/ ‘enter a deadfall trap’: /pu-qadup/ ‘set up a deadfall trap, use a deadfall trap’
/qafay/ ‘bamboo basket used to carry fish or eels’ : /pu-qafay/ ‘carry in a qafay basket’

With names of plant parts it means ‘send out an X’:
/filhaq/ ‘leaf’ : /pu-filhaq/ ‘send out leaves’
/lhamic/ ‘root’ : /pu-lhamic/ ‘send out roots’

In addition to these somewhat narrowly-defined meanings, /pu/- contributes a rather broader meaning to a number of other bases:
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/aimuz/  ‘trivet, three stones that form a traditional hearth’ : /pu-
aimuz/  ‘make a fire to cook’
/ayuzi/  ‘husband’ : /pu-ayuzi/  ‘match a wife with a husband’
/azazak/  ‘child’ : /pu-azazak-in/  ‘was “given a child”’ (euphemism
for ‘made pregnant by someone’)
/balaba/  ‘button’ : /pu-balaba/  ‘to button, fasten a button’
/balay/  ‘by chance’ : /pu-bala-balay/  ‘do the right way, do something
correctly’
/buna/  ‘sweet potato’ : /pu-buná-n/  ‘put sweet potatoes in a place,
plant sweet potatoes’
/caqi/  ‘feces’ : /pu-caqi/  ‘defecate’
/dadu/  ‘correct, true’ : /pu-dadu/  ‘that’s right!, agreed!’
/daqa/  ‘pitfall spikes’ : /pu-daqa/  ‘put spikes in a pitfall trap’
/mu-hiaw/  ‘quickly, without delay’ : /pu-hiaw/  ‘do promptly’
/lhalhum/  ‘needle’ : /pu-lhalhum/  ‘thread a needle’
/lhipas/  ‘help, assistance’ : /pu-lhipas/  ‘give something without ex-
pectation of return’
/maqcin/  ‘ten’ : /pu-maqcin-in/  ‘become ten in number’
/minu/  ‘why?’ : /pu-minu/  ‘why?’
/pagqa/  ‘break, breather, rest’ : /pu-pagqa/  ‘Let’s rest!’
/paur/  ‘steam, as from boiling water’ : /pu-paur/  ‘steam something,
expose something to steam’
/punish/  ‘full’ : /pu-punish-in/  ‘be filled up, as a bowl or cup’
/sazum/  ‘water’ : /pu-sazum/  ‘to water, irrigate’
/shiqshiq/  ‘diarrhoea’ : /pu-shiqshiq/  ‘to have diarrhoea’
/tata/  ‘one’ : /pu-ta-tata-n/  ‘one at a time, one by one’

In a single known example /pu/-  co-occurs with -/um/-  (in the form of
‘pseudo nasal substitution’):
/palalia/  ‘run’ : /malalia/  ‘to run’ : /pu-malalia/  ‘to run’

The similar sequence in /pu-ka-kcuaw/  ‘startle someone, jangle someone’s
nerves so that they remain shaken for awhile’ is not the prefix /pu/-, but
results from stem-internal Ca- reduplication within the base /pukcuaw/
‘frighten’.  

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(141) **pu-X-an**: a circumfix used with the names of body ornaments to form verbs meaning ‘to wear X’:

/kazinkin/ ‘earring’ : /pu-kazinkin-an/ ‘wear earrings’

/lina/ ‘necklace’ : /pu-líná-n/ ‘wear a necklace’

/tazuqis/ ‘finger ring’ : /pu-tazuqis-an/ ‘wear a finger ring’

(142) **puk-**: a verb prefix attested with three bases:

/pariuz/ ‘eyelid’ : /puk-pariuz/ ‘have an upturned eyelid’

/riqaz/ ‘see’ : /puk-riqaz/ ‘open the eyes’

/muk-sháráy/ ‘sit in a sloppy manner’ : /puk-sháráy/ ‘(Don’t) sit in a sloppy manner’

(143) **pulha-**: a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/tmaz/ ‘bottom; inside’ : /pulha-na-tmaz-in/ ‘be pushed down to the bottom’

(144) **pun-**: a verb prefix with three allomorphs /pug/-, /pum/-, and /pun/-.

With names of animals used for food it means ‘to catch X’. With other bases its meaning is more difficult to specify:

/pug/:-

/kalhan/ ‘freshwater crab’ : /pug-kalhan/ ‘trap freshwater crabs’

/kawash/ ‘year, season’ : /pug-kawash/ ‘next year’

/kuaz/ ‘cave in’ : /pug-kuaz-in/ ‘be made to cave in’

/kucun/ ‘freshwater shrimp’ : /pug-kucun/ ‘trap freshwater shrimps’

/kuza/ ‘how?, what?’ : /pug-kuza-kuza-n/ ‘be led around from place to place’

/qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /pug-qalhiw-in/ ‘be drained dry’

/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /pug-qca/ ‘move something from one location to another’

/pum/-:

/balay/ ‘by chance’ : /pum-bala-balay/ ‘persist in the right way, keep going the right way’

/buluq/ ‘roll over’ : /pum-buluq-an/ ‘be rolled over, as a stone’

/burabura/ ‘roll’ : /pum-burabura/ ‘let something roll down a slope’

/pucuk/ ‘tangle’ : /pum-pucuk-i/ ‘(Don’t) tangle it!’
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/pun/-:
/aruzay/ 'the President fish': /pun-aruzay/ 'fish for the aruzay fish with traps'
/cakcak/ 'fall from a height': /pun-cakcak/ 'knock down, as fruit from a tree'
/du/ 'right, good': /pun-du/ 'follow a direction in traveling, keep a course'
/hutuq/ 'carp': /pun-hutuq/ 'fish for carp with traps'
/ladadu/ 'some, few, a little': /pun-la-da-dadu-n/ 'do something in small amounts'
/mashmash/ 'vole, smaller house and field mice': /pun-mashmash/ 'trap mice'
/nay/ 'here': /pun-na-nay/ 'come here'
/rusaw/ 'fish': /pun-rusaw/ 'trap fish, catch fish'
/sahay/ 'there': /pun-sahay-ik/ 'I made something go over there'
/suriz/ 'pour': /pun-suriz/ 'pour something'
/takic/ 'barking deer': /pun-takic/ 'trap barking deer'
/tawahi/ 'fish sp.': /pun-tawahi/ 'trap tawahi fish'
/tilhush/ 'spill': /pun-tilhush/ 'spill something on purpose, let something spill'
/tumuq/ 'fall down, collapse': /pun-tumuq/ 'to fell, as a tree'
/tusi/ 'there': /pun-tusi/ 'move away'
/tuza/ 'freshwater eel': /pun-tuza/ 'trap freshwater eels'
/wawáz/ 'wander': /pun-wawáz/ 'send s.o. out to wander around'
/wazish/ 'wild boar': /pun-wazish/ 'trap wild boars'

(145) **put-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/uka/ 'not have, not exist': /put-uka-n/ 'be lowered or reduced, as the price of merchandise'

(146) **qa-** : a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/shishi/ 'shake something back and forth': /qa-shishi-n/ 'be sifted or screened by someone'

(147) **qata-** : a prefix generally connected with verbs of bodily movement, observation, and the like:

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/baiquis/ ‘wink’ : /qata-ba-baiquis/ ‘wink repeatedly’
/fafaw/ ‘above, on top’ : /qata-na-fafaw/ ‘look upward, look above’
/faw/ ‘up’ : /qata-na-fafaw/ ‘look upward, look above’
/ripic/ ‘turn the head from side-to-side’ : /qata-ripic/ ‘catch a passing glimpse of someone or something’
/sikwin/ ‘corner of the eye’ : /qata-sikwin/ ‘look out of the corner of the eye’
/shuqish/ ‘return, go back’ : /qata-shuqish/ ‘look back, look behind oneself’
/zaháy/ ‘there’ : /qata-za-zay/ ‘turn the head from side-to-side, as when crossing a street’

(147) sh- : a prefix attested with two bases. It may sometimes be a reduced form of the past marker /shi/-, but in other sentences this does not appear to be a possible interpretation:
/kutnir/ ‘hard, obdurate’ : /sh-kutnir-an/ ‘hardened, as skin caloused by friction’
/pazaw/ ‘go, walk’ : /sh-pazaw/ ‘go, leave’ : /ata tu sh-pazaw/ ‘Don’t leave!’

For evidence connecting this to /shi/-, cp. the variants /shi-humhum-an/ and /sh-humhum-an/ ‘come back late’, /shi-qalhiw/ and /sh-qalhiw/ ‘dried’, and /shi-tilaw/ and /sh-tilaw/ ‘cleared, as water that has been stirred up and then settled’.

(149) sha- : a verb prefix with various functions:
/du/ ‘right, good’ : /mapa-sha-du/ ‘face one another’
/fizin/ ‘edge’ : /mapa-sha-fizin/ ‘be face to back, of people’
/maza/ ‘shallow’ : /sha-ma-mazá-n/ ‘be beached, of a boat’ : /sha-mazá-n/ ‘shoal, shallow place in water’
/rikus/ ‘back’ : /mapa-sha-rikus/ ‘back to back’ : /sha-rikus-an/ ‘be seen from behind’
/taqa/ ‘tripod with rope used to hold the ta-taku in scooping up water to irrigate the fields : /sha-taqá-n/ ‘use the taqa to lift water for irrigating the fields’
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(150) **shan-** : a verb prefix with three allomorphs, /shag/-, /sham/-, and /shan/- . It is found in many verbs of collision and the like, but also appears in association with a wide range of other semantic categories:

/shag/-:

/kunul/ ‘bump, lump, contusion’ : /shag-kunul/ ‘bump against, as the head on a beam’
/kupit/ ‘extinguish a fire’ : /sh-m-ag-kupit/ ‘extinguish a fire’
/qafu/ ‘ashes’ : /shag-qafu/ ‘rub with ashes, throw ashes on someone’
/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /sh-m-ag-qca/ ‘add to something’
/qnur/ ‘knock, rap’ : /shag-qnur/ ‘to bump, as the head on a lintel’
/qrus/ ‘house post’ : /sh-m-ag-qrus/ ‘make into house posts’
/qusum/ ‘black’ : /shag-qusum/ ‘be blackened’
/quyash/ ‘song’ : /shag-quyash-in/ ‘be chanted over, be cursed by shamanistic chanting’

/sham/-:

/p-acay/ ‘kill’ : /sham-p-acay/ ‘drop dead, as a person who collapses suddenly with no prior sign of illness’
/bluc/ ‘shattered’ : /sham-blu-bluc/ ‘demolished, wrecked’

/shan/-:

/damat/ ‘calm, equanimity’ : /sh-an-damat/ ‘come to a standstill, stop running, as an engine that breaks down’
/daqdaq/ ‘splash’ : /sh-an-daqdaq-an/ ‘be splashed, as water on the floor
/ikahî/ ‘off balance’ : /sh-an-ikahî/ ‘stub the toe’
/lamâm/ ‘sharp’ : /sh-an-lamâm-in/ ‘be sharpened’
/ruqit/ ‘scratch, abrade’ : /sh-an-ruqit/ ‘abraded, scratched by a thorn, nail, etc. so that the skin comes off’
/ruru/ ‘remove’ : /sh-an-ruru-an/ ‘be poured out, as water or grain’
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/sazum/ ‘water’ : /shan-sazum-an/ ‘have water poured on it, as a plant’
/sun/ ‘gather, collect in one place’ : /shan-sun/ ‘be thrown together in one place, as by natural forces’
/suriz/ ‘pour’ : /shan-suriz-in/ ‘be poured into something’
/talhaq/ ‘chips from adzing wood’ : /shan-talhaq-an/ ‘be adzed by someone’
/tan/ ‘surpass’ : /shan-tan/ ‘greater than; exceed’
/tilhaz/ ‘sun’ : /ma-shan-tilhaz/ ‘will rise, of the sun’
/tiqur/ ‘stumble’ : /shan-tiqur/ ‘stumble, stub the toe’
/i-tmaz/ ‘inside’ : /sh-m-an-na-tmaz/ ‘look inside’
/tubu/ ‘urine’ : /shan-tubu-an/ ‘be fertilized, as garden plants’
/tudul/ ‘bump against’ : /shan-tudul/ ‘to bump, as the head’
/tuktuk/ ‘stumble’ : /shan-tuktuk/ ‘trip, stumble and fall’
/tun/ ‘snap, break’ : /shan-tun/ ‘break, as a rope under tension’

Note that the similar sequence in /shan-pa-papairuz/ ‘sway, stagger repeatedly’ appears to result from internal Ca-reduplication in a currently unanalyzed base /shampapairuz/.

(151) shan-na-X : a complex verb prefix of uncertain function:

/ikahi/ ‘wait; later’ : /shan-na-ikahi/ ‘wait awhile’
/kilhpuz/ ‘star’ : /shan-na-kilhpuz/ ‘look at the stars’
/lhckiz/ ‘all together, entirely’ : /shan-na-mu-lhckiz/ ‘all together, all at once’
/ntua/ ‘where?’ : /shan-na-na-ntua/ ‘went where?’
/qali/ ‘weather’ : /shan-na-qali/ ‘depend on the weather’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /shan-na-saháy/ ‘take something there, put there; fill with something’
/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /shan-na-suhúy/ ‘put something over there’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /shan-na-utu/ ‘pour, add to, put there’

As evidence against recognizing /shan-na-X/ as a distinct affix rather than a combination of affixes we can note that this proposed affix is not semantically discrete. On the other hand, /shan-ikahi/ ‘stub the toe’ and /shan-na-ikahi/ ‘wait awhile’, formed from different but homophonous
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bases, are formally distinguished (and hence kept apart in speech) only
by the differences in their patterns of prefixation.

(152) **shan-na-Ca-X** : a complex affixational pattern found with pro-
nouns, some of which appear in nominative, and others in accusative
forms. The resulting word means ‘it’s up to X’:

/øyقسم/ ‘them’ : /shan-na-ca-øyقسم/ ‘it’s up to them’
/hei, she’ : /shan-na-ca-hei/ ‘it’s up to him/her’
/øyت/ ‘you (sg. accus.)’ : /shan-na-a-øyت/ ‘it’s up to you’
/øyت/ ‘us (incl. accus.)’ : /shan-na-a-øyت/ ‘it’s up to us’
/øyكن/ ‘me’ : /shan-na-yy-øyكن/ ‘it’s up to me’

(153) **shau-** : a verb prefix. With bases that have an inherently locative
sense or temporal sense it means ‘go to X’ or ‘arrive at X’:

/حال/ ‘first’ : /shau-hال/ ‘arrive early’
/هاب/ ‘far, distant’ : /shau-na-هاب/ ‘go a long way, as in walk-
ing’
/ي/ ‘you (sg.)’ : /shau-na-taza-ي/ ‘go to you (= go to your
house)’
/ينا/ ‘here’ : /shau-na-ينا/ ‘arrive here’
/وال/ ‘near’ : /shau-na-وال/ ‘approach, draw near’
/ه/ ‘there’ : /shau-na-ه/ ‘arrive there’
/تان/ ‘there’ : /shau-na-تان/ ‘arrive there’
/تاون/ ‘house’ : /shau-na-تاون/ ‘come home’
/ع/ ‘there’ : /shau-na-tانا-ع/ ‘arrive there’

With other bases, including some bases with a locative sense, its functions
are varied:

/برع/ ‘heavy’ : /pa-shau-برع/ ‘make something heavy or heavier’
/هي, she’ : /shau-هي/ ‘selfish, greedy; appropriate for himself/
herself’
/ني/ ‘now, at present’ : /shau-na-ني/ ‘before now, ago’ : /shau-
na-ني/ ‘now again, once more at this time’
/د/ ‘hang up’ : /shau-د/ ‘hang something up’
/كانت/ ‘finish’ : /shau-كانت/ ‘finished’
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/kariri/ ‘turn over’: /shau-kariri-n/ ‘be turned over, turned around, as the meaning of one’s words in a quarrel’
/maza/ ‘shallows’: /shau-na-maza/ ‘be close to shore’
/pariuiz/ ‘eyelid’: /shau-pariuiz/ ‘turn up the eyelid’
/tusi/ ‘there’: /pa-shau-na-tusi/ ‘to someone or something over there’
/zay/ ‘like, similar to’: /shau-zay-in/ ‘be changed by someone’

(154) shi-1: a verb prefix which appears to mark past tense, as distinct from perfective aspect (marked with -/in/-):

/apuy/ ‘fire’: /shi-apuy-in/ ‘was lit by someone, as a cigarette’
/buhat/ ‘swidden’: /shi-buhat/ ‘came back from working in the fields’
/daidaz/ ‘care, concern for someone’: /shi-da-daidaz-in/ ‘was cared about, was the object of sympathy or concern’
/damat/ ‘calm, equanimity’: /shi-damat/ ‘calmed down’
/dampus/ ‘put things together’: /shi-dampus-in/ ‘were put together’
/danshir/ ‘defecate’: /shi-danshir-ik/ ‘I defecated’
/dauk/ ‘still, unmoving’: /shi-dau-dauk/ ‘was still, kept still’
/dishka/ ‘disgust’: /shi-da-dishka/ ‘was disgusting’
/fari/ ‘wind’: /shi-fari-an/ ‘was struck by the wind’
/habas/ ‘early’: /shi-habas-an/ ‘for a long time, from an early age’
/hazish/ ‘far, distant’: /shi-hazish/ ‘went away’
/humhum/ ‘dusky, dark’: /shi-humhum-an/ ‘was late in returning’
/hurqut/ ‘come apart’: /shi-hurqut/ ‘broke loose’
/kupit/ ‘extinguish a fire’: /shi-kupit/ ‘died out, of a fire’
/laggisusay/ ‘small’: /shi-laggisusay/ ‘was small’
/lhuan/ ‘evening’: /shi-tan-lhuan-in/ ‘was overcome by night, was benighted’
/manium/ ‘you (pl.)’: /shi-manium/ ‘came to visit you’
/maza/ ‘shallows’: /shi-maza-n/ ‘went to the shallows’
/i-nay/ ‘here’: /shi-nay/ ‘came here’
/ma-nishir/ ‘sour’: /shi-nishir-in/ ‘was fermented’
/i-ntua/ ‘where?’: /shi-ntua/ ‘was where?’
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/ma-puhak/ ‘faded or blank, of vision’ : /shi-puhak/ ‘was faded or blank, of vision’

/ma-qaizu/ ‘sour’ : /shi-qa-qaizu-n/ ‘was made slightly sour’

/qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /shi-qalhiw-an/ ‘were dried up by someone’

/qamish/ ‘wave’ : /shi-qamish/ ‘were waves, produced waves’

/Qariwan/ ‘the town of Pu-li’ : /shi-qariwan/ ‘went to Pu-li’

/qarman/ ‘bad, ugly’ : /shi-qarman/ ‘became ugly, as a girl who was once pretty’

/ma-qasbit/ ‘salty’ : /shi-qa-qasbit-in/ ‘was salted, was flavored with salt’

/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /shi-qca/ ‘moved, changed’

/mi-qilha/ ‘drink’ : /shi-qilha-z/ ‘drank’

/ma-qitan/ ‘good’ : /shi-qitan/ ‘became good, healed’

/rikus/ ‘back’ : /shi-rikus-an/ ‘lagged behind’

/saháy/ ‘there’ : /shi-saháy/ ‘went there’

/sasaz/ ‘old (things)’ : /shi-sasaz/ ‘for a long time; always’

/tantu/ ‘there’ : /shi-tantu/ ‘went there’

/ma-tilaw/ ‘clear, limpid’ : /shi-tilaw/ ‘already clear, as water that was stirred up’

/i-tmaz/ ‘inside, at the bottom’ : /shi-na-tmaz/ ‘sank, drowned’

/i-tusi/ ‘there’ : /shi-tusi/ ‘went there’

/utu/ ‘there’ : /shi-tana-utu/ ‘was there’

(155) shi-2 : a verb prefix apparently distinct from the preceding, as it cannot be associated with past tense, since it sometimes occurs in commands:

/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /shi-hazish/ ‘go away!’

/laun/ ‘shade, shelter’ : /shi-laun/ ‘take shelter!’

/mamraw/ ‘without cause’ : /shi-mamraw/ ‘for no apparent reason’

/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic’ : /k-m-ay shi-muqmuq/ ‘do things in a careless or disorderly way’

/nanuma/ ‘matter, concern’ : /shi-nanuma/ ‘doesn’t matter’

/shimzaw/ ‘cold’ : /shi-shimzaw-in/ ‘be affected by the cold’

/ucuc/ ‘sip, suck’ : /shi-a-ucuc-an/ ‘drinking straw’
(156) **shi-X-X** : a complex affix combining prefixation, a variable reduplication pattern and optional suffixation with color term bases to mean ‘X-ish, somewhat X’:

/>dishlum/ ‘green, blue’ : /shi-da-dishlum-an/ ‘greenish, bluish; dappled or stippled with green or blue’

/>puzi/ ‘white’ : /shi-pu zi-pu zi-n/ ‘whitish, somewhat white’,

/>qusum/ ‘black’ : /shi-qu su-qu sum/ ‘blackish, somewhat black’

/>qu lha/ ‘red’ : /shi-qu lha-qu lha-n/ ‘reddish; pink’

(157) **shi-X-iz** : a verb prefix added to numeral bases to form words meaning ‘X times’:

/>rima/ ‘five’ : /sh-m-i-rima-z/ ‘five, in counting units of time’

/>shpat/ ‘four (combining form)’ : /sh-m-i-shpat-iz/ ‘four, in counting units of time’

/>tur u/ ‘three’ : /shi-turu-z-in/ ‘be done three times’

(158) **shin-** : a verb prefix with allomorphs /shig/-, /shim/- and /shin/-:

/>shig/-:

/>qis/ ‘tilt to one side’ : /shig-qis-an/ ‘tilt to one side while performing an action’

/>shim/-:

/>ma-b ric/ ‘heavy’ : /sh-m-im-b ric/ ‘feel heavier, as a weight after one has carried it for some time’

/>pa zaw/ ‘depart’ : /shim-pazaw-an/ ‘departed from a place’ (?)

/>shin/-:

/>ma-lamlam/ ‘sharp’ : /shin-lamlam-in/ ‘be sharpened’

/>lckiz/ ‘all together, entirely’ : /shin-lckiz-in/ ‘be finished up by someone’

/>ra ra/ ‘help oneself’ : /shin-ra ra/ ‘help oneself to something’

/>tar aw/ ‘pour’ : /sh-m-in-taraw/ ‘gulp a liquid’

/>tazam/ ‘taste, try’ : /shin-tazam/ ‘taste, try something’

Note that the superficially similar surface sequence in forms such as

/>pazaw/ ‘walk, go’ : /sh-m-im-pazaw/ ‘walked, departed’ reflects an underlying sequence of the infixes -/um/- and -/in/-.
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(159) **shir**: a verb prefix attested with a single base:

/qalhiw/ ‘dry’: /shir-qalhiw-in/ ‘be smoked or dried for preservation’

(160) **shu**: a verb-forming prefix. With pronominal and deictic bases it forms verbs meaning ‘bring X’ or ‘take X’

/cicu/ ‘him, her’: /sh-m-u-na-cicu/ ‘bring to him’

/ihi-n/ ‘you (sg.)’: /sh-m-u-na-ihi-n/ ‘bring to you (sg.)’

/ita-n/ ‘us (incl.)’: /sh-m-u-na-ita-n/ ‘bring to us’

/maniun/ ‘you (pl.)’: /sh-m-u-na-maniun/ ‘bring to you (pl.)’

/i-nay/ ‘here’: /sh-m-u-na-nay/ ‘bring here’

/saháy/ ‘there’: /sh-m-u-na-saháy/ ‘take there’

/tusi/ ‘there’: /sh-m-u-na-tusi/ ‘take there’

With other bases its function is less clearly delimited:

/ashkaz/ ‘use force’ : /shu-ashkaz-ik/ ‘I used force’

/azaz/ ‘empty, uncovered’ : /shu-azaz/ ‘unroll, uncover, lift off’

/buhat/ ‘cultivated field’: /shu-buhat/ ‘work in the fields’

/buntus/ ‘taut’: /shu-buntus/ ‘pull a line until it becomes straight, draw a bow in shooting’

/dahda/ ‘loosen’: /shu-dahda/ ‘loosen something tied’

/dampus/ ‘put or place together’: /shu-dampus/ ‘put things closer together’

/faw/ ‘up’: /shu-na-faw-in/ ‘be pulled or lifted up by someone’

/firit/ ‘turn or spin something’: /shu-firit/ ‘spin something, as a top; spin or twist thread on a spindle’

/fkat/ ‘action of going off, of a spring-set trap’: /shu-fkat/ ‘spring a trap, as an unwary animal’

/haraqhaq/ ‘untied’: /shu-haraqhaq-in/ ‘be untied by someone’

/libic/ ‘shredded, as meat’: /shu-libic-in/ ‘be shredded by someone’

/liqliq/ ‘tear, torn’: /shu-liqliq-in/ ‘be torn by someone’

/lunduz/ ‘straight’: /sh-m-u-lunduz/ ‘straighten something’

/lhckiz/ ‘all together, entirely’: /shu-lhckiz/ ‘in toto, entirely’

/lhic/ ‘tight, constricted’: /shu-lhic/ ‘pull something that is slack until it become tight’

/lhilhiq/ ‘pluck, pull out’: /shu-lhilhiq/ ‘uproot, pull up’
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/nushnush/ ‘slip, slide’ : /shu-nushnush-in/ ‘be dragged against one’s will’
/pruq/ ‘earth, dirt’ : /shu-pruq-an/ ‘be filled with dirt, as a hole’
/pushaz/ ‘two, in certain collocations’ : /shu-pushaz-ik/ ‘I did something twice’
/quliush/ ‘long’ : /shu-quliush/ ‘stretch, lengthen, or elongate something’
/ruru/ ‘remove’ : /shu-ruru-an/ ‘be removed, be taken away’
/shawan/ ‘leisure time’ : /shu-shawa-shawan/ ‘not have leisure time’
/shuqish/ ‘return, restore’ : /shu-shuqish-in/ ‘be returned, be restored by someone’
/tal/ ‘one, in certain collocations’ : /shu-tal/ ‘do something once’
/tana/ ‘open’ : /sh-m-u-tana/ ‘open something’
/tazam/ ‘taste, test, try’ : /sh-m-u-tazam/ ‘measure the dimensions of something’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /sh-m-u-turu-z/ ‘do three times’
/uka/ ‘not have, not be’ : /shu-uka/ ‘stop, cease to happen’

In one base it is unclear whether the surface sequence /shu/- is the prefix /shu/- or a reduplicant:

/shuuz/ ‘become more intense’ : /shu-shuuz-ak/ ‘I insisted’

(161) shun- : a verb prefix attested with two bases:

/shug/-:
/qafu/ ‘ash’ : /shug-qafu-qafu/ ‘turn into ashes’

/shum-:
/buluq/ ‘turn over and over’ : /shum-buluq-an/ ‘be rolled, as a stone’

(162) ta- : a verb prefix attested with just two bases:
/braq/ ‘hole’ : /ta-braq/ ‘make a hole in something’
/fqat/ ‘shave off’ : /ta-fqat-an/ ‘be shaved into strips, be broken off cleanly’

Forms such as /ta-tusha/ ‘two (of people)’ or /ta-tiuza/ ‘comb’ are formed by Ca- reduplication, and do not contain the prefix /ta/-.
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(163) **tali-** : a verb prefix with an undetermined meaning:

/ma-haziwhiw/ ‘cool, of the weather’ : /tali-haziwhi/ ‘cool off, as the weather after a downpour’
/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /tali-na-nay-in/ ‘over here’
/ma-qalhuz/ ‘warm, as the body’ : /tali-qalhuz/ ‘warm something’
/qtu/ ‘unexpectedly’ : /tali-qtu/ ‘strike or hit by chance’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /tali-na-sahay-in/ ‘be put over there’
/saran/ ‘road’ : /tali-na-saran/ ‘put something on the road’
/suhúy/ ‘there’ : /t-m-ali-na-suhúy/ ‘put something over there’
/shuqish/ ‘return’ : /tali-shuqish/ ‘return something to its previous place or condition, restore’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /tali-na-utu-utu-an/ ‘put something over there’
/wishwish/ ‘whirl’ : /t-m-ali-wishwish/ ‘throw someone or something head over heels’

(164) **talha-** : a prefix with an undetermined meaning. It generally forms verbs, but may form nouns:

/bunaz/ ‘sand’ : /talha-bunaz/ ‘be covered with sand or silt, as by floodwaters’
/lhuri/ ‘deaf’ : /talha-lhuri/ ‘deafen someone, make someone deaf’
/punal/ ‘sandy detritus washed down from the mountains’ : /talha-punal/ ‘bottom lands, fertile alluvial lowlands which are valued for agriculture’
/riqus/ ‘blind’ : /talha-riqus/ ‘blind someone, make someone blind’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /talha-na-sahay-in/ ‘be put over there’
/shuqish/ ‘return’ : /talha-shuqish/ ‘put something back the way it was’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /talha-na-i-utu/ ‘put something there’

(165) **talhin-** : a verb prefix attested with two bases:

/cakcak/ ‘knock down’ : /mapa-talhin-cakcak/ ‘fall in quantities, as fruit from shaken branches’
/ma-talhin-lhacaq/ ‘fall down, as leaves from a tree’

(166) **tan-** : a prefix with variable functions. It has the usual allomorphy associated with prefixes ending in /-n/:
Morphology

/tag/-:
/ma-qaha/ ‘bow-legged’ : /tag-qaha-qaha/ ‘stand with legs bowed’
/qinquin/ ‘loose, wobbly’ : /tag-qa-qinquin/ ‘shaky, unstable, as a table that wobbles’
/qitan/ ‘good, beautiful’ : /t-m-ag-qitan/ ‘arrange something, put something in order’

/tan/-:
/bizu/ ‘beard’ : /tan-bizuh-an/ ‘bearded’
/lhacaq/ ‘fall down’ : /pa-tan-lhacaq/ ‘drop something’
/lhuan/ ‘last night’ : /tan-lhuan/ ‘evening’
/m-a-ra’in/ ‘big’ : /ma-tan-ra’i-ra’in/ ‘happen in large quantities, or with something large’
/ruru/ ‘remove’ : /tan-ruru-an/ ‘be removed, as weeds from a garden’
/sun/ ‘collect, gather’ : /tan-sun-in/ ‘be gathered together, be put in a common pile’
/taun/ ‘house’ : /tan-taun/ ‘go house to house; one family after another’
/tuqash/ ‘old, of people’ : /mashi-tan-tuqash/ ‘be older than another person; elder sibling’

Note that the same surface sequence in /tam-ba-bushbush/ appears to result from internal Ca- reduplication of a base /tambushbush/.

(167) tana-1 : a prefix with a generally directional sense, almost certainly a borrowing of Bunun /tana/- ‘prefix of direction’:
/aillih/ ‘left’ : /tana-aillhi/ ‘left side’
/dilih/ ‘left’ : /tana-dilih/ ‘left side’
/du/ ‘right; good’ : /(maka)-tana-du/ ‘right side’
/fazfaz/ ‘center, middle’ : /min-tana-fazfaz/ ‘midnight’
/muqqa/ ‘front, before’ : /tana-muqqa/ ‘in front, facing’
/ntua/ ‘where?’ : /pa-tana-ntua-n/ ‘be affected by something from somewhere’
/pruq/ ‘earth’ : /ma-tana-pruq/ ‘set, go down, as the sun’ : /pa-tana-pruq/ ‘put something on the ground’
/raus/ ‘in a downhill direction’ : /i-tana-raus/ ‘located downhill’
Morphology

/rikus/ ‘back’ : /tana-rikus/ ‘behind, in back of’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /pa-tana-sahay-in/ ‘be put over there’
/saya/ ‘in an uphill direction’ : /i-tana-saya/ ‘located uphill’
/utu/ ‘there’ : /in-i-tana-utu/ ‘was over there, came from that place’ :
/shau-na-tana-utu/ ‘arrive there’

Given the appearance of /na/- in many affixed words which refer to change of location, it might be supposed that /tana/ is /ta-na/. However, forms such as /shau-na-tana-utu/ ‘arrive there’ suggest that /na/- is not a component of /tana/-, but rather a distinct morpheme of partially similar shape.

(168) **tana-** : a prefix which appears to be distinct from the preceding. It is attested with just two bases:

/azaz/ ‘all, entire’ : /tana-azaz/ ‘empty-handed, lacking something’
/tuqash/ ‘elder, of people’ : /tana-tuqash/ ‘elders, ancestors’

(169) **tau-** : a verb prefix with variable functions. Combined with concrete nouns it means ‘carry X’:

/fatu/ ‘stone’ : /tau-fatu/ ‘carry a stone’
/kawi/ ‘wood’ : /tau-kawi/ ‘carry wood’
/khiw/ ‘hemp; rope’ : /tau-khiw/ ‘carry hemp or rope’

With bases having a directional meaning it means ‘turn to X’:

/ailhi/ ‘left side’ : /tau-na-ailhi/ ‘turn to the left’
/bink/ ‘tilt’ : /tau-bink/ ‘tilt to the side, as a house about to collapse’
/du/ ‘right, good’ : /tau-na-tana-du/ ‘turn to the right’
/kariri/ ‘turn over’ : /tau-ka-kariri/ ‘keep turning this way and that, change direction capriciously’
/raus/ ‘downhill’ : /tau-na-raus/ ‘descend, move downward; turn in a downhill direction’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /tau-na-saháy/ ‘turn in that direction’
/shuqish/ ‘return’ : /tau-shuqish/ ‘turn the body; return to a place’
/zay/ ‘from side-to-side’ : /tau-zay/ ‘make a turn to left or right’

With other bases its function is more difficult to define narrowly:

/bukbuk/ ‘stumble’ : /tau-bukbuk/ ‘stumble and fall’
/dada/ ‘hang up’ : /tau-dada/ ‘hang something up’
Morphology

/du/ ‘right, good’ : /tau-du/ ‘to fit, as clothing’

/ma-kiwar/ ‘curved, bent’ : /tau-kiwa-kiwar/ ‘the slithering motion of a snake, meandering course of a river, etc.’ : /tau-kiwar/ ‘curved, as a stick; corner of a street; turn something to the side’

/puil/ ‘stash, store’ : /tau-puil/ ‘pile up in stacks, as harvested rice’

/shkaruban/ ‘solidified pork fat’ : /tau-shkaruban/ ‘to solidify, of pork fat that has cooled’

With one base /tau-/ means both ‘carry X’ and ‘use X’:

/aqr/ ‘hoe’ : /tau-aqr/ ‘carry a hoe; to hoe, use a hoe to loosen the soil’

(170) taza-: a prefix found with a single base, where it occurs in conjunction with several other affixes, thereby obscuring its role in the affixed word:

/ihu/ ‘2s.:’ /shau-na-taza-ihu-n/ ‘go to you (= go to your house)’

(171) ti-: a prefix, often found in conjunction with the locative suffix -/an/. Beyond forming active verbs its function is unclear:

/awak/ ‘waist’ : /ti-awak-an/ ‘tied at the waist’

/bariz/ ‘level’ : /ti-bariz-an/ ‘be leveled off’ : /ti-bariz-in/ ‘be leveled by someone’

/lunduz/ ‘straight’ : /ti-lunduz-an/ ‘be made into straight lines, as crops in planting’

/lhckiz/ ‘all together, entirely’ : /ti-lhckiz-in/ ‘be affected completely; be carried in one trip, of objects that might ordinarily require several trips’

/ma-qalhiw/ ‘dry’ : /ti-qalhiw-i/ ‘dry it!’

/ruru/ ‘remove’ : /ti-ruru-an/ ‘be scraped off, as fish scales’

(172) tin-: an apparent prefix found with a single base:

/canit/ ‘weep, cry’ : /mapa-tin-canit/ ‘to all cry at once’

It is possible that this form should be analyzed as /mapa-patin-canit/, with reduction by haplology.

(173) tina-: a prefix attested with a single base:

/kawash/ ‘year’ : /tina-kawash/ ‘last year’
Morphology

Rather than recognize an otherwise problematic prefix /ta/-, it is assumed that the variant form /ta-tina-kawash/ ‘last year’ is formed from /tina-kawash/ by Ca- reduplication.

(174) tish- : a prefix used to form both transitive and intransitive verbs. A number of these refer to results of actions that were non-deliberate:

/aimuz/ ‘numb’: /tish-aimuz/ ‘become numb, as from exposure to cold’

/aimuz/ ‘trivet, hearth stones’: /t-m-ish-aimuz/ ‘set up a hearth for cooking’

/bariz/ ‘neighboring’: /mapa-tish-bariz/ ‘stand next to one another, be adjacent’

/buntuc/ ‘calf of the leg’: /tish-buntuc/ ‘get a cramp in the calf of the leg’

/du/ ‘right; good’: /mapa-tish-du/ ‘be suited to one another; be temperamentally compatible’

/hubuq/ ‘sprout or shoot of a plant’: /tish-hubuq/ ‘have children (polite expression used in questions)’

/ma-qalhayqay/ ‘dry, of vegetable matter’: /pa-tish-qalhayqay/ ‘put something out to dry in the sun, as rice after the harvest’

/ma-qalhiw/ ‘dry’: /pa-tish-qalhiw/ ‘put something out to dry, as a fish’

/ma-qantisan/ ‘gluttonous’: /tish-qantisan/ ‘eat without growing, be stunted in growth’

/qu/ ‘by chance, unexpectedly’: /tish-qtu-n/ ‘be touched accidentally, happen to be affected by’

/ma-quilha/ ‘red’: /tish-quilha-quilha-n/ ‘reddened, as by the sun’

/ma-qusum/ ‘black’: /tish-qusum-in/ ‘darkened by the sun, as the skin’

/saya/ ‘uphill, upriver’: /tish-na-saya/ ‘carry something uphill’

/ma-tina-tinaq/ ‘dark, of the skin’: /tish-tinaq-in/ ‘darkened, of the skin by exposure to the sun’

(175) tu- : a verb prefix of uncertain function:

/lanaz/ ‘name’: /tu-lanaz/ ‘give a name to someone’

/i-nay/ ‘here’: /tu-na-nay/ ‘come here’
Morphology

/pilhnac/ ‘simultaneous thunder and lightning’ : /tu-pilhnac-in/ ‘be struck by lightning; be electrocuted’
/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /tu-qca/ ‘repeat, say again’
/ma-quliush/ ‘long’ : /tu-quliush/ ‘length’
/saháy/ ‘there’ : /tu-saháy/ ‘over there’
/ka-taraw/ ‘be cool toward someone, not feel friendly impulses toward a person’ : /tu-taraw-in/ ‘be treated severely’
/mun-taraw/ ‘to pour, of heavy rain’ : /tu-taraw-ik/ ‘I poured it without restraint’
/i-tusi/ ‘there’ : /tu-na-tusi/ ‘go there’

In some cases this affix is difficult to distinguish from the particle /tu/, which has an ameliorative function in commands, but functions in declarative sentences in ways which are not yet fully understood.

(176) tu-Ca-X : a complex affix involving prefixation with /tu/- plus Ca-reduplication. It forms abstract nouns meaning ‘the odor of X’:
/atú/ ‘dog’ : /tu-atú/ ‘odor of a dog’
/caquí/ ‘feces’ : /tu-ca-caquí/ ‘odor of feces’
/cumuy/ ‘bear’ : /tu-ca-cumuy/ ‘odor of a bear’
/fafuy/ ‘pig’ : /tu-fa-fafuy/ ‘odor of a pig’
/kukulay/ ‘beetle, bug’ : /tu-ka-kukulay/ ‘odor of a beetle or other creepy-crawly creature’
/qalhum/ ‘pangolin’ : /tu-qa-qalhum/ ‘odor of a pangolin’
/qaruta/ ‘civet cat’ : /tu-qa-qaruta/ ‘odor of a civet cat’
/qmun/ ‘carabao’ : /tu-qa-qmun/ ‘odor of a carabao’
/rusaw/ ‘fish’ : /tu-ra-rusaw/ ‘odor of a fish’
/sisi/ ‘goat’ : /tu-sa-sisi/ ‘odor of a goat’
/shibun/ ‘sweat’ : /tu-sha-shibun/ ‘odor of sweat’
/takic/ ‘barking deer’ : /tu-ta-takic/ ‘odor of a barking deer’
/talhum/ ‘blood’ : /tu-ta-talhum/ ‘odor of blood’
/tubu/ ‘urine’ : /tu-ta-tubu/ ‘odor of urine’

In one known case the base already refers to an odor:
/zanshish/ ‘body odor’ : /tu-za-zanshish/ ‘odor of the body’

In another a base could not be recorded:
Morphology

/shašu/ ‘?’ : /tušašašu/ ‘foul smell, as from a pigsty’

(177) tu- : a verb prefix attested with a single base:
/du/ ‘right, good’ : /tu-du/ ‘follow, obey; be right, go the right way’

(178) tushī- : an affix attested with two bases:
/i-zaháy/ ‘there, that one’ : /tushī-zaháy/ ‘belonging to that one’
/zuhúy/ ‘there’ : /tushī-zuhúy/ ‘belonging to that one’

(179) -um- : infix marking the Actor Focus. This is arguably the most important single affix in Thao, as it has extremely high list and text frequency, occurring in hundreds of verbs, many of which are among the most common words in the language. As noted in 2.5.1, the infix -/um/- has at least ten phonologically conditioned allomorphs, some of which are subphonemic:

/m/- : on bases beginning with /l/, /r/ and /z/:
/liliz/ ‘following’ : /m-liliz/ ‘to follow someone, to tail’
/rinuz/ ‘earthquake’: /m-rinuz/ ‘to shake, of an earthquake’
/zai/ ‘advice’ : /m-zai/ ‘tell, advise’

/-m/- : on bases beginning with /c/, /h/, /k/, /lh/, /q/, /s/, /sh/, and /t/. As noted in sect. 2.5.1, although they are prefixed rather than infixed, and so show a greater resemblance to the pattern just cited, forms such as /iup/ : /m-iup/ ‘to blow’ must be considered instances of the pattern following, since the rule in both cases is ‘insert a bilabial nasal immediately before the first vowel of the base’:

/ca-capu/ ‘broom’: /c-m-apu/ ‘sweep’
/hurūr/ ‘barking’: /h-m-urūr/ ‘to bark’
/kawar/ ‘wallhook’: /k-m-awar/ ‘hang something up, as clothing on a hook’

/lhipir/ : /lh-m-ipir/ ‘to fold, as paper or cloth’
/qucquc/ : /q-m-ucquc/ ‘to tie, bind’
/siraq/ : /s-m-iraq/ ‘to kiss, to lick’
/shuruz/ : /sh-m-uruz/ ‘to pull’

/tipish/ : /t-m-ipish/ ‘graze against, touch lightly in passing’

PNS: pseudo nasal substitution, on bases beginning with /p/:

/patash/ : /matash/ ‘to write’
Morphology

/pintamar/ : /mintamar/ ‘to spin’
/pushiz/ : /mushiz/ ‘to separate’
zero: A zero allomorph of -/um/-, on bases beginning with /f/:
/fariw/ : /fariw/ ‘to buy (AF)’
Stems beginning with /b/, /d/, a nasal, or a glide do not appear to take the -/um/- infix. As noted previously, in most cases stems with such initials generally cannot be found as active verbs, and where they do occur the Actor Focus is marked by some other affix, or by an auxiliary such as /kay/ ‘hit’, or /tu/, which carries the focus marker (/k-m-ay/, /t-m-u/-). For these reasons it is unclear whether stems beginning with /b/, /d/, a nasal, or a glide show a zero allomorph of the -/um/- infix, or simply do not take the affix.

-[om]-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the first consonant is /q/ and the second is a bilabial stop:
/qpit/ : /q-um-pit/ [qumpit] ‘to pinch’
-[on]-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the first consonant is /q/ and the second is a dental stop:
/qtut/ ‘a fart’: /q-un-tut/ [quentut] ‘to fart’
-[on]-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the first consonant is /q/ and the second is a velar or uvular stop:
/shkash/ : /sh-um-kash/ [ʃʊkɑʃ] ‘be afraid’
/shqa/ : /sh-um-qa/ [ʃʊqɑ] ‘bequeath’
/-u/-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the second consonant is a nasal:
/shnara/ : /sh-um-nara/ [ʃʊnara] ‘to burn’
/cnit/ : /c-um-nit/ [θʊnit] ‘to wring out’
/tun/ : /t-um-nun/ [tʊnum] ‘to weave’
/-um/-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the second consonant is a bilabial or labiodental:
/cpiq/ : /c-um-piq/ ‘thresh grains by beating the stalks against something’
/lhuma/ : /lh-um-baha/ ‘to float’
/lhafwa/ : /lh-um-fawa/ ‘to swell’
/-un/-: on bases of the shape CCVC if the second consonant is a dental (/r/, /t/, /z/):
Morphology

/kriu’/ : /k-um-riu’/ [kundreuʔ] ‘to steal’
/shrak/ : /sh-um-rak/ [fundrak] ‘to untie’
/ktr/ : /k-um-tə/ [kunter] ‘to pinch and twist’
/ktn/ : /k-um-tən/ [kuntun] ‘to cut, as rope’
/kzi/ : /k-um-zi/ [kunəi] ‘to pinch between tongs’
/shzaq/ : /sh-um-zaq/ [funðaʔ] ‘to stick, adhere’

(180) un-X-an: a circumfix which generally indicates undesirable bodily conditions or afflictions. The prefixal portion has the usual allomorphy for /n/-:

/ug/-:
/kulhu/ ‘scabies’ : /ug-kulhu-an/ ‘have scabies’

/um/-:
/biçi/ ‘goiter’ : /um-biçi-an/ ‘have a goiter’
/paciq/ ‘mote in the eye’ : /um-paciq-an/ ‘get a mote in the eye’

/un/-:
/irush/ ‘saliva’ : /un-lha-irush-an/ ‘water at the mouth, slaver’
/lhalhaq/ : /un-lhalhaq-an/ ‘be herniated, have a hernia’
/lhun/ ‘wet nasal mucus, snot’ : /un-lhun-an/ ‘have a runny nose’
/nuzush/ ‘blood from the nose’ : /un-lha-nuzush-an/ ‘have a nose-bleed’

/ma-ranash/ ‘bald’: /um-ranash-an/ ‘bald, leafless’
/talaqidin/ ‘swollen, of the lymph nodes under the ears’: /un-talaqidin-an/ ‘have swollen lymph nodes under the ears, have the mumps’

With a small number of bases the circumfix /un-X-an/ has other functions. In at least one case (/mamuri/) the meaning of the affixed word can be seen as a figurative extension of a physical affliction:

/azaz/ ‘all, entire’ : /un-azaz-an/ ‘completely, entirely’
/mamuri/ ‘oneself; alone’: /un-mamuri-an/ ‘alone, left by oneself’
/qca/ ‘move, change’ : /ug-qca-n/ ‘again’
/qttu/ ‘by chance’ : /ug-qttu-an/ ‘be found, be discovered’
/ruza/ ‘boat’: /un-ruza-n/ ‘be taken by boat’
Morphology

(181) -un : a suffix borrowed from Bunun. It is usually found as the equivalent of the native Thao -/in/ ‘Patient Focus’:

/dadu/ ‘right, correct’ : /ma-dadu/ ‘agree with something, take a liking to something’ : /ka-dadu-un/ ‘be coveted, be found desirable’
/laláw/ ‘tease’ : /lalaw-un/ ‘be teased, be annoyed, be bothered by someone’
/pit’ia/ ‘cook’ : /pit’ia-un/ ‘be cooked’
/ka-salpu/ ‘worry’ : /ka-salpu-un/ ‘have something on one’s mind, be preoccupied with a concern or worry’

In a single form it occurs with a different function:
/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /ma-pitu-un/ ‘seventy’

(182) -wak : a suffix generally marking the first person singular actor. It apparently is distinct from -/ak/:

/ani/ ‘no, not’ : /ani-wak/ ‘I am not, I don’t want’
/pu-caqi/ ‘defecate’ : /pu-caqi-wak/ ‘I am going to defecate’
/pu-danshir/ ‘defecate (polite term)’ : /pu-danshir-wak/ ‘I am going to defecate’
/mashi-qca/ ‘add more to’ : /mashi-qca-wak/ ‘I will add more to’
/ma-tish-saya/ ‘carry uphill’ : /ma-tish-saya-wak/ ‘I will carry it uphill’
/shi-tusi/ ‘went there’ : /shi-tusi-wak/ ‘I went there’

In some cases a surface form [wak] may result from the contraction of /ihu ak/, as in /fariw-i-wak/ ‘buy it for me’ (/fariw-i ihu ak?), /kacu-i-wak/ (/kacu-i ihu ak?) ‘bring it to me’, or /pig-qilha-i-wak/ (or /pig-qilha-i ihu ak?) ‘please make wine for me’, but this analysis cannot work for the forms given above.

(183) -wan1 : a suffix attached to personal pronouns to indicate ‘X’s turn (to do something)’. With the forms /cicu/, /ihu/ and /yaku/ it is impossible to tell whether the suffix is -/wan/ or -/an/. Unambiguous evidence for -wan/ emerges only in the form /ita-wan/:

/cicu/ ‘he/she’ : /cicu-wan/ ‘his/her turn’
/ihu/ ‘you’ : /ihu-wan/ ‘your turn’
/yaku/ ‘I’ : /yaku-wan/ ‘my turn (to do something)’
/ita/ ‘we (incl.)’ : /ita-wan/ ‘our turn’

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(184) -wan₂: a suffix which appears to be distinct from the preceding. It is attested with only two bases and its function remains unclear:
/numa/ ‘what?, why?’ : /numa-wan/ ‘because of that’
/tusi/ ‘there’: /maka-tusi-wan/ ‘begin over there’: /mun-tusi-wan/ ‘pass through a place on one’s way to another destination’

(185) ya-: a verb prefix found only in conjunction with the prefix /mapa/-, which marks reciprocal or collective action:
/bariz/ ‘adjacent’: /mapa-ya-bariz/ ‘border on one another’
/qilha/ ‘rice wine’: /mi-qilha/ ‘drink’: /mapa-ya-qilha/ ‘drink wine together (of many people at once)’
/sun/ ‘collect, gather’: /mapa-ya-sun/ ‘come together, as people in a meeting’

(186) -z: a suffix attested with a single base:
/qilha/ ‘rice wine’: /mi-qilha/ ‘drink’: /shi-qilha-z/ ‘drank’: /pish-qilha-z/ ‘sober up, grow sober’
Note that the similar surface sequence in /ma-pusha-z/ ‘20’, /mashituru-z/ ‘30’ and other vowel-final numerals is an allomorph of -/iz/ (cp. /ma-shpat-iz/ ‘40’).

(187) -zan: a suffix used to form words meaning ‘X paces’:
/rima/ ‘five’: /rima-zan/ ‘five (of paces)’
/turu/ ‘three’: /turu-zan/ ‘three (of paces)’

(188) Subtraction. The great majority of affixes in Thao are additive, but one is subtractive. The initial consonant of a prefix is dropped so as to yield a shortened form of the prefix in many imperatives (positive or negative):
/man-rium/ ‘increase something’: /an-rium/ ‘(Don’t) increase it!’
/mi-lihilhi/ ‘stand up’: /i-lihilhi/ ‘(Don’t) stand up!’
/pia-kundur/ ‘be patient’: /ia-kundur/ ‘(Don’t) be patient!’
/mim-buqur/ ‘become angry’: /im-buqur/ ‘(Don’t) get angry!’
/mun-ruja/ ‘travel by boat, take someone by boat’: /un-ruja/ ‘(Don’t) take him by boat!’

Some imperatives are double-marked with -/i/ and initial consonant subtraction:

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/min-dahip/ ‘help s.o. with physical labor’ : /in-dahip-i/ ‘(Don’t) help him!

In a few cases subtraction is also found with infinitival complements of the verb /miku/ ‘like, want to’:

/mim-pusi/ ‘boast, exaggerate’ : /yaku miku im-pusi/ ‘I like to boast’

In other cases a prefix rather than a stem-initial consonant is dropped:

/m-untal/ ‘follow someone’ : /miku untal aku cicu/ ‘I want to follow her’

Occasionally subtraction is used in other types of constructions, but the rules for this remain unclear. Examples noted include some sentences with questions of cause:

/mun-tana-utu/ ‘go there’ : /numa sa un-tana-utu ka/ ‘Why are (we) going there?’

but in others no change is seen in the verb:

/pish-ani/ ‘deny’ : /mimu cicu pish-ani/ ‘Why did he deny it?’

/mim-bazay/ ‘become thin, wear thin’ : /nak a hulus faqlhu, minu qa a mim-bazay/ ‘My clothes are new (so) why are they becoming worn thin?’

/mu-rubuz/ ‘collapse’ : /mapa-u-rubuz/ ‘for everything to collapse at once’

/mu-bluc/ ‘get rotten’ : /mapa-u-blu-bluc/ ‘to all get rotten at once’

The subtractive form of /pia/- undergoes semivocalization of the high vowel, producing a surface sequence that is homophonous with the conditional marker /ya/, or the prefix /ya/- discussed above:

/ya  itia  mu-nay  caycuy  ia-alah’a/

COND arrive come they be-hospitable
‘Please try to be hospitable if/when they come’

/ata  tu  ia-kalashay/

NEG TU act-hard-to-please
‘Don’t be (so) hard to please’!

Although syntactic differences generally prevent confusion between /ya/ and /ia/-, in some environments questions of analysis may arise.
Morphology

Finally, due to subtraction the form of some base entries is unclear. Thus, /minshauluk/ ‘work together in cooperative labor’ appears to be a base and /inshauluk/ its subtractive imperative, but this runs contrary to the overwhelming pattern in which the first member of such a pair carries an /m/- allomorph of the Actor Focus infix -/um/-.

4.2 Reduplicative affixes
Thao has a rather rich system of reduplicative affixation. For a detailed account and analysis see M. Laura Chang (1998).

(189) Ca- reduplication$^1$: a prefixal pattern of reduplication which forms instrumental nouns by copying the first consonant of a base followed by the invariant vowel /a/. In the dictionary this is symbolized by (IN). This pattern is treated at greater length in Blust (1998b):

/cem- apu/ ‘sweep’ : /ca-capu/ ‘broom’
/cpiq/ ‘thresh, thrash’ : /ca-cpiq/ ‘rattan whip’
/duruk/ ‘stab’ : /da-duruk/ ‘skewer’
/finshiq/ ‘sow seed in planting’ : /fa-finshiq/ ‘seed for planting’
/lh-m-ikliki/ ‘to saw’ : /lh-a-likliki/ ‘a saw’
/q-um-pit/ ‘pick up with tongs’ : /qa-qpit/ ‘tongs’
/t-m-iuz/ ‘to comb’ : /ta-tiu/ ‘a comb’

In trisyllables it is not the consonant (or zero) preceding the first vowel that is copied, but rather a single consonant preceding the second vowel, or the first member of a consonant cluster preceding the second vowel:

/pit’ia/ ‘cook’ : /pi-ta-t’ia-an/ ‘cooking place, hearth’
/m-ulalu/ ‘worship the ancestors’ : /u-la-lalu-an/ ‘ancestral offering basket’

This pattern appears to be contradicted by the only other trisyllabic base for which an instrumental noun formed by Ca- reduplication occurs, but variants were recorded, and it is clear that the first variant is secondary:

/parimrim/ ‘to drill’ : /pa-parimrim/ or /pa-ra-rimrim/ ‘a drill’

These trisyllabic bases allow us to generalize beyond the dominant corpus of stems which are disyllables or CCVC monosyllables and state that Ca- reduplication historically copied the consonant immediately preceding the stressed vowel, or the first consonant of a cluster immediately preceding the stressed vowel.

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(190) **Ca- reduplication$_2$** : a prefixal pattern of reduplication used to form numerals used in counting [+ human] referents. This affix must be regarded as distinct from the preceding:

/tusha/ ‘two’ : /ta-tusha/ ‘two (humans)’
/turu/ ‘three’ : /ta-turu/ ‘three (humans)’
/pat/ ‘four’ : /sha-shpat/ ‘four (humans)’
/rima/ ‘five’ : /ra-rima/ ‘five (humans)’
/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /pa-pitu/ ‘seven (humans)’

These forms were initially difficult to elicit, as they appeared to have low psychological salience for both Mr. and Mrs. Shih. When asked out of context whether the form /ta-tusha/ existed in Thao Mrs. Shih denied it, giving only /tusha/. But in sentence context the Ca- reduplications emerged spontaneously in connection with human referents.

(191) **Ca- reduplication$_3$** : a pattern of reduplication used primarily to form the durative aspect of dynamic verbs and the distributive of statives, although these functions do not appear to be invariant. There are two subpatterns of Ca- reduplication in verbs: (1) a pattern which copies the first C- of the primary stressed syllable of the base (normally the penult), followed by /a/, and 2) a pattern which copies the first consonant of an affixed word (which is generally pretonic), followed by /a/. Subpattern (1) generally is prefixal in disyllabic bases, but infixed in trisyllables or longer forms. Subpattern (2) copies either a CV- prefix, or a C- prefix plus the first vowel of the base. Where a base begins with a consonant cluster the first consonant is copied as Ca-:

Subpattern (1):

/aná/ ‘cry of pain’ : /man-na-aná/ ‘cry out continuously in pain (ambiguous for /man-a-aná/ or /man-na-aná/, but the latter agrees with the general pattern),
/biqsir/ ‘choke, throttle someone’ : /mapa-ba-biqsir/ ‘keep choking each other’
/diplhaq/ ‘wet mud’ : /ma-diplhaq/ ‘muddy’ : /ma-da-diplhaq/ ‘muddy all over, covered with mud’
/hibur/ ‘mix’ : /ma-ha-hibur/ ‘mixed together, interspersed’

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/imbabaw/ ‘call out, hail someone’ : /m-imbabaw/ ‘call out to someone’ : /m-im-ba-babaw/ ‘keep calling out to someone’

/ma-ishish/ ‘graze or rub against’ : /ma-a-ishish/ ‘keep rubbing against’

/m-ishur/ ‘pry something up’ : /ma-a-ishur/ ‘keep shaking back and forth, as a house in an earthquake’

/kirac/ ‘light, luminosity’ : /mi-ka-kirac/ ‘keep building up a fire by adding fuel or by fanning’

/k-m-iskis/ ‘press down’ : /k-m-a-kiskis/ ‘keep pressing down’

/mu-luplup/ ‘scattered, as beads that fall when a necklace breaks’ :

/pu-la-luplup/ ‘scatter things helter-skelter’

/ma-lushkin/ ‘clear, high-pitched, of the voice’ : /ma-la-lushkin/ ‘high-pitched, of many voices together’

/mi-lhilhi/ ‘stand, stand up’ : /mi-lha-lhilhi/ ‘keep standing’

/lhulhuk/ ‘hicups’ : /lh-m-lla-lhulhuk/ ‘keep hiccuping’

/makuiza/ ‘beg, ask for something’ : /ma-ka-kuiza/ ‘keep begging for something’

/muqmuq/ ‘chaotic’ : /mu-ma-muqmuq/ ‘speak in a socially unacceptable way’

/nushnush/ ‘slip, slide’ : /mu-nushnush/ ‘drag oneself along’ : /mu-na-nushnush/ ‘shuffle along’

/palhintaz/ ‘go together’ : /ma-pa-lha-lhintaz/ ‘do something together’ (with haploglogy in /mapa/-)

/palhinuna/ ‘talk’ : /ma-lha-lhinuna/ ‘keep talking’

/panhithit/ ‘shiver, tremble’ : /man-ja-hithit/ ‘keep shivering or trembling’

/i-saháy/ ‘there’ : /i-sa-saháy/ ‘stays there, is staying there’

Subpattern (2):

/mu-apaw/ ‘emerge, appear’ : /ma-mu-apaw/ ‘emerge repeatedly’

/m-ayaw/ ‘shy, ashamed’ : /ma-m-ayaw/ ‘feel shame (not momentary)’

/ma-dundun/ ‘tame; well-behaved, as a child’ : /m-in-a-ma-dundun/ ‘used to be well-behaved, as a child that has grown unruly’
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/humhum/ ‘twilight, darkness’ : /shi-humhum-an/ ‘came home late’ :
/sha-shi-humhum-an/ ‘often came home late’
/mi-lhugqu/ ‘sit’ : /ma-mi-lhugqu/ ‘keep sitting, stay seated’

In a few cases Ca- reduplication appears to precede affixation:
/mumu/ ‘close the eyes; blind mole’ : /mi-ma-mumu/ ‘keep the eyes shut’
/pagqa/ ‘take a break’ : /pa-p-in-agqa/ ‘rested; break, breather, rest’

(192) Ca- reduplication4: Ca- reduplication appears in a few other forms where it appears to be functionally distinct:
/apu/ ‘grandparent’ : /min-apu/ ‘become a grandparent’ : /min-a-
apu/ ‘great grandparent; become a great grandparent’
/tutu/ ‘breast’ : /haya binana’az uka ta-tutu/ ‘That woman is flat-chested’
/tutuz/ ‘stack, pile up’ : /haya fatu p-in-a-ka-kin-tutuz-in ama/ ‘Fa-
ther piled up those stones’

The last example is especially noteworthy in containing internal Ca- reduplication within an affix (/pakin/-).

In addition to these four uses, Ca- reduplication appears together with other affixes in the pattern /tu-Ca-X/ ‘smell of an X’, and /shan-na-Ca-
X/ ‘it’s up to X’. These patterns were illustrated under /shan/- (item 152), and /tu/- (item 176), and will not be repeated here.

(193) CV- : an affix used to mark repetitive action with some motion verbs, and various other functions with other verb bases. Although it is unmarked in the world’s languages CV- reduplication is rare in Thao in comparison with Ca- reduplication. As with Ca- reduplication, CV-
reduplication may target either the stressed syllable of a base, or the stressed syllable of a word, thus including a prefix within its domain. These two types can be seen as differing in the ordering of prefixation (P) and reduplication (R) (RP in the first type, PR in the second):

RP (reduplication then prefixation):
/itiza/ ‘arrive’ : /i-ti-tiza/ ‘arrive’
/lhish/ ‘short, low’ : /mak-lu-lhish/ ‘breathing hard, short of breath’
/ma-lhillnit/ ‘smiling’ : /pia-lhi-lhillnit/ ‘put on a smile for someone’
/punish/ ‘full, as a container’ : /pu-punish-i/ ‘fill it up!’
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/shuqish/ ‘return’ : /sh-m-u-shuqish/ ‘pull back, take back’
/tusi/ ‘there’ : /mu-tusi/ ‘go over there’ : /mu-tu-tusi/ ‘go over there repeatedly or often’

PR (prefixation then reduplication):

/igmir/ ‘grasping in the hand’ : /m-igkmir/ ‘grasp or knead’ : /m-ig-m-igkmir/ ‘grasp or knead repeatedly’

(194) **Full reduplication**: a reduplication pattern used primarily but not exclusively to form verbs. With stative verbs it marks intensive, but beyond this it is difficult to generalize. As in many other Austronesian languages, ‘full’ reduplication in Thao omits the consonant coda of a base which is consequently shorter than the reduplicant in disyllabic morphemes, hence CVCV-CVVCV, CVCV-CVCVC, CCVC. Full reduplication never affects lexicalized CVCCVC reduplicated bases, or bases of more than two syllables. The former limitation may be an instance of a universal ‘four identical syllable’ constraint (Spaelti 1997). The latter is not a constraint at all, but a matter of complementation (see next entry):

/acak/ ‘kind, type, variety’ : /mia-aca-acak/ ‘have everything, be replete’
/m-acak/ ‘die’ : /an-m-aca-acak/ ‘be on the verge of death’
/apa/ ‘carry’ : /apa-apa/ ‘carry something’
/apuy/ ‘fire’ : /pin-apu-apuy-an/ ‘be exposed to fire repeatedly’
/ma-damat/ ‘calm down, be quiet’ : /ma-dama-damat/ ‘calm, quiet, peaceful’
/mash-du/ ‘point in the same direction’ : /mash-du-du/ ‘pass something along’
/ma-dumuc/ ‘soft, as tofu’ : /ma-dumu-dumuc/ ‘very soft, as tofu’
/fanuz/ ‘wake up’ : /fanu-fanuz/ ‘wake someone up’
/fariw/ ‘buy’ : /fari-fariw/ ‘go shopping’
/fufulh/ ‘inform’ : /fui-fufulh/ ‘tell about, teach’
/hadu/ ‘hold’ : /hadu-hadu-n/ ‘handle of something’
/man-hiri/ ‘stupid’ : /man-hiri-hiri/ ‘very stupid’
/ian/ ‘refuge, shelter’ : /ia-ian-an/ ‘lived in, as a house’
/kaush/ ‘scoop’ : /kau-kaush/ ‘scoop repeatedly, as water’
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For unknown reasons the coda is copied in two reduplications: /ish/ ‘exclamation used to shoo off a chicken’ : /ish-ish/ ‘exclamation of pain’, and /kalan-kalan/ ‘tickle any part of the body except the armpits’, and the last vowel is not copied in /fcu/ ‘callus’: /fcu-an/ ‘calloused’ : /f-in-c-fcu-an/ ‘were calloused, as hands that are now recovered’.

Full reduplication sometimes contrasts with Ca-reduplication in the same stem, the former marking distributive/repetitive aspect and the latter durative:

/m-riqa-riqaz/ ‘see or look at over and over again’ : /mi-ra-riqaz/ ‘keep looking at, stare at, read’

(195) **Suffixal reduplication**: This appears to be a variant (in the terms of Spaelti (1997) an ‘allduple’) of full reduplication. It occurs (a) with bases of more than two syllables, and (b) with bases that contain a medial consonant cluster. Because consonant clusters arose historically through the loss of an intervening unstressed vowel both types of suffixal reduplication pattern, as well as full reduplication, can be seen as variants of a single pattern of affixation, since they span a similar range of functions and operate on a complementary canonical form:

/aqitu/ ‘think’ : /aqitu-qtu/ ‘think about’

/dutkhun/ ‘hunched over’ : /mia-dutkhun-khun/ ‘hunch over’

/h-m-urqu/ ‘become detached’ : /mu-hurqu-rqu/ ‘fall apart, of pieces that are fastened together’

/m-igkmir/ ‘roll into a ball, as rice eaten with the hand’ : /igkmir-in/ ‘be rolled into a ball, as rice eaten with the hand’

/k-m-alawa/ ‘build, construct’ : /k-m-alawa-lawa/ ‘work continuously in building something’

/marfax/ ‘to fly’ : /marfa-rfax/ ‘to fly here and there’

/miarain/ ‘often’ : /miarai-rain/ ‘do often, do nothing but’

/patqal/ ‘a mark’ : /patqa-tqal-an/ ‘put a mark on something’

/rambak/ ‘open, of the mouth’ : /mia-ramba-mbak/ ‘fall open, as the mouth when one is startled’

/pa-shnara/ ‘burn something’ : /pa-shnara-nara/ ‘burn over and over, as fields’

/t-un-maza/ ‘hear, listen’ : /t-un-maza-maza/ ‘listen to repeatedly or often’
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(196) **Triplication**: Although it is far less common than reduplication, triplication is a not infrequent phenomenon in Thao.

Most commonly it marks repeated action:

/apa/ ‘carry’ : /apa-apa-apa-n/ ([apapápan]) ‘be carried’

/ish/ ‘exclamation to shoo off a chicken’ : /ish-ish-ish/ ‘exclamation of intense pain’

/pash’uzu/ ‘phlegm’ : /mash-a’uzu’uzu/ ‘cough repeatedly’ (with both Ca- and rightward reduplication)

/pitu/ ‘seven’ : /pa-pa-pitu/ ‘seven at a time, seven by seven (of people)’

/qca/ ‘repeat’ : /mig-qa-qa-qca/ ‘stop and start again repeatedly’ (with Ca- reduplication twice)

/qucqc/ ‘tie’ : /qa-qa-qucqc/ ‘tie very tightly’

/ma-shimzaw/ ‘cold’ : /muk-sha-sha-shimzaw/ ‘shiver constantly with chills, as in a malarial attack’

/shishi/ ‘shake’ : /sha-sha-shishi-k/ ‘I shake something repeatedly’

/shkash/ ‘fear; afraid’ : /makit-shka-shka-shkash/ ‘be slowly overwhelmed by a sense of apprehension or foreboding’

/tap’an/ ‘a patch on clothing’ : /t-in-ap’a-p’a-p’an/ ‘was patched repeatedly, of tattered clothing’

/untal/ ‘follow’ : /m-un-ta-ta-tal/ (with stem-internal triplication) ‘follow someone’s actions closely, imitate’

/zumzum/ ‘hold in one’s mouth’ : /za-za-zumzum/ ‘keep holding in one’s mouth’

In at least one case a triplicated form appears to have become lexicalized:

/pincacapuan a ribush/ ‘a plant with branches used for making brooms: *Flagellaria indica* L.’ (from /capu/ ‘sweep’, hence /pin-ca-ca-capu-an/)

There is, in addition, a single non-trivial case of quadruplication:

/s-m-as/ ‘deliver’ : /haya caw s-m-a-sa-sas qilha lhay cicu/ ‘that person delivers wine to him (on a regular basis)’

Triplication and quadruplication are treated more fully in Blust (2001).
Finally, the reduplication pattern occurring in /sak-sakp-i/ ‘massage repeatedly’ is unique, but can be explained historically as *saku-sakup-i (or *sake-sakep-i), with syncope of the last stem vowel.

4.3 Quasi-affixes

In languages generally, affixes often appear to arise through the phonological incorporation of independent words which become bleached or partially bleached of their original semantic content. It should not seem surprising, then, that Thao has several words which behave in part as free morphemes and in part as affixes. It is convenient to call these words ‘quasi-affixes’, as they appear to be affixes in the making. The most important examples are as follows:

(197) kan ‘step, walk’. /kan/ appears to be an independent base in forms like /k-in-an qa-n/ ‘was stepped on’ and /pa-kan qca/ ‘cause to step on’, since here it takes the same affixes as many other bases. However, in other constructions it is closely bound to a following base morpheme, and is somewhat bleached of its semantic content:

/kua/ ‘landslide’ : /kag kuaz-in/ ‘be made to cave in by being walked on’

/ptuq/ ‘collapse, fall through’ : /kam ptuq-ak/ ‘I fell through (by stepping on)’

/kan tup/ ‘follow someone from a distance, as in spying on them’

(note that /tup/ does not occur alone, but only with /kan/ or in the forms /malhi-tup/ or /palhi-tup/ ‘catch up with someone’)

(198) lhqa ‘live, living’. This morpheme seems clearly to be a free form in expressions such as /lhqa na-ntua ihu/ (live where you) ‘where do you live?’. However, it also occurs in many fixed expressions, where it is lexicalized and functions more like a bound morpheme:

/kawi/ ‘wood’ : /Lus’an/ ‘the traditional Thao New Year festival’ :

/lhqa lus’an a kawi/ ‘a special wood burned at the New Year festival’

/kurari/ ‘butterfly’ : /lhqa ma-humhum a kurari/ ‘moth’ (lit. ‘night-dwelling butterfly’)

/ribush/ ‘forest’ : /lhqa ribush/ ‘game animals’ : /lhqa ribush a qnuan/ ‘largest type of deer’ (lit. ‘forest-dwelling buffalo’)

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/rumfaz/ ‘bird’ : /lhqa taun a rumfaz/ ‘house sparrow’ (lit. ‘house-dwelling bird’)

In other expressions /lhqa/ may be less lexicalized, but it still functions more like an affix than a free morpheme:

/hazish/ ‘far, distant’ : /lhqa hazish a caw/ ‘a visitor, someone from afar’

/magkaci/ ‘other side’ : /lhqa magkaci a shput/ ‘people who live on the other side; strangers’

/i-nay/ ‘here’ : /lhqa na-nay a shput/ ‘the people who live here’

/Qariwan/ ‘the town of Pu-li’ : /lhqa Qariwan a shput/ ‘someone who lives in Pu-li’

(199) pasaháy ‘to use’. In the form /pasaháy/ or /pasáy/ this morpheme occurs as a free form in such expressions as:

/pasáy ihu kaul t-m-ala/ ‘Use a machete to cut (it)’

However, /pasaháy/ is often shortened to /pasa/-, becomes phonologically attached to a following noun, and is bleached of its basic sense:

/kuskus/ ‘foot, leg’ : /pasa-kuskus/ ‘use the foot or leg’


/rikus/ ‘back’ : /pasa-rikus-in/ ‘be rubbed by someone’s back; have someone rub their back on you’

/rima/ ‘hand’ : /pasa-rima/ ‘use the hand’

(200) qalha ‘much, many’ This morpheme behaves like a base in most constructions:

/qalha/ ‘many, having lots of’ : /mig-qalha/ ‘become large in quantity, develop a lot of something’, /qalha lhmir/ ‘weedy, full of weeds’, /qalha qusaz/ ‘heavy rain’

In other collocations its meaning is more difficult to infer, and it appears more affix-like:

/miqmiq/ ‘chin’ : /qalha miqmiq/ ‘have a double chin’, /qalha taun a mashmash/ ‘common house mouse’, /qalha taun a rumfaz/ ‘common house sparrow’

Even with the same base /qalha/ may appear sometimes more like a free morpheme and sometimes more like an affix:

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/i-nay a pruq qalha fatu/
this LIG ground many stones ‘This ground is very stony’

/haya wa shput qalha fatu/
that LIG person plentiful testicles ‘That man has large testicles’

(201) sa. (See also sect. 6.16.) This ubiquitous particle, by reason of its very common occurrence, is all but impossible to translate in most environments. Although pronounced with a vowel in careful speech, it is often criticized to a preceding word of any class, and under these conditions appears to be a suffix: /sh-m-ig-qa sa tual pi-nay a lha nakin/
‘Leave your money to me’ (also heard as /sh-m-ig-qa-s/), /ani yaku tu a ma-kay ta-tumtum, cicu sa ma-kay ta-tumtum/ ‘I’m not going to play the drum, he is’ (also heard as /cicu-s/), /a parbu yaku sa lhari, ma-zima yaku sa lhari/ ‘I’ll bake some taro, because I like it’ (also heard as /yaku-s/). See also sect. 2.5.3.2 on /sa/-reduction.
Moreover, /sa/ can be sandwiched between unambiguous affixes in some morphologically complex words, thus making it appear affix-like:

/a a mu-sa-ma-hnar yamin a maku-na-nay/
FUT move-SA-summer we-excl. FUT come-here
‘We’ll come here next summer’

Alternatively, if /sa/ is treated as a clitic, /mu/- will appear less affix-like, since it attaches to a clitic rather than a base morpheme (note that /mu/- has an effect on the meaning of /ma-hnar/, but no effect on the meaning of /sa/).

The issue of whether to call a morpheme an affix or a clitic is not limited to forms such as the foregoing, which have only marginal status as affixes. As already noted, /lhin/-, /mash/- and /min/- may be attached either to a base morpheme or to an entire phrase. The ambiguity in interpreting these elements as affixes or particles is thus somewhat different from the ambiguity in most of the above examples, where a content morpheme has been used so frequently in certain types of collocations that it has begun to lose some of its semantic properties. In other cases some morphemes which appear to behave like affixes in some constructions behave like independent words with others, as with /sh-m-u-na-saháy/ ‘pull over there’, next to /sh-m-u-na sa ribush/ ‘pull into the forest/bush’. Some of the affixes which attach to entire phrases appear
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to be borrowed from Bunun, but it is unclear whether this correlation holds in all cases.

4.4 Patterns and micro-analysis

Many Thao affixes show partial similarities with others, as with /mak/- : /pak/-, /maka/- : /paka/-, /maki/- : /paki/-, /makin/- : /pakin/-, /mashi/- : /pashi/-, /mati/- : /matin/-, /min/- : /pin/-, or /mu/- : /mun/-; In particular, many affixes which begin with /p/- appear to be causative variants of others than begin with /m/-; No attempt is made here to analyze these affixes further than their surface forms with the transparent allomorphy of final -/n/.

4.5 Double marking and reanalysis

In a number of the sentences collected it was apparent that an affix in some words had been treated as part of the base, and the entire morphologically complex word had been affixed over again. This implies variant forms of the bases:

(1) /p-in-atash-an/ (base /patash/: LFc) (single marking) ‘was written down’ : /p-in-atash-an-an/ (implied base /patashan/: LFLFc) ‘was written down’ (double marking)

(2) /sh-m-i-nara/ (base /shnara/: AFc) ‘burn’ : /sh-m-in-u-nara/ (implied base /shunara/: AFcAF) ‘burned’

(3) /sh-m-ig-qa/ (base /shqa/: AFc) ‘bequeathed, left an inheritance to someone’ : /sh-m-in-ig-qa/ (implied base /shigqa/: AFcc) ‘leave something behind’

Two cases of this type can be seen as hypercorrective back-formations:

(4) /shuzup/ ‘scab’ : /shzup-an/ ‘to heal, of a wound’ (base /shuzup/) : /sh-un-zup/ ‘treat with medicine’ (implied base: /shzup/)

(5) /t-m-u-qilha/ ‘cry out, as a barking deer’ : /k-m-in-ug-qilha/ (base /qilha/: /kun/- ‘suddenly’ + AFc) ‘cried out, as a barking deer’ : /k-m-ig-qilha/ ‘cried out, as a barking deer’ (implied base: /kqilha/)

In the first case an implied variant of the actual base has been created on the pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“incorrect”</th>
<th>“correct”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shunara</td>
<td>shnara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuzup</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the second case the form /k-m-ig-qlha/ (implying a base /kqlha/) was created by hypercorrection on the pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“incorrect”</th>
<th>“correct”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sh-m-in-ig-qa</td>
<td>sh-m-ig-qa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k-m-in-ug-qlha</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in all hypercorrections, the first and second cases are interpreted as parallel, but in fact they are not. In /sh-u-nara/ there is an infix -/um/-, but this is sometimes interpreted as a base vowel. In /shuzup/ there is a base vowel /u/ which is interpreted as an allomorph of the infix -/um/-, hence giving rise to an implied base /shzup/. Other examples of the same tendency are seen in /sh-m-u-firit/ next to /sh-um-firit/ ‘to spin’, and /sh-m-u-fkat/ next to /sh-um-fkat/ ‘to spring a trap’. In both cases the correct forms appear to be those with /sh-m-u/-, but have been reanalyzed as containing -/um/- . From an analytic standpoint these reanalyses may be surprising, since -/um/- would appear as -/u/- only before nasals in trisyllables, but as in most cases of analogy what evidently matters most is surface patterning without regard to underlying structure. In /k-m-in-ug-qlha/ there are three affixes (/kun/-, -/um/- and -/in/-) and no double marking. In /sh-m-in-ig-qa/ there are two affixes -/um/- and -/in/-, but the perfective infix -/in/- is double-marked. By treating /k-m-in-ug-qlha/ as though it is structurally parallel to /sh-m-in-ig-qa/, a form /k-m-ig-qlha/ is created, and with it an implied but non-existent base /kqlha/.

The reanalysis in /sh-u-nara/ to /shumara/ is perhaps due to the rarity of -/u/- as an allomorph of -/um/- ). Here it is the AF which is reinterpreted as a new stem. By contrast, in /sh-m-in-ig-qa/ it is the PF perfective which is reinterpreted as a new stem. Somewhat different are examples like /yaku mi-liqanizu-ak/ ‘I see myself in the mirror’, in which the experiencer is atypically double-marked, although normal morphological patterns remain unaffected.

As noted earlier, the form /shurqt/ next to /hurqt/ ‘come apart’ probably results from contraction in the affixed form /shi-hurqt/.

4.6 Affix echoing

An inspection of the sentence material collected in this dictionary reveals a strong tendency for the same affix to be repeated over two or more verbs within a sentence.
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This tendency, which can be called ‘affix echoing’, may reflect a stylistic preference, but issues of style cannot be meaningfully addressed at this stage of my knowledge of the language. The following examples are representative, and could be multiplied many times over (note that affix echoing overrides allomorphy, as in (5)):

1. /yaku ya m-in-i-qilha, ya lhmazawan niwan tu mig-qca sa shaqish, ya ishqala iza kat-dau-dauk kat-qulha sa shaqish/ ‘When I drank at first my face didn’t change (but) when I became drunk my face gradually reddened’ (kat-, kat-)

2. /haya wa binanau’az lhquzan, kat-dau-dauk cicu a tiaz kat-ra’in/ ‘That woman is pregnant (and) little by little her belly is getting bigger’ (kat-, kat-)

3. /huya wa shput i-suhúy mia-sun mi-lhugqu, minu maka-balha maka-shwa-shwal/ ‘Those people gathered for a meeting over there, but suddenly dispersed’ (maka-, maka-)

4. /yaku a ma-kalawa sa qmu mig-m-igkmir a mig-qmu/ ‘When I make rice cake I knead (it) until (it) becomes sticky rice’ (mig-, mig-)

5. /numa sa caw mu-tusi Shtafari sa suma pim-buhat, pin-taun i-tantu iza Shtafari ka-taun/ ‘Then some people went to Tou-she to farm and to build (their) homes in that place’ (pim-, pin-)

6. /ma-cuaw ilu pish-cua-cuaw pish-tataiwar/ ‘You really stretch the truth’ (pish-, pish-)

7. /qumbu pish-na-nay, pish-shazk-in, numa-wan yaku maqa sh-mazik sa qumbu mash’uzu’uzu/ ‘The smoke is drifting over here (and) is smelly, so that I am coughing because of it’ (pish-, pish-)

8. /yaku q-un-riu’ m-ilu a ma-dahun, pu-nay-ik pu-qllhup/ ‘I stole your candy (and) I put it here in my pocket’ (pu-, /pu/-)

9. /pu-nay pu-qualx m-ilu a aniamin/ ‘Bring your things closer’ (pu-, pu-)

10. /haya shput mu-ririw m-undadán, pu-shuz-ak pu-ririw/ ‘That person lost his way (and) I made him become even more lost (as by giving bad directions)’ (pu-, pu-)

11. /yaku shan-тиur shan-na-say tuduq/ ‘I stumbled on a stump’ (shan-, shan-)

12. /shu-rium uan suaqun shu-na-faw a maqa a tau-du riqaz-an/ ‘Please pull up your pants so you will look decent’ (shu-, shu-)
Morphology

4.7 Omission of prefix

A phenomenon which appears to run contrary to affix echoing is the omission of a prefix on the second of two stems under conditions of identity:

(1) /haya la-tusha shput maka-tana-du ma-qitan, tana-dilhi maura yaku/ ‘(Of) those two people, the one on the right is good, (but) I have doubts about the one on the left’

Here /maka-tana-du/ means ‘the one on the right side’ and we would expect the contrasting term ‘the one on the left side’ to be **/maka-tana-dilhi/, but it is just /tana-dilhi/.
5 SUBSYSTEMS

By ‘subsystems’ I mean sets of free morphemes which form a clearly defined semantic domain and have a strongly marked internal structure. In pedagogical grammars these types of terms are often presented as distinct sets. The subsystems that I describe here are: 5.1 numerals, 5.2 pronouns, 5.3 deictics, and 5.4 kinship terms.

5.1 Numerals

Like PAN and most modern Austronesian languages, Thao has a decimal system of numeration. However, unlike many of its relatives, it has innovated several numerals, including two which are based on a principle of multiplication. The primary numerals of Thao are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN</th>
<th>Thao Set A</th>
<th>Thao Set B</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*esa</td>
<td>tata</td>
<td></td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*duSa</td>
<td>tusha</td>
<td>ta-tusha</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*telu</td>
<td>turu</td>
<td>ta-turu</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sepat</td>
<td>pat</td>
<td>sha-shpat</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*lima</td>
<td>rima</td>
<td>ra-rima</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*enem</td>
<td>makalhturuturu</td>
<td></td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pitu</td>
<td>pitu</td>
<td>pa-pitu</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*walu</td>
<td>makalhshpashpat</td>
<td></td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Siwa</td>
<td>tanacu</td>
<td></td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*puluq</td>
<td>maqcin</td>
<td></td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>shaba</td>
<td></td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>matilaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>ban</td>
<td></td>
<td>ten thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The innovated numerals are six (PAN *enem, replaced by a form based on 2 x 3), and eight (PAN *walu, replaced by a form based on 2 x 4), nine, and ten. Each of the first three numerals exhibits some historical irregularities, caused by the well-known phenomenon of ‘contamination’: the expected form of /tata/ is **ta, that of /tusha/ is **shusha, and that of /turu/ is **turú. These expected forms would be highly arhythmical, and to remedy this drawback to rapid recitation, three distinct strategies were employed: (1) reduplication for ‘one’, (2) onset assimilation for ‘two’, and (3) leftward stress shift for ‘three’. The result is a rhythmically unmarked sequence of three trochaic numerals reinforced
by alliteration. An alternative monosyllabic form for ‘one’ (/ta/) was recorded from Mrs. Shih, showing that it evidently still survives for some speakers or in some contexts.

PAN had two morphologically related sets of numerals, an unaffixed set used in serial counting and in the enumeration of non-human referents, and a second set derived from the first by Ca-reduplication and used in counting human referents (Blust 1998b). Thao has clear reflexes of the derived set for 2–5 and 7. Apart from ‘one’, these correspond to the numerals inherited from PAN. Given the variation between /ta/ and /tata/ it might therefore be tempting to consider /ta/ a Set A numeral, and /tata/ its Set B counterpart. The problem with this interpretation is that /tata/ is clearly a Set A numeral, used in serial counting, and in counting inanimates (/tata wa taun/ ‘a house’), non-human animates (/tata wa rusaw/ ‘a fish’), and humans (/tata wa caw/ ‘a person’). It is best then to consider /tata/ a neutral numeral which covers both Sets A and B, and /ta/ a rare and historically conservative variant of it. Special Set B forms were not recorded for any of the other numerals, and it is assumed that they are used without change in counting humans. In at least one case this assumption can be supported by recorded material: /makalhturuturu a azazak/ ‘six children’.

As noted earlier, when the Set B numerals initially turned up in the data, direct questioning about their functions led nowhere, and when they were removed from a concrete context, Mrs. Shih even denied that forms such as /ta-tusha/ exist. But in eliciting sentence material which required the enumeration of human referents the reality of the Set B numerals in Thao gradually emerged.

The numerals 11–19 are formed on the pattern 10 + X, but the numerals 20–90 are highly irregular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teens</th>
<th>Decades</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 maqcin yan'an tata</td>
<td>20 ma-pusha-z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 maqcin yan'an tusha</td>
<td>30 ma-turu-z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 maqcin yan'an turu</td>
<td>40 ma-shpat-iz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 maqcin yan'an shpat</td>
<td>50 ma-rima-z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 maqcin yan'an rima</td>
<td>60 makalh-turu-turu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 maqcin yan'an makalh-turu-turu</td>
<td>70 ma-pitu-'un</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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18 maqcin yanān makalh-shpa-shpat  80 makalh-shpa-shpat a maqcin
19 maqcin yanān tanacu  90 makalh-tanacu a maqcin

The numerals 11–19 need no special comments except that the combining form of ‘four’ is /shpat/, not /pat/. The numerals 20–90 fall into two groups: those based on the directly inherited numerals 2–5 and 7, and those based on the innovated numerals 6, 8, and 9. The first group forms the decimal multiplicative on the pattern ma- + primary numeral + -(i)z, where the suffixal allomorph is -/iz/ following a consonant, but -/z/ following a vowel. An exception is /ma-pusha-z/ ‘20’ instead of **/ma-tusha-z/. This is not an innovated irregularity in Thao, since many Formosan languages reflect *ma-puSaN ‘20’ (Proto-Atayal *ma-pusnal, Bunun /ma-pusan/, Tsou /mpusku/, Rukai (Buda) /ma-posalo/ ‘20’, Kavalan /pusan/ ‘twice, do something twice’). The second group forms the decimal multiplicative on the pattern primary numeral + a + maqcin, except that the primary numeral in the expression for ‘90’ adds the prefix /makalh/-/. Intermediate derivative numerals such as 21, 95, and the like can be generated: /maqcin yanan rima/, /makalh-tanacu a maqcin yanana rima/, etc. Finally, the numeral ‘70’ is unique in making use of a pattern ma- + primary numeral + -un. In general the suffix -/un/ is indicative of Bunun loanwords, and this formation may be taken from Bunun.

The higher numerals of Thao are all borrowed: /shaba/ ‘hundred’ from Bunun, /matilaw/ ‘thousand’ from an unknown source, and /ban/ ‘ten thousand’ from Taiwanese.

Thao makes no consistent use of numeral classifiers, quantities generally being marked by a numeral together with an optional ligature: /tata (wa) caw/ ‘one person’, /sha-shpat (a) shput/ ‘four Taiwanese’, /rīma (wa) fafuy/ ‘five pigs’, /pitu (a) kawi/ ‘seven trees’, /maqcin (a) fatu/ ‘ten stones’. However, in a few recorded constructions it might be argued that Thao has either an incipient system or a moribund system of numeral classifiers, as in /shakish tata wa bagqir/ ‘one camphor laurel’ (= one trunk camphor laurel).
5.2 Pronouns

Thao distinguishes nominative, accusative, and genitive pronouns. It marks only singular and plural numbers in pronouns, and makes an inclusive/exclusive distinction in the first person plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>Thao</td>
<td>PAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg. 1</td>
<td>*i-aku</td>
<td>yaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>*i-kaSu</td>
<td>ilu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*si-ia</td>
<td>cicu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl. 1 incl.</td>
<td>*i-kita</td>
<td>ita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 excl.</td>
<td>*i-kami</td>
<td>yamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>*i-kamu</td>
<td>maniun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*si-ida</td>
<td>caycu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the clear contrast between the nominative and accusative pronouns there is a tendency in casual speech to substitute nominative pronouns in accusative contexts:

(1) /cicu mimpulhiz yakin/ or /cicu mimpulhiz yaku/ ‘He woke me up’

Genitive pronouns normally precede their nominal heads, and take an optional ligature:

(2) /m-ilu a shaqish/ ‘your face’
(3) /nak a taun/ ‘my house’

However, in a few cases genitive pronouns were postposed to their nominal heads, and in such cases a ligature is never found:

(4) /ihu ya itia sa piacucaun mu-nay pia-lhi-lhilmit uan shaqish m-ilu/ ‘If you have relatives coming try to put on a sunny face’

In addition to these distinct sets of pronouns, Thao has several distinct forms for the tsg. and 2sg. The first person singular actor pronouns -/ak/ and -/ik/, corresponding respectively to the Locative Focus and Patient Focus suffixes -/an/ and -/ik/ were treated as affixes under 4.1 in the morphology section.

Another first person singular form which was recorded fairly often is -/wak/. This pronoun occurs in two types of constructions: (a) as a
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marker of the patient in imperatives, and (b) as a marker of the actor in future constructions:

(a) Examples of */-wak/* in imperatives

(5) /fulh-i wak ya mug-kuza sa saran ya a mu-nay/ ‘Tell me which road you’ll take to come’

(6) /pish-fazaq-i wak ya a m-ara ihu sa binanau’az/ ‘Let me know when you decide to get married’

(7) /fanuz-i wak simaq ya shashanu/ ‘Wake me up tomorrow when it is still early’

(8) /ina, tilhbu-i wak ta-tilhbu/ ‘Mother, put my belt on’

(b) Examples of */-wak/* in future constructions

(9) /a ma-kan wak/ ‘I’m going to eat’

(10) /a ma-rauz wak/ ‘I’m going swimming’

(11) /a muk-sharāy wak nak a biktiz/ ‘I’m going to stretch out my legs’

(12) /a i-nay wak ya tan-lhuan malhus/ ‘I’m going to sleep here tonight’

(13) /mu-tusi wak tana-saya malh-ka-kakca/ ‘I will go there to discuss something’

(14) /ki-nay uan ihu la-tusha mi-llhgu, a mu-suhúy wak pish-tubu/ ‘You two stay seated — I’m going to the toilet’

(15) /a mu-suhúy wak hudun pun-wazish/ ‘I’m going to the mountains to hunt wild boars’

The function of */-wak/* remains unclear, since parallel constructions with */yaku/* are possible in some cases:

(16) /a ma-rauz yaku/ or */yaku a ma-rauz/* ‘I am going to swim’

Distinct pronouns */nakin/* ‘1sg.’, */m-ihu-n/* ‘2sg.’ and */namin/* ‘1pl. excl.’ were also recorded in several sentences. The second of these appears to be a combination of genitive and accusative forms, but the other two are not obviously derived from other sets. The exact function of these pronouns is unclear. They sometimes mark benefactive constructions, but pronouns other than the 1sg. or 2sg. in benefactive constructions are drawn from the accusative set:
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(17) /ina a fariw hulus a lhay nakin/m-ihu-n/ ‘Mother will buy clothes for me/you’

(18) /sh-m-ig-qa sa tuali pi-nay a lha nakin/ ‘Leave your money to me’

However, in a few cases the same pronouns seem to be accusative, and occasionally 1sg. or 2sg. accusative pronouns were recorded in benefactive constructions:

(19) /ata (tu) sisiqan nakin/ ‘Don’t lean on me’

(20) /yaku lhay ihu-n tuza panaka ihu-n a kan-in ihu/ ‘I’m giving you an eel to eat’

In one recorded case /namin/ appears to mark the agent:

(21) /haya taun sh-u-nara, tmaza-n namin ma-ka-kit-pariqpiq/ ‘That house is on fire (and) we hear the crackling sound’

For the 2sg., next to /ihu/, both /uhu/ and /yuhu/ were recorded in a number of cases:

(22) /tish-airuz uan uhu/ ‘Please start a fire’

(23) /apa uan uhu/ ‘Please carry (him)’

(24) /k-ayaw-ik uhu/ ‘I am sorry for you’ (‘I am embarrassed for you’?)

(25) /la’a m-ayaw yuhu, ata tu k-ayaw/ ‘Why are you so shy? Don’t be shy’

It is unclear how these forms differ from one another, or from /ihu/, which can generally be substituted freely for /uhu/:

(26) /apa uan ihu sa azazak/ ‘Please carry the child’

In addition, the form /nuhu/ ‘2sg.’ was recorded in one sentence:

(27) /pasa numa nuhu s-m-apuk rusaw?/ ‘What did you use to catch the fish?’

Impersonal uses of pronouns take several forms. First, /cicu/ means not only ‘he/she’, but also ‘it’:

(28) /manu cicu/ ‘Whose is this, who does this belong to?’ (cup, etc.)

Second, /ita/ ‘we (incl.)’ is used for the impersonal ‘you(r)’:
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(29) /ita ya malhakac paqnap malhakac, ata tu rataq-í, ma-qarman riqaz-an sh-in-i-buhat-an/ ‘When [you] loosen the soil (for planting) don’t do it randomly (because) it looks bad if it is worked (like that)’

(30) /m-ita wa sasuaqun ya antu ma-lhic a ta-tilhbu, makit-ruqnuz sa sasuaqun/ ‘If your belt isn’t tight your pants will gradually slip down’

Third, a pronoun is avoided to mark an impersonal subject, as to avoid blame:

(31) /haya wa hulus in-aúr-a-n pu-taun, pash-samuq-in/ ‘(Someone) forgot to bring the clothes indoors (so) they got damp with the dew’ (lit. ‘The clothes were forgotten to be brought indoors (so) they got damp with the dew’)

Finally, the construction 1pl. excl. + X means ‘X and I’, where X is a personal name:

(32) /shi-tusi tilha yamin Qariwan kan ta-tusha sa Ali/ past-there yesterday we-excl. Pu-li go we-two SA NAME ‘Ali and I went to Pu-li yesterday’

(33) /yamin ya simaq a kan ta-tusha Ishul a mapa-riqaz ita/ ‘Ishul and I will see each other tomorrow’

This construction, widespread in Oceanic languages but rarely reported elsewhere, must have been found in Proto-Austronesian, and it can be expected that other examples will be reported in non-Oceanic languages when fuller descriptions are available.

5.3 Deictics

The deictic system of Thao is not easy to fathom. Most Austronesian languages contrast a proximal deictic ‘this’ with two distal deictics ‘that’ which are distinguished along various parameters, most commonly 2p vs. 3p, or in sight vs. out of sight. In addition, deictics generally are formed from the same base as the forms meaning ‘here’ and ‘there’. Thao has a core system /i-nay/ ‘this, these/here’ : /i-saháy/ ‘that, those/there’ : /i-suhiy/ ‘that, those/there (distant)’ which looks much like this general picture. These forms are cited with the generic locative marker /i/-, since the bases most often appear in this shape. Each of these bases also occurs with the motion prefix /mu/-, the locative causative
prefix /pi/-, and some others (/mu-nay/ ‘come here’, /mu-saháy/, /mu-suhúy/ ‘go there’, /pi-nay/ ‘put here’, /pi-saháy/, /pi-suhúy/ ‘put there’, etc.). However, Thao has seven or eight additional forms that function like distal deictics, and discovering the distinctions between these has proved to be difficult. The forms /i-tantu/, /i-tusi/, /i-utu/ ‘there’, and /i-mákaki/ ‘on the other side’ permit a similar range of affixation, but /i-zaháy/ and /i-zuhúy/ ‘that, those; there’ are not attested with /mu/- or /pi/-, and the bases /haya/ and /huya/ ‘that, those’ permit no affixes of any kind. The following is a list of the deictic expressions recorded, together with uses in sentence context where this can be helpful in shedding light on semantic distinctions:

5.3.1 /i-nay/, /i-saháy/ and /i-suhúy/.

/i-nay/ ‘this; here’ is the only proximal deictic, and consequently the only deictic for which the meaning seems absolutely clear:

1. /i-nay a bukhaz c-in-apu-capu-an suma/ ‘Someone swept this floor’
2. /tina-kawash tu maku-na-nay, shau-na-cuini-an miaqay i-nay/ ‘Last year you came here and now you are here again’

/i-saháy/ ‘that; there’ (most commonly heard as /i-say/):

3. /i-say nak a taun tana-muq:a/ ‘That is my house facing us’
4. /ihu i-saháy nak a tana-ailhi mi-lhugqu/ ‘You are sitting there on my left side’

/i-suhúy/ ‘that; there’ (most commonly heard as /i-suy/):

5. /numa tu ma-humhum i-suy hudum miaqun/ ‘Then at night (they) gathered on that mountain’
6. /huya la-turu i-suy mi-qilha, ansasailan-ik/ ‘I spied the three of them drinking over there’ (lit. ‘those three over there are drinking (and) I spied them at it’; both /huya/ and /i-suy/)

In some cases /i-say/ and /i-suy/ translate best as a definite article:

7. /pia-ru-run i-say a pushawil, pi-say pagka/ ‘Prepare the tea (and) put it on the table’
8. /yaku m-riqaz i-suy wazaqan min-fuaw a rusaw/ ‘I see fish floating belly-up on the lake’
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Together these three terms form an apparently complete system of deixis: /i-nay/ is proximal, and /i-suhûy/ marks distances further than /i-sahây/. The exact meaning of /i-sahây/ and /i-suhûy/, however, remains unclear. Some informant reaction suggested that these terms correlate with second and third person deixis, but the evidence from attested usage is not fully consistent with this. In sentence (9) /i-say/ refers to the pocket of the speaker, not the hearer:

(9) /yaku sh-m-a-sha-shakshak tuali a nak a lhây ihu-n; pu-pî-ntua, uka i-say a qlhup/ ‘I keep groping for the money to give to you — where did it go? It’s not in (my) pocket’

The form /i-suhûy/ was used for boats that were visible 100–200 meters distant. This is the case in sentence (10), as the Hasulan district is only a few hundred meters from the Barawbaw district where we were sitting when the sentence was formed:

(10) /a i-suhûy yaku Hasulan maniza/ ‘I’ll fish over there in Hasulan’.

Although the alternative form /a i-tusi yaku Hasulan maniza/ was offered with the same meaning, it is noteworthy that neither /i-sahây/ nor /i-utu/ were considered acceptable in this sentence. Similarly, the sentence **/ata tu ki-suy/ ‘Don’t stand there’, which I proposed for testing purposes, was said to be semantically strange, since such commands would normally apply to standing within the immediate vicinity of the participants in the conversation, and /ki-suy/ is too far distant.

5.3.2 /hya/ and /huya/.

/hya/ is a common distal deictic marker which evidently can only be used as a demonstrative, never adverbially:

(11) /hya wa qaruta m-rîqaz mashmash mun-fafaw/ ‘That cat watched a mouse run upward’

(12) /hya wa fafuy a m-aca-acay iza/ ‘Those pigs will all die off’

/huya/ functions like /hya/, but in relation to somewhat more distant referents:

(13) /huya wa taum la-tusha wa minlha fut mapa-in-anak iza cuini/ ‘That house belongs to those two brothers now’

(14) /huya qûan i-suhûy, minu cuini mu-qca mig-kafaw/ ‘That cow was over there (and) now has gone back up again’
As seen in the last example, /huya/ and /i-suhúy/ can be used together. This raises the expectation that /haya/ would be used with /i-saháy/, but in fact /haya/ was recorded with /i-suhúy/:

(15) /haya wa caw i-suy saran mig-qaray i-utu mi-lha-lhilhî/ ‘That person over there on the street has been standing there for a long time’

5.3.3 /i-zaháy/ and /i-zuhúy/ ‘that; there’ appear to be semantically parallel to /i-saháy/ and /i-suhúy/. However, the latter bases may occur with the motion prefix as /mu-saháy/ and /mu-suhúy/ ‘go there’, but the former bases may not:

(16) /i-zay nak a hulus/ ‘Those are my clothes’

(17) /pia-bariz i-zaháy a pu-shaglaw-an/ ‘Level (that place) over there (and) we will plant it with vegetables’

5.3.4 /i-tantu/, /i-tusi/, and /i-utu/, all glossed ‘there’, are the remaining three deictic terms. /tantu/ apparently indexes referents which are out of sight because of distance:

(18) /yaku mu-suy Qariwan, maka-uka caw i-tantu kan humhum mushuqish/ ‘I went to Pu-li, (but) because there was no one there I returned (home) in the dark’

Here /mu-suy/ and /i-tantu/ both refer to Pu-li, a city some 20 kilometers from Sun-Moon Lake. However, consider the question and answer under (19):

(19) /i-ntua Qariwan/ ‘Where is Pu-li?’ /i-tusi iza/ ‘It’s over there’

(can’t be seen).

It was made clear that /i-utu iza/ cannot be a reply to this question, but /mu-suy/, /i-tantu/ and /i-tusi/ can all refer to this city in the distance.

Finally, /i-utu/ means ‘over there’, within a very short distance:

(20) /i-duu-duu ihu i-utu mi-lhugqu, ata tu pa-ka-kakri/ ‘Stay still over there, don’t keep wiggling around’

These distinctions are contrasted in the following partially similar sentences:
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(21) /yaku a i-utu maniza/ ‘I’ll fish over there’ (pointing to nearby location)

(22) /yaku a i-saháy maniza/ ‘I’ll fish over there’ (implies greater distance, but is a visible location)

(23) /a i-suhúy yaku yanan sa ruza maniza/ ‘I’ll fish by that boat over there’ — farther away than (22).

(24) /a i-tantu yaku yanan sa ruza maniza/ ‘I’ll fish by that boat way over there’ (referent known, but invisible to conversants).

But somewhat clouding the picture again is the co-occurrence of /huya/ with /i-utu/:

(25) /huya azaz azazak i-utu m-in-rarabaza/ ‘All those children over there are playing’

Likewise, in sentence (26) /utu/ co-occurs with /suhúy/, although here the shift perhaps reflects the change of position of the object which has fallen (from a more distant location to the speaker’s head):

(26) /nak a punuq pa-tana-utu-an aniamin in-i-suhúy fafaw/ ‘Something that was up there fell on my head’

5.3.5 /magkaci/ ‘opposite side’. The last term that needs to be considered here is /i-magkaci/, which can be glossed ‘on the other side’. The simple base /magkaci/ is thus probably best considered a noun rather than a deictic marker as such. However, it is often used like a deictic, or in conjunction with deictics:

(27) /nak a barimbin i-tusi magkaci/ ‘My car is there on the other side’

(28) /yaku i-suy magkaci ka-tamakuan/ ‘I’m going to the other side to make a vegetable garden’

(29) /m-imbun yaku pa-lalawa-n i-magkaci a shput/ ‘Suddenly I was called by a person over there’

In some sentences these markers of spatial location can be piled up in a manner that appears superficially to be redundant, but may convey nuances that I was unable to appreciate:

(30) /nak a ruza huya i-tusi magkaci/ ‘My boat is way over there on the other side’
5.3.6 Pronominal usage. Finally, the deictic /i-zaháy/ may be used as pronoun. It is not clear whether this is also true of other deictic forms:

(31) /yaku ma-zima shawiki, min-zima maní i-zaháy/ ‘I’m crazy about betel nut, and so is that (person)’

5.4 Kinship terms

Thao kinship terms are difficult to elicit in part because the traditional network of kinship relationships which served to regulate social behavior has largely broken down in the modern community. Nonetheless, the following terms were recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>apu ra’in</td>
<td>FF, MF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>apu ki’ay</td>
<td>FM, MM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+2</td>
<td>pan-apu-an</td>
<td>grandparental sibling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>ama</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>ina</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>pan-amá-n</td>
<td>FB, MZH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>pan-iná-n</td>
<td>FZ, MZ, FBW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1/-1</td>
<td>tagqapu</td>
<td>MB/ZC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>tuq-tuqash</td>
<td>WF, WM, HF, HM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>mawala</td>
<td>WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0</td>
<td>minlhafut</td>
<td>B, Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0</td>
<td>ayuzi</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0</td>
<td>binanau’az</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>azazak</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>luqi</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>apiq</td>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>qunqun</td>
<td>CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>qati</td>
<td>CC (= ‘bamboo shoot’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the most interesting of these terms is /tagqapu/, which I recorded only in the meaning ‘mother’s brother’, but which F-K Li (1956) recorded as ‘sister’s child’. It is thus likely that /tagqapu/ functioned traditionally as a reciprocal term meaning ‘MB/ZC’. Other terms for children of siblings were not recorded; it is possible that they were included under /azazak/. 
6 GRAMMATICAL MISCELLANY

This section collects miscellaneous observations about Thao grammar that have struck me as being of some interest. No attempt is made here to provide anything resembling a systematic grammar. Rather, these remarks offer pieces of structural information that should ultimately be included in any comprehensive grammar of the language. Topics include 6.1 word order, 6.2 verbless sentences, 6.3 zero conjunction, 6.4 anaphora, 6.5 serial verbs, 6.6 repetitive sentence style, 6.7 infinitive verb forms, 6.8 tense/aspect marking, 6.9 infinitival complements, 6.10 attribution, 6.11 discontinuous constituents, 6.12 the person marker /ti/, 6.13 nominalization, 6.14 skewing of speaker perspective, 6.15 /tu/, 6.16 /sa/, 6.17 negatives, 6.18 imperatives, 6.19 /uan/, 6.20 questions of possession, 6.21 /us/, and 6.22 focus marking.

6.1 Word order

Thao word order in self-conscious speech is SVO, but this typology clearly is a result of bilingualism. Mr. Shih sometimes told us that he was trying to make a Thao sentence sound like ‘beautiful Taiwanese’, an effort that affected not only word order typology, but other aspects of grammar as well. The secondary nature of SVO word order became particularly apparent in long elicitation sessions, as informants would often lapse into VSO constructions when reciting stories, or even when giving individual sentences. Sometimes when presented with the same sentence in SVO or VSO variants Mr. Shih would declare both to be correct, but would acknowledge that the latter is “even better”.

6.2 Verbless sentences

Thao lacks an overt copula, so copular sentences are verbless:

(1) /yaku binanau’az/ (I woman) ‘I am a woman’

(2) /ma-tina-tinaq a caw cicu/ (dark-skinned LIG person he) ‘He is a dark-skinned person’

Although most non-copular sentences in Thao require a verb, some verbless sentence were recorded:

(3) /ya saqzi a i-nay/ (if afternoon FUT at-here) ‘In the afternoon (we) will (meet) here’
(4) /la-tata nak a minlhafut/ (one my LIG sibling) ‘I have one sibling’

(5) /yaku la-tata azazak/ (1s one child) ‘I have one child’

6.3 Zero conjunction

Thao has several conjunctions, including /masa/ ‘and’, and /numa/ ‘but’. Although conjunctions do occur in some environments, clauses typically are conjoined with no overt connecting element:

(1) /haya fafuy k-m-in-an, minu uqā-k m-riqaz, minu m-acay/  
‘That pig ate (something); when I looked again it was dead’

(2) /yaku in-i-fafaw, pan-hacaq pan-ikahi sa bantac/  
1s PERF-LOC-top fall-down fall-down SA thigh  
‘I was on top (but) fell down on my thigh’

(3) /cicu caw, antu mash-caw malhinuma/  
3s Thao NEG speak-Thao talk  
‘He is a Thao (but he) doesn’t speak Thao’

6.4 Anaphora

Thao uses no anaphoric pronouns. Rather, (a) a previously mentioned NP is repeated in full, or (b) there is zero anaphora.

(a) A previously mentioned NP is repeated in full:

(1) /ya flhuq sa hulas in-damriz sa hulas a maqa mu-hiaw  
when wash SA clothes wring-out SA clothes so that quickly  
ma-qahlhiw/ dry  
‘When you wash clothes wring them out so they will dry quickly’.

(2) /nak a pazay maqa ma-bulaw iza ma-cuaw sa rumfaz  
my LIG rice because ripe already many SA bird  
mu-i-utu k-m-an sa pazay numa pu-danshir-ak/  
come-here eat-active SA rice therefore I-put-up-scarecrow  
‘Because my rice was getting ripe many birds came to eat it, and  
so I put up a scarecrow’

(3) /a parbu yaku sa lhari, ma-zima yaku sa lhari/  
FUT roast I SA taro, enjoy I SA taro)  
‘I’ll bake some taro, because I like it’

The following example shows an anaphoric interchange of NPs:
Grammatical Miscellany

(4) /minu sa pash-na-utu-an sazum pashwa-an
   why SA container for water be-exchanged
ma-quilha-quilha wa pash-sazum-an/
red LIG water container
‘Why has the water pot been replaced by a red one?’

(b) Zero anaphora:

(5) /lun-ik iza ranaw, p-in-a-kan-ak iza —,
   cooped-by-me already chicken, was-fed-by-me already (chicken),
numa sa pitaw qdup-ak iza, ya antu qdup-an
then SA door was-closed-by-me already, if not closed
a mu-i-utu sa atu k-m-an/
FUT come-there SA dog eat-active
‘I cooped up the chicken and fed (it); then I closed the door
(because) if I hadn’t a dog would have come there and eaten (it)’

6.5 Serial verbs

Thao has one well-attested serial verb construction, which uses
/kay/ ‘hit, strike’, in combination with various other verbs. Note the
following contrast:

(1) /haya caw k-m-ay ta-tuntum/
   that person beat-active drum (noun)
‘That person is beating a drum’

(2) /yaku k-m-ay tuntum/
   1s hit-active drum (verb)
‘I am drumming’

In (1) there is a single inflected verb /k-m-ay/, combined with an instru-
mental noun formed by Că-reduplication. In (2), by contrast, two verbs
are run together to indicate the action of drumming.

The verb /kay/ is used with a number of other verb stems, as in
the following examples:

(3) /cicu k-m-ay balakbak pitaw/
   3s hit-active knock door
‘He is knocking on the door’
Grammatical Miscellany

(4) /cicu k-m-ay  p-acay cumay/  
    3s  hit-active kill  bear
    ‘He killed a bear’

(5) /yaku k-m-ay  tutu  sa balis/  
    1s  hit-active pound  sa  nail
    ‘I’m pounding a nail’

As already noted in the morphology section, this verb can also be used in the construction /kay-X-an/ to mean ‘to be struck in the X’, where X is a noun referring to a body part.

It is noteworthy that /kay/ can take prefixes or infixes, but apparently never takes suffixes. These are instead attached to the second verb, as in /kay p-acay-in/ ‘be beaten, be killed’, or /kay tutu-an/ ‘be crushed, be struck a heavy blow’. Likewise, when used alone /kay/ was never recorded with a suffix. This limitation on morphology suggests that /kay/ is not a full verb.

A number of verbs were also recorded with an apparent prefix-infix combination /k-m-a/- which shows both semantic and syntactic parallels with /k-m-ay/-/. I have accordingly interpreted it as the same form, that is, an AF form of the auxiliary verb /kay/, but have (a) written it as it was recorded, without the terminal glide, and (b) generally not separated it from the following verb by a space, as is done with /k-m-ay/: /yaku k-m-a-canit azazak/ ‘I made the child cry’. In these cases it can be difficult to distinguish the prefix /ka/- from the auxiliary /kay/. The same problem occurs with reduplicated bases that begin with /ka/-: /k-m-a-ka-kkar/ = triplication, or /k-m-ay ka-kkar/ ‘keep chewing, chew over and over’?

The essential validity of identifying [ka] with /kay/- in the above examples is confirmed by parallel structures such as:

(7a) /yaku k-m-ay punuq-an suma/  
    1s  AF-hit  head-LF  someone  
    ‘Someone hit me on the head’

vs.

(7b) /yaku k-m-a-macá-n/  
    1s  AF-hit-eye-LF
    ‘I was struck in the eye’.

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Finally, both reduced and unreduced forms of /kay/ can occur in the same sentence, and even in a reduplicated form of the base:

(8) /p-in-riqis-ik na maca maqa ma-cuaw miarain was-blinded-by-me NA eye because very often k-m-a-kay tunu yakin/
    hit-hit pound 1s-ACC
‘I blinded him because he often beats me’

6.6 Repetitive sentence style

The absence of anaphoric pronouns in Thao contributes to a rather repetitive sentence style when full noun phrases are repeated. However, the tendency to echo entire phrases in the same sentence, which tends to sound redundant to a speaker of English, extends beyond the use of anaphora:

(1) /ya sh-m-inaw ruzic pak-ba-buruqbuq uan i-zay buqtur when AF-wash mouth make-bubbles please there throat ya sh-m-inaw ruzic/
    when AF-wash mouth ‘When you rinse your mouth please gargle’
(2) /minu qa a miarain ma-ca-cawa, a q-un-tut painan, why QUES A much laugh FUT AF-fart maybe numa ma-ca-cawa/
    therefore laugh ‘Why are you laughing so much? Maybe it’s because you are going to fart’
(3) /ma-cuaw yaku tilha maqa ishqala ish-cuaw yaku ishqala/
    very 1s yesterday because drunk very 1s drunk ‘I got very drunk yesterday (drinking throughout the day)’

6.7 Infinitive verb forms

Following the desiderative marker /miku/ ‘want, desire, like to’ the Actor Focus is zero-marked, and the movement prefix /mu/ is reduced to /u/-:

(1) /(ti) ina miku ara sa ma-quilha-quilha/
    TI mother want take 1A very-red
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‘Mother wants to take the very red (one)’ (AF: /m-ara/ ‘fetch, get, take’)

(2) /cicu miku kan fizfiz/
3s like eat banana
‘He likes to eat bananas’ (AF: /k-m-an/ ‘eat’)

(3) /haya wa shput miku usha iza mu-taun/
that LIG person want go already to-home
‘That person wants to go home’ (AF: /m-usha/ ‘go’)

(4) /naur yaku shi-sasaz antu miku u-buhat/
nature 1s past-old NEG like go-work
‘For as long as I can remember I have never liked to work’ (MV: /mu-buhat/ ‘go to work’)

Other affixes, however, appear to be unaffected:

(5) /yaku miku pu-caqi/
1s want defecate
‘I want to defecate’

(6) /cicu miku pa-p-acay/ ‘He likes to fight’

6.8 Tense/aspect marking

Tho appears to distinguish tense from aspect, although this is not clear in every case. A number of means are used to encode temporal aspects of an event.

6.8.1 /iza/. The morpheme /iza/ ‘already’ can be used almost vacuously with any temporal reference. It is extremely frequent, a part of most Tho sentences. As evidence that it cannot be interpreted as a perfective marker, /iza/ occurs even with futures — much like the English speech style which allows such utterances as ‘You’re gonna be O.K., already!’:

(1) /nak a fizfiz a ma-bulaw iza/
my LIG banana FUT ripe already
‘My banana will ripen (already)’

It should be noted that /iza/ can intervene between a numeral and a ligature preceding a noun:

(2) /pitu iza wa qali yaku i-nay/
seven already LIG day I here
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‘I have been here seven days already’

(3) /tata iza wa furaz m-in-alhi-azazak cicu/
   one already LIG month PERF-give-birth she
‘She gave birth a month ago.’

6.8.2 Future. The future tense in Thao is marked by /a/. Actor Focus verbs which are marked by -/um/- in the present are marked by /ma/- in the future. The infix -/um/- and the prefix /ma/- may thus be regarded as grammatically conditioned allomorphs of the same affix, although for expository clarity they are treated separately here:

(4) /yaku a ma-kan/
   1s FUT eat
   ‘I will eat’ (cp. /yaku k-m-an/ ‘I am eating’)

(5) /yaku a ma-zai cicu/
   1s FUT tell 3s
   ‘I will tell him/her’ (cp. /yaku m-zai cicu/ ‘I told/am telling him/her’)

(6) /cicu a ma-shkash/ ‘He will be afraid’ (cp. /cicu sh-ug-kash/ ‘He is afraid’)

However, /ma/- is not attached to the future forms of verbs that do not take -/um/-, or even to -/um/- verbs with a zero allomorph of the Actor Focus infix:

(7) /cicu a fariw nak a qnua/ ‘He will buy my cow’ (base: /fariw/).

Active verbs which make use of pseudo nasal substitution are inconsistent, sometimes using the AF construction in the future, and sometimes using the unaffixed stem:

(8) /yaku a malhinuna/ ‘I will speak, I am going to talk’ (base: /pal- 
   hinuna/)
   but:

(9) /yaku a paplhissh shaglaw/ ‘I will water the vegetables’ (base:
   /paplhissh/).

It is possible that future-marking of disyllabic /p/- stems with /ma/- is avoided since this could lead to potential confusion with the reciprocal or collective prefix /mapa/-.. Note further that /a/ cannot mark
irrealis aspect here, as it does not appear in desideratives, negatives, or hypotheticals:

(10) /ciču miku kan/ ‘He wants to eat’ (base: /kan/)
(11) /yaku antu k-m-acu sa p-in-ansha/ ‘I didn’t bring gifts’ (base: /kacu/)
(12) /ani yaku tu a q-um-pit maqsum/ ‘I won’t cut the cloth’ (base: /qpit/)
(13) /ya t-m-al a sa kawī pasahay-in kaul t-m-al a/ ‘If you cut down trees use the kaul to fell them’ (base: /tala/)

For unknown reasons /a/ occurs with some instances of -/um/-; it is possible that these were collected from Mr. Kao, who sometimes allowed forms considered ungrammatical by other speakers:

(14) /a lh-ug-qaushin yaku/ ‘I’m going to sneeze’ (base: /lhquaushin/)
(15) /ina a k-un-tir azazak/ ‘The mother will pinch her child’ (base: /ktir/)
(16) /ti ina a t-u-nun maqsum/ ‘Mother will weave the cloth’ (base: /tnun/)

As might be expected, in verbs which are not affixed with -/um/-, the future in /a/ does not co-occur with /ma/-:

(17) /a kan-in suma i-zay a funa/ ‘Someone will eat that sweet potato’ (base: /kan/)
(18) /ua, a paishur-ak iza sa pitaw ya a m-usha iza yaku/ ‘O.K., I’ll lock the door when I leave’ (base: /paishur/)
(19) /yaku a kín-lapat/ ‘I will pick guavas’
(20) /yaku a kun-saqazí k-m-an/ ‘I will eat lunch’ (cp. /yaku a ma-kan/ ‘I will eat’, where /kan/ is the main verb)

In at least some constructions the future marker immediately precedes a locative or temporal expression rather than the verb which it tenses:

(21) /yaku mu-nay a mashi-turu-z a qali/
    1s  come  FUT three  LIG day
    ‘I will stay here three days’
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(22) /a i-ntua ihu maniza/
    FUT where you AF-fish
    ‘Where are you going to fish?’

In many languages desideratives develop into futures, but in Thao
the future marks desiderative in:

(23) /haya binanau’az a m-ara lhuuzush, antu shdu, u-azu-i ihu m-ara,
    maqa ihu ma-rutaw/ ‘That woman wants to get the plums but
can’t; help her, because you are taller’.

It should also be noted that constructions with /a ma-Verb/ are
often best translated as infinitival complements rather than as futures:

(24) /cicu s-m-alam klhiw a ma-quequec atu/
    3s AF-twine rope FUT AF-tie dog
    ‘He is twining a rope to tie the dog’

Finally, in some recorded sentences future marking appears to co-
occur with perfective aspect or past tense. Does this mark a complex
tense like a future perfect?

(25) /paza tu maqa i-hazish, a ma-cuaw shi-humhum-an/
    leave TU because far, FUT very past-dark
    ‘Let’s leave, because we have a long way to go and it will be late
    (when we arrive)’

(26) /iag-qawan a tu kan, kan ihu niza ihu p-in-u-shiqshiq/
    beware FUT TU eat, eat you not-yet you perf-get-diarrhoea
    ‘Watch out what you eat or you will get diarrhoea’.

It is possible that /a/ in a verbal construction may sometimes
mark information other than future tense, although no consistent func-
tional association has yet been recognized:

(27) /minu ihu qa a pagqa malhinuna/ ‘Why did you stop talking?’

6.8.3 Perfective aspect. In most AN languages the infix -/in/- is
described as a marker of perfective aspect or past tense. In many Thao
sentences this characterization of the function of -/in/- appears to be
adequate. In other sentences, however, what -/in/- seems to mark is
a condition which resulted from a past action, but which is no longer
present. Consider the following sentence:

(28) /nak a hulus shu-liqliq-in cumay/ ‘My clothes were torn by a bear’
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Although it is formally unmarked for a complete/incomplete distinction, sentence (28) is best translated ‘My clothes were torn by a bear’, rather than ‘My clothes are being torn by a bear,’ since pragmatic considerations favor the narrating of the event after the fact. This would seem to imply that sentence (29) would have the same meaning:

(29) /nak a hulus sh-in-u-liqliq-in cumay/ ‘My clothes were torn by a bear’

But the meanings of sentences (28) and (29) reportedly differ. In (28) the form of the verb implies that the tears in the clothing are still ragged, whereas sentence (29) implies that the clothes have been mended already. With verbs such as ‘run’ a corresponding difference does not appear, because the action does not normally leave a result.

This contrast between results of past actions which remain at the time of narration and results of past actions which have been undone through further action is seen fairly clearly in the following sentence:

(30) /cicu p-in-an-shiz-an, ma-qitan iza, mu-qca pan-shiz-an/ ‘She got sick, recovered, and got sick again’

Note that the relapse has already taken place, but is not marked with -/in/- because it is still in effect. By contrast, the first occurrence of the illness has been undone, and so is marked with -/in/-. The ‘perfectiveness’ of -/in/- is thus defined in terms of present results rather than in terms of completed action. Other examples supporting this analysis are:

(31) /i-nay a klihiw m-in-utan kahwan/ ‘This rope used to be broken (but has been spliced into a workable piece again)’

(32) /baruku m-in-a-lhacaq/ ‘The cup fell (but has already been picked up)’

(33) /haya (wa) ruza pulhuz-ik/ ‘I sank that boat’ (and it is still down)

(34) /haya wa ruza p-in-ulhuz-ik/ ‘I sank that boat (and it has been brought up again)’

6.8.4 /shi/- The prefix /shi/- evidently marks a past tense in sentences such as the following:

(35) /tilha caycuy shi-nay nak a taun/
yesterday they past-come my LIG house
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‘They came to my house yesterday’

(36) /haya wa qa-raq maqa sazum shi-lagqisay iza
that LIG river because water past-small already
numa mim-bunaz iza/
therefore become-sand already
‘There is a sandspit in the river where the current slowed’ (lit.
‘Because the current slowed, there is a sandspit in the river’)

In others it may co-occur with an apparent future marker, and the func-
tion of the combination remains somewhat unclear:

(37) /a shi-tan-lhuan-an yaku, ata tu i-talha-talha/
FUT past-benighted 1s, don’t TU keep-waiting
‘I won’t be back until late (so) don’t wait up’

6.9 Infinitival complements

A pervasive feature of Thao syntax is a constraint against the use of AF in infinitival complements. Thus, where European languages permit sentences of the type ‘I brought this rice to feed you’, Thao must say ‘I brought this rice for you to be fed’:

(1) /numa sa fariw-in uhu/ ‘What do you want to buy?’ (lit. ‘What will be bought by you?’)

(2) /yaku a ma-sas afu a kan-in ilhu/ ‘I will bring rice to feed you’
(lit. ‘I will bring rice for you to be fed’)

(3) /numa ya a kan-in iza kal’in-in ma-qitan kan-in/ ‘Then when the food was fried it was delicious to eat’ (lit. ‘Then when the food was fried it was delicious to be eaten’)

(4) /haya wa pagka ma-qitan i-lhumqu-an, yanan sa sisiqan-an ‘That chair is good to sit in (because) it has a backrest’ (lit. ‘That chair is good to be sat in, because it has a backrest’)

(5) /haya wa fatu ma-qitan tamuku-n, ma-zaqqaw/ ‘That stone is easy to lift; it’s light’ (lit. ‘That stone is easy to be lifted; it’s light’)

It is particularly noteworthy that this constraint holds even in calques from Taiwanese:

(6) /haya wa patash-an ma-cuaw ma-qitan llupish-in/

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that lig book very good pf-read
‘That book is interesting’

Sentence (6) is a calque of Taiwanese ‘good to read’ = ‘interesting’, but in keeping with the native constraints of Thao the structure must be ‘good to be read’. In addition, it should be noted that Thao prefers the use of direct quotations to infinitival complements as a general stylistic tendency:

(7) /ama m-zai azazak ‘pan-tiruq apuy’/ ‘Father told the child “Set it on fire”’.

6.10 Attribution

Thao has no relative clauses, since constructions of the type ‘the man who came yesterday’ and ‘the big man’ have identical syntactic structures:

(1) /sa p-in-acay ihu a shput/
   sa hit you lig person
   ‘the person who hit you’ (cp. /sa ma-tici a sazum/ ‘cold water’)

(2) /m-ihu in-llhay yakin a hulus pakulh-qaqlha-k suma fariw/
your past-give to-me lig clothes resold-1s s.o. buy
   ‘I resold the clothes that you gave me to someone else’

In general, attributive relationships are marked by the ligature /a/. However, some examples show a ligature /na/, and it proved to be very difficult to determine the difference between these two markers. Some limited evidence suggested a contrast between /a/, marking neutral attribution (/ma-qlulh-qlulh wa hulus/ ‘red dress’) as opposed to /na/ marking ‘contrastive’ or ‘emphatic’ attribution (/ma-qlulh-qlulh na hulus/ ‘red dress, in contrast to dresses of other colors’). However, further testing only served to obscure this distinction, as in the following sentences:

(3) /nak a shaqish ma-nasha na lhuluk/
   my lig face many na pimple
   ‘My face has lots of pimples’ (apparently a simple statement with no contrast implied)

(4) /ciu mi-lhugqu mash-kalada na kuskus/
   3s AF-sit cross-legs na leg
   ‘He is sitting with legs crossed’
Grammatical Miscellany

Sentence (5) presents particularly great problems for distinguishing /a/ and /na/, since each particle occurs preceding a noun in an asyndetic construction with parallel NPs:

(5) /i-zaháv a shput kamun-in, mia-ramba-mbak
    that LIG person spice-ADVERSATIVE, wide-open
    a ruzic, pak-rushaq na maca/
    LIG mouth, teary LIG eye
    ‘That person is suffering from eating spicy food, his mouth is wide open and tears are coming from his eyes’

6.11 Discontinuous constituents

The intensifier /ma-cuaw/ ‘very; much, many’ and some negatives, including at least /antu/, are noteworthy in that they may be separated from the constituent they modify by an inserted NP:

(1) /ma-cuaw sa taun ma-rium na dadaruna/
    very SA house plentiful NA cockroach
    ‘The house is crawling with cockroaches’

(2) /ma-cuaw nak a shaqish ma-nasha iza sa karuckuc/
    very my LIG face many already SA wrinkle
    ‘My face has many wrinkles already’

(3) /antu i-nay fatu ma-bric/
    NEG this stone heavy
    ‘This stone isn’t heavy’

This type of construction is common in Thao, but appears to be limited to constituents which contain the intensifier or a negative /antu/ as the first member.

6.12 The person marker /ti/

Many AN languages use a reflex of *si (or *ti, reflected in Formosan languages such as Kavalan or Siraya) to mark the AF of personal nominals. In Thao, as in Malay and some other languages, this morpheme is retained, but has lost all traces of its original syntactic function. It thus functions purely as a marker of personal names or of common nouns which can be used as personal names:

(1) /mig-qaray a p-in-agqa ti Lujan/
    long-time A PERF-rest TI Lujan
Grammatical Miscellany

‘Lujan has rested a long time’

(2) /m-zai ti Ali ma-cuaw m-ushnaw ihu-n/
  AF-say TI Ali very AF-fond you-ACC
  ‘Ali said she likes you a lot’

(3) /antu yaku a ma-kan afu, ti ina sa ma-kan afu/
  NEG 1s FUT AF-eat rice, TI mother SA AF-eat rice
  ‘I’m not the one who is going to eat, it’s Mother who will eat’

(4) /ti Bob a p-in-atash lhay ti Kilash/
  TI Bob LIG things-written give TI Kilash
  ‘Bob’s words written for Kilash’

Paul J-K Li (1978:592) gives this as a ‘nominative marker for kinship terms only’, but as the last example shows, /ti/ cannot possibly mark nominative or any kind of case relationship, as it precedes both nouns. Moreover, as three of the four examples show, /ti/ primarily marks personal names, and is extended to kinship terms only when these are used as personal names.

6.13 Nominalization

As in many other AN languages Thao bases which carry an oblique focus marker (any focus marker except AF) may be either verbs or nouns, dependent upon syntactic context. Consider the following:

(1) /wazish in-apa sa suma/
  boar PERF-carry SA someone
  ‘Someone carried the boar’

(2) /wazish in-apá-k/
  boar PERF-carry-1s
  ‘I carried the boar’

(3) /i-nay nak a in-apa wa aniamin/
  this my LIG PERF-carry LIG thing
  ‘This is the load of things that I carried’

(4) /haya wa cumay ti ama wa p-in-ataqaz/
  that LIG bear TI father LIG PERF-carry-on-pole
  ‘This is the bear that Father carried with a shoulder pole’ (‘these are my what-were-carried things’)
Grammatical Miscellany

In sentence (2) /in-apā-k/ is a verb, since unambiguous nouns cannot be inserted into the slot which it occupies, and this sentence is a Locative Focus perfective counterpart of /sa suma m-apā wazish/, in which /m-apā/ is an unambiguous verb. By contrast, in the last two sentences verb stems or phrases which have similar morphological marking are most naturally interpreted as nominal, since they fill the same slot as unambiguous nouns. In other words, bases which carry an oblique focus marker have no inherent categorial status; rather, they derive their categorial properties from the syntactic contexts in which they occur.

6.14 Skewing of speaker perspective

An interesting feature of Thao discourse is a skewing of speaker perspective in direct quotations. Consider the following sentence:

(1) /zai uan ihu cicu ‘u-nay uan nak a taun killmaqualh’/
    tell please 2s 3s come please my LIG house visit
    ‘Please tell him to come to my house to visit’.

Here A asks B to tell C to come for a visit to A; B will therefore do the speaking, but says ‘come to my house’. In other words this is a quotative construction, but ‘my’ refers to the original speaker, not to his messenger. There would be no skewing of speaker perspective if the request were made in indirect speech, so in effect the selection of pronouns in a direct quotation is being treated as though it does not differ from indirect speech. Another example of the same type of skewing is the following:

(2) /zai ihu ‘i-talha uan yaku’/
    tell you ‘Wait please 1s’
    ‘Tell him to wait for me’

(Here me refers to the person making the statement, not the one making the request.)

Finally, a similar skewing is seen in a sentence which uses an imperative verb:

(3) /a zai-k cicu ‘in-dahip uhu-n m-ugqibi pu-taun’/
    FUT tell-1s 3s IMP-help you-ACC AF-carry take-home
    ‘I’ll tell him to help you carry it home’
Grammatical Miscellany

In this sentence /in-dahip/ is in imperative form, because it is quoted speech, but /u-hu-n/ is second person as is appropriate in direct speech, not third person as would be appropriate in quoted speech.

6.15 /tu/

Li (1978:592) describes Thao /tu/ as a marker of ‘realis or a factual event, accusative’. The data in this dictionary do not support this characterization.

Most examples of /tu/ defy translation, but contrasts such as the following support informant statements that /tu/ is a mitigative particle which softens the force of a command, making it less abrupt:

1. /ata un-dadán/ ‘Don’t walk!’ (abrupt or panicky)
2. /ata tu un-dadán/ ‘Don’t walk!’ (non-abrupt, polite or relaxed)
3. /ata ya qaimuc/ ‘Don’t be stingy!’ (spoken in anger)
4. /ata tu ya qaimuc/ ‘Don’t be stingy’ (words of gentle advice)

Other uses of /tu/ clearly do not fit this pattern, and the function in these cases is elusive:

5. /paža tu a qusaz-in ya ıkahi/
   leave TU FUT rain COND later
   ‘Let’s leave; it’s going to rain soon’

6. /igqa iza tu i-talha/
   no-need already TU wait
   ‘There is no need to wait’

7. /yaku ya tu suma ya malhus t-m-ulhaq,
   1s COND TU sometimes COND sleep AF-snore,
   pia-tnaq sa shqurun-an pia-rutaw/
   restrain SA pillow make-high
   ‘I sometimes snore when I sleep (so) don’t make the pillow too high’

8. /ihu miarain ma-kikalhiw sa tu caw a laława/
   2s plenty ask SA TU Thao L1G language
   ‘You ask a lot of questions about Thao’
Grammatical Miscellany

The function of /tu/ becomes particularly difficult to determine in forms such as /min-tu-caw/ ‘become great’, where it can be inserted between an affix and a base.

6.16 /sa/

Li (1978:592) gives /s(a)/ somewhat vaguely as a ‘nominative or accusative marker’. In fact it appears to be neither:

(1) /i sa tata wa furaz maku-na-nay yaku/
   i SA one LIG month come-here 1s
   ‘It’s been a month since I came here’

(2) /numa sa a palhuizá-n uan bailu/
   then SA FUT be-planted bean
   ‘Then the beans will be planted’

(3) /daalu iza caycuy m-ara sa lha-lhiklihik, m-ara sa balis
    truly already 3pl AF-fetch SA saw, AF-fetch SA iron
    a sabu sa bagqir a maqa antu a pu-hubuq/
    LIG cover LIG tree-base A in-order-to not A sprout
    ‘Truly they fetched a saw, they fetched an iron cover for the base
    of the tree so it wouldn’t sprout again’

(4) /maqa yaku sa i-suy mu-buhat numa shi-humhum-an/
   because 1s SA there go-work-in-fields therefore got-late
   ‘Because I went to work in the fields there it was dark already
   when I came home’

(5) /(sa) nak a ruza la’a ma-qitan pu-qazus-in ihu/
    SA my LIG boat only good be-set-adrift 2s
    ‘Why did you set my boat adrift for no good reason?’ (/sa/ is said
    to ‘soften’ this sentence or make it more elegant)

What does /sa/ mark? Examples in the dictionary include nouns, verbs, and even some other constituents. It sometimes appears to be a topic marker, but that would seem to be impossible in the following sentences, where there would be two competing topics:

(6) /yaku sa k-m-in-ay tunu sa i-zay a azazak/
   1s SA AF-PERF-beat SA that LIG child
   ‘I’m the one who beat that child’

(7) /i-zay a binanau’az m-in-apa sa palanan sa buna/
Grammatical Miscellany

that LIG woman AF-PERF-carry SA basket SA sweet-potato
‘That woman carried the sweet potatoes in a basket’

The contrast of attributive /a/ and non-attributive /sa/ is brought out clearly in the following pair of structurally parallel sentences. In (8) /i-zaháy/ is a prepositional phrase and /sa tuali/ a noun phrase, while in (9) /i-zaháy a ma-dahum/ is a single complex noun phrase:

(8) /puil-i i-zaháy sa tuali/
stash-IMP there SA money
‘Stash the money over there’

(9) /puil-i i-zaháy a ma-dahum/
stash-IMP that LIG candy
‘Put that candy away’

As with /tu/, /sa/ can be inserted between a prefix and a base, and here its meaning is particularly difficult to determine:

(10) /mapa-sa-lhalhali/ ‘take one’s belongings in a carrying bag’

6.17 Negatives

Apart from the vetative marker /ata/ ‘don’t’, Thao uses two general negative markers, /ani/ and /antu/. Both are highly productive, but the difference between them is often difficult to determine. /antu/ apparently is used in negative answers to questions, but /ani/ reportedly cannot be used in these cases:

(1) Q: /tima sa kash-qtu-an sa qlhuran q-m-irqir/ ‘Who was bitten by the snake?’ A: /antu yaku/ (**/ani yaku/) ‘Not me’

(2) Q: /tima sa pin-apuy/ ‘Who cooked?’ A: /antu yaku/ (**/ani yaku/) ‘Not me’

In statements the two negatives contrast, with /antu/ evidently having a topicalizing or contrastive function:

(3) /ani yaku tu shi-tusi Taipak tilha/ ‘I didn’t go to Taipei yesterday’

(4) /antu yaku sa shi-tusi Taipak tilha/ ‘It wasn’t me who went to Taipei yesterday (it was someone else)’

(5) /haya wa qlhuran ma-qlilha-qlilha, antu ma-dishlhum/ (**/ani ma-dishlhum/) ‘That snake is red, not green’
Grammatical Miscellany

(6) /antu ma-biskaw cicu malalia, num-da-dau-dauk malalia/ (**/ani
ma-biskaw/) ‘He isn’t running fast, he’s running slow’

/ani/ negates main verbs, and /antu/ negates auxiliaries. In this case /ani/ precedes the subject, but /antu/ follows it:

(7) /ani cicu tu malalia/ ‘He’s not running’

(8) /cicu antu miku palalia/ ‘He doesn’t feel like running’

(9) /ani cicu (tu) k-m-an i-nay a fizfiz/ ‘He isn’t eating this banana’

(10) /cicu antu miku kan i-nay a fizfiz/ ‘He doesn’t feel like eating this banana’

But in many other cases asserted differences evaporated on close scrutiny. Thus I was also given:

(11) /ani yaku tu lhay ihu sa tuali, lhay yaku sa patash-an/ ‘I didn’t
give you money, I gave you a book’ (/antu/ not accepted)

and the pair of sentences:

(12) /ani yaku tu caw/ ‘I am not a Thao’

(13) /ani yaku caw/ ‘I don’t want Thao people (as company)’

But in addition I was given:

(14) /antu yaku tu caw/ ‘I am not a Thao’

(15) /antu yaku shput/ ‘I am not Chinese’

(16) /ani yaku tu m-in-atatara/ ‘I didn’t gossip about you’ (/antu/
not accepted)

(17) /yaku antu qugqrum-an/ ‘I didn’t get my share’

(18) /ani yaku tu qugqrum-an/ ‘I didn’t get my share’

According to Mr. Shih, /min-ani cicu/ ‘He is saying “no”’ is a good
sentence, but /min-antu cicu/ is less desirable, although understandable.
Mr. Kao, on the other hand, accepted /antu cuini a qusaz-in/ ‘It isn’t
raining now’, but Mr. Shih insisted that this sentence was correct only
with /ani/.

One of the rare uncontradicted differences between /ani/ and
/antu/ is the use of /ani/, but not /antu/, as a verb:

(19) /ani-ak utu a i-taun, lhqizi uan nak a azazak/
Grammatical Miscellany

NEG-1s there A at-home look-after please my LIG child
‘I won’t be at home, so please look after my children’

6.18 Imperatives

Thao has a number of distinct ways to mark an imperative:

6.18.1 Zero-marked imperatives. Imperatives are sometimes marked by use of a bare verb stem. In general such forms sound brusque, but the force of the command can be softened by use of the mitigating particle /uan/:.

(1) /shaila uan ihu, a riqaz-ak/
    perform POLITE you FUT watch-1s
    ‘Please perform and I will watch’ (base: /shaila/)

(2) /shut uan i-nay a pruq/
    measure POLITE this LIG floor
    ‘Please measure this floor’

6.18.2 Imperatives in -/i/. Many verbs have an imperative form with -/i/ as with /kan/ ‘eat’: /kan-/i/ ‘Eat it!’. If the command is a positive imperative the affixed word carries penultimate stress (hence the suffix is unstressed), but in a negative command with /ata/ ‘don’t’ the suffix carries stress:

(3) /kan-i fizfiz/ ‘Eat the bananas’ ([κάνί])

(4) /ata tu kan-i/ ‘Don’t eat it!’ ([κανί])

If an unstressed particle follows the suffixed verb it is phonologically incorporated into the preceding word, and the suffix receives primary stress even in a positive imperative:

(5) /kan-i uan fizfiz/ ‘Please eat the bananas’ ([κανίβαν])

(6) /in-dahip-i wak mu-bihat/ ‘Help me work the fields’
    ([ινδαχίβακ])

In some cases it might be argued that -/i/ attaches to a phonological phrase:

(7) /ata tu tali-na-saran-i buz/ ‘Don’t throw garbage on the road’
    ([ταλινασαράν])
Grammatical Miscellany

6.18.3 Initial-dropping imperatives. An imperative may also be formed by dropping the initial consonant of an active verb:

(8) /klihw ya mutun u-qca lh-m-ituz/ ‘If the rope breaks splice it together again’ (/mu-qca/ ‘to repeat, do again’)

(9) /ya itia mu-nay caycuy ia-alah’a/ ‘Please try to be cheerful when they come’ (/pia-alah’a/ ‘cheerful’)

It is noteworthy that in some constructions the initial-dropping imperative marks a verb which functions as an imperative complement rather than the imperative verb itself:

(10) /ya qusaz-in pu-tmaz sa pagka u-taun/ ‘If it rains put the table in the house’

Here one would expect /pu-tmaz/ ‘put something inside’ to be marked for the imperative (hence **/ya qusaz-in u-tmaz sa pagka mu-taun/), but in fact it is the motion verb /mu-taun/ ‘enter the house’ that carries the marking instead.

In a few other cases initial-dropping does not mark an imperative, and its function remains unclear:

(11) /yaku ya mi-qilha u-shaqish-in iza ya ma-quilha-quilha sa shaqish/ ‘When I drink I get red in the face’

(12) /numa ya u-taun iza rusaw kizkiz-an iza/ ‘Then when the fish were brought home they were gutted’

Although a morphological strategy of dropping an initial consonant to mark the imperative is not known in any other Austronesian language, initial-dropping is used to mark vocatives, and a parallel might be seen between these two usages.

6.18.4 Patient-focus imperatives. A PF verb may also be used unchanged to mark the imperative:

(13) /qaur-in cicu/ ‘Hook him!’ (/qaur-in/ ‘be hooked by someone’)

6.18.5 Actor-focus imperatives. Mr. Kao regularly used AF verbs as imperatives, whereas Mr. and Mrs. Shih would not allow it:

(14) /lh-um-put uan ihu qilha/ ‘Please brew the wine’

(15) /tunaw sh-m-uruz/ ‘Pull hard!’

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(16) /ata q-un-riu’ (tu) caw a aniamin/ ‘Don’t steal people’s things’

6.18.6 Double-marked imperatives. In some cases verbs were found to be doubly marked for the imperative:

(17) /ata tu u-hiaw-i pa-riri/ ‘Don’t be in a hurry to take his turn’

Here the first verb /mu-hiaw/ ‘to hurry’ is marked as imperative both by initial dropping, and by suffixation with -/i/.

6.19 /uan/

There are two homophonous morphemes /uan/. One is a politeness marker in imperatives, and the other means ‘still, yet’. As a politeness marker /uan/ is normally postverbal:

(1) /agqiqi uan ihu sa patash-an/ ‘Please carry the book’
(2) /ia-hala uan ihu m-ilu (sa but)/ ‘You go first to bathe’

In one case, however, it appears inexplicably in sentence-initial position:

(3) /uan ihu sa i-nay patash-an/ ‘Please write down this word’

6.20 Questions of possession

In questions that refer to possession and correspond to the English ‘do you have …?’, Thao uses an existential marker together with an NP containing a possessive pronoun and its possessed noun:

(1) /itia m-ihu ra-rafir/ ‘Do you have a fan?’ (lit. ‘Does your fan exist?’)
(2) /itia sa m-ihu azazak/? ‘Do you have children?’ (lit. ‘Do your children exist?’)

6.21 /us/

This phoneme sequence was recorded in a number of sentences and found to be untranslatable:

(1) /ama pia-hunduz (us) balis/
father CAUS-straight US iron-rod
‘Father straightened the iron rod’

(2) /cicu pa-ka-na-nay us i-magkaci/ 3s cause-here US at-other-side
Grammatical Miscellany

‘He put something that is too long with one side in the proper place and the other somewhere else (as in propping a ladder with the base on the floor but the top against a picture on the wall)’

(3) /patqal-i uan us i-suhuny/
mark-IMP please us at-there
‘Make a mark there!’

The element /us/ in these sentences is not understood. One possibility is that /us/ is a contraction of /ihu sa/, but this interpretation is difficult to reconcile with the syntax of the sample sentences. It is conceivable, for example, that sentence (1) is /ama pia-lunduz ihu sa balis/ ‘Father straightened the iron rod for you’. However, a benefactive construction of this form is otherwise unknown.

6.22 Focus marking

Like many other languages of Taiwan, the Philippines, northern portions of Borneo and Sulawesi, and some other areas (Madagascar, Marianas), Thao has a system of grammatical ‘focus’. This term has been adopted in Austronesian linguistics as a neutral alternative to better-established terms such as ‘voice’ and ‘case’. Focus has features reminiscent of both voice and case, but differs in important ways from both, at least as they occur in European languages.

Proto-Austronesian had a four-way system of focus-marking which distinguished Actor Focus (AF), marked by *-um-, from Patient Focus (PF), marked by *-en, Locative Focus (LF), marked by *-an, and Instrumental Focus (IF), marked by *Si-. All of the focuses except the PF could co-occur with the perfective infix *-in-, hence *C-um-in-VCVC (or *C-in-um-VCVC), *C-in-VCVC-an, and *S-in-i-CVCVC. In the Patient Focus perfective the suffix *-en surfaced as zero, and the infix *-in- served as a pormanteau morpheme to mark focus and aspect as an inseparable unity. Thao, uniquely among Austronesian languages, allows a reflex of *-en to co-occur with the infix *-in-, but this almost certainly is a secondary development (Blust 1998c).

Although a few languages, such as Malagasy, appear to have expanded the original range of focus possibilities, it has been much more common for languages to reduce the number of distinct focus types. In general the Instrumental Focus appears to be the most vulnerable. Thao is consistent with this picture, as it has lost all traces of *Si-, and either
uses prepositions to mark NPs that bear an instrumental relationship to the verb, or uses verbs that have an inherently instrumental sense:

(1) /cicu k-m-u-paql kawi/ ‘He is cutting down a tree with an axe’
(2) /yaku masa-rima k-m-an/ ‘I’m eating with the hand’
(3) /yamin tu parhaway uan t-m-alha shishúp sa rusaw/ ‘When we were still young we used to catch fish with the shishúp trap’

6.22.1 Actor Focus is marked in the present by -/um/-, with the rich allomorphy already described, and in the future by /ma/-:

(4) /cicu k-m-an fizfiz/ ‘He is eating a banana’
(5) /cicu a ma-kan fizfiz/ ‘He will eat a banana’

6.22.2 Patient Focus is marked by -/in/-, and may co-occur with the perfective infix -/in/-:

(6) /fizfiz kan-in cicu/ ‘He is eating a banana’
(7) /fizfiz k-in-an cicu/ ‘He ate a banana’
(8) /i-nay a hulus f-in-ariw-in suma/ ‘Someone has bought this shirt’

6.22.3 Locative Focus is marked by the suffix -/an/ and, as in other languages, the basis for choosing between suffixation with the LF or the PF is sometimes quite obscure:

(9) /numa ya tan-lhuan iza pu-taun-in baliw/ ‘Then when evening came the beans were put in the house’ (PF)
(10) /haya wa falhazan ma-qitan sar-an maqa ma-kapa sa sazum/ ‘This stream is easy to cross because the water is shallow’ (LF)
(11) /numa tu itia sa r-in-iqaz-an cicu a kawi lhiklihk-in cicu puntuq/ ‘Then they sawed the tree that they had seen until it was toppled’ (LF)
(12) /fizfiz k-in-an-an sa suma/ ‘Someone ate those bananas (not necessarily consuming all)’ (LF)

Sentence (12) suggests that -/an/ may sometimes mark a partitive construction, but this interpretation is damaged by the following sentence, where the same verb form cannot have a partitive reading if /lhckiz-in/ ‘be finished, be used up’ is added:
Grammatical Miscellany

(13) /fizfiz k-in-an-an sa suma lhckiz-in/ ‘Someone ate all those bananas (leaving none)’

6.22.4 Double Focus. Although Thao focuses generally appear to be mutually exclusive, some rare forms were recorded, evidently only from Mr. Kao, where the AF appears to co-occur with the LF:

(14) /min-a’ura iza yaku maqa mig-qaray antu
    forget already 1s because long-time not
    p-in-alhinuna, a m-agqtu-an yaku/
    spoken, FUT AF-think-LF 1s
    ‘I have forgotten it because it’s been a long time since I spoke it;
    I’ll think about it’

(15) /cicu k-m-alawa-n lalushun/
    3s make-AF-LF top
    ‘He is making a top’

(16) /yaku k-m-alhpizaq-an suma/
    1s slap-AF-LF someone
    ‘Someone slapped me’
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8 TEXTS

The five texts which follow have been chosen to represent, if not several distinct genres, then at least several distinct subject areas within the body of oral literature collected to date. All five were related by Mr. Shih at various times during the period 1995-1998. Shorter texts were collected from both Mrs. Shih and Mr. Kao. These tend to be more personalized accounts of life at earlier times (Mrs. Shih) or apparently spontaneous stories (Mr. Kao). By contrast, the stories given by Mr. Shih are of a type likely to be passed down through the generations.

The first piece, ‘The Festival of the Swings’ recounts the time of general merrymaking at the end of the planting season when young men and women made a public demonstration of their marriage vows by swinging together on vine swings constructed for the occasion. The second, ‘The Monkeys who were Sawing Wood’, which Mr. Shih heard when he was a young boy from a classificatory grandfather, partakes of the nature of a European fable — part entertainment and part moral lesson. The third text describes the Thao New Year celebration, an event which evidently has roots in Bunun practice, since the name (Lus’an) is a transparent Bunun loanword. The fourth relates a story about the ‘Little People’ who tried to drain away the waters of Sun-Moon Lake to make a lake of their own, and falls into a larger category of tales about ‘little people’ common to many Formosan aboriginal groups and other Austronesian-speaking peoples across the Pacific. Finally, the fifth and longest piece, ‘The White Deer’ is the Thao origin story, a kind of mini-epic which validates the Thao as a people in history, tracing their roots on the western plain, their wanderings, and their eventual settlement in their historical home along the shores of Sun-Moon Lake. Mr. Shih learned this story when he was a boy in Shtafari (modern Tou-she) from the man he called Apu Pashulan (Grandfather Pashulan), of Raushian’s lineage, and from Apu Ilash. Independently of this story, he related that the Thao were once in the area of modern Chia-yi, with some in Lu-kang. But there on the western plain they fought with Koxinga’s army because they were forced to provide rice and deerhides to him. Being in a weak position they fled into the western foothills of the Central Mountains. When they reached Sun-Moon Lake no one else was there (note how this statement conflicts with the description of Sun-Moon Lake in the story of the ‘Little People’). There were Bunun scattered around in the

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mountains, but none at the lake where they settled. Then, in Ching times Chinese officials came and asked the aboriginal groups to make peace, and in this way they became “cooked barbarians”.

After I had collected the story of the White Deer from Mr. Shih, Paul Jen-kuei Li of the Academia Sinica, who had learned of my work with the Thao, also contacted Mr. Shih and recorded another version of the story which is now available in Chinese (Li 1999:156-197).

Sentence divisions were not immediately obvious to me from the rhythm or intonation of the narration, and were decided largely by the interpretation of /numa/ ‘then’, as a sentence opener. In a few cases clauses beginning with /numa/ were treated as constituents of larger sentences.

There are some inconsistencies in these plots, particularly in the story of the White Deer, which was narrated in installments over a period of several months. When we resumed where we had left off, Mr. Shih would ask me to read to him the last part that I had transcribed, so he would know where to pick up the tale. Sometimes at these junctures he would ask me to replace the original wording with what he regarded as an improved version, and so we would continue. Despite, or perhaps because of, this patching, there are places where the story appears repetitive and the wording redundant, but this may be a natural part of traditional narrative style, and has been left untouched.

Each text is given first in Thao, followed by a free translation in fairly idiomatic English. To facilitate matching Thao and English sentences, they are given matching boldface numbers. The Thao texts are given word by word, without any marking of morpheme boundaries, and under each word is a morpheme gloss. Morphemes that lack any English gloss are labeled in small caps either by their own name, e.g. SA for /sa/ (see sect. 4 morphology under item (201) /sa/, sect. 6.16, and on its phonology, sect. 2.5.3.2), or with a functional label, e.g. FUT for the future /a/ (see sect. 6.8.2 Future).
Texts: Festival of the Swings

TEXT 1: LHMAUSHIN A KAZASH

1 Numa ya pimdaqu iza kmalawa sa lhalhaushin, marutaw a lhalhaushin. 2 Numa sa caw mashtay iza tall LIG swings. Then SA people all already mukaktun iza malhuiza sa lhqaribush a pazay, numa finish already planting SA live-in-the-forest LIG rice, then mu-lhckiz sa caw musun musahay yanana sa lhalhaushin. totally SA people gather go-there have SA swings.

3 Muriut mashtay kmacu sa lhqaribush a sinapuk Crowd-around everyone bring SA live-in-the-forest LIG caught a lhqaribush a aqtalha, numa musun iutu mashtay LIG live-in-the-forest LIG meat, then gather there everyone kman aqtalha, numa ya itia sa pingqilha tu caw a qilha eat meat, then if have SA made-wine TU person LIG wine ansunin isahay yanana lhalhaushin miqilha. 4 Yanan sa were-gathered there have swings drink. Have SA lhmaushin yanana sa miqilha matigqaran iutu, mapatigquyash. swinging have SA drinking making-merry there singing-in-unison.

5 Numa sa parhaway ya niwan tu minara sa binanau’az iutu Then SA young-men if not-yet TU chosen SA wife there ya matqal sa a min mita wa binanau’az. 6 Numa sa dadú if mark SA will become our LIG wife. Then SA chief qazí ‘Maniut parhaway ya tima sa kadaduum ihu a binanau’az said ‘You young-men if who SA be-suitable you LIG wife shunasahay ihu lhalhaushin palhaushin’. 7 ‘Ya muapaw lhmaushin pull you swings make swing’. If appear swinging mihu iza wa a minbinanau’az’. 8 Numa sa suma macuaw ya your already LIG will become-wife. Then SA some very if itia sa shinuruz mashtay kmay pakaq matigqaran. have SA pulled everyone clap make merry.
THE FESTIVAL OF THE SWINGS

1 After the Pudaqu festival (for sowing the hill rice) we made swings, tall swings. 2 When everyone was finished planting the hill rice they would all come together at the swings. 3 Everyone brought game and crowded together to eat the meat, and if someone brought home-made wine they gathered at the swings to drink. 4 Some would be swinging, others would be drinking and making merry and singing. 5 Then the young men who hadn’t yet chosen a wife would mark the woman they wanted to marry. 6 The chief said ‘You young men, whoever you find suitable as a wife, pull her over to the swing and make her swing with you. 7 If she is seen to swing with you she will become your wife’. 8 And if someone was pulled (to the swing) everyone really clapped and celebrated.
TEXT 2: THE MONKEYS WHO WERE SAWING WOOD

(No title given in Thao)

1 Kahiwan tata wa taun a caw latusha sa parhaway,
   Long-ago one LIG house LIG person two SA young-person,
numa sa ama ina miaoawan itia. 2 Macuaw latusha
then SA father mother still have. Very two
wa minhafut mapaqaqitan mashtay iza SA izaháy a
LIG sibling get-along-all all already SA that LIG
parhaway minara sa binanau'az, numa mashtay iza yanan
young-person took SA wife, then everyone already have
sa azazak. 3 Numa tu ikahin a makashiqca sa taun,
SA child. Then TU a-little-while FUT renovate SA house,
numa sa izaháy a parhaway kmilhim izaháy a kawi
so SA there LIG young-people search that LIG wood
a mintaun. 4 Mutusi tanasaya kan tatusha mriqaz
FUT make-house. Go uphill walk two-people look
sa kawi, numa tu itia sa riniqazan cicu a kawi lhikhihikin
SA wood, then TU have SA was-seen by-him LIG wood sawed

5 Lhintutuin cicu, numa simaq iza
by-him fall-down. Be-cut-horizontally by-him, then next day
kmacu iza maqulush a lhalihihik, numa sa izaháy a
already brought already-big LIG saw, then SA that LIG
kawi a lhindazumdumin a migrus, a mimpanazim.
wood FUT be-sawed-vertically FUT make-posts, FUT make-walls.

6 Numa izaháy a latusha wa minhafut mimpiza wa qali
   Then those LIG two LIG sibling after-some LIG day
miaoqay mutusi tanasaya lhnikhik sa a mintaun a kawi.
often go-there uphill to-saw SA LIG make-house LIG wood.

7 Numa ya mutusi tanasaya lhnikhik izaháy a kawi
   Then when go-there uphill to-saw that LIG wood
a makacu sa pintuqafay, numa tu saqazi iza kman
FUT bring SA lunch-basket, then TU noon already eat
iza sa pinoqafay. 8 Numa sa izaháy a mintaun already sa lunch-basket. Then sa that lig make-house a kawi pilhalhilhin caycuy lhnikhlhik, numa tu piza lig wood was-stood-upright by-them to-saw, then tu several iza wa qali lhnikhlhikan, numa sa izaháy a kawi lhnikhlhik already lig day was-sawed, then sa that lig wood was-sawed caycuy antu ukaktumin caycuy lhnikhlhik, numa pagqa caycuy by-them not be-finished by-them to-saw, then rest they kunsaqazi. 9 Numa izaháy a kawi lhnikhlhik caycuy pasizan eat-lunch. Then that lig wood sawed by-them wedged cicu sa izaháy lhnikhlhikan a saran, kanuniza ya antu by-him sa that sawed lig path, or-else if not pasizan, niza tu maqitan ya lhikhlhikin. 10 Numa caycuy tu be-wedged, not-yet tu good if sawed. Then they tu kminsaqazi kman isaháy caycuy shirshir mapakalhu s uan. ate-lunch ate there they on-the-side both-slept still.

11 Numa tu itiza sa izaháy manasha wa rucun musaháy Then tu arrive sa there many lig monkey come-there yanan caycuy lhnikhlhik a kawi, matigqaran caycuy iutu mriqaz place they was-sawed lig wood, rejoiced they there see lhnikhlhik caycuy a kawi, iutu cicu matinhina sa lhahikhlhik. sawed by-them lig wood there he play sa saw.

12 Numa sa latusha wa minlhafut miaqawan malhus, numa sa Then sa two lig brother still sleep then sa izaháy a rucun manshaish caycuy iutu latusha mapashashuruz those lig monkeys take-turns they there two together-push lhnikhlhik sa kawi migqaray sa latusha malhus, numa sa sawing sa wood while sa two-(brothers) sleep, then sa rucun migqaray matinhina sa lhahikhlhik. 13 Numa sa tata monkey continue play sa saw. Then lig one wa rucun izaháy pinasiz izaháy a kawi shururun cicu, lig monkey that wedge in-that lig wood pulled-out by-him,
Texts: The Monkeys

numa sa rucun a fatu qpitin izaháy a kawi.
then sa monkey LIG testicle pinched that LIG wood.

14 Numa izaháy a rucun macuaw makaqiaqia, numa sa numa
Then that LIG monkey very cry-out, then sa other
wa rucun muiutu a mashuzáy, minshuz qumpit rucun
LIG monkey came-there FUT separate, make-worse pinch monkey
a fatu. 15 Numa sa izaháy latusha wa minlhafut pansaqazi
LIG testicle Then sa those two LIG brother from-nap
mimpulhiz maqa sa izaháy a rucun qpitin sa kawi cicu sa
wake-up because sa that LIG monkey pinched sa wood his sa
kawi cicu a fatu, numa latusha minlhafut malalia makunasay
wood his LIG testicle, then two brother run there
mirqaz caycuy a lhinkhlik a kawi. 16 Numa izaháy a
see they LIG was-sawing LIG wood. Then that LIG
rucun macuaw makaqiaqia, numa sakpin latusha wa minlhafut,
monkey much screaming, then was-caught two LIG brother,
numa rucun a rima qucucan latusha wa minlhafut. 17 Muqay
then monkey LIG hand tied two LIG brother. Just
iza suma wa rucun isaháy shirshir mirqariqaz izah’ay qucucan
already some LIG monkey there edge seeing that tied
a rucun.
LIG monkey.

18 Numa tu tanhuan iza latusha wa minlhafut pagqa iza
Then TU evening already two LIG brother rest already
lhnikhlik a musha iza mutaun, numa sa rucun apapan
to-saw FUT go already go-home, then sa monkey carried
caycuy a kay pacayin caycuy ya mutaun iza. 19 Numa
by-them FUT be-killed by-them when go-home already. Then
tu musha iza caycuy mu-lhckiz izaháy suma wa rucun
TU go already they completely those other LIG monkey
yanan sa huqi uan a rucun kman tup izaháy latusha wa
including sa baby even LIG monkey follow those two LIG

250
minlhfut, mashtay izaháy rucun mapatincanit kman tup.
brother all those monkey together crying following.

20 Numa sa izaháy latusha wa minlhfut izaháy shashuazi
    Then sa those two lig brother that younger-brother
mzai 'Ata tu sakpí, minu sa rucun mapatincanit'.
said 'Don't tu catch, just-look sa monkey all-crying-together'.

21 Izaháy cicu a shashuazi, numa sa izaháy tanatuqash
    that his lig younger-brother, then sa that elder-brother
'Antu shmirua', numa latusha mapaimbuqnr.  22 Numa sa
'Don't agree', then two quarrel-with-each-other. Then sa
izaháy shashuazi madaidaiz izaháy rucun, maqa dai
that younger-brother took-pity that monkey, because dai
kman tup caycuy mapatincanit.  23 Numa uan izaháy shashuazi
following them crying-together. Then still that yo-brother
mimbuqnr 'Shrakin cicu sa izaháy a qinuqque, pusha cicu izaháy
get-angry 'Release him sa those lig bonds, let-go him that
a rucun'.  24 Numa tu shaunatuan iza fuufuulh cicu a
lig monkey'.  Then tu arrive-there already inform him lig
ama masa ina mzai 'Ata tu sakpí, azuan miazay itan caw
father and mother say 'Don't tu capture, look resemble our people
maní tatál sa shaqish'.
also one lig face'.

25 Numa tu taqali  iza muçça caycuy mutanautu a
    Then tu two-days-hence already again they go-there fut
malhikihik izaháy a kawi, numa sa izaháy yanan caycuy lhmikihik
saw that lig wood, then sa that place they saw
a pruq, manasha sa izaháy funfun, pinusun izaháy a
lig ground, many sa that funfun, 1 were-gathered those lig
rucun a pansha sa izaháy latusha wa minlhfut iatu lhmikihik
monkey fut give-gift sa was-seen two lig brother there saw

1 the fruit of the tree Castanopsis indica.
Texts: The Monkeys

sa kawi. 26 Numa riqazan izaháy latusha wa minlhafut, zain sa wood. Then (when) was-seen two lig brother, was-said ‘Numa sa izaháy kuntumbuz?’ 27 Pasarima cicu mribuq azaz dai ‘What sa that pile?’ Use-hands he mix all dai funfun, numa sa izaháy wa minlhafut mapazazáy mzai ‘Tu rucun funfun then sa those lig brother to-e.o. speak ‘TU monkey painan inlhay itan’. 28 Macuaw latusha mapatigqaran mriqaz maybe was-given to-us’. Very two rejoice see izaháy a funfun. 29 Numa tu tanlhuan iza apapan those lig funfun. Then tu evening already be-carried caycuy izaháy a funfun manataun. 30 Numa tu shaunataun by-them those lig funfun go-home. Then tu arrive-home iza mashtay cicu a ama masa ina mzai ‘Manu a inlhay already both his lig father and mother say ‘Whose lig gift a funfun?’ 31 Numa fufulihan latusha wa minlhafut lig funfun?’. Then were-informed-by two lig brother mzai ‘Tu rucun a inlhay pisain cicu yanan yamin liikhlhik say ‘TU monkey a were-given be-given him place we(excl.) saw sa kawi piasunin cicu’. 32 Numa sa cicu a ama masa ina sa wood, gathered by-him’. Then sa he lig father and mother tmusuq mzai ‘Ata ita tu kakan rucun a bunlhaz, parshian instruct saying ‘Don’t we TU eat monkey lig flesh, taboo ya kman’.

if eat’.

THE MONKEYS WHO WERE SAWING WOOD

1 Once upon a time there were two brothers who still lived under the same roof with their parents. 2 They got along well, and were married and had children. 3 After awhile they decided to build an extension on their house, so they went to search for wood to make it. 4 The two of them went up into the mountains and spotted a tree, and then they sawed it until it toppled to the ground. 5 After that they cut the log into cross sections, and the next day they brought a long saw and cut the sections lengthwise to make house posts and walls.
6 For several days the two brothers made frequent trips up the mountain, sawing away at the tree which was to become their house. 7 When they went up the mountain to work they took their lunch basket, and at noon they would eat from it. 8 They stood the logs for making the house upright to saw them, and after some days of sawing without completing the work they stopped to eat lunch. 9 Meanwhile they propped open the sawed log with a wedge, since otherwise it would close up. 10 Then after they ate they took a nap at the side of the log. 11 As they napped a troupe of monkeys arrived at the place they had been sawing wood, and became fascinated at the sight of the wood that had been sawed, and so they started to play with the saw.

12 As the two brothers dozed the monkeys took turns pushing the saw and continued to play with it. 13 Then one of the monkeys pulled the wedge from the wood and the log snapped shut on his testicles. 14 He let out a terrific howl and kept screeching, so some of the other monkeys went to free him, but in their efforts to help they only squeezed his testicles harder. 15 The brothers awoke from their afternoon nap with the commotion of the monkeys, and they ran to see the log they had been sawing. 16 The monkey who was pinched was howling pathetically and the two brothers caught him and tied his arms. 17 Meanwhile some of the monkeys on the side just watched the monkey that was tied.

18 That evening the brothers took a break from sawing to go home, carrying the monkey there to kill it. 19 But all of the monkeys, even the babies, followed them weeping. 20 So the younger brother said ‘Don’t keep it captive, because all the monkeys are crying’. 21 The elder brother said ‘I don’t agree with you’, and the two of them got angry with one another. 22 But the younger brother felt compassion for the monkeys because they were following them and all weeping together. 23 He became angry and demanded ‘Untie the monkey and let him go!’. 24 When they arrived home they told the story to their parents, who said ‘Don’t capture them; they are like us humans, with the same kind of face.’

25 Two days later they went back again to saw wood, and in the place where they were sawing they saw a lot of fun fun fruits which had been gathered by the monkeys to give as gifts to the brothers who had been sawing wood there. 26 When the brothers saw it they exclaimed ‘What is that pile?’. 27 Then they ran their hands through the fun fun
Texts: The Monkeys

fruits, and they spoke to one another, saying ‘Perhaps they were given to
us by the monkeys’. 28 The two of them really rejoiced to see so many
funfun fruits. 29 That night they took the funfun fruits home. 30 When
they arrived their parents asked them ‘Who gave you the fruits?’ 31 The
brothers told them ‘They were given to us by the monkeys in the place
where we were sawing wood’. 32 Then their parents lectured them,
saying ‘We should not eat the flesh of monkeys, it is taboo to eat’.
TEXT 3: THE THAO NEW YEAR CELEBRATION
(No title given in Thao)

1 Yamin ya isáy makashpashpat furaz nam a caw
   We-excl. when the eighth month our lig people
   a Lus’an. 2 Numa isaháy musuy yamin zain Raushian.
   Lig New-Year. Then that go-there we-excl. called Raushian.

3 Ciku sa tmatissh, numa yanan shishí mulalu,
   He lig cleans, then there-is shaman summon-ancestors,
   numa mulhckiz yamin, tuqatuqash, parhaway, azazak musyí
   then all us-excl. elders, young-people, children go-there
   Raushian titishan, maqa yamin Lus’an. 4 Numa
   Raushian be-cleaned, because our-excl. New-Year. Then
   malhakka ya pashaila ya ani. 5 Ya itia pariqaz
   discuss whether dance or not. If have overseer
   isisuaiza ya shmaila, pariqaz a masashdu, isisuaiza
   in-that-way ya dance, overseer fut agree, in-that-way
   ya shmaila. 6 Numa ya itia pariqaz vài a makalawa
   ya dance. Then if have overseer also fut make
   tuza, numa a paruan azazak nipin a ma’aruz’uz, makaligkin.
   rice-eel, then fut extract child tooth to be-vigorous, be-healthy.

7 Kmalawan vài hanán
   Make also temple.

THE THAO NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

1 In the eighth month we Thao celebrate the New Year. 2 At that
time we go to the person called Raushian. 3 He performs a (ceremonial)
cleansing, then a shaman calls up the ancestors and all of us, old, young,
and children go to Raushian to be purified because it is our New Year.
4 Then we discuss whether to hold the ceremonial dance or not. 5 If
there is an overseer who agrees that we should dance, we will dance
then. 6 Likewise, if there is an overseer for making rice eels and for the
ceremonial tooth extraction of the adolescents (we do it) so they will be
vigorous and healthy. 7 And then we also make a temporary temple to
host the ancestral spirits.
TEXT 4: THE LITTLE PEOPLE AND THE LAKE
(No title given in Thao)

1 Tu kahiwan inay Zintun numa Shtafari mapakíqualh
   tu former-times this Zintun¹ then Tou-she far-from-each-other
   numa sa Shtafari azaz Shlilitun. 2 Numa sa Shlilitun
   then sa Tou-she entirely little-people. Then sa little-people
   míaqay munanay Zintun kmay na taum inay a caw. 3 Numa
   often come-here Zintun strike NA house these LIG people. Then
   sa inay a caw minríri masaháy Shlilitun mapacay. 4 Macuaw
   sa these LIG Thao retaliate those little-people kill. Many
   Shlilitun miku riway sa inay Zintun a pruq maqa sa inay
   little-people want occupy sa this Zintun LIG land because sa
   this Zintun maqítan yanán a pruq maqa sa caw makalígkin. 5 Numa sa
   Zintun beautiful place LIG land so sa Thao prosper. Then sa
   Shlilitun miku qalaw sa inay Zintun. 6 Numa tu migqaray iza
   little-people want seize sa this Zintun. Then tu in-time already
   sa Shlilitun mapacay masa inay Zintun a caw, numa antu
   sa little-people fight with these Zintun LIG people, but not
   pikbзав inay sa Zintun a caw. 7 Numa tu isisuaiza kmari
   conquer these sa Zintun LIG people. Then tu at-that-time dig
   sa Shtafari a hudun a pugqalhiwan cacyu sazum inay Zintun.
   sa Tou-she LIG mountain LIG drain-out they water this Zintun.

8 Numa a pugqalhiwan cicu sa inay a Zintun a wazaqán,
    Then fut drain him sa this LIG Zintun LIG lake,
   a punatusin cicu sa Shtafari sa inay a sazum a míazáy
   fut put-there he sa Shtafari sa this LIG water fut resemble
   inay Zintun yanán maní wazaqán. 9 Numa sa Shlilitun macuaw
   this Zintun place also lake. Then sa little-people very
   makarishkish mapa sa pruq a piazain cacyu míazáy sa Lalu,
   industrious carry sa earth fut be-made them resemble sa Lalu.

¹ Sun-Moon Lake.
10 Numa riqazan lhqananay Zintun a caw kmari sa izây
Then seen living-here Zintun LiG people dig sa that
Tibabu mashnatusi Shtafari a hudun. 11 Isisuaiza tu
Tibabu through-there Shtafari LiG mountain. At-that-time Tu
mapacay masaháy Shlílitun, mapacay, mabuqnuur lhqananay Zintun
fight with little-people, fight, angry live-here Zintun
a caw karin caycuy izây Tibabu a pugqalhiwan caycuy inay
LiG people dug by-them that Tibabu fut drain by-them this
Zintun. 12 Numa tu mapacay iza antu matunaw sa Shlílitun,
Zintun. Then Tu fight already not win sa little-people,
minlawashwash sa Shlílitun. 13 Numa sa Shtafari a pruq riwazin
be-scattered sa little-people. Then sa Tou-she LiG land occupied
lhqananay Zintun a caw, numa zain lhqananay Zintun a caw
live-here Zintun LiG people, then called live-here Zintun LiG people
Shtafari. 14 Numa sa caw mutusi Shtafari sa numa pimbuhat,
Shtafari. Then sa Thao go-there Tou-she sa some farm,
pintaun itantu iza Shtafari kataum,
settle there already Tou-she build-house.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE AND THE LAKE

1 In former times from Sun-Moon Lake as far as Tou-she there
was no one here but the ‘Little People’. 2 Some of the Little People often
came to Sun-Moon Lake to raid the houses of the Thao. 3 So the Thao
retaliated and killed them. 4 Many Little People wanted to occupy Sun-
Moon Lake because it is such a fine place and the Thao prospered there.
5 The Little People wanted to take away this land. 6 Eventually the
Little People fought with the inhabitants of Sun-Moon Lake, but they
couldn’t defeat them. 7 So they dug through Mt. Shtafari to drain the
water out of Sun-Moon Lake. 8 They were going to drain the water from
Sun-Moon Lake to Tou-she to make a similar lake there. 9 The Little
People worked hard carrying earth to make something like Lalu Island.

10 The people living at Sun-Moon Lake saw them digging at
Tibabu through Mt. Shtafari. 11 As a result they came to blows with
the Little People (because) the inhabitants of Sun-Moon Lake were angry
that the Little People had dug out Tibabu to drain their lake. 12 They
Texts: The Little People

fought, and the Little People were defeated and scattered far and wide. 13 Then Tou-she was occupied by the people of Sun-Moon Lake, and they called it Shtafari. 14 So some of the Thao went to Tou-she to farm and build houses to make Tou-she their home.
TEXT 5: THE WHITE DEER
(No title given in Thao)

1 Yamin (tu) igkahiwan nam a tanatuqash initusi zain
   We-excl. TU long-ago our Lig ancestor were-there called
   cuini Kagi a pruq.  2 Turu iza wa shaba, yanan tu
   now Chia-yi.  Three already Lig hundred have TU
   mashpataz a qamishan shaunacuini, numa yamin macuaw
   forty Lig year before-now, then we-excl. very
   manasha sa caw.  3 Macuaw maqitan dai itantu miasun,
   numerous SA people.  Very good DAI there assemble,
   mashtay mapapaqitan, numa dai ya mubuhat minshashauluk,
   all get-along, then DAI when farming share-labor,
   mashtay dai mapapaqitan mubuhat.  4 Numa ya muribush sa
   all DAI get-along farming. And when go-hunting SA
   parhaway, itia matiqtu sa lhqaribush, mashtay dai musun,
   young-men, have trap SA game-animals, all invite gather,
   kman sa lhqaribush, masa a azazak, mashtay kalushan
   eat SA game-animals, even Lig children, all given-shares
   lhqaribush a bunlhaz.
   wild-animal Lig flesh.

5 Numa tu itiza sa minakatusi  Toalu munay mriway nam
   Then TU arrive SA came-from-there China come occupy our
   a pruq.  6 Kmay na taun, numa tu migqaray iza ani yamin
   Lig land. Strike NA house, so TU in time not we
   tu matunaw, numa yamin antu matunaw, numa sa caw shugkash,
   TU win then we not win, then SA people afraid,
   tunatusi zain cuini Alisan a pruq.  7 Numa tu a muqca
   go-there called now Mt.-Ali.  Then TU FUT before
   iza a Lus’an, numa yamin parhaway muqca iza
   already Lig New-Year, then we-excl. young-people before already
   muribush, muqa a Lus’an mashtay sa caw kmilhim sa
   go-hunting, because a New-Year all Lig people search SA
Texts: The White Deer

lhqaribush a pakan sa caw ya a Lus’an. 8 Numa game-animals FUT feed SA people when A New-Year. Then ya a Lus’an mashtay musun shmaila matiqqaran a azazak. when A New-Year everyone gather celebrate rejoice lig child.

9 Mashtay musun masa tanatuqash. 10 Mashtay muapaw Everyone gather, even elders. Everyone appear mimparaw maqaran Lus’an. 11 Numa tu muqqa iza leap celebrate New-Year. Then tu change already puqkawash, miazicu muqqa iza mani muribush, mashtay next-year, in-that-way before already also hunt, all parhaway puqafay afu, pinarbu a buna young-people carry-in-backpacks, rice roasted put sweet-potatoes pisain ihalhahi, mashtay mapa masa futulh, funush, shinabun’an, in carry-bags, everyone carry and bows, knives, spears, mashtay kmacu a musha iza muribush. 12 Numa sa suma everyone brought to go already hunting. Then sa some

shmushul sa atu a muribush, numa tu musay iza hudun took sa dog to hunt, then tu go-there already mountain, pusha sa atu mhiaw, ugqtuan lhqaribush a quan, numa make-go sa dog go-fast, be-discovered deer, then sa izahay atu qmaqutilh lh.a.q.¹ 13 Numa tu qmaqtilh iza sa those dogs hunt deer. Then tu pursue already lh.a.q. miaqay sa parhaway kman tutup sa atu, deer, constantly sa young-people follow sa dogs.

14 Antu mimpanu sa parhaway miaqay kman tutuíp sa atu.
Not become-tired sa young-people continue follow sa dogs.

15 Tanlhuan iza, lh.a.q. antu kmhazish. 16 Numas parhaway Evening already deer not get-far. Then young-people maqas izáy lh.a.q. antu miaqay iqualh, numa tu mahumhum iza because that deer not continue near then tu dark already

¹ lh.a.q. = lhqaribush a quan, ‘deer sp.’
paqai qmaqtilih mahumhum iza. 17 Yanan sa parhaway quit chase dark already. Have sa young-person mzai ‘Ata tu paqai, iaqay qmaqtilih’. 18 Numa tu mahumhum say ‘Don’t TU quit, continue chase’. Since TU dark iza isáy a ribush malhus, mayaw ya mutaun uka sa already that lig forest sleep, ashamed if go-home without sa lhqaribush sinapuk’.

deer caught.

19 Numa tu malhías iza muqca sa atu puribush, minu miazazáy Then TU daylight again sa dog sent-to-forest wow same maní tilha wa lh.a.q. qaqtiihilin sa atu, numa tu qmaqtilih also yesterday lig deer chased sa dog, then TU chase iza, makunanáy tanadu. 20 Miaqay isáy hudun migkakarunkun already turn right. Always that mountain circle-around miazicu maní qali tanlhuam iza. 21 Numa sa parhaway mzai like also day evening already. Then sa young-people say ‘Pagka uan, tanlhuam iza, utaun uan’. 22 Suma mara sa a ‘Break please, evening already, go-home please’. Some fetch sa a kanin, uka iza sa pínqafay. 23 Numa sa suma musha food, not-have already sa carrying-basket. Then sa some walk mutaun mara sa kanin, numa sa suma i sa ribush miacum. go-home fetch sa food, then sa some in sa forest overnight. 24 Simaq iza makakca, pusha sa atu qmaqtilih migqaray uan Next-day already resume end sa dog pursue eventually still miazicu iza miahundunduz manaraus makunásáy waqrac a in-that-way already go-straight downhill go-there river lig sazum, midaudauk mugkuruz. 25 Numa sa atu mimbabuqbuq shmazik water, keep-still hide. Then sa dog get-confused smell
Texts: The White Deer

sa lh.a.q. 26 Numa tu tanlhuin iza muapaw iza lh.a.q. sa deer. Then tu evening already appear already deer munsáy waqraq mialundunduz makunanáy zain tu Tumpí dai a go river go-straight go-there called tu Tumpí DAI LIG pruq, numa makunanáy zain dai Aksa wa pruq, numa shaunanáy earth, then came-here called DAI Aksa LIG earth, then arrive puqi dai a hudun, numa sa lh.a.q. munsáy puzi mrauz white DAI LIG mountain, then sa deer White-Mountain swim makunatusi magkaci. 27 Numa sa parhaway muqay iza there other-side. Then sa young-people just already mriqariqaz mufarit sa lh.a.q, miaqay sa parhaway ananaikin sa see cross sa deer, often sa young-people regret sa lhqaribus a qman. deer.

28 Numa sa atu makakca migqça qmaqutilh sa takic, Then sa dog resume change pursuit sa barking-deer, muhiaw patiqtun sa takic, iutu iza kmackac sa takic, quickly catch sa b.-deer, there already remove-guts sa b.-deer.

29 Numa isay shirshir sazum parhaway shminaw sa takic Then there-at side water young-people wash sa b.-deer a rumrum; mim iza manasha sa rusaw musun. 30 Minshkash LIG intestines; wow already many sa fish gather. Grow-afraid a parhaway, numa sa parhaway mara sa funush, pasain funush a young-people, then sa young-people fetch sa knife, use knife tmala sa rusaw. 31 Manasha sa paiqtuan, araran caycuy. 32 Numa cut sa fish. Many sa butchered, taken by-them. Then shiqalhiwan caycuy sa rusaw masa takic a bunlhaž. 33 Numa tu smoked they sa fish with b.-deer LIG flesh. Then tu malhacas iza, mzaí sa mashitantuqash, 'Igqa uan manuin cured already, said sa elder, 'Refrain please you parhaway tu iahala kman sa rusaw, tihauta ya maqitan kanin. young-people tu go-first eat sa fish, not-know if good be-eaten.

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Yaku tanatuqash, manasha iza kamishan a kunhala kman, I elder many already years FUT go-first eat, ya maqitan a mashtay parhaway kman. 35 Numa tu mahumhum if good A all youngsters eat. Then TU dark isay hudun miacun. 36 Numa sa parhaway iitu there mountain stay-overnight. Then SA young-people there mapakalhus, numa tu mahumhum iza izáy mashitantuqash sleep-together, then TU dark already that elder matiashaq dai mzai ‘Izáy mapuzipuzi lh.a.q. mimbinanau’az ifazan dream DAI said ‘That white deer become woman mapuzipuzi a hulus’. 37 Fuilh izáy tanatuqash, mzai ‘Yaku sa dressed-white LIG clothes. Inform that elder, say ‘I SA kmacu manün munay, yanan sa wazaqan, yanan sa qariw a bring you come-here, have SA lake, have SA flatlands FUT pimbuhat’. 38 Numa tu shashanu iza mimpulhiz iza fuilh sa cultivate’. Then TU morning already wake-up already inform SA parhaway, mzai ‘Yaku lhuan matiashaq tata wa binanau’az young-people, say ‘I last-night dream one LIG woman ifazan mapuzipuzi a hulus mzai kinay dai tamincaw, yanan sa dressed white LIG clothes say stay-here DAI we multiply, have SA lhqaribusb, yanan sa rusaw a kanin’. 39 Numa sa parhaway game-animals, have SA fish FUT eaten’. Then SA young-people mashtay tumaza, macuaw yaku maqa kminan sa rusaw, macuaw all listen, very I because eat SA fish, very makazaka, makushfit, antu shkuda. 40 Numa sa parhaway mashtay vigorous, strong, not tired. Then SA young-people all kman sa rusaw, mzai ‘Dadu, macuaw maqitan kanin, makazaka eat SA fish, say ‘Truly very good be-eaten, energetic SA but’. SA body’.

41 Numa tu shashanu iza mapaimpulhiz, iza mashtay musun Then TU morning already wake-up-together, alr. all gather
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sa mashitantuqash mahhkakakca. 42 Maqa sa izáy mashitantuqash mzaí sa elders discuss. Thus sa that elder say ‘Unay ita yanan wazaqan, yanan sa a pimbuhatín’. 43 Numa sa ‘Come-here we have lake, have sa fut be-cultivated’. Then sa parhaway mashtay mashashdu. 44 Numa tu kminan iza young-people all agree. Then tu ate already kunhashanu mashtay iza mapasalhalhahi a mushuqish iza. breakfast all already took-belongings fut return already. 45 Numa munsaháy sinaranan caycuy tu makumanay uan maqa Then go-there where-came they tu come-here still so-that sa sinaranan caycuy patqatqalan caycuy sa kawi. 46 Numa sa place-where-came they marked by-them sa tree. Then munsay pinatqalan caycuy mushuqish a mutusi taun. go-there was-marked by-them return fut go-there house.

47 Mimpiza wa qali shimpazawan macuaw ihazish. 48 Numa tu Several lig day departed-from-there very far. Then tu shaunautuan iza fuifuih sa tamuqu dadú, mzaí ‘Yamin arrive-from-there already inform sa assistant chief, say ‘We shaunatusi yanan wazaqan, macuaw ihazish’. 49 Numa sa dadú mzaí go-there place lake, very far’. Then sa chief say ‘Dadu, macuaw ihazish, dadu ihazish, kanuniza yanan sa wazaqan ‘Truly, very far, truly far, nonetheless have sa lake macuaw maqitan. 50 Ya itanautu kataun yanan sa wazaqan. very beautiful. If there build-house have sa lake.

51 Yanan sa qariw a mimbuhat, yanan sa rusaw a kanin, Have sa flatland fut cultivate, have sa fish fut be-eaten, yanan sa lhqaribush a ribushan’. 52 Numa sa dadú macuaw maqaran, have sa game a forest’. Then sa chief very happy, zain sa izáy mashitantuqash ‘Qazi ita, uguqça ita mutanautu’. said-by sa that elder ‘Let us return we go-there’. 53 Numa sa dadú mzaí ‘Pashtay muriut musun malhinuma qází Then sa chief say ‘Everyone crowd-around gather say try
a mutanautu’. 54 Numa sa parhaway mashtay sa a mutanautu, fut go-there’. Then sa youngsters all sa fut go-there, numa sa suma antu mashashdu. 55 Dadú iza mashtay mzai then sa some not agree. Chief already all tell ‘A munay’. ‘Fut go-there’.

56 Numa tu mukaktun iza makiara sa pazay, mzai a kacun
Then tu finish already harvest sa rice, say fut be-brought caycuy ya munay iza wa akanin caycuy ya munay. 57 Numa by-them when come already lig food they when come. Then tu mzai iza a munay mzai sa dadú ‘Pashtay piarurún, tu say already fut come-here say sa chief ‘Everyone prepare, a kacun a akanin aniamin, numa sa fafuy itia sa mara’in a be-brought a food thing, then sa pig have sa big kay pacay, shirqalhiwi a kanin ya pampala’, mzai sa dadú hit kill, cure-by-smoking fut eaten when halfway’, say sa chief Paitabu. 58 Italha uan ya niza tu qalha qusaz maqa sa izáy Paitabu. Wait please when not-yet tu rainy season so-that sa that ya niza waqrac a sazum macuaw mahaha. 59 A miakuza when not-yet river lig water very fierce. Fut how ita frit waqrac ya niza tu qusaqusazin niza sa waqrac sazum we cross river when not-yet tu rainy season not-yet sa river water niza tu mahaha isisuaiza ita ya a shumpazaw. 60 Numa not-yet tu fierce at-that-time we when fut depart. Then tu niza tu qalha qusaz isisuiaiza caycuy a dadú shdu iza tu not-yet tu rainy season at-that-time they a chief agree already ita shumpazaw. 61 Numa mashtay sa a munay mashtay piniarún we depart. Then everyone sa fut come everyone prepare sa aniamin a kanin, dadú iza shumpazaw iza. 62 Yanan sa thing lig eaten chief already depart already. Have sa shmulshul sa quan, yanau sa shmulshul sa fafuy, yanau sa sa lead sa buffalo, have sa lead sa pig, have sa
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mapa sa ranaw. 63 Numa sa suma mapa sa wandan, yanan sa carry sa chicken. Then sa some carry sa plow, have sa mataqaz a aqur maqa sa a saranan ya maqarman saranan carry-on-shoulder a hoe in-order sa a path if bad path a kalawa sa saran tauaquar sa saran. 64 Numa pashtay iza fut make sa path hoeing sa path. Then everyone already shumpazaw mududur, makinwail.
depart single-file, chanting.

65 Musha iza piza iza wa qali inundadan, numa Go already several already lig day where-walked, then shaunanay iza Tongpúdai. 66 Numa sa suma mzai ‘A pannanay arrive already Tongpúdai. Then sa some say ‘Fut settle-here iza yaku yanan sa qariv mimpanu iza yaku mundadán’. already I have sa flatlands grow-tired already I walk’.

67 Dadu iza sa suma panatusi Tongpí a inay iza caycuy Truly already sa some settle-at Tongpí A here already they pimbuhat maqa yanan sa qariv. 68 Numa sa suma antu mimpanu cultivate because have sa flatland. Then sa some not grow-tired miaqay mzai ‘Izáw utusi yanan sa wazaqan’. 69 Miaqay cicu mzai often say ‘Let’s go-there have sa lake’. Often he say ‘A pannanay yamin maqa macuaw ihazish, mimpanu iza yamin’. ‘Fut settle-here we bec. very far, tired already we’.

70 Numa sa suma antu mimpanu miaqay shumpazaw. 71 Dadu iza Then sa some not tired often depart. Truly already pítu a qali inundadanay shaunanay iza yanan wazaqan, seven lig day where-walked arrive already place lake.

72 Niza tu piza sa shaunanay yanan sa wazaqan. 73 Numa Not-yet tu how-many sa arrive place sa lake. Then isuy iza hudun inyanan caycuy tu muhala uan munay iitu there already mountain place they tu arrive still come there lmazawan kmashimuqmqu uan talhuqan maqa a yanan beginning do-makeshift still hut so-that fut have-shelter
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caycuy.

74 Numa tu migqaray iza kmilhim sa lina wa kawi. 75 Mashtay
Then TÜ long-time already search SA core LIG tree. Everyone
kmilhim lina wa kawi maqa sa lina wa kawi antu muhiaw migkurkur.
search core LIG tree because SA core LIG tree not quickly rot.

76 Numa sa suma muqay, numa sa binanau’az Mukruzi a quqcu
Then SA some hunt-rattan, then SA women hunt-kruzi to tie
a talkikic, yanan sa kmilhim lhimza a kufulli sa taun, numa yanan
a beam, have SA searchMiscanthus a thatch SA house, then have
sa numa kmalawa sa taun. 77 Mashtay munsusun kmalawa. 78 Numa
SA some build SA house. Everyone join-in work. Then
sa numa wa binanau’az I’lmiza sa shksh a minpinazim.
SA some LIG women weave SA slender-bamboo to become-walls.

79 Dadu iza muhiaw mukaktun sa taun. 80 Numa tu mukaktun
Truly already quickly finish SA house. Then TÜ finished
iza macuaw matigqaran mashtay musun mimparaw. 81 Numa
already very happy everyone gather begin-dance. Then
zain sa dadí ‘Pashtay ita nunay ya karishkish mubuhat a maqa
said SA chief ‘All we come-here YA industrious cultivate in order
a yanan sa a kanin’. 82 Numa sa ayuzi shmiwat sa budun a
to FUT have SA food’. Then SA men cut SA mountain FUT
pimbuhatin a palhuizin caycuy sa tipur, maqa sa tipur
be-made-into-fields FUT be-planted by-them SA maize, because SA maize
muhiaw a kanin. 83 Numa sa suma a palhuizin pazay masa
quickly FUT eaten. Then SA some FUT be-planted rice and
kamar, shashu sa numa palhuizin sa buna.
millet, different SA some be-planted SA sweet-potato.

84 Dadu iza muhiaw yanan sa akanin. 85 Numa sa binanau’az
Truly already quickly have SA food. Then SA women
manshashirshir sa wazaqan kintuktuku, kintunaway, kigkucun,
go-along-edge SA lake gather-tuktuku¹, -tunaway¹, -shrimp,
Texts: The White Deer

dilmilim sa pakalhuri, pimpania’anin caycuy aqthala sa afu, macuaw search sa *pakalhuri*¹, be-cooked by-them pork sa rice, very pakazima sa afu. 86 Numsa sa azak muhiaw lhuguz, dadu iza delicious sa rice. Then sa children quickly grow, truly already muhiaw minnasha sa caw. 87 Numsa sa izay dadu pusunin quickly become-numerous sa people. Then sa that chief gathered cicu sa caw, zain cicu mzai ‘maqa minunay mapuzipuzi by-him sa people, was-said by-him, say ‘since came-here white

a lh.a.q., mzai sa dadu ‘Yanan ita wa hudun, tulhanazan cicu, LIG deer’, say sa chief ‘Have we LIG mountain, named for-him, zain cicu Puzi, maqa sinararan llqaribush a quan’. called for-him White, because place-where-came deer’.

88 Numsa sa binanau’az itiza, sa pazay kinhit munsusun ya Then sa women arrive sa rice-plants harvested gather ya makarunu. 89 Numsa sa ina kma shishi sa zashuq. 90 Numsa to-pound. Then sa mother hit sift sa harvested-rice. Then sa apiq puamuz pit’ia, numati apu manshirshir sa daughter-in-law make fire, and TI grandfather circle-shore

dilmilhi-kilhim tarinshua. 91 Kantatusha cicu a binanau’az, Apin, searching-for eels. Walk-with his LIG wife, Apin, dilmilhi-kilhim tarinshua i sa mabraq. 92 Numatu migqaрай iza searching-for eels in sa cave. Then TU after-while already itia sa suma wa caw antu tatál a caw munay kmay na taun have sa some LIG people not one LIG Thao attack na house. 93 Numsa sa dadu mzai sa caw ‘Yanan ita wa hudun, rukruki Then sa chief say sa people ‘Have our LIG mountain, dig-ditch a kalawan sa dauqlahaw maqa sa suma wa caw antu tatál FUT be-made sa pitfall-stakes because sa some LIG people not one a caw miaqay munanay a kmay na taun ita’. LIG Thao often come to strike na house our’.

¹ kinds of snails
94 Muhiaw sa caw minnasha maqa maqitan a pruq.  
Quickly sa people grow-numerous because good LIG land.

95 Maqcin iza wa kawash antu shdu yanan caycuy izáy Puzi,  
Ten already LIG year not suitable place them that Puzi,
numa sa dadú magqtuqtu, mzaí ‘A ntua ita cuini manasha so SA chief thought-and-thought, said ‘A here we now many
iza sa caw, antu shdu sa Puzi yanan ita’. 96 Yanan sa suma already SA people, not suitable SA Puzi place we’. Have SA some
mzaí ‘Ugqca sa suma mutusi Lalu’. 97 Numa sa suma mzaí say ‘Let’s-move SA some go-to Lalu-island’. But SA some say
‘Apiakuza ya mutanautu uka sa saranan maqa sa ízay Lalu ‘How if go-there without SA walked-on because SA that Lalu
ifazfaz sa wazaqan uka sa kmay na taun. 98 Mashtay sa parhaway middle SA lake w/out SA attack SA house?’ All SA youth
masa tanatuqash apiakuzan ya a mugqca sa suma. 99 Numa sa tata and elders asked-how if FUT move SA some. Then SA one
wa parhaway, Tanamarutaw a parhaway, kalawa ita sa miazáy LIG youth, Tanamarutaw LIG youth, make for-us SA resemble
sa pakakanan fahuy kacu tmala sa mara’in a kawi a pinruzau a SA feed pig trough fell SA big LIG tree FUT make-boat FUT
saranan caycuy a mutusi Lalu. 100 Numa tu Ilmazawan conveyance them FUT go-there Lalu-island. Then TU begin
kmalawa sa miazáy kacu a ruza. 101 Pusain sazum, qazí a make SA resemble trough LIG boat. Put-into water see FUT
Ilumbaha. 102 Mashtay kmalawa putazam pusay sazum mulhquiz float. Everyone worked tried put water entirely
shnatmaz. 103 Numa sa izáy Tanamarutaw parhaway mara sa sank.  
Then SA that Tanamarutaw youth fetch SA shakish kmalawa sa kacu putazam. 104 Dadu iza SA shakish
camphor-wood make SA hull try. Truly already SA wood
Ilumbaha. 105 Numa tu Ilumbaha macuaw maqaran, numa mashtay
float. Then TU float very happy, so everyone
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iza kmilhim shakish pinruza.
already search camphor-wood make-boat.

THE WHITE DEER

1 Long ago our ancestors lived in the place that is now called Chia-yi. 2 Three hundred and forty years ago, we were a numerous people gathered in that place. 3 Everyone got along well, working cooperatively, and farming together in harmony. 4 When the young men went out to trap game everyone was invited to eat the game they caught, even the children, everyone was given a share in the distribution of meat.

5 Then people who wanted to occupy this land arrived from China. 6 They destroyed our homes, and eventually we lost, so the people were afraid, and fled to the place now called Mt. Ali. 7 The New Year was approaching so our youth went out to hunt again, because at New Years all the Thao search for game to feed the people at the New Year festival. 8 At the New Year everyone gathered to rejoice with the children. 9 Everyone came together, even the old people. 10 Everyone came out and leaped with joy in celebration of the New Year. 11 So before the next year arrived they went out hunting, all the young people carrying baskets of rice on their backs, with roasted sweet potatoes put in their net bags, everyone carried bows, knives and spears to go out hunting. 12 Some took their dogs to go hunting, and they went to the mountains urging the dogs on to discover game, and then the dogs began to pursue a deer. 13 And so the young people followed their dogs relentlessly in pursuit of the deer.

14 The young people didn’t grow tired, but kept following their dogs. 15 Evening came and the deer hadn’t gotten far. 16 The young people wanted to quit because it was already dark and the deer was not at hand. 17 But one youth said ‘Don’t give up — keep up the chase. 18 Since it is dark already let’s sleep in the forest; we would be ashamed to go home without catching the deer.’

19 When daylight came the dogs returned to the forest to pursue the deer they had been chasing the previous day, and then they veered to the right.¹ 20 They circled around the mountain repeatedly, and so day passed into evening again. 21 Then a youth said ‘Let’s take a break,

¹ ‘Right’ = ‘south’, as they were chasing into the sunrise.
it’s evening already, so let’s go home’. 22 Some got food, since there was no more in the carrying baskets. 23 Some went home to get food and some slept overnight in the forest. 24 The next day they resumed the chase, sending the dogs in pursuit until eventually the deer made a beeline downhill into the river and kept still in hiding. 25 Then the dogs got confused with the scent. 26 When evening came the deer appeared following the river straight to the place called Tumpí, then here to the place called Aksa before arriving at White Mountain, from where it swam to the other side. 27 Then the young people watched the deer cross, and they greatly regretted losing it.

28 The dogs took up the chase again by changing their pursuit to a barking deer which was quickly caught and gutted. 29 Then by the edge of the water the young people washed the intestines of the barking deer and a great swarm of fish gathered there. 30 The young people began to grow afraid so a youth fetched knives and they used them to chop up the fish. 31 Many were butchered and taken away. 32 They then dried the fish and barking deer flesh. 33 Then, when they were cooked an elder said ‘Don’t you young people eat the fish first, since I’m not sure if it’s good to eat. 34 I, an elder who has seen many years, will eat it first to see if it is good for all of you young people to eat’. 35 At sunset they stayed overnight on the mountain. 36 The young people all slept together there, and when it was dark the elder dreamt and said ‘The white deer there has changed to a woman dressed in white clothing’. 37 Then (she) informed the elder ‘I am the one who brought you here to have a lake for your own and to have good lands for farming’. 38 When morning came he woke up and told the young people ‘Last night I dreamt of a woman dressed in white who said “Stay here” and we will multiply and will have deer and fish to eat’. 39 All the young people listened as he said ‘Because I ate plenty of fish I am very well and strong, and feel no fatigue’. 40 So all the young people ate the fish and said ‘Truly, they are very good to eat, and make us strong’.

41 When it was morning they all woke up and gathered with the elders to have a discussion. 42 The elders said ‘We have come here to have a lake of our own, and to have lands to farm’. 43 All the young people agreed. 44 Then they ate breakfast and everyone took their belongings to return. 45 They took the path they had come by, a path they had marked by breaking twigs along the way. 46 They followed the marked
path home. 47 It took several days walking, as it was very far. 48 Then
when they arrived home they told the chief ‘We reached a place where
there is a lake, very far away’. 49 The chief said ‘It is truly far, but
it has a very beautiful lake. 50 If we settle there we will have a lake.
51 We will have lands to farm, fish to eat and deer in the forest.’ 52 The
chief was very happy, and the elders asked him ‘Should we return there?’.
53 The chief said ‘Everyone has gathered to say “Let’s go there”’. 54 So
the young people started to depart, but some disagreed. 55 The chief
told everyone ‘You are coming’.

56 After the rice harvest he said ‘You must bring food along if you come’. 57 Then he said to those who were coming ‘Everyone prepare food
and other things to bring, and slaughter a large pig and cure the meat
so we can eat it on the way’, so said the chief Paitabu.2 58 ‘Wait until
before the rainy season so the rivers won’t be too swift. 59 That’s how
we will cross the rivers — if there is no more downpour and the current
is moderate then at that time we will depart’. 60 So, before the heavy
rains came, the chief gave the word to depart. 61 Everyone prepared
their things to eat and the chief departed. 62 Some led buffalos by a
rope, some led pigs, and some carried chickens. 63 Others carried plows,
and some slung hoes over their shoulders in order to open a path in case
the way was bad. 64 Then they all departed single-file, chanting as they
went.

65 They went on walking for several days, and stopped at the place
called Tongpú today. 66 Some of them said ‘I’ll settle down here, since
there is flat land for farming and I’ve grown tired of walking’. 67 Truly,
some settled down there in Tongpú, since there they could farm on the
flat lands. 68 But some who were not tired kept saying ‘Let’s go there
to where there is a lake’. 69 The one who had spoken before said ‘We
will settle down here because it is very far and we are tired already’.
70 Then those who weren’t tired departed straightaway. 71 And truly,
after a walk of seven days they arrived at the lake. 72 Not many people
reached the place where there was a lake. 73 Then on top of a mountain

2 This is the only place in the version of the White Deer story which
was related to me where Mr. Shih mentions the name of Paitabu, the mythical
or semi-mythical Thao culture hero who led them to Sun-Moon Lake. In all
other contexts he is referred to impersonally as /dádú/ ‘the chief’.

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there in the place where they had come before they began to make simple shelters to become their place of residence.

74 After awhile they searched for hardwood trees. 75 They all searched for trees with heartwood because the heartwood doesn't rot quickly. 76 Some went to search for rattan, some of the women went to find the kruzi plant to tie the beams, some looked for miscanthus to thatch the roofs, and some built the houses. 77 They all joined in to work. 78 Then some of the women bound slender bamboos together to make the walling. 79 They finished the houses in little time. 80 When they were finished everyone rejoiced and gathered together to dance. 81 Then the chief said ‘All of us must come to work hard in the fields so that we will have food’. 82 So the men cleared the mountainside for planting and they planted corn because corn can be eaten soon. 83 Some planted rice and millet, and still others planted sweet potatoes.

84 Truly, in no time they had food. 85 Then the women combed the edge of the lake looking for snails and shrimps, searching for big snails to be cooked with pork and rice, a very delicious dish. 86 The children grew quickly, and the people soon became numerous. 87 Then the chief gathered the people together and he said ‘Because the white deer came here this place is our mountain, called White because it was walked upon by the white deer’.

88 Then the women arrived, and the rice was harvested and gathered to be pounded. 89 The mothers sifted the husked rice. 90 The daughters-in-law built fires to cook, and an old grandfather walked round the lake in search of eels. 91 He walked together with his wife, Apin, looking for eels in their crannies. 92 Then after awhile some non-Thao people came to attack the villages. 93 The chief said to the people ‘We have our mountain, so dig a protective ditch and make pitfalls for those outsiders who keep coming to attack us’.

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3 Since maize is an American cultigen which could only have been introduced after the Dutch settlement of Taiwan in the first half of the seventeenth century, the Thao had either acquired corn prior to their migration to Sun-Moon Lake, or have reinterpreted an earlier version of the story in light of a plant which was acquired at a later date. The same can be said of sweet potatoes, mentioned next.
94 The people multiplied rapidly because the land was good. 95 Ten years passed and Mt. Puzi was no longer adequate for them, so the chief thought long and hard and then said ‘We are too numerous now to stay here on Mt. Puzi’. 96 Some people suggested ‘Some of us should move to Lalu island (in the middle of the lake)’. 97 But others asked ‘Why should we move to a place that has never been inhabited just because it is in the middle of the lake and can’t be attacked?’ 98 All of the young people and the elders asked how it would be if some of them moved. 99 Then one of the young people from the Tanamarutaw (Kao family) lineage (said) ‘Let’s make something like a feeding trough for pigs, fell a big tree to make a boat to give them a way to get to Lalu’. 100 So they began to make something like a boat hull. 101 They put it in the water to see if it would float. 102 They all worked together to try to put it in the water and they all sank. 103 Then the Tanamarutaw youth got a camphor tree to make a hull to test. 104 Sure enough, the camphor wood floated. 105 And when it floated there was great rejoicing, and they all searched for camphor to make boats.
9 STRUCTURE OF THE THAO–ENGLISH DICTIONARY

9.1 Alphabetical order. Main entries are alphabetized in the order

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

This is identical to English alphabetical order except that that lh is after other l’s, sh after other s’s, and ’ after q. (No headwords begin in e, g, o, or ’.) Accents, vowel nasality, and morpheme boundaries are ignored in alphabetizing.

9.2 Headwords of main entries and subentries appear in boldface type. If a headword is inferred from a paradigm but is not attested in actual speech, it appears within vertical lines and no gloss is given for it, as with [runsuz], inferred from ma–runsuz ‘will roll’, m–runsuz ‘to roll’, r–in–unsuz ‘was rolled’, etc.

Homophonous headwords are distinguished by subscript numerals, as with a₁ ‘future marker’ vs. a₂ ‘linking particle, ligature’.

9.3 Etymologies. Where they are known, PAN (Proto-Austronesian) etymologies marked with * are supplied in parentheses immediately following the headword, e.g.

[a] (PAN *a ‘linking particle, ligature’)

Proto-Austronesian etyma include ‘Formosan-only’ comparisons where it can reasonably be assumed that these are not products of borrowing.

9.4 Derivatives. Affixed derivatives appear as alphabetized subentries following the main entry (unaffixed base). Rarely the order is semantic, as with afu a shashanu ‘breakfast’ before afu a saqazi ‘lunch’. Subentries are numbered, beginning with 2. In the few cases where a gloss could not be confidently supplied I have written ‘gloss?’ to indicate the need for further investigation into the meaning of the form.

In addition, derivatives with an alphabetical order much different from that of the main entry are listed with a cross-reference: Thus a copy of mapa–qa–qitan is alphabetized among the m’s:

mapa–qa–qitan [R(IT) get along together → |qitan|:7

with the arrow locating it as subentry 7 of the main entry |qitan|.

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Structure of the Thao–English Dictionary

9.5 Morpheme boundaries. In the dictionary proper, Thao morpheme boundaries are indicated by en-dashes (–); hyphens (−) are used only at line breaks within morphemes, so the two can be distinguished. (The distinction was not necessary in the Introduction because its long lines made intramorphemic breaks avoidable.)

9.6 Grammatical information. Codes in square brackets mark grammatical information about affixed forms. The principal abbreviations used are:

1s first person singular actor
AB abrupt action
AF Actor Focus
c completive (= perfective)
C causative
D dehortative (= vetative)
e exclusive
E exhortative
F Future
i inclusive
I Imperative
IC Inchoative
IN instrumental noun
IT iterative/reduplication
IT3 triplication
IT4 quadruplication
L locative
LF Locative Focus
MV Movement prefix
p Past
PF Patient Focus
R Reciprocal
S Stative

Combinations of these symbols are common, as with [AFc] ‘Actor Focus completive’ or [Sc] ‘Stative completive’. A slash separates different affixes attached to the same base, as with

**mapa–qa–qitan** [R/IT] get along together
which contains both a reciprocal prefix and Ca- reduplication. Note that [IT] is not a grammatical function, but a cover term for a morphological process that has various grammatical functions.

9.7 Examples. To the extent that time permitted, every affixed form was collected in a sentence to provide context for its usage. Due to limitations of space and time, only sentence glosses could be provided for these examples. However, all morphemes that appear in sentences also appear as main entries. With some labor the interested reader can therefore construct morpheme glosses for example sentences. Moreover, some of the sentences in the dictionary also appear in the texts, where they are accompanied by both morpheme glosses and a free translation.

9.8 Variation is an essential part of the data collected, as with macuaw ‘very, excessively’ (→ cuaw:5) beside macua ‘id.’ (in an example under agqi:3). Initially I began to “regularize” many variants to eliminate apparent inconsistencies, but after some forms had been regularized I decided it was best to leave a representative amount of variation to give more of the flavor of the fieldnotes rather than a highly processed and “cleaned-up” version of them. There is thus some variation in the forms of morphemes in the dictionary, but somewhat less than was actually recorded in my fieldnotes.

9.9 Notes follow some entries to provide for the discussion of special details. These include variant pronunciations, possible morphological analyses, possible etymologies which are problematic in some respect (note that ** is prefixed to nonoccurring but expected forms), cultural information, loanwords, etc. The identification of loanwords is based primarily on ‘loan phonemes’ (Blust 1996a). Loanwords are noted as such only under two conditions: (1) where a source can be identified (almost always Bunun or Taiwanese), or (2) where an etymology is known, but one or more irregularities in the Thao reflex suggest indirect inheritance. Bunun loans are from the northern dialects (Takitudo, Takibakha), or in some cases possibly from central dialects (Takbanuaz, Takivatan). The distance between Thao and southern Bunun (Ishbukun) rules out any likely contact between these communities.
THAO–ENGLISH DICTIONARY
A

a₁ future marker
yaku a pish-tubu I'm going to urinate
yaku q=m-aras sa buna antu a kan-in qnun I am fencing in the sweet potatoes so that they won't be eaten by the buffaloes
ya saqazi a i-nay In the afternoon (we) will (meet) here
a i-ntua ihu maniza Where are you going to fish?
a₂ (PAN *a ‘linking particle, ligature’) linking particle, ligature, mark of lexical, phrasal, or clausal attribution or modification
ma-tubu a saran a wet road
ma-m‘in a hudun a big mountain
kawi a ma-qalhayqay/ma-qalhayqay a kawi dried wood, wood that has been dried
m-ihu a patash-an your letter/book
nak a lharina my ear
filhaq a rima finger
kawi a filhaq leaves of a tree
maka-tanacu a macin ninety
t-an-raquz kawi a rumfaz wood-pecking bird = woodpecker
Abish male name (husband of Kahunat)
Abus female name (wife of Atun)
acan kind, type, variety
tala wa acan a rusaw one kind of fish

itia ma-nasha wa acan a rusaw
There were many kinds of fish
2 mia–aca–acan [IT] have everything, be replete
mia–aca–acan a kan-in all kinds of food; a variety of foods
mia–aca–acan a numa-numa aniamin all kinds of things (as in a department store)

|acay| (PAN *aCay ‘die; death’):
2 an–m–aca–acay [IT] be dying, be on the verge of death
3 k–acay a curse expressing anger toward someone: drop dead!, go to Hell!
k–acay iza ihu Drop dead! (said, e.g., in anger, when fighting with someone)
ihu mauwu malikakrikriw, k–acay iza ihu You don’t want to work, so drop dead!
4 k–acay–an lose someone through death, be bereaved
cicu k–acay–an binanau‘az He has lost his wife
ananaikin i–zay a binanau‘az, k–acay–an ayuzi Pity that woman—she has lost her husband
5 ka–ma–p–acay kill
cumay ka–ma–p–acay nak a ama A bear killed my father
6 ka–ma–p–acay–ak [LF1s] I killed
ka–ma–p–acay–ak runaw I killed a chicken
i–nay a runaw ka–ma–p–acay–ak I killed this chicken
7 ka–ma–p–acay–an be killed
    ka–ma–p–acay–an mnaŭw The
cicken was killed
mnaŭw ka–ma–p–acay–an suma
Someone killed the chicken
8 ka–p–acay–an lose someone
    through death; be bereaved
yamin caw ya ka–p–acay–an sa ina
masa ama malha–qītan, k–anun iza
a tish‘a ya kahīza mi‘ramin mim–ba–
būngur If we Thao lose our parents
we should be good, or else later we
will develop a bad character
    acay–an a binanau‘az widow/
    widower
k–in–a–p–acay–an [c] was be-
reaved
i–zhāhāy a binanau‘az k–in–a–p–a-
    cay–an ayuzi That woman has lost
her husband
10 k–in–a–p–acay–an a ayuzi,
    k–in–a–p–acay–an a binanau–
    ‘az widow/widower
11 kum–p–acay [AB] die suddenly
    haya fafsu k–m–in–an, minu waqad–k
m–riqaz, minu m–acay kum–p–a-
cay k–in–an painan That pig ate
(something), (and) when I looked
again it was dead, maybe it was
suddenly killed by something it ate
12 m–aca–acay [S/TT] die (in
    large numbers), will die (in large
numbers)
    haya wa fafsu a m–a–c–acay iza
Those pigs will all die off
    haya wa ribush a m–ac–acay iza
Those trees will die
13 m–acay [S] die, be dead
caycuy tina–kawash m–acay They
died last year
yaku m–in–riqaz m–acay iza wa caw
I saw a dead person
13a m–acay a caw dead person,
corpse
14 maka–p–acay fight, quarrel
maka–p–acay ita la–tusha antu
mapa–lha–lhinuma The two of us
fought (and) do not speak to one
other
15 makit–p–acay die gradually,
    one after the other, as in an epi-
dermic
rusaw makit–p–acay The fish died
off one by one (as from polluted
water)
numa tu mig–qam iza sa caw maki-
t–p–acay Then eventually the
people died off one by one (as in an
epidemic)
16 ma–p–acay [R] fight with each
    other
la–tusha masasuqa, a ma–p–acay
ya ikahi The two of them are quar-
reling and will come to blows later
17 matim–p–acay die, die off
    haya wa mnaŭw a matim–p–acay
Those chickens will all die off
18 m–in–acay [c] grave, burial
    place
    i–nay nak a ama wa m–in–acay
This is my father’s grave
18a m–in–acay a buqan cemetery
    (modern; lit. ‘burial meadow’)
19 m–in–aka–p–acay [c] fought,
got into a fight
haya (wa) caw m-in-aka-p-acay, hukus mu-likqiq, rima mu-rukil. That person got into a fight—his clothes are torn and his arm is scratched
20 m-in-a-p-acay [c] fought, got into a fight
cicu m-in-a-p-acay He was in a fight
yamin m-in-a-p-acay We fought with each other
ani yaku tu m-in-a-p-acay ti Lujan I’m not the one who fought with Lujan
antu cicu m-in-a-p-acay yakin He is not the one who fought with me
21 p-acay-p-acay [C/IT] fight with others
22 (kay) p-acay [C] beat, kill
cicu k-m-ay p-acay cumay He killed a bear
fajuy k-in-ay p-acay iza yaku I killed the pig
yaku sa p-acay I killed (it)
23 (kay) p-acay-an [C/LF] be beaten, be killed
yaku p-acay-an suma I was beaten by someone
nak a fajuy k-m-ay p-acay-an suma Someone killed my pig
cicu i-suhay sarun k-m-ay p-acay-an suma He was beaten to death by someone on the road (act not observed, but inferred from observation of the body)
24 p-acay-i [C/I] (don’t) kill it
25 (kay) p-acay-ik [PF1s] I killed
sumay kay p-acay-ik iza I killed the bear
26 (kay) p-acay-in [C/PF] be beaten, be killed
cicu i-suhay sarun p-acay-in suma Someone beat him on the road over there (act observed, person didn’t die)
cicu kay p-acay-in suma Someone beat him
a kay p-acay-in painan Maybe (he) will be beaten/killed
27 pam-p-acay fall to one’s death
haya wa shput mim-parw pan-na-suhay ma-rukruk pam-p-acay That person jumped from a high place to his death
28 pa-p-acay [C/C] fight
cicu miku pa-p-acay He likes to fight
ata pa-p-acay Don’t fight!
29 p-in-acay [Cc] was beaten
yaku sa p-in-acay sa i-zay a shput That person beat me
la-tusha wa shput m-in-a-p-acay, numa sa tala antu ma-tunaw, numa zai-n cicu a ama ya itia sa p-in-acay ihu a shput mu-nay m-riqaz ihu-n, pin-tataiwar ihu makin-damu’ Two people fought and one lost, so his father said to him ‘If the person who hit you comes to look at you, pretend to moan (so he will stop, and leave you alone)’
p-in-acay sa i-zahay a shput That
person beat (me)
\textbf{30 sham-p-acay} drop dead, as
a person who collapses suddenly
with no prior sign of illness; die,
as a car engine
\textit{haya wa caw i-suhaiy saman tau-buk-buk sham-p-acay} That person
stumbled and dropped dead on the
road over there
\textit{nak a barimbin sham-p-acay sa
sarn} My car died on the road
\textbf{31 sham-p-acay-in} [PF] be killed

\textbf{afu} cooked rice; meal
\textbf{1a afu a shashanu} morning meal,
breakfast
\textbf{1b afu a saqazi} midday meal,
lunch
\textbf{1c afu a tan-lhuan} evening meal,
dinner
\textbf{2 push-afu-an} rice container,
container for cooked rice
\textbf{3 pin-afu-an} be eaten with rice;
side dish with rice
\textit{ya pin-afu-an rusaw masay qtilha,
afu pu-qatu pitu a qali, kan-in iza
pa-hibur-an sa tatanaq, ma-cuaw
ma-qitan kan-in} When (you make)
salted fish with rice, ferment the
rice for seven days and then mix it
with the leaves of the \textit{tatanaq} plant;
it’s very delicious
\textbf{3a aqtalha a pin-afu-an} pre-
served pork, salted pork
\textbf{3b rusaw a pin-afu-an} preserved
fish, salted fish

\textbf{ag-ka-kakalay} [I./IT] (don’t)
shiver \(\rightarrow \text{|kakalay|:2}\)

\textbf{ag-kala}da [I] (don’t) lift your leg
\(\rightarrow \text{|kala|da:2}\)

\textbf{agqaqili} (don’t) carry it on the
hip or under the arm
\textit{ata tu agqaqili sa aniamin} Don’t
carry things on your hip
\textbf{2 in-agqaqili} [PFC] was carried on
the hip or under the arm
\textit{nuna sa in-agqaqili ihu tu ikahi}
What were you carrying on your hip
just now?
\textbf{3 m-agqaqili} [AF] carry on the
hip or under the arm
\textit{yaku m-agqaqili sa azazak (sa pug-
ka)} I was carrying a child (a chair)
on my hip
\textit{cicu m-agqaqili azazak} She is car-
rying a child on her hip
\textit{m-agqaqili yaku sa kushuman} I
was carrying a purse under my arm
\textit{cicu m-agqaqili sa azazak, numa
tata wa rima k-m-azu sa aniimin}
She is carrying a child on her hip
and some things under one (= the
other) arm
\textbf{4 m-in-agqaqili} [AFc] carried on
the hip or under the arm
\textbf{5 p-agqaqili} [I] put it on your hip
(to carry)
\textit{p-agqaqili ihu sa azazak maku-na-
nay} Put the child on your hip and
bring it over here

\textbf{aggaruz} flow, current
\textbf{2 aggaruz-in} [PF] be carried off
by a current
\textit{haya ruza aggaruz-in} That boat
was carried off by a current
nak a buhat aggaruz-in sa sazum
My crops were washed away (by rains or flood)

3 in–aggaruz [PFe] was carried off by a current; what was carried off by a current
nak a taum in–aggaruz My house was carried off by the flood

3a in–aggaruz a kawi driftwood

4 m–aggaruz [AF] to flow
sazum m–aggaruz The water is flowing

5 m–in–aggaruz [AFc] flowed
sazum m–in–aggaruz The water was flowing (but now has stopped)

6 p–aggaruz [C] be carried away on a current; send something away on a current, let something go on a current
kawi p–aggaruz sazum The tree has been carried off by water

minu qa a p–aggaruz sazum q–m–auriwa? Why will (I) be cast adrift on the current?

cicu p–aggaruz atu He put the (dead) dog on the water to drift away

7 p–aggaruz–i [C/I] rinse it, let water flow over it

p–aggaruz–i sa sazum Use water to rinse it

8 p–in–aggaruz [Cc] was carried away on a current
haya (wa) taum p–in–aggaruz sazum That house was carried away by water

haya wa kawi p–in–aggaruz yaku sazum The water carried the tree to me

agqiqi carry with one hand

agqiqi uan ihu sa patash–an Please carry the book (with one hand)

ata tu agqiqi k–m–acu Don’t carry it in one hand

2 in–agqiqi [PFe] was carried with one hand

3 m–agqiqi [AF] carry (with one hand); walk inclined to one side, so as to counterbalance the weight of something heavy carried on the other side

yaku m–agqiqi sa patash–an I’m carrying a book in one hand

yaku ma–cua m–agqiqi ma–bric I’m carrying something very heavy with one hand

yaku m–agqiqi sazum I’m carrying water with one hand

4 m–in–agqiqi [AFc] was carried with one hand

cicu m–in–agqiqi sazum He/she carried water with one hand

agqtu contemplate, think about

agqtu uan patash–an ya pi–ntua–n i–hu Please think about where you’ve put the book

2 agqtu–i [I] think about it, try to recall it

agqtu–i uan ihu patash–an a pi–ntu–a–n uhu; kilhim–ik minu uka Think about where you put the book; I’m searching but can’t find it

3 agqtu–n [PF] be thought of, be recalled
4 agqtu–qtu [IT] think about

**agqtu–qtu** ihu ya mu–tusi Qariwan
fari–i–vak uan hulus When you
go to Pu–li please remember to buy
clothes for me
yaku ya m–usha iza **agqtu–qtu** ihu yakin Remember me when I am
gone away
aniamin ya maka–uka **agqtu–qtu** u–
an ya pi–ntua–n ihu Try to think
of where you have put the things
that are lost
5 **agqtu–qtu–n** [IT/PF] be thought about, be contemplated
yaku mianin maku–rimrim i–zay a
binanau’az; tihauta ya numa sa **ag–
qtu–qtu–n** ciec I often stare at
that woman, but don’t know if she
thinks about me
6 in–agqtu–n [PFC] was thought about, was recollected
**in–agqtu–n** ciec He thought (of
it)
7 **m–agqtu** [AF] contemplate, think about
yaku **m–agqtu** sa nak a ama I’m
thinking about my father
yaku ihuan malhus **m–agqtu** nak a
kawiaz kahiwan Last night when I
went to bed I was thinking about
my old girlfriend
ihu ya m–usha iza mu–taun a m–ihu
a **m–agqtu** i–nay Barawbaw a pruq
When you have gone back home
think about Te–hua village
yaku **m–agqtu** i–zuhuy a binanau’az
I think about that woman
8 **m–agqtu–an** [LF] think on, think of, think about
min–auna iza yaku maqa mig–qaray
antu p–in–alhinuna, a **m–agqtu–an**
yaku I have forgotten it because it
has been a long time since I spoke
it; I’ll think about it
9 **m–agqtu–qtu** [AF/IT] think
over, mull over, think about
something, keep in one’s thoughts,
desire something intensely so that
it is always in one’s thoughts
a miaqay yaku **m–agqtu–qtu** i–tu–
si Tarigkuan a pruq I often think
about being there in Tarigkuan
**m–agqtu–qtu** yamin We are think-
ing (as of someone who is gone)
yaku ma–cuaw **m–agqtu–qtu** I am
preoccupied (with thinking about
something)
yaku ma–cuaw **m–agqtu–qtu** mi–
ku mim–buqew I think a lot about
wanting to be rich
numa sa dadá **m–agqtu–qtu, m–
zai a–ntua ita cuini ma–nasha iza
sa caw, antu shdu sa Puzi yanan i–
ta’ Then the chief thought it over
and he said ‘There are many people
where we are now, (and) Mt. Puzi is
not a suitable place for us to stay’
10 **m–in–agqtu** [AFc] thought
about
yaku **m–in–agqtu** sa nak a ina I
thought about my mother
yaku matiashaq **m–in–agqtu** nak a
ama I dreamt about my father
11 **p–agqtu** [C] remind someone of
something, jog someone’s memory
ahu min-auru izu m-ahu a kawia
yaku sa p-agqtu ahu-n You’ve forgotten about your girlfriend (and) I am the one who reminded you
12 p-agqtu-k [C/PFs] I remember, I am thinking of it
haya ani stim p-agqtu-k I remember (where) those things (are)
13 p-agqtu-n [C/PF] he/she remembers
haya ani stim p-agqtu-n ciku She remembers (where) those things (are)
14 p-agqtu-qtu [C] think about, recall; remind someone to do something
p-agqtu-qtu ahu ciku uka in-auru-ani ciku fa-ru mu-rishup Remind him/her not to forget to buy make-up
15 p-agqtu-qtu-an [C/LF] think about, mull over
p-agqtu-qtu-an ahu ya i-ntua Think of where (you put it)
16 p-in-agqtu [Cc] have thought about, planned
yaku p-in-agqtu ahu simaq a mu-buhat I have planned for you to go to work in the fields tomorrow

agqulha a tiny plant with deep mauve leaves used to treat sunstroke and severe internal bodily injury. A mixture of the pounded leaves and salt is also heated and given to newborn babies to fortify them against illness. The name is from its color (< ag-quilha ‘red’)
ag-quilha red → |quilha| : 2

Ahiami female name (informally: Hiami)
Ahuni female name (wife of Tanuwu)
|aihi| (PAN *wiRi ‘left side’):
2 tana-aihi left side
ahu i-sahay nak a tana-aihi mi-ihuggu You are sitting there on my left side
3 maka-tana-aihi further to the left
numa sa tata i-sahay maka-tana-aihi But there is one over there sitting one place further to the left
4 tau-na-aihi turn to the left

NOTE: Almost certainly from PAN *wiRi ‘left side’, but with irregular loss of *w, and apparent addition of a separate morpheme /a/. This may be an early loan reflecting *ka-wiRi in a language which regularly lost both *k and *w. If so, no source can now be identified, and it is noteworthy that other forms of the word for ‘left side’ (/dili/, /wizi/) also appear to be borrowed.

|ainuz| 1:
2 tish-ainuz become numb, as from exposure to cold
nak a rima maqa miawan h-m-adu sa ma-tici a sazum tish-ainuz Because I’ve been holding cold water a long time my hand is numb

ainuz trivet, three stones that form a traditional hearth
2 ma-tish-ainuz [F] will build a hearth, will start a cooking fire
a ma-tish-ainuz yaku I’ll start a cooking fire
3 mu-ainuz [AF] start a cooking fire
mu-ainuz izə cicum She is starting the cooking fire
mu-ainuz ʼi-zahay la-tusha The two of them are starting the cooking fire
4 pu-ainuz make a fire to cook
ina a pu-ainuz izə a pitʼia Mother will make a fire to cook
numa sa apiiq pu-ainuz pitʼia Then the daughter-in-law made a fire to cook
5 tish-ainuz [I] (don’t) start a fire
 tish-ainuz uan uhu Please start a fire to cook
6 t-m-ish-ainuz [AF] set up a hearth for cooking
yamin kahiyan ya t-m-ish-ainuz numa pin-apuy-an numa yamin mig-kinec izə apuy sh-m-inaw izə zashuq pitʼia izə a kan-in sa shi-buhat a caw ya mu-taun In the old days when we made a hearth we would start a fire; then when we had the fire blazing we washed the rice and cooked the meal for the people returning home from working in the fields
NOTE: According to both Mr. Kao and Mr. Shih, traditional belief held that if a child urinates in the hearth-fire his penis will be injured.

a-iup [IN] a tube made of bamboo or iron used to blow on the fire to fan the flames → iup:2

aki (PAN *aki ‘grandfather; ancestor’) god, deity
nak a taun itia aki My house has a household god
m-zai sa ma-raʼin ʼa i-ulu dai parakaz a bagqir malhus ya ma-humhum qaz-i a numa wa akiʼ The official said ‘Sleep there at the base of the parakaz tree when it is dark to see what kind of god (there is)’
2 k-m-ay aki-an [LF] (of a man) be struck in the genital area, suffer a blow to the ‘family jewels’
3 pash-aki-an household altar, table with incense bowl and offerings
NOTE: Probably a borrowing of Bunun /aki/ ‘idol’.

Akiko male name (husband of Pima)
ak-saqazi-n lunch, noon meal → saqazi:2

ak-shashanu-n breakfast, morning meal → shashanu:2
ak-tan-lhuan-in evening meal, dinner → lhuan:2

|alahʼa|

2 ia-alahʼa [I] (don’t) be hospitable
ya itia mu-nay caycuq ia-alahʼa
Please try to be hospitable when they come
3 ma–alah’a [S] congenial; generous, hospitable, friendly
ihu ma–cuaw ma–alah’a You are very hospitable
hayu wa azazak ma–cuaw ma–alah–’a, ya m–riqaz sa suma ma–ca–cuaw
That child is very friendly—when he sees someone he smiles
yaku mu–nay, ma–cuaw ihu ma–alah’a, k–m–acu yamin mun–ruza
Kiutsok kihnaqualh (When I came you were very hospitable, (you)
took us on a boat ride to Kiutsok (local Taiwanese place name) to
play the tourist
4 pia–alah’a [C] put on a congenial face, act hospitable, try to be
hospitable
pia–alah’a waq m–ihu a shaqish ya
itia caycuy mu–nay Please try to be hospitable when they come
NOTE: Also recorded as /ma–ala’n/.

Alan male name

Ali common female name (wife of
Lakaimu, wife of Pashulan, wife of
Pila, wife of Qaba, wife of Shuq-
qawi)

Alisán Tsou (from Taiwanese
‘Mount Ali’, located in Tsou terri-
tory)

Alishay collective term for sini-
cized aborigines; Plains tribes
2 maka–alishay resemble a sini-
cized aborigine
hayu wa shput maka–alishay That
Taiwanese person looks like a sini-
cized aborigine

|aliwa|:
2 aliwa–k [PF1s] I ask for some-
thing out of asserted need; I don’t
have enough (said in begging for
something)
aliwa–k tuai I don’t have enough
money (said in begging)
aliwa–k m–ihu a hulus a ifaz–ik,
maqa matfufu sa qali, ma–shimzaw
yaku I asked to have your clothes
to wear since the weather was bad
and I was cold
m–ihu a pruq ma–cuaw ma–shqat,
aliwa–k ladatu a kalawi–k tuai
You have a lot of land (so) why
don’t you give me a little to build
a house
3 man–aliwa protest that one
does not have enough, object to
the amount one receives
azazak makuisa sa ama tata wa sha-
ba, muqay sa ama lhay tu ma–ri-
ma–z, man–aliwa i–zay azazak,
antu m–ara sa ma–rima–z a tuai,
pishtigtig, m–usha iza The child
begged (his) father for one hundred
dollars), (but his) father gave him
only fifty (so) he objected that it
wasn’t enough (and) he didn’t take
the fifty, (but) got angry and left
aliwa–k [PF1s] I ask for something
out of asserted need; I don’t have
enough (said in begging for some-
thing) → |aliwa|:2

alushun spinning top
2 mu–alushun spin a top, as in a
game
ma-fazaq i-zahây apu mu-alushun
mani’ That old grandfa ther knows how to spin a top, too

alha about, approximately (cf. /kaiza/)
alha kaiza ihu ya a mu-ayuzi When do you think you will get married? (asked of a woman)
alha piza wa caw ya mu-tana-utu m-ama sa aqiq? About how many people should go there to get a daughter-in-law? (asking a matchmaker how many people to send for the matchmaking)
alhua female companion of the Ihizahsan, Swinhoe’s blue pheasant: Lophura swinhoeii Gould, fam. Phasianidae, a brownish plain or somewhat speckled chicken-sized bird with short tail and blood-red feet that is most commonly seen foraging on the forest floor with its mate

am rice gruel; water from cooked rice; slop, leftover food that is fed to the pigs
u-taum a ma-kan am Come home to eat! (called out to the pigs at feeding time)
NOTE: From Taiwanese /am/ ‘rice porridge’.

ama (PAN *ama ‘father, father’s brother, mother’s sister’s husband’) father, Father (add.)
ti ama Father (ref.)

ama + PERSONAL NAME uncle, father’s brother; term of reference or address for men of the father’s generation

2 ama-inâ father and mother, parents
ita ya yaran iza azazak mia-sun i-za ama-inâ malhus When we had a child we brought it to sleep with Mother and Father

3 maka-ama resemble one’s father
nak a azazak maka-ama My child resembles his father

4 min-ama [1C] become a father
ya lhquezan muqqa wani binana’az sa ma-fazaq m-ihu a binana’as, antu fuilh ihu-n, mauwa wani ihu; numa ya binana’az fuilh ihu-n ma-cuaw ihu kug-qaran, m-zai ‘a min-ama iza yaku’ If your wife is in the early stages of pregnancy she knows (but) won’t tell you, so you don’t know; then when she tells you, you are suddenly elated and say ‘I am going to be a father!’

5 pan-amá-n father’s brother
(elder or younger)
m-ihu a pan-amá-n fariw sa aniamin pansha maniun la-tusha Did your paternal uncle buy presents for the two of you?

ama-inâ father and mother, parents → ama:2

amazaiza regret something, be sorry about something, excuse oneself for something done
amazaiza ihu ma-daq aniamin pushuqish-ik I’m sorry I haven’t re-
amiamin

turned your things for such a long
time

**amazaiza** *ihu* I'm sorry (as for accidentally stepping on your foot)

**amazaiza** *ihu nak a pinaqram pishtubu-ak* I'm sorry, I wet the bed

**amazaiza** *maniu, kun-hala yaku k-m-an* Excuse me, I'm going to eat first

**amazaiza** *ihu m-ihu a kuskus kan qca-k* I'm sorry I stepped on your foot

**amiamin** a charm or talisman worn around the neck by the legendary female figure Makaw—it was used to help quarreling people get along

NOTE: Probably from Bunun /amamem/ ‘bezoar stone of a deer’. Nihira’s (1983) description, which is fairly extensive, but obscure, appears to refer to a hunting fetish.

**aminina** portion of the rice wine that is saved to initiate fermentation of the next batch

**am–punu–punuq–in** [PF] be put on the head, as a garland

→ **punuq**: 2

**am–punuq–an** [LF] put on the head, place on the head, as flower garlands (traditionally worn at a wedding by relatives of the bride)

→ **punuq**: 3

**Amúy** female name (wife of Sage)

| **amuzkuz**: |

2 **mashi–amuzkuz** be hunched or bent over, as an aged person; be curled up on one's side in sleeping; lean against a wall, etc. resting head on hands

**tuqa–tuqash iza mashi–amuzkuz** Old people are bent over

**yaku maqa ma–shimzaw mashi–amuzkuz** I'm clasping my arms around myself and hunching up because of the cold

**sa azazak ya i sa tiaz uan ma–qulan ciyu mashi–amuzkuz** When the child was still in my womb it was curled up gracefully

**yaku mashi–amuzkuz malhus** I'm sleeping curled up on my side

3 **min–mashi–amuzkuz** [IC] begin to get bent or hunched over

**ya min–tuqa–tuqash iza min–mashi–amuzkuz ya m–undadán** When you get old you walk all bent over

4 **pik–amuzkuz–in** [C/PF] be forced into a hunched-up position

**yaku pik–amuzkuz–in ciyu** He forced me into a hunched-up position

NOTE: Also recorded as /amukuz/.

| **ana**: |

2 **ana–i** [I] (don't) give it, (don't) get it

**ana–i ihu tuali, yaku a fariw sa tamaku** Give me money and I will buy cigarettes (for you)

**ana–i ihu sa tuali** Give me money
Ana–i iza sa m–ihu shapa wa hulus
Give me your leather jacket
Ma–humhum iza sa qali, nak a lhalhum ma–hacaq pan–na–sa–pruq,
a–i uan sa apuy pash–tiruq–i uan ya pan–na–na–ntua sa lhalhum It's
dark (and) my needle dropped on the floor (so) please get a flashlight
and shine it (to see) where it fell
3 an–ana–i [IT/I] (don't) give it/
get it
an–ana–i ihu sa tuali, yaku a fariw
patash–an Give me the money
(and) I will buy the book
ana–faw (don't) make it higher,
(don't) raise it → |faw| : 2
ana–i [I] (don't) give it, (don't) get it → |ana| : 2
| anak |
2 aq–anak–in [PF] by oneself, by
ourselves
yaku malhuiza bailu aq–anak–in
k–m–an, numa ya ma–nasha
maka–bunlhz lhay uan suma
piacaucuau I’ve planted beans for
us to eat ourselves, but if there are
plenty please give some to our
relatives
3 in–an–anak [I] do it on your own,
do it to yourself
ihu, in–an–anak t–m–itish You,
wipe yourself off!
4 mapa–in–anak [R] belong to them
(two or more)
huya wa taun la–tusha wa minlhafun
mapa–in–anak iza cuini That
house belongs to those two brothers
now
5 mashash–anak misaligned, as fence
posts of different heights, fail to be
in agreement, of people who are
expected to get along (lit. each
according to its own)
mashash–anak caycuy masasuqa/
ma–p–acay They are fighting
among themselves (of relatives,
who should act in unison)
6 mat–at–anak to each other, with
each other
ayuzi masa binanau’az a cicu
mat–at–anak masasuqa That man
and his wife are having a quarrel
7 mia–anak independent, able to
care for oneself; keep things
separate
nak a azazak mia–anak iza My
children are already independent
m–ihu mia–anak sa aniamin Keep
your things separate
8 min–anak [IC] come to be
independent, come to be separated
from one
nak a azazak min–anak iza My
children are beginning to be
independent
cicu min–anak nak a azazak He
used to be my child (said of a
disowned child)
haya wa taun min–anak kahiwan
That house used to belong to me
(e.g. said with reference to a house
that one has sold or lost)
haya wa taun min–anak iza My
household has already split into
several families (as a result of the
children becoming independent and
starting their own families)

9 min–an–anak by itself, of its own accord; do on one’s own, do to oneself

minu i-zay a klihiw min–an–anak k-un–tun? Why did that rope break by itself?

min–an–anak yaku flhuq I washed myself, I washed by myself (without help from another)

cicu min–an–anak t-m–itish He wiped himself off

cicu min–an–anak mu–nay He came at his own initiative, without being invited

10 pan–anak fall down by losing one’s balance (not by tripping)

pan–anak cicu mun–tunuq He fell down by himself (for no apparent reason)

11 pashash–anak–i [I] (don’t) leave them unaligned, (don’t) let them be haphazard, (don’t) let each one go its own way

ata tu pashash–anak–i, pulhalhin–tish Don’t leave them uneven, align them

12 pi–anak–in [C/PF] be separated from something by someone

numa sasilum pi–anak–in pa–kan ranaw a huqi Then the broken rice grains are separated to feed the baby chicks

13 pin–an–anak leave others to themselves, leave others alone

pin–an–anak caycay ya masasuqa Don’t interfere in their quarrel

anun–in pin–an–anak You don’t need to worry about them: ignore them

14 pin–an–anak–i [I] (don’t) do it yourself

15 pin–an–anak–ik [PF1s] I ignored someone, I was aloof from someone; I avoided someone

pin–an–anak–ik i–zaháy a shput a maqa a m–usha, maqa mia–qurma–rman I ignored that person so he would leave, because he is bad


ananá exclamation of pain, as when wounded or injured

2 man–an–anáná [AF/IT] keep crying out in pain, continue to exclaim in pain

NOTE: Also recorded as /naná/.

Probably from Bunun /anana/ ‘cry of pain’.

an–ana–i [IT/I] (don’t) give it/get it → |ana|:3

ananaikin be missed, be regretted; what a loss, what a pity

haya caw m–acay, ananaikin That person died—what a pity

cicu ma–qatib yakin, ananaikin He is following me—that’s too bad (as a child wanting to be taken along)

an–saya [I] (don’t) go uphill

→ saya:2
Anáy  female name (wife of Mu-
táw)
an–cap  [I] do it for me when you
are out  → cap:2
an–dadu  that’s right, as you say
(response to let someone know
you have heard and are following
through on an action)  → dadu:2
ani  no, not; don’t want (can be a
complete reply to a question)
ani  i–nay  fatu ma–bric  This stone
is not heavy
ani  yaku tu a ma–kan  I don’t want
to eat
ani  yaku masa–shdup  I don’t agree
ani  yaku tu caw  I am not a Thao
ani  yaku caw  I don’t want Thao
people (e.g. as company)
ani  yaku sa shput  I don’t want Chi-
nese people (e.g. as company)
ani  yaku k–m–an shawiki  I don’t
want to chew betel nut
ti–ha ani  yaku k–m–in–an shawiki
Yesterday I didn’t want to chew
betel nut
ani  cuini a qusaz–in  It’s not going
to rain now
ani  yaku tu lhay ihu sa tuali, lhay
yaku sa patash–an  I didn’t give you
money, I gave you a book
2 ani–wak  [Is] I am not, I don’t
want
ani–wak  tu a m–untal, uka yaku
shawan  I don’t want to come with
you, (as) I don’t have free time
ani–wak  tu a fariu sa panía’an  I’m
not going to buy vegetables (e.g.,
because I already have enough at
home)
3 maka–ani  not like something, be
against something, feel negative
about something
maka–ani  cicu, numa m–usha  He
didn’t like it (so) he left
4 min–ani  [Ic] deny, negate
min–ani  cicu  He is saying no, not
wanting to do (it)
ta lhuan mali–ka–kakca a mu–tusi
Qariwan—minu ihu qa min–ani
Last night we agreed to go to Pu–li
(so) why are you denying it now?
5 pish–ani  say no, deny something
minu cicu  pish–ani  Why did he
deny it?
|ania|:
2 ka–ania  use one’s wits, as to
survive
ka–ania  ihu ya mu–tusi Taipak kai–
za a pin–tatawur–in sa suma  You
have to use your wits if you go to
Taipei, or else you’ll be cheated by
someone
3 ma–ania  [S] clever, good at do-
ing something, intelligent
cicu  ma–ania  wa caw  She is a
clever person
i–nay  a caw ma–cuaw  ma–ania
This person is very clever
4 min–ania  [Ic] pretend to be
good at something when you re-
ally aren’t
haya  wa caw miain  min–ania
That person often pretends to be
good at things
aniamin  

5 **m-in-a-ania** [AFc] was good at something, was clever

6 **pia-ania** make someone clever or good at doing something

**aniamin** things, possessions, belongings

**ani-wak** [1s] I am not, I don’t want → **ani**:2

**an-lhckiz-in** all together

→ **lhwckiz**:2

**an-m-aca-acak** [IT] be dying, be on the verge of death → **acak**:2

**an-rium** [I] (don’t) increase it → **rium**:1:2

**ansasailan** spy, peep, look out at

*ata tu ansasailan* Don’t peep!

**ansasailan** *wan a tima sa makun-a-naya* Peep out there to see who is coming

2 **ansasailan-ik** [PF1s] I spied on

*haya la-tu ru isay mi-qilha, ansasailan-ik* I spied on the three of them drinking over there

3 **m-ansasailan** [AF] look after, take care of property in the owner’s absence; peep at, secretly look at, spy on; be romantically interested in someone

4 **m-an-sa-sasailan** [AF/IT] peep at, observe furtively; be romantically interested in someone

*haya wa ayuzi m-an-sa-sasailan* isay a binanau’az That man is romantically interested in that woman

NOTE: From Bunun /ma-sasailang/ ‘to observe’.

**|ansinis|**:

2 **ansinis-i** [I] (don’t) stir it

*haya afu ma-lhacas iza—ansinis-i uan ihu* That rice is well-cooked—please stir it (done to make the rice stickier, and so easier to eat by hand)

3 **ansinis-in** [PF] be stirred, of a uniform substance (not of different substances mixed together)

4 **in-ansinis** [PFc] was stirred

4a **in-ansinis a kamar** millet porridge

5 **m-ansinis** [AF] stir food substances to make them sticky

*haya wa binanau’az m-ansinis afu* That woman is stirring the rice (to make it stickier)

**an-sun-in** [PF] be gathered in a place → **sun**:2

**an-suriz-in** [PF] be spilled → **suriz**:2

**an-shaish** (don’t) take your turn → **shaish**:2

**an-shaish-i** [I] (don’t) take your turn → **shaish**:3

**an-shaish-ik** [PF1s] I change, I take my turn → **shaish**:4

**an-shaish-in** [PF] be replaced (by someone) → **shaish**:5
|antabal|:

2 antabal-in [PF] be seized and carried off, be abducted or confiscated
*haya rusaw antabal-in shiqilh*
The fish was seized and carried off by a sparrow hawk
*haya aqlalha antabal-in qaruta*
The meat was carried off by a cat
*nak a binanau’az antabal-in sa suma*
Someone abducted my wife
antabal-in cicu takrahaz a yanan qris a fatu, kacu-n cicu mana-taun kalawā-n Shnwłum man pim-pītaw
Shnwłuman confiscated the slate slab of the spirit of the deep and brought it home to be made into a door
*nak a hulus pi-sahuy-ik sinay-an pa-tihaz, antabal-in sa fari*
I put my clothes on the line to dry, (and) there were blown away by the wind
3 in-antabal [PFc] was seized and carried off
4 m-antabal [AF] seize and carry off, abduct or confiscate
*haya qaruta m-antabal aqlalha*
That cat is carrying off the meat
shiqilh m-antabal runaw A hawk is seizing the chicken
*tima sa m-antabal m-ihu a binanau’az*
Who abducted your wife?
5 p-antabal [C] cause something to be carried off

NOTE: Evidently a borrowing of Bumun /m-as-tabal/ ‘cut; seize’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

an-tatá-n [PF] feverish, affected by fever → |tata|:2
an-tici-an [LF] be affected by chills → |tici|:2
antu negative: no, not
*yaku antu ma-tunaw* I lost (lit. I didn’t win)
*antu i-nay futu ma-bric* This stone is not heavy
*antu yaku tu caw* I’m not a Thao
*antu yaku shput* I’m not Chinese
*m-ihu taun antu qurqur* Your house wasn’t flooded
*antu cuini a qusaz-in* It’s not going to rain now
*ya antu qusaz-in a m-usha iza yaku* If it doesn’t rain I’ll go
*linwa wa kawi antu mu-hiaw mig-qurqur* The wood of the lina tree does not rot quickly
*antu painan a qusaz-in cuini* It probably won’t rain now
*antu painan a qusaz-in ya simaq* painan mani It probably also won’t rain tomorrow (/ani/ not accepted in this sentence)
*antu qusaz-in tilha* It didn’t rain yesterday (/ani/ not accepted)
*antu yaku sa lhay, Lujan sa lhay i-hu-n tuali* I didn’t give you money, Lujan gave you money
*antu yaku a ma-kan afu, ti ina sa ma-kan afu, numa ti ama a ma-kan cicu tikulhat a bunlaz* I’m not the one who is going to eat rice, it’s Mother, because Father is eating the meat of the tikulhat bird
antu ma–lamlam

2 ma–antu will not

+haya rumfaz kiskis–i a ma–antu
m–ushâ Hold that bird down so it won’t get away!

antu ma–lamlam blunt

→ |lamlam|:3

antu:

2 antua–k [PF1s] I use it for a purpose

anâ–i uan m–îhu a qafay a shumul–ik, antua–k shaghâw Please lend me your basket; I’m going to use it to keep vegetables

anâ–i uan m–îhu a qafay, antua–k sa pania’an fariw Give me your basket so I can go to the market (lit. Give me your basket so I can use it to buy vegetables)

3 antua–n be used for a purpose

nak a qafay shumul–in cicu antua–n cicu sa pania’an She borrowed my basket to go to the market
nak a barâmîn shumul–in caycuy antua–n caycuy a aniâmîn They borrowed my car to put my things in

NOTE: It is possible that the unaffixed base here is /ntua/ ‘where’, but if so the semantics of these sentences becomes rather opaque.

a–ntua where? (to specify a smaller part of a larger location)

→ |ntua|:2

a–ntua–k [PF1s] I will take it somewhere → |ntua|:3

a–ntua–n [PF] be taken to some place → |ntua|:4

an–tutuan container for something → |tutuan|:2

|anua|:

2 mash–anua [AF] call for help, as in an emergency; ask someone to help
cicu mash–anua yakin He called me for help

yaku a m–ara sa apiq, itia sa nak a piacaauan i–tusi Qariwan, mash–anua yaku sa lhqâ qariwan a shput itia mu–nay, zai–k uan sa nak a piacaauan ‘u–nay un kilhnaqual’
My son is going to get married (so)
I asked a Chinese person from Pu–li who came here to tell my relatives (in Pu–li) ‘Please come to attend (the wedding)’,

anun ignore, not pay attention to, not heed; although, despite
anun iza/anun–in ata iza îta Let’s not do it (fight, etc.)
anun iza ka pia–zicu iza, ata iza pa–p–acay Don’t take that fight too seriously; don’t worry about that fight
cicu anun iza riqaz–an He happened to be seen

2 anun–in [PF/I] ignore it, don’t pay attention to it; for what, for what purpose?, why?
anun–in (cicu) ka Leave him alone, don’t worry about it
anun–in ka a riqaz–an Don’t look at it (something unpleasant, as an
injured person)

aniamin maka-uka anun-in ka
Don’t worry about the things that are lost

anun-in ka, p-untal O.K., have your way, come along (said, e.g. to a demanding child who wants to accompany his father and keeps whining until he gets his way)

anun-in ihu sa patash-an What are you going to do with that book?

haya p-in-atash anun-in uhu? What are you writing those words for?

anun-in ata iza pa-p-acay pia-zi-cu iza Don’t take that fight too seriously

anun-in ihu sa i-zay a pruq a kariri Why are you digging up that ground?

anun-in ihu sa i-zay a kawi What are you going to do with that wood?

3 k-anun if, in case, in the event that; or else; nonetheless; in order to find out

k-anun iza ya k-m-in-an a ma-kashpar tiax If you ate (something bad) you will get a belly ache

k-anun iza cuini, ma-qarman ya m-in-riri Nonetheless it’s bad to take revenge

numa sa dadú m-zai, ‘dadu, ma-cuwaw i-hazish, k-anun iza yanan sa wasaqaq ma-cuwaw ma-qilan’ Then the chief said, ‘True, it’s very far, nonetheless it has a very beautiful lake’

k-anun iza ciku painan a min-riri Nonetheless he may seek revenge

NOTE: The forms /anun/ and /k-anun/ are so often followed by /iza/ (which is semantically empty) that we might wish to propose a base /anuniza/. Against this analysis are the alternative forms of the first example sentence, /anun iza/anun-in ata iza ita/ ‘Let’s not do it (fight, etc.)’, where /anun/ and /anun-in/ seem clearly to be related. The expressions /anun iza/ and /k-anun iza/ are perhaps best treated as fixed forms in which the particle /iza/ is becoming incorporated as part of the base.

anun-in [PF/I] ignore it, don’t pay attention to it; for what, for what purpose?, why? → anun:2

apa (PAN *apa ‘carry’) carry on the back

apa uan uhu Please carry (him)

apa uan ihu sa azazak Please carry the child

2 apa-i [I] (don’t) carry it, (don’t) carry him

apa-i ama Carry Father

apa-i uan uhu maqa azazak ma-qiriz Please carry the children, because they are exhausted

3 apá-k [LFIs] I am carrying, I carried

haya binanau’az m-in-kundadán, ma-qiriz, apá-k That woman walked (and) got tired (so) I am
apa

carrying her
4 apá–n [LF] be carried
haya azazak apá–n cicu He is carrying that child
5 ap–apa [I/IT] carry it
ap–apa van ihu sa nak a azazak
Please carrying my child
6 ap–apa–n [IT/PF] be carried
haya azazak ap–apa–n cicu He is carrying that child
7 ap–ap–apa–n [IT3/PF] be carried
yaku a m–apa sa nak a binanau’az, ma–cua ma–bric ap–ap–apa–n I will carry my wife (and) she is very heavy to carry
8 in–apa [PFc] was carried by someone; what was carried = load, burden
wazish in–apa sa suma Someone carried the pig
i–nay nak a in–apa wa aniamin
This is the load of things that I carried (lit. These are my what-were-carried things)
9 in–apá–k [c/LF1s] I carried
10 m–apa [AF] carry on the back, as a load of wood or a child; take, as children to some place
cicu m–apa azazak She is carrying a child on her back
11 m–ap–apa [AF/IT] carry repeatedly, carry many things
12 m–in–apa [AFc] carried
yaku m–in–apa ama I carried Father
m–in–apa iza yaku I carried (him/it)
13 p–apa [C] help someone else carry something
yaku p–apa sa ina sa azazak I’m helping Mother carry the child
14 p–apa–n [C/PF] be carried by someone
binanau’az a p–apa–n cicu a ayusi mana–taun The woman would be carried home by her husband
apa–i [It] (don’t) carry it, (don’t) carry him → apa:2
apa–k [LF1s] I am carrying, I carried → apa:3
apá–n [LF] be carried → apa:4
ap–apa [I/IT] carry it → apa:5
ap–apa–n [IT/PF] be carried → apa:6

|apaw|

2 i–apaw [L] to sprout, as bamboo emerging from the ground
i–apaw iza qlhuran A snake has come out of the ground/appeared
3 kun–a–apaw [AB/IT] emerge or appear suddenly, come into view abruptly

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huya wa balinuqaz m-in-aka-tmaz
sa pruq kun-a-apaw That cricket
which was under the ground sud-
denly appeared
kun-a-apaw iz a sa tilhaz The sun
rose suddenly
4 maka-apaw on top of; visible
yaku ma-parfu sum a, maka-apaw
yaku I wrestled someone (and)
came out on top
5 ma-mu-apaw [IT] appear re-
peatedly
6 mapa-apaw [R] all appear at
once, appear together
malag-kaktun iz a sa pazy, numa
mapa-apaw iz a sa qalimasaz The
rice has finished growing (and) now
all the heads are appearing
7 min-a-apaw [IC/IT] begin to
become visible
8 mu-apaw [MV] emerge, come
out, as a snake coming out of its
hole; appear; rise, of the moon
cicu mu-apaw iz a She has come
out already
mu-apaw iz a na furuz Has the
moon risen yet?; a risen moon
mu-apaw na qhumun A snake is
coming out of the ground
mu-apaw iz a furuz A risen moon
furuz mu-apaw iz a The moon has
risen
9 pia-apaw [C] let something
come out, as a plant that is grow-
ing, put something in a place
where it can be seen
pia-apaw sa i-zay a ani am in ya a
mu-ntua ihu Put these things in
plain view so you will know where
they are
10 pish-apaw [IC] become visible
haya hulus mu-liqiq, pish-apaw na
bunl haz Those clothes are torn and
some skin (flesh) is visible through
them
11 pu-apaw take something out of
a container, put on view
yaku pu-apaw apu a hulus pi-say-
in u-la-lalu-an I'm taking out the
ancestral clothes that were put in
the ceremonial basket
12 pu-apaw—in [PF] be put in
plain view, be exposed to some-
thing
numa ya simaq iz a pu-apaw—in
pa-tilhaz Then, the next day they
would be put out to dry in the sun

Apí female name
a-pia-kuza-n what?, how?
→ kuza:2

Apín female name (daughter of
Qaitan)

apiq daughter-in-law
2 min-apiq [IC] become a daugh-
ter-in-law; become a wife (but
expressed from the perspective of
the parents-in-law)
nak a azazak a shashuzi a binanau-
'az ar-ama-n sa lipín min-apiq
My youngest daughter married a
Japanese (lit. My youngest daughter
was taken by a Japanese to be a
daughter-in-law)
nak a qati/qumqum ar-ana-n pazish min-apid My granddaughter married an Atayal (lit. My granddaughter was taken by an Atayal to be a daughter-in-law)

3 pin-apid [C] make someone into a daughter-in-law (by arranging a marriage with one’s son)

4 pin-apid-ik [C/PF1s] I make someone into a daughter-in-law ana-i sa m-ihu a binaanau’az a azazak a pin-apid-ik Give me your daughter to marry my son

apu (PAN *apu ‘grandparent/ grandchild’) grandparent; ancestor
cicu mika apu He resembles his grandparent

2 apu ra’in grandfather
3 apu ki’ay grandmother
4 apu-an ancestor
5 maka-apu resemble one’s grandparent or ancestor

6 min-apu [IC] become a grandparent

min-apu iza ihu You’ve become a grandparent already
m-ihu a apiq malhi-azazak iza, ihu min-apu iza Your daughter-in-law had a baby (so) you became a grandparent

7 min-a-apu [IC/IT] great grandparent (become a great grandparent?)
cicu nam a min-a-apu He is our great grandparent (?)

8 pan-apu-an grandparental sibling, FFB, FMB, FFZ, FMZ, MFB, MMB, MFZ, MMZ

apuy (PAN *apuy ‘fire’) fire

2 lhin-apuy start a fire, make a fire

lhin-apuy uan ihu Please make a fire

lhin-apuyan pa-sansan hulus Please make a fire to dry the clothes

lhin-apuy uan a maqa a pit’ia, saqazi iza, a itiza m-ihu ama mutaun, a ma-kan kum-saqazi Please start a fire to cook—it’s noon already (and) your father will be coming home to eat the midday meal

3 lh-m-in-in-apuy [AFc] started a fire, made a fire

ina lh-m-in-in-apuy iza Mother made a fire (already)

4 mu-sa-apuy go into the fire, move into the fire

kakulhum min-an-anak makulhana mu-sa-apuy, darurana marfaz pan-na-sa-apuy The ants crawled into the fire by themselves, and the cockroach flew down into the fire

5 pan-na-sa-apuy descend into the fire, fall into the fire

6 pas-h-apuy-an [LF] place where a fire is made

7 pin-apuy [C] start a fire

pin-apuy uan Please start a fire

pin-apuy iza The fire has been started

yaku pin-apuy I started the fire
yaku a mataqaz sa kawi a pa-shnam-\npin–apuy  I’ll carry wood on my shoulder to start a fire (lit. I’ll carry wood on my shoulder to be burned to start a fire)

pin–apuy ihu Did you start the fire? numa ya pin–apuy ma–kirac, numa sa ayuzi miarun t–m–uqriss, mu–ribush a p–aqtalha sa caw ya itia sa lhqa ribush s–in–apuk When the fire that was started was blazing brightly the men went often to trap game (and) went hunting to feed the people if they caught some wild animal

8 pin–apuy–an– [C/IT/LF] exposed to fire repeatedly

9 pin–apuy–an [C/LFc] was started, of a fire

10 p–in–in–apuy [Ccc] was started, of a fire

p–in–in–apuy iza  The fire has been started

11 pin–apuy–an make a fire in a place

12 shi–apuy–in [PF] be lit by someone, of a cigarette
tamaku shi–apuy–in cicu She lit the cigarette

13 sh–m–i–apuy to light, set fire to something

sh–m–i–apuy yaku sa tamaku  I’m lighting a cigarette

yaku k–m–an tamaku, sh–m–i–apuy I’m lighting a cigarette to smoke

aq the crow, Corvus spp.

2 aq aq cawing of a crow, sound of a crow cawing

3 mantu–aq to cackle, of hens, to crow?

runaw a babahu mantu–aq, m–in–alhi–qaricuy painan  The hen is cackling—maybe she has laid an egg

4 mika aq (lit. ‘resembling an aq’) the Formosan whistling thrush, Myiophonus insularis Gould, fam. Turdidae, a crow-size bird with velvety blue-black plumage

NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of Bunun /aq/ ‘crow’.

aq–anan– [PF] by oneself, by ourselves → |anak|:2

aqtalha meat of a pig, pork

2 p–aqtalha [C] provide with meat, to feed


3 p–aqtalhá–n [LF] be provided with meat, be fed

4 p–aqtalh–i [I] (don’t) feed them, (don’t) give them meat

p–aqtalh–i caycuy pa–kan  Give them meat to eat, feed them

aqur hoe, an agricultural tool for tilling the soil

2 ma–tau–aqur will hoe, intends to hoe
A ma-tau-aqur yaku sa buhat I am going to hoe the fields
3 tau-aqur to hoe, use a hoe to loosen the soil; carry a hoe
minu cicu qa a tau-aqur Why is he hoeing (the ground)?
yaku a mu-tusi buhat tau-aqur I am going to the fields to hoe
4 tau-aqur-an [LF] be hoed, be choped with a hoe
ba! ananaikin sa bakbaki tau-aqur-an Ouch! poor frog that got choped in two by a hoe (accident in hoeing the soil)
5 t-m-au-aqur [AF] use a hoe to loosen the soil
yaku t-m-au-aqur tamakwan I am hoeing in the garden
6 t-m-in-au-aqur [AFc] hoed, used a hoe
yaku shi-tusi buhat t-m-in-au-aqur sa buhat I went there to work hoeing in the fields

Aquiz female name (sister of Ki-lash, wife of Mashtini)
a’a infant, baby

A’án male name (second son of Sapan)
a’u’u comb of a fowl, crest of a bird
runaw a a’u’u cock’s comb
kirpa a a’u’u crest of a duck
rumfaz a a’u’u crest of a bird

ara1 PAN *ala ‘fetch, get, take’) take
ara uan ihu lhizash Please fetch those pheasant tail feathers
ara ihu sa i-zay a patash-an Fetch that book for me
ya k-m-alhus ara sa shqurun-an mi-shqurun If you sleep fetch a pillow to rest your head
2 ara-i [l] (don’t) take it, (don’t) fetch it
ara-i iza mi-lhuggu (You) take the seat (said when two persons are both being polite, each offering the other a seat that he also wants)
yara tamaku ata ara-i, antu nak, tu shput Don’t take those cigarettes (because) they aren’t mine—they belong to another person
3 ará-k [LF1s] I am taking (it)
4 ará-n [LF] be taken by someone; what is taken
ará-n cicu tata wa shaba He took one hundred (e.g. from someone’s money)
5 ar-ara [IT] take, fetch, get
ar-ara ihu Take it
6 ar-ara-k [IT/PF1s] I take, I fetch
7 ar-ara-n [IT/PF] be taken by someone
nak a patash-an ar-ara-n suma Someone took/is taking my book
ya pitu iza wa qali ar-ara-n, numa ya in-ara iza u-qca-n pa-ti-lhaz After seven days (they) were fetched, and then put in the sun to dry again

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8 in–ara [PFc] was taken; taken in marriage
in–ara yaku I took it (reply to m–
in–aru ihu nak a tuali did you take my money?)
numa sa in–ara cicu Which one did he take?
haya baiku minu uka, in–ara iza cicu
painan There are no more peanuts
(so) maybe she took them
cicu faqalu–an in–ara wa binanau’az
She is a newly married woman
9 in–ará–k [LFsc] I took
10 in–ará–n [LFc] was taken
nak a patash–an in–ará–n suma
Someone took my book
haya wa tamaku in–ará–n iza sa
suma Someone took the cigarettes
11 maki–ara pluck rice heads between the thumb and index finger in harvesting
ig–kahiwana a caw maka–uka uan
sa kaunu a cpiq–an sa pazay pia–
zay–in ya m–ara sa pazay maki–a–
ra The old time Thao still didn’t
have the kaunu (wooden trough) to thress rice (so) they plucked the rice (grains) by hand
yamin tu kahiwan ya maki–ara sa
lhqa ribush a pazay pia–zay–in q–
m–uque, pa–tilhaz, numa ya a pa–
ka–rumu–n mia–hala uan m–ara katu
wa q–in–uque, pi–say–in pash’a–
mu, pi–say bukha, pasay–in kus–
kus k–m–unkum In the old days
when we harvested the hill rice we
tied the rice heads (and) put them
in the sun; then when they were
to be pounded we first got a bun–
dle, (and) it was put in a winnow–
ing basket (which) was put on the
floor (and then) we used our feet to
thresh it
12 m–ara [AF] get, fetch, take; will get, will fetch, will take
m–ara fatu panaq Get a stone and
throw it
m–ara yaku m–ihu a aniamin I’m
taking your things
ti ina m–ara sa hulus Mother is
fetching the clothes
ti ina a m–ara sa hulus Mother
will fetch the clothes
tima m–ara nak a tuali Who took
my money?
numa ya m–ara maslay mim–baba–
baw ‘m–ara sa hulaq!’ Then when
(someone) caught (something) ev–
everyone shouted ‘He caught a black
carp!’
yu anu shdu a m–ara iza sa nak If
you don’t have enough take some of
mine
12a m–ara (sa) apiq marry off
one’s son (lit. get a daughter-in–
law, a calque from Taiwanese)
alha kaiza iku ya m–ara sa apiq
When will your son be getting mar–
rried?
13 m–ar–ara [AF/IT] get, fetch (in
quantity)
14 m–in–ara [AFc] gotten, fetched, taken
ani yaku m–in–ara I didn’t take it
m–in–ara ihu nak a tuali Did you
take my money?
yaku m-in-ara sa m-ihu a tuali I
took your money

|ara|2:
2 p-ara [C] let someone have
something, yield to someone
p-ara iza cicu Let him do it
p-ara iza cicu panaka Let him have
it as a gift
p-ara iza cicu sa aqtalha Let him have
the pork
haya afu ladadu iza, p-ara iza m-
ihu a binanau’az k-m-an There
isn’t much rice left (so) let your
wife eat (it)
anun-in p-ara iza Step back, don’t
interfere, let him do what he wants
anun-in p-ara iza cicu Let him do
it (as when someone wants to marry
your daughter and you disapprove,
but relent in the end)
3 p-ar-ara [C/IT] leave something
undisturbed, leave something
alone, let it be; forego, put off
doing for the time being
p-ar-ara uan, niwan tu ma-bulaw
Leave it alone, it’s not ripe yet (of
fruit on the tree that isn’t ready to
be picked)
ita ya pin-tata sa aqtalha p-ar-ara
uan a maqa a ma-lhacas; ya pu-hi-
auw-in ihu m-ara a mataq If you
boil pork leave it until it is cooked;
if you hurry it will be raw when you
get it
p-ar-ara uan mi-qilha Wait a bit
before drinking

p-ar-ara uan k-m-an, a mi-talha
uan ama a mu-shuqish, a malha-
lihimaz k-m-an a maqa antu a min-
shiruq Don’t eat now, (we’ll) wait
for Father to return (so) we can all
eat together (and he) won’t scold
(us)
ara-i [I] (don’t) take it, (don’t)
fetch it → ara1:2
ara-k [LF1s] I am taking (it)
→ ara1:3
ara-n [LF] be taken by someone;
what is taken → ara1:4
arar dried, flammable stems of
the tafullh which are bound to-
gether to make torches
ya ma-humhum m-ara sa arar
pan-tiruq, ya ma-humhum If it’s
dark get some arar grass to make a
torch/
arara:
2 arara-i [I] let’s do it
arara-i iza k-m-an i-saháy a rickuy
Let’s start eating these oranges
arara-i iza m-undadán Let’s start
walking
arara-i iza (ita) mi-qilha Let’s
start drinking
a-rara help oneself to something
→ |rara|:2
arara [IT] take, fetch, get
→ ara1:5
arara-i [I] let’s do it → arara:2
ar–ara–k

[IT/PF1s] I take, I fetch → ara₁:6

ar–ara–n [IT/PF] be taken by someone → ara₁:7

Arumīqan fourteenth district clockwise from Qaqchin, a former Thao settlement and agricultural area near the modern Youth Center

aruzay the ‘President fish’ (so-called because it was favored by president Chiang Kai-shek during his frequent retreats at Sun-Moon Lake), *Erythroculter ilishaeformis* (Bleeker), fam. Cyprinidae, a large silvery lake fish (40–60 cm.) with small round scales and back arching sharply up from a somewhat depressed head; *Cul-ter erythropterus* Basilewsky, a somewhat smaller (20–40 cm.) silvery fish of very similar body form

2 pun–aruzay fish for aruzay with traps

|aruz’uz|:

2 ia–aruz’uz [I] (don’t) be energetic

ia–aruz’uz sa but Don’t be so lazy

ia–aruz’uz van a malhkakrikriw Please do the work right

3 ma–aruz’uz [S] vigorous, energetic; versatile, able to do many things

nam a dadú a azazak ma–cuaw ma–aruz’uz Our chief’s son is very versatile

ma–cuaw cicu ma–fazaq, ma–aruz’uz He knows a lot (and) is very versatile

4 pia–aruz’uz show energy, display vigor

arziq *Mallotus paniculatus* (Lam) Muell.-Arg., fam. Euphorbiaceae, a short, slender tree with broad three-pointed leaves and flowerets that somewhat resemble grain heads

Asag male name

|asasa|:

2 asasa–k [PF1s] I prepare food

asasa–k sa afu ya saqazi I am preparing lunch

3 asasa–n [PF] be prepared, of food

asasa–n íhu ya saqazi sa afu Prepare lunch

asasa–n sa uan afu pa–kan dai ‘a ma–shuru iza’ Please prepare some rice to feed (them), (as they are saying) ‘I will be hungry!’

NOTE: This form looks very much like /sus/ ‘take, deliver (often food)’, but the morphology cannot be reconciled with a hypothesis that the two are the same stem.

asasa–k [PF1s] I prepare food → |asasa|:2

asasa–n [PF] be prepared, of food → |asasa|:3

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|asay|

|asay|:
2 **m-asay** [S] jealous, envious

*ata* (tu) **m-asay ciku** Don’t be jealous of him/her

*ata* (tu) **m-asay ciku ma-nasha a tuali** Don’t be jealous of his wealth

*yaku ya ma-nasha sa tuali a m-asay ciku* If I make a lot of money he will be jealous of me

*ciku m-asay yakin maqa yaku ma-buṣeṣiuw* He is jealous of me because I am rich

3 **min-asay** [IC] become jealous or envious

**ash’ukanan** dry up, as rice that is boiling in a pot

2 **ash’ukanan sa shnaw** be out of breath

*ma-cuw yaku k-i-na ta shasha-nu m-undadán, mauro-ura izā ya-yaku* **ash’ukanan izā sa shnaw** I walked a lot this morning and can’t any more because I am all out of breath

**asuy** Taiwanese exclamation?

*yaku far-iw sa shaglaw, tata wa ti-tig ma-rima-z, asuy ma-cuw ma-na-sha tuali, za-i-k ‘put-uka van lepadu’* I went shopping for vegetables (and they were) fifty New Taiwan dollars per catty, very expensive, (so) I said ‘Please lower the price a bit’

**ashkaz** scheme against someone, play dirty tricks to harm someone; use force

*ata tu ya ashkaz* Don’t scheme/play dirty tricks (as in poisoning someone’s food)

2 **ka-ashkaz-in** [PF] be the target of jealousy, be subject to jealous behavior from someone

*iku maqa m-anu sa la-ma-qitan a binana’az ka-ashkaz-in sa suma ya m-riqaz* Because you have a beautiful wife some people will be jealous when they see you

3 **ma-ashkaz** [S] be insanely jealous, distraught with jealousy, jealous enough to harm someone

*yaku maqa la-ma-qitan nak a binanau’az ma-ashkaz i-suhiy a shput m-riqaz yakin* Because I have a beautiful wife that person is insanely jealous when he sees me

4 **man-ashkaz** commit suicide

*haya wa shput man-ashkaz mim-paruw pan-na-suhiy sazum* That person is going to commit suicide by jumping into the water

5 **shu-ashkaz-ik** [PFIs] I forced it to come out

*nak a nipin maqa ma-kashpar, tagqa-qinqin, numa shu-ashkaz-ik sh-m-u-ruru* Because my tooth was aching (and) loose I forced it to come out

**NOTE:** The semantic connection of /shu-ashkaz-ik/ with the other forms cited here is unclear. If it is not assigned to this paradigm, however, it will be left as an orphan which clearly is morphologically complex.
**ata**
don’t; not

**ata** *(tu)*  m-asay yaku  Don’t be jealous of me!

**ata** yaku  Not me!, Count me out!

**atu** (PAN *asu ‘dog’) dog

2 **pash–atu–an** dog cage, dog kennel

3 **tu–a–atu** smell of a dog, odor of a dog

Atun  male name (husband of A-bus)

|aura|:

2 **in–aurá–k** [LF1s] I have forgotten

nak a tamaku **in–aurá–k**  I forgot my cigarettes

yaku m aura malhinuna tu caw a la-
lawa mqa mia–sun shput, numa tu
caw a lalawa  **in–aurá–k**  I can’t
speak Thao because I associate with
Chinese (and) so I have forgotten
the Thao language

3 **in–aurá–n** [LFc] was forgotten

4 **k–aurá–n** [LF] not know, not notice

hay a wa praq pu–hulhu–i ilu a ma-
qa a  **k–aurá–n** cic u ya numa i–atu
Break the earth up finely so that
nobody will know that (it) is there
(with reference to something that is
being hidden in the earth)

5 **mi–a–aura** [IT] be forgetful, be
inattentive

yaku **mi–a–aura**, tubar–an shput
nak a rikus  I wasn’t paying attention (and) someone struck me on
the back

minu yaku lhuan mun–say saran
m–undadán,  **mi–a–aura** yaku pa-
lhashput–an sa shput  Last night I
went for a walk on the road (and)
wasn’t paying attention (and) some-
one punched me

6 **min–a–aura** [IT] forget fre-
quently, often forget

yaku **min–a–aura** sa numa–numa
wa k–in–alawa  I often forget things
that I have done

7 **min–aura** [IC] forget

**min–aura** yaku m–ihu a lhanaz  I
forgot your name

yanin **min–aura** saran  We forgot
the way

**min–aura** iza yaku  I’ve forgotten
nak a tamaku **min–aura** yaku m–a-
ra  I forgot to get my cigarettes

8 **min–aurá–n** [LF] be forgotten

**min–aurá–n** iza  It’s forgotten al-
ready

9 **m–in–ulha–aura** [c] slept
soundly

cic u  **m–in–ulha–aura**  She slept
soundly

10 **mulha–aura** sleep deeply;
sound, of sleep; sleep as in a state
of deep forgetfulness

**cic u mulha–aura**  She is sleeping
soundly

**yaku lhuan** antu **mulha–aura**  I
didn’t sleep well last night

**yaku lhuan** malhus antu **mulha–aura**, miaqay kashug–ka–kariri malhus
Last night I didn’t sleep soundly, of
ten tossing and turning
a–utu–n  [IT/PF] be copulated with steadily or for a long time → |utu|:2

awak₁ a notch, as in a tree trunk
2 awak–an  [LF] notch, place where a notch has been made
3 ma–awak  [S] notched, as a tree that has been cut
kawi a t–in–alah–an izā ma–awak izā A tree which has been felled still has notches in it
haya wa kawi t–in–alah–an tu kahewan, numa ma–awak izā That tree was cut earlier (so) it has a notch in it
4 pai–awak–an be notched, have a notch made in it
kawi ya p–in–aI–tah–an t–m–ala pai–awak–an When the tree was cut down it was felled so as to leave a notch
5 p–in–ai–awak–an  [c] was notched, had a notch made in it
kawi ya p–in–ai–awak–an izā ya in–jari–n mu–hiaw mun–tunuuq A tree that has been notched falls easily when blown by the wind

awak₂ (PAN *Sawak ‘soft area on the sides and back between the rib cage and the pelvic bone’) an area of the body corresponding roughly to the waist. This term has no English equivalent, but refers to the vulnerable portions of the side and back between the rib cage and the pelvic bone. Checking suggested that it cannot be used to refer to the more protected frontal area covered by the abdominal muscles, which is called /tiaz/ (abdomen below the navel)

2 kun–awak  [AB] have a small waist, to narrow suddenly in the mid-section
haya kawi i–fazfaz kun–awak This piece of wood is narrow in the middle
3 mia–awak have a small waist, to narrow suddenly in the middle
haya kawi i–fazfaz mia–awak This piece of wood is narrow in the middle
4 ti–awak–an  [LF] be tied at the waist
kahewan sa binana‘az ya lhiż–n maqa m–ayaw dai, numa sa tiaz ma–cuaw ti–awak–an In the old days when a woman first became pregnant, out of modesty she would bind her belly very tightly
kahewan a binana‘az ya ifaz–an bzahiin ti–awak–an, ma–cuaw tau–du ya riqaz–an The old-time Thao women tied their dress tightly at the waist (and) it looked very smart

awak–an  [LF] notch, place where a notch has been made → awak₁:2

awan₁ weak area to the side and slightly above the eye sockets (does not quite correspond to ‘temples’ in English)
Awan₂ male name

Awari male name (husband of Makaw)

|ayaw|:
2 k–ayaw feel shy or embarrassed
la’a m–ayaw yahu, ata tu k–ayaw
Why are you so shy? Don’t be shy
3 k–ayaw–ik [PF1s] I am sorry
k–ayaw–ik uhu I am sorry for you
(I am embarrassed for you?)
4 maka–ayaw shy, embarrassed
caycuq la–tusha mia–sun malhinuna
maka–ayaw The two of them feel shy talking to each other
5 m–ayaw [S] shy, ashamed, embarrassed
m–ayaw yaku I’m ashamed, I’m embarrassed, I’m sorry
a m–ayaw yaku I’ll be embarrassed
tilha yaku m–ayaw I was shy/embarrassed yesterday
haya binanau’az ma–cuaw m–ayaw
That woman is very shy
haya binanau’az m–ayaw yakin
That woman is shy toward me
yaku m–ayaw wani maqa lhazawan
mu–nay I’m still shy because I have just come
6 ma–m–ayaw [S/IT] feel shame (not momentary)
icu antu ma–m–ayaw She feels no shame
7 min–m–ayaw [IC] become embarrassed
yaku maza i–zahay shput malhinuna

min–m–ayaw I got embarrassed talking to that person
8 min–ayaw [IC] be ashamed, become embarrassed
yaku min–ayaw/min–ayaw yaku
I’m becoming embarrassed
haya binanau’az maqa mu–mqa–muq–muq malhinuna min–ayaw i–zahay
That woman got embarrassed because of the inappropriate talk

9 pashi–ayaw embarrassed
10 pish–ayaw become embarrassed
haya binanau’az maqa mu–mqa–muq malhinuna pish–ayaw i–zahay
That woman got embarrassed because of the inappropriate talk

NOTE: /min–ayaw/ was sometimes heard as /min–iaw/.

ayaz (PAN *aNay ‘termite’, with metathesis) termite (nests at base of trees)
2 ayaz–in [PF] be eaten by termites
haya wa qrus ayaz–in iza That post is termite-eaten
3 kit–ayaz–in be eaten by termites
haya wa qrus kit–ayaz–in That post is termite-eaten
kawi a mun–tunq mig–gurqur iza,
kit–ayaz–in A tree that falls and becomes rotten is full of termites

ayaz–in [PF] be eaten by termites
⇒ ayaz:2
ayuzi man, male; husband
m–ihu a ayuzi ma-cuaw ma-ania
Your husband is very clever
2 maka–ayuzi resemble one’s husband
m–ihu a azazak maka–ayuzi Your child resembles your husband
3 malhi–ayuzi give birth to a son
kahiwan yamin caw ya malhi–ayuzi sa binanau’az numa k–m–alawa
sa qilha, piza wa tumpariuq a kacu–n mu–tusi mawala ya taun In the old days when a son was born to us Thao the women made wine (and) several vessels would be sent to the mother’s brother (= brother-in-law, from the viewpoint of the father)
4 min–ayuzi choose a husband, look for a husband
cicu niwan min–ayuzi a binanau’az She is an unmarried woman (virgin)
5 m–in–u–ayuzi [c] found a husband, got married (of a woman)
m–in–u–ayuzi yaku iza I’m married already (woman speaking)
niwan yaku tu m–in–u–ayuzi I have never been married (woman speaking)
6 mu–ayuzi [MV] go find a husband
nak a binanau’az a azazak mu–ayuzi, masa–shdu yaku My daughter chose a husband and I approved
7 pu–ayuzi match a woman with a husband
8 pu–ayuzi–n [PF] be matched with a husband
nak a azazak binanau’az pu–ayuzi–n iza My daughter has already found a husband
azaz1 all, entire
azaz nak All of this is mine
huya buhat azaz nak All of those fields are mine
azaz nak a buhat All of these fields are mine
laqsimuaw a hulus azaz t–in–ap’anan A beggar’s clothes are full of patches (lit. A beggar’s clothes are all patches)
huya azaz azazak i–itu m–in–ramu–baza All those children there are playing
yamin i–nay wazaqan maqa azaz uan caw i–nay ma–cuaw ma–tila–tilaw Because everything still belonged to the Thao, this lake of ours was very clear
2 un–azaz–an completely, entirely, totally
ita pin–tata sa ranaw a bunhaz, numa sa bunhaz lhekiz–in sa azazak k–m–an un–azaz–an niza puqu We boiled chicken and the children ate it all up except for the bones
huya wa taun sh–m–in–u–nara m–u–ka iza un–azaz–an iza rhu That house burned until nothing was left but embers
3 tana–azaz empty-handed, completely lacking something
itia sa p–in–ansha? Uka, mia–mam–raw tana–azaz Does he have
any gifts? None, he is completely empty-handed’ (of inquiries about someone who has just arrived)
mu-mamraw yaku mu-tana-itu, ta-na-azaz I went there completely in vain, I came away empty-handed
NOTE: From Bumun /azaz/ ‘only; altogether; totally’.

azaz₂ empty; uncovered
2 ku-azaz-ik [PF1s] I lifted off, I opened
hayu patash-an ku-azaz-ik I opened the book
3 mia-azaz be empty, as a container; be uncovered, naked
nak a baruku mia-azaz, uka iza sa-zum My cup is empty, there is no water left in it
nak a baruku mia-azaz uka sa afu My bowl is empty, there is no rice left in it
nak a qlhup mia-azaz, uka sa tua-li My pocket is empty, there is no money in it
azazak mia-azaz antu k-ifaz-an pinuqrum The child is sleeping without being covered by a quilt
mia-azaz iza muqay iza baruku My cup is empty already (lit. My cup is just empty)
4 sh-in-u-azaz-ik was lifted off by me
sh-in-u-azaz-ik pinuqrum I lifted the quilt off
5 sh-m-u-azaz [AF] unroll, lift something off
ama sh-m-u-azaz shizu Father unrolled the mat/Father lifted the mat (from something)
6 sh-m-in-u-azaz [AFc] unrolled, lifted off
ina sh-m-in-u-azaz pinuqrum Mother lifted the blanket from the (sleeping) child
7 shu-azaz unroll, lift something off, uncover; open
shu-azaz iza shizu The mat is unrolled already
eviu shu-azaz pinuqrum She lifted off the quilt
8 shu-azaz-an [LF] be lifted off, fall off, slide off
hayu wa azazak shu-azaz-an pinuqrum iza That child’s quilt has fallen off
9 shu-azaz-i [I] unroll, uncover
10 shu-azaz-ik I uncovered, I removed the cover from something
shu-azaz-ik pinuqrum maqa pak-shibun I kicked off the quilt because it made me sweat
azazak (PAN *aN-aN ‘child, offspring’) child
2 azazak-an [LF] be expecting a child
ya azazak-an ihu Are you expecting a child?
ya azazak-an I am expecting a child
3 malhi-azazak bear a child, have a baby
a mu-qea saháy pitu a qali a malhi-azazak iza After seven days have passed she will give birth
4 m–in–alhi–azazak [c] gave birth/had a baby
tata iza wa furuz m–in–alhi–azazak ciec She gave birth a month ago
5 min–azazak [IC] become childish, become more like a child
tuqa–tuqash min–azazak mu–muq–muq malhinuna The old people became childish with their foolish talk
6 palhi–azazak–in [PF] be given birth to, be born
m–in–a–ntua ihu palhi–azazak–in m–iha a ina Where were you born? (lit. In what place were you given birth to by your mother?)
nak a azazak palhi–azazak–in tusha iza wa kawash mu–fazaq iza malhinuna Two years after my child was born he/she could speak
7 pash–azazak–an traditionally, any place where children were kept while their parents went to work in the fields; in recent times: kindergarten
8 pash–azazak–in [PF] care for children, baby-sit
nak a azazak mu– hazish sukág, numa yakin pash–azazak–in My children go far away to work so I care for their children
ciec pash–azazak–in sa suma She baby-sits someone’s child(ren)
haya binanau’az naur m–ap–apa sa azazak maka pash–azazak–in That woman is used to carrying children because she baby-sits
9 p–in–alhi–azazak gave birth to, had a baby
tata iza wa kawash p–in–alhi–azazak ciec She gave birth a year ago
kaiza ihu p–in–alhi–azazak m–iha a ina When were you born? (lit. When did your mother give birth to you?)
nak a ina ma–nasha p–in–alhi–azazak, numa tuqa–tuqash iza My mother had a lot of children and now she is old
10 pu–azazak [C] ‘give’ someone a child, make someone pregnant out of wedlock
11 pu–azazak–an [C/LF] was ‘given’ a child by someone (euphemism for ‘made pregnant by someone’)
haya wa binanau’az pu–azazak–an suma Someone made that woman pregnant

NOTE: The morphology and syntax of /pash–azazak–in/ are noteworthy. On the surface the verb appears to be semantically active: ‘to baby-sit, to care for (others’) children’, but it carries PF morphology. Similarly, in the sentence /nak a azazak mu– hazish sukág, numa yakin pash–azazak–in/ ‘My children go far away to work, so I baby-sit for them’, the accusative pronoun /yakin/ is inconsistent with an active reading of the verb. The concept thus seems to be one of having a negative situation thrust upon one, or even of
azazak h–in–adana  
being inflicted with something, as in being caught in the rain, or overcome by darkness in one’s home–ward journey.

azazak h–in–adana  adopted child → hadana\:6

azazak–an  [LF] be expecting a child → azazak:2

Azi  female name

azu  do for someone
ya azu ihu malhinuma  I will speak for you

2 azu–an  [LF] help someone, give a hand to someone
ya azu–an cie\u2018u sh–m–ulshul  Help him/give him a hand

3 mata–azu  do something for the benefit of another
yaku a mata–azu matash  I will write it down (for you)
ihu sa mata–azu matash  You are the one who is writing (for me)
yan ya\u2018a\u00e1\u2019\u00e0 yahu matash, yaku sa ma–ta–azu matash  If you don’t know how to write I will write it for you

4 mia–azu  instead of, in place of, do something for someone else
yaku sa mia–azu fariw sa pana\'an  I’ll shop for vegetables for you

5 m–in–ata–azu  [c] was done for the benefit of another
yaku (a) m–in–ata–azu matash  I have written this for you

6 mu–azu  [MV] go do something for someone else

7 pak–azu–an  do something for someone else, help someone else do something, as in helping a child feed itself

8 u–azu–i  [t] (don’t) help me
u–azu–i ihu m–ara, maqa yahu
ma–ru\u2019aw  Get it for me, because you are taller (e.g. of a child asking someone to get something he can’t reach)

haya binan\u2019a\'az a m–ara ihuzush, antu shdu, u–azu–i ihu m–ara, maqa ihu ma–ru\u2019aw  That woman wants to get the plums but can’t; you help her get them because you are tall(er)

azuan  just look!; or else
azuan nak a ayu\u2018i ma–cuaw ma–qaimuc  Just look at how stingy my husband is
ata azuan nak a ayu\u2018i ma–haha  My husband is bad–tempered

llu\u2019u–i ihu sa azazak azuan m\u2019ar\u2019in c–m–anit  Hug the child, because just look how it is crying
azuan, ihu ma–cuaw ma–m\u2019in a la–\u2018awa  Just look! You are such a big talker

azuan, ihu mu\u2019ay i\u00e0a mani mim–bugnur  Just look! You are getting angry again

azu–an  [LF] help someone, give a hand to someone → azu:2
B

ba expression of amazement
NOTE: From Taiwanese.

babahu female, of birds and chickens

babu large yellowish grasshopper (larger than qarudun)

babukbuk confusion
2 mim–babukbuk [IC] become confused

 numa sa atu mim–babukbuk sh–m–azik sa lhqa ribush a qnuan Then the dogs became confused, sniffing for the (scent of) deer

baga deep wound, abscess

 ya mat–baga ata tu kan sa shazk–in iza wa rwsaw masa aqtalba, min–shuz, makit–ra’in sa baga If you have an abscess don’t eat smelly fish or pork (or) the wound will worsen and get larger

2 mat–baga have a large, open wound that cannot close and heal completely (caused by illness)

 nak a kuskus mat–baga, antu madu–ay ma–qitan My leg has a serious wound (and) won’t heal for a long time

bagqir base of a tree, beginning, origin; stump of a tree; prow of a canoe; bowl of a smoking pipe

 bukay a bagqir a flower stalk

 bagqir a tipir corn cob

 bagqir a shaglaw vegetable stem

lalawu wa bagqir the origin of words; the origin of language

fuar a bagqir spring, source of a spring

2 paka–bagqir start from the beginning, pull up from the roots

 paka–bagqir ihu ya a ma–shupilh i–nay a shput If you are going to count these people, start from the beginning

 paka–bagqir i–zahay a lhm’ir lh–m–ilhiq a maqa antu a mutun Pull those weeds up from the base so they don’t break off (in weeding a garden)

bahat pumpkin
NOTE: From Bunun /bahat/ ‘pumpkin’.

|baha|:

2 ia–baha [I] be cheerful!

3 ma–baha [S] cheerful, good-natured, generous, easy to deceive

 eivu a azazak m–acay, antu ma–baha His child died, (and he) is unhappy

 ihu ma–cuaw ma–baha You are very generous/good-natured

4 pia–baha [C] make someone cheerful or good-natured

 ya ita shput mw–nay pia–baha a maqa a ma–qaran If someone comes you should be good-natured so he will be happy

bahi reflection, shadow, spirit, soul

 ita ya malhus ya pnit–in, m–ita wa

 bahi sakp–in i–zay pitu a kuskus a
bailu  bean (generic); peanut
1a lhrq prurq a bailu peanut (lit. bean that lives in the ground)
2 kim-bailu pick beans
yaku kim-bailu I’m picking beans
NOTE: From Bunum /bain/ ‘beans, peas’.

|baiquis|:
2 baiquis-in [PF] be winked at
yaku baiquis-in cicu He/she winked at me
3 qata-baiquis to wink
4 qata-ba-baiquis [IT] wink repeatedly, as in signaling someone to watch what they are saying to a third party
ata tu u-ma-muqmuq malkinuna numa yaku qata-ba-baiquis ihu Since you were talking nonsense I winked at you (to shut you up before you made a total fool of yourself)

5 qata-baiquis-in [PF] be winked at by someone
yaku mianin qata-baiquis-in cay-cuy They often wink at me
qata-baiquis-in cicu maqa mu-riiw malhinuna He gave a sign with his eyes because (the person) made a mistake in speaking

|bair| to wilt, as a leaf or flower
2 ma-bair [S] wilted, wilting
i-say a bukay ma-bair a Returns That flower is still wilted (said when trying to revive it by watering, etc.)
3 mim-bair [IC] start to wilt, become wilted
minu bukay qa a mim-bair Why is this flower starting to wilt?
nak a p-in-alhuiza a bukay minu mim-bair Oh, the flowers that I planted are starting to wilt

bakbaki the paddy frog, rice frog, *Rana limnocharis limnocharis* Boie, fam. *Ranidae*. A small spotted or mottled brownish-green frog usually some 5-6 cm. in length with a white line down the middle of the back. It is common in rice paddies and streams

bakóg large bowl, as for soup
NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese.

baksán sticky rice confection
NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese.

balaba button
1a balaba wa ma-braq button-hole
2 **pu-balaba** to button, fasten a button
nak a balaba antu **pu-balaba** My button isn’t fastened

3 **pu-balaba-i** [I] (don’t) button it!
**pu-balaba-i** sa m-ihu a balaba Fasten your button

|balakbak|:
2 **kay balakbak** (don’t) tap your fingers!
ata tu **kay balakbak**, sh-m-anash Don’t tap your fingers, it disturbs (others)

3 **k-m-ay balakbak** tap the fingers
**cicu k-m-ay balakbak** qaulh He is beating on bamboo
**cicu k-m-ay balakbak** pilaw He is knocking on the door

4 **pam-balakbak** bounce around on the ground
haywa wa caw qaibaz-ik, **pam-balakbak** I gave that person a hip throw (and) he bounced around on the ground

|balay|:
2 **lhum-balay** just happen to, do something by chance
==You arrived just as we were speaking of you (= Speak of the Devil)

3 **mu-balay** just happen to, do something by coincidence; coincide
**mu-balay** yaku mu-nay I just happened to come (without planning to do so)

4 **pam-balay** coincidentally, happen to be, by chance; coincide (e.g. of two people who happen to arrive at a meeting at the same time); fit, be suitable (as a shoe fitting on the foot)
**cicu cuini pam-balay ma-qa-quyash**/**pam-balay** cicu cuini ma-qa-quyash She happens to be singing at this moment
**ihu cuini mu-nay, pam-balay** cicu mani itia mu-nay You came just now, (and) he happened to come, too

5 **pu-balay** do something the right way, do something correctly

6 **pum-balay** persist in the right way, keep going the right way
**pum-balay**, ata tu tau-kiwa-kivar Keep going straight, don’t go crooked

bali platform in a cowshed (**lag-qa**) where tools are kept
**ya antu i sa ribush i sa bali** Those who didn’t go (to sleep) in the forest went to (sleep on) the platform in the cowshed
balinuqaz various crickets, fam. *Grilliidae*

NOTE: Nojima (n.d.) gives Ishbukun /balinuqaz/ ‘cricket’, thus implying a northern or central Bunun form /balinuqaz/, the probable source of the word in Thao.

**balis** iron (metal); used for agricultural tools; weapons; nails

*yaku k-m-ay tutu sa balis* I’m pounding a nail
*yaku a ma-kay tutu balis* I will pound a nail

1a balis k-m-awar nail used for hanging clothes, etc.
pu-suqy-i nak a tamuham balis k-m-awar Hang my hat on the clothes nail

2 mash-balis [AF] pound a nail
*yaku mash-balisi balis* I’m pounding a nail
*yaku a mash-balisi balis* I will pound a nail

3 pash-balis [I] nail it!
*pash-balisi kawi* Nail the wood!

4 pash-balis-i [I] (don’t) nail it!
*pash-balisi-i uan kawi* Please nail the wood

5 pash-balis-in [PF] be nailed, be driven in, of nails
*pash-balisi-in kawi maqa a min-farukuz, it/ia hadu-n* Nails were driven into the tree to make a ladder, (and) there were hand-holds

6 p-in-ash-balis [PFc] was nailed
*i-nay a kawi p-in-ash-balisi suma* Someone drove nails into this wood

7 p-in-ash-balisi-ak [LF1sc] I nailed something
*haya wa kawi p-in-ash-balisi-ak* I nailed the board

8 p-in-ash-balisi-an [LFc] was nailed
*haya wa kawi p-in-ash-balisi-an* A single nail was driven into that board

NOTE: PAN *bariS* ‘iron’, borrowed from an unknown source.

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<th>baluhbu</th>
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2 ma-baluhbu [S] grainy, friable, of the texture of tubers; cooked dry, of rice grains that are cooked without enough water so that they no longer stick together

ma-baluhbu a buna a grainy sweet potato
*i-nay a pruq ma-baluhbu* This soil is dry and crumbly

afu p-in-it’ia ma-baluhbu The cooked rice is dry and crumbly

kabua ya pi-say-in ma-baluhbu a pruq min-an-anak cicu pu-wanaz When sweet potato leaves are put into loose soil they sprout without further attention

3 mim-baluhbu [IC] become grainy or crumbly

mim-baluhbu a pruq The soil is getting crumbly (because it is dry)

4 pia-baluhbu [C] cook something until it becomes dry and grainy
cicu pia-baluhbu so afu She cooked the rice until it was tender (not necessarily wet)
baluk  the Taiwan oak, including various species of the genera *Cyclobalanopsis* and *Pasa-nia*, fam. *Fagaceae*, trees with broad, smooth-edged dark green leaves and clusters of small round brown-capped green acorns

**balumbun**₁ bell, esp. a cow bell; wind chimes, etc.

**Balumbun**₂ name for a male or female buffalo (from *balumbun* ‘cow-bell’)

**|balha|**:

2 **maka–balha** find oneself doing something unexpectedly or in an unplanned manner, do on the spur of the moment, or in an abrupt fashion

*maka–balha qusaz–in* It unexpectedly rained

*yaku a mu–tusi Qariwan maka–balha/mim–balha* I’m going to Pu-li on the spur of the moment

*yaku maka–balha mu–nay k–m–i–lim iku–n a ma–la–lhimuna* I happened to be in the area and looked for you to talk

*a mu–subay i’a Qariwan i–zahay, maka–balha min–ani ciciu* We were planning to go to Pu-li, but he unexpectedly decided against it

3 **maka–balha–balha** abrupt, on the spur of the moment

4 **mim–balha** [IC] find oneself doing something unexpectedly or in an unplanned manner

**mim–balha** yaku maku–na–nay Barrawbaw, numa yaku antu k–m–acu sa p–in–ansha Because I arrived unexpectedly at Te-hua village I didn’t bring gifts

*nuqa sa azazak la’a mim–balha ma–ku–na–ntua, shkuda iza yaku k–in–ilhi–kilhim* Darn! the children were temporarily lost (and) I kept looking really hard to see where they were

**ban** unit of ten thousand

*tata ban* 10,000

*tusha ban* 20,000

NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese.

**banhilan** bedbug

2 **kit–banhilan–in** [PF] have bedbugs

*yaku kit–banhilan–in* I have bedbugs

**bantac** thigh

NOTE: From Bunun /bantas/ ‘foot, leg’.

**|baqbaq|**:

2 **ma–baqbaq** [S] whiny, prone to crying (of a child)

*i–zay a azazak miarain ya mahum-hum c–m–anit, ma–cuau ma–baq-baq* That child cries a lot at night, it is very whiny

*azazak ma–baqbaq miarain c–m–a–ni–canit* A cry-baby cries a lot

3 **mim–baqbaq** [IC] become whiny, become fussy, of a child

*haya wa azazak mim–baqbaq cuini* That child is starting to get fussy
now
4 **pia–baqbaq** [C] cry and whine even more, put on a show of whining and crying

_ya itia m–ihu a ina mu–nay m–riqaz_,

**pia–baqbaq** When your mother came to see (what was wrong), you whined and cried even more (said to a child who is crying for sympathy)

**baqrawan** generic for small shallow frying pans

**baracuk** small bird with a red head and a body colored black, white, green, and yellow. It eats fruit, esp. papayas, and farmers use nets to trap them. In Taiwanese it is called the ‘five-colored bird’

NOTE: Probably a reflex of PAN *balaCuk ‘woodpecker’, borrowed from an unknown source.

**baramban** _Sambucus formosana_ Nakai, fam. _Coprifoliaceae_, a plant with light green lanceolate leaves with fine serrated edges, and clusters of small red berries that are pounded, mixed with wine and used as a poultice in treating neuralgia or abrasions

**baramban**

2 **mim–ba–baramban** [IC/IT] keep shouting at someone

_ya wa shput ya mu–nay mia–mam–raw miaqay mim–ba–baramban yakin_ When that person comes here he often keeps shouting at me for no apparent reason

**Barawbaw** fifteenth district clockwise from Qaqcin, the site of modern Te-hua village

**|baraybay** slackness (as of a stretched rope), looseness (as of a binding)

2 **kum–baraybay** [AB] suddenly become slack, as a rope that breaks or becomes untied from its mooring

3 **ma–baraybay** [S] slack, as a rope; loose, as a binding

_haya khiw ma–baraybay_ That rope is slack

4 **mim–baraybay** [IC] become slack or loose

5 **mu–baraybay** become slack

6 **pa–baraybay** [C] make slack or loose

7 **p–im–baraybay** was made slack or loose

8 **pu–baraybay** make slack, let out rope, etc. so that it loses tension and becomes slack

**pu–baraybay** _ihu sa khiw_ Let out the rope/slacken the rope

**barimbin** any vehicle used for transportation (car, ox cart, etc.)

_ya mi–lhugq sa barimbin maqa sa punug utu–n sa pan–fari m–imbuq sa punug ma–kashpar_ If you sit in a car with your head in the wind, you will get a sudden headache

**|bariz**

2 **mapa–ki–bariz** [R] neighboring, close to one another, of standing
objects such as houses that are
built near together, cups in a row,
etc.

nak a taun *mapa–ki–bariz* m–ihu
a taun  My house stands near to
yours

3 *mapa–tish–bariz* stand next to
one another, be adjacent

caycuy *mapa–tish–bariz* i–saháy
saran mi–ilha–hilhi  They are stand-
ing side-by-side on the road

4 *mapa–ya–bariz* [R] border on
one another

m–ita wa buhat *mapa–ya–bariz*
Our fields border on each other

|bariz|2:

2 *kalh–bariz* spread something
out flat or level, make something
level

*kalh–bariz* sa pazay  Spread out the
rice, as to dry (answer to What are
you going to do?)

3 *k–m–alh–bariz* [AF] make some-
thing flat or level

4 *kum–bariz* [AB] level off, of
sloping ground, become level, as
ground; be well-moored, of a boat

*haya hudun shau–na–nay iza* *kum–
bariz* yanab nak a taun  That
mountain slopes down to a level
place where my house is

*ita ya mana–saya pagga uan kun–
na–saháy iza* *kum–bariz*, pagga
uan  When we were going uphill
we stopped to rest upon reaching a
level place

m–ita wa ruza pi–subuy–huy a *kum–
bariz* uan  Our boat is still moored
in a good position over there

5 *ma–bariz* [S] level, flat, of a sur-
face; even in height or alignment

*haya wa pruq ma–bariz*  That
ground is level

*haya ma–qulha–qulha wa bukay a*
*pimpin–an uan a maqa a* *ma–ba-
riz*  Please trim those red flowers so
they will be the same height

6 *pia–bariz* [C] make something
level

*pia–bariz* i–zaháy a pu–shaglaw–
an  Level (that place) over there
(and) we will plant vegetables in it
(lit. Level that place (and) it will be
planted with vegetables)

7 *ti–bariz–an* [LF] be leveled off,
be made level

8 *ti–bariz–i* [I] level it off, make it
level

pruq *ti–bariz–i*  Level the ground!

9 *ti–bariz–in* [PF] be leveled by
someone; an instrument used to
level soil in the fields

*haya wa buhat ti–bariz–in cieu a
malhuiza iza*  He leveled the field to
plant

10 t–m–i–bariz [AF] level off the
soil in the fields after plowing

**baruku** cup; small bowl, as a rice
bowl; pottery, ceramics in general

2 *pash–baruku–an* [LF] basket
for storing bowls; cupboard, place
where cup and dishes are kept

3 *pim–baruku* [Cc] made ceramics
barumbun

4 pim–ba–baruku–n [Cc/PF] was made into ceramics
i–zay pual pim–ba–baruku–n sh–pat dai, ma mu yimin cau pim–ba–ruku That clay was used by the Chinese to make ceramics, (but) we Thao were unable to make them
NOTE: From Bunun /bahuku/ ‘bowl’.

barumbun a buzzing, droning, or rumbling sound, as of thunder in the distance
2 ma–ba–barumbun [S/IT] keep buzzing, droning, or rumbling minu nak a lharina utu–n paican sa rikish, miarmin ma–ba–barumbun Maybe a mosquito got into my ear (because) there is a lot of buzzing
3 ma–barumbun [S] roaring, rumbling, making a continuous loud noise
ma–cuaw ma–barumbun apuy The fire was really roaring
haya apuy ma–cuaw ma–barumbun, i–utu yaku mi–lihilhi ma–cuaw pish–qumbu–an The fire was roaring (and) I stood there by it and was enveloped in smoke
pasay a–iup m–iup sa apuy a maqa a ma–barumbun Use the blo wing tube to blow on the fire so it will roar and crackle
apuy ma–barumbun maqa nak a kuskus rizab–an apuy The fire was roaring (and) so my leg was burned
4 ma–tu–barumbun [F] will rumble, as thunder in the distance
a ma–tu–barumbun iza ya ikahi It will thunder in a little while
5 t–m–u–barumbun [Af] to rumble, of distant thunder, be thundering
t–m–u–barumbun (iza sa) qali/ qali t–m–u–barumbun It is thundering
6 t–m–in–u–barumbun [AfC] has thundered, has rumbled
t–m–in–u–barumbun qali It was thundering (but is quiet now)
NOTE: Traditionally, Thao children were told not to be noisy during a thunderstorm, as they might be struck by lightning as a punishment.

baruqaqa kind of large brown forest bird with a white breast and long tail, and a very loud cry. It eats seeds and grain
baruqizay kind of reddish fish with large head and small scales which grows to a length of one and one half meters. It eats the waste of the grass carp, and when raised in ponds they were traditionally fed human excrement

|bashbash|:

2 kat–bashbash overflowing, in great abundance
nak a pazay ma–nasha cuini k–in–lhit, kat–bashbash I have had a huge rice harvest now—(it has increased from before)
3 ma–bashbash [S] be full, as a basket or other container, overflowing, in abundance
minu iza ma–bashbash na p–in–ansha My gosh! You are loaded down with gifts!

ma–bashbash m–ihu a tuwi cuini You are overflowing with money now

ma–bashbash cuini m–ihu a pazay, k–in–lhit Your rice is overflowing (now that it has been) harvested

4 pia–bashbash–in [C/PF] be filled with something

ita ya pin–tata pania’an pia–bashbash–in uan shnir ktlha sa afu a p–atu–an ihu sa qtilha, a ma–kan–shuz p–atu–an lhimag When you boil vegetables please put in side dishes (and) add salt and fat to make them tasty

batakan carrying frame for holding baskets, etc. on the back

NOTE: Probably borrowed from Bunun /batakan/ ‘kind of thick bamboo’; /an–takan/ ‘carry something on a carrying frame’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

|baun| man’s vest-like outer garment made of hemp and traditionally worn on the upper body

2 mim–baun [IC] make a baun

|bazay|:

2 kat–bazay be worn thin, of clothing from frequent use

m–ihu a hulus kat–bazay Your clothes are thin (usually you wear thicker clothes)

3 lhim–baza–bazay [IT] make thin, as in slicing foodstuffs

yaku k–un–lhit saipi, lhim–baza–bazay I am cutting turnips into thin slices

4 ma–baza–bazay [S/IT] very thin, of materials

5 ma–bazay thin, of material, tenuous

m–ihu a hulus ma–bazay Your clothes are thin, threadbare

6 makit–bazay gradually be worn thin, as clothing

nak a hulus makit–bazay iza My clothes have gradually worn thin

7 mim–bazay become thin, get worn thin, of materials

nak a hulus faqhu, minu qa a mim–bazay My clothes are new, so why are they getting worn thin?

hulus mim–bazay These clothes are getting thinner

8 pia–bazay [C] make thin(ner)

haya bunlhaq ya k–un–lhit pia–ba–bazay uan When you cut the meat please slice it thin

bibi chin

bihani shin, shinbone, front part of the lower leg

biktiz the entire leg

binanau’az woman; wife

2 maka–binanau’az resemble one’s wife/mother

nak a azazak tata maka–binanau’az ciec a shaqish One of my children has a face like his mother’s

3 mim–binanau’az [IC] become a woman, grow into womanhood;
become a wife, be chosen as a wife
ya ma-tunaw ar-ara ihu nak a min-
laḥfat mim-binanauʿaz If (you) win you take my sister to be your wife
numa tu ma-humhum iza i-zay ma-
shi-tan-tuqash matiashaq dai m-zai
‘i-zahʿay ma-puзи-puзи ilqa ribush a qnuan mim-binanauʿaz ifaz-
an ma-puзи-puзи a hulus’ Then when it was dark there the elder dreamt (and) he said ‘The white deer there turned into a woman dressed in white clothes’
NOTE: From Bumn /binanauaz/ ‘woman, wife’.

binbin1 Akebia longeracemosa Matsum., fam. Lardizabalaceae, a plant with small ovate leaves and a delicious, very redolent fruit which grows in clusters. The fruit turns yellow in November and is eaten in the winter. The stem is used to make buffalo leashes

Binbin2 name for a male buffalo

b-in-iqsir [AFc; PFc] seize by the throat, choke; be seized by the throat, be choked \(\rightarrow\) biqsir2

b-in-utiqu [c] was wrapped, was packed \(\rightarrow\) butiqu2

b-in-utiqu-n [PFc] was wrapped by someone \(\rightarrow\) butiqu3

Bio male personal name (brother of Kilash)

biqi goiter
2 in–um–biqi–an [c] had a goiter haya wa shput in–um–biqi–an ka-
hiwan, numa cuini ma-qilin ixa, uka iza sa biqi That person had a goiter but is well now—the goiter is gone

3 um–biqi–an have a goiter haya wa shput um–biqi–an That person has a goiter
NOTE: Ultimately from PAN *bi-
qiḍ ‘goiter’, but evidently borrowed from northern or central Bumn /bi-
qi/ ‘goiter’.

biqsir seize by the throat, choke, strangle
ihu a biqsir yakin You will strangle me

2 b–in–iqsir [AFc; PFc] seize by the throat, choke; be seized by the throat, be choked

minu qa i-zay a caw b–in–iqsir nak a huruy Why is that person choking my friend?

numa sa takruhaz sh–ug–kash iza Shnawluman maqa b–in–iqsir ci-
cu But the spirit of the deep was afraid of Shnawluman because he had been choked by him

3 biqsir–i [I] (don’t) choke him!
atu tu biqsir–i Don’t choke (him/me)!

4 biqsir–ik [PF1s] I seized someone by the throat, I strangled numa yaku antu ma-tunaw, mig-qa-
ray iza biqsir–ik takruhaz a bugtur isisuaiza yaku tu m-usa But I was
defeated (and) after awhile I seized the spirit by the throat, and in that way I escaped

5 biqsír–in [PF] be throttled by someone, be choked by someone; someone’s grip

biqsír–in ciwu nak a buqtur He seized me by the throat

paqa–i iza, ma–khashar biqsír–in
Let go! Your grip hurts!

6 mapa–ba–biqsír [R/IT] keep choking each other

minu qa i–zay a cau masa nak a hu–ruyu mapa–ba–biqsír sa buqtur? Why do that person and my friend keep choking each other?

|biriz|

2 mam–biriz together with others, in consort with others

yaku malhuiza i sa ripnu a pazay, mam–biriz yamín malhuiza, yaku sa mia–hala shau–kaktum I was planting rice in the paddy together with others (and) was the first to finish (planting my row)

3 mapash–biriz everyone together, all together

maka–tana–ailhi mapash–biriz
Everyone on the left

4 mim–biriz in temporal succession, one after the other

yaku mim–biriz sh–m–iar sa qilha I toasted one person after another

5 mum–biriz be lined up side-by-side

caycuy a mu–tusi Arumiqan kihna–qualh mashtay caycuy mum–bi–

riz m–undadán They are going to Arumiqan (modern-day Activity Center) to relax and have fun, all of them walking side-by-side

6 paka–biriz–an [LF] in temporal succession, one after the other

yamín la–turu paka–biriz–an ihu k–m–alhpizaq You are slapping the three of us in succession

|biskaw|

2 ia–biskaw [C/l] speed up! go faster!

ia–biskaw m–undadán Walk faster!

3 ma–biskaw fast, quick in movement

4 mim–biskaw become fast, be faster

yaku mim–biskaw mat ihu–n I am faster than you (e.g. in walking or running)

yaku tu lhazawan mun–dau–dauk malalia, numa tu míg–qaray iza

mim–biskaw At first I was running slowly, but then I accelerated

5 pia–biskaw [C] make something go faster, accelerate something

ruza pia–biskaw/pia–biskaw sa ruza Make the boat go faster!

yaku pia–biskaw ruza I’m making the boat go faster

barim bin man’ pia–biskaw Make the car go faster, too

6 pish–biskaw increase in speed, accelerate

yaku tu lhazawan mun–dau–dauk malalia, numa tu míg–qaray iza
pish–bishkaw  At first I was running slowly, but then I accelerated
NOTE: From Bumun /biskaw/, /mabiskaw/ ‘fast, quick, speedy’.

|biuk|

2 masha–biuk tilt to one side without falling, as a collapsing house
nak a taun a mun–tunq painan,
masha–biuk  My house may collapse, it’s tilting over

3 tau–biuk tilt to the side, as a house that is about to collapse
minu, ciec a taun tau–biuk iza ma–ni’  Oh! His house is tilting over, too (said as when inspecting damage after an earthquake)

bizu(h) beard, moustache
ata sa bizu sa kishkish–i  Don’t shave off your beard

2 tan–bizuh–an bearded
m–ihu a patuk tan–bizuh–an  Your cheeks are bearded

|bluc|

2 k–m–a–blu–bluc–ak [LF1s] I shattered it (deliberately)
k–m–a–blu–bluc–ak baruku  I shattered the cup (deliberately)

3 ku–bluc spoil something, ruin something, make something bad
haya wa aniamin ku–bluc ihu  You spoiled those things

4 ku–bluc–in [PF] be fermented, made to rot or ferment
haya wa aniamin ku–bluc–in uhu  You fermented those things

5 mapa–am–blu–bluc [R/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, of two or more objects that collide, etc.

6 mapa–u–blu–bluc [R/MV/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, of two or more objects that collide, etc.

sa barimbin ya kashug–kariri mapa–u–blu–bluc, mu–rubuz iza  If a car is overturned it will be all broken up

7 mim–bluc [IC] become rotten
mim–bluc iza rickuy  The citrus fruit has already become rotten
haya wa sharituna mim–bluc iza  That papaya is rotten

8 m–in–u–bluc [MVc] was/were rotten
i–nay a buna m–in–u–bluc iza  These sweet potatoes were rotten

9 mu–blu–bluc [MV/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, as a car that has been in a serious collision
sa barimbin ya kashug–kariri mu–blu–bluc iza sa barimbin  A car that has overturned will be demolished

baruku mu–blu–bluc iza  The cup has shattered to bits

10 mu–bluc [MV] rotten (but not necessarily smelly)
buna mu–bluc  The sweet potato is rotten

i–say a fisfiz mu–bluc iza  That banana is rotten
11 pu–bluc [C] make something rotten
12 sham–blu–bluc [IT] demolished, completely wrecked
NOTE: Also recorded as /plu–pluc/.

|braq|:
2 k–m–ay braq–an be broken open, be punctured by being hit hard
    yaku lhashun–in suma p–acay numa nak a punuq k–m–ay braq–an,
    murushrush talhum I was attacked and beaten by someone so that my head
    was injured and blood trickled out
3 kum–bra–braq [AB/IT] peck open, as a shell
    runaw kum–bra–braq qaricuy, maqa fucika–n iza The baby chick pecked
    open its egg and hatched
4 ma–bra–braq [S/IT] having many holes, full of holes
    sa cow i–tmaz sa laun If you peer into a house with openwork
    bamboo walls the people inside will be visible
5 ma–braq having a hole; hole; cave; eye of a needle
    cumay maku–na–sahay ma–braq A bear went into the cave over there
6 ma–ta–braq [F] will make a hole in something
7 pia–braq [C] leave an opening, make a hole or opening
    pia–braq uan i–zay a paziwat Please leave a crack when you
    close the window (i.e. don’t close it tight)
8 ta–braq ak–an [IT/LF1s] I made holes in something
    huya wa p–in–azim ta–braq–ak I made holes in that wall
9 ta–braq–an [IT/LF] be perforated, be punctured with many holes
    a fucika–n iza na runaw, minu ta–braq–an iza cicu qaricuy The chick is
    about to hatch—its egg is already being pecked apart
10 ta–braq make a hole in something
11 ta–braq–i [I] (don’t) make a hole in it!
    ta–braq–i uan i–zay a pagka Please make a hole in the table
12 t–m–a–braq [AF] make a hole in something
    caycuy t–m–a–braq p–in–azim They made a hole in the wall

|bric|:
2 ia–bric [I] (don’t) behave yourself, act in a respectable or rational manner
3 im–bric–an weighed, had a weight
    nak a binanau’az lh–um–piaq, antu mana–zicu a im–bric–an, ma–zag–
    qow sa tata My wife had twins, but they weren’t the same weight
    (lit. My wife had twins, the weight of one was light in relation to the
    other)
4 in–am–bric–an weight
mashlay mana–zicu a in–am–bric–
an  They were all the same weight
5 ma–bric [S] heavy
ma–cuaw ma–bric a fatu  A very
heavy stone
ma–cuwa i–nay fatu ma–bric/i–nay
fatu ma–cuwa ma–bric  This stone is
very heavy
fatu i–zay ma–cuaw ma–bric  That
stone is very heavy
nak a in–apa wa aniamin ma–bric,
pu–shuz–an uhu  My load is heavy
because you added more to it
ma–bric tata, ma–zaggaw sa tata
One is heavy and one is light
6 mia–bric solid in character;
weighty, having substance; of a
person; rational, deserving of an
audience
ma–cuaw sa i–zaháy a parhaway mi-
ma–bric  Those young people have
solid characters
ihu antu mia–bric maqa ihu ishqala
You are talking nonsense, you
aren’t being rational, because you
are drunk
7 pa–shau–bric [C] make some-
thing heavy or heavier
8 pa–shau–bric–in [C/PF] be
made heavy or heavier
hay a wa kawi ma–zaggaw, pa–shau–
bric–in fatu  That wood is light
(so) make it heavier with a stone
(to balance a load)
9 pia–bric–ik [C/PF1s] I made
something heavy, I added weight
to something
yaku ya mataqaz sa buna pia–bric–
ik numa sa i–zaháy mu–priz  When
I was carrying sweet potatoes on a
shoulder pole I added more (weight)
until it broke
10 pu–bric weigh down, increase
the weight of something
11 pu–bric–i [II] weigh it down!
add weight to it!
pash–tatu–i saipu pu–bric–i fatu
Add a stone to press the turnip
harder! (of using weight to press
turnips dry for purposes of preserva-
tion)
12 sh–m–im–bric feel heavier (as
a weight after one has carried it
for some time, or the sensation
when someone leans against you
on a crowded bus)
yaku m–apa sa tata azazak sh–m–
im–bric  I am feeling the weight of
the child I am carrying
brrrrr sound used to call pigs (a
loud bilabial trill)
|bubu|:
2 pish–bubu urinate
3 p–in–ish–bubu [C] urinated
NOTE: Probably a loanword from
Bumun.
buhanaq stomach (internal)
buhat swidden, dry field on a
horizontal surface (not a moun-
tain slope), lowland swidden
2 mim–buhat [IC] become culti-
vated land

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buhat

Tarigkuan mim–buhat iza cuini
(The old village of) Tarigkuan has become agricultural land today
3 m–in–u–buhat [c] went to work in the fields
ihu m–in–u–buhat, ca–cuini mu–taun shi–humhum–an You went to work in the fields (and) have just returned home after dark
4 mu–buhat go to work in the fields
a mu–tusi yaku mu–buhat, a itiza yaku mu–taun ya tan–thuun I’m going to work in the fields (and) I will return home in the evening
5 pim–buhat [C] clear lands for a cultivated field
yamin tu kahiwan ya pim–buhat k–m–acu sa p–in–u–qafay, k–m–acu sa kakhlisian numa sa kaul, masa lha–lhiklhik t–m–atat sa ribush In the old days when we cleared land to make fields we brought a backpack with food and tools, a whetstone for the machete, and saws to fell the forest
6 pim–buhat–in [C/PF] be cultivated, be turned into a field
 numa sa ayzi sh–m–iwat sa hudun a pim–buhat–in Then the men cleared the side of the mountain to be made into fields
7 shi–buhat [p] went to work in the fields
 numa isisuaiza ya mash–kaktun iza maka–runu, a pit’ia iza mani a kan–in shi–buhat a caw ya itiza Then when we finished pounding (the rice), we also had to cook the food for the people who were returning from working in the fields
8 shi–buhat–an [p/LF] worked; what was done, work done
9 shi–mu–buhat [p] went to work in the fields
10 sh–in–i–buhat–an [LFe] was worked, of fields
11 sh–in–u–buhat [c] worked the fields, farmed; what was done working in the fields, labors of the field
haya wa buhat sh–in–u–buhat ya–ku, fariw–in azak, mulamaz yaku sh–in–u–buhat I farmed the land (but) my son sold it (so that) my labors were lost
12 shu–buhat work in the fields
13 u–buhat [I] go to work in the fields
ata cuini (tu) u–buhat Don’t go to work in the fields today!

bukay flower, blossom; fruit

bukay ma–qitan The flower is beautiful
bukay lhukiz–in (suma) m–ama
Someone took all the flowers
2 kim–bukay pick flowers
yaku kim–bukay I’m picking flowers
3 maka–bukay to bloom, to blossom
haya kawí niwan maka–bukay
That tree hasn’t blossomed yet
liği maka–bukay The longan tree is flowering
4 *pash–bukay–an* [LF] a supporting structure for flowers to climb up, trellis

**bukbuk**:  
2 *tau–bukbuk* stumble and fall  
*yaku tau–bukbuk* mu–ruqit sa kuskus I stumbled (and) scraped my leg  
*haya ayuzi m–undadán mashakadaw m–riqaz rumfaz, shan–buktuk, tau–bukbuk* That man was looking up to watch a bird as he walked on his toes, (and he) stumbled (and) fell  
2 *t–in–au–bukbuk* [c] stumbled and fell  
*yaku t–in–au–bukbuk tilha* I stumbled and fell yesterday

**bukhaz** floor

**bulailuq** bamboo sliver knife used to slit open the intestines of animals during butchering  
*cicu k–m–izkiz takic a rumrum, pasay–in cicu bulailuq* He used a bamboo sliver knife to slit the intestines of the barking deer

**bulaw₁**:  
2 *ma–bulaw* [$S$] ripe (of fruits, vegetables, grains), golden, yellow-orange  
*ma–bulaw* iza na pazay The rice is ripe, golden, yellow-orange  
*ma–bulaw* iza sharitunu The papayas are ripe  
*nak a fizfiz a ma–bulaw iza* My banana will get ripe

3 *mapa–ka–bulaw* [$S/p$] ripen, become ripe, of many things at once  
*kalup mapa–ka–bulaw iza, rickeu mani mapa–ka–bulaw* The peaches are ripe already (and) so are the citrus fruits

4 *mim–bulaw* become yellow-orange, ripen  
*mim–bulaw* iza sa pazay The rice is ripening/getting ripe  
*i–say a fizfiz mim–bulaw* That banana is getting ripe  
*fizfiz mim–bulaw* The bananas are getting ripe

5 *pim–bulaw* [Cc] caused something to ripen, let something ripen  
*pim–bulaw* yaku fizfiz I ripened the bananas  
*yaku pim–bulaw* fizfiz, pi–sahay–in tahamish pim–bulaw I put bananas into the storage jar to ripen (lit. I am ripening bananas, (they) were put in the storage jar to ripen)  

NOTE: PAN *bulul ‘golden-orange’* (borrowed).

**Bulaw₂** male name (maternal grandfather of Kilash; husband of Umay)

**bulbul₁** dust  
2 *mat–bulbul* dusty  
*saran ya in–fari–n mat–bulbul* When the wind blows the road is dusty

3 *pish–bulbul* dusty, becoming dusty
bulbul₂

haya saran ya in-farim pish-bulbul
When the wind blows that road is dusty

bulbul₂ a substance used in making native wine

2 mim-bulbul [It] brew native wine

a k-m-alawa qilha k-m-alawa-n
bulbul, riqaz-an iza mim-bulbul
iza shdu iza lh-um-put qilha To make wine you must prepare bulbul, (and) when you see that the bulbul is ready, it is time to brew the wine

3 pim-bulbul start the fermentation process used in brewing native wine

a pim-bulbul cuini a ma-kalawa qilha We will start the fermentation process now to brew the wine

buligkaw jew’s harp; harmonica

2 pish-buligkaw play a jew’s harp

buliqliq the white-eared sibia, Heterophasia auricularis (Swinhoe), fam. Timidiidae, a robin-size bird with long beak, gray head, back and tail plumage, pink forehead, yellowish belly, long gray tail feathers, and a white stripe across the eye area reaching from bill to neck. It is a major song bird with a bright, carrying call that inhabits the upper part of the forest, forming flocks that feed on nectar, fruits, and insects

NOTE: Also recorded as /puliqliq/. |

|bulnu|:

2 mim-bulnu become overly soft, as ripe fruit; become infected, of an untended wound

haya wa sharitumu mim-bulnu iza
That papaya is very soft already

m-ita wa but ya itia zuka ya antu tundū, pa-shzup-an sa lhmir, mim-bulnu mig-qarnay iza If you have a wound that doesn’t heal, put a medicinal plaster on it (or) it will eventually become infected

|buluq|:

2 kashum-buluq fall head over heels; turn upside down

ruza kashum-buluq The boat capsized

3 kashum-bulu-buluq [It] tumble head over heels
cicu kashum-bulu-buluq He tumbled head over heels

4 k-in-ashum-buluq [c] fell head over heels, tumbled down

5 pum-buluq roll something, as a stone

haya wa fatu pum-buluq ihu Roll the stone!

6 pum-buluq-an [LF] be rolled over

haya wa caw ishqala pum-buluq-an binanau‘az That drunken man was rolled over by a woman

7 sh-in-um-buluq-an [LFc] was rolled, as a stone

haya wa fatu sh-in-um-buluq-an caw A person rolled the stone
bulwa

8 shum–buluq–an be rolled, as a stone

bulwa middle-sized cooking pan, like a Chinese wok
NOTE: From Buñun /bulva/ ‘iron pan’.

|bulhraq|
2 lhum–bulhraq be swollen, as the eyelid
tu sa suma wa maza lhum–bulhraq
Some people’s eyelids are swollen

buna sweet potato
2 pash–buná–n [LF] place for storing sweet potatoes (sometimes attached to the house, sometimes an independent structure)
3 pu–buná–n [C/LF] put sweet potatoes in a place, plant sweet potatoes
yaku a malhakac wam a pu–buná–n
I will loosen the soil to plant sweet potatoes
NOTE: PMP *buna ‘flower’ (borrowed).

bunaz sand
2 kim–bunaz gather sand, collect sand for some purpose
haya wa caw kim–bunaz a ma–kalawa takwugan Those people are gathering sand to make a field hut (viz. using it for the floor)
3 ma–buna–bunaz [S] sandy, covered with sand
m–ihu a but ma–buna–bunaz You are covered with sand

mig–qalha bunaz [IC] become very sandy, develop many sandy patches, as a riverbed when the water is low
ya uka sa qusaz, numa sa waqruc a saqom laggisusay iza, numa mu–paw iza sa bunaz, numa azaz mig–qalha bunaz If it doesn’t rain the river water decreases (and) sand appears, so that there are sand-patches everywhere
5 mim–bunaz [IC] become sandy, for sand to collect
haya wa waqruc maqa saqum shi–qalagisusay iza numa mim–bunaz iza There is a sandspit in the river where the current slowed (lit. Because the water slowed in the river it became sandy (there))

6 pash–bunaz–an place for sand
7 talha–bunaz be covered with sand or silt, as by floodwaters
haya p–in–alhuiza yaku a bun a talha–bunaz prue, mulamaz sh–in–ubuhat Those sweet potatoes that I planted were buried in silt (and) my labors in the field were lost
8 talha–bunaz–in [PF] be covered with sand, as by floodwaters

bunhaz flesh
1a ranaw a bunhaz chicken meat
1b qnuan a bunhaz beef
2 ma–bunhaz [S] be fleshy, be full of fruit
haya lhuzush ma–bunhaz Those plum trees are full of fruit
3 maka–bunhaz grow, of fruit;
buntikuy

bear fruit, of any plant
sharitunu maka–buntlaz iza The papayas are growing, getting bigger (putting on flesh)

buntikuy kind of fern with an edible root

buntuc calf of the leg
2 tish–buntuc get a cramp in the calf of the leg
nak a kuskus, maqa miarrain yaku mi–lhuugu tish–buntuc Because I sat a long time I got a cramp in my leg

NOTE: Also recorded as /buntus/. Lujan gives the meaning as ‘calf of the leg’, but Kilash gives /bihani/ as ‘calf’.

|buntus|:
2 mashī–buntus pulled taut, stretched tight
haya wa kliwiw minu mashī–buntus, kum–baraybay That rope which was stretched taut suddenly grew slack

3 sh–m–u–buntus [AF] pull a line until it becomes straight
shu–rium sh–m–u–buntus Do your best to straighten it!

4 shu–buntus pull a line until it becomes straight, draw a bow in shooting
shu–buntus a kliwiw Straighten the rope!

NOTE: Apparently from Bunum /si–buntus/ ‘pull’.

buqan meadow, pasture; golf course
2 mim–buqan [IC] become fallow, of a cultivated field that has reverted to meadowland
haya buhat cuini mim–buqan iza That field has gone fallow

|buqbuq|:
2 mim–ba–buqbuq be close to dying; babble, talk nonsense
huya wa caw in–riqaz–ik mim–ba–buqbuq, a m–usha iza painan I saw that person close to dying, (so) maybe he will pass away
eicu tu mim–ba–buqbuq piza iza wa gamishan How old was he when he died?

mim–ba–buqbuq ita ya mig–qaray iza We will just be talking nonsense if we keep on going
haya caw p–in–an–shiz–an, minu cuinimi mim–ba–buqbuq That person was suffering from an illness and now is on the brink of death

3 mim–buqbuq [IC] be close to dying (when breathing nearly ceases)

NOTE: Possibly from Bunum /min–buqbuq/ ‘get lost, become lost’.

|buqciw|:
2 kum–buqciw [AB] glut oneself from eating too quickly, gorge oneself through uncontrolled appetite
ihu k–m–in–an saqazi kum–buqciw, antu paziwatan You stuffed yourself
at lunch (but) didn’t get indigestion

**kum–buqciw** ya k–m–an, ma–ku-shft sa but ya k–m–in–an sa tawahi
You ate up while you could, (and) it gave one sustenance eating the
tawahi fish

3 **ma–buqciw** full, of the belly, satiated; well to do, wealthy
nak a tiaz **ma–buqciw**/**ma–buqciw**
iza nak a tiaz My belly is full
mashtay ita **ma–buqciw** We all have full bellies

**yaku ma–buqciw** a caw I’m a rich person

ani **yaku ma–buqciw** a caw I’m not a rich person

4 **mim–buqciw** [I] become rich, get rich

5 **min–ma–buqciw** [IC/S] become wealthy

**yaku tu min–ma–buqciw** maka–sa-hay m–an yaku nak a binanau’az,
isiwaiza yaku tu miq–qitan Ever since I got married I have become wealthy; it has benefited me

6 **pim–buqciw** [C] make someone satiated; make someone rich

**yaku pim–buqciw** I was made rich

aki **pim–buqciw** yaku The gods made me rich

nak a tana–tiqash **pim–buqciw** yakin My ancestor made me rich/
gave me wealth

7 **pim–buqciw–i** [C/I] make him full!; make him rich!

**pim–buqciw–i** wun yakin Please make me rich

**buqnur**:

2 **im–buqnur** [I] (don’t) get angry!

**ata (tu) im–buqnur** Don’t get angry!

3 **ka–buqnur–ik** [PFIs] I am made angry, my anger is aroused by
someone or something

**haya shput ka–buqnur–ik** That person makes me angry

**yaku ma–buqnur haya wa caw, mi–nu cuini min–shuqish yaku, niza**

**ka–buqnur–ik** I hated that person, but now I have changed (and) I
don’t hate (him) any more

4 **ka–buqnur–in** be made angry by someone or something, be angered

**yaku ka–buqnur–in** haya wa shput That person makes me angry

**ka–buqnur–in** i–zay a shput mia–qay cicu a karim bin shau–na–na–nay That person makes me angry

(because) he is always putting his car here

5 **k–in–a–buqnur** [c] was made angry by someone or something, was angered

**k–in–a–buqnur** yaku tu kahiw an ihu I used to be angry with you

(but no longer am)

6 **kum–buqnur** [AB] suddenly
grow angry, be overcome by anger

**haya Rawarway hadu–k rima, kum–buqnur** I seized that Bumum by the
arm, and he suddenly got angry

7 **llhum–buqnur** get angry
8 ma–buqnur [S] dislike, hate
yaku ma–buqnur ihu–n I hate you
yaku ma–buqnur haya wa atu
I hate that dog
ma–buqnur yaku atu I hate dogs
(as a general attitude)
minu ihu a ma–buqnur yakin/yamin Why do you hate me/us?
minu cicu a ma–buqnur ihu–ni/ita–n Why does he hate you/us?

9 makit–ba–buqnur [G/IT] gradually develop a dislike for
cicu makit–ba–buqnur malhakrikriw He gradually developed a
dislike for working/ he gradually became more reluctant to work

10 mapa–im–buqnur [R] become angry with one another
itia sa shput ya mi–qilha i–nay mi–a–sun pagka ya ishqala iza mapa–im–buqnur numa sa pagka wa
pani'a'n masa baku an-suriz–ina

11 mapa–ka–buqnur [R] hate one
mu–lhekiz ita la–tusha mapa–ka–buqnur We two hate each other’s
guts (lit. We hate each other utterly/to the bitter end)

12 mia–buqnur–qnum [IT] be in a bad mood, be irritable; appear angry
cicu ya mia–buqnur–qnum kurkur
cicu a ka–kurkur a ma–ca–cawa If he is grumpy tickle his armpit (so)
he will laugh
ya antu ma–alah a, antu ma–lha–lhinnuna, mia–buqnur–qnum sa shaqish If (you) aren’t congenial (and)
talkative you will appear to be angry

13 mim–ba–buqnur [IT] develop
a bad temperament or character

14 mim–buqnur [IT] become angry, get angry
mim–buqnur yaku I’m getting angry

15 pashi–ba–buqnur [C/IT] cause someone to become angry repeatedly or persistently
ihu ya malhinuna pashi–ba–buqnur

16 pashi–buqnur [C] make someone angry
cicu pashi–buqnur yaku He makes me angry

17 pim–buqnur [Cc] made someone angry
cicu pim–buqnur yakin/yaku He made me angry
ihu malhinuna i–nay a lalawa a

18 pish–buqnur suddenly grow angry, experience a flush or outburst of anger
buqtur

cicu pish–buqnur iza  He suddenly grew angry
haya wa caw, yamin mia–sun malhimuna, mig–qam–qaran malhimuna, minu pish–buqnur That person and I were talking happily when he suddenly grew angry
yaku masasuqa i–zaháy a caw, pish–buqnur yaku m–usha I quarreled with that person (and) I got angry and walked away
NOTE: The stative form of this verb evidently means ‘to hate’, rather than ‘to be angry’. It thus apparently has become lexicalized (‘to hate’ = ‘be in a constant state of anger’).

buqtur neck; throat
yaku ma–kashpar buqtur I have a sore throat

2 k–m–ay buqtur–an [LF] be hit on the neck or throat
NOTE: From Bumun /butqul/ ‘throat, neck’.

burabura (don’t) roll it
kawi burabura  Roll the log!

2 burabura–ì [I] (don’t) roll it
kawi burabura–ì van ihu Please roll the log

3 buraburá–n [LF] be rolled over by something
yaku buraburá–n sa kawi A log rolled over me

4 mim–burabura roll down a slope, start to roll down a slope
haya wa fatu ma–ra’ìn minu qa min–an–anak mim–burabura Why did that big stone start to roll down the slope by itself?

5 mum–burabura roll down a slope, as a log; tumble over and over, as a person
yaku mum–burabura I slipped and tumbled head over heels
kawi min–an–anak mum–burabura The log started rolling all by itself

6 p–in–um–burabura [Cc] was allowed to roll, was made to roll
i–say a kawi p–in–um–burabura That log was rolled over (by someone)

7 pum–burabura [c] let something roll down a slope
pum–burabura sa kawi Let the log roll
yaku pum–burabura sa fatu  I let the stone roll/I rolled the stone

buraburu trumpet, wind instrument

2 ish–buraburu [I] (don’t) play the trumpet

3 pish–buraburu [AF] play a trumpet

buruqbuq bubbles rising from a person or other living being under water

2 ma–buruqbuq [AF] to bubble, gurgle
wazaqan ma–buruqbuq The lake is bubbling
ma–buruqbuq nak a tiaz My stomach is gurgling

3 mak–ba–buruqbuq [IT] bubble up, effervesce
Busia

itiza na ruza mak-ба-buruqbuq
When the boat arrives it churns up the water
4 makit–buruqbuq rise slowly, of bubbles coming to the surface
i-zay sazum ya rimuz-in makit–buruqbuq so sazum When there is an earthquake the water there slowly bubbles up
5 pak-ба-buruqbuq [C/IT] make bubbles
ya sh–m–inaw ruzic pak-ба-buruqbuq vanity zay buqtu ya sh–m–inaw ruzic When you rinse your mouth please gargle (lit. Please make bubbles in your throat)
NOTE: The forms /mak-ба-buruqbuq/ and /pak-ба-buruqbuq/ are formed with Ca– reduplication. The first of these was recorded once with rightward assimilation (/mak-ба-buruqbuq/). Probably a borrowing of Northern or Central Bunun /puq-puq/ ‘foam, bubbles’.

Busia place name

but body; self
2 masha–bu–but everyone; everybody
tu kahiwan masha–bu–but yanan sa duhmul c–in-apu-capu a tali-na–sahay–in duhmul pa–shnam In the old days everybody had a duhmul (where) the swept rubbish was burned
3 pasha–bu–but do someone oneself (rather than letting someone else do it for you), do for oneself
ita ya a m–usaha iza pasha–bu–but k–m–acu sa m–ita wa aniamin When we leave we should each take our own things
pasha–bu–but puil a maqa antu a maka–uka Store it yourself so you will know where it is (i.e. so it won’t be lost)
butbut head of a boil, pus head in a carbuncle

butiqu wrap something, pack something up
butiqu sa aniamin Wrap these things!
aniamin butiqu iza The things are already wrapped
m–ihu a patash–an a m–usaha iza ihu butiqu iza When you leave pack up your books
2 b–in–utiqu [c] was wrapped, was packed
b–in–utiqu iza yaku I have already wrapped/packed (them)
aniamin b–in–utiqu iza The things were wrapped (but aren’t now)
ha ya wa aniamin b–in–utiqu cicu She wrapped those things
3 b–in–utiqu–n [PFe] was wrapped by someone
ha ya wa aniamin b–in–utiqu–n cicu She wrapped those things
4 butiqu–an [LF/IT] wrap up it up!
butiqu–an ihu sa nak a hulus Wrap up my clothes
5 butiqu–i [I] (don’t) wrap/pack it ata tu butiqu–i Don’t wrap (it/ them)
6 butiqu-\text{n} [PF] be wrapped
nak a binanau’az, numa butiqu-\text{n}
cicu, painan maqa mu-tusi Qariwân
My wife is wrapping something,
maybe because she is going to Pu-li
NOTE: Borrowed from Bunun /ma–butiqu/ ‘to wrap’.

|butnun|

2 mim–butnun [IC] become intermittent?
cuini a q–m–usaz mim–butnun
pagqa, numa ma–qa–qea q–m–usaz
Now it will rain off and on

butrizin arm; elbow

|buzbuz|

2 ma–buzbuz [S] worn out, in a used-up state, as shoes or a tool that has seen much use; partly shattered, as wood or iron that has been subjected to constant pounding
ma–buzbuz iza na tapaha The shoes are worn out
 haya wa tapaha maqa sasaz iza ma–buzbuz iza Because those shoes are already old they are worn out

3 mim–buzbuz [IC] become worn out through use
NOTE: Also recorded as /ma–buc–buc/.

|buzuq|

2 ma–buzuq [S] round, rounded, of a woman’s bottom
 haya wa binanau’az ma–buzuq paqi
That woman has a round bottom
3 pish–buzuq round, rounded
 haya binanau’az paqi cicu pish–buzuq As for that woman she has a round bottom

bzahin woman’s costume worn at ceremonial dances, consisting of a bodice and wrap-around skirt

bzu garbage, rubbish
q–m–auriya cicu sa bzu She is throwing out the garbage (answer to Where is your wife?)
2 pash–bzu–an garbage heap, place where garbage is thrown.
Traditionally garbage was dumped in a hole and then burned and covered with ashes. Later it might be used as fertilizer
C

cakcak

ca–cakcak [IT] knock it down → cakcak:2

capu [IN] broom made of bamboo (stiffer than /hanhlaz/) → capu:2

cawa [IT] to laugh → cawa:2

cacbey male pig; boar used as a stud
2 cacbey a fafuy male domestic pig
3 cacbey a wazish boar, male of a wild pig

capiq [IN] rattan tied with a rope on the end, formerly used to whip misbehaving children, prod animals, etc.; a whip → apiq:2

capiq ranaw fly-swatter
→ apiq:3

cput [IN] sieve, strainer, filter → cput:2

cuini just now, a moment ago → cuini:2

cuini–an now, at this time → cuini:3

c–um–apiq [AF/IT] keep swatting or beating against something → apiq:4

cakaw (PAN *Cakaw ‘steal’) greed; you are greedy!
cakaw! You are greedy!
ata tu ya cakaw! Don’t be greedy!

2 ma–cakaw–cakaw [S/IT] very greedy or gluttonous
3 ma–cakaw [S] greedy for food, gluttonous; tending to take things without permission, inclined to steal
ihu ma–cua ma–cakaw You are very gluttonous, greedy for food
yaku antu ma–cakaw, muqay yaku ma–qarimuzmuz I’m not greedy, I just have a bad temper
antu/ani yaku tu ma–cakaw, Lu–jan sa ma–cakaw I’m not greedy, (but) Lujan is
ata tu ma–cuaw iza ma–cakaw ya mu–su–sun suma, amaiza na caw antu painan k–m–a–kan ya i–taum Don’t be so greedy when you are someone’s else’s guest or they might think that you don’t have enough to eat at home
4 min–cakaw [IC] become greedy

cakcak knock down
cakcak ihu sa pruq Knock down that dirt!
2 ca–cakcak [IT] knock it down
ihu i–faw, ca–cakcak ihu sa bizu You up there, knock down that rubbish
3 cakcak–in [PF] be knocked down, as fruit
4 kay cakcak [I] (don’t) knock it down
haya lhuzush kay cakcak uan ihu Please knock down those plums
5 kay cakcak–ik [PF1s] I knock something down

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yaku m-anu sa kawi, kay cakcak-ik numa lhuush ma-talhin-cakcak
I got a stick (and) I knocked (the plums) down so that they all fell at once
6 kay cakcak-in [PF] be knocked down, as fruit
hayu lhuush kay cakcak-in cicu
He is knocking down the plums
7 k-in-ay cakcak [PFe] was knocked down, as fruit
hayu lhuush k-in-ay cakcak cicu
He knocked down the plums
8 k-m-ay cakcak [AF] knock down, as fruit
caycuy k-m-ay cakcak lhuush
They are knocking down plums
9 ma-cakcak [F] will knock down, as fruit from a tree
yaku ya makumda lhuush a baghir a ma-cakcak yaku lhuush
When I climb the plum tree I’ll knock down some fruits
10 mapa-talhin-cakcak fall down in quantities, as fruit from shaken branches; rain down
mapa-talhin-cakcak na hulus
clothes that have fallen down
lhuush mapa-talhin-cakcak
The plums are raining down (from all ripening at once)
11 ma-talhin-cakcak fall down from a height
ma-talhin-cakcak na lhuush
The plums are falling to the ground (as when ripening unpicked on the tree)
caycuy a hulus ma-talhin-cakcak
Their clothes (on the line) are falling down
hayu wa kawi in-fari-n, cicu a filhaq ma-talhin-cakcak
That tree was blown by the wind (and) its leaves came falling down
12 mun-cakcak drip down, as rice from a sack to the floor; to drop, as a child eating food and dropping bits
azazak k-m-an afu ma-nasha mun-cakcak
When children eat rice they drop a lot
13 pun-cakcak [C] knock down, cause to fall down from a height
pun-cakcak ihu sa i-zay a rickuy
Knock down those oranges!
14 pun-cakcak-in [PF] be knocked down, or made to fall
kahiwan ya k-un-lhit sa pazay sa i-zay naubaq pun-cakcak-in sa fari
In the old days when we harvested the rice the husks were winnowed in the wind (lit. The husks were made to fall by the wind)
canit (PAN *Caqis ‘to weep, cry, lament’) to cry
ata (tu) canit Don’t cry!
2 canit-an [LF] be mourned, be wept over
cicu canit-an cicu a azazak
He was mourned by his child
caw ya shput ya m-acay, mashtay
canit-an
When a person dies everyone mourns him/her
3 canit-i [I] (don’t) cry!
canit

**canit-i uan** Please cry (e.g., so as to get something 'off your chest')

4 **c–m–ani–canit** [AF/IT] cry often
miqay sa ʾi-zay a azazak **c–m–ani–canit** Does that child cry often?

5 **c–m–anit** [AF] to cry
"ciçu a azazak ʾiliza mu-lau n c–m–anit ciçu a ama" The child came home to mourn for his father
numa sa ciçu a binanauʾaz ʾi-sahāy a ruza **c–m–anit** maqa Shnawłuman uka tu mu-apaw Then his wife in the boat wept because Shnawłuman had not appeared

6 **c–m–in–anit** [AFc] cried

7 **k–m–a–canit** make someone cry
yaku **k–m–a–canit** azazak I made the child cry

8 **k–m–a–canit–an** [LF] be made to cry
azazak **k–m–a–canit–an** yaku I made the child cry
yaku maqa masasuqa sa binanauʾaz **k–m–a–canit–an** binanauʾaz k–m–ay tunu Because I quarreled with my wife she hit me and made me cry

9 **kun–canit** [AB] suddenly burst into tears
nak a binanauʾaz m–acay, m–aq–qtu yaku **kun–canit** My wife died (and) when I think (about her) I burst out crying

10 **ma–canit** [F] will cry
"ciçu a **ma–canit**" She is going to cry

11 **mapa–canit** [R] all cry at once
"ita mashtay **mapa–canit** ma–sal–pu (m–zai) maqa a mapa–usha ʾiza maniun We are all crying in regret because you all are leaving

12 **mapa–tin–canit** [R] all cry at once
numa sa suma wa rucun miqay k–m–an tu–tup m–untal **mapa–tin–canit** Then some of the monkeys constantly followed them weeping all together

13 **pa–canit** [C] make someone cry, cause someone to cry; let someone continue to cry
haya wa azazak **pa–canit** a maqa ciçu ya m–igga ʾiza a paga ciçu c–m–anit Let that child cry, so that he'll get tired of it and stop

14 **pashi–ca–canit** [C/p/IT] make others feel like crying
yaku antu miku canit, ihu **pashi–ca–canit** yakin I'm not pretending to cry—you were trying to make me cry

15 **pin–canit** [C] made someone cry
azazak **pin–canit** sa ʾina The child's mother made it cry

16 **pin–canit–in** [C/PF] was made to cry, was driven to tears
azazak **pin–canit–in** sa yaku I made the child cry

**canup** bury

atu ya m–acay **canup** a maqa antu a shazk–in When the dog dies bury it so it won't smell

2 **canup–an** [LF] be buried by
someone
yaku k-m-ari sa ma-braq a **canup-an atu** I’m digging a hole to bury the dog
3 **canup-ik** [PF1s] I buried someone/something
haya atu m-acay, **canup-ik** a maqa antu shazk-in That dog died (and)
I buried it so it wouldn’t smell
4 **canup-in** [PF] be buried by someone
alha kaiya cicu ya **canup-in** When will he be buried?
5 c-in-anup [PFc] was buried
6 c-m-anup [AF] bury something
7 ma–canup [F] will bury
cayucy a **ma–canup atu** They will bury the dog

cap:
2 **an–cap** [I] do it for me when you are out
ti ina **an–cap** ihu fariw rickuy
Mother, when you go shopping buy some oranges too!
mu-suhuy ihu farì–fariw–an **an–cap**
uan i-suḥuy saran a bukay When you go shopping there please drop by to get some flowers along the street
**an–cap** uan ihu fariw nak a ca–capu
When you are out shopping please buy a broom for me
3 **man–cap** do something as part of a trip made for another purpose, seize upon the opportunity to do something that was not planned in advance, buy some-
thing on the side, in addition to what one went to buy
4 **man–ca–cap** [IT] do several things by seizing upon an unexpected opportunity
5 **m–in–an–cap** [AFc] dropped by along the way to get something
**m–in–an–cap** ihu sa bukay Did you drop by on your way to get some flowers?
6 **m–in–u–cap** [MVc] went to do a favor for someone
**m–in–u–cap** yaku mu–i–ulu malhinuna I went there to talk to someone for you
**m–in–u–cap** yaku m–ihu a huruy malhinuna I went to deliver a message to your friend
7 **mu–cap** [MV] go do a favor for someone
yaku a **mu–cap** I will go do a favor for you
8 **u–cap** [I] go do a favor for me
**u–cap** uan ihu mu–suy nak a huruy malhinuna Please carry a message to my friend

capa granary, barn for rice, millet, and other crops. Granaries were formerly built in the lake shallows to keep away rats and to minimize the danger of fire. If a man wished to marry he was expected to build a granary for his prospective father-in-law

|**capu**| (PAN *Capuh ‘to sweep’):
2 **ca–capu** [IN] broom made of bamboo (stiffer than /Ihanhaz/) |
3 capu–an [LF] be swept by someone
4 capu–capu [IT/I] sweep it
capu–capu sa saran Sweep the street
5 capu–capu–i [IT/I] sweep it
6 capu–i [I] (don’t) sweep it
danshiqan ma-nasha sa buz/ma-pucum, capu–i uan The yard is full of trash—please sweep it
capu–i uan ithu danshiqan Please sweep the yard
haya azazak i-sahay danshiqan pu-caqi, shazk-im, capu–i uan ithu That child defecated in the yard (and) it stinks, (so) please sweep it up
7 c—in–apu–capu [PFc/IT] was swept by someone
8 c—in–apu–capu–an [LFc/IT] was swept repeatedly
i—nay a bukhaz c—in–apu–capu–an
suma Someone swept this floor
9 c—m—a—capu [AF/IT] keep sweeping, sweep repeatedly
cayeuy tu ikahi c—m—a—capu danshiqan They just finished sweeping the yard
10 c—m—apu [AF] sweep
yaku c—m—apu taun I’m sweeping the house
huja (wa) caw c—m—apu saran That man is sweeping the street
cicu miaqay c—m—apu pruq She often sweeps the ground (in front of the house)
11 c—m—in–apu [AFc] swept
yaku c—m—in–apu bukhaz I swept the floor
12 ma—capu [F] will sweep
yaku a ma—capu taun I will sweep the house
13 ma—capu–capu [F/IT] will sweep and sweep
cicu a filhuq sa aniamin, a pa—kan ranaw, a ma—capu—capu danshiqan, numa sa azazak ya c—m—anit a pa—tutu iza azazak, numa uka shawan She will wash things, feed the chickens, sweep the yard, and if a child cries she must nurse it, thus there is no rest
14 pash—capu–an [L] place where brooms are kept, broom closet
15 pin—ca—ca—capu—n [C/IT/IT/ PF] be made into a broom

Capuduk sixth district clockwise from Qaqcin, location of a former Thao settlement with agricultural land

caqi (PAN *Caqi ‘feces, excrement’) feces
2 kun—caqi [AB] uncontrolled bowel movements, incontinence of the bowels, diarrhoea
3 mapash—caqi–an defecate
4 pash—caqi–an [LF] anus; toilet, latrine
yaku a mu—suy uan pash—caqi–an pu-caqi Please excuse me to go to the toilet to defecate
5 p—in—u—caqi–an [Cc/LF] place where a person or animal defecated
saramin *p-in-u-caqi-an* atu A dog has shit on the road

6 pu-caqi defecate
yaku a *pu-caqi* I’m going to defecate
yaku miku *pu-caqi* I want to defecate
i-zay a azazak miaqay miku *pu-caqi* That child wants to defecate frequently

7 pu-caqi-caqi-an [IT/LF] toilet, place to defecate

8 pu-caqi-wak I am going to defecate
ki-nay uan ihu, a *pu-caqi-wak* Please stay there, I am going to defecate (more familiar or less polite than with *danshir*)

9 tu-ca-caqi [IT] to smell of feces; odor of feces
caw (PAN *Cau ‘person, human being’) person, human being; Thao
yaku antu caw I’m not Thao
caw-caw people (all Thao)
caw-shput people in general (native and Chinese inclusive)
in-in-caw-an [IT/LF] life, lifetime
pi-a-pishkit pi-a-quiliush dai na a in-in-caw-an May you remain safe and have a long life

5 maka-caw resemble a Thao, look like a Thao person
haya wa shput maka-caw That Taiwanese person resembles a Thao

6 mash-caw speak Thao
yaku caw, numa yaku *mash-caw* ya malhinuna I’m Thao so I speak the Thao language
cicu caw, antu *mash-caw* malhinuna He is a Thao (but he) doesn’t speak Thao
kahiwan *mash-caw* ya malhinuna, numa cuini niza tu *mash-caw* (He) used to speak Thao, but he doesn’t speak it any more

7 mash-caw-caw [IT] speak Thao to one another
caycu la-tusha *mash-caw-caw* The two of them are speaking Thao (to each other)
yaku *mash-caw-caw* (malhinuna) I am speaking Thao

8 m-in-ash-caw [c] spoke Thao
cicu m-in-ash-caw malhinuna He spoke Thao

9 min-caw [IC] come to life, revive; prosper, multiply, of people, be fruitful and produce many offspring; be a good person; be a great person
niza pantu a *min-caw*, a m-ac-acay iza There is no hope that they will revive—they will die
ba! minu min-shuqish *min-caw* Wow! Why (is this man) reviving? (expression of astonishment at seeing someone who was considered dead showing renewed signs of life)
mu-qca yaku a *min-caw*, qauri-wa-n manium p-aggaruz sa sazum I will recover again, to be cast on the current (once more)
tata wa binanau’az ifaz-an ma-pu-
zi-puzi a hulus m-zai 'ki-nay dai ita min-cawa' A woman dressed in white clothes said 'Just stay here (and) we will multiply'

ihu min-cawa, ma-cauw mia-мuq-muq You are magnanimous—you are very tolerant toward the shortcomings of others

10 min-tu-cawa [IC] become a person

11 pash-caw speak Thao

pash-caw ihu malhinuna Speak Thao!

ita ya mia-sun pashta pash-caw, a maqa antu in-auri-n m-ita wa la-lawa When we get together we all speak Thao so that we won't forget our language

12 pia-caw [C] make a realistic representation of a person, as in a good portrait, imitate the image of a person

13 pin-cau-caun [IT] relatives, kinsmen

cawa| (PAN *Ca-Cawa ‘to laugh’):

2 ca-cawa [IT] to laugh

3 ka-cawa-i [I] (don't) laugh at him!

ata tu ka-cawa-i cicu Don't laugh at him!

4 ka-cawá-n [PF] be laughed at, ridiculed

yaku ka-cawá-n suma maqa man-hiri Someone laughed at me because I was stupid

ata tu taftaf ya k-m-an, ka-cawá-n suma Don't slurp when you are eating, (or) other people will laugh at you

5 kun-ca-cawa [AB/IT] burst into sudden laughter

kun-ca-cawa sa binanau’az, mukuaw m-риqaz, maqa sa binanau’az min-iaw m-риqaz yakin pish-tu-bu The woman burst out laughing, startled at the sight, because she was embarrassed to see me pissing

6 ma-ca-cawa [AF/IT] laugh, laugh at, ridicule

cicu ma-ca-cawa suma He is laughing at someone, ridiculing someone

yaku a ma-ca-cawa I will laugh

minu qa a mianvin ma-ca-cawa, a q-un-lut painan, numa ma-ca-cawa Why are you laughing so much, maybe it's because you are going to fart

7 mapa-ca-cawa [R] to laugh (of two or more people at once)

caycuy la-tusha mapa-ca-cawa ita-n The two of them laughed at us

8 pa-ca-cawa [C/IT] smile; laugh; make someone laugh

ihu miku pa-ca-cawa You like to smile

yaku miku pa-ca-cawa I like to laugh

9 pashi-ca-cawa [IT] funny, causing laughter, make someone laugh

haya wa shput pashi-ca-cawa That person is funny

cicu pashi-ca-cawa a shput He is
caw–caw

a funny person
cicu pashi–ca–cawa sa i–zay a shput He is a funny person (that one)
yaku miku pashi–ca–cawa ihu n I like to make you laugh
10 p–in–a–ca–cawa [C/ITc] made someone laugh
ata tu ma-cuaw pa-ca-cawa yakin, ma-kashpar sa tiaz p–in–a–ca–ca–wa Don’t make me laugh so much, it’s hurting my stomach (lit. I have a stomach ache from being made to laugh)
caw–caw people (all Thao)
→ caw:2

caw–shput people in general (native and Chinese inclusive)
→ caw:3
caycuy 3p nominative, accusative and genitive: they/ them/their
caycuy c–um–piq sa pazag They are threshing the grain
ti ama min–dahip caycuy Father helped them
a i–ntua caycuy a huruy Where will their friends be?
2 pashi–caycuy let them have (something)
pashi–caycuy Give it to them/let them have it (as advice to someone when others want a seat, etc., that one also wants)
3 shan–na–ca–caycuy its up to them

4 sh–m–u–na–caycuy bring to them
cicu (PAN *Cu ‘that’) 3s nom. and acc.: he/she, him/her; it, that
2 kal–cicu told by him/her?
la’a zay–in ihu kal–cicu numa uan ihu ma-buqnu yakin Why did he just tell you (so that) you are still mad at me?
3 min–cicu [IC] become his/hers numa dai ma-tunaw a min–cicu a binanau’az Then if he won (she) would become his wife
4 pashi–cicu give it to him/let him have it (as a disputed seat), let him be, don’t interfere with him
i–zay a ma–dahun pashi–cicu, ani yaku ma–zima sa i–zay a ma–dahun Let her have the candy—I don’t want it
m–ihu a binanau’az ya malhinuna ma-cuaw ma–haha, ma–ri’ in sa laalawa, pashi–cicu, antu mim–buqnu Your wife is speaking in a rage—let her be, don’t get angry pashi–cicu a maqa antu a mim–buqnu Let him have it so he won’t get angry
5 shan–na–ca–cicu [IT] it’s up to him/her
6 shau–cicu be selfish, be greedy; appropriate something for himself/herself
ma-cuaw i–zay a caw shau–cicu That person is very selfish
c-im-piq

cicu miku shau-cicu i-nay a pruq
He wants to take this land for himself
7 shau-cicu-n [PF] be taken for himself/herself, be appropriated by him/her
shau-cicu-n iza He has taken it for himself
8 sh-m-u-na-cicu bring to him/her
NOTE: Thao /cicu/ may reflect PAN i-Cu ‘deictic marker: that (2p.),’ if from *si iCu, with ‘sibilant assimilation’ of *s to *C.
c-im-piq [c] was threshed by someone; threshed rice → cpiq:5
c-in-anit [PFc] was buried → canup:5
c-in-apu-capu [PFc/IT] was swept by someone → capu:7
c-in-apu-capu-an [LFc/IT] was swept repeatedly → capu:8
cincin leg of a pig, deer, spider; Achilles tendon of a pig
1a fafuy a cincin Achilles tendon of a pig (a delicacy)
c-i-nit [PFc] was wrung out, as a wet towel → cnit:3
cku main horizontal house beam
c-m-a-capu [AF/IT] keep sweeping, sweep repeatedly → |capu|:9
c-m-ani-canit [AF/IT] cry often → canit:4

c-m-anit [AF] to cry → canit:5
c-m-anup [AF] bury something → canup:6
c-m-im-put [AFc] filtered, strained → cput:3
c-m-in-anit [AFc] cried → canit:6
c-m-upish [AF] to count, to read, to learn, to study count → cupish:2
|cnit|
2 c-u-nit [AF] wring out, as a wet towel

cicu c-u-nit kulambit She is wringing out a towel
c-u-nit yaku sa m-ihu a kulambit
I am wringing out your towel (answer to What are you doing?)
yaku ya shashanu ya mi-lhili iza sh-m-inaw sa nipin, numa ya mu-kaktun iza, m-ara sa kulambit fihuq sa shaqish, ya mu-kaktun iza c-u-nit sa kulambit When I get up in the morning I brush my teeth and when I am done I get a towel and wash my face (and) when I am done with that I wring out the towel
3 c-i-nit [PFc] was wrung out, as a wet towel

c-i-say a kulambit c-i-nit nak a bi-nanau’az My wife wrung out the towel
cnit-i [I] wring it out!

|cni-t| un m-ihu a kulambit Please wring out your towel
kururu uan m–ihu a hulus ma–tu-
bu, cnit–i uan a maqa a ma–qa-
lhiw. Please change your wet clothes
(and) wring them out so they will
be dry
kulambît ma–ruda–mdak tunaw u-
an flhuq, numa cnit–i iza. Please
wash that filthy towel thoroughly
and then wring it out
cnit–i uan ihu sa i–zay a talahi
a maqa a mu–apaw shnîr. Please
squeeze the lemon to get the juice
out
5 cnit–in [PF] be wrung out, as a
wet towel
cnit–in cicu m–ihu a kulambît. She
wring out your towel
paka–runu–n uan, numa ya p–in–
aka–runu iza p–utu–an ladadu sa-
sum, numa cnit–in cicu (a) shnîr
It was pounded in a mortar, and
when it had been pounded, a little
water was added and its juice was
squeezed out
NOTE: Also recorded as /lhnit/.

Cpiq thresh grain by beating the
stalks against something; slap
cpiq uan ihu sa pazay. Please thresh
this rice
2 ca–cpiq [IN] rattan tied with a
rope on the end, formerly used to
whip misbehaving children, prod
animals, etc.; a whip
yaku m–an sa i–zay ca–cpiq, c–um–
piq qnuan. I fetched a whip to prod
the buffalo
3 ca–cpiq ranaw fly-swatther
4 ca–c–um–piq [AF/IT] keep swat-
ting or beating against something
yaku ca–c–um–piq sa rikish. I keep
swatting mosquitos
5 c–im–piq [c] was threshed by
someone; threshed rice
c–im–piq a minabît pa–shnavâ–k
ya simaq. I'll burn the threshed rice
straw tomorrow
6 cpi–cpiq [IT] whip or thresh re-
peatedly
yaku cpi–cpiq qnuan. I'm whipping
the carabao
yaku cpi–cpiq sa rikish. I keep
swatting mosquitos
7 cpi–cpiq–i [IT/i] (don't) whip
it/thresh it repeatedly
cpi–cpiq–i uan rikish. Please swath
the mosquito
8 cpiq–an [LF] be whipped, be
threshed, of stalks that are beaten
to release the grain
yaku cpiq–an suma. Someone
whipped me
9 cpiq–i (don't) thresh it!
cpiq–i uan pazay. Please thresh the
rice
ata (tu) cpiq–i sa shaqish. Don't
slap his face!
10 cpiq–ik [PF1s] I whipped, I
threshed
i–zay a qnuan cpiq–ik. I whipped
that carabao
11 cpiq–ik ahazak. I slapped the child
11 cpiq–in [PF] be threshed or
whipped by someone
m–ihu a pazay epiq–in suma Someone threshed your rice
12 c–um–piq [AF] swat, beat; thresh grains by beating the stalks against something or into a container; slap, as a person’s face
yaku c–um–piq rikish I’m swatting a mosquito
inanurə i–zahay a binanau’az, a c–um–piq m–ihu a shaqish Watch out for that woman or she’ll slap your face
NOTE: Also recorded as /llpiq/.
|cput| filter, strain
2 ca–cput [IN] sieve, strainer, filter
2a ca–cput qilha implement used to make wine by filtering or straining
3 c–m–im–put [AFc] filtered, strained
 cią c–m–im–put qilha He filtered the rice wine (in making it)
4 cput–ak [LF1s] I filtered
qilha cput–ak iza I have filtered the rice wine already
5 cput–an [LF] be filtered, as native wine in the brewing process
qilha cput–an suma Someone filtered the rice wine (in making it)
6 cput–in [PF] be filtered, be brewed, of traditional rice wine
7 c–um–put [AF] to filter, strain; to brew, of traditional wine
cią c–um–put qilha He/she filtered the rice wine (to remove impurities)
c–um–put uan ihu qilha Please brew the wine
yaku c–um–put qilha a qilha–n maniım I’m making wine for you to drink (lit. I’m making wine to be drunk by you)
== I asked you to filter the rice wine (to remove impurities)
8 pa–cput [C] to filter, strain
NOTE: Also recorded as /llput/; /sh–put/.
cuaw excess, excessive
ata tu ya cuaw ma–wallnaq Don’t be too noisy/rowdy
2 ish–cuaw do something to excess (gradually)
ma–cuaw yaku tilha maqa ishqala
ish–cuaw yaku ishqala I got very drunk yesterday (drinking throughout the day)
3 kat–cuaw worsen, of a condition, become exacerbated
nak a ina maqa ma–qarman sa but
kat–cuaw sa shiz Because my mother was in poor health her illness got worse
4 kun–cuaw [AB] do something to excess (suddenly), rush to excess
yaku maqa an tu k–m–a–kan sa fiz–fiz ma–cuaw yaku kun–cuaw sa fizfiz numa sa tiax lh–um–bashkaw Because I hadn’t eaten bananas for some time I glutted myself on them until my belly was bloated
haya atu kun–cuaw k–m–an numa m–acay, kun–m’in tiax That dog ate something in a big hurry,
and then he died when his belly
suddenly bloated
5 ma–cuaw very, excessively
i–nay aqtalha ma–cuaw ma–lha–cas This pork is very soft (from
overcooking)
6 min–cuaw to increase
ma–garman sa but min–cua
My illness is getting worse
nak a ama min–cua ma–garman sa
but My father’s illness is getting
worse
aqtalha min–cuaw iza ma–rumiz
This pork has become tough (as
from roasting too long)
7 pan–cuaw serious, as an acci-
dent
nak a binanau’az m–riqaz, m–zai
‘minu qa, minu qa?, yanaiza pan–
cuaw painan, antu mu–ruqit’ My
wife saw (and) said ‘What hap-
pened, what happened?; maybe it’s
not so serious (since) you aren’t
scratched’
8 pia–cuaw [C] do something
harder, increase the intensity of
an effort
9 pish–cuaw–cuaw [IC/IT] do some-
thing somewhat to excess
NOTE: Often heard as /cu/. Prob-
ably from Bunun /masmuw/ ‘ex-
 tremely, more, very, badly’.
cuini now, at present; this (tem-
poral); first time
cuini a kawash this year
yaku tu cuini lh–ug–gaushin
I sneezed just now
cuini wan ihu mu–nay Is this your
first time to come here?
2 ca–cuini just now, a moment
ago
cu–cuini yaku shau–na–nay
I arrived just now
ca–cuini iza ma–cuaw makakuay na
rusaw A moment ago the fish were
really swarming
haya shput ca–cuini mu–nay
That person just came
3 ca–cuini–an now, at this time
haya wa binanau’az shashanu mia–
rain c–m–anit, k–u–na ca–cuini–
an miaqay c–m–anit That woman
was crying a lot this morning, and
is still crying a lot now
4 i–ca–cuini until now, up to this
time
5 shau–na–cuini before now, ago
6 shau–na–cuini–an now again,
once more at this time
tina–kawash tu maku–na–nay, shau–
na–cuini–an miaqay i–nay Last
year you came here and now you
are here again
NOTE: Probably from PAN *i–
i ‘this, here’, with an unidentified
initial element.
cumay (PAN *Cumay ‘the For-
mosan black bear’) the Formosan
black bear, Selenarctos thibetanus
formosanus (Swinhoe), fam. Ursi-
dae. The largest native predator,
now seriously endangered
2 tu–ca–cumay odor of a bear,
smell of a bear
c–um–put

[c–um–put] [AF] to filter, strain; to brew, of traditional wine
→ |cput|:7

c–u–nit [AF] wring out, as a wet towel → |cnit|:2

cupish count; read; study, learn

cupish uan nak a tuali Please count my money

lhupish uan i–nay a fīzīz Please count these bananas

shupilh uan runaw Please count the chickens

aniamin shupilh uan Please count these things

shupilh uan patash–an Please read the book

azazak antu miku shupilh Children don’t like to study

2 c–m–upish [AF] to count, to read, to learn, to study count

yaku c–m–upish patash–an

I’m reading a book

yaku c–m–upish tuali I’m counting the money

ya azuan ihu c–m–upish nak a tuali Please count my money for me

cicu sh–m–upilh patash–an She is reading a book

yaku sh–m–upilh tuali I’m counting the money

3 cupi–cupish–an a taun [LF] a school (building)

4 lha–lhupish abacus, calculating machine

5 lhupish–in = shupilh–in) be counted; be learned; be read; be studied

haya wa patash–an ma–ruw ma–qītan lhupish–in That book is interesting

6 ma–shupilh learn, study

a ma–shupilh yaku sa patash–an I will read the book

nak a azazak mu–tusi ma–shupilh, shi–humhum–an ya mu–taun My child went to study (and) came home late at night

yaku tu kahiwan in–i–tusi Shtafiri

ma–shupish patash–an Long ago I went to study in Tou–she

6a azazak ma–shupilh a taun school (lit. house where children learn)

6b ma–shupish [F] read, study

7 pa–cupish [C] read or study; let someone read or count

nak a azazak pa–cupish patash–an

My child is reading a book

pa–cupish uan cicu nak a tuali; mauru yaku c–m–upish Let him count my money (as) I am unable to count it

8 sh–in–upilh–ik [PF1sc] I read; I studied; I counted

haya tuali sh–in–upilh–ik I counted that money

9 sh–m–upilh [AF] to read

10 shupilh–i [l] (don’t) count it

shupilh–i uan nak a tuali Please help me count my money

NOTE: Also recorded frequently as /lhupish/ or /shupilh/. This word is evidently a borrowing of Bunun /sipul/ ‘to count’.

350
D

[dada] :
2 shau–dada hang something up  
*hulus* shau–dada *ihu a maqa mu–huaw ma–galhayqay* Hang up your clothes so they will dry quickly
3 sh–m–au–dada [AF] hang something up, as clothes to dry  
huya binanau’az *sh–m–au–dada*  
hulus That woman is hanging up clothes
4 tau–dada hang something up
5 tau–dada–n [PF] be hung up by someone  
nak a hulus *tau–dada–n suma*  
Someone hung my clothes up (to dry)
6 t–m–au–dada [AF] hang something up  
*ya shashanu binanau’az ya f–in–luq sa hulus pi–suhuy–in sinay–an t–m–au–dada* In the morning when the women had washed the clothes they hung them up on the line

dadaruna cockroach

dadú leader (in a meeting, etc.); head of the people; the president of Taiwan
yaku *sa sunda dadú* I am the real chief
2 min–dadú [IC] become a leader, become chief  
yaku *sa min–dadú* I became chief

dadu correct, true; really, definitely

dadu *mia–ziu* That is correct/that’s right
m–zai ti Ali ‘*dadu ihu a mu–tusi*  
Taipak’ Ali said ‘you definitely will go to Taipei’
2 an–dadu that’s right, as you say  
(response to let someone know you have heard and are following through on an action)  
an–dadu, k–mcu Right, I’m taking (them) (response to an admonition: Don’t forget your things)
3 in–dadu–an do well, flourish  
palluizá–n caseuy sa lhqa pruq a  
baitu, masa lharti, palika, numa bu–na, lhanaz, ma–cuaw *in–dadu–an*  
They plant peanuts, taro, red beans, sweet potatoes (and) sesame (and) they all flourish
4 ka–dadu–’un be coveted, be found desirable  
yaku *ka–dadu–’un nak a binanau’az* My wife finds me compatible  
*lh–m–aushin m–ihu iza wa a mim–binanau’az, numa sa numa ma–cuaw ya itia sa sh–in–wuz mashtay k–ma–ay pakpak’ matig–qaran Then the chief said ‘You young men, choose a woman, pull her over to the swing to swing with you (and) if she is seen swinging (with you) she will be pledged to be your wife; then when one has been pulled in everyone claps and makes merry’
5 **ma–dadu** agree with something; take a liking to something, be compatible with someone or something

*ani yaku ma–dadu t-un–maza cicu a lalawa* I don’t agree with what he says

**ma–dadu** *ihu i–zay a binanaw’az* Do you like that woman? (i.e. Do you find her attractive?)

*yaku ma–dadu* *ihu–n* I’m really compatible with you

*yaku ma–dadu sa m–ihu a pata–tash* I like/want your pen

*ani yaku tu ma–dadu* I don’t like her

6 **maka–dadu** agree with someone, get along well together

*caycuy antu maka–dadu* They never agree

*caycuy la–tusha maka–dadu, numa mahahawhaw malhinuma* The two of them get along together, so they are whispering (to each other)

7 **min–dadu** develop, come into being

*antu min–dadu sa baihu* The beans didn’t develop

*cicu malhuiza sa bukay, antu min–dadu* She planted the flowers, (but) they didn’t develop

*yaku pin–apuy, antu min–dadu sa apuy* I was starting a fire, but the fire failed to develop

8 **pu–dadu** that’s right, agreed! (response to a proposal by someone else)

**pu–dadu** *mu–lunduz* That is correct

NOTE: This base was recorded inconsistently with both penultimate and final stress. In January 1998 a careful check was made with Mr. Kao, contrasting /dadu/ ‘correct’ and /dadú/ ‘leader, chief’. In his own speech he produced only penultimate stress in the former and final stress in the latter, although he accepted both stress patterns for the former in my speech, and even claimed to prefer /emaka–dadú/. Despite this vacillation, the base for ‘leader, chief’ was accepted from me only with final stress.

**da–duruk** [IN] a skewer for roasting meat; a woman’s hair pin

→ **duruk:**

|**dahda(h)**|

2 **ku–dahdah–ik** [PF1s] I loosened it, I pulled it apart

**ku–dahdah–ik/ shu–dahdah–ik k–m–ashī–qea k–m–alawa** I pulled it apart (and then) reassembled it

3 **kun–dahda** [AB] suddenly come loose, unravel, relax or feel at ease, of the body

*kaunu ya miirain pa–tilhaz–in kun–dahda i–zay talpu* If it is exposed to the sun a lot, the reinforcing band of a *kaunu* bucket suddenly comes loose

*utaq yuhu a maqa a kun–dahda sa but* Vomit so that you will feel better’ (advice to someone who has
had too much to drink, has gotten food poisoning, etc.)
4 sh–m–u–dahda [AF] loosen something, spread something out
5 shu–dahda loosen something tied

shu–dahda uan m–ihu a tapaha Loosen your shoes
ta–tilhu ya ma–cuaw ma–lhib shu–dahda If your belt is too tight loosen it
6 shu–dahdah–ik [PF1s] I loosened something, I took something apart
7 shu–dahda–n [PF] be loosened by someone, be pulled apart or opened up by someone

i–zay a pinuqrum shu–dahda–n suma Someone put the blankets out to sun

|dahip|

2 in–dahip [I] help

in–dahip uan s–m–ukus fatu Please help me push the stone
in–dahip uan matash patash–an Please help me write the book
3 in–dahip–i [I] (don’t) help him

in–dahip–i wak mu–buhat Help me work the fields
4 in–dahip–in [PFc] was helped numa in–dahip–in parhaway Then the young people helped (him)

huya wa caw m–acay, in–dahip–in yamin m–ugqibi pu–suy–in ribush canup–in That man died (and) we helped carry him on a shoulder pole to be put in the forest (and) buried

5 maka–dahi–dahip join in an activity, as in joining a dance; intercede, as to help someone yamin caw mim–paraw, maka–dahi–dahip manium mu–sun yamin mim–paraw We Thao are dancing (so why don’t) you join us in our dance
6 min–dahip help someone with physical labor
cicu min–dahip yaku mu–buhat He helped me work in the fields
caycuy min–dahip cicu m–ugqibi They helped him carry something (as stones, coffin)

numa k–m–acu parhaway min–dahip k–m–ilhim, ma–lalawa Then (she) sent some young people to help search (for him), (and) they called out

kahiwan yaku ya min–dahip sa shput malhuiza isa ripmu a pazay A long time ago I went to help a Taiwanese person plant rice in his paddy field

7 m–in–in–dahip [c] helped someone

|dahun|

2 ma–dahu–dahun [IT] be covered with candy, as a child who has been indulging in sweets

hayazazak ma–dahu–dahun That child has candy all over him (face, hands)
3 ma–dahun [S] sweet; good at speaking, sweet-tongued, eloquent; sweets, candy
**ma–dahun** a pushawil  sweet tea
manu a f–in–ariw a **ma–dahun**? Who bought these sweets?
4 **min–dahun** [IC] become sweet **fizfi** **min–dahun**  The green banana is becoming sweet
5 **pia–dahun** [C] sweeten, make sweet
ya pit’ia sa afu p–itu–i uan tu suma sa kamsia **pia–dahun**  When you cook rice please put some sugar in to sweeten it (not a Thao custom)
6 **shi–da–dahun–in** was sweetened
NOTE: /ma–dahun/ was occasionally recorded as /ma–dahun/.

**dai** quotative marker?
**haya apu ma–hnar, dai** ‘tana–i pitaw maga ma–hawiwiw’ That old grandfather was hot, and said ‘Open the door so it will be cool’
**m–zai ti Ali simaq dai** ‘a mu–tusi dai Taipak’  Ali said ‘Tomorrow I’ll go to Taipei’
**mu–tusi dai** ‘s–m–apuk rusanw’  I’m going’, (he) said, ‘to catch fish’
NOTE: It has proven extremely difficult to gloss this particle. In some of its uses it appears to be a quotative marker, but in others this interpretation is untenable.

**|daidaz|**

2 **ka–daidaz–in** [PF] be cared for, be looked after or attended to, be treated with sympathy or held in sympathetic regard

nak a azazak mu–ayuzi iza, tihaua ya **ka–daidaz–in** cuayu, ma–sal–pu yaku  My daughter got married (and) I don’t know if she is treated well (so) I worry
**haya binanau’az cicu a ayuzi m–acay, miain c–m–and, ma–cuaw ma–salpu **ka–daidaz–in** ya t–um–maza** That woman’s husband died, (she is) crying a lot (and) is very worried—you feel sympathy for her if you hear it
**haya azazak **ka–daidaz–in** cicu a ama** That child is treasured by his father

3 **ma–daidaz** take good care of someone or something; care for someone’s well-being, be concerned for someone’s welfare; be precious, be the object of great concern
**ihu ma–daidaz yaku** You are concerned for my well-being
**ma–daidaz cicu a azazak** Your children are precious
**m–ihu a tuali maka–uka, ma–cuaw yaku ma–daidaz** Your money is gone (and) I am very concerned for you
**haya ina ma–daidaz cicu a azazak** That mother treasures her children

4 **mapa–ka–daidaz** [R] take care of one another, be concerned for one another
**pashtay ita mapa–ka–daidaz** We all look after each other
**pashtay ita la–turu mapa–ka–daidaz** The three of us should take
daiz

good care of each other
5 min-daidaz [IC] has become
caring, has become nurturing
6 pan-da-daidaz look after
something, guard something that
is in one’s safekeeping
haya wa shput pan-da-daidaz sa
tuali That person is looking after
the money
7 shi-da-daidaz-in [PF] was
cared about, was the object of
sympathy or concern
cicu m-acay, shi-da-daidaz-in
He died, (and) was remembered
lovingly
NOTE: From Bumun /daiz/ ‘to
love’.
daiz fly eggs
2 kit-daiz-in be infested with fly
eggs (not yet hatched into mag-
gots)
haya wasish kit-daiz-in That bear
is infested with fly eggs
NOTE: Initially recorded as /kit-
daiz-an/, but this conflicts with a
well-established pattern /kit-X-in/.
dakray the Mandarin duck, Aix
galericulata Linnaeus, fam. Anas-
tidae, a rare non-migratory water
fowl that always swims in pairs.
The male is gaudily colored, with
golden-green neck, light yellow
face with a bright white area
above and behind the eyes, cinna-
mon patches on crest of head and
hindquarters, and two roughly
parallel narrow white stripes at
the side of the breast. The female
is a drab mottled brown on back
and wings with a lighter under-
side. These birds typically spend
their days on lake waters, nesting
at night in tree hollows near the
shore
Dalum female name (second
dughter of Sapan)
|damat| calm, equanimity
2 dama-damat [IT] calm down,
be quiet
in-zai yaku ya dama-damat iza
I told them to calm down/I told
them to be quiet
3 ma-dama-damat [S] calm,
quiet, peaceful
cicu ma-dama-damat a caw
She is a calm/composed person
i-nay ya ma-humhum malhus ma-
dama-damat When it is night
here you can sleep in peace and
quiet
4 makit-damat gradually calm
down, become peaceful
shiqamish makit-damat iza The
waves have calmed down
5 pia-dama-damat [C/IT] calm
someone down, make someone
quiet
yaku pia-dama-damat caycuy
I calmed them down
6 shan-damat come to a stand-
still, stop running, as an engine
that breaks down
nak a barimbin shan-damat sa
saran My car broke down on the

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road

7 shi–damat [p] calmed down
caycuy c–m–in–anî tu ikahi, shi–
damât iza cuini They were cry-
ing a while ago, (but) have calmed
down now

damât taste; eat
iiâa sa huruy mu–nay nak a taun, a
i–ntua ya saqaâtî damât A friend
came to my house; where are going
to take him for lunch?
2 damât–ik [PFIs] I am tasting
haya qîliha a damât–ik van, qas–i
a ma–qmin I will taste the wine to
see if it is strong enough
3 ma–damât [F] to taste; to eat
(informal expression used in
the sense of ‘to eat’ only with close
friends)
iizâw a ma–damât Let’s eat!
4 maka–damât to taste, savor
food or drink
haya va caw numa kan–in ciçu, mi–
nu ciçu a ruzîc maka–damât
Because that person is chewing
something and his mouth is really
chomping away

[dampus]:
2 shi–damâps–in [PFp] were put
or placed together
haya va shîzû shi–damâps–in nak
a ina puil My mother put the mat
away in storage
3 sh–m–i–damâps put two things
together
haya bînanau’âz mi–lhuqqu sh–m–
i–damâps bikti This woman is
sitting with her knees together
4 shu–damâps place things closer
together
haya va pagka shu–damâps van
a maq’a ma–haran ya undadâns–in
Please put the chairs closer together
so that there will be a wide(r) space
to walk

damâz squeeze and twist, as a
fruit in extracting the juice or a
towel in wringing it dry
haya va shaglaw damâz van ihu
a maq’a pin–tâtâ–n Wring out the
vegetables so they can be boiled
2 damâz–i [I] (don’t) squeeze it
damâz–i ciçu a lharina Twist his
ear!
3 damâz–in [PF] be squeezed by
someone
nak a rima damâz–in ihu You
squeezed my arm
4 in–damâz [c] was squeezed or
twisted by someone; was screwed/
unscrewed
ya fhuq sa hułus in–damâz sa
hułus a maq’a mu–hiaw ma–qalîhâw
When you wash clothes wring them
out so they’ll dry quickly
5 in–dâms–in [PFc] twist hands
around someone’s wrist (as in giv-
ing an ‘Indian burn’); twist a wet
towel in wringing it out
nak a shaqish in–damâz–in bina
nau’âz A woman pinched my face
(with twisting motion)
nak a patu in–damâz–in My
cheek was pinched
damu a moan, a groan

2 makin–damu to moan, groan, complain

haya wa caw ma–panu painan, minu makin–damu, ma–m’i n a shiz painan That person probably is weak; he is groaning—maybe he really is in pain

3 pakin–damu to moan, groan, complain

pakin–damu ihu, maqa ya it’ia sh’put mu–nay m–rigaz a maqa a lhay ihu tuali Moan and groan, so if someone comes to see they will give you money

danar large deadfall log trap, sometimes weighted down with stones and traditionally used to catch wild pig and barking deer

2 ka–danar–an cutting board, chopping block

3 mu–danar be caught in a deadfall trap

mu–danar iza na taqitaqi A squirrel has been caught in the deadfall trap

NOTE: From Bunun /da’ngal/ ‘deadfall trap’.

danshiqan cleared area around a house, courtyard; open field; track for running; lap area, area just above the genitals

maqa sa i–zay tufuh h a maka–tana–raus zai–n ‘danshiqan’, danshiqan a tana–raus tumay ixa The area under the lower abdomen is called the ‘danshiqan’, and below the danshiqan is the penis

|danshir|₂:

2 p–in–u–danshir [c] defecated

tu caw p–in–u–danshir That person defecated

3 pu–danshir defecate (polite expression), move the bowels, relieve oneself

i–lhugqu wau uhu, a mu–suh’uy wak pu–danshir Stay here, I’m going to the toilet

4 pu–danshir–wak [ls] I am going to defecate

ki–nay wau maniun, a pu–danshir–wak Please stay there, I am going to defecate

5 shi–danshir–ik [ls/p] I defecated
NOTE: This may have begun as a euphemism meaning 'leave a trace', but the two senses now seem to be clearly distinguished in Thao, and probably should not be considered synchronically relatable.

danshir\textsubscript{3} a straw rope smeared with a smelly tar-like substance which was formerly put around fields to keep the bears out; scarecrow

2 pia–danshir–i [C/I] (don’t) put up a danshir

\textit{pia–danshir–i} a maqa a sh–ug–kash wazish mu–nay k–m–an pazay Put up a scarecrow to scare off the wild pigs so they won’t come to eat the rice

3 p–in–u–danshir–an [LFc] was protected by a danshir

\textit{huya wa pazay maqa ma–bulaw i–za p–in–u–danshir–an} Because the rice was getting ripe it was protected by a danshir

4 pu–danshir [C] put up a danshir, to protect with a danshir

\textit{yaku mu–tusi nak a buhat pu–danshir sa pazay} I am going to my fields to protect my rice with a tarred rope

5 pu–danshir–ak I put up a danshir

\textit{nak a pazay maqa ma–bulaw iza ma–cuaw sa rumfaz mu–i–utu k–m–an sa pazay numa pu–danshir–ak} Because my rice was getting ripe many birds came to eat it, (and) so I put up a scarecrow

\textit{a pu–danshir–ak uan pazay a maqa antu a kan–in rumfaz} I’m going to put a tarred rope around the rice so it won’t be eaten by the birds

6 pu–danshir–i [I] (don’t) set up a danshir

\textbf{\textit{\textbf{|daq|}}:}

2 ma–daq [S] be a long time, take a long time to do something; late

\textit{ma–daq yaku shaw–na–nay} I arrived late

maqa yaku sa i–suhay hudun, ma–cuaw saran i–hazish, numa yaku

\textit{ma–daq shaw–na–nay} Because I was in the mountains and the road is very long it took a long time for me to arrive

3 min–daq [IC] be a long time, become long, of time, as in waiting for something

\textit{ihu i–nay min–daq mi–lhugqu} You have been sitting here a long time

\textit{minu ihu min–daq antu mu–nay?} Why haven’t you come for a long time? I haven’t had free time

4 pia–daq [C] take a long time

\textit{haya shput pia–daq uan mi–lhugqu} That person has been sitting there a long time

5 pin–daq make something last for awhile, make something take some time

\textit{ita ya pin–tata sa aqtalha pin–daq} When we cook pork we leave it a long time to be sure it is well-done
daqa fire-hardened sharpened bamboo spikes traditionally used in pitfall traps as protection against enemies or thieves. They were sometimes contaminated with human waste to increase their efficacy, or the tip was burned so that carbon would enter a wound they inflicted
2 pu–daqa put spikes in a pitfall trap
3 pu–daqa–k [PF1s] I put spikes in a pitfall trap
a pu–daqa–k I will put spikes in the pitfall trap

|daqdaq|:
2 min–daqdaq [IC] splash water on something, wash water over a surface, as to clean it
ya q–in–usaz min–daqdaq m–ita
wa danshiqan If it rained our yard would have been awash
3 shan–daqdaq–an [LF] be splashed, as water in a house
4 shan–daqdaq–i [I] (don’t) splash it!
ata sa danshiqan shan–daqdaq–i a–zuan yanan azazak ishkaudia, azazak tau–bukkan Don’t splash water on the floor or else a child might slip and fall

|daqri|:
2 ma–daqri [S] slippery
samun ma–daqri The road is slippery
i–nay bukhaz ma–cua a ma–daqri This floor is very slippery
3 min–daqri become slippery (as a floor when it is being washed with soap)

darawan rather, somewhat
darawan cuini ma–hnar It’s rather hot now

cuini darawan ma–shimzaw, ya simaq a kát–shimzaw sa qali It’s rather cold now (and) tomorrow it will be colder
da–rima matlaw 5,000 (function of /da–/ unknown) → rima:2
Dariz male name (younger brother of Sapan, husband of Limaw)

|daru|:
2 ma–daru [S] gently sloping,
gradual; curved, as the edge of a table
ma–daru a hudun a gentle mountain slope
3 ma–daru–an [S/LF] to slope, of a mountain
i–zahy ma–daru–an a hudun That is a gently sloping mountain
4 mu–daru–daru [IT] taking one’s time with an activity, not hurrying
5 u–daru–daru [I/IT] take your time
ata (tu) u–daru–daru Don’t daily!

NOTE: For the semantics of /mu–daru–daru/ compare the mirror-image extension of the antonym ‘precipitous’ in English.
|dauk|:

2 i-dau-dauk [I/IT] (don’t) keep still

i-dau-dauk ihu i-atusi mi-lhugku, ata tu pa-ka-kakri Stay still over there, don’t keep wiggling around

3 kat-dau-dauk [IT] gradually, little by little

daya wa binana’az lhqazan, kat-dau-dauk cicu a tias kat-m’in That woman is pregnant (and) little by little her belly is getting bigger

rumfaz kat-dau-dauk makit-m’in, tay payl-an iza The bird gradually is getting bigger (and) already is developing wings

4 makit-dau-dauk [IT] slowly, gradually, little by little

qabus in-i-hazish marfaz makit-dau-dauk makit-na-qualh The water bird which was far away is gradually flying nearer to us

atu makit-dau-dauk ma-dundun The dog is gradually becoming house-broken

minu sa jufay makit-dau-dauk shikarman Why are the pigs gradually getting thinner?

5 mi-dau-dauk [IT] keep still, as in hiding; refrain from movement

haya qhurun i-sahay fatu a shishir mi-dau-dauk That snake is staying quietly by the side of the stone

haya qartta i-sahay kawi a shishir mi-dau-dauk s-makup rumfaz That cat is crouching motionless by the side of the tree to catch a bird

6 mun-dau-dauk [IT] go slowly, deliberately, as in walking or running

7 pi-dau-dauk [C/IT] leave it standing, leave it alone

pi-dau-dauk i-zahay a ma-dahun, ata tu tug-qca-qca-i Leave the candy sitting still—don’t keep moving it around

8 shi-dau-dauk [p/IT] was still, kept still

9 shi-dauk [p] stopped, as in walking; stayed for awhile

haya shput m-undadán, minu shi-dauk That person was walking—why did he stop?

haya cav m-undadán pan-na-suy fatu a shishir, minu pagga shi-dauk That person was walking, and stopped to rest by the side of a stone

haya parhaway muqay i-taum shi-dauk, ma-panu a parhaway Those young people just stay at home, they are lazy

haya wa Shahan pan-na-sahay cicu a taum shi-dauk; numa mu-qca iza m-undadán That mountain aboriginal came to his house (and) stayed for awhile, and then continued on his way

10 un-dau-dauk [I/IT] (don’t) do it slowly, (don’t) take your time with it

ata (tu) un-dau-dauk Don’t daily!

un-dau-dauk k-m-an qfu a maqa antu shibqit-an Eat your rice
\textbf{daul}

slowly so you won’t choke on it\textit{ un–dau–dauk} k–m–an a maqa antu a shibuqtir–an  Eat slowly so you won’t choke

NOTE: Apparently a Bunun loan (cf. Southern Bunun /m-\textit{dadauk}/ ‘go slowly, as in walking or running’; Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

\textbf{dauqan} soap

NOTE: A loan, presumably from Bunun, which appears to derive ultimately from PAN *\textit{dauq} ‘soapberry tree: \textit{Sapindus mukrossi}’.

\textbf{dauqlhaw} pitfall trap (camouflage top, with spikes at bottom)

2 \textit{pu–dauqlhaw} use a pitfall trap to catch prey

\textit{yaku pu–dauqlhaw} queipa I’m catching tortoises in a pitfall trap

\textbf{dawaz} generic for fishing nets, traditionally made of hemp

2 \textbf{dawaz a maca} knot in the mesh of a net (the point where the cordage is tied, not the spaces between)

3 \textbf{dawaz a talhuqan} fishnet shed, shed where fish nets are kept when not in use

\textit{nuna yaku i–saháy dawaz a talhuqan} malhus, \textit{nuna tu min–lana–fazfaz sa qali pnît–in yaku} Then I was sleeping in the fishnet shed and had a nightmare in the middle of the night

4 \textbf{pu–dawaz} fish with a net

\textit{yaku tu kahiwan pu–dawaz}, \textit{nuna yaku i–say wazaqan ma–mamuri pu–dawaz sa rusaw}, \textit{nuna tu min–lana–fazfaz sa qali ma–pushkat iza yaku}, \textit{nuna yaku pagqa waun pu–dawaz} A long time ago I was fishing with nets all alone by the lakeside, and around midnight I became sleepy and took a break from netting fish

NOTE: From Bunun /\textit{dawaz}/ ‘net bag used by men’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

\textbf{|dazumdum|}:

2 \textbf{lhin–dazumdum–in} [PF] be cut into smaller pieces, as a log or a stone

\textit{nuna sa i–zay a kawi a lhin–dazumdum–in a mig–qrus} Then that log would be cut to make house-posts

\textit{haya wa fatu lhin–dazumdum–in cie} He cut the stones into smaller pieces

3 \textbf{ma–da–dazumdum} [S/IT] be much smaller than normal

\textit{haya lhuzush azaz ma–da–dazumdum} All the plums are exceptionally small

4 \textbf{ma–dazumdum} [S] be smaller than normal
min–dazumdum [IC] be pulverized into tiny bits, become fragmented
hayā zashuq min–dazumdum i–za The rice has been pounded into small pieces
NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /lhin–dadumdum–in/.

dazumdum|2:
2 ma–da–dazumdum [S/IT] tender, soft to the touch, like the skin of a baby
NOTE: Given by Mr. Shih, but rejected by Mr. Kao.

didiran1 a traditional instrument made of clay which was used to separate the husks from the grain in winnowing
kahāwan sa caw k–m–alawa sa didiran k–m–ihim sa ma–qītan a puzak, kalawa sa didiran When the old-time Thao wanted to make a didiran they searched for good clay to make it

didiran2 Steere’s babbler, Liocichla steeri Swinhoe, fam. Timaliidae, a small short-billed songbird with gray and mustard body, narrow yellow wing stripes and a bright yellow spot beneath the eye. It favors forest thickets, where it can be seen in small flocks darting from bush to bush in search of seeds and insects

dilhi|:
2 tana–dilhi left side

dilhkay maggot, larger than shu–piz
2 dilhkay–in [PF] maggoty, infested by maggots
hayā takic dilhkay–in That barking deer is full of maggots
hayā aqtalha ma–cuaw shak–in, mi–nu dilhkay–in That pork is really smelly, oh! just look, it’s full of maggots
NOTE: Also recorded as /dulhkay/.
With monosyllabic root –/kay/, found in words for ‘maggot’ that appear in several other Formosan languages, including Bunun /su–kað/, Proto-Rukai *okay, Paiwan /tikay/, and possibly Babuza /cika/.

dimra bracelet

dimrac gold (substance)
2 kun–na–dimrac suddenly flash, as sunlight on the surface of rippling water
3 ma–dimrac [S] gold (color), golden; iridescent, like the wings of a fly; often used as the noun ‘gold’
ma–dimrac a dimra a gold bracelet

ma–dimrac a līna a gold necklace
ma–dimrac a ma–runaw blowfly, blue-bottle
hudun pash–ulhā–n, ma–cuaw lama–qītan, ya tihaz–in ma–dimrac The mountains are covered with snow; they are very beautiful (and) when the sun strikes them
**dinur**

they shine like gold

dinur pry up; shake from side to side, as the motion of an implement used to pry something up

*ana m-aru kawi dinur fatu* Father got a stick to pry up the stone

*haya binanau’az dinur paqi* That woman is swaying her hips from side to side

2 *dinur-i* [I] (don’t) pry it up

*dinur-i* wan fatu Please pry up the stone

*haya binanau’az ishtatukduz, dinur-i uhu a maqa a mim-pulhiz* That woman is dozing; shake her to wake her up

3 *dinur-in* [PF] be pried up

*i-nay a fatu dinur-in cicu* He pried up this stone

NOTE: Probably connected with /ma’ainur/ ‘sway from side to side’, but the morphology remains obscure.

*d—in—uruk* [PFe] was pierced by something —> *duruq:3*

*d—in—uruk—in* [PFe] was pierced by something —> *duruq:4*

**diplhaq** wet soil, thick (not watery) mud, mud used in construction

2 *diplhaq—in* [PF] be muddied, be made muddy

3 *ma–da–diplhaq* [S/IT] muddy all over, covered with mud

*nak a suaqun ma–da–diplhaq* My pants are all muddy

4 *ma–diplhaq* muddy

5 *min–diplhaq* [IC] become muddy

*ma–cuaw qusaz—in min–diplhaq sa sarun* There was a lot of rain (and) the road got muddy

6 *pash–diplhaq–an* mud-patch, as one formed by carabaos trampling wet earth; buffalo wallow

**|diqru|**:

2 *ma–diqru* [S] smooth, as the skin

*cicu a shaqish ma–diqru* Her face is smooth

*i–say a bukhaz ma–diqru* That floor is smooth

*minu mi–lqanizu yaku, ma–diqru uan sa shaqish* I looked in the mirror and my face was still smooth (viz. had no wrinkles)

*haya la–tusha binanau’az ma–diqru a rima* Those two women have smooth/soft hands

3 *min–diqru* [IC] become smooth

*ya itia ayuzi mu–nay m–riqaz bi–nanau’az, numa cicu min–diqru* When a man comes to see a woman she smoothes her face (puts on make-up)

4 *pia–diqru* [C] smooth something, make something smooth

**|dishka|**:

2 *ka–dishká–n* disgusting; person who is disapproved of

*azazak i–saháy sarun mu–muq–muq pu–caqí, ka–dishká–n* That child is defecating on the road over there—how disgusting!
dislhum

ka–dishká–n i–zaháy a caw maqa antu filhu–filhuq That person is disgusting because he never bathes
3 ma–dishka [AF?] find someone or something disgusting, despicable
4 shi–da–dishka [p/IT] was disgusting

dishlum :
2 ma–dishlum [S] green, the color of grass
nak a lhuuzush ma–dishlum wan My plums are still green
3 ma–dishlum a qlhurán the Taiwan bamboo viper, Trime–
resurus stejnegeri (Schmidt), fam. Viperidae. A slender green,
highly venomous snake that inhabits bamboo thickets, and is
often found on the qalhic tree
4 makit–dishlum revive, of plants, show vital signs again af
ter wilting
haya wa bukay p–in–alhuiza yaku mîn–bair sa filhaq, numa cuini ma–
kît–dishlum iza sa filhaq The leaves of the flower that I planted
started to wilt, but now they are reviving
5 min–dishlum [IC] become green
ama wa but min–dishlum Father is showing a sickly pallor (lit. Father’s
body is becoming green—a calque of Taiwanese)
6 pia–dishlum [C] make some–
thing green
ama pia–dishlum taun Father
painted the house green
7 pish–dishlum become green
nak a shaglaw pish–dishlum iza My (cultivated) vegetables are becom
ning green
nak a pazay p–in–alhuiza pish–di
shlum iza My rice is becoming
healthy and green (after transplant
ning)
8 shi–da–dishlum–in greenish/ bluish, dappled with green, stip
pled with green
huya wa hdmun ma–cuaw a ribush
shi–da–dishlum–in a filhaq The
plants on the mountain have leaves of different shades of green
huya wa kawi ma–pûzi–pûzi shi–da–
dishlum–in That wood is white
with greenish marks

|dishqun| :
2 dishqun–ik [PF1s] I dislike, I
abhors, I disapprove of’
dishqun–ik i–zaháy a caw maqa
mu–muqmuq malhinuna, dishqun–ik
ya m–riqaz I am disgusted by that
person because of his messy talk,
I’m disgusted to look at him
3 ka–dishqun–ik [PF1s] I disap
prove of
a itia caw mu–nay nak a taun, a
pîn–an–anak–ik maqa ka–dishqun–
lik a caw There is someone coming
to our house (but) I will avoid him
because I find him disagreeable
4 ka–dishqun–in [PF] be disap–
proved of, for one’s behavior to be disliked
ihu ka-dishqun-in ina Mother disapproves of you
5 ma-dishqun disapprove, dislike ihu malhinuma ma-qarman a lalawa, yaku ma-dishqun You said bad things and I don’t like it
6 pia-dishqun [C] make someone feel disliked or unwelcome a ita caw mu-nay pin-an-anak-i pia-dishqun Someone is coming—make him feel unwelcome (so he leaves)
NOTE: Related to /dishka/ ‘disgusting’? Mrs. Shih gives /ma-lishqun/.
|du| right; good
2 kashun-du sleep peacefully on the back in ‘normal’ sleeping position
3 maka-du good; agree to marry, of a man and woman; be engaged to marry, get along well together, of people maka-du caycu They get along well together
4 maka-tana-du right side, the one on the right side haya la-tusha shput maka-tana-du ma-qitan, tana-dilhi maqar yaku Of those two people the one on the right is good; the one on the left I don’t know
5 man-du give a good sign or omen shnashuni man-du The omen bird is giving a good sign
6 mapa-ka-du [R] match, be right for one another mapa-ka-du manlan la-tusha The two of you are right for each other
7 mapa-sha-du [R] face one another ita la-tusha mapa-sha-du m-riqaz We looked at each other ita mapa-sha-du malhinuma We talked face-to-face caycu mapa-sha-du malhus They are sleeping face to face i-say nak a taun mapa-sha-du a binanau’sz makaali-shpat na azazak The woman who lives across from us has eight children
8 mapa-tish-du [R] be suited to one another, be temperamentally compatible yamin la-tusha mapa-tish-du The two of us are suited to each other
9 masha-du point in the same direction, agree in orientation mashita(y) masha-du malhus They are all sleeping with heads pointed in the same direction
10 mash-du-du [AF/IT] pass something along yaku mash-du-du sa fatu I’m passing stones along (as in a relay race)
11 matilh-du meet, encounter yamin caw ya a mu-ntua kilhnaqualh m-undadin iza i-sahay sarun ya matilh-du sa shnashuni maka-ri-riw, mu-shuqish yamin antu m-usha kilhnaqualh, ya i-sahay tana-a’ili
maka–du dai ma–qitan, numa m–usha kihnaqualh If we Thao go somewhere for a walk and we meet an omen bird along the way that gives a bad omen we return home, (but) if it is on the left side it is said to be good, so we continue on our way

12 pasha–du to fit, be fitting or appropriate
m–íhu a hulus masha–riruw; patug–kariri pasha–du You are wearing your clothes inside out; turn them around to make it right

13 pash–du pass something to someone else
pun–cakcak íhu ricku a pash–du
Knock down the oranges for me (to catch)

14 pash–du–k [PF1s] I pass it on (to someone)
pash–du–k i–zay a fatu I passed that stone (to someone)

15 pash–du–n [PF] be passed along
yaku m–apa sa buna, antu shirua–n, numa pash–du–n sa nak a ayuži
I was carrying sweet potatoes (and) couldn’t manage, so I passed them on to my husband (lit. I was carrying sweet potatoes (and) couldn’t manage, so they were passed on to my husband)

16 pun–du follow a direction in traveling, keep a course
haya wa qnuan pun–du haya wa samun, ata tu u–ririw pun–du pun–suy That cow followed the path, it didn’t get lost going there

17 tana–du right side
18 tau–du to fit, as clothes, be suitable or fitting, as something done in good taste
yaku ifaz–an i–nay a hulus tau–du
I’m dressed in these clothes that fit
manían la–tusha tau–du
You two are well-matched (more perfect than shdu)
ihu ya malhinuna antu tau–du tma–zá–k pashi–ba–buqmur yakin You make me angry when you speak without listening properly to me
haya wa binanau’az in–ifaz ma–cuaw

tau–du That woman dresses really well
yaku sh–m–in–aqish a min–m–íhu
a hulus, mu–kaktum iza sh–m–a–qish, pashin–tazam van íhu qaz–i
ya tau–du I sewed clothes for you; they are finished now (so) please try them on to see if they fit

19 tau–na–tana–du turn to the right
20 tun–du follow; obey; obedient, submissive; be right, go the right way
ihu tun–du nak a lalawa You obey my words! (Do as I say!)
haya azazak tun–du nak a lalawa
That child followed my advice

dudur a row, a line, as of people
tata wa dudur one row or line, as in sowing seeds in a field
2 mu–dudur [AF] walk single-file
duhaz | dukuduku |
---|---

caycuy mu-

dudur m-

undadán They are walking single-file
caycuy mu-

dudur maku-

na-

day They came single-file

mu-

dudur na shput mu-

i-

utu a ma-

kan The people are lining up over there to eat

3 pu-

udur make a line out of things, line things up

pashtay pu-

udur sa qilha Line up all the wine (ceremonial procedure in which cups of wine are laid out on the ground)

duhaz the loser in a competition

2 ma-

duhaz [S] weak, feeble, defenseless

haya wa binanau’az ma-

duhaz That woman is feeble

3 p-

in-

ish-

duhaz-

an [LFe] be taken advantage of

yaku p-

in-

ish-

duhaz-

an sa suma Someone took advantage of me

4 pish-

duhaz trick someone, deceive someone; interrupt, as a conversation or activity, take advantage of someone

ihu pish-

duhaz yakin ma-

p-

acay

nak a binanau’az You tricked me into fighting with my wife

5 pish-

duhaz-

an [LF] be tricked, deceived

yaku shan-

tiqur m-

ihu a kuskus,

pish-

duhaz-

an ihu, numa-

wan yaku tauvukubuk You tricked me into tripping over your foot so that I fell down (lit. I tripped over your foot, deceived by you, so that I fell down)

duhmul rubbish heap, garbage dump; place to discard unwanted things, place where garbage is burned

|duhray|:

2 kun-

duhray [AB] relax, feel a sudden release of tension in the muscles

shifulh-

i van ihu nak a rikus, a maqa kun-

duhray Please massage my back so that I can relax

3 ma-

duhray [S] recuperated, recovered from an illness, rested; comfortable

m-

ihu a but ma-

duhray cuini Are you feeling better now?

4 pan-

duhray lie down and relax

5 pan-

duhray-

ak [LFe] I lie down and relax

lhapash-

i sa shizu pan-

duhray-

ak Unroll the mat (so that) I can lie down and relax

6 pia-

duhray [C] make someone comfortable/more comfortable

ina pia-

duhray nak a but Mother is making me more comfortable

7 pin-

duhray [Cc] made someone comfortable/more comfortable

ina pin-

duhray cieu a but Mother made him more comfortable

|dukuduku|:

2 mun-

dukuduku hunched over, as elderly people
tuga-

tugash iza mun-

dukuduku Old people are bent-backed
3 pia–dukuduku [C] bend over, as to get through a low doorway, etc.
pia–dukuduku ihu luish pitaw a maqa anti shag–qnr punuq Bend over in the low doorway so that you won’t bump your head
4 un–dukuduku [I] (don’t) bend down, (don’t) stoop
pitaw luish, un–dukuduku a maqa anti shag–qnr The doorway is low—stoop down so as not to bump your head

|dumdum|:

2 kun–dumdum [Ab] suddenly grow obscure, as when passing from a brightly lighted place to one that is dimly lit
yaku m–in–aka–tusi samun mu–laam kun–dumdum sa r–in–iqaz I came from the road over there into my house, and the view suddenly darkened

3 ma–dumdum [S] dim, not clearly lit

4 min–dumdum [Ic] become dim, overcast, cloudy
tilhaz min–dumdum The sun is growing dark; a solar eclipse
minu sa tilhaz shi–manraw min–dumdum Why did the sun grow dark for no apparent reason?
qali a ma–qusa, numa min–dumdum It is going to rain, so it is getting dark
qali ya a ma–qusa min–dumdum/min–humhum When it is going to rain it grows dark/overcast

NOTE: From Bunun /dumdum/, /ma–dumdum/ ‘dark’.

|dumuc|:

2 ma–dumuc [S] soft (as tofu)
minu aqlalha ma–cva ma–dumuc Why is this pork so tender?
3 ma–dumu–dumuc [S/Ti] very soft, as tofu
haya sharitum ma–dumu–dumuc, mig–garman iza, ma–garman kan–in That papaya is very soft, it’s already bad, and not edible
4 min–dumuc [Ic] become soft, as an overripe fruit, or the penis after ejaculation
5 pia–dumuc [Sc] make something soft
pia–dumuc uan sa afu ladadu Please cook the rice until it is somewhat soft
ihu ya pit’ia pia–dumuc uan ladadu When you cook please make (the food) somewhat soft

|dumur|:

2 ma–dumur [S] damp, slightly wet; soft or pliable, as cloth
nak a halus ma–dumur uan My clothes are still damp
3 min–dumur [Ic] become damp, slightly wet

|dundun|:

2 ma–dundun [S] tame, of animals, polite, of people, well–behaved, of children
i–nay takic simaq iza a ma–dundun This barking deer will be tame by tomorrow
dunhum

_i-ray a binanau’az ma-cuaw ma-
dunhum_ That woman is very po-
lite/courtous

3 _m-in-a-ma-dunhum_ [Sc/IT] used to be well-behaved, as chil-
dren who have grown unruly

_haya wa azazak m-in-a-ma-
dun, min-ma-sha_ That child used to be well-behaved (but) has be-
come naughty

4 _min-dunhum_ [IC] become tame, of a wild animal

takic _min-dunhum_ iza The barking deer is already becoming tame

5 _min-ma-dunhum_ [IC/S] become tame

6 _pin-dunhum_ [Cc] was tamed/
was domesticated

_pin-dunhum_ _i-ray takic_ This barking deer was tamed

_i-ray takic simaq iza a pin-dunhum_ This barking deer will be tame by
tomorrow

dunhum root up the soil, as a pig with its snout; to burrow, as a
mole or other rodent that nests in the earth

_fafuy dunhum pruq_ The pig is root-
ing up the soil

2 _dunhum-in_ [PF] be rooted up, of the soil, or something in the soil

_wazish ya kilh-a-kan-in dunhum sa pruq ya itia p-in-alhuiza buna dun-
hun-in cici k-m-an_ When a wild boar is looking for food it roots up
the earth (and) if there are sweet
potatoes planted there it roots them

up (and) eats them

3 _ma-dunhum_ [S] be full of bur-
rows or tunnels from burrowing
into the earth

_miaqay ma-dunhum sa pruq_ This
earth is really full of mole tunnels

dunlaq muddiness

2 _ma-dunlaq_ [S] muddy, of wet
mud; mushy, as overcooked rice

3 _min-dunlaq_ [IC] become muddy,
of soil after a rain

danshigan _min-dunlaq_ The yard is
becoming muddy

_afa p-in-it’ia min-dunlaq_ The
cooked rice is getting mushy

duruk to stab

duruk _aqtalha_ pork saté on a bam-
boo skewer

duruk _rusaw_ fish saté on a bamboo
skewer

2 _da-duruk_ [IN] a skewer for
roasting meat; a woman’s hair
pin

3 _d-in-uruk_ [PFc] was pierced by
something

_nak a kuskus d-in-uruk sa shkish
kahiwan_ My foot was pierced by a
slender bamboo some time ago

4 _d-in-uruk-in_ [PFc] was pierced
by something

_nak a kuskus d-in-uruk-in sa shk-
ish kahiwan_ My foot was pierced
by a slender bamboo some time
ago

5 _duruk-i_ [T] (don’t) skewer it

_duruk-i_ _uan i-ray aqtalha a kan-in
ita_ Please skewer this pork for us
Dushqan

to eat
6 duruk–ik [PF1s] I stab, I am stabbing something
duruk–ik yuḥu I stabbed you
duruk–ik i–zahāy a rusaw a maqa ma–qitan ya pa–sansan–in I skewered that fish to make it easier to roast
7 duruk–in [PF] be stabbed
cicu duruk–in suma Someone stabbed him

Dushqan male name
dutkhun duck the head
2 ia–dutkhu–khun [I/IT] (don’t) bow your head
ata tu ia–dutkhu–khun Don’t bow your head
3 mia–dutkhu–khun [IT] bow the head, as in worry or deep thought; bend over, as in working
hayya wa caw mia–dutkhu–khun miaqay, maqa painan nauw mia–cicu

That person often bows his head, perhaps that just his nature
yaku malhuiba sa pazay, mia–dutkhu–khun I’m bending over to plant rice
4 pia–dutkhun [C] lower the head
5 pia–dutkhu–khun [C/IT] bend down, lower the head deliberately, as to avoid a blow
yuḥu pia–dutkhu–khun maqa ya–nan kawi, a maqa antu a shag–qur punuq Lower your head so you won’t hit it on the beam (lit. Lower your head, because there is a beam, so you won’t hit your head)
6 pish–dutkhun duck the head, turn the head down to avoid seeing something or being recognized
hayya wa caw m–riqaz ila–n, m–a–yaw painan, pish–dutkhun That person saw us (and) maybe because he was embarrassed he lowered his head
fa–fizin

F
fa creeper (generic); types: bin-bin, marumiz, quay, qula
fafalhaz tree with an edible sweet, round red fruit, unid.
fafaw (PAN *babaw) top, upper part
2 i–fafaw above, on top
pi-suhib iy i–fafaw m–ihu a aniamin
Put your things up high
i–tmaz iku, i–fafa yaku You are under (and) I am above
3 in–i–fafaw [c] was on top, was higher up
haya wa kawi in–i–fafaw minu qa min–an–anak mim–burnburu? Why did that log which was higher up roll down the slope by itself?
rumfa iz in–i–fafaw tafuq A bird was on the roof (but has flown off)
yaku in–i–fafaw, ma–hacaq pan–i–kahi sa bantac I was on top (and) fell down on my thigh
4 qata–na–fafaw look upward, look above
5 maka–fafaw come down from higher up
6 m–in–aka–fafaw [c] came down from higher up
yaku m–in–aka–fafaw, pan–hacaq, kun–tubu I came down from on top, fell down, and wet my pants
7 mu–fafaw [MV] go up to the top
m–aru sa balis mu–fafa isiswaza, i–zahay a caw mu–pruq ika maqa in–dahip–in parhaway (They) got
nails (and) went up in that way and the man came down to the ground because he was helped by the young people
8 mun–fafa climb up, go up to the top
haya wa qaruta m–riqaz mashmash
mun–fafa The cat watched a mouse run upward
9 pi–fafa put something on top, put something up high
10 pi–fafa in [PF] be put on top
kahian sa caw sa aniamin masa sa kan–in pi–say–in qafay a maru’in
pi–fafa in pugqaqaudin maqa shug–kash a kan–in sa qaruta masa mashmash, numa uan pugqaqaudin–in, numa ya a m–aru pasay–in lha–liuur lh–m–iur pu–pruq, numa in–ar–a n iza pu–shuqish–in pu–say–in kawa–kawar–an In the old days the Thao put the things they wanted to eat in a big basket suspended up high because they were afraid they would be eaten by cats or rats, so they were hung up, and then when they wanted to get them they used a fruiting pole to pull them down, and then when they had them they put the fruiting pole back on the wall hook
fa–finshiq [IN] seed for planting → finshiq:2
fa–firis [IN] top edge or rim of the sides of a boat → firiz:3
fa–fizin [IN] the edge of a traditional Thao bed, a slightly

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fa–flhuq raised ridge which prevented the padding from sliding off → /fizin/²

fa–flhuq [IN] washcloth, towel for washing the face → flhuq²

fafuy (PAN *babuy ‘pig’) domesticated pig

2 pash–fafuy–an [LF] pigpen, enclosure where pigs are kept

3 tu–fa–fafuy smell of a pig, odor of a pig

fagru *Rhododendron pseudochrysanthemum* Hay. ssp. morii (Hay.) Yamazaki, fam. *Ericaceae*, a tree with long pointed leaves and large numbers of striking white or pinkish blossoms. Its wood was used in the construction of boats

NOTE: Originally described as a medium-sized tree with many closely-spaced branches and long leaves; birds eat the fruit. Also applied to a rather large tree with patchy red and white bark.

fakun (PAN *bakuŋ*) *Crinum asiaticum* L., fam. *Amaryllidaceae*, a short plant which grows in sandy soil and reaches a height of slightly over one meter. It has lanceolate leaves and a small fruit, but is most distinguished by its lily-like white blossoms with six slender elongated petals. The pith of its stem is used as medicine

falhán¹ rib

NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of central Bumun /balang/ ‘rib’. A borrowing hypothesis would serve to explain the otherwise irregular final stress, but is difficult to reconcile with the initial /f/, which regularly reflects *b*. Alternatively, it would be possible to posit PAN *baRajˈrib’, but this is problematic in two respects: (a) the known evidence supporting it is confined to two geographically contiguous languages, Thao and Bumun (one might add Kavalan /baRaing/, although the additional high vowel renders this comparison suspect), and (b) the final stress of the Thao word cannot be explained without the reconstruction of PAN stress contrasts for which evidence is still unclear.

falhán₂ *Cucubalus baccifer* L., fam. *Caryophyllaceae*, a plant bearing a large shiny black exposed seed framed by a five-petaled calyx. Its stems, which are said to resemble ribs, are pounded and mixed with salt in making poultices to treat red or itchy eyes

pa–shzup–i uan ḫu sa falhán sa nak a maca Please put a poultice of falhán on my eyes

falhaza small stream, creek; ditch for irrigating a field

*haya wa falhaza wa sazum ma–tilaw*

The water of that ditch is clear/clean

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falhuz (PAN *baRuj ‘a dove, probably *Ducula sp.’) the cuckoo dove, fam. *Columbidae, a brown bird somewhat larger than a sparrow which eats seeds and makes a sound like ‘tekukú’

|fanhush|:
2 ma-fanhush [S] smelly, rotten, not tasty (of sweet potatoes); rotten part of something
buna ma-fanhush The sweet potato is rotten and smelly
yaku m-lalas buna, numa sa buna ma-fanhush, shan-ruru-i so ma-fanhush I’m grating sweet potatoes, but some of them are rotten, (so) shave off the rotten parts
3 min-fanhush become rotten, become smelly
i-nay buna min-fanhush This sweet potato is starting to rot and become smelly
4 pish-fanhush have a rotten smell
ihu q-un-tut pish-fanhush, macuaw mashk-in You farted (and) it was rotten, very smelly

fanuz (PAN *baN) wake up (AF; tr. and intr.)
fanuz a matin-humphum ita m-usha Wake up so that we can go early
fanuz uan simaq a shashanu matin-humphum yaku mu-tusi Qariwan Please wake me up early tomorrow morning (as) I am going to Pu-li nak a binanau’az fanuz so azazak pim-pulhiz My wife is waking the children up (lit. My wife is waking the children (and) bringing them to consciousness)

2 fanu-fanuz [IT] wake someone up
ata tu fanu-fanuz yakin ya shashanu, a min-an-anak yaku mi-llilhi Don’t wake me up too early—I’ll get up by myself
3 fanuz-i [I] (don’t) wake me/him up
fanuz-i wak simaq ya shashanu Wake me up tomorrow when it is (still) early
ata tu fanuz-i m-iwu a ama, uka mim-pulhiz Don’t wake your father up
pa-kalhus uan, ata tu fanuz-i, m-in-aka-rihaz lhuan m-riqaz shmaila Let him sleep, don’t wake him up—he was up late last night watching a show
4 fanuz-ik [PF1s] I woke someone up
5 fanuz-in [PF] be awakened, be stirred from sleep
yaku fanuz-in nak a binanau’az numa yaku mim-pulhiz iza My wife woke me so I came to consciousness

faq lungs

NOTE: Possibly from PAN *baRaq ‘lungs’. If so, the loss of *R points to borrowing from an unknown source.

faqfaq pluck or cut off the tender tips of vegetables
nak a binanau’az shashanu matin-humhum mu-tusi tamakwan fafaq sa shaglaw Early in the morning
my wife goes to the garden to pluck
the tender tips of the vegetables
2 fafaq–in [PF] was plucked or
cut off by someone, of the tender
tips of vegetables
nak a shaglaw fafaq–in sa suma
Someone plucked the tender tips of
my vegetables
faqlhu (PAN *baqeRuh ‘new;
recently’) new
2 faqlhu–an [LF] newly, recently
haya wa patash–an faqlhu–an f-in–ariw That book was just recently
bought
3 m–in–a–faqlhu [Sc] used to be
new
4 m–in–a–faqlhu–an [ScLF] used
to be new
nak a hulus m–in–a–faqlhu–an,
minu cuini makti–bazay My clothes
used to be new, but now have worn
thin
5 pia–faqlhu [C] renew, restore;
put on something new
pia–faqlhu sa m–ihu a hulus ya a
kilnunqalalh Put on new clothes if
you are going out on the town
farazay itching taro, elephant-ear
taro, Alocasia spp.
1a farazay a bagqir Alocasia
stems, a common pig fodder
fari (PAN *bali ‘wind’) wind
2 in–fari–n was blown by the
wind
a–pia–kuza–n nak a tawin in–fari–n mu–rubuz How was my house
blown down by the wind?
nak a ruza mu–qazus maqa in–fari–n My boat drifted away because it
was blown by the wind
ribush a filhaq in–fari–n ma–talkin–lhacaq The leaves of the forest were
blown by the wind until they fell
3 ma–fari [S] windy
yaku i–nay mi–lhuqqu, ma–cuuw
ma–fari I’m sitting here (and)
it’s very windy
4 min–fari [IC] blow, of the wind
tilha maqa a quisiz–in ma–cuuw
min–fari sa qali Yesterday, be–
cause it was going to rain, it got
very windy
5 pan–fari be in the wind?
6 shi–fari–an [LF] was struck by
the wind
ruza shi–fari–an, numa kashum–buluq The boat was struck by the
wind and then capsized
7 sh–in–im–fari–an [LFce] was
blown by the wind
haya wa pazay maqa–un–tumq maqa
sh–in–im–fari–an That rice is all
bent over because it was blown by
the wind
NOTE: /min–fari/ was sometimes
recorded as /minfari/.

farit [AF] cross over to the other
side, as in crossing a ditch or river
azazak farit mu–tusi magkaci The
child went over there to the other
side
2 m—ín—ú—fārit [MVc] crossed
3 mu—fārit [MV] to cross (stream, road, etc.)
yaku mu—fārit aqgarūz—in sa sa—zum I was swept away by the water while crossing
4 u—fārit [I] (don’t) cross it
ata tu u—fārit sa—zum Don’t cross the water

fāriw (PAN *baliw ‘buy, sell’) [AF] buy
yaku fāriw qnuan I am buying a cow
cīcu a fāriw nak a qnuan He will buy my cow
fāriw kun shawiki Please buy some betel nut
i—ntua ihū fāriw fīfīzī Where did you buy the bananas?
kaizā tu fāriw m—īta wā aniamīn When did (they) buy our things?
2 fārī—fāriw [IT] go shopping, shop around
yaku fārī—fāriw numa—numa I’m shopping for things
3 fārī—fāriw—ān [IT/LF] go shopping in a place; place to shop, market, store
miārī—rin ihū mu—su—suy fārī—fāriw—ān sa aqtalha fāriw sa aqtalha Do you often go to the butcher to buy pork?
nak a bīnana'uz mu—tusi fārī—fāriw—ān fāriw sa rūsaw My wife is going to the market to shop for fish
yaku shi—tusi fārī—fāriw—ān ḍīn—fāriw sa numa—numa I went to the market to buy a lot of things
4 fāriw—ak [LF1s] I am buying, I will buy
5 fāriw—ik [PF1s] I am buying, I will buy
huba tu laun yā ma—pīshkit a fāriw—ik, a min—nka ikā Next year I will buy that house (and) it will be mine
alha kaiza sa i—nay cīcu a aniamīn ya fāriw—ik When will I buy his things?
shashānū tu fāriw—ik m—īta wā aniamīn I sold our things this morning
6 fāriw—īn [PF] be bought by someone
i—ntua sa i—nay a hulus fāriw—īn u—hu/ina Where did you/Mother buy this shirt?
kaiza tu fāriw—īn m—īta wā aniamīn When were our things bought?
yaku m—rīqāz i—nay a aniamīn Ya ma—qītān fāriw—īn I saw those things which are nice to buy
nak a qnuan fāriw—īn Lūjan, uqaqān cīcu pakūhī—qaqlīhā—n suma Lūjan bought my cow and then he sold it in turn to someone else
numa sa fāriw—īn uhu What do you want to buy? (lit. What will be bought by you?)
alha kaiza sa i—nay m—īta wā aniamīn ya fāriw—īn When will these things of ours be sold?
7 fāriw—i—wak buy it for me
8 f—īn—ariw [AFc; PFc] bought

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something; was bought by someone; what was bought by someone
nak a taun f-in-ariw suma [PF]
Someone bought my house
haya wa pruq nak a f-in-ariw [PF]
That is the land I bought (lit. That land was my thing-bought)
haya nak a f-in-ariw a rusaw [PF]
That is the fish that I bought (lit. That is my thing-bought (which is a) fish)

f-in-ariw yaku ma-qulha-qulha
wa hulus [PF] I bought a red dress
(answer to What color dress did you buy?)

a-pia-kuza-n ihu sa f-in-ariw pa-nia’an [PF] How did you buy the vegetables?

iti f-in-ariw [PF] Did you buy a lot?

9 f-in-ariw-an [LFc] be bought by someone
m-ita wa aniamin f-in-ariw-an
sa suma Someone has bought our things

10 f-in-ariw-in [PFc] was bought by someone
i-nay a hulus f-in-ariw-in suma
Someone has bought this shirt

11 ma-fariw [F] will shop

12 pa-fariw [C] shop for someone else, buy for someone
haya wa shput kacu-k pu-nay a pa-
fariw m-ihu a aniamin I brought this person here to shop for you

farifzif bamboo leaves

Farukfuk twenty-seventh district clockwise from Qaqcin. This was a place said to be haunted by spirits

farukuz ladder, bridge

yaku mun-say farukuz (makuruda)
mu-fajaw nak a taun a tajuq, m-ri-
gaz sa tajuq mu-rubuz iza, tusuq-in
ya qusaz-in I climbed a ladder to
the roof of my house and saw that
the roof was collapsing (and) would
leak if it rained

2 min-farukuz [IC] make a bridge,
make a ladder, as by driving nails
into the side of a tree to provide
hand-holds

3 pash-farukuz-an [LF] place
where ladders are kept

4 ruza wa farukuz dock, pier

Faruqiz thirteenth district clockwise from Qaqcin, a former fishing site

faruzfuz white dust or powder from decaying wood or bamboo
(often produced by a woodboring weevil)

2 faruzfuz-in [PF] decayed, crumbling or decomposing as a result of the borings of a wood weevil;
to have bits falling off
kawi faruzfuz-in The wood is decaying

haya wa taun maqa sasaz iza numa
faruzfuz-in Because that house is
old it is in ruins

2a faruzfuz-in punuq have dandruff
fatu

*cicu faruzfuz-in punuq* He has dandruff

3 ma–faruzfuz [S] decaying or crumbling to dust

*i–nay a qvalh ma–faruzfuz* This bamboo is decayed/crumbling

**fatu** (PAN *batu* ‘stone; testicle’) stone; testicle

*nak a** fatu** my testicles

2 **fatu a shapa** scrotum

3 **qalha** fatu be stony, have lots of stones; have large testicles

*i–nay a pruq qalha fatu* This ground is very stony

*haya wa shput m–in–un–saháy m–un–dadán qalha fatu* That man who just walked past has big testicles

4 **kin–fatu** gather stones, collect stones

*yaku mu–tusi waqrac kin–fatu* I’m going to the river to collect stones

5 **ku–fatu–an** [LF] be stoned, have stones thrown at one

*yaku a** ku–fatu–an suma** Someone will throw stones at me

6 **pash–fatu–an** [LF] stone-pile, place where stones are piled

*yaku ya kín–fatu miaqay pi–saháy pash–fatu–an** When I go to collect stones I often put them there in a stone-pile

7 **tau–fatu** carry a stone

*yaku tau–fatu a panaq sa atu* I’m carrying a stone to throw at the dog

**|faw|**

2 **ana–faw** (don’t) make it higher, (don’t) raise it

**ana–faw** wun m–ihu a rima Please raise your hand

*ya numa sa a palhinuna maniun ana–faw sa rima* If you want to say something raise your hand (instruction of teacher to school kids)

3 **ilh–na–faw** [I] (don’t) jump up

*ata (tu) ilh–na–faw* Don’t jump up!

4 **maka–faw** be up high

*haya shput i–pruq, yaku maka–faw* That person is down below (and) I am up high

*pi–shuy–in maka–faw* They are put up high (as objects that one wants out of reach of children)

5 **makit–na–faw** ascend slowly, as the side of a mountain

*yaku a mu–tusi fataw kilhnaqualh, makit–na–faw ixa yaku* I will go to the top (of the mountain) to see the sights, (and) I am slowly ascending now

6 **maku–na–faw** go up, run up

*haya tâqaqlî m–riqaz cau makû–na–faw kawi* That squirrel saw a person (and) ran up a tree

7 **mana–faw** make higher, raise something up

8 **milh–na–faw** [AF] jump up; reach up

**milh–na–faw** yaku I’m reaching up

9 **mu–na–faw** [MV] go up (as a
squirrel running up a branch to escape)
10 pakīt-na-faw make something be higher, as in stacking up chairs, go higher
pagka pakīt-na-faw Stack the chairs up!
ihu pakīt-na-faw Go higher! (shouted to someone climbing a tree or a house)
11 pasha-na-faw look upward
12 pish-na-faw ascend, rise up, as smoke from a fire or a bird taking flight; project upward
qum bu pish-na-faw The smoke is rising
rum faz ya marmaz m-im bun ya tu
suma pish-na-faw When a bird flies it suddenly rises
haya wa ruza pish-na-faw cici
ma-muqca The front of that boat turns upward
m-iwu a nipin pish-na-faw You have buck-teeth (teeth that project upward)
13 qata-na-faw look upward, look above
qata-na-faw wan ihu numa sa i-fa-
faaw muqqa qa-qagaudin Look up to see what is hanging and swinging up there
14 sh-in-u-na-faw [PFe] was lifted, was pulled up
15 sh-m-u-na-faw [AF] pull upward, as something suspended from a rope, roll up, as pantlegs
yaku sh-m-u-na-faw suaqun
I rolled up my pantlegs
16 shu-na-faw (don’t) pull it up
shu-na-faw m ila wa ruza Pull our boat up on the shore!
17 shu-na-faw-in [PF] be pulled up or lifted by someone
numa sa taitak shu-na-faw-in cay-
cuy Then they raised the taitak trap
NOTE: Despite their clear historical connection, there does not appear to be a regular synchronic morphological relationship between /faaaw/ and /faw/. If /faaaw/ is taken as the base there is no known process of reduction which could yield the monosyllabic form /faw/. On the other hand, if /faw/ is taken as the base there is no known function of reduplication which would produce forms such as /i-faaw/, /mu-fa-
faw/ or /pi-faaw/.

fazaq (PAN *bajaq ‘inform, give news’) remember; know; think, have the opinion
ya fazaq ihu ya a ma-shupish pa-
tash-an You must learn how to read (e.g. given as an admonition to children to urge them to study)
2 ka-fazaq think, know, remember
3 ka-fazaq-an [LF] be known, be found out, be remembered
ihu maumu malhkakrikriw, uka sa ka-
fazaq-an ihu You are no good at working, and we don’t want to have anything to do with you (lit. You aren’t able to work and we don’t
want to know you) 

muwu ya ka-fazaq-an cicu muga-kusa kilhim-in cicu, numu ya riqaz-in cicu truqz-in cicu A mole that is discovered by it hides (when) it is searched for, because if it is seen it will be pecked by the tukhin bird

ka-fazaq-ik [PF1s] I think, I know, I remember

ka-fazaq-ik inay a patash-an cicu I think this book is his

ka-fazaq-in [PF] be known, be found out, be remembered

k-in-a-fazaq [PFc] I thought, I knew, I remembered

k-in-a-fazaq yaku tu kahiwan, numa cuuni in-auri-n iza I used to know, but now have forgotten

ma-fazaq [AF] know (person, things); understand; remember

yaku ma-fazaq ikuu I know you

haya wa caw ma-cuaw ma-fazaq That person knows a lot

yaku ma-fazaq m-ikuu a lhanaz I know your name

ma-fazaq ikuu nak a lhanaz Do you know/remember my name?

minu ikuu a ma-fazaq How did you know that?

ma-fazaq yaku i-suhuy yanan mara’in a kwii I remember being on top of the big tree (a recollection from Mrs. Shih’s childhood)

ma-fazaq iza ikuu caw a lalawa Do you know/speak Thao?

min-fazaq [IC] be learning, in the process of learning; pretend to

know more than one does

ihu min-fazaq caw a lalawa You are learning Thao

haya wa caw ma-cuaw min-fazaq That person pretends to know a lot

9 pia-fazaq [C] make knowledgeable, give someone understanding

yaku ya sh-m-unshum aki m-zai you’ pia-fazaq nak a qumqum patash-an’ When I pray to the ancestors I say ‘Make my grandchild studious’ (lit. Make my grandchild know books)

10 pin-fazaq inform, tell someone about

11 pin-fazaq-ik [PF1s] I informed someone

antu pin-fazaq-ik nak a binanau’az a maqa antu a q-m-aihl I didn’t tell my wife so that she wouldn’t follow me (as when a wife is fussing to follow her husband somewhere, and he doesn’t want to have her along)

12 p-in-ish-fazaq was informed by someone

p-in-ish-fazaq ama yakin I was informed by (my) father

p-in-ish-fazaq yaku nak a ama I informed my father

p-in-ish-fazaq ita m-ita wa ama We informed our father

p-in-ish-fazaq m-ita wa ama yakin We were informed by (our) father

13 pish-fazaq-fazaq [IT] be in-
formed, know a lot about something
nak a qumqum pish–fazaf–fazaq sa patash–an My grandson knows a lot about books
14 pish–fazaq inform, give information about, teach; give a sign or signal to someone, as through furtive means
pasa–kuskus pish–fazaq ya m–usha Use your foot to give a sign that it is time for us to go (e.g. tapping someone’s leg with your foot)
If you bring a daughter-in-law home the shaman must be called to perform a p–ulalu ceremony to inform the ancestors (in traditional culture any change of household personnel, as by a marriage, or any important business, had to be reported to the ancestors)
15 pish–fazaq–i [I] (don’t) inform him, (don’t) give him the information
pish–fazaq–i wak ya a m–ara ihu sa binanau’az Let me know when you decide to get married
NOTE: The stative form of this verb has become lexicalized (thus ‘to know’ is literally ‘to be in a (constant) state of knowledge’). Cf. /buqmr/ ‘to hate’.
fazafaz middle
2 i–fazafaz [L] in the middle

huya wa shput i–fazafaz numa antu ma–shimzaw That person is in the middle (so he) isn’t cold
3 ki–fazafaz stand or sit in the middle
ki–fazafaz ihu mi–ilhuqq You sit in the middle (the seat of honor)
4 ma–i–fazafaz [S] half-full (as a cup of tea); half, as half an hour in telling time
p–utu–i uan baruku ma–i–fazafaz a afu Please fill the bowl half-way with rice
shdu iza sa nak a baruku a afu ma–i–fazafaz As for my bowl it can be half-full
5 maka–fazafaz be in the middle
cicu maka–fazafaz malhus He is sleeping in the middle of the bed (or between two other people)
6 ma–tana–fazafaz about to become midnight
ma–tana–fazafaz iza Midnight is upon us
7 min–tana–fazafaz midnight
min–tana–fazafaz iza It’s already midnight
8 pan–na–fazafaz in the middle of doing something, half-way through an activity
haya wa caw pan–na–fazafaz mu–shuqish That person turned around in mid course
yaku m–undadán, pan–na–fazafaz mu–shuqish I was going (and) turned back in mid-course
9 pi–fazafaz–in [C/PF] be put in
the middle
haya binanau’az pi-fazfas-in man-nium, numa ma-cuaw ma-qarman maqa antu ma-shimzaw Put that woman between you (pl.), even though it’s very bad, so she won’t get cold

fcin unbroken rice grain, grain that remains intact after the pounding

fciq (PAN *beCiq ‘germination of a seed; explosion’) explosion, shot of a gun; germination of a seed yaku sh-ug-kash puthim ya fciq I’m afraid of a gun when it fires pazay antu fciq The rice didn’t sprout

2 fciq-an [LF] sprouted; exploded nak a shaglaw fciq-an isā My vegetables (that I planted) have sprouted already

3 f-in-ciq [c] was exploded, detonated; was germinated

4 pa-fciq [C] explode; shoot a gun yaku pa-fciq wazish I shot a boar (with a gun, not an arrow)

5 p-in-a-fciq [Pfc] was detonated, was exploded i-ray a puthim p-in-a-fciq That gun was shot/detonated

6 p-in-a-fciq-an [CCLF] was shot by someone i-nay wazish p-in-a-fciq-an suma Someone shot this boar

fciq-an [LF] sprouted; exploded → fciq:2

fcu (PAN *beCu ‘blister’) callus nak a rima itīa tusha wa fcu My hand has two calluses

2 fcu-an [LF] callused, as the hands after hoeing in the fields nak a rima fcu-an maqa h-m-a-du-hadu sa aqur My hands are callused from grasping a hoe habitually

3 f-in-c-fcu-an [LFc/IT] were callused nak a rima f-in-c-fcu-an My hands were callused (but are not any longer) nak a rima f-in-c-fcu-an maqa miarain t-m-au-aqur sa buhat My hands used to be callused from always hoeing in the fields

f-ig-kat-in [Pfc] was sprung, of a spring-set trap → fkat:2

f-ig-qat [Pfc] was shaved, was broken off cleanly → fqat:2

filhaq (PAN *biRaq ‘elephant-ear taro: Alocasia macrorhiza’) leaf; leaf-like appendage

2 kawi a filhaq leaf of a tree

3 filhaq a rima rima a filhaq finger

4 filhaq a kuskus kuskus a filhaq toe

5 maka-filhaq put out leaves, burst into foliage haya kawi maka-filhaq iza cuini That tree is putting out leaves now

6 pu-filhaq put forth leaves, sprout leaves
ya mu-kaktun iza pu–filhaq, maka-bukay iza, numa cicu a bukay ma-qusu–gusum When it has finished putting out leaves, it blossoms, and its fruits are black
numa sa ma-ra’m in m-zai ‘dadi, ma-puзи–puзи a parukaz dai, numa ya pu–filhaq tata, sa caw mu-qua tish-hubuq la-tata’ Then the official said ‘It’s true, when the white parukaz tree puts forth one leaf, another person is born’ (lit. one person is born again)
7 qalha filhaq have plenty of leaves
ma-cwav ribush qalha filhaq, ma-qidan rigaz–an That plant has lots of leaves, and is pretty to see

filhaq₂ saliva, sputum
2 ma–filha–filhaq [F/IT] will spit repeatedly
3 ma–filhaq [F] will spit
4 mapa–filhaq [R] spit at one another
minu huya la–tusha shput mapa–filhaq Why are those two people spitting at each other
5 mat–filhaq to spit, expectorate yaku q–m–iq–ctu ma-sizaq, miаraиn yaku mat–filhaq I ate something bitter (and) then I spit a lot
6 pa–filhaq [C] to spit
ata pa–filhaq pash’uzu Don’t spit up phlegm!
yaku miku pa–filhaq I want to spit
7 pash–filhaq–an [LF] be spat upon

nak a hulus pash–filhaq–an suma Someone spit on my clothes

filhash bullet
NOTE: Li (1956:151) gives this as ‘arrowhead; bullet’, but the former meaning was no longer known by any of my informants.

Filhaw tenth district clockwise from Qaцin. This is a site on the lake where the Thao used to fish with basket traps. A three-day ceremony to honor the ancestors is held here early in July on the lunar calendar, in which wine and raw eggs are offered to those who have been forgotten by their descendants

filhiq kind of grass that grows in the lake near the shore. Many kinds of fish lay their eggs in it and can be trapped with a ta-bulhuk while spawning

filhish spread something out, as rice or seeds to dry in the sun, or fertilizer over the fields

filhish so pahat Spread out the manure (answer to What are you going to do?)

2 filhish–an [LF] be spread out, as manure on the fields
yaku ya pishпирит filhish–an so pahat When I transplant rice seedlings I spread out manure (for them)

3 filhish–in [PF] be spread out, as manure on the fields
f—in—ariw

numa a pa-tikhun-an iza, filhish—in iza sa pahat. When it was plowed the manure would be spread out.

NOTE: Also recorded as /fulish/ and /fulish/.

f—in—ariw [AFc; PFC] bought something; was bought by someone; what was bought by someone → fariw:8

f—in—ariw—an [LFc] be bought by someone → fariw:9

f—in—fcu—an [LFc/IT] were callused → fcu:3

f—in—ciq [c] was exploded, detonated; was germinated → fcq:3

f—in—inshiq [PFc] was sown, was planted, of seeds → finshiq:3

f—in—luhq [AFc] washed, bathed → lhquq:3

f—in—luhq—an [LFc] was washed → lhquq:4

f—in—luhq—in [PFc] was washed → lhquq:5

finshiq (PAN *bineSiq ‘seed used for planting; seed rice’) [AF] sow, scatter seed in planting

caycuq finshiq sa pazay They are sowing rice

yaku sahala finshiq sa shaglaw, numa shashanu riqaz—ak min—dadu iza fcq iza The day before yesterday I planted vegetables (and) this morning I saw them sprouting

2 fa—finshiq [IN] seed for planting cicu finshiq fa—finshiq She is sowing seed

2a bailu a fa—finshiq beans for planting

2b pazay a fa—finshiq seed rice, rice for planting

2c tipur a fa—finshiq seed corn, corn for planting

3 f—in—inshiq [PFc] was sown, was planted, of seeds

f—in—inshiq iza fa—finshiq The seed has been sown

yaku cuini f—in—inshiq pazay I just sowed the rice (answer to Shi—ntua iku? Where did you go?)

4 finshiq—an [LF] sprinkle, as in sprinkling food with salt

numa ya tan—lhuun iza pu—shuqish—in pu—sahay—in ma—m' in a kaunu, numa finshiq—an sa qtilha, numa isisuaiza 'a—nau—r—an k—m—an qca Then in the evening they (the turnips being prepared for pickling) would be returned to the big wooden trough, and sprinkled with salt, then when they were ready they would continue to crush them underfoot

5 finshiq—in [PF] be sown by someone

pazay finshiq—in cicu She is sowing the paddy seed

6 pash—fa—finshiq—an [LF] storage area for seed rice, in the middle part of a traditional granary within the pash—pazay—an

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7 pin-\textit{fa-finshiq-in} seed used for planting
\textit{i-nay lapat pin-\textit{fa-finshiq-in}}
This seed of the guava is used for planting
\textit{f-in-ucika-n} [PFc] hatched
\rightarrow \textit{fučika}:2
\textit{f-in-ui\textit{lh}} [PFc] was informed by someone, was told about something
\rightarrow \textit{fułuh}:2
\textit{f-in-utul\textit{lh}} [PFc] was tied or bundled up; a bundle of something
\rightarrow \textit{fuțulh}:2
\textit{f-in-utul\textit{lh-an}} [LFc] tied or bundled up \rightarrow \textit{fuțulh}:2
\textit{firit} turn or spin something
2 \textit{sh-in-\textit{u-firit}} [PFc] was spun, as a top; was spun or twisted, as thread
\textit{ya sh-in-\textit{u-firit} izal\textit{shian ya ma-qulha-qulha, ma-dis\textit{shum, shad\textit{uman}}}} When it was spun already it was colored red, green or yellow
3 \textit{sh-m-\textit{u-firit}} [AF] to spin, as a top; spin or twist thread on a spindle
\textit{yaku sh-m-\textit{u-firit} alushun} I’m spinning a top
\textit{kahiwan a caw sh-m-\textit{u-firit} kli\textit{wina ma ma-qusum numa pin-\textit{hu\textit{k\textit{us-in}}} The old-time Thao used to spin hemp which was blackened and then made into clothing
\textit{sh-m-\textit{u-firit}} yaku sa kli\textit{wina a min-hu\textit{k\textit{us}}} I’m spinning hemp twine to make clothes
4 \textit{shu-firit} spin something, as a top; spin or twist thread on a spindle
\textit{ata (tu) shu-firit alushun} Don’t spin the top!
5 \textit{shu-firit-in} [PF] be spun, as thread on a spindle
NOTE: Mrs. Shił gave /\textit{firit}/ for /\textit{fi-\textit{rit}/, and /sh-\textit{\textit{um-}firit/ for /sh-\textit{\textit{\textit{m-\textit{u-firit/}}}}.
\textit{firiz}:
2 \textit{ruza wa firiz} top edge of the sides of a boat, gunwales
3 \textit{fa-firiz} [IN] top edge or rim of the sides of a boat
\textit{fit\textit{fit} kind of small green bird with a long red, white, and blue tail, and a long red bill. It eats papayas and other fruits
\textit{fizfiz} (PAN *beNbeN ‘banana: \textit{Musa sapientum’}’ banana: \textit{Musa sapientum} (Linn.)
2 \textit{min-fizfiz} [IC] develop fruits, of a banana plant
\textit{lhuq\textit{u maka-shuriz numa tu m-in-a-ka-shuriz iz\textit{a min-fizfiz iz\textit{a}} The banana tree develops a fruiting body, and when this is done it develops bananas
\textit{|fizin|:
2 \textit{fa-fizin} [IN] the edge of a traditional Thao bed, a slightly raised ridge which prevented the padding from sliding off
3 \textit{kashun-fizin} turn on the side, as in sleeping

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מָגָה מִמְלֹהְרָו מְרֻמִּי kashun–fizin malhus Because (I) felt stiff I turned on my side to sleep
4 maka–fa–fizin sleep on the outer edge of the bed, furthest from the wall
5 maka–fizin sleep on the outer edge of the bed, furthest from the wall
cici maka–fizin malhus He is sleeping on the open side of the bed (away from the wall)
6 makit–fizin move sideways in performing some activity
yaku maki–llmir buhat makit–fizin I’m moving sideways weeding my field
7 man–fizin veer to the side, as a dog when pursuing prey; walk on a level surface, neither uphill nor downhill
yaku a man–fizin/yaku a mun–sa–hay man–fizin I will go walking on a level surface
8 mapa–sha–fizin [R] be face to back of people
caycuay mapa–sha–fizin malhus They are sleeping face to back
9 masha–fizin be or lie on the side
atu masha–fizin malhus The dog is sleeping on its side
10 mun–sa–fizin [MV] walk along the edge?
hayu wa caw mun–sa–fizin m–undadân That person is walking horizontally along a slight slope

fkat (PAN *bekas ‘come undone; unspring a trap’) action of going off, of a spring-set trap
ba–fkat iza na ṣaniza, sh–m–uru–shuruz iza na ṣuraaw Wow! The fishing pole is dipping, let’s pull up the fish!
2 f–ig–fkat–in [PFe] was sprung, of a spring-set trap
3 fkat–i [I] (don’t) trigger it!
4 fkat–in [PF] be set off or sprung by someone, of a noose trap
nak a tuqris fkat–in suma Someone set off my noose trap
5 mu–fkat [MV] to spring, of a spear-set trap
yaku t–m–uqris, mu–fkat na tuqris, pish–qaqa/pish–rput I was using a noose trap when it went off and snapped at the air
yaku t–m–uqris takic, kan qca–n sa takic tuqris, mu–fkat m–ara iza sa takic I was trapping barking deer, (then) a barking deer stepped into my noose trap, (and) it went off and caught the deer
6 pu–fkat–in cause to be sprung, of a noose trap
nak a tuqris pu–fkat–in suma Someone sprung my noose trap
7 sh–m–u–fkat spring a trap, as an animal that takes the bait
takic ya mu–pa–pnaq iza, sh–m–u–fkat iza When a barking deer enters a trap the trap closes on it
8 shu–fkat spring a trap
9 shu–fkat–in [PF] be caught by a
sprung trap
kahiwin yakur ya panaq sa wazish pa-
say-in pathum ya shu-fkat-in iza
feiq iza pu-qtu sa wazish  In the old
days when I went out shooting wild
pigs I used a gun (and) if it was
cought in a trap the shot struck the
pig
NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /mu-lhkat/ and
/pu-lhkat-in/, but the etymological
evidence shows that these forms are
incorrect.

flhi a bunch of bananas, a hand
of bananas
tata wa flhi one bunch of bananas
tusha wa flhi two bunches of ba-
nanas
haya wa fiziz ma-cuaw ma-nasha
wa flhi There are many bunches of
bananas

flhuq to wash
cicu flhuq hulus She is washing
(clothes
cicu flhuq fukish She is washing her
(own) hair
cicu flhuq shaqish He is washing his
(own) face
caycay flhuq but They are bathing
(themselves)
wazaqan flhuq place in the lake to
bathe
2 fa-flhuq [IN] washcloth, towel
for washing the face
3 f-in-lhuq [AFc] washed, bathed
i-zahy a binanau'az f-in-lhuq sa
hulus That woman washed the
clothes

i-zahy a caaw miiran ma-ka-ku-
lhaw, maqa painan antu f-in-lhuq
That person is scratching a lot,
maybe because he didn't bathe
4 f-in-lhuq-an [LFc] was washed
azazak maqa malhalikash ma-m-
da-rudak sa but, flhuq-an sa ina wa
cicu, numa tu f-in-lhuq-an iza
pashivan-an sa hulus Because he
was playing the child got all dirty
(so) his mother washed him, and
when he was washed (she) changed
his clothes
5 f-in-lhuq-in [PFc] was washed
nak a hulus f-in-lhuq-in nak a
binanau'az My wife washed my
clothes
6 flhu-flhuq [IT] wash repeatedly,
bathe
7 flhu-flhuq-an [LF] washroom,
bathing place; place where wash-
ing is done
flhu-flhuq-an sa but bathing
place
flhu-flhuq-an sa rima place to
wash the hands
haya wa fatu flhu-flhuq-an sa hu-
lus That stone is a place where
clothes are washed
8 flhuq-an [LF] be washed by
someone; washing board
nak a rikus flhuq-an ihu You
washed my back
yaku flhuq-an nak a binanau'az
My wife washed me
9 flhuq-i [I] (don't) wash it
flhuq-i uan nak a hulus Please
flhush

wash my clothes
10 flhuq-in [PF] be washed
nak a rim a flhuq-in nak a binanau-'az My wife is washing my hand

flhush (PAN *beRuS ‘a plant: Rhus semialata’) Rhus semialata Murr. var. roxburghiana DC, fam. Anacardiaceae, a plant with erect yellowish flowerets and dark green leaves with finely serrated edges that are used to cover the rice during the fermentation stage of wine-making

NOTE: The botanical identification of /flhush/ given here is that of Mr. Shih, and agrees with cognate forms in Rukai and Paiwan. Mrs. Shih identified the /flhush/ as Platycarya strobilacea Sieb. & Zucc., fam. Juglandaceae. Although the two plants are taxonomically quite distinct their clustered yellow catkins give them a generic resemblance when seen from a distance.

fqat shave off, as strips of bamboo; break off cleanly, as slabs of slate

cicu fqat sa qaulh a mig-qafay She is shaving off strips of bamboo to make a qafay basket

2 f-ig-qat [PFe] was shaved, was broken off cleanly
i-nay a qaulh f-ig-qat suma Someone shaved this bamboo into strips

3 fqat-i [I] (don’t) shave it off,
(don’t) break it off
fqat-i van qaulh Please shave strips
off the bamboo

4 fqat-in [PF] be shaved into strips, as bamboo; be broken off cleanly, as slate
i-nay a qaulh fqat-in suma Someone is shaving this bamboo into strips

5 ta-fqat-an [LF] be shaved into strips, be broken off cleanly, as slabs of slate that are used for roofing
tu caw a taun kahiwan yanan sa ku-fulh-an sa tafulh, numa kufulh-an sa lhimza, numa ya uka sa lhimza k-m-ihim sa qris ta-fqat-an caycuy, numa ma-baza-bazay kufulh caycuy sa taun The old-style Thao houses were roofed with miscanthus or sword grass, but if sword grass wasn’t available slabs of slate were split off and when they were thin they were used to roof the house

6 t-m-a-fqat [AF] shave strips off, break off cleanly
yaku t-m-a-fqat sa qaulh a mig-qafay I am shaving strips of bamboo to make a basket

fraq the paddy eel, a freshwater eel with a pointed flat tail which is common in rice fields; name of a poisonous snake that resembles the paddy eel, but with a tail that is round, rather than flat

Fta ninth district clockwise from Qaçin, an old fishing site

fuar (PAN *bual ‘spring, source’) spring, source
**fuar** a såzum  spring of water

2 **fuar–an** [LF] bubble up, of a spring

*nak a taun a shirhir fuar–an cuini*
There is a spring bubbling up by the side of my house

**fuaw**:

2 **min–fuaw** [IC] begin to float belly-up?

*yaku m–riqaz i–suy wazaqan** **min–fuaw** a rusaw I see fish floating belly-up on the lake

3 **m–in–in–fuaw** [IC] died of natural causes and floated to the surface, of fish

3a **m–in–in–fuaw** a rusaw a fish that has died and is floating belly-up on the surface of the water

*sa i–zaháy a shput k–m–acu sa**

**min–fuaw** a rusaw; *ala tu fa–riw–i, shak–in iza* That person is bringing fish that died before being caught—don’t buy them, as they are smelly already

4 **pin–fuaw** [C] let die and float belly up, cause to die and float belly-up


**pin–fuaw** If you aren’t going to eat that fish throw it back in the lake (and) let it go belly-up

**fuczash** a steamed mixture of grains and sweet potatoes

1a **fuczash** a **afu** sweet rice, rice with sweet potatoes mixed in

*yamin ya Lus’án mashtay pu–tanallhiwan sa** **fuczash** a **afu** At New Years we all steam rice mixed with sweet potatoes

*nak a binanau’az ya pu–tanallhiwan sa** **fuczash** a **afu**, ya pu–paur iza, *ma–hhalas iza sa fuczash* When my wife cooks rice and the steam rises from it then it is done

1b **fuczash** a **kamar** sweet millet, millet with sweet potatoes mixed in

2 **pin–fuczash** make sweet rice or millet

*yamin caw Lus’án mashtay** **pin–fuczash** We Thao all make sweet rice at the New Year festival
fufút

NOTE: Also recorded from Mr. Shih as /fulinish/. The expression /fuczash/ a qatalha/ was rejected, suggesting that /fuczash/ applies only to vegetable foods.

fufút flute (played with the mouth); blow on a leaf (like a whistle)
2 mash–fufút to whistle
huya wa shput mash–fufút maqa parhaway uan cicu a binanau’az
That Chinese man is whistling because he has a young wife
huya wa caw mash–fufút maqa matlaw na shnow That Thao man is whistling because he has a clear conscience/is happy

3 pish–fufút play a flute; whistle
pish–fufút yaku I’m playing a flute; I’m whistling

fulh to inform, tell about
ani cicu a fulh He hasn’t told (anyone)
ani cicu m–in–zai a fulh yakin He hasn’t told (me)
ani cicu miku fulh yakin He doesn’t want to tell me
m–aqggu cicu m–zai a fulh yakin He is thinking of telling me

2 f–in–uīlh [PFC] was informed by someone, was told about something
ani i–sahay ma–ru’in tu f–in–uīlh yakin a ma–sakup I wasn’t informed when that big-shot came to arrest me
manuun tu a mu–nay Baruwbaw f–in–uīlh yakin dai ‘A itia mu–nay’

When you planned to come to Te-hua village you informed me, saying ‘(We) will be coming’
3 fui–fulh [IT] tell about, teach
yaku fui–fulh ihu–n nam a lalawa I taught you our language/I taught you about our language
ya karishkhish fui–fulh m–ita wa lalawa Teach them our language with enthusiasm

fui–fulh cicu a binanau’az, m–zai
cicu ‘ma–pandá yaku sa takruhaz,
maqa sa i–zay a takruhaz ma–qu–liush fukish, pasay–in cicu a fukish
q–m–wucq nak a but’ He informed his wife, saying ‘I encountered the spirit of the lake, so the spirit let out his hair and used it to tie me up’

4 fulh–ak [LFIs] I told someone
huya shput mim–buqrur maqa fulh–ak maqa ihu mu–muqmug malhinu–na That person got angry because I told him that you said something bad about him
huya caw q–un–ru’ buna; a fulh–ak caycuy That person stole a sweet potato; I am going to tell them

5 fulh–an be told, be informed about something
yaku ya mu–nay Baruwbaw, fulh–an sa shput sa sarun When I wanted to come to Te-hua village a person told me the way

6 fulh–i [IT] (don’t) tell him
fulh–i wak ya mug–kuza sa sarun
ya a mu–nay Tell me which road you’ll take to come

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fukish

fulhia bee, wasp (generic)

funfun Castanopsis indica A.
DC., fam. Fagaceae, a tree which grows to a height of between 6
and 20 meters. It has serrated
leaves, and tiny yellow flowers,
and bears a hard, egg-size thorny
green fruit that ripens in Octo-
ber, and is eaten by squirrels and
monkeys. The wood traditionally
was used for houseposts and
beams, and the bark for roof cov-
ering

taqitaqī ma-cuaw k-m-α-kan sa
funfun Squirrels often eat the fruit of the funfun tree

2 kin-funfun collect funfun fruits

funun Excoecaria agallocha L.,
fam. Euphorbiaceae, a plant
with thick stems, greenish-yellow
catkins, and laterally inward-
folded leaves
NOTE: Also given with the meaning
‘tall tree with edible round red fruit
that grows in clusters’.

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funush

by a dog and it got bogged down in a mud patch so we caught it
3 ma–funuq [S] softened, of earth that has been prepared for planting; having deep, soft mud, as a rice paddy in which one sinks to the knees; over-lubricated, of a woman during coitus
haya pruq ma–funuq That ground is a mud patch
haya wa buhat ma–cuaw ma–funuq qalba pruq, numa ma–funuq Those fields are well prepared for planting
i–zahay a binanaw’az ma–cuaw ma–funuq That woman is ‘muddy’ (double entendre)
4 min–ma–funuq [IC/S] become soft and muddy, as a rice paddy that has been inundated too long
5 pia–funuq [C] prepare fields for planting by loosening the soil
haya buhat pia–funuq a maqta muhuiz–n Prepare the fields so that they will be good for planting
NOTE: Sometimes recorded as /hu–nuq/.

funush bush knife, machete; knife with a blade that is some 25–30 cm. long and slightly curved at the tip. It is taken to the fields, on hunting trips, etc.
i–nay funush ma–lamlam This knife is sharp

fuqcín leucoderma, disfiguring white patches on the skin resulting from imperfect pigmentation or loss of pigment
2 fuqcín–in [PF] affected by leucoderma, having white blotches on the skin through loss of pigment ina wa cu, maqa fuqcín–in, a mi–ziu mani cuu a azazaka ya kahiza mani uhake–n mani a fuqcín–in Because her mother has leucoderma it is likely that she (lit. her child) will get leucoderma in the future as well

furaz (PAN *bulan ‘moon; month’) moon, month
2 furaz–in to rise, of the moon
furaz–in iza The moon has already risen
niwan tu furaz–in The moon has not yet risen (answer to Has the moon risen yet?)

Futiz twenty-first district clockwise from Qaqcín. This was formerly a knoll which formed a small island near the shore in the district of Su’ín, but has been submerged since the lake was enlarged by the construction of a dam during the Japanese administration in the 1930’s. During its days as an island Futiz was reputed to be a place where spirits came out to sun themselves. The legendary Thao hero Shawluman (‘one who can hold his breath long while diving’), lived in Tarigkuan and was fond of diving into the lake near Futiz to catch eels
with a bamboo trap. One day he had a conflict with the sun-bathing ghosts and was killed numa sa takrahaz cicu a tawm i-say

Futiz But the spirit’s house was on Futiz island

futulh₁ (PAN *busuR ‘hunting bow’) hunting bow, bow and arrow

futulh₂ tie up by wrapping around with a rope, make into a bundle; be bundled

haya lhimza futulh iza, maqa ma-qahaygay iza ‘Those miscanthus stalks are bundled because they are dry already

2 futulh–i [i] (don’t) bundle it up, (don’t) tie it into a bundle

futulh–i van ihu minabut Please bundle up the straw

yamin k-un-lhît, futulh–i van ihu minabut We will cut (harvest) and you bundle the rice straw

haya minabût futulh–i van ihu

Please tie that straw into bundles

3 futulh–ik [PF₁s] I tie it into bundles

haya minabût a futulh–ik I will tie the straw into bundles

4 futulh–in [PF] be tied up by someone

haya minabût futulh–in cicu He bundled up the straw

ihu futulh–in suma Someone tied you up

5 f–in–utulh [PFc] was tied or bundled up; a bundle of something

tata wa f–in–utulh one bundle (of rice, thatch, etc.)

6 f–in–utulh–an [LFc] tied or bundled up

ihu f–in–utulh–an suma, yaku sh-un-rak ihu You were tied up (but)

I untied you
H

habar a very tall, fast-growing tree which has a large, straight trunk with light-weight, whitish wood, and small green leaves that turn yellow in the Fall. It dies naturally after about ten years. Deer eat the leaves, and the wood is used to make clogs

|habas|:
2 mu–habas [MV] come too early, arrive prematurely
ihu mu–habas You have come too soon
3 shi–habas–an [LFp] for a long time, since an early age
yaku shi–habas–an uka sa ima–ama I’ve been an orphan since early childhood

hadana cutting (as of bamboo) saved for planting; something adopted; adopt; to tame or domesticate
hadana ika isza ya azazak Let’s adopt a child
yaya azazak uka ama–ina, hadana ika That child has no parents (so) let’s adopt it
yaya titu ma–qitan, hadana ika That puppy is cute so let’s raise it

hadana–n [PF] be raised or cared for by someone
yaku hadana–n nak a tan–tuqash a minha fut I was raised by my elder sibling
yaku tu azazak uan hadana–n suma

I was still a child when someone adopted me
hadana–n uan qnuan a maq a antu a ma–shimul ya a puqnuan Raise a buffalo so you won’t have to borrow one when you plow
3 hadan–ik [PF1s] I am raising, I will raise it
a hadan–ik I’ll raise it
4 hadan–in [PF] be raised, be brought up by someone
ar–ama–n cicu cumay a huqi pu–taun a hadan–in ya ma–ma’ in iza He took the bear cub home to be raised until it was big
5 h–in–adana [c] was adopted or raised
nak a h–in–adana wa atu My dog (which has been raised by me)
numa ya itia sa h–in–adana wa fafuy ma–ma’ in iza kai p–acay–in, kacu–n a lhay sa mawala If there was a big pig it was slaughtered and given to the mother’s brother
nak a h–in–adana wa ranaw i–lhckiz/mu–lhckiz m–acay All the chickens that I raised died
6 azazak h–in–adana adopted child
7 h–m–adana [AF] raise; tame or domesticate
kahiw an h–m–adana sa fafuy an tu lu m–in, numa sa fafuy mug–kuza–kuza, numa ya a pu–kan–an tuqar–an In the old days to tame a pig you wouldn’t pen it up, but would let it roam around, then call it to be fed

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hadu hold it

hadu iku Hold this!

2 hadu–an [LF] grasp a hand
hadu–an nak a ri‘ma' Grasp my hand (e.g, so that I can pull you up)

3 hadu–hadu–n [IT/PF] handle of something, what is used to grasp something
hadu–hadu–n a ta-ti‘u the handle of a comb

4 hadu–i [I] (don’t) grasp it, (don’t) squeeze it

5 hadu–k [PF1s] I held onto someone or something, I grasped someone or something

6 hadu–n [PF] hand-hold, place to grasp, as in climbing

7 h–m–adu [AF] hold in the hand
yaku h–m–adu fatu I am holding a stone

8 h–m–adu–hadu [AF/IT] hold habitually or for a long time

9 h–m–in–adu [AFc] grasped with the hand, held hands
h–m–in–adu yaku sharitamu I grasped some papayas

10 mapa–hadu [R] hold hands with one another, grasp one another; all hold hands
caguy mapa–hadu ri‘ma They are holding hands

|hafuy|:

2 hafuy–in [PF] be chanted over by a shaman
numa sa caw ya ma–garman sa
but hafuy–in ciciu, numa sa ma–garman sa but mu–hiaw ma–qitan
Then the sick people were chanted over by him (so that) they recovered quickly

3 h–in–afuy [PFc] was chanted over

4 h–m–afuy [AF] to chant, as a shaman to cure illness

NOTE: Most commonly heard as /ha-fuy/, but also recorded as /hahuy/, and several times as /fahuy/. In the latter pronunciation this item is homophonous with /fahuy/ ‘domesticated pig’, a word which was never heard with /h/. The pronunciation with initial /f/ is assumed to be a back-formation, for two reasons: (a) /f/ is often pronounced [h] in rapid speech, as with /tufish/ or /fukish/, but /h/ is not normally pronounced as [f] under any circum-

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stances, and (b) the form **f–m–afuy is impossible. What remains puzzling is the co-occurrence in this item of /h/, pointing to a loanword, and /f/, pointing to a directly inherited form.

**haha**:  
2 ia–haha [I] act angry!, pretend to be angry!  
3 ma–haha [S] strong, of a current; furious, severe toward others, cruel, having a bad disposition (of people or animals); rebellious, hard to control; a bad temper  
ma–cuaw ma–haha wa sazum a very strong current  
cumay ma–cuaw ma–haha Bears are very furious (by nature)  
ma–cuaw lha-ka-zi ma–haha numa ya qirqir–an lh–um–fau sa but  
Bumblebees are very furious, so that if you are stung (by one) your body will swell  
haya caw ma–haha That person is angry  
caycuq ma–cuaw ma–haha They were very rebellious  
4 min–haha [IC] become furious, as bees when the hive is disturbed, an aroused dog, etc.  
i–saw a atu min–haha That dog is becoming furious  
haya wa atu ma–cuaw ma–buqmar yakin, ya m–riqaz yakin min–haha That dog really hates me (and) when it sees me it becomes furious  
5 pia–haha [C] act angry, pretend to be angry  

**yaka shput mu–nay pia–haha i–hu a maqa sh–ug–kash** If someone comes act mean to scare him (away)  
uka sa i–zaháy a laawa m–zai pi–a–haha Without speaking a word (he) got angry  
6 pin–haha [C] annoy, vex, irritate  
7 pin–haha–i [C/I] annoy, vex, irritate  
ata tu pin–haha–i sa rucun Don’t annoy the monkey  
8 pish–haha [IC] suddenly grow angry  
cié pish–haha He suddenly grew angry/annoyed  

Haipin name of a boat built by the Kao family in the story of the white deer

**hala**:  
2 ia–hala [I] you go first  
**ia–hala yahu m–ara** You take it first  
**ia–hala uan ihu m–ilu (sa but)** You go first to bathe (considered more polite than i–hala)  
3 i–hala [I] you be first  
**i–hala uan ihu m–ilu** You go first to bathe  
4 i–mu–hala recently, a short time ago  
*yaka i–mu–hala maqa ma–qurman sa but miarvin yaka i–say yaran mi–a–laqna–qnar makin–damu sa but*  
Recently since I wasn’t feeling well,
I lay around in bed moaning and groaning  
\textit{yaku} \textit{i–mu–hala} maqa ma–kashpar tiaz m–am \textit{yaku} ma–sizaq a lhmir mi–qilha, numa ma–qitan tiaz a nak  Recently because I had a stomach ache I drank some bitter herbs (and) then my stomach felt better  
5 \textit{kan–shi–halá–n} be first, go first  
\textit{kan–shi–halá–n} \textit{yaku} I will go first  
\textit{maniuun} \textit{kan–shi–halá–n} \textit{yaku} You (plural) were beaten by me (in a contest to see who would be first)  
6 \textit{kun–hala} [AB] do something first, go first in performing some action, because of being in a hurry to get somewhere else  
haya \textit{wa} shput miku usha \textit{iza} mu–taun, numa \textit{i–nay} \textit{kun–hala} k–m–an That person wants to leave to go home, (so) he will be first to eat  
7 \textit{ma–mi–hala} [IT] go first (this form reportedly implies that one must go first in order not to lose the chance, while \textit{ia–hala} carries no such implication)  
\textit{ma–mi–hala} yahu m–am \textit{y}ou take it first  
8 \textit{mapa–kan–shi–hala} [R] vie with one another to see who will be first; a contest  
8b \textit{mapa–kan–shi–hala} mala–lia a footrace  
9 \textit{mia–hala} be first in performing an action  
\textit{yaku} \textit{mia–hala} ma–kan I am eating first  
\textit{yaku} \textit{mia–hala} shau–na–nay I went ahead and waited (for others to arrive)  
10 \textit{mi–hala} first in sequence, as in waiting for an appointment  
11 \textit{m–in–ia–hala} [c] went first, preceded  
\textit{m–in–ia–hala} \textit{cicu} He went first/ he went ahead  
12 \textit{mu–hala} [MV] recently  
13 \textit{pia–hala} [C] let someone go first  
\textit{pia–hala} \textit{cicu} Let him (go) first  
\textit{pia–hala} \textit{cicu} \textit{ma–kan} Let him eat first  
14 \textit{shau–hala} arrive early  
\textit{ita} \textit{shau–hala} We (incl.) are early  
\textit{yaku} \textit{shau–hala} shau–na–nay I have arrived early  

\textit{|haluq|}:  
2 \textit{ma–haluq} [S] soft, of cooked tubers, mushy, of rice cooked with too much water  
3 \textit{pia–haluq} [C] make foodstuffs such as tubers soft, as by cooking them longer  
\textit{pia–haluq} \textit{pi’ia} Cook (it) until it is soft  

\textit{hanán} temporary shrine to host the ancestral spirits built during the Thao New Year ceremony of \textit{Lus’an}  

\textit{|hapal|}:  
2 \textit{man–hapal} deliberately go off in every direction with some purpose in mind, as in searching for a
hara

missing person
numa cayeyy ma-nasha *man–hapal*
k–m–îlbîm ma–çaça–çaça a para–
kaz Then all of them spread out to
search for the white parakaz tree
*ranaw* *man–hapal* m–uṣha *kilh–a–
kan–in* The chickens went off in
every direction to search for food
3 *mu–hapal* [MV] go off aimlessly
in every direction, as animals that
have escaped
*nak a ranaw l–in–um yaku, *mu–ha-
pal* m–uṣha* I cooped up my chick-
ens (but) they wandered off in every
direction

hara generic for hard-shelled
turtles, fam. *Emydidae*

haran width
*la–kuza m–iḥu a taun tu* haran
How wide is your house? (lit. How
much is the width of your house?)
2 *in–an–haran–an* [LF] in width?
*la–kuza m–iḥu a taun in–an–ha-
ran–an* How wide is your house?
3 ma–haran [S] wide
*haya wa sarān ma–haran* That
path is wide
ma–haran a sarān a wide path
ma–cuaw ma–haran m–iḥu a taun
Is your house very wide?
4 pia–haran [C] widen, make
wider
*nak a taun miku yaku pia–haran*
I want to widen my house
5 pin–haran–in [PF] be widened,
be spread over a wide area

harbuk
d 6 *p–in–ia–haran* [Cc] was widened,
made wider
*nak a taun p–in–ia–haran* iza
My house was widened/extended in
width

|harqaqa|:
2 ma–harqaqa [S] loose or un-
tied, as a knot
*yaku q–m–uqun khlīw, minu ma–
harqaqa* I tied the rope but it
has come untied
*cicu a hulū ma–cuaw ma–harqa-
qaqa* His clothes are very loose
(too large)
3 min–harqaqa [IC] begin to
come loose or untied, as a knot
4 shu–harqaqa–in [PF] be un-
tied
*haya wa khlīw shu–harqaqa–in
azazak* A child untied that rope

harbuk fog
2 harbuk–an [LF] be covered with
fog, be fogged over
*nak a pazay harbuk–an* My rice
plants are covered with fog
3 harbuk–in [PF] be fogged in,
covered with fog
wazaqan harbuk–in The lake is
fogged in, covered with fog
sarān harbuk–in The road is ob-
scured by fog
tilha sa wazaqan ma–cuaw harbuk–
in Yesterday the lake was very
foggy
*i–magkaci a hudun harbuk–in*
Those mountains in the distance
are misty
4 ma–habuk [S] foggy
wazaqan ma–habuk The lake is foggy
ya shashanu ma-cuaw wazaqan ma–habuk In the morning the lake is very foggy
man–habuk In the morning the lake is very foggy
maqa a ma–qusaz numa man–habuk It is misty because it is going to rain
6 pak–habuk exuding fog, exuding mist
haya wazaqan pak–habuk A mist is rising from the lake
ya shashanu wazaqan pak–habuk In the morning a mist rises from the lake
yaku pin–tata sa bahat, malhacas iz–za, pak–habuk iza I’m cooking a pumpkin (and) judging from the steam it must be done
pin–tata sa pani’an pak–habuk man’i Cooked vegetables also exude steam
q–m–in–usaz iza pak–habuk sa sar–ran After it rains the road exudes steam

Hasulan sixteenth district clockwise from Qaqcin

|hawaz|:
2 mu–hawaz escape
ma–qarman a shput lum–in, maka–uka, numa m–zai ‘mu–hawaz painan’ The criminal was in jail, (but) isn’t there now, so (they) say ‘Maybe he has escaped’
3 pu–hawaz–in [PF] be released
sa ma–qarman a shput lum–in makal–shpa–shpat a qamishan, cuini dai ‘a pu–hawaz–in iza’ As for the criminal, he was in jail for eight years (but) now they say ‘He will be released’

NOTE: Possibly the same base form as /kahawaz/, but if so the morphology of the latter remains unclear.

hay exclamation of surprise
haya that (2p, or semi-distal deictic); that person/those people (short for haya wa caw)
haya nak a nipin This is my tooth
haya nak a taun That is my house
haya cuini a mi–qilha iza, tuqar–i uan Raushian Those people are going to drink, (so) please call Raushian (name of the leader of the Thao community)

|hazish|:
2 i–hazish far, in the distance
ma–cuaw i–hazish nak a taun My house is very far away
a mu–tusi yaku i–hazish I am going to go there (in the distance)
3 in–i–hazish [c] was in the distance
4 k–m–i–hazish get far, put distance between oneself and one’s starting point

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tān-li̋uan iza, lhqa ribush a qmuanalyu k-m-ī-hazīsh It was evening already (and) the deer hadn’t gotten far
5 lhqa hazīsh living far away, from a distant place
6 lhīn-na-hazīsh move away from
haya sazum mim-plhu, a khrī-an, lhīn-na-hazīsh ihu That water is starting to boil (and) it will splash (so) move away from it!
7 ma-ki-hazīsh [S] be separated, as fields that are not adjacent, or people sitting apart
īša la-tusha mi-lhugq ma-ki-hazīsh The two of us are sitting apart
8 makin-hazīsh move apart
īša la-tusha ma-cuaw makin-hazīsh The two of us are getting farther apart
9 makin-na-hazīsh move off gradually into the distance
īša la-tusha ma-cuaw makin-na-hazīsh The two of us are gradually getting farther apart
rumfaz in-i-nay, marfaz makin-na-hazīsh iza The birds were here, but have flown off into the distance
haya wa kawī i sa sazum lh-um-baha makin-dau-dauk makin-na-hazīsh That wood floating on the water is slowing moving away from us
10 mana-hazīsh remove to a distance
11 mapa-ki-hazīsh [R] be separated from one another, but at a greater distance than that described by mapa-ki-qualh
nak a taut masa m-ihu a taut mapa-ki-hazīsh Your house and mine are far apart
ihu i-suhāy hudu m-īm-ba-bahaw yakin, ani yaku t-un-maza maqa mapa-ki-hazīsh You called me from the mountain, (but) I didn’t hear because we were far apart
12 mati-na-hazīsh move out or away from a place
ćiçu mati-na-hazīsh He/she moved out/away
13 mu-hazīsh [MV] go far away
yaku mu-hazīsh mig-karishkīsh I go to a faraway place to work
nak a qumqum mu-hazīsh ma-lhu-pish patash-ān My grandchild has gone far away to study
14 mun-hazīsh [MV] go far away
haya wa shput minu qa mun-hazīsh Why did that person go away?
15 pakit-na-hazīsh go further away
pakit-na-hazīsh ihu Go further away!
16 pu-hazīsh-in [C/PF] be made to go far away, be taken far away
nak a binanau’āz a azazak pu-hazīsh-in pu-ayuzi My daughter was taken far away by her husband
17 shau-na-hazīsh go a long way, as in walking
18 shi-hazīsh [p] went away, placed oneself at a distance
shi-hazīsh uku a malhinuna u-
haziwhiwi

an yamin  Please go away so we can speak
19 sh–in–i–hazish [ç] went away, went to a far off place
ihu sh–in–i–hazish kihnaqualh
You have been to far-away places to see the sights
20 u–hazish go out!, go away!' (said, for example, to noisy children)

haziwhiwi:
2 ma–haziwhiwi [S] cool, as the weather; cold, as drinks
qusaz–ín iza, a ma–haziwhiwi  It is raining, and it will cool off
ma–qitán qali maqa antu tihaz–ín, ma–haziwhiwi  It’s nice weather, because it’s not too sunny, it is cool
3 pia–haziwhiwi [C] cool something off, let something get cool
4 tali–haziwhiwi cool off, become cool, as the weather after a downpour
kan uan tali–haliwhiwi  Eat it and it will cool you off
yaku fariw so i–zaháy a tali–haziwhiwi  I bought that in order to cool off
5 tali–haziwhiwi–ín [PF] be cooled off, be refreshed
ma–cuwaw ma–ra’in a fari, tali–haliwhiwi–ín a fari  The wind is very strong, it is cooling (to us)
haya pushwil ma–tici, m–in–a–qilha yaku tali–haliwhiwi–ín  The tea was cool (and) I drank it and it was refreshing
NOTE: Also recorded as /haliwhiwi/ and /hahiwiwi/. Probably a borrowing of some form of Bunum /huwhiwi/ ‘air, wind’.

hiaw  soon, sudden
ihu ya hiaw mu–apaw  You appeared suddenly
ya hiaw a m–usha iza ita  Let’s hurry up
ya hiaw ma–kaligkin sa but  Get well soon (said to be less formal than when using u–hiaw)
ihu ya hiaw mu–nay matash  Come here quickly to write
2 min–hia–hiaw [I/IT] become very fast
3 mu–hiaw [MV] in a short time, quickly
a mu–hiaw yaku m–usha  I will leave soon
antu mu–hiaw k–m–alawa  It won’t be built soon
nak a azazak mu–hiaw lhugquz  My child is growing quickly
dadú iza mu–hiaw yanan sa kan–in  The chief soon had food
4 pia–hiaw [C] cause something to go faster, urge something on, as a work animal
ihu puqmuan pia–hiaw qnuan
When you are plowing, urge the buffalo forward
5 pu–hiaw do something promptly, do without delay, do in a hurry
maqa ihu uka sa shawan pu–hiaw
lhay animin ya hiaw mu–shuqish
mu–taun Since you don’t have free
time give the (borrowed) things
back quickly in case you return
home soon
6 pu–hiaw–in [PF] be done in a
hurry
7 u–hiaw [I] do it speedily; may it
happen quickly
u–hiaw ma–qitan sa but May you
soon return to good health (said to
someone who has been ill)
8 u–hiaw–i [I] (don’t) hurry!
9 u–hiaw–in [PF] be done quickly
NOTE: Probably from northern or
central Bunun /ma–hiaw/ ‘fast,
quick’.

|hibur|:

2 hibur–ik [PFs] I mixed things
together
lhulhuca hibur–ik kamsia I mixed
sugar with the rice porridge
3 hibur–in [PF] be mixed together
with something else
lhulhuca hibur–in buna The rice
porridge is mixed with sweet pota
toes
4 ma–ha–hibur [F/IT] mixed to
gather, intermingled, as people
ayzi binanu‘az ma–ha–hibur
mi-ilhuggu The men and women
are sitting together (in mixed com-
pany)
nak a mna masa kirpa ma–ha–
hibur My chickens and ducks are
mixed together
5 ma–hibur [S] mixed with, mixed
together
6 makun–hibur mix together
numa pin–tata sa rafun masa ta-
tanaq, numa ya ma–hacac isza sa
rafun ir–zay a kahun pi–sahay–in
caycuq rafun masa tatanaq ma-
kun–hibur Then when the rafun
and tatanaq plants were boiled until
they were soft, they put the deer
skin in and mixed it up with the
rafun and tatanaq (describing a tradi-
tional method of preparing famine
food, consisting of chopped deerhide
mixed with two edible plants)
7 mu–hibur mix or intermingle
with
nak a mna w–in–adana mu–hibur
m–ihu a mna The chickens that I
am raising are mixed in with yours
8 pa–hibur–an [C/LF] mix things
together, as in cooking
yaku ya piti‘a sa afu pa–hibur–an
sa buna When I cook rice I mix in
sweet potatoes
ya pin–tata sa rusaw pa–hibur–an
sa suksuk When you cook fish mix
in some ginger
ya pu–qaisu sa rafun numa pa–hi-
bur–an tatanaq, pa–hibur–an
rumrum, pa–hibur–an kahun, nu-
ma ya ma–nishir isza ar–ara–n isza
k–m–an When you pickle sweet
potato leaves you mix in tatanaq
leaves, tripe, and buffalo hide, then
when it is fermented fetch it and
eat
9 pa–hibur–i (don’t) mix it in
ata tu pa–hibur–i sa suksuk, antu
tau–du Don’t mix the ginger in,
(as) it doesn’t go well
NOTE: From Bunun /ma–hibul/ ‘to mix’; /hibul–hibul/ ‘mix up’.

Hiday male name (husband of Ihug)
h–in–adana [c] was adopted or raised → hadana:5

h–in–afuy [PFC] was chanted over → haafuy:3

| hipuc |:
2 ma–hipuc [S] having a body form with a large head and upper torso, but thin legs
haya wa binanaa’az, cieu a but ma–hipuc That woman is broad on top, but spindly in the legs

Hiqic second district clockwise from Qacin, site of an old Thao settlement near a modern tall building much used for sightseeing by visiting tourists

|hiri |:
2 man–hiri [S] stupid, ignorant; lacking powers of reason or volition, as one who is hypnotized
huya wa shput ma–cuaw antu sh–m–uprum man–hiri a cuaw That person really doesn’t respect stupid people
ita ya ishqala ya kan humhum itia sa tampapuruy a ma–shuruz ita–n sh–m–u–na–sa–ribush, numa ya i–sahay iza ribush m–ita wa ruzie pa–kan–an cieu a irush, numa ma–uwa iza ita man–hiri iza If we get drunk and walk in the dark there is a forest

spirit that will pull us into the bush and when we are there we will be fed with his saliva so that we lose consciousness and cannot think

3 man–hiri–hiri [IT] very stupid
man–hiri–hiri manium All of you are really stupid

4 mat–hiri become stupid(er)?
i–say a shput maqa l–in–um mat–hiri Because he is in jail that person is becoming stupid(er)

5 min–hiri [IC] become stupid(er)
m–in–a–ania shu kahiwan, minu cuin–ni min–hiri You were formerly intelligent, (so) why have you now gotten stupid?

6 pish–hiri consider others stupid
i–say a cuaw ma–cuaw pish–hiri suma That man really considers other people to be stupid

hiuq rishuan exclamation used to express the speaker’s misfortune, or inconvenience; exclamation of reprimand

hiuq rishuan uhu, ma–cuaw yaku ma–salpu, nak a binanaa’az antabal–in sa suma Oh, what misery, my wife has been abducted by someone

hiuq rishuan uhu, nak a ama m–acay iza, ma–cuaw yaku shikaka–sim ma–salpu Oh, what misery, my father has died (and) I am in mourning and distressed

hiuq rishuan i–zahay azazak antu t–am–maza lalawa Oh, this child doesn’t listen to what he is told

NOTE: Also recorded as /hi’u qriu-
hiwic

shan/ from Mr. Kao.

hiwic cradle for rocking a baby
kahiwan yamin caw ya yanan sa lag-
qisusay azazak kalawi-n sa hiwic,
numa ya malhus pu-say-in azazak
hiwic In the old days if we Thao
had a small child we made a cradle
and when the child slept we put it
in the cradle

hizas exclamation of displeasure
|hizuq|:
2 hizuq-an [LF] be relished by
someone
i-zay a bizuat hizuq-an cicu He is
eating that bizuat fish with great
relish
3 h–m–izu–hizuq [AF/IT] relish
intensely
4 h–m–izuq [AF] relish food, eat
with gusto; eat in a noisy, slurp-
ing fashion, as soup or solid food
ma–cuwa whu h–m–izuq sa aqtalha
You are really devouring the pork
yaku p–in-a–sansan bizuat a paqu-
han qilha, pia–zay–ik h–m–izuq
I roasted a bizuat fish to eat with
wine, and I really enjoyed it

h–m–adana [AF] raise; tame or
domesticate → hadana:7

h–m–adu [AF] hold in the hand
→ hadu:7

h–m–adu–hadu [AF/IT] hold
habitually or for a long time
→ hadu:8

h–m–afuy [AF] to chant, as a
shaman to cure illness → |hafuy|:4

h–m–in–adana [AFc] raised;
tamed, domesticated → hadana:8

h–m–in–adu [AFc] grasped with
the hand, held hands → hadu:9

h–m–izu–hizuq [AF/IT] relish
intensely → |hizuq|:3

h–m–izuq [AF] relish food, eat
with gusto; eat in a noisy, slurp-
ing fashion, as soup or solid food
→ |hizuq|:4

h–m–urhur [AF] to bark
→ |hurhur|:2

h–m–urqut [AF] come apart,
as a tool that loses its blade,
or a boat that is loosened from
its moorings; become detached
→ |urqut|:2

|hnar|:
2 kat–hnar gradually become hot-
ter
ya saqazi iza kat–hnar iza At noon
it gets hotter
3 ma–hnar [s] hot, of the weather;
summer
ma–hnar iza a qali It’s summer
already/the weather is hot already
4 min–ma–hnar [IC/S] begin to
get warm, begin to get hot
m–in–a–shimzaw, minu cuini min–
ma–hnar It was cold, but now is
starting to get hot
5 mu–sa–ma–hnar come next
summer

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huā’i’hāi’hāi’
a mu–sa–ma–ḥnar yamin a maku–na–nay We’ll come next summer
6 pia–ḥnar [C] make something warmer, increase the heat
hayā apu sh–ug–kash ma–shim–zaw pi–ṣuḥiṣg pia–ḥnar That old grandfather is afraid of being cold
(so) make it warmer
huā’i’hāi’hāi’ a call to cows or calves to bring them in
hubuq sprout or shoot of a plant
ya hubuq uan ma–dishliṣ matim–puzi–puzi When it is still a sprout it is green, speckled with white
1a hubuq a suksuk young ginger
2 pu–hubuq to sprout, as shoots from a tree that has been cut
dadu iza caycuq m–anu sa hu–lhi–kliḥ ḫa ma–sa baliṣ a sabu sau baq–qir a maqa antu a pu–hubuq Truly they fetched a saw, they fetched an iron cover for the base of the tree so that it wouldn’t sprout again
3 tish–hubuq has borne offspring, have children (figurative, hence considered more polite than ma–lḥi–a ḥażak)
tish–hubuq m–ḥu a bīnanauʿaz Has your wife had children?
numa sa i–tusī Lalu a caw tish–hubuq la–turu a azazak, yanan sa ma–puzi–puzi a shaqīṣ, yanan sa ma–qu ḥa–qu ḥa wa shaqīṣ, yanan sa ma–qusu–qusum Then the Thao people there on Lalu Island produced three children, one with a white face, one with a red face and one with a black face
4 tish–hubuq–in [PF] be born, be given birth to
in–i–tana–tu yaku Tarigkuan, tish–hubuq–in nak a ina I am from Tarigkuan, (the place where) my mother gave birth to me
NOTE: Probably from central Bunn /hubuq/ ‘baby less than a year old’.
hudun mountain
2 mu–hudun [MV] go to the mountains
a mu–hudun yaku I’m going into the mountains
NOTE: Almost certainly a Bunn loan. Motoyasu Nojima informs me that he and Shigeru Tsuchida have heard only /hudun/ in all dialects of Bunn. However, the following considerations must be kept in mind: (a) the Thao word clearly is a loan, (b) similar words meaning ‘mountain’ are lacking in other Austronesian languages, and (c) PAN *1 became Proto-Bunn *h in initial position. On present evidence there seems to be no preferable alternative to assuming that Thao /hudun/ is a loan from some still unrecorded subdialect of Northern or Central Bunn.
hukuc scabbard for a knife
1a funush a hukuc scabbard for a machete
NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /huqus/.
|hulaw|

|hulaw|:
2 ma–hulaw [S] hoarse, of the voice (as from talking too much)
_nak a būtur ma–hulaw_ My throat is sore/hoarse
3 min–hulaw become hoarse
_min–hulaw yaku iza_ I’m already getting hoarse
4 pia–hulaw [SC] make someone hoarse
_ita la–tusha miku pia–hulaw ci–cu_ The two of us are making her hoarse (viz. by asking her to talk too much)

_hulus_ clothing
2 kashi–hulus–an [LF] be pulled by the clothes, as in a fight
_yaku kashi–hulus–an ci-cu numa sa nak a hulus mu–katkat sa balabā_ He pulled me by the clothes so that my buttons popped
3 min–hulus [IC] make clothes, as in weaving
_ina tunvin a min–hulus_ Mother is weaving clothes
4 pash–hulus–an [LF] clothes closet, wardrobe
5 pin–hulus–in [C/PF] be made into clothing
_numa p–in–a–tılıh–an iza, ya pin–hulus–in u–qca–n pu–say–in sa–zum li–m–amlih _Then when it had dried in the sun, if it was to be made into clothing it was put into the water again to soak

NOTE: Mr. Shih January 26 1995 gave _/minhullaz iza/_/, but Mrs. Shih on the same day gave _/minhullaz iza/_/. I assume that the base is reduplicated, and that he is assimilating to the dental fricative of the postverbal particle _/iza/_./

_humbäq_ ox, ‘red cow’ (European introduction)

_humhum_ twilight
2 kan humhum walk in the dark
_yaku a mu–suy Qariwan, maka–uka caw i–tantu kan humhum mu–shu–qish_ I went to Pu-li, (but) because
there was no one there I returned (home) in the dark
*ita ya kan humhum* m-ara sa arar qucque-an *pan-tiruq* kan humhum
If we go walking in the dark get some arar to be bound into a torch
3 *kun–humhum* eat a late meal, as after coming home late and missing dinner
cayucu *kun–humhum* k–m–an
They are eating a late dinner
4 *ma–humhum* [§] dark; dusk; night
*ma–humhum* iza It’s dark already
*ya ma–humhum* m–undadán *kilhnaqualh* At night go for a walk to relax
numa tu *ma–humhum* i–say hudum miacum Then at night (they) gathered on that mountain
5 *ma–humhum–an* every morning?
6 matin–humhum morning, good morning (greeting)
yaku *matin–humhum* mu–say buhat *shi–humhum–an* mu–shuqish I go to the fields early in the morning, and return late at night
7 milh–humhum rise early
yaku *ya simaq* a shashanu a *milh–humhum* mi–hilhi a mu–tusi–wak Sulikhin Tomorrow morning I’ll get up early and go to Sulikhin
8 min–humhum [IC] grow dark, become dark
9 *patin–humhum* do something early in the morning

*nak a binanau’az* ma–euaw ma–aruz’uz, *patin–humhum* ya shashanu mu–buhat My wife is very energetic, she goes to the fields to work early in the morning
10 *pia–humhum* [C] be late in coming from somewhere, return when it is dark
*i–say a shput* mu–buhat *pia–humhum* mu–taun That person works in the fields (and) only returns home when it is dark
11 *pish–humhum* [IC] become dark
*pish–humhum* iza It’s getting dark
12 *sha–shi–humhum–an* [IT/p/LF] often returned late, often came back after dark
*nak a azazak* *sha–shi–humhum–an* ya mu–taun, numa pag–kalawa–n cicu My child often came home late (and) I didn’t know what he was doing
13 *shi–humhum–an* [LFp] was late in returning, came home late, came home after dark
maqa yaku *sa i–suy* mu–buhat numa *
*shi–humhum–an* Because I went to work in the fields there it was dark already when I came home
*shi–humhum–an* cicu He got back late
yaku tilha wa ma–humhum mu–suhiy numa wa tam kilhnaqualh, *shi–humhum–an* Last night I went to someone’s house to socialize (and) came back late
NOTE: /shi–humhum–an/ was sometimes heard as /sh–humhum–an/. Presumably a Bunun loan ultimately reflecting PAN *lemlem.

**huqi** offspring of an animal, including at least birds and mammals; stem of a smoking pipe

1a **cumay a huqi/huqi a cumay** bear cub

1b **fafuy a huqi/huqi a fafuy** piglet

1c **ranaw a huqi/huqi a ranaw** baby chick

2 **malhi–huqi** give birth (of mammals other than man)

nak a atu ya m–usaha tata wa furuz a **malhi–huqi** My dog will give birth in a month

**maqa malhi–huqi** i–say a atu, pitu cicu a huqi, azaz ma–qusu–qusum, numa un un ma–ha–hurur, antu a ma–qirqir Because she just gave birth to seven puppies, all of them black, that dog will bark/growl all the time, (but) she won’t bite

3 **palhi–huqi** [C] to sire, breed, use for stud service

nak a atu pa–shimul cicu **palhi–huqi** My dog was bent to him to use for breeding

NOTE: Possibly related to Northern and Central Bunun /huqi/ ‘puppy’ through a dialect such as Takbanuaz in which *l > /h/ in at least some forms, as with *likud > *hi–ku/ ‘back’, *lima > *lima/ ‘five’ or *huCuij > /hutung/ ‘the Formosan rock monkey’.

**Huqu** male name (husband of Shawugaz)

NOTE: Possibly a shortened form of /Mahuqu/.

**hurur:**

2 **h–m–urur** [AF] to bark

atu **h–m–urur** A dog is barking

**yaku t–un–maza atu** **h–m–urur** I heard a dog barking

3 **ma–ha–hurur** bark repeatedly

**yaku lhuan malhus pim–pulhiz–in atu maqa miarin ma–ha–hurur** I was sleeping last night and was awakened by a dog barking a lot

4 **ma–hurur** [F] will bark

atu a **ma–hurur** The dog will bark

**hurut:**

2 **h–m–urut** [AF] come apart, as a tool that loses its blade, or a boat that is loosened from its moorings; become detached

**aqur a nak tag–qa–qirqin numa h–m–urut** This hoe of mine is shaky because it is coming apart

**haya ruza mu–qazus, maqa h–m–urut na q–in–ucuc** That boat drifted off because it broke loose from its moorings

3 **mu–hurqu–rqt** [MV/IT] come loose, fall apart, of pieces that are fastened together

**nak a aqur mu–hurqu–rqt, a kalawa–n un, pasiz–i** My hoe fell apart (so) please put it back together
4 shi-hurqut [p] broke loose
5 shi-hurqut-ik [PF1sp] I loosened something, I pulled something apart
   haya wa balis shi-hurqut-ik I pulled the nail out
6 shi-hurqut-in [PFp] was taken apart, disassembled, loosed, became detached, was broken loose from its attachments
   haya wa cow q-in-wuq yaku, shi-hurqut-in cici I tied that person up (but) he broke loose
   haya kliw p-in-ah-piqu, shi-hurqut-in quan That rope was tied in a knot, but was loosened by the buffalo
   haya wa balis shi-hurqut-in sa su- ma Someone pulled the nail out
NOTE: Actually, /mu-hurqu-rqut/ was recorded as /mu-rqu-rqut/.
The acceptance of such a form is difficult, however, for two reasons:
(a) it would force us to recognize a second base /rqut/, which may bear a clear formal and semantic similarity to /hqut/ but cannot be related to it through any established rule of Thao morphology, and
(b) voiced continuants are not otherwise permitted as the first member of a Thao consonant cluster in morpheme-initial position.

huruy friend
ihu nak a huruy You are my friend
mashtay ita huruy We (incl.) are all friends
2 huruy-an-ak [LF1s] friend of mine
   haya huruy-an-ak That friend of mine
3 mapa-in-huruy [R] be friends (with one other)
4 m-in-apa-in-huruy [Rc] were friends (with one another)
caycuy m-in-apa-in-huruy minu cuini mim-pazish, mapa-qa-qarman They used to be friends, but have become enemies (and) do evil to each other
5 pin-huruy be friends
ita pin-huruy Let’s be friends
yaku pin-huruy ihu I am your friend
caycuy m-uka ya lmazaw jain pin-huruy They haven’t yet started to become friends

hutuq a fish, large grayish-black carp, fam. Cyprinidae
2 pun-hutuq fish for carp with traps

huya that (3p, or distal deictic)
I

i (PAN *i ‘generic marker of location’) locative marker: at, on, in
nak a binana‘uz i taum My wife is in the house/at home
nak a azazak i Qariwan My child is in Pul-i

iaa–ihíh make the sound used to call pigs → ihíh:2

ia–alah’a [I] (don’t) be hospitable → alah’a:2

ia–aruz’uz [I] (don’t) be energetic → aruz’uz:2

ia–bahba [I] be cheerful!
→ bahba:2

ia–biskaw [C/I] speed up! go faster! → biskaw:2

ia–briq [I] (don’t) behave yourself, act in a rational or respectable manner → briq:2

ia–dutkuh–khuun [I/IT] (don’t) bow your head → dutkuh:2

iagkawan refrain from doing something, desist

iag–qaray [I] make something last longer, extend the use of → qaray:2

iag–qawan [I] go slowly, wait a minute → qawan:2

ia–haha [I] act angry!, pretend to be angry! → haha:2

ia–hala [I] you go first → hala:2

ia–ian–an [IT/LF] lived in, as a house, resided at, as a place → ian:2

ia–kalamay [I] (don’t) be difficult, (don’t) be hard to please → kalamay:2

ia–karishkish [I] (don’t) do it with energy or enthusiasm → karishkish:2

ia–kugku–gku [I] (don’t) squat; (don’t) curl up → kugku:2

ia–kundur [I] (don’t) be patient → kundur:2

ia–laslas [I] (don’t) show your teeth → laslas:2

ia–lhilnit [I] (don’t) smile, (don’t) be cheerful → lhilnit:2

ia–mumu [I] (don’t) close your eyes → mumu:2

ia–muqmuq [I] be tolerant of others’ faults → muqmuq:2

ian (PAN *ian ‘dwell, reside, live in a place’) refuge, shelter, sanctuary, asylum
2 ia–ian–an [IT/LF] lived in, as a house, resided at, as a place
3 ian–an [LF] be sheltered, enclosed within; be resided in, of territory, be settled on, of land; a place of residence
m–hu a binana‘az ian–an iza pai–nan azazak Perhaps your wife is pregnant (sheltering a child inside)

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inan–an

4 in–inan placenta
yaku tu placent a binana uaz malhia azazak, yaku sa c–m–anup sa
inan–an, numa k–un–tum sa puza
Long ago when my wife gave birth
I buried the placenta and cut the umbilicus

5 m–ian [AF] give shelter, give sanctuary to someone
maqa cici antu mapa qa qitan cicu a buq buqash tu na nay uan dai ‘m–ian’ Because she was not on
good terms with her parents-in-law
she came here and said ‘Give me shelter’

ian–an [LF] be sheltered, enclosed within; be resided in, of territory,
be settled on, of land; a place of
residence → ian:3

ia–naur–ak [LF1s] I do habitually,
I am doing deliberately → naur:2

ia–naur–an [LF] do something
habitually, usually → naur:3

ia–nicnic [I] (don’t) put on an
unhappy expression → nicnic:2

i–apaw [L] to sprout, as bam-
boo emerging from the ground → apaw:2

ia–qawan [I] wait a minute, pause
before acting → qawan:3

iaqay [I] (don’t) continue to do it
→ miaqay:2

ia–qitan [I] behave yourself, be
good → qitan:2

|ia’awan|:

2 ia’awan–ak [LF1s] I will do it for
someone
yahu maum ma kau, ia’awan–ak
m–amu You aren’t able to collect
firewood (so) I will do it for you

3 ia’awan–in [PF] be assisted by
someone in doing something
ia’awan–in cicu k–m–alawa pagka
He will help you make a table

4 m–ia’awan [AF] do something
for someone, for another person’s
benefit
yaku m–ia’awan ihu ma salpu,
maqa niwan m–in–amu binana uaz
I’m worried about you because you
haven’t yet taken a wife
cici ya simaq a m–ia’awan t–m–
ana sa pitaw a nak Tomorrow he
will open my door for someone

iarain [I] (don’t) do it a lot
→ miarain:2

ia–ramaz [I] (don’t) be careful
→ ramaz:2

ia–rimrim [I] (don’t) look an-
noyed, (don’t) look irritated
→ rimrim:2

ia–ru–run [I/IT] (don’t) pre-
pare it, (don’t) make it ready
→ run:2

ia–sigki [I] (don’t) kneel
→ sigki:2

ia–sun [I] gather them together!
→ sun:3
iat  (don’t) unsheathe it
ata tu iat sa funush  Don’t unsheathe your knife
2 iat–an [LF] be armed with a
knife; be unsheathed, of a knife
haya Rawaraway iat–an, shkhash–in
ya m–riqaz mia–zay ma–haha  That Bunun is armed with a knife; I’m afraid to look at him (as) he seems to have a bad disposition
yaku ya mu–tusi ribush iat–an sa
funush, k–anun iza ya ma–pandú
sa wazish  When I go into the forest I unsheathe my knife in case I encounter a wild bear
yaku ya simaq a iat–an sa funush
I’ll unsheathe my knife tomorrow
iat–an  [LF] be armed with a
knife; be unsheathed, of a knife → iat:2
ia–tnaq  [1] (don’t) do it to excess
→ tnaq:2
ia–tuftuf  [1] (don’t) frown
→ tuftuf:2
ia–tukmu–kmus  [1] (don’t) lie on
your stomach → tukmus:2
ia–tunaw  [1] (don’t) try your
hardest → tunaw:2
Ibu  female name (wife of Umin)
i–ca–cuini  until now, up to this
time → cuini:4
i–dau–dauk  [1/IT] (don’t) keep
still → dauk:2
i–faw  above, on top → faw:2

ifaz  put it on/put them on
tapaha ifaz uhu  Put on your shoes
2 ifaz–an [LF] be put on, of
clothes, shoes, a blanket, or any
bodily covering
yaku ifaz–an tapaha  I’m putting on
my shoes
yaku ifaz–an sa i sasuaqun  I’m
putting on my pants
azazak antu ifaz–an hulus mia–azaz:
A child who puts on no clothes is
naked
ani ihu ma–shimzaw maqa ifaz–an
shapa wa hulus  You aren’t cold
because you put on a jacket
3 ifaz–i  [1] (don’t) put it on
ifaz–i tapaha  Put on your shoes
ifaz–i sa i sasuaqun  Put on your
pants!
ifaz–i sa maka–tmaz a sasuaqun
Put on your underwear!
4 ifaz–ik  [PF1s] I put it on, I wear
clothing
5 ifaz–in  [PF] be put on, of cloth-
ing, etc., be clothed
6 in–ifaz  [PFe] was put on, of
clothing, was dressed
7 k–ifa–k–ifaz  [IT] to cover up
8 k–ifaz  to cover up
9 k–ifaz–ak  [1s] I covered some-
one/something
haya azazak k–ifaz–ak pinnuqrum
a maqa antu a ma–shimzaw
I covered the child with a blanket
(so) it wouldn’t be cold (in this sen-
tence k–ifaz–ak and k–ifaz–ik were
said to be interchangeable)
ifaz—

10 k–ifaz–an [PF] be covered by something, as a blanket when one is cold
yaku k–ifaz–an kpiz I am covered by a blanket
azazak malhus antu k–ifaz–an pimuqrum The child is sleeping without a blanket

11 k–ifaz–ik [1st] I covered someone/something
azazak k–ifaz–ik pimuqrum maqa ma–shimzaw I pulled the covers over the child because it was cold

12 k–ifaz–in [PF] be put on, be covered
haya azazak antu k–ifaz–in pimuqrum, haya apu k–ifaz–in pimuqrum make ma–tici That child isn’t covered with a blanket (but) that old man is because he is cold

13 k–m–ifaz to cover
14 m–ifaz [AF] to dress
yaku m–ifaz hulus I’m getting dressed
yaku m–ifaz tapaha I’m putting on my shoes
15 m–in–ifaz put on, dressed someone in
yaku m–in–ifaz hulus I dressed/ I have dressed
16 p–ifaz–i [C/I] (don’t) clothe him
haya azazak ma–shimzaw, p–ifaz–i hulus That child is cold—clothe him

ifaz–an [LF] be put on, of clothing, shoes, a blanket, or any body covering → ifaz:2

i–fazfaz [L] in the middle → fazfaz:2

ifaz–i [I] (don’t) put it on → ifaz:3

ifaz–ik [PF1s] I put it on, I wear clothing → ifaz:4

ifaz–in [PF] be put on, of clothing, etc., be clothed → ifaz:5

ifu take one’s turn
ifu iza ihu lh–ug–qizi piṭaw Take your turn to guard the door

2 ifu–an [LF] act for someone else, do something for someone else
ifu–an ihu pakashqut sinay maqa nak a maca ma–rifiz Thread the needle for me because my vision is blurry
ifu–an ihu malkhinuna qaz–i ya shtam–in azazak You take a turn to talk to the child to see if he will respond to you (he hasn’t listened to me)

NOTE: This appears to be a hyper-correction of /ihu–wan/, but since it can be used together with /ihu/ this interpretation is problematic.

ifu–an [LF] act for someone else, do something for someone else → ifu:2

ig–kahiwan [c] long ago → kahiwan:2

ig–ka–kulhmuz [I/IT] roll rice into a ball to eat it → kulhmuz:2
ig–kariri

ig–kariri  [I] (don’t) turn it over
→ |kariri|:2

ig–karunkun  [I] walk around it
→ |karunkun|:2

|igkmir|:
2 igkmi–kmir–in [IT/PF] be rolled into a ball in one hand, as rice when eating
haya afu igkmi–kmir–in i–say aza–zak That child picked up the rice by grasping it in the traditional manner
3 igkmir–ik [PF1s] I grasped in one hand

igkmir–ik zashuq I’m grabbing a handful of rice
haya afu a igkmir–ik k–m–an I’ll pick up the rice with my hand and eat it

4 igkmir–in [PF] be taken in the hand, as food in eating
haya afu a igkmir–in cicu He will pick up the rice in his hand
haya wa baihu igkmir–in cicu He took up the beans in his hand
caycuy k–m–an afu igkmir–in caycuy They are eating rice with their hands

5 m–igkmir [AF] grasp in one hand, as rice in the traditional manner of eating (as opposed to using chopsticks)

m–igkmir yaku bunaz I grasped a handful of sand
yaku m–igkmir zashuq I’m grabbing a handful of rice

haya wa caw m–igkmir baihu, ma–qa mauro m–amu sa ka–kzi That person is using his hands to eat the beans because he isn’t able to use chopsticks

6 m–ig–m–igkmir [IT] grasp or knead repeatedly

igqa don’t want; no need

igqa uan usha Please don’t leave right now

igqa uan a puil–in iza ya ikahi There is no need to save it for later

haya hulus igqa uan a puil–in ya m–usaha iza cicu Wait until he leaves before you put away the clothes

igqa iza There is no need

igqa iza tu i–talha There is no need to wait

igqa iza tu butiqu There is no need to wrap/pack (it)

2 m–igqa be tired of doing something, be fed up with

yaku i–nay matash, m–igga iza I’m tired of writing

ig–qalhiw–an  [LFe] was dried up by someone or something
→ |qalhiw|:2

igqca change something

ata (tu) igqca m–ihu a lalawa Don’t change your words! (as when arguing with someone about what they said)

2 in–igqca [PFc] was changed, was shifted

haya wa pagka in–igqca sa suma numa in–shuqish–ik Someone moved that table a bit, so I put it back

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3 m–igqca [AF] change, become different; change something, as something said; budge something, shift a heavy object slightly in position

ihu m–igqca m–ihu a lalawa You changed your words (said to someone in an argument)

ciu m–zai ‘a m–usha iza’, m–igqca, m–zai ‘a niwan tu a m–usha’ She said ‘I’m leaving’, then changed and said ‘I’m not leaving yet’

NOTE: Possibly connected with /qqa/3, but if so the morphological relationship remains unclear.

i–hala [I] you be first → hala:3

i–hazish far, in the distance → [hazish]:2

ihīh sound of straining, as in defecation or childbirth

2 iaa–ihīh make the sound used to call pigs

ya t–m–uqr fafuy iaa–ihīh When you call the pigs you must use the pig-calling sound

3 makin–ā–ihīh [IT] continuously moan or groan

4 makin–īh–ih make the sound āhīh, as when bearing down in defecation or childbirth

haya binanau’az a malhi–azazak iza tunaw makin–īhīh a maka mu–hi–aw azazak mu–apaw That woman who is about to give birth is trying hard to bear down so that the child will emerge quickly

haya binanau’az kacu–k kihnaqualh, ani makin–īhīh maka mīh–bugnuw I took that woman out to see the sights, not to groan and complain because she is angry

5 pakin–ā–īh–ih [IT] keep groaning, make continuous groaning or grunting sounds

6 pakin–īhīh to groan, make grunting or complaining sounds

ya ita shput mu–nay pakin–īhīh ihu When people come (to visit) you groan

ihu 2s nominative and alternative accusative: you

2 ihu–wan [LF] your turn; you do something in that place

ihu–wan a pit′ia ya saqazi It’s your turn to cook lunch

piag–qaruy ihu–wan a maqa a mig–qaiṣu Wait awhile for it to become fermented

nak a azazak maqa labqisayas ihu–wan mīanin ap–ap–ap–n Because my child is small you often carry him

3 ihu–n 2s accusative

yaku a mat ihu–n ma–parfu I will wrestle with you

ihu shashanu tima sa ma–pandī ihu–n Who did you meet this morning?

4 m–ihu 2s genitive, your, yours

m–ihu a tapaha your shoes

m–ihu a maca your eyes

m–ihu a ama your father
ihu-n

m–ihu sa i–zay a amin? Are those things yours?
5 m–ihu–n 2s benefactive, for you
6 min–m–ihu for you
7 pan–ihu as for you?
ma–sumal pan–ihu kahivan, mia–rain matinhima sa funush, numa–wan khit–in, numa cuwī mat–rapīc You used to be naughty and played with knives a lot so you were cut, and now you have scars
8 pan–ihu–n because of you, on account of you?
haya wa shput pan–ihu–n a taun pagga maqa qusaz–in painan That person went to your house to rest, probably because it was raining
9 shan–na–a–ihu–n [IT] it’s up to you
ila a m–rigaz Qariwan a pruq, shan–na–a–ihu–n We’ll go to see Pu-li; it’s up to you
shan–na–a–ihu–n ya a pagga iza It’s up to you, if you want to take a break
10 shau–na–taza–ihu–n go to you (= go to your home)
haya wa shput ma–qa–quyas, shau–na–taza–ihu–n isisuaiza pagga That person is singing (and) going to your place to rest
11 sh–m–u–na–ihu–n bring to you
ihu–n 2s accusative → ihu:3
ihu–wan [LF] your turn; you do something in that place → ihu:2

ikahi₁ wait, later; just now
yaku iza ya ikahi After you’ (a polite deferral to someone when taking turns to do something)
a mu–tantu iza ya ikahi Wait a bit before you go there!
iza(y) cumay a pataqaz–in ama ya ikahi Father will carry that bear in awhile
yaku matash a mu–kaktun iza ikahi I’m almost finished writing (lit. I am writing, (and) will finish in a bit)
haya caw in–i–sahāy mi–lhquu, m–usha iza tu ikahi That person was here (but) left just now
2 ikahi–n just now, a moment ago; in a moment, soon; for awhile
yaku tu ikahi–n lh–ug–quashin I sneezed just now
ikahi–n m–in–rinuz There was an earthquake just now
ya ikahi–n a mu–qea painan m–rinuz There may be another earthquake coming soon
pi–nay uan nak a azazak qazi–qazi ya ikahi–n Please look after my child for awhile
3 shan–na–ikahi wait awhile
shan–na–ikahi Wait awhile!

ikahi₂:
2 kashun–ikahi fall head over heels, as when leaning back too far in a chair and losing one’s balance
3 pan–ikahi fall down from a height; injured, as from a fall
ika[h]-n

*haya wa shput* pan-ikahi That man fell down from a height
*yaku in-i-fajaw, ma-ilhacaq pan-ikahi* sa kuskus I was up above and fell down on my leg
*yanaiza ma-cuaw painan* pan-ikahi *sa but* You must have had a serious fall

*yanaiza m-ihu a kuskus* pan-ikahi You had a serious fall
*minu sa m-ihu a punuq pan-ikahi, tau-bukbak yaku* Oh, your head is injured from bumping into me

4 pik-ikahi knock someone off balance by twisting their arm
*cicu* pik-ikahi *nak a rima numa u-an mu-rariwa* He twisted my arm to knock me off balance and as a result (he) dislocated it

5 p-in-an-ikahi [c] fell down from a height

6 shan-ikahi stub the toe
*ihu shan-ikahi* sa kuskus You stubbed your toe

7 sh-in-an-ikahi [c] stubbed the toe

ika[h]-n just now, a moment ago; in a moment, soon; for awhile → ikahi:2

Ilash male name (husband of Lagúy)

|i-|lu|:

2 i[lu]-an [LF] be bathed; bathe
*i[lu]-an ihu sa but* Take a bath!
*i[lu]-an ihu, ma-qusu-qusu na but* Go bathe, you are dirty (lit. black)!

3 m-ilu [AF] bathe
*cu[ñi ya tan-iluan miaqay yaku m-ilu* maqa ma-hnar sa qali; ma-kaska-ka iza ya m-in-ilu iza* These days I bathe a lot in the evening because the weather is hot; I feel (more) comfortable after bathing

4 m-in-ilu [AFc] bathed

5 p-ilu-an [C /LF /I] bathe! (someone else, as a child); bathe him!
*p-ilu-an* azak, ma-pru-prua na paqi Bathe that child (as) its bottom is covered with dirt

ili-an [LF] be bathed; bathe → [ilu]:2

Ilug female name (wife of Hiday)

i-lha-Ilhilhi [IT] stand → Ilhilhi:2

i-lha-Ilhilhi-an [IT /LF] keep standing in a place; a place where one stands habitually, as the place where a policeman stands to direct traffic → Ilhilhi:3

i-lha-lhogqu-an [IT /LF] keep sitting in a place; place to sit → Ilhogqu:2

i-Ihckiz all of them, in their entirety → Ihckiz:3

i-Ihilhi [I] (don’t) stand up → Ilhilhi:4

ilh-na-faw [I] (don’t) jump up → faw:3

i-Ihqanizu-an [LF /I] look at oneself in a mirror → Ihqanizu:2
i–lhugqu  [I] sit down (invitation) → |lhugqu|:3

i–lhugqu–ak  [LF1s] be sat in or on by me → |lhugqu|:4

i–lhugqu–an  [LF] remain sitting in a place; be sat upon → |lhugqu|:5

i–lhugqu–gqu–an  [IT/LF] the place where someone habitually sits → |lhugqu|:6

i–lhugqu–i  [I] (don’t) sit down → |lhugqu|:7

i–magkaci  on the other side, on the far side → magkaci:2

i–ma–mumu  [I/IT] (don’t) keep your eyes closed → mumu:1:3

imbabaw  call out to someone at a distance

imbabaw uan ihu ciec  Call out to him

imbabaw uan uhu  Call out to him

yaku miku imbabaw  I wanted to call out (as in a dream when one cannot act)

2 imbabaw–an  [LF] be called by someone

yaku i–nay mi–lhugqu, imbabaw–an  nak a binanau‘az  I was sitting here (and) was called by my wife

3 imbabaw–i  [I] (don’t) call out to him

huya wa shput mu–ririw m–undadán, imbabaw–i  uan mu–shuqish That person has gone astray—please call him to come back

4 in–imbabaw  [PFe] a call, what was called out by someone

yaku miirain miku imbabaw, antu mu–apaw sa in–imbabaw  I tried repeatedly to cry out, but no call escaped my lips

5 m–im–ba–babaw  [IT] hail repeatedly, call over and over again to someone in the distance

m–ihu a ayuzi i–suhiy hudiin m–im–ba–babaw ihu  Your husband on the mountain called out to you

nak a binanau‘az i–suy buhat m–im–ba–babaw yakin a m–usaha izadai  My wife in the field called me to come

6 m–imbabaw  [AF] call out to someone at a distance

7 m–in–imbabaw  [AFc] called out to someone at a distance

nak a ama m–in–imbabaw yakin  My father called out to me from a distance

im–bric–an  weighed, had a weight → |bric|:3

imbun  right now, at this moment

imbun uan pagqa  Please take a break right now

2 m–imbun  [AF] unexpectedly, with no warning, do something suddenly or unexpectedly

yaku m–imbun ma–kashpar a tiaz  I suddenly got a stomach ache

mimu m–imbun kug–ka–kashpar a tiaz  Why did I suddenly get a stomach ache?
im–buqnur

*yaku ya ma–humhum ya malhus m–im bun makakri* I suddenly turn in my sleep at night

*m–im bun yaku pa–lalawa–n i–mag–kaci a shput* Unexpectedly I was called by a person over there

NOTE: Recorded once as /mumbun/.

**im–buqnur** [I] (don’t) get angry!
→ *buqnur*:2

**im–paraw** [I] (don’t) jump over it
→ *paraw*:2

**im–pusi** exaggerate, boast
→ *pusi*:2

i–mu–hala recently, a short time ago → *hala*:4

**ina** (PAN *ina* ‘mother, mother’s sister, father’s brother’s wife’) mother, Mother (add.)

2 **ti ina** Mother (ref.)

3 **ina** + PERSONAL NAME aunt, mother’s sister, term of reference or address for women of the mother’s generation

4 **ina–ama** mother and father; parents

*yaku uka sa ina–ama, ma–cuaw ma–salpu* I’m an orphan (and have) lots of worries

5 **maka–ina** resemble one’s mother

*m–ihu azazak binanau’az maka–i–na* Your daughter resembles her mother

6 **min–ina** become a mother

*haya binanau’az a min–ina iza ya kahiza* That woman will become a mother in the future

7 **pan–iná–n** aunt; MZ, FZ, FBW

**in–agqaqili** [PFc] was carried on the hip or under the arm
→ *agqaqili*:2

**in–agqaruza** [PFc] was carried off by a current; what was carried off by a current → *agqaruza*:3

**in–agqi** [PFc] was carried with one hand → *agqi*:2

**in–agqtu–n** [PFc] was thought about, was recollected → *agqtu*:6

**in–am–bric–an** weight → *bric*:4

**in–an–anak** [I] do it on your own, do it to yourself → *anak*:3

**in–an–haran–an** [LF] in width?
→ *haran*:2

**in–ansinis** [PFc] was stirred
→ *ansinis*:4

**in–antabal** [PFc] was seized and carried off → *antabal*:3

**in–a–ntua** [c] where was it?
→ *ntua*:5

**inanual** [I] (don’t) act crazy
→ *pianual*:2

**inanuru** watch out, be careful (warning to someone)

*ma–haha na atu, inanuru* That dog is mean—watch out for it

**inanuru, haya wa shput a p–acay ita–n** Be careful, that person will pick a fight with us

**inanuru ihu uka atu–n sumu** Be careful so you won’t be raped by someone

418
inanuru  ihu a tubar-an shput rikus  
Watch out or someone will hit you on the back

iraru nu  ihu, haya binanau’az a makulhaw ihu  
Be careful (or) that woman will scratch you!

m--inanuru [AF] to watch out, 
be careful, pay attention
m--inanuru yaku  I’ll watch out,
keep a watchful eye

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /iranuru/.

in--apa  [PFc] was carried by someone; what was carried = load, burden  → apa:8

in--apá--k  [c/LF1s] I carried  
→ apa:9

in--ara  [PFc] was taken; taken in marriage  → ara:8

in--ará--k  [LF1s] I took  → ara:9

in--aurá--k  [LF1s] I have forgotten  
→ aura:2

in--aurá--n  [LFc] was forgotten  
→ aura:3

i--nay  here; this, these  → nay:2

in--dadu--an  do well, flourish  
→ dadu:3

in--dahip  [l] help  → dahip:2

in--dahip--i  [l] (don’t) help him  
→ dahip:3

in--dahip--in  [PFc] was helped  
→ dahip:4

in--damriz  [c] was squeezed or twisted by someone; was screwed/unscrewed  → damriz:4

in--damriz--in  [PFc] twist hands around someone’s wrist (as in giving an ‘Indian burn’); twist a wet towel in wringing it out  
→ damriz:5

in--fari--n  was blown by the wind  
→ fari:2

in--ian--an  placenta  → ian:4

in--i--fafaw  [c] was on top, was higher up  → fafaw:3

in--ifaz  [PFc] was put on, of clothing; was dressed  → ifaz:6

in--ig--kariri  [c] was turned over  
→ kariri:3

in--igqca  [PFc] was changed, was shifted  → igqca:2

in--i--hazish  [c] was in the distance  → hazish:3

in--imbabaw  [PFc] a call, what was called out by someone  
→ imbabaw:4

in--i--ntua  [cc] where was it?  
→ ntua:6

in--i--nay  [c] was here, were here  
→ nay:3

in--in--caw--an  [IT/LF] life, lifetime  → caw:4

in--inshiraq  [PFc] was scolded by someone  
→ inshiraq:2
in–ı–pruq  [Lc] was on the ground → pruq:3

in–ı–saháy  [c] the one that was there → saháy:2

in–ı–suhúy was over there (not near addressee) → suhúy:2

in–ı–ishqala  [c] was drunk → ishqala:2

in–ı–ishrayzay  [c] was staggering drunk → ishrayzay:2

in–ı–ishtatukdul  [c] dozed, nodded off → ishtatukdul:2

in–ı–ishur  [PFc] was pried up, was levered up → ishur:2

in–ı–ishur–an  [LFc] was pried up; what was pried up → ishur:3

in–ı–tana–utu  [c] was over there, came from that place → utu:2

in–ı–taun  [PFc] was at home → taun:2

in–ı–tusi  [Lc] was over there → tusi:3

in–ı–iup  [PFc] was blown on by someone → iup:3

in–ı–iup–ak  [LF1sc] I blew on something → iup:4

in–ı–iup–an  [LFc] was blown on, as a fire → iup:5

in–ı–lhay  [PFc] was given → lhay:2

in–ı–lhay–an  [LFc] was given → lhay:3

in–ı–ra’ın–an size, or figuratively, age → ra’ın:2

in–ı–rarabaza  [I] (don’t) fool around → rarabaza:2

in–ı–riqaq [PFc] was seen by someone → riqaq:2

in–ı–riqaq–an  [LFc] be seen by someone → riqaq:4

in–ı–riqaq–ik  [PF1sc] I saw → riqaq:5

in–ı–riqiz–ak  [LF1sc] I saw → riqaq:3

in–ı–riqi  [c/I] take revenge, retaliate or repay in kind; (don’t) seek revenge → riri:2

in–ı–riri–k  [PF1sc] I took revenge, I retaliated or responded → riri:3

in–ı–sumal–in  [PFc] was teased by someone → sumal:2

inshaulk  repeatedly in cooperative labor → minshaulk:2

|inshiraq|:
2 in–ı–inshiraq [PFc] was scolded by someone

azazak in–ı–inshiraq yaku I scolded the child

3 inshiraq–ı  [I] (don’t) scold him

haya azazak q–un–riu’ tuali; inshiraq–ı ihu a maqa sh–ug–kash ya kahiza That child stole some money; scold him so that he will be afraid (to do it again) in the future

ma–cuw i–zay a shprat sh–m–anash; ata tu inshiraq–ı, pashi–cicu That
person is really causing a disturbance (but) don’t reprimand him, leave him alone

4 **inshiraq–ik** [PF1s] I scolded

*haya wa shpat inshiraq–ik, antu i–nay kun–saqazi, numa t–ug–gir m–usha*  I scolded that person (so) he didn’t stay for lunch, but left in protest

5 **inshiraq–in** [PF] is being scolded by someone

*ya kul inshiraq–in suma*  Someone is scolding me

*numa cicu a ayuzi ‘a–pia–kuza–n ya–ku ya antu nuruza, parshian, a inshiraq–in dadú’*  Then her husband (asked) ‘How can it be? It is taboo for me not to sleep in the forest, (and) I will be reprimanded by the chief’

6 **m–inshiraq** [AF] scold; quarrel; be annoyed with someone

*ya kul m–inshiraq azazak*  I’m scolding the child

*haya binanau‘az mat cicu m–inshiraq*  That woman is annoyed with him

*ya kul a m–inshiraq nak a binanau‘az*  I’ll be scolded by my wife

*minu ilu qa min–mamnuw m–inshiraq*  Why did you start to scold for no reason?

*ya kul m–ruiru m–muqmuq, m–inshiraq a niza ya kahiza*  I said something wrong (and you) scolded (me so I) won’t do it again in the future

**in–shuqish–ik**  [PF1sc] I returned it, I put it back, I restored it to its earlier condition → **shuqish:**

**in–tamaz–ik**  [PF1s] I treat with indifference → **tamaz:**

**i–ntua** where/in what place?  → **ntua:**

**i–ntua–n** where, in what place?  → **ntua:**

**in–tutuz–in**  [PFe] were piled up by someone → **tutuz:**

**in–um–biqi–an**  [c] had a goiter → **biqi:**

**in–um–paciq–an** got a mote in the eye → **paciq:**

**in–undadan–an**  [LFc] place where one has walked → **undadán:**

**in–un–lha–nuzush–an**  [c] had a nosebleed → **nuzush:**

**in–unsún**  [PFe] worked together → **unsún:**

**in–urum–in**  [PFe] was clouded over, was covered with clouds → **urum:**

**in–ushá–k**  [LF1sc] I went by → **usha:**

**in–ushá–n**  [LFc] went by → **usha:**

**in–ushán**  [c] menstruated → **ushán:**

**in–ushnaw**  [PFe] was liked or desired by someone → **ushnaw:**
in–utaq–an [LFe] was vomited; what was vomited $\rightarrow$ utaq:2
in–utu [PFc] was copulated with $\rightarrow$ |utu|:3
inwuawuaz anyway, despite

inwuawuaz k–m–acu azazak Bring the child anyway

inwuawuaz m–undadán Walk around anyway' (e.g., even though you aren’t feeling well)
i–pruq [L] below, under $\rightarrow$ pruq:2
i–qilha [I] (don’t) drink it; let’s drink $\rightarrow$ qilha:2
i–qilha–n [LF] be drunk (by someone) $\rightarrow$ qilha:3
i–qilha–qilha [I/IT] (don’t) drink up, (don’t) keep drinking $\rightarrow$ qilha:4
i–qualh [L] near $\rightarrow$ qualh:2
i–ra–rariu’ [I/IT] (don’t) keep quiet, (don’t) behave yourself $\rightarrow$ irariu’:2

i–ra–rauriq [I/IT] (don’t) be quiet $\rightarrow$ |rauriq|:2
irariu’:
2 i–ra–rariu’ [I/IT] (don’t) keep quiet, (don’t) behave yourself
3 m–irariu’ [AF] keep quiet, be obedient
m–irariu’ yaku, sh–ug–kash ma–ni t–m–u–pilhnae I’m behaving

because I am afraid of being struck by lightning

i–rauriq (don’t) be quiet, (don’t) shut up $\rightarrow$ |rauriq|:3

irush saliva

m–ihu a irush mu–ra–rushrush You are drooling
2 un–lha–irush–an water at the mouth, slaver

yaku un–lha–irush–an iza I’m watering at the mouth (as when seeing or smelling something delicious)
i–saháy there (near distance, visible) $\rightarrow$ saháy:3
i–sa–saháy [IT] staying there (near distance, visible) $\rightarrow$ saháy:4
iseg doctor (Taiwanese loan?)
isisuaiza at that time, in that way
isisuaiza sa caw ma–cuaw ma–na–sha At that time the people were very numerous
isisuaiza sa caw tu antu ma–qitan maqa sa i–zaháy a min–dadú qaquir–wa–n caycug, uka iza sa lh–ug–qizi sa caw At that time the people didn’t find it good, because the one who would become chief was thrown away by them (so) there was no one to protect the people

i–suhúy there (not near addressee) $\rightarrow$ |suhúy|:3
**isupia** exotic people

NOTE: Apparently from ‘Ethiopia’, learned by Mrs. Shih from a television program.

i–susu–an  [LF] warm oneself by a fire → |susu|:2

**ish** exclamation used to shoo off a chicken

2 ish–ish  [IT] exclamation of pain
   a **ish–ish**, ananá, ananá Ow! it hurts

3 ish–ish–ish  [IT3] intensive exclamation of pain

NOTE: Although this word shows a general similarity to reflexes of PMP *qis ‘interjection of disapproval or disgust’, the sound correspondences are irregular. There are two equally plausible explanations: (a) the forms are historically independent formations motivated by some still poorly understood linguistic universal, (b) the Thao form (expected **qit) reflects PMP *qis with phonological irregularities motivated by the need to preserve its symbolic character.

i–shawan–an  [LF] have free time, have leisure time, be free from work → |shawan|:2

ish–buruburu  [IT] (don’t) play the trumpet → |buruburu|:2

ish–cuaw  do something to excess (gradually) → |cuaw|:2

**ishdaukria** slip, slide, lose one’s footing

yaku **ishdaukria** maqa saran ma–daqri I slipped because the road was slippery

ihu ia–mraz a **ishdaukria** maqa

i–zaháy pruq ma–daqri Be careful not to lose your footing, because the ground over there is slippery

2 **ishdaukria**–n  [PF] be affected by one slipping

haya wa shput paqi ma–da-diphaq, **ishdaukria**–n painan That person’s bottom is muddy, maybe because he slipped and fell

NOTE: Mrs. Shih gives /ishkoudia/, but Mr. Shih gave both /ishdaukria/ and /ishkoudia/.

**ishdaukria**–n  [PF] be affected by one slipping → **ishdaukria**:2

ish–funuq step into a mud patch → |funuq|:2

|ishir|:

2 kun–ishir  [AB] be incontinent, wet one’s pants, micturate

3 kun–ishi–ishir  [IT] be incontinent, wet one’s pants thoroughly, micturate

i–shirshir on the side, at the side → |shirshir|:2

|ishish|:

2 ma–a–ishish  [IT] graze or rub against repeatedly

3 ma–ishish brush against something, graze something by touching it lightly in passing
haya wazish ma-\textipa{ishish} kawi maqa yanan kucu, ma-kalanhan That boar is rubbing against a tree because it has lice (and) is itchy
haya wa p\textsubscript{-in-azin} maqa r\textsubscript{-in-\textipa{ushup-an} ma-puizi-puizi, yaku mun-i-\textipa{uthu} ma-\textipa{ishish}, nak a hulus shizaw\textsubscript{-in} ma-puizi-puizi Because that wall was painted white, when I passed by and brushed against it, the white (paint) stuck to my clothes
4 mapa\textsubscript{-a-}\textipa{ishish} [R/IT] keep brushing or rubbing together
haya ayuzi masa binanau\textsubscript{az} mapa\textsubscript{-a-}\textipa{ishish}, ma-kalanhan painan That man and woman are brushing against each other—maybe they are \textipa{‘itchy’} (double entendre)
5 pa-\textipa{ishish} [C] rub something
nak a rikus ma-kalanhan, pa\textipa{-ishish} uan ubu My back is itchy (so) please rub it (with something, as a cloth soaked in hot water)
\textipa{ish-ish} [IT] exclamation of pain → \textipa{ish}:2
\textipa{ish-ish-\textipa{-ish}} [IT3] intensive exclamation of pain → \textipa{ish}:3

\textipa{ishqala} drunk
\textipa{ishqala} iza yaku I'm drunk
yaku lhuan ma-cuaw \textipa{ishqala} Last night I was very drunk
ya \textipa{ishqala} sham-pa-papairuz iza If you are drunk you begin to stagger
yaku antu mi-qilha muqay mia-sun cayeuy mi-qilha \textipa{ishqala} mani ya-ku Although I didn’t drink, just by associating with those who drank I got drunk too
2 in\textsubscript{-ishqala} [c] was drunk
3 min\textsubscript{-ishqala} [IC] became drunk
maqa yaku m\textsubscript{-in-i-qilha} ladadu, minu \textipa{min-\textipa{ishqala}} Because I had a little to drink I got drunk
\textipa{i-shqurun} [I] (don’t) rest your head → \textipa{|shqurun|}:2

\textipa{ishrayzay} staggering drunk, sotted, plastered (said to be worse than \textipa{ishqala})
cicu ma-cuaw \textipa{ishrayzay} He is very drunk
2 in\textsubscript{-ishrayzay} [c] was staggering drunk
lhuan cicu \textipa{in-\textipa{ishrayzay}} Last night he was staggering drunk
3 min\textsubscript{-ishrayzay} became staggering drunk

NOTE: Also recorded as /ishrayray/.

\textipa{ishtatukdul} to doze, nod off
haya wa caw m\textsubscript{-in-a-qilha} numa i sa pagka \textipa{ishtatukdul} That person drank (and) then dozed off in the chair
2 in\textsubscript{-ishtatukdul} [c] dozed, nodded off
3 ish\textsubscript{-ta-tatukdul} [IT] kept dozing, continued to doze
4 mapa\textsubscript{-ishtatukdul} [R] all doze together at the same time
cayeuy mapa\textsubscript{-ishtatukdul} They all dozed off at the same time

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /ishtatukdul/.
ish–tudul–ak

ish–tudul–ak  [LF1s] I bumped into something  →  [tudul]:2

Ishul  female name (Mrs. Shih; wife of Kilash)

ish–uqaw  thirsty  →  [uqaw]:2

[ishur]:

2 in–ishur  [PFc] was pried up, was levered up

3 in–ishur–an  [LFe] was pried up; what was pried up

i–nay a fatu  in–ishur–an  cicu  This stone is what he pried up

4 ishur–ik  [PF1s] I pry up

haya fatu  ishur–ik  maqa i sa saran a shan–tuktuk, numa yaku m–aru kawi ishur–ik  I will pry up that stone because I will stumble on the road, and so I will take a stick and pry (it) up

5 ishur–in  [PF] be pried up

fatu ma–cuaw ma–ra’in  ishur–in

iti ama, minu antu ma–ka–kakri  Father tried to pry up a very big stone, but it wouldn’t budge

6 ma–a–ishur  [S/IT] keep shaking back and forth, as a house in an earthquake, or an object that is being pried up; creaking, as a noisy bed that someone is moving on

m–rinuz cuini, numa taum ma–a–ishur  There is an earthquake now so the house is shaking back and forth

haya yanan t–m–a=–k  ma–a–ishur

maqa itia caw i–tatu malhus  I heard that bed creaking, maybe because someone is sleeping there

7 m–ishur  [AF] pry something up

cicu m–ishur  fatu  He pried up a stone

iti ama m–ishur  sa fatu, min–a–apaw  Father pried up the stone (until) it began to become visible
yaku m–aru kawi maqa fatu i sa saran, yaku m–ishur  fatu  I am going to get a stick because there is a stone in the road; I’ll pry up the stone

ita  (PAN *ita ‘1pi; we, us’) 1pi nominative: we

ita shau–hala  We have arrived early

ita la–tusha u–tusi uan  ita Qariwan

Let’s we two go to Pu-li!

2 ita–n  1pi accusative, us

tina sa ma–kikalhi  ita–n  Who is asking about us?

3 ita–wan  our turn

ita–wan  uan a mu–tusi mu–buhat

It’s our turn to go to work

4 min–ita  [IC] become one of us, become a member of our (inclusive) group

haya wa shput  min–ita  izi cuini maqa ar–aru–k  min–binanau’az

That Chinese woman has become one of us (Thao) now, because I have taken her to wife

5 min–m–ita  [IC] become ours

6 m–ita  1pi genitive, our, ours

i–nay m–ita  wa tapaha  These are our shoes
haya wa patash-an **m–ita** That book is ours

7 **m–ita–n** 1pi benefactive, for us
cicu k−m−acu sa p−in−ansha a **m–ita–ta–n** He brought presents (to give) to us

8 **m–ita tusha** 1di, we two

9 **m–ita tusha** ita ourselves (dual)

10 **shan–na–a–ita–n** [IT] it’s up to us

11 sh−m−u−na–ita–n bring to us

i–talha [I] (don’t) wait → |talha|3:2

i–talha–talha [IT] keep waiting for someone → |talha|3:3

i–talha–talha–k [IT/PFIs] I waited and waited → |talha|3:4

ita–n 1pi accusative, us → ita:2

i–tana–raus located downhill from the speaker → raus:2

i–tana–saya located uphill from the speaker → saya:3

i–tana–utu over there → utu2:3

i–tantu there, in that place → |tantu|2:2

i–taun at home → taun:3

ita–wan our turn → ita:3

**itia** have, possess; exist

**itia** m−ihu m−ra'ir Do you have a fan? (lit. Does your fan exist?)

**itia** ihu popasha You have intestinal worms

ihu **itia** lhari Do you have taro?

**itia** sa shput miku kan sa shawiki There are people who like to chew betel

**itia** tilha ulhza There was snow yesterday

**itia** nak a piacaucaun i–tusi Taiqak I have relatives in Taipei

yaku m−riqaz m−ihu a taun **itia** sh–put I saw someone in your house

**itia** ihu mu–nay? Are you coming here?

**itia** sa m−ihu azazak? Do you have children? (lit. Do your children exist?)

i–ti–tiza [IT] arrive; return, come back → itiza:2

**itiza** arrive; return, come back

yaku mu–buhat **itiza** mu–taun I worked in the fields and then returned home

**itiza** manium You’ve returned!

yaku shi–tusi hudun mu–buhat, **itiza** mu–taun ma–qorman sa but, mi–nu painan parshian, painan I went to the mountains to work in the fields (and then) returned home not feeling well, perhaps because I broke a taboo

**itiza** tu piza iza wa qali He returned after several days

rumfaz a huqi a **itiza** pali a mar–faz iza ya ma–nasha sa kupar The baby bird will be ready to fly when it has plenty of feathers (lit. The flying wings of the baby bird will appear when it has plenty of feathers)
i–tī–tīza [IT] arrive; return, come back

i–tmaż [L] inside; at the bottom → tmaż:2

[iˈtʊiza] GLOSS?
numa yaku k–m–īl–qtu yaku Ama Kilash ituíza yaku malhimuna caw a lalawa. Then I found Kilash and spoke Thao

i–tusi [L] over there → tusi:2

i–uhu you → uhu:2

iup (PAN *Iup ‘blow on something’) [I] blow on it
yaya apuy iup uhu Blow on the fire (to make it flare up)

2 a–iup [IN] a tube made of bamboo or iron used to blow on the fire to fan the flames
yaku ya pit’ia sa afu, mu–kupit sa apuy m–a–ra sa a–iup m–iup sa a–puy numa sa apuy mig–kiruc When I was cooking the rice the fire died down (so) I got the blower and blew on the fire to make it blaze up

3 in–iup [PFc] was blown on by someone
minu haya apuy mig–kiruc maqa in–iup yaku Wow! The fire is starting to burn well because I blew on it

4 in–iup–ak [LFsc] I blew on something
haya wa apuy in–iup–ak iza I blew on the fire

5 in–iup–an [LFc] was blown on, as a fire
haya wa apuy in–iup–an iza yaku I blew on the fire

6 iup–an [LF] blow on something
haya apuy antu mig–kiruc, iup–an cīcu numa a mig–kiruc iza That fire wouldn’t burn well (and) he blew on it so it would blaze up nak a bantac ma–tata, iup–an uhu My leg is burned, please blow on it!

i–nay a apuy iup–an sa suma Someone is blowing on this fire

7 iup–i [I] blow on it!
iup–i apuy Blow on the fire!

8 m–iup [AF] to blow (as a person blowing on hot tea)
yaku m–iup apuy I’m blowing on the fire

9 p–iup let or make someone blow on something

i–utu there, in that place → utu:4

i–utu–an [LF] there, in that place → utu:5

Iwar female name

iza already

izāw hortative particle: come on!, let’s!

izāw (ita) a ma–kan Let’s eat!

izāw ita kan uan Please, let’s eat

izāw mi–lhuggu ruza Let’s go ride in a boat

izāw a mu–tusi ita Qariwan kilhna–qualh Let’s go have fun in Pu–Li cuini shashanu iza, a mu–apaw iza tīl haz, izāw mu–buha It’s already
izáw

morning (and) the sun has come out, let's go to work in the fields

izáw

izáw  w–tusi yanana sa wazaqan  Let's go to the lake
kackac

ka particle of uncertain function
anun-in ka, nanuma ciec ka Never mind, it’s not important

ka sazum a qluran common rice paddy snake, water snake, Enhydris plumbea (Boie), fam. Colubridae. A slender non-venomous snake with dark gray upper side and yellowish under side which is common in the rice paddies → qluran:2

ka–ania use one’s wits, as to survive → |ania|:2

ka–ashkaz–in [PF] be the target of jealousy, be subject to jealous behavior from someone → ashkaz:2

kabua sweet potato leaves, commonly used as pig fodder
2 lhqa ribush a kabua several wild plants, fam. Convolvulaceae, including Ipomoea triloba L. and Striocardia tidifolia (Desr.) Hall. f

ka–buqur–ik [PF1s] I am made angry, my anger is aroused → |buqur|:3

ka–buqur–in be made angry by someone or something, be angered → |buqur|:4

kabuza name of an unidentified plains aboriginal group (Babuza?)

ka–cawa–i [I] (don’t) laugh at him! → |cawa|:3

ka–cawá–n [PF] be laughed at, ridiculed → |cawa|:4

k–acay a curse expressing anger toward someone: drop dead!, go to Hell! → |acay|:3

k–acay–an lose someone through death, be bereaved → |acay|:4

kackac gut it
takic kackac uhu Gut the barking deer
2 kackac–i [I] (don’t) gut it, (don’t) remove the intestines

3 kackac–ik [PF1s] I am gutting it

takic kackac–ik I gutted the barking deer

4 kackac–in [PF] be gutted, of an animal, be operated on, of a person in surgery

takic kackac–in Lujan The barking deer is being gutted by Lujan

5 k–in–ackac [PFC] was gutted/eviscerated

haya wazish k–in–ackac iza i–zay shput That person has gutted the boar

6 k–in–ackac–in [PFC] was gutted/eviscerated

i–zay a takic k–in–ackac–in ama Father gutted the barking deer

7 k–m–ackac to eviscerate, remove the intestines of a fish, pig,
kacu

chicken, etc. in preparation for cooking
cicu k-\textit{m-ackac} takie He is gutting the barking deer (in butchering)
kacu (PAN *kaCu ‘take, bring’) bring it
du kacu \textit{sa qallum mana-taun} Bring a pangolin home!

2 kacu-an \textit{[LF]} bring, take
du kacu-an \textit{m-ihu a binanau’az ma-ku-na-nay kiihnaqualh} Please bring your wife to take a vacation
du kacu-an \textit{m-ihu a binanau’az mun-tu-tusi mun-wa-wawaz cuini uan cicu mu-nay} Take your wife over there for a stroll now that she has come

du kacu-an \textit{ihu sa nak a palanan} Bring me my carrying basket!

du kacu-an \textit{ihu azazak ma-haqbaq, kacu-an} ihu mu-suhiy saarn mun-wa-wawaz That child is fussy (so) take him out on the street to wander around

3 kacu-i \textit{[I]} (don’t) bring it, (don’t) bring him

du kacu-i \textit{uun ihu azazak mu-tusi Qariwan a ma-fariw} Please bring the child to Pu-li to go shopping

data tu kacu-i Don’t bring it!

4 kacu-i-wak \textit{[I/1s]} bring it to me

5 kacu-k \textit{[PFI1s]} I bring

du kacu-i-za ja-finshiq kacu-k is a mana-tusi buhat pishpirqi When the seeds have sprouted I take them across the field to transplant

6 kacu-n \textit{[PF]} be brought by someone

du kacu-n is a ma-nasha iza kacu-n is yamin nam a taun Then when we had plenty we brought them home (lit. Then when we had plenty they were brought by us to our house)
du kacu-n \textit{ma-cuwaq ma-qaran, kacu-n mana-taun} Then we really rejoiced and brought them home (lit. Then we really rejoiced and they were brought home)

7 k-\textit{in-acu} \textit{[PFe]} was brought
du k-\textit{in-acu} \textit{ihu nak a patash-an} Did you bring my book?
du k-\textit{in-acu} \textit{yaku} I brought it

du antu k-\textit{in-acu} \textit{yaku} I didn’t bring it

8 k-\textit{m-acu} \textit{[AF]} bring

du k-\textit{m-acu} is \textit{la-tata pashikan} I’ll bring an umbrella

du k-\textit{m-acu} \textit{pag} I’ll bring bread

du k-\textit{m-acu} sa ko\textit{m-in} food brought along as provisions for a journey
du k-\textit{m-acu} sa mani\textit{mu-nay yanan sa wazaqan, yanan sa qariw a pim-buhat} I am the one who got you to come here to have a lake, to have flatlands to cultivate

9 k-\textit{m-in-acu} \textit{[AFc]} brought

du kacu-n \textit{am tu k-\textit{m-in-acu tuali} I didn’t bring any money

du k-\textit{m-in-acu} \textit{ihu sazum} Did you bring water?

10 ma-kacu \textit{[F]} will bring
du kacu \textit{a ma-kacu patash-an} I’ll bring the book

du kacu \textit{ihu ya ma-pishkit a ma-kacu is hu} m-ihu a binanau’az maku-na-
nay kihnaqualh When you come
next year bring your wife to take a
vacation
11 pa–kacu [C] send
yaku pa–kacu cicu tata wa patash–
an I sent him a letter/book
nak a binanau’az butiţu sa aniāmin
pa–kacu caw a mu–tusi Qariwan
My wife is wrapping some things for
someone to take to Pu–li
12 pa–kacu–an [C/LF] be sent
13 p–in–a–kacu [Cc] was sent by
someone
m–ihu a patash–an p–in–a–kacu
iti shau–na–nay yakin (iti may
also precede p–in–a–kacu) I have
received your letter (lit. Your letter
was sent, has reached me)

kadadu’u:
2 kadadu’u–k [PFIs] I choose, I
select
ihu kadadu’u–k I choose you
3 kadadu’u–n [PF] be chosen by
someone; be desired by someone
qazî ya kadadu’u–n ihu so i–ray a
parhaway See if you are satisfied
with that young man
haya binanau’az maqa antu kada–
du’u–n cicu, numa m–usha Since
that woman wasn’t chosen by him,
she left
haya aynuzi antu kadadu’u–n bina–
nau’az, numa binanau’az m–usha
The woman didn’t want this man so
she left
haya binanau’az ma–qitan, ma–cuaw
kadadu’u–n cicu, numa ushnaw–
in cicu That woman is very pretty
and that is why he wants her
ka–dadu–’un be coveted, be
found desirable → dadu:4
ka–daidaz–in [PF] be cared for,
be looked after or attended to, be
treated with sympathy or held in
sympathetic regard → daidaz:2
ka–danar–an cutting board,
chopping block → danar:2
ka–dishkâ–n disgusting;
person who is disapproved of
→ dishka:2
ka–dishquin–ik [PFIs] I disap–
prove of → dishquin:3
ka–dishquin–in [PF] be disap–
proved of, for one’s behavior to be
disliked → dishquin:4

kafat an the shed skin of a pupat–
ing insect or snake
1a lalay a kafatan empty shell of
a moulting cicada
1b qhuran a kafatan empty skin
of a moulting snake

|kafaw|:
2 makit–kafaw slowly ascend to a
height
haya azazak in–i–pruq, minu makit–
kafaw That child was down below,
and now has gone up high
3 mig–kafaw [IC] ascend, go high
up
huya qunaw i–suhway, minu cuini mu–
qca mig–kafaw That cow was over
there (and) now has gone back up again

4 **m-in-a-kafaw** do something from a height
ci\u0101u **m-in-a-kafaw** mim-paraw
marmuz sazum He dived into the water from a height
yaku **m-in-a-kafaw**, cu\u0101u i-pruq
I was up high (but) now am down below

5 **pia-kafaw** [C] raise something, lift something up
**pia-kafaw** un ladadu Please raise it a little

NOTE: This base clearly shares a monosyllabic root -/faw/ with both /faw/ and /fafaw/ ‘top; above’, but cannot be united with them under any known rules of morphology.

**kafaza** ridicule

2 **kafaza-i** [I] (don’t) ridicule him

3 **kafazá-n** [LF] be ridiculed
**ila kafazán suma** Someone ridiculed us

**ya man-hiri a kafazán suma** If you are stupid others will ridicule you
numa **kafazán caycuq**, kaj pakpak-\u0101n caycuq in-sumal-in, numa sa shzaq-an a pa\u0101ka wa caw min-iaw, m-zai 'a níza yaku tu mu-na-nay kihnaqalh shu-zakzak-an sa pa\u0101ka’ Then they ridiculed him, clapped at him, and teased him, till the one with the chair stuck to his bottom became embarrassed and said ‘I won’t come here to visit any more with a chair stuck to me’

**ka-fazaq** think, know, remember
→ **fazaq:**

**ka-fazaq-an** [LF] be known, be found out, be remembered
→ **fazaq:**

**ka-fazaq-ik** [PF1s] I think, I know, I remember → **fazaq:**

**ka-fazaq-in** [PF] be known, be found out, be remembered → **fazaq:**

**kag-kuaz-in** made to cave in by being walked on → **kuaz:**

**kaha** the shed outer skin of bamboo. It is used to cover stored rice by placing it on top and putting stones over it to hold it down

NOTE: Said to be a corruption of a Taiwanese word. The native Thao term is /paricpic/.

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>kahawaz</strong></th>
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2 **mig-kahawaz** [IC] take the opportunity to do something, seize the moment

**yaku ma-parfu ihu, mig-kahawaz**
m-\u0101hu a binana\u0101'az mag-kalada nak a kuskus I was wrestling with you (and) your wife took the opportunity to lift my leg (to try to flip me over)

**numa sa qaruta mig-kahawaz m-antabal aqtalha wa p-in-a-sansan**
yaku, antabal-in ci\u0101u k-m-\u0101n, maka ma-kanshus, lhckiz-in ci\u0101u k-m-\u0101n So the cat seized the opportunity to carry off the pork that I had
kahiwan

cooked; he took it to eat because it smelled good (and) he ate it all up

kahiwan before, formerly, in the past

yaku tu kahiwan miaqay k-m-ari fatu I used to often dig up stones

2 ig–kahiwan [c] long ago

ig–kahiwan ma-cuaw ma-nasha sa caw i-nay, numa cuini ladadu iza sa caw In the past there were many Thao here, but now there are few caw ig–kahiwan pasahay–in putthim panaq sa wazish The Thao used to use guns to shoot wild pigs

kahiza future

cici ya ra’in ya kahiza He will become an important person in the future

hayya wa balis a mig–qurqur ya kahiza That iron will rust in the future

kahum the tough hide of deer or buffalo

NOTE: Evidently a borrowing of Bunun /kahung/ 'skin', with irregular replacement of the nasal.

kaidá join in to help?

yaku ya mu–buhat yanan la–tusha min–dahip kaidá yakin When I work there are two (people) who help me

yaku ya malhkakrikriw yanan la–tusha wa caw kaidá min–dahip When I work there are two people who help me

yaku ya k–m–alawa sa taun ma–nasha sa caw kaidá min–dahip When I build a house a lot of people join in to help

kaiza (PAN *ka–ija ‘when?’)

when?; or else

alha kaiza maniun la–tusha a m–u–sha iza When will you (dL.) go?

(alha) kaiza maniun ya m–u–sha When will you (pl.) go?

alha kaiza m–ihu a binanau’az mu–nay When will your wife come?

alha kaiza azazak ya k–m–an afu When will the children eat?

kaiza ihu mal–na–nay? When did you move here?

kaiza maniun mu–nay? When did you (pl.) come here?

kaiza ihu m–am sa apiq? Minu ihu antu fuilh yakin? When did your son get married? Why didn’t you tell me?

kaiza ihu tu fariw fiuzi When did you buy the bananas?

kaiza ihu tu mu–nay? When are you coming here?

2 mig–ka–kaiza [IC/IT] when will it be?

a mig–ka–kaiza ihu ya ma–m’in When will you become big? (asked to a child)

a mig–ka–kaiza i–say a taun ya mu–kahtun kalawa–n When will you finish building that house?

kakadu cupboard, place where bowls and dishes are stored when not in use
yaku ya pu-gaizu sa mafun numa pa-hibur-an tatanaq, numa pa-hibur-an rumrum, numa pi-sahay-in namin kakadu When I preserve taro stems I mix them with the leaves of the tatanaq plant, then with tripe, and then (the mixture) is put in our cupboard

|kakalay|

2 ag–ka–kakalay [I/IT] (don’t) shiver
ata ihu tu ag–ka–kakalay Don’t shiver!

3 mag–ka–kakalay [IT] shiver or shake repeatedly with cold or fear
ihu ma–shinza mag–ka–kakalay You are cold and shivering

yaku mag–ka–kakalay sh–ug–kash I shook with fear

4 mag–kakalay shiver, tremble with illness, cold or fear
mag–kakalay yaku sh–ug–kash I shook with fear

mag–kakakalay sh–ug–kash I shook repeatedly with fear

NOTE: Also recorded as /magkakaray/.

ka–kalhus–an [LF] sleeping place → kalhus:2

kakanan kind of thin bamboo
used for clotheslines and to make smoking pipes; smoking pipe

haya wa kakanan faqihu That pipe is new

faqihu a kakanan a new pipe

NOTE: Apparently from Bunun /kakauman/ ‘thin type of bamboo:

Phyllostachys Makinoi, used to make smoking pipes’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

ka–kan–in food; be fed by someone → kan:2

kaka’un spoon, ladle
nak a kaka’un la–tusha I have two spoons (lit. My spoons are two)

NOTE: Bunun loan.

ka–kariri–an all over, here and there → kariri:4

ka–kashkash [IN] rake or hoe used to remove weeds from the garden → kashkash:2

kakatu spider

2 kit–kakatu–n be full of spiderwebs, be full of cobwebs

haya wa taun ya antu yanan sa caw
kit–kakatu–n/haya wa taun maqa uka sa caw i–wu kit–kakatu–n i–za That abandoned house is full of cobwebs

NOTE: PAN *kakaCu; evidently a borrowing of northern Bunun /kakatu/ ‘spider’.

ka–kaush [IN] water scoop, ladle for dipping up water → kaush:2

ka–kawkaw [IT] turn over repeatedly, turn over frequently → kawkaw:2

ka–kilkilh [IN] rasp, file for filing wood → kilkilh:2

ka–kiskis [I/IT] (don’t) keep pressing down → kiskis:2
ka–kishkish

[kaktun]

ka–kishkish  [IN] razor, scraper  → kishkish:2
Kakitlan  Hakka, name for the Hakka people
2 mash–kakitlan to speak Hakka
NOTE: Also recorded as /Kakiplan/ (Mr. Kao), and /Kaki’lan/ (Mrs. Mao). Cf. Bumm /kilang/ ‘Hakka’.
ka–kizkiz  [IN] thin bamboo sliver used to remove the guts of fish, chicken, etc.  → [kizkiz]:2
kaklhishan$_1$ whetstone, grindstone
kaklhishan$_2$ kind of wasp or bee with a hive shaped like a whetstone; the hive of this bee
kaklhishan$_3$ internal body organ near the kidney, shaped like a whetstone
ka–klhit  scythe; harvesting knife with a curved blade about half a meter long; the stalks are pulled toward oneself up against the blade  → klhit:2
kaksiut  swift sp., a small dark-colored bird with angular wings which flies in flocks around Sun-Moon Lake with a darting, bat-like motion. It can imitate the call of other birds

I was building a house, but have finished it now
3 malag–kaktun finished, as something that has grown to fullness
4 malhig–kaktun finished, as something that has grown to fullness
5 mash–kaktun finish, as a task
6 mata–kaktun finish
mata–kaktun îza ihu matash  Have you finished writing yet?
7 mu–kaktun [MV] finish doing something
mu–kaktun îza  I’ve already finished (answer to previous question)
mu–kaktun îza pu–sahay–in sazum qaz–î a mia–kuza ma–cuaw ma–qit–an  When it was finished it was put in the water to see how good it was
mu–kaktun îza ihu malhakrikriw  Have you finished working?
niwan tu mu–kaktun  I haven’t finished yet
dadû îza mu–hiw mu–kaktun sa taun  The chief quickly finished (building) the houses
yaku ya mu–kaktun îza malhinuna a pi’i’a yaku pin–tata sa pania’an  After I finish talking I’ll boil the vegetables
yaku a m–usha îza ya mu–kaktun îza ihu  I’ll go when you are done (bathing, etc.)
8 pu–ka–kaktun [IT] be finished, be completed, be made whole
ka–kulhaw

ihu matatara yakin, m–zai ‘antu pu–ka–kaktun sa laawa’ You gossiped about me (and) said ‘(He) is incoherent’ (lit. His words are incomplete)

9 pu–kaktun [C] finish
pu–kaktun uan Please finish (what you are doing)

10 shau–kaktun finished
yaku sa mia–hala shau–kaktun I was the first to finish (a task)

11 u–kaktun–ik be finished by me
u–kaktun–ik iza i–nay a laawa fuih maniun I’ve finished telling you what I had to say

12 u–kaktun–in [PF] be finished by someone

ka–kulhaw [IN] rake or harrow used in agriculture; back-scratcher → kulhaw:2

ka–kulhi [IN] a rake → kulhi:2

kakulhum ant (generic)

2 k–in–it–kakulhum–in [PFc] was covered with ants, was infested with ants
i–nay a ma–dahun k–in–it–kakulhum–in: ata tu kan—ka–dishkán That candy was covered with ants; don’t eat it—it’s disgusting!

3 kit–kakulhum–in covered with ants, infested with ants
nam a kan–in kit–kakulhum–in Our food is covered with ants
haya ma–dahun kit–kakulhum–in That candy is covered with ants

4 pash–kakulhum–an [LF] ant

hill, ant nest (alternatively: taun a kakulhum)

ka–kumish–an have pubic hair, as a sexually mature person → kumish:2

ka–kurkur [IN] any tool used for loosening up the soil → kurkur:2

ka–kurkur [IN] armpit → kurkur:1:2

ka–kushfit [IN] strength, energy, vigor → kushfit:2

ka–kushkush [IN] tool of wood or metal used to scrape rice from the bottom of the pot (no longer used) → kushkush:2:2

ka–kzi [IN] chopsticks → kzi:2

| kalada |

2 ag–kalada [I] (don’t) lift your leg

ag–kalada uan ihu sa nak a kuskus maqa mig–kashlay Please lift my leg (for me) because it has ‘fallen asleep’

3 mag–kalada [AF] lift the leg; lift the leg to throw someone off balance, as in a fight
inanuru i–zaháy a binaana’az, a mag–kalada m–ihu a kuskus Watch out for that woman, she’ll lift your leg and knock you off balance

4 mash–kalada cross one leg over the other in sitting; rest the legs on something higher
ka–ladadu

*cicu mi-llugqu mash–kalada* na kuskus  He/she is sitting with legs crossed

*ihu mi-llugqu mash–kalada* sa kuskus  You are sitting with your legs supported on something higher

*haya binanau’az mi-llugqu mash–kalada* na kuskus  That woman is sitting with crossed legs

5 *pash–kalada* cross your legs

*pash–kalada* sa *m–ihu a kuskus*  Cross your legs

ka–ladadu  just a little (response when being offered food or drink)

→ *ladadu:* *2*

kalala  kind of bamboo or rattan basket used to carry earth

NOTE: From Bumun */kalala/ ‘bamboo basket; sedan chair’.

|kalalapa|:

2 *kalalapa–i* [I] (don’t) be gentle

*kalalapa–i* *ihu ya h–m–adu cicu a rima*  Be gentle when you hold her hand

3 *kalalapa–n* [PF] be treated gently

*haya wa binanau’az ma-kashpar na rima, kalalapa–n cicu ya mapahadu*  This woman has a sore hand (so) be gentle when you hold hands (in circle dancing)

|kalan|:

2 *kalan–kalan* [IT] tickle any part of the body except the armpits

*atu tu kalan–kalan yakin*  Don’t tickle me!

3 *kalan–kalan–in* [PF] be tickled by someone

*atu i–atu malhus kalan–kalan–in sa azazak sa tiay*  The dog is lying on its back begging the child to tickle its stomach

*yaku tu azazak uny a mu–faw qnuan a rikus* *kalan–kalan–in cicu a tutu, numa cicu mi–dau–dauk, numa ya mi–dau–dauk iza milna–faw qnuan a rikus*  When I was still a child if I wanted to mount a buffalo’s back I would tickle its breast, and when it became still I would climb on its back

4 *k–m–alan–kalan* [AF] caress, touch or stroke softly, tickle

*huqi a qnuan ya un–sahay–an cicu a tiay k–m–alan–kalan mi–dau–dauk*  If you caress the belly of the buffalo calf it will be still

5 *mig–kalan–kan* [IC] become restless, start to move about restlessly

*ya iba sa numa wa kalawa nukuw–aw ita, numa mig–kalan–kan*  If something is said which startles us we get restless/unsettled

6 *palhig–kalan–an* [LF] be tickled by someone

*ihu i–atu malhus, palhig–kalan–an azazak*  While you were sleeping over there the children were tickling you

7 *pish–ka–kalan–kan* [IT] keep writhing, continue to twist and turn in violent agonized motion

7 *pish–kalan–kan* writhe, twist

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and turn in violent motion
qatidulak tiklinik-in ma-cuav pish-
kalan-kan Earthworms that are
copped up twist and turn vio-
lently
rusaw pu-sahay-in ruza ma-cuav
pish-kalan-kan Fish that are put
in a boat flop around a lot
palabish’az pin-tata-k ma-tata wa
sazum, ma-cuav pish-kalan-kan
I boiled the palabish’az fish in hot
water (and) it writhed around

NOTE: This entry is problematic.
The great majority of CVCVC
bases do not copy the coda in a
fully reduplicated form, produc-
ing a pattern CVCV–CVCVC. By
contrast, /kalan–kalan/ is a com-
plete copy. In addition, the suffix
(or reduplicant?) in /mig-kalan–
kan/, /pish-ka–kalan-kan/, and the
like is unique.

|kalashay|

2 ia–kalashay [i] (don’t) be diffi-
cult, (don’t) be hard to please
ata tu ia–kalashay Don’t be (so)
hard to please!
3 ma–kalashay [S] hard to please,
fussy, of adults; conceited, having
a high opinion of oneself
ihu ma–kalashay/ma–kalashay
ihu You are hard to please!
4 pia–kalashay [C] act hard to
please, be fussy or fastidious
ya itia mu–nay Ravamway pia–
kalashay ihu a maqa sh–ug–kash
When strangers come you act hard
to please so as to scare them off

|kalawa|

kalawa make, do, fix
kalawa van nak a pagka Please re-
pair my chair
2 kalawá–k I made, I did, I fixed
3 kalawa–n [PF] be made, be
done, be fixed by someone or for
someone
hay! numa sa kalawa–n ihu? Hey!
What are you doing?
a kalawa–n ihu sa taun Are you
going to build a house?
4 kalawá–n [LF] be made, be
done, be fixed, be built on
nak a pruq kalawá–n suma sa taun
Someone used my land to build a
house
yaku kalawá–n sa ama sa taun
My father built a house for me
haya qafay ma–cuav ma–garman ka-
lawá–n That basket is very badly
made
ya simaq numa sa kalawá–n pashtay
mu–sun pali–ka–kakea Tomorrow
before going to work we will gather
to discuss (our plan)
5 k–in–alawa [PFc] was made,
done or repaired by someone;
what was done, work done
haya wa tuza niwan k–in–alawa,
mia–kulmu–lhuw van That rice-
eed has not yet been made into cut-
up pieces
k–in–alawa tsa yaku sa pagka
I repaired the chair
6 k–in–alawa–ik [PF1s/c] was
made by me
kalawa

*haya pagka* k–in–alawa–ik ma-cu–aw ma–bariz i–lhuqq That chair that I made is very even/level (lit. That chair that I made is very even to sit in)
7 k–m–alawa make, do, create

*yaku k–m–alawa pagka* I made a chair

nak a ama k–m–alawa sa taun
My father built a house

*yaku min–dan hip k–m–alawa cicu a taun* I helped (him) build his house

*cicu k–m–alawa nak a dawaz* He repaired my net

8 k–m–alawa–lawa [AF/TT] build something, work continuously in building something

9 k–m–alawa–n [AF] make

*cicu k–m–alawa–n alushun* He is making a top

k–m–alawa–n mani hanán The temporary shrine will be made again

10 k–m–in–alawa [AFc] made, did, fixed

11 ma–kalawa [F] will make, do, repair, etc.

ama a ma–kalawa sa taun alha na–kin/m–ihu–n Father will build a house for me/you

*yaku a ma–kalawa iza taun* I will build a house

12 pag–kalawa–n be done by someone

13 pa–kalawa [C] have something made or repaired

*yaku pa–kalawa sumu pagka* I had someone make a chair for me

14 p–in–a–kalawa [Cc] had something made or repaired

*yaku p–in–a–kalawa sa aqur* I asked someone to make me a hoe

kal–cicu told by him/her?

→ cicu:2

| kaligkin |
2 ma–ka–kaligkin [S/IT] prosper, be doing well
3 ma–kaligkin [S] healthy

m–ita wa dadú antu ma–kaligkin Our chief is not healthy

*yaku ma–kaligkin sa but* I am healthy

4 mig–kaligkin [IC] get healthy, to begin to feel healthy or vigorous

ya hiaw ma–kaligkin/mig–kaligkin sa but I hope you get well soon

5 pia–kaligkin [SC] take care of one’s health; may you be healthy! (salutation of departure)

ihu ya mu–tusi iza Taipak pia–ka–ligkin m–ihu a but Take care of your health when you go to Taipei nak a tana–tuqash pia–kaligkin ya–min My ancestors blessed us with good health

6 pish–kaligkin [IC] get healthy

pish–kaligkin iza yaku, ma–kasaka iza nak a but I am feeling healthy, I’ve got lots of energy

| kaliki |
2 ma–kaliki [AF] regenerate, grow again (as a vegetable that has
being replanted)

nak a shaglaw ma–kaliki My vegetables have begun to grow again
(after stopping for awhile)

3 pia–kaliki [C] make something grow again

yaku pia–kaliki nak a shaglaw
I made my vegetables grow again
(after they had withered, etc.)

4 pish–kaliki regenerate, grow up again spontaneously

nak a shaglaw pish–kaliki My vegetables began to grow again

kalisia to dye, to color

tashtash kalisia sa dawaz The tashtash vine is used to dye fishnets
caycuq ará–n sa shnir, shan–na–utu–
an szum, numa issualisa ya kalisiya s–in–alam They got the juice, added water to it, then when it was
right they dyed the ball of hemp fibers

2 kalisia–n [PF] to be dyed, to be colored

nak a fukish ma–puzi–puzi, kalisiya–n ma–qusu–qusum My hair is already white (so) I have dyed it
black (lit. My hair is already white so it is dyed black)

3 kalisia–sia red dyestuff from the root of the tashtash plant

4 k–in–alisia [PFC] was colored

nak a fukish k–in–alisia ma–qu–
su–qusum My hair was dyed black
(but now has faded)

nak a fukish k–in–alisia mu–qsa iza
 mim–puzi My hair was dyed black

but has become white again

5 k–in–alis–an [LFC] was dyed, was colored by someone

nak a fukish k–in–alis–an nak a
binanau’az My wife dyed my hair

6 k–m–alisia [AF] to dye, as cloth or hair

yaku k–m–alisia sa m–ihu a fukish
I’m dying your hair

NOTE: /k–in–alisia–n/ also recorded from Mr. Shiih as /k–in–asilia–n/.

kal’in fry

ata (tu) kal’in baiu Don’t fry the beans

2 kal’in–in [PF] be fried by someone

baiu kal’in–in suma Someone fried the beans

numa ya a kan–in iza kal’in–in ma–qitan kan–in Then when the food
was fried it was delicious to eat
(lit. Then when the food was fried it was delicious to be eaten)

3 k–m–al’in [AF] to fry

yaku k–m–al’in afu I am frying rice

k–m–al’in yaku rusaw I am frying fish

b’aiu ihu sa k–m–al’in You are the one who fried the beans

numa kacu–n yamin mu–laun,
numa kal’in–in iza Then we
brought them home (and) fried them (lit. Then they were brought
home by us and fried)

4 k–m–in–al’in [AFc] fried
kal–uhu

haya bailu yaku sa k–m–in–al’in
I am the one who fried those beans
5 ma–kal’in [F] will fry
a ma–kal’in yaku bailu I’ll fry beans
NOTE: Borrowed from Bumun /ma–kal’ing/ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).
kal–uhu told by you? → uhu:3

|kalunhan|:
2 ma–kalunhan [S] to itch, feel itchy
nak a rikus ma–kalunhan My back is itchy
3 pia–kalunhan [C] make something itch
4 pig–kalunhan [Cc] made something itch, made something itchy
hana wa lhmir pig–kalunhan nak a but Those weeds made me itchy
kalup peach
NOTE: Probably borrowed from Northern or Central Bumun /kalup/, although the initial consonant, if correct, disagrees (cf. Puyuma /kalup/ ‘peach’). Also recorded once as /kazup/.

Kaluzut male name (younger brother of Sapan, husband of Umaw); female name (wife of Abish)

kalhan (PAN *kaRaj ‘crab’) small freshwater crab found in creeks
2 pug–kalhan fish for freshwater crabs with traps

kal–bariz spread something out flat or level, make something level → |bariz|2:2

|kalhpizaq|:
2 k–in–alhpizaq [PFc] was slapped by someone
3 k–in–alhpizaq–ak [PF1sc] was slapped by me
k–in–alhpizaq–ak iza I slapped him/her
4 k–m–alhpizaq [AF] to slap
cicu k–m–alhpizaq azaazak a shaqish She slapped the child’s face
5 k–m–alhpizaq–ak [LF1s] I slapped/am slapping (someone)
isha k–m–alhpizaq–ak I slapped you
6 k–m–alhpizaq–an [LF] be slapped by someone
7 k–m–in–alhpizaq–ak [LF1sc] I slapped (someone)
k–m–in–alhpizaq–ak i–zay a azaazak I slapped the child
azaazak a shaqish k–m–in–alhpizaq–ak I slapped the child’s face
k–m–in–alhpizaq–ak iza I slapped (him/her)
8 k–m–in–alhpizaq–an [LF] was slapped by someone
yaku k–m–in–alhpizaq–an ama Father slapped me
9 k–m–alhpizaq–i [AF/†] (don’t) slap him/her!
k–m–alhpizaq–i ishu Slap him/her!
ata tu k–m–alhpizaq–i Don’t slap him/her!
kalh–sun–in

NOTE: Also recorded as /k–m-acpi-zaq/.

**kalh–sun–in** [PF] be collected into a pile or heap, as rice that is stacked in the fields after the harvest → **sun**:4

**kalh–tumbuz** pile up into a heap → **tumbuz**:2

**kalhus** sleep
cicu miku **kalhus** He wants to sleep
*ata (tu) **kalhus** Don’t sleep!
*ihu ishatatukul iza, **kalhus** van *ihu You’re dozing, so just go to sleep
**kalhus**! Go to sleep! (said to a child who wants to stay up)
**kalhus** van *ihu i–suy yanan Please go to sleep on the bed there
ya miku **kalhus** u–suy yanan **malhus** If you feel sleepy go to bed to sleep
**kalhus** iza Have a good sleep (said on leaving a guest at night)
**kalhus** iza *ihu? Have you slept yet?

2 **ka–kalhus–an** [LF] sleeping place
haya wa yanan **ka–kalhus–an** cicu That bed is his sleeping place

3 **kalhus–an** [LF] bed, sleeping place

4 **k–in–alhus–an** [LFc] slept (in a place)

**yaku antu cuini ma–kazaka sa but maqa laddu sa **k–in–alhus–an** lhuin, numa ihu ya ma–kikahli ya–ku antu undu–an** I’m not feeling well now because I slept very little last night (so) when you ask me (something) I can’t respond

5 **(k)–m–alhus** [AF] sleep
*yaku a **malhus** van/a **malhus** van* yaku I am going to sleep
*yaku saqazi **malhus** mulha–awa* I had a sound sleep this noon
*a i–nay yaku **malhus**, a simaq a m–usha I’ll stay here to sleep, and will leave tomorrow

6 **m–in–alhus** [c] was sleeping
*ani ihu **m–in–alhus** Didn’t you sleep?
yaku **m–in–alhus** iza, *iti nak a huruy k–m–ilhim yakin, mu–ilhi* yaku I was asleep, my friend came looking for me (and) I stood up

7 **mapa–kalhus** [R] sleep together, of several people
**mapa–kalhus** iza sa azazak The children are all sleeping
numa sa parhaway i–tu **mapa–kalhus** Then the young people sleep together there

8 **pa–kalhus** [C] put to bed, as a child; let someone sleep with you (as a child sleeping with its parents), let someone sleep longer (by not waking them)
ma–humhum iza, **pa–kalhus** iza sa azazak It’s dark already, (so) put the children to sleep
azazak ma–pushkat iza **pa–kalhus**

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iza If a child is sleepy (we) put him to bed
ala tu pim–pulhiz–i, pa–Kalhus u–an Don’t arouse him, let him sleep some more
ina pa–Kalhus sa azazak, numa sa azazak mimpulhiz iza The child’s mother put him to sleep, but then he woke up again
9 p–in–a–Kalhus [Cc] has put to sleep
yaku p–in–a–Kalhus nak a azazak I put my child to bed
10 p–in–a–Kalhus–in [C/Pfc] was put to bed by someone
yaku p–in–a–Kalhus–in ina Mother put me to sleep
NOTE: /malhus/ almost certainly derives from /k–in–allhus/, but because the latter form rarely occurs on the surface the actor focus of the verb appears to be undergoing reanalysis as a simple base.

ka–magkaci over there
→ magkaci:3

ka–ma–p–acay kill → |acay|:5

ka–ma–p–acay–ak [Lf1s] I killed → |acay|:6

ka–ma–p–acay–an be killed → |acay|:7

kamar millet

2 pash–kamar–an compartment in a traditional granary where millet was stored

kam–ptuq–ak [Lf1s] I fell through → |ptuq|:2

kam–ptuq–an [Lf] fall through → |ptuq|:3

kamsia sugar
NOTE: Taiwanese loan

kamun:
2 kamun–an [Lf] to spice, add spices or peppers to food; be hot to the taste
yaku kamun–an sa pania’an I spiced up the vegetables

3 kamun–in [Pf] be affected by spicy or peppery food, be overcome by the pungency of chili
i–sahay a shput kamun–in, mia–ramba–mbak a ruzic, pak–rushaq na maca That person is suffering from eating spicy food—his mouth is wide open and tears are coming from his eyes

4 ma–kamun [S] spicy, hot to the taste (food); chili pepper
i–say a agtalha ma–cuia ma–kamun This pork is very spicy

5 ma–kamun a bagqir pepper plant

6 mig–kamun become spicy, get spicy

7 pia–kamun [Sc] make spicy, spice up

8 pish–kamun to spice, make spicy

9 pish–kamun–i [It] (don’t) spice it up
pish–kamun–ı wak uhu aqtalha, palla–na–atu–ak uan runaw a bunihaż
Spice the pork for me, please; I will dip the chicken meat in the sauce
10 pish–ma–kamun–ı (don’t) put spices on it, (don’t) spice it up
pish–ma–kamun–ı wak pi–sahay
baruku, palla–na–atu–ak sa rusaw a punuq, h–m–izuq
Put some spices in the bowl for me and I will dip
the fish head in them (and) will eat it with gusto
NOTE: Borrowed from Bunn /ma–kamun/ ‘spicy’.

kan₁ (PAN *kaen ‘eat’) eat
kan iṣa Let’s eat! (informal or vernacular register)
kan uan Let’s eat /please eat (polite register)
ata (tu) kan Don’t eat!
ata (tu) kan shawiki Don’t chew betel!

sa azazak miku kan sa fizfiz Children like to eat bananas
kan afu Eat your rice! (said to a child who won’t eat)
haya lubush ma–bulaq iza, maqa azazak miku kan
Those plums are ripe already, so the children want to eat them
naur junku shi–sasaz antu miku kan sa shawiki For as long as I can remember I haven’t liked to chew betel

2 ka–kan–in food; be fed by someone
3 kan–ı (don’t) eat

ata tu kan–ı i–zay a rickuy Don’t eat that citrus fruit!
4 kan–in [PF] be eaten by someone; food
fiżfiz kan–in suma lhcziz–in k–m–an
Someone ate all the bananas
haya wa fiżfiz kan–in sum a Someone ate the bananas
a kan–in suma i–zay a buna Someone will eat that sweet potato
yanan sa lhqa ribush, yanan sa rusaw a kan–in
There is game, (and) there are fish to eat
5 kilh–a–kan–in search for food
runaw ya kilh–a–kan–in k–m–aka–kahkash sa pruq A chicken that is looking for food scratches up the ground
6 k–in–an [PFC] was eaten by someone
buna k–in–an sum a Someone ate the sweet potato
7 k–in–an–an [LFC] was eaten by someone
fiżfiz k–in–an–an sa suma Someone ate those bananas (not necessarily consuming all)
i–zay a fiżfiz k–in–an–an sum a wa azazak Some children ate some of the bananas
fiżfiz k–in–an–an sa suma lhcziz–in Someone ate all those bananas (leaving none)

k–in–an–an iṣa ila sa i–zay a ma–qmin We have eaten those preserved plums
8 k–in–ilh–a–kan–in [c] searched
for food
9 k–m–a–kan [AF/IT] eat something often
ihu k–m–a–kan sa p–in-arbu a burana Have you often eaten baked sweet potatoes?
10 k–m–a–kan qnuan a caqi long-legged white bird which eats the maggots in buffalo dung (lit. Eats buffalo dung habitually or repeatedly)
11 k–m–an [AF] eat, chew (betel nut), to smoke (tobacco)
apa (tu) k–m–an tamaku Don’t smoke!
cayeyu k–m–an afu They are eating rice
yaku k–m–an iza I’m eating
haya wa caw k–m–an fisfis That person is eating bananas
yamin k–m–an shawiki We are chewing betel nut
cici k–m–an tamaku She is smoking a cigarette
12 k–m–in–an [AFc] ate, have eaten, chewed, have chewed, smoked, have smoked
k–m–in–an iza ihu Have you eaten yet? (the common greeting of encounters, calqued from Taiwanese)
mashta niuan k–m–in–an No one has eaten yet (lit. Everyone has not eaten yet)
yaku itia uan lhmir k–in–acu a kanin iza ya k–m–in–an iza sa afu I still have (some) medicine (that I) brought to be taken after I have eaten
13 ma–kan [F] will eat, not eating
minu ihu antu a ma–kan Why don’t you want to eat?
a ma–kan (ihu) afu You will eat some rice (polite invitation to someone to eat)
niuan yaku a ma–kan, kan iza manium I haven’t eaten yet (but) you go ahead and eat (first)
ani yaku a ma–kan afu, a ma–kan yaku agtalha I’m not going to eat rice, I’m going to eat pork
14 m–in–a–kan ate, consumed
15 pa–ka–kan [C/IT] feed repeatedly or habitually
16 pa–ka–kan–ak [C/LF1s] I fed something
haya wa atu antu nak, mìn–tahaw miku u–nay maqa pa–ka–kan–ak afu That dog isn’t mine, but it got used to coming to me because I fed it rice
17 pa–ka–kan–an [C/LF] place where someone or something is fed
18 pa–kan [C] feed (as children, or domesticated animals), serve, as food or drink to a guest or an honored person
kaiza ihu pa–kan mnaw When did you feed the chickens?
minu ihu antu a pa–kan fajuy Why don’t you feed the pigs?
numa qilha a pa–kan cicu a tupa–tuqosh Then rice wine was served to her parents
19 pa–kan–an [C/LF] be fed by someone
20 pa–kan–i [C/T] (don’t) feed them!
pa–kan–i wan fafuy Please feed the pigs
zai–k ciku ‘pa–kan–i wan nak a fafuy, maqa yaku antu a i–taun’ He said ‘Please feed my pigs, because I won’t be at home’
21 pa–kan–in [C/PF] is being fed
fafuy pa–kan–in ciku She is feeding the pigs
22 p–in–a–kan [Cc] was fed
p–in–a–kan ihu shashanu mnaw Did you feed the chickens this morning?
yaku p–in–a–kan azazak I fed the children
23 p–in–a–kan–ak was/were fed by me
lum–ik iza mnaw, p–in–a–kan–ak iza numa sa pitaw qdup–ak iza ya antu qdup–an a mu–i–utu sa atu k–m–an I cooped up the chicken and fed it; then I closed the door (because) if I hadn’t a dog would have come there and eaten it
24 p–in–a–kan–in [C/PFc] was/were fed
fafuy p–in–a–kan–in ciku She fed the pigs
yaku mu–tusi maniun a taun kilhanaqalh, ma–cuaw maniun la–tusha ma–alal’a p–in–a–kan–in pagka–‘un yamin I went to your house to relax (and) the two of you were really congenial, giving us plenty to eat
25 kan2 step, tread; pace; go
kan tupa ihu Follow him! (command to someone, as in chasing a thief)
cicu kan pipi–z–an He stepped on (something) to press it down
kan ta–tusha yamin Two of us are going
kan ta–tusha cicu a binana’az, zai–n Shanti’az cicu a lhanaz, numa la–tusha miarin pun–la–tuza He and his wife, who was called Shanti’az, often went to trap eels together
haya wa taun kan rima–zan That house is five paces wide
cicu kan (ma)–maniuni He came alone
pasiy ihu sa kusku k–m–an qca kan p–acay ihu Use your foot to step on it and kill it (lit. Use your foot to step on it and kill it by stepping)
2 kan qca–k [LF1s] I stepped on it
m–ihu a kuskus kan qca–k
I stepped on your foot
kakulhum kan qca–k I stepped on an ant
3 kan qca–i [i] step on it!, squash it with your foot!
kan qca–i ihu Step on it!
kukulay i–say bukhaz kan qca–i/kan p–acay–i ihu Step on that bug on the floor!
4 kan qca–n [LF] be stepped on, be pressed underfoot
nak a biktiz kan qca–n ihu You stepped on my foot
5 k–in–an qca–n [LFc] was
stepped on, was pressed underfoot; mark made by stepping, footprint

\( k\text{-}in\text{-an qca}\text{-}n \) cicu a sapaz his footprint

6 \( k\text{-}in\text{-an} \) was stepped on, thing made by stepping on

\( i\text{-}nay \ k\text{-}in\text{-an} \) caw a kuskus This is a person’s footprint

7 \( k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) [AF] take steps, stride

\( cicu \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) tal He took one step

\( cicu \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) pushaz He took two steps

\( cicu \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) turu He took three steps

\( cicu \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) shpat-iz He took four steps

\( cicu \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) rima He took five steps

8 \( k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) qca [AF] step on something

\( yaku \ k\text{-}m\text{-an} \) qca caqi a atu I stepped in some dog shit

9 \( k\text{-}m\text{-in}\text{-an} \) qca [AFc] stepped on something

\( yaku \ k\text{-}m\text{-in}\text{-an} \) qca cicu a kuskus I stepped on his foot

11 \( pa\text{-kan} \) qca cause to step on, cause to trample

\( pasay\text{-in} \) cicu qnuan \( pa\text{-kan} \) qca diplhaq, numa min-diplhaq He used buffaloes to trample the mud, and so it has become muddy

\( kahiwan ya a ma\text{-}kalawa sa taun \) pasay\text{-in} qnuan \( pa\text{-kan} \) qca sa diplhaq In the old days when we made a house we used a buffalo to trample the mud

NOTE: Probably from Bunun \(/kan/\) ‘step, walk’. According to Motoyasu Nojima, Southern Bunun has a lexical prefix \(/kan/\) ‘by foot’, as in \(/kan\text{-}dapan/\) ‘to step on’, \(/kan\text{-}tundah/\) ‘to kick’, or \(/kan\text{-}mutmutan/\) ‘to walk in the fog’.

\( kan \) humhum walk in the dark → \( \text{humhum}:2 \)

\( kan \) sha accompany → \( \text{sha}:2:2 \)

\( kan \) sha\text{-}k [PFIs] accompany me → \( \text{sha}:2:3 \)

\( kan \) ta\text{-}tu\text{-}sha\text{-}k the two of you accompany me → \( \text{sha}:2:4 \)

\( kan \) tup follow someone from a distance, as in spying on them, or tracking them → \( \text{tup}:2 \)

\( kan \) tup\text{-}ik [PFIs] I follow → \( \text{tup}:3 \)

\( kan \) tu\text{-}tup [IT] follow persistently → \( \text{tup}:4 \)

\( kan \) tu\text{-}tup\text{-}in [PF/IT] be followed doggedly by someone or something → \( \text{tup}:5 \)

\( \text{kanash}: \)

2 \( mash\text{-}kana\text{-}kanash \) [AF/IT] walk with a limp

\( mash\text{-}kana\text{-}kanash \) nak a kuskus maqa lhirik\text{-}in sa balis I’m limping because (my foot) was pierced by a nail

3 \( pash\text{-}kana\text{-}kanash \) [IT] (don’t) limp when you walk
kandash  

*atu pash–kana–kanash ya m–undadán, ma–garman riqaz–an*
Don’t limp when you walk—it doesn’t look good

NOTE: Also recorded as /mash–ka–kanas/. 

**kandash** an herb that resembles celery, but is shorter in length; it is pounded and ingested with cold water. Several other plants used for their antifebrile properties, unid.

1a Kansuaz male name (brother of Kilash)

kan–i (don’t) eat → kani:3

kan–in [PF] be eaten by someone; food → kani:4

kan–in bahi suffer unfortunate consequences as a result of some untoward action (lit. be eaten by a ghost) → bahi:2

kan–shi–halá–n be first, go first → hala:5

|kanshuz|:

2 kash–kanshuz–an become increasingly tasty

yaku k–un–talha sa sh–in–i–galihw–an a kahun, kash–kanshuz–an I was eating a dried deerskin (and) the more I chewed the better it tasted

3 ma–kanshuz [S] tasty, delicious; fragrant (of a steady fragrance, in contrast with pish–ka–kanshuz)

ma–kanshuz a bukay fragrant flowers

4 mapa–pish–kanshuz [R] all be fragrant, all smell good

5 pia–kanshuz [C] make something delicious or fragrant

*ya pin–tata sa pania’an pia–kanshuz* When you cook vegetables be sure to make them delicious

6 pish–ka–kanshuz [IT] give an intermittent aroma of something delicious or fragrant

ibu pin–tata sa pania’an pish–na–nay pish–ka–kanshuz You are cooking vegetables over there and the fragrance comes and goes

pish–ka–kanshuz a bukay a fragrant flower (with odor that comes and goes)

7 pish–kanshuz fragrant, tasty

*pish–kanshuz a pania’an* a delicious dish

NOTE: Also recorded as /kanshul/.

|kanta|:

2 ma–kanta [S] having a straight body shape, with little variation in width from shoulders to hips

**kantashan** kind of medium-sized green frog with yellow stripes on the back

k–anun if, in case, in the event that; or else; nonetheless; in order to find out → anun:3

**kapa** shallow area

2 ma–kapa [S] shallow

haya wa sazum ma–kapa That water is shallow
3 mig–kapa [IC] become shallow (er)
4 makit–kapa gradually become 
    shallow, slowly recede, as water 
    sazum cuini makit–kapa. The water 
    is becoming shallow now 
    haya sazum makit–kapa cuini The 
    water is becoming shallower now 
    (either because of a change in water 
    level, or an approach to the shore) 
    uka sa qusaz makit–kapa wazaqan 
    a sazum Without rain the water in 
    the lake slowly becomes shallower 
5 pia–kapa [C] make something 
    shallow or shallower

ka–p–acay–an lose someone 
    through death; be bereaved 
    → |acay|:

    cay–an a binana’uz widow/ 
    widower → |acay|:

|kapic|:
2 ma–ka–kapic [S/IT] all tangled 
    up 
    nak a fukish ma–ka–kapic My hair 
    is knotted (because it hasn’t been 
    combed)
3 mig–ka–kapic [IC/IT] become all 
    tangled up 
    nak a fukish ya antu tiuz–an mig– 
    ka–kapic If my hair isn’t combed 
    it gets all tangled up

ka–qaran–an rejoice in someone 
    else’s misfortune → |qaran|:

karashkash sound of crashing in 
    the underbrush
2 ma–ka–karashkash sound of 
    rustling or crashing in the under- 
    brush 
    yaku mu–sa’ay ribush, sh–ug–kash 
    yaku, yanan ma–ka–karashkash 
    i–sa’ay ribush I went into the for- 
    est (and) was scared (because) there 
    was a crashing sound in the under- 
    brush
3 mapa–karashkash [R] make a 
    sound of rustling leaves, of many 
    things crashing in the underbrush 
    yaku mu–sa’ay ribush minu qa ya- 
    nan sa mapa–karashkash, numa 
    takic painan, numa wazish painan 
    I went into the forest and there was 
    a sound of crashing in the bush; 
    maybe it was a barking deer, maybe 
    a wild boar

|karaza|:
2 ma–karaza [S] cleared, of a bor- 
    der strip between cultivated fields
3 pia–karaza [C] clear a border 
    strip between cultivated fields 
    pia–karaza sa rusun a maqa a ma– 
    qitan sam–saran–an Clear a strip 
    between the fields so it will be nice 
    to walk on

kari (PAN *kalih ‘dig up tubers, 
    excavate, exhumе’) dig up or out, 
    as tubers 
    kari uan ihu lhari Please go dig up 
    some taro
2 kari–an [LF] is being dug up, of 
    a place
3 kari–i [I] (don’t) dig it up
   ata tu kari–i Don’t dig things up!
4 kari–k [PF1s] I dig, I am digging
5 kari–n [PF] be dug up, be excavated
6 k–in–ari [PFe] was dug up, was excavated
7 k–in–ari–ak [LFsc] I dug up
   k–in–ari–ak iza buna, aka iza ka
   buna I’ve dug up the sweet potatoes, there are none left
8 k–in–ari–an [LFc] was dug up, of a place
   haya buhat k–in–ari–an caw Someone dug up that field
9 k–m–ari [AF] dig, as in loosening the soil with a pick
   yaku k–m–ari pruq I’m digging up the earth
   cici k–m–ari sa tamakuan He is digging in the garden
   haya caw k–m–ari buna That person is digging up sweet potatoes
10 k–m–ari–kari [AF/IT] dig up repeatedly or habitually
    yaku miaqay k–m–ari–kari fatu I often dig up stones
11 k–m–in–ari [AFc] dug up
    tima sa k–m–in–ari pruq a ma–bugq Who dug a hole in the ground?
12 ma–kari–kari digging up repeatedly, will be dug up repeatedly
    nak a agur h–m–urqut maqa ma–
    cuaw ma–kari–kari fatu, numa h–m–urqut My hoe broke apart
    because it was used to dig up a lot
    of stones
miaqay iza cuini la–rinu furaz a
ma–kari–kari iza buna In the
fifth month (of the agricultural calen-
dar) the sweet potatoes will be
dug up

kariasan money
hlay–i uan sa tuali/kariasan Please
give (him) some money
NOTE: Said to be an ‘indirect’ term
for ‘money’, completely equivalent
to /tuali/.

|kariri|:

2 ig–kariri [I] (don’t) turn it over
   ig–kariri uan ilu ka–dana–an pa–
tilhaz Please turn the cutting board
   over to get some sun (in drying it)
   ata tu ig–kariri Don’t turn it
   over!
3 in–ig–kariri [c] was turned over
   in–ig–kariri iza yaku I have
   turned it over
4 ka–kariri–an all over, here and
   there
5 kash–kariri flip about, turn this
   way and that, as a trapped ani-
   mal trying to free itself
   i–zahay tapiriz m–ara, kash–kariri
   maqa mu-tuqris iza Get that civet
   cat; it is writhing around because it
   is caught in the noose trap
6 kashug–kariri overturned, up-
side down
   karimbin kashug–kariri The car
   has overturned
   ruza kashug–kariri The boat has
capsized
7 kashug–ka–kariri [IT] toss and turn incessantly in one’s sleep; do somersaults
yaku kashug–ka–kariri I tossed and turned (in my sleep)

8 k–in–ashug–kariri [c] turned over
k–in–ashug–kariri iza It has turned over already

9 mig–karari [IC] begin to turn something over
cicu mig–karari fatu He is beginning to turn a stone over

10 patug–ka–kariri [IT; I] (don’t) turn it over repeatedly
patug–ka–kariri sa hukus a p–in–a–tilhaz a maqa a mu–hiaw ma–qalhiw
Turn the clothes around/inside out (on the line) so that they will dry quickly in the sun

11 patug–kariri turn something over
12 patug–kariri–i [I] (don’t) turn it over!
ata tu patug–kariri–i Don’t turn what I said around

13 shau–karari–n [PF] be turned over, be turned around (as the meaning of one’s words in a quarrel’)
nak a in–zai a lalawa shau–karari–n uhu You turned what I said around (viz. distorted my meaning)

14 tau–ka–karari [IT] keep turning this way and that, change direction capriciously
i–zahay a qum bu in–fari–n tau–ka–kariri That smoke is being blown this way and that by the wind
NOTE: Probably related in some still poorly understood way to /riri/ ‘retaliate, reciprocate, return in kind’.

|karishkish|:
2 ia–karishkish [I] (don’t) do it with energy or enthusiasm
ia–karishkish c–m–upish You must study hard
ita cuini mu–bahat ia–karishkish a maqa a mu–hiaw mu–kaktun Let’s hurry up our work so we can finish sooner
ata tu ya panu, ia–aruz’uz, ia–ka–rishkish Don’t be lazy—show some energy

3 ma–karishkish [S] industrious, hard-working
ma–karishkish yaku I work hard
ma–cua yaku ma–karishkish
I work very hard
ma–karishkish malalia cicu He runs hard

4 mig–karishkish [IC] to work (at a job)

5 pia–karishkish [C] do something vigorously or with enthusiasm

karitkit a curl
tata wa karitkit a curl
la–tata iza wa karitkit, niwan u–kaktun–in There is just one curl; it hasn’t been finished yet (as hair being permed)

2 mashi–karitkit [S] curly, of hair cicu a fukish mashi–karitkit His/ her hair is curly

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3 **pashi-karitkit** curly, of hair
4 **pashi-karitkit–in** [PF] is being curled, is being permed (of the hair)
5 **p–in–ashi–karitkit** [c] was curled, of hair
**p–in–ashi–karitkit** m–ihu a fukish Have you had your hair curled?

**karkar** chew

*ata* (tu) **karkar puqu** Don’t chew on bones!
2 **karkar–i** [I] (don’t) chew on it
*ata* (tu) **karkar–i** Don’t chew (it)!
3 **k–in–arkar** [PF] be chewed on
4 **k–in–arkar–in** [PFc] was chewed by someone

hya wa baihu **k–in–arkar ma-shmash** A mouse nibbled on those peanuts
5 **k–in–arkar–in** [PFc] was chewed by someone

hya wa baihu **k–in–arkar–in ma-shmash** A mouse nibbled on those peanuts

6 **k–m–a–ka–karkar** [AF/IT3] keep chewing, chew over and over
**yaku k–m–a–ka–karkar shawiki** I’m chewing betel nut

hya binanau’az **k–m–a–ka–karkar baihu** That woman is chewing on peanuts
7 **k–m–arkar** [AF] chew something

hya wa shput **k–m–arkar baihu** That person is chewing peanuts

**minu manium** **k–m–arkar tufish** Why are you (plural) chewing sugar cane?

8 **k–m–in–arkar** [AFc] chewed
9 **maka–karkar** chatter, of the teeth, make rapid chewing motions, of chattering teeth

**yaku ma–shintirtir, maka–karkar** I’m shivering (and) my teeth are chattering

**karuckuc** (PAN *k–ar–uCkuC* ‘wrinkles’) a wrinkle

**ma–cuaw nak a shaqish ma–nasha iza sa karuckuc** My face has many wrinkles

2 **mashi–ka–karuckuc** [IT] have lots of wrinkles, be very wrinkled
**yaku mi–lhqanizu m–riqaz nak a a shaqish ya antu mashi–ka–karuckuc** I’m looking in the mirror to see if I have lots of wrinkles

3 **mashi–karuckuc** wrinkled, as skin, paper, clothing

**m–ihu a shaqish mashi–karuckuc** Your face is wrinkled

**cicu a shaqish mashi–karuckuc iza maqa tuqa–tuqash iza** His face is wrinkled because he is old

**nak a hulus mashi–karuckuc** My clothes are wrinkled

4 **pish–karuckuc** become wrinkled, as the skin

**i–zaháy a binanau’az shaqish pish–karuckuc cuini maqa tuqa–tuqash iza painan** That woman’s face is becoming wrinkled now, probably because she is old already

NOTE: Also recorded as /mashi–karuskus/.  

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|karunkun|

|karunkun|:
2 ig–karunkun [\textit{it}] walk around it, circumambulate it
\textit{ata (\textit{tu}) ig–karunkun i–nay wazaqan} Don’t walk around this lake
3 mig–karunkun [\textit{IC}] form a circle, circle around something
\textit{yaku mig–karunkun wazaqan} I walked around the lake
\textit{kuaw mig–karunkun marfaz} The eagle is circling in flight
\textit{miqay i–say hudun mig–karunkun} (They) went around the mountain again and again
\textit{minu haya raza mig–karunkun} Wow! That boat is going around in circles
\textit{ita ya k–m–alawu sa tawan, ya mu–ka}\textit{ktun iza k–m–ufulh sa tafug, miqay iza mig–karunkun mazim sa p–inazim} When we made a house and were finished thatching the roof, we began to plait the bamboo walls on all sides
4 mig–ka–karunkun [\textit{IC/IT}] swirl or whirl around, as water in a vortex
5 pig–ka–karunkun [\textit{C/IT}] be turned round and round
\textit{yaku mi–huggu sa raza pug–kuza–kuza–n cicu pig–ka–karunkun} I’m sitting in the boat being taken here and there by him, turning around and around
6 pish–karunkun roll up into a ball, as a pangolin; roll up, as something to be put in storage
\textit{i–zay a qalhum pish–karunkun ya} m–riqaz a caw That pangolin will roll up if it sees a person
\textit{kabiwan sa caw ya s–m–apuk sa lhqa ribush a qnuan, numa sa i–zay ci–cu a shapa maqa ma–rumiz, numa pia–zay–in caycuy sh–m–ir–qalhiw, numa ya ma–qalhiw iza pish–karunkun i–zay a shapa} In the old days when the people caught a deer, because its skin was tough they had to dry it out, and when it was dry they rolled it up

\textit{karupkup} tangled, as thread; wrinkled, as clothing
2 \textit{mashi–karupkup} tangled, as thread
\textit{sinay mashi–karupkup iza} The thread is tangled
3 \textit{mig–karupkup} [\textit{C}] become tangled, as thread; become wrinkled, as clothing
4 \textit{pia–karupkup} [\textit{C}] tangle something, make something become tangled
\textit{haya sinay pia–karupkup ihu a ma–qa a qauriwa–n cicu} You tangled up that thread so that she had to throw it away (e.g. said in scolding a child)

\textit{ka–salpu} worry → |salpu|:2
\textit{ka–salpu–’uk} [1\textit{S}] I have something on my mind, I am worried or concerned → |salpu|:3
\textit{ka–salpu–’un} [\textit{PF}] have something on one’s mind, be preoccupied with a concern or worry → |salpu|:4
ka–skin–ik  [PFIs] I despise, I find something disgusting  \(\rightarrow\) |skin|:2

ka–skin–in  [PF] be despised, be found disgusting; obnoxious, annoying to others  \(\rightarrow\) |skin|:3

ka–suzay–ik  [PFIs] I am reluctant, I am unwilling; I am attached to, unwilling to part with  \(\rightarrow\) |suzay|:2

|kashamuan| private parts
huya wa binarnu’az maku-na-nay ma-euaw ciéu a kashamuan ma-ra’in mia-kazash, lhun-buqur
That woman who is coming here is really showing her private parts (through sheer clothing) (and I’m) getting mad
NOTE: Possibly /ka–shamu–an/.

kashi–hulus–an  [LF] be pulled by the clothes, as in a fight  \(\rightarrow\) |hulus|:2

kashi–kaktun–in  [PF] be finished by someone  \(\rightarrow\) |kaktun|:2

kashi–lhariná–n  [PF] be pulled by the ear  \(\rightarrow\) lharina:2

kashi–punuq–an  [LF] be grabbed or pulled by the hair, as in a fight  \(\rightarrow\) |punuq|:4

kashi–qca–n  [PF] be remodelled, renovated, restored  \(\rightarrow\) |qca|:2

kashi–qitan  fix, repair, make good again  \(\rightarrow\) |qitan|:3

kashi–rimá–n  [PF] be pulled by the hand or arm  \(\rightarrow\) |rima|:3

kashi–run  prepare, make something ready  \(\rightarrow\) |run|:3

kashi–run–i  [I (don’t) prepare it, (don’t) make it ready  \(\rightarrow\) |run|:4

kashi–run–in  [PF] be prepared, be made ready  \(\rightarrow\) |run|:5

kash–kanshu–an  become increasingly tasty  \(\rightarrow\) |kanshu|:2

kash–kariri  flip about, turn this way and that, as a trapped animal trying to get free  \(\rightarrow\) |kariri|:5

kash–ka–riri–an  return something in kind, retaliate  \(\rightarrow\) riri:4

|kashkash|  (PAN *kaSkaS ‘scratch up the soil’):

2 ka–kashkash  [IN] rake or hoe used to remove weeds from the garden

3 k–in–ashkash–in  [PFC] was scratched; marks left by scratching
huya k–in–ashkash–in sa runaw
Those are the marks left by the chicken scratching

4 k–m–a–kashkash  [AF/IT] scratch or hoe repeatedly

5 k–m–a–ka–kashkash  [AF/IT3] scratch or hoe repeatedly

6 k–m–ashkash  [AF] to hoe, as in weeding, scratch up, as a chicken scratches up the soil
yaku k–m–ashkash bai lu I’m weeding the beans with a hoe
yaku k–m–ashkash tamakuan I’m hoeing the garden
ranaw **k-m-ashkash** bunaz **k-m-ihim kukulay** The chicken is scratching up the sand looking for bugs

ranaw a ina **k-m-acu huqi k-m-ashkash** maqa ilia kukulay, pakan huqi a ranaw The hen brought her chick to scratch up the ground because there are worms there to feed to the chick

NOTE: The alternative verb **/k-m-ushkush/** was rejected in the preceding sentence.

**|kashlay|**

2 mig–ka–kashlay [IC/IT] become numb, as limbs

3 mig–kashlay [IC] become numb, as limbs

nak a rima **mig–kashlay** My hand is becoming numb

yaku mianin matash, numa sa rima **mig–kashlay** I wrote too much, so that my hand became numb

**patash-an paka-na-nay-in nak a kuskus, nak a kuskus mig–kashlay** The book that was put here on my leg made it feel numb

4 pig–kashlay [C] let it get numb **pig–kashlay** ihu sa m-ihu a kuskus Let your leg get numb (I don’t care)

**|kashnasây|** tie

**ata tu kashnasây tiazi** Don’t tie his belly

2 kashnasay–an [LF] be tied to **puq–kuku–kucum–an a lhalhuzu kashnasay–an kiliw** The shrimp traps are tied to a rope

**kashnasay–an haya wa pagka wa kuskus** Tie the leg of that chair (e.g. because it is broken)

3 **kashnasay–in** [PF] be tied to **haya qnna kashnasay–in tuwaq q-m-uqeq** Tie that buffalo to the tree stump

**|kashpar|**

2 kug–ka–kashpar [AB/IT] suddenly begin to ache, as the head in a headache, suddenly feel exhausted

**minu nak a punuq cuini kug–ka–kashpar** Oh!, I suddenly have a splitting headache

**minu sa nak a kuskus kug–ka–kashpar, maqa painan miaqay m-undadán** Why are my feet suddenly aching? Maybe it’s because I walked a lot

3 ma–ka–kashpar [IT] ache continuously, be in constant pain

4 ma–kashpar [S] tired, aching, sore

**ma–kashpar m–ihu a nipin** Do you have a toothache?

**cicu ma–kashpar a puqu** She is very tired (lit. She is aching in the bones)

**nak a qalhafa ma–kashpar mig–kashlay** My shoulders are aching and numb

4a **ma–kashpar maca** eye-ache

4b **ma–kashpar nipin** toothache

4c **ma–kashpar punuq** headache
ka–shpa–shpat

4d ma–kashpar tiaz stomach ache, bellyache
5 pia–kashpar [C] make something painful, as by pinching a person
6 pish–kashpar to ache, as the head
ka–shpa–shpat eight (in counting people) → shpat:3
ka–shpat eight → shpat:2
kash–qtu–ak [LF1s] I bit down on something unexpectedly → |qtu|:2
kash–ruqit–ik [PF1s] I scratched off the skin → |ruqit|:2
kashug–ka–kariri [IT] toss and turn incessantly in one’s sleep; do somersaults → |kariri|:7
kashug–kariri overturned, upside down → |kariri|:6
kashug–qca–qca [IT] keep turning, keep changing position → |qca|:3
kashug–qifat turn around repeatedly, as in restless sleep → |qifat|:2
kashug–qi–qis [IT] rock and sway, roll about in the water, as an anchored boat in swells → |qis|:2
kashug–qis leaning or tilting to one side, listing, as a boat with unevenly distributed cargo → |qis|:3
kashum–bulu–buluq [IT] tumble head over heels → |buluq|:3
kashum–buluq fall head over heels; turn upside down → |buluq|:2
kashun–du sleep peacefully on the back in ‘normal’ sleeping position → |du|:2
kashun–fizin turn on the side, as in sleeping → |fizin|:3
kashun–ikahi fall head over heels, as when leaning back too far in a chair and losing one’s balance → ikahi:2
kashun–taqa twist this way and that, as a trapped animal trying to free itself → |taqa|:2
kashun–tukmus sleep alternately on the back and then the belly → |tukmus|:3
ka–tamakuan make a garden → tamakuan:2
ka–tamaz–ik [1s] I find something uninteresting → |tamaz|:3

|katar|:
2 ma–katar [S] astringent, having the taste of immature fruit that makes the mouth pucker
haya kalup ma–katar van Those peaches are still unripe, raw-tasting
haya lhuzush niwan ma–bulaw, nu–ma ma–katar Those plums aren’t ripe, so they will make your mouth pucker up
3 pia–katar [C] make something (more) astringent
ka–taraw

ka–taraw  be cool toward someone, not feel friendly impulses toward a person $\rightarrow$ [taraw]:2

ka–taraw–in  [PF] be received coolly, be treated in an unfriendly manner $\rightarrow$ [taraw]:3

ka–taun  build a house $\rightarrow$ taun:4

ka–taun–an  foundation for a house $\rightarrow$ taun:5

kat–bashbash  overflowing, in great abundance $\rightarrow$ [bashbash]:2

kat–bazay  be worn thin, of clothing from frequent use $\rightarrow$ [bazay]:2

kat–cuaw  worsen, of a condition, become exacerbated $\rightarrow$ cuaw:3

kat–dau–dauk  [IT] gradually, little by little $\rightarrow$ [dauk]:3

kat–hnar  gradually become hotter $\rightarrow$ [hnar]:2

katiá  large basket with a small neck and large body, used to store rice

NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese.

katis  thin white membrane of the inner wall of bamboo, used as wrapping tissue, and sometimes colored and put in the hair at ceremonial dances

katkat  stitches, zipper

2 katkat–i  [I] (don’t) undo the stitches

haya wa hulus ma–cuaw lagqisusay, katkat–i ihu a u–qá–n sh–m–aqish

These clothes are too tight (so) loosen the stitches and sew them again

3 mu–katkat  [MV] come undone, of stitches

nak a qlhup mu–katkat  The stitches of my pocket are coming undone

nak a hulus mu–katkat  The stitches in my clothes are coming undone

hulus a sh–in–aqish a sinay mu–katkat  The clothes which are sewed are coming undone

4 pu–katkat  [C] remove stitches from a sewn article of apparel
cicu a suaqun pu–katkat ihu  Remove the stitches from his pants

kat–nasha  grow numerous
(generally applied to non-human referents) $\rightarrow$ [nasha]:2

kat–pukaw  deteriorate, of vision $\rightarrow$ [pukaw]:2

kat–pushkat  gradually become drowsy or sleepy $\rightarrow$ [pushkat]:2

$\rightarrow$ [katqtu]:

2 katqtu–ak  [LF1s] be hit by me, be touched by me

katqtu–ak  k–m–ay tunu  I hit it

i–say a atu katqtu–ak  k–m–ay tunu

I hit that dog

haya wa qlhun malalía ma–hiskaw
m–undadán, qaqtílli–ik k–m–ay tu-
nu  katqtu–ak punuq  That snake was racing fast so I chased it and
hit it on the head

3 k–in–atqtu  [PF] be hit, be struck, be touched

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kat–quilha

4 k–in–atqtu–ak [LF1c] was hit by me, was touched by me

huya wa binanau’az cicu a qna

k–in–atqtu–ak I touched that woman in her groin

5 k–m–atqtu [AF] strike, knock against

k–m–atqtu yaku cicu a qna I’m touching her groin

nak a aqur maqa k–m–atqtu sa fa-tu, numa-wan ma-tarictic Because my hoe hit a stone it is blunt now

6 k–m–atqtu–ak [AF/LF1s] I hit, I struck

kat–quilha redden, gradually become red → |quilha|:3

kat–ra’in enlarge, grow bigger → ra’in:3

kat–rifuz blurry, of vision → |rifuz|:2

kat–shimzaw get colder, become colder → |shimzaw|:2

kat–shu–shuz worsen, grow worse, as an illness; increase in intensity, as frustration or anger → |shuz|:2

ka–tuali to make money → tuali:2

ka–tusi be over there → |tusi|:4

kau–kaush [IT] scoop repeatedly, make repeated scooping movements → |kaush|:3

kaunu kind of knife or short bolo with a curved tip, used to cut grass, split firewood, etc.

yaku t–m–iiktik kawi pasahay–in kaul I’m using a bolo to cut wood

1a ma–bazay a kaul kind of machete for cutting away underbrush, presumably named from the thin (/ma–bazay/) blade

ya t–m–ala sa kawi pasahay–in kaul t–m–ala, ya k–un–lhit sa lhimza pasahay–in ma–bazay a kaul k–un–lhit If you cut trees use the kaul to cut, (but) if you are cutting slender miscanthus use the ma–bazay a kaul

2 pash–kaul–an [LF] place to keep a bolo when it is not in use

NOTE: Borrowed, probably from central Bumun /kaul/ ‘scythe; knife for splitting firewood’.

kaunu wooden trough for catching or holding water, also used as a container for threshing rice after it has been pounded

pi–sah–i sa kaunu pashi-talha sa tusuq Put a trough to catch the dripping water

ya ma–nasha sa saiipu pi–say–in ya–min ma–ra’in a kaunu, numa mu–i–utu yamin k–m–an qca sa saiipu If there were plenty of turnips we would put them in a big wooden container, then we would go there to step on them (as preparation for pickling)

NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of northern Bumun /ka ngu/ ‘wooden
kauran

container for holding water'.

kauran stranger

ani yaku tu miku palkinuma sa i-zay
kauran a shput I don’t like to talk
to strangers

kauran ya tima? Who is that
stranger?

k–aurá–n [LF] not know, not no-
tice → |aura|:4

|kaush| (PAN *kauS ‘scoop up,
ladle up’):

2 ka–kaush [IN] water scoop, ladle
for dipping up water

3 kau–kaush [IT] scoop repeatedly,
make repeated scooping move-
ments

4 kaush–i [I] (don’t) scoop it up
haya sazum ma–cuaw ma–punish,
kaush–i van ihu ladadu The water
is very full (so) please scoop a little
out

5 kaush–in [PF] be scooped or lad-
dled up
numa sa am kaush–in pa–kan sa
fayuy Then the watery rice was
ladled out to feed the pigs

6 k–in–aush [PF] was scooped or
ladled up

7 k–m–aush [AF] scoop up, ladle
up

ina k–m–aush sazum Mother is
scooping up water
pasay van baruku k–m–aush sazum
Please use a cup to scoop up the
water

8 k–m–in–aush [AFc] scooped up

ina k–m–in–aush sazum Mother
scooped up some water

9 ma–kaush [F] will scoop up
ciçu a ma–kaush sazum She will
scoop up some water

kawar a nail in the wall used to
hang clothing, etc., wallhook
m–ihu a hulus ya itiza ihu mu–taun
kawar pi–sahay–i p–in–azim When you
get home hang your clothes up
on the wallhook

2 kawa–kawar–an [IT/LF] place
for hanging things
nak a tamuhun pi–sahay–i kawa–ka-
war–an k–m–awar Hang my hat
up on the wallhook

3 kawar–i [I] (don’t) hang it up

kawar–i van nak a tamuhun Please
hang up my hat

4 k–in–awar [PF] was hung up,
was suspended from something

5 k–m–awar [AF] hang something
up

kawash (PAN *kawaS) year, sea-
son
cuini a kawash this year

2 ki–na–ta–tina–kawash since
last year

ki–na–ta–tina–kawash miaqay i-
ta mah–ka–kakca We have been
discussing things a lot since last
year

3 ta–tina kawash last year
maura yaku ta–tina kawash, cuini
a kawash ma–fazaq yaku I didn’t
know last year, but I know this
year

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4 tina–kawash last year; got a year older
cuini a kawash yaku tina–kawash
This year I got a year older
tina–kawash ihu tu mu–nay malh–ka–kaka nam a lalawa Last year you came to discuss our language

tina–kawash i–zahay a azazak lhug–quz, minu cuini a kawash antu lhug–quz Last year that child grew a lot, but this year he didn’t grow
5 tina–kawash tata the year before last

6 tina–kawash tusha three years ago

7 pug–kawash next year
numa tu mu–qca iza pug–kawash
mia–zicu mu–qca iza mani mu–ribush Then the next year they began again to go hunting in that way

NOTE: Mrs. Shih gave /kina–kawash/, but reversed herself when her pronunciation was contrasted with that of Mr. Shih. The form she gave may have been influenced by /ki–na–ta–tina–kawash/.

kawi (PAN *kaSiw ‘wood, tree’) wood; stick; tree; key (wood stop for a door latch)
m–ara yaku sa kawi a paishur–ak sa laun I’ll get a key to lock the house

2 kawi a maca knothole
3 kawi a puqu knothole

4 ma–kawi [F] will gather wood
yaku simaq ya a ma–kawi I will gather wood tomorrow

yam in tu kahiwan caw a Lus'an ma–kawi sa lhqa lus'an a kawi, maka sa lhqa lus'an a kawi uka sa qum–bu, mu–hiaw mig–kire In the old days at New Year’s we collected New Year’s wood, because it has no smoke, and quickly flares up into a blaze

5 m–in–a–kawi [AFc] gathered wood
yaku tilha m–in–a–kawi I gathered wood yesterday

6 pa–kawi–n [C/ PF] have wood gathered for one

nak a kawi pa–kawi–n suma tilha (alternatively /tilha/ may precede the rest) Other people gathered my firewood for me yesterday

nak a kawi ya pa–kawi–n ya simaq My wood will be gathered tomorrow

yaku a pa–kawi–n kawi I’m going to gather wood

kawi a ma–galhayqay iza a pa–ka–wi–n iza Let’s pick up dry wood for fuel

7 pash–kawi–an [LF] any place where wood is stored

8 tau–kawi carry wood
yaku tau–kawi a ma–kay tunu sa atu I’m carrying a stick to hit the dog

kawi a filhaq leaf of a tree
→ filhaq1:2

kawiaz sweetheart, lover, boyfriend, girlfriend

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ma-nasha  sa  m-ihu  a  kawiazi You have a lot of sweethearts

2 mag-kawiaz put arms around each other’s shoulders, be sweethearts

huja la-tusha mag-kawiaz The two of them are putting arms around each other’s shoulders

3 mapa-ig-kawiaz put arms around each other’s shoulders

ita la-tusha maqa ishqa la ma-pa-ig-kawiaz ita Because the two of us are drunk we are holding each other up (with arms around each other’s shoulders)

4 pig-kawiaz be sweethearts with someone

yaku pig-kawiaz ihu I am your sweetheart

yaku pig-kawiaz mat ciku I am sweethearts with her

haya va ayusi matsahay a binana-’az pig-kawiaz That boy and girl are sweethearts

NOTE: From Bunun /kavia/ ‘friend, companion’.

kawkaw turn over harvested crops to allow them to dry in the sun

2 ka-kawkaw [IT] turn over repeatedly, turn over frequently

pa-tilhaz sa pazay ka-kawkaw a maqa a mu-hiaw ma-qalhiw Turn the rice over and over in the sun so it will dry quickly

3 kawkaw-ı [IT] (don’t) turn them over to dry

kawkaw-ı uan pazay Please turn over the harvested rice

4 k-in-awkaw [PFc] was turned over, of harvested crops put out to dry in the sun

5 k-m-awkaw [AF] turn over harvested crops to allow them to dry in the sun

6 ma-kawkaw [F] will be turned over, of crops drying in the sun numa a pa-tilhaz-an a ma-kawkaw sa pazay Then the rice would be put in the sun (and) turned over (to dry)

kay hit, beat, attack

ya kay ihu i-itu ya antu m-usha pa-pshiq-ak sazum If you don’t go I’ll splash you with water common in serial verb constructions:

1b kay kupt extingush (a fire)
1c kay p-acya kill

cumay kay p-acya-ık iza I killed the bear (lit. I hit-kill bear)
1d kay pa-pakpak clap
1e kay punuq knock on the head
1f kay tana open
1g kay tunu hit, beat, as with a stick

kay tunu-ı i-zy atu Beat that dog!

ata (tu) kay tunu-ı (ciku) Don’t beat him! (with an instrument)

2 k-in-ay [PFc] was hit, was struck, was beaten

3 k-m-aka-kay [IT] keep hitting

4 k-m-ay [AF] hit, beat, attack

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kay

numa sa Shílítun miaqay mu-na-nay Zintun k-m-ay na taun i-nay a caw Now, the Little People often came to Sun-Moon Lake to attack the houses of the Thao

inanuru, a itia shput mu-nay k-m-ay na taun ila Watch out, people are going to come to attack our houses

k-m-a kúpí-t-i sa apuy, uka mu-lap-lap Extinguish the fire so that it won’t spread further! (e.g. as when seeing a forest fire or a house fire starting)

yaku k-m-ay p-acay fahuy I killed a pig

cicu a k-m-ay punuq-an (suma) He will be knocked on the head by someone

k-m-a-tana-i Open it!

k-m-a-tana-i sa pilaw Open the door!

m-aru yaku sa kawi k-m-ay tunu i-zay a azazak I fetched a stick and beat that child

5 k-m-in-ay [AFc] hit, has hit yaku sa k-m-in-ay tunu sa i-zay a azazak I’m the one who beat that child

6 ma-kay [F] will hit ani yaku tu a ma-kay balakbak qaulh I’m not going to beat on the bamboo

ani yaku tu a ma-kay ta-tuntum, cicu sa ma-kay ta-tuntum I’m not going to play the drum—he is cayuy a ma-kay na taun They will attack (our) house/village

NOTE: Owing to the complexity of representing all possible morphological shapes of serial verbs I have conflated several types in the sentence illustrations for this entry.

kay balakbak (don’t) tap your fingers! → balakbak:2

kay cakcak [l] (don’t) knock it down → cakcak:4

kay cakcak-ik [PF1s] I knock something down → cakcak:5

kay cakcak-in [PF] be knocked down, as fruit → cakcak:6

kay na-raus chase downhill → raus:3

(kay) p-acay [C] beat, kill → acay:22

(kay) p-acay-an [C/LF] be beaten, be killed → acay:23

(kay) p-acay-ik [PF1s] I killed → acay:25

(kay) p-acay-in [C/PF] be beaten, be killed → acay:26

kay pakpak clap the hands → pakpak:2

kay tunu-an [LF] slap, beat, thrash → tunu2:2

kay tunu-i [l] (don’t) beat him → tunu2:3

kay tunu-k [PF1s] I beat someone or something → tunu2:4
kay tunu–n

kay tunu–n  [PF] be beaten by someone → tunu2:5
kay tutu  crush it, press it down → tutu2:2
kay tutu–an  [LF] be crushed, be struck a heavy blow → tutu2:3
k–ayaw  feel shy or embarrassed → |ayaw|:2
k–ayaw–ik  [PFIs] I am sorry → |ayaw|:3
kayu  clay pot for rice

|kazaka|:

2 ma–kazaka  [S] comfortable, at ease, no longer working, retired; feeling strong or energetic; recover ma–kazaka nak a but/nak a but
ma–kazaka  I’m feeling well; I’m comfortable
ma–cuaw yaku maqa k–m–in–an sa rusaw, ma–cuaw ma–kazaka, ma–kushfit, antu shkuda Because I have eaten plenty of fish I feel well, strong (and) not lethargic
cicu antu ma–kazaka sa but He isn’t feeling well
yaku ma–kazaka iza sa but I’m getting better, recovering (e.g. from a headache, or from something more serious)

3 mig–kazaka  [IC] begin to recover, fell better
mig–kazaka iza sa but, mig–kazaka iza? How is your health, have you begun to recover?

4 pia–kazaka  [C] make someone feel better, make someone feel more energetic or spirited

5 pig–kazaka  [Ce] made someone feel better
i–nay a lhmir pig–kazaka iza sa nak a but  This medicine made me feel better

kazash1 festival
Pudaq a kazash, Lus’an a kazash, Lh–m–aushin a kazash the Pudaq, New Year, and Swing festivals

2 kaza–kazash  [IT] custom, culture; festivals
nam a kaza–kazash Lus’an, Matansúin, numa Pudaq  Our festivals are New Year, Matansúin, and Pudaq

|kazash|:

2 pia–kazash  [C] give in reward, give as a sign of approval for something done
nak a azak ma–cuaw ma–ania ma–shupish sa patash–an, numa fariw–ak sa anamin pia–kazash  My child was very good in his studies, so I bought him something in reward

|kazash|:

2 mia–kazash appear clear or sharply focused, of visual images, be visible
ya patna–in mi–ilhqanizu ma–cuaw i–qualh, numa ma–cuaw mia–kazash  If you use binoculars what is far nonetheless appears clear

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yaku m--riqaz i--zuhiq, ma--cuaw mi--a--kazash riqaz--an I'm looking over there, and the view is very clear
3 mi--kaza--kazash [AF] explain, clarify; be clearly visible
huya wa ribush ki--nay--an ita m--riqaz mi--kaza--kazash We can see the woods clearly from here (where we are standing)
m--ita wa uhab mi--kaza--kazash Our veins protrude clearly
4 mi--kazash be seen clearly
wazish m--in--u--nay saran, mi--kazash cicu a sapaz A wild pig came along the path; his tracks are clearly visible
5 pia--kazash [C] make something appear clear or sharply focused, as binoculars when looking at something in the distance
6 pia--kazash--i [C/l] (don't) make it focused, make it clearer
7 pia--kaza--kazash explain, make clear
8 tug--kazash understand, perceive clearly
ani yaku tug--kazash, maqa ihu min--hia--hiaw malhinuna I didn't understand, because you spoke too fast

|kazash| 4 |

2 pish--kazash to try, experiment
haya pazay ma--galhayqay iza, paka--rumu--an ladadu, pit'ia--un, pish--kazash un ihu k--m--an The rice is dry already (so) pound a little (and) cook it to try to eat it

kazinkin earring
2 pu--kazinkin--an wear earrings
cicu pu--kazinkin--an She is wearing earrings

|kazkaz| :
2 kazkaz--in [PF] be skinned, of an animal
3 k--in--azkaz [PFc] was skinned, of an animal
4 k--m--azkaz [AF] skin an animal, remove the pelt from a carcass preparatory to cooking
haya wa caw k--m--azkaz takic, numa tata k--m--iskiz That person skinned the barking deer, (and) then (another) one gutted it

|kcuaw| :
2 kcuaw--in [PF] be wolfed down, devoured, gobbled up unceremoniously, leaving little for others
nak a pazay kan--in sa wazish, ma--cuaw kcuaw--in sa wazish My rice was totally devoured by the boar
haya buna kcuaw--in wazish k--m--an The sweet potatoes were gobbled up by the wild pigs
haya wa afu kcuaw--in atu k--m--an That dog gobbled up the rice
tata wa qashay a afu kcuaw--in atu k--m--an The dog ate up a pot of rice
3 k--m--in--cuaw [AFc] ate up almost entirely, to the last morsel
haya wa wazish k--m--in--cuaw k--m--an, numa tug--qa--qurasi The
wild boars gorged themselves so much that they were staggering

4 k–un–cuaw [AF] devour something, glut oneself on something
yaku k–un–cuaw aqtalha, ma–ka-
shpar so tiaz, m–ulaq I stuffed myself on pork (until) I got a stomach ache (and) vomited

NOTE: Also recorded as /qpcaw-in/.

k–ifa–k–ifaz [IT] to cover up
   → ifaz:7

k–ifaz to cover up → ifaz:8

k–ifaz–ak [1s] I covered someone/something → ifaz:9

ki–fazfaz stand or sit in the middle → fazfaz:3

kig–kucun collect shrimps
   → kucun:2

kig–qaramat gather qaramat bivalves → qaramat:2

kig–qati gather bamboo shoots
   → qati:2

[kikalhi]:

2 maka–kikalhi ask something

3 maka–kikalhi–wak [1s] I will ask

maka–kikalhi–wak I want to ask
a maka–kikalhi–wak i–nahay a
shput ya mug–kuza sarun ya mu-
taun I’m going to ask that person how to get home

4 ma–kikalhi [AF] ask, ask about
nak a ina ma–kikalhi yakin ‘shī-
ntua ihu tiḥa?’ My mother asked me ‘Where did you go yesterday?’

nak a ina ma–kikalhi yakin ‘mu-
ntua ihu ya sīmaq?’ My mother asked me ‘Where are you going to-
morrow?’

hayā (wa) shput ma–kikalhi yakin
a mug–kuza sarun daī That person asked me which road to take
ihu mi′ma in ma–kikalhiw sa tu caw a lašana You ask a lot of questions
about Thao

i–say a azāzak ma–cuaw ma–kika-
liw ma–nasha wa lašana That child asks a lot of questions

5 ma–kikalhi–ak [F/LF1s] I will ask
yaku a ma–kikalhi–ak ihu nak a
azāzak shī–nay m–ihu a taun mi–
lhugqū I want to ask whether my
child came to your house to visit

6 ma–kikalhi–kalhi [AF/IT] ask around, ask several people
ma–kikalhi–kalhi yaku tu caw a pa-
lihinunâ–k I asked around to find a
person I could talk to

7 ma–kikalhiw–an [AF] ask about?
yaku mu–nay maniun a taun a ma–
kikalhiw–an maniun a lašana I
am coming to your (pl.) house to
ask about your language

8 m–in–a–kikalhi [c] asked
nak a binanau’az m–in–a–kika-
liw yakin, m–zai ‘a ḍīṣa cīcu mu–
nay?’ My wife asked me ‘Will he be coming?’

9 pa–kikalhiw [C] ask for someone else
pa–kikalhi uan ihu ya mu–ntua cīcu
Please ask him where he is going
ihu ya fari sa binanau’az a hukus

pa–kikalhi uan ihu sa m–ihu a binanau’az If you are going to shop for women’s clothing ask your wife (about it) first

pa–kikalhiw uan ya mug–qea sa saran Please ask directions

pa–kikalhiw uan i–zaháy a caw ya i–ntua sa nak a huruy i–nay a Barawbaw Please ask that person where our friend is here in Te-hua village

10 pa–kikalhi–ak [LF]s I am asking for someone else

pa–kikalhi–ak uan ihu shi–nay sa nak a azazak mi–llhuqq Please ask if my child has come here (to your house)

11 pa–kikalhi–an [C/LF] be asked by someone

yaku pa–kikalhi–an sa suma Someone asked me a question

12 pa–kikalhi–n [PF] be asked numa sa pa–kikalhi–n uhu What are you asking for?

13 p–in–a–kikalhi [Cc] was asked numa sa p–in–a–kikalhi uhu What did you ask for? (lit. What was asked for by you?)

NOTE: Also recorded as /kikalhiw/. Given the general tendency for diphthongs to be truncated by deletion of the coda in conversational usage the base form probably should be given as /kikalhiw/. However, this form was recorded only rarely in comparison with /kikalhi/.

kikulh vagina, vulva (polite term used in public situations)

NOTE: Possibly from PAN *ikuR ‘tail’.

Kilash male name (Mr. Shih; husband of Ishul)

kilaw accuse?

nak a tuali qriu’–in cici, mu–ri–riw yaku kilaw cici He stole my money, but I wrongly accused him (another third person)

2 kilaw–’un be accused

ma–garman yaku malhinuna mia–zicu a lauwa, a kilaw–’un paraway, ma–buqnuw, minu ti Apu qa a mu–ma–muqmuq malhinuna What I said was bad, I will be accused by the young people, (they) will be angry (and ask) ‘Why does Grandfather say such nonsense?’

Kilin male name

kilh–a–kan–in search for food → kan:5

kilhi–kilhim–in [IT/PF] was searched for, was looked for → kilhim:2

kilhim (PAN *kiRim ‘search, look for’) search for

ata (tu) kilhim Don’t search!

2 kilhi–kilhim–in [IT/PF] was searched for, was looked for itiza tu simaq iza kilhi–kilhim–in caycay sa ma–puzi–puzi a parakaz They returned the next day to search for the white parakaz tree
kilhim

(lit. They returned the next day
for the white parakaz tree to be
searched for by them)
3 kilhim–i [I] (don’t) search for it
ata iza (tu) kilhim–i You need not
search
4 kilhim–ik [PF1s] I am searching
for, I am looking for
kilhim–ik, uka, minu ug–gu–ak i-
za nak a tuali I’m looking to see
if I can find my money (lit. I am
searching (and) there is nothing, oh!
(now) I have found my money)
5 kilhim–in [PF] be looked for by
someone
a kilhim–in yaku ina Mother is
looking for me
6 k–in–ilhi–kilhim [PFc/IT] was
searched for repeatedly or inten-
sively by someone
7 k–m–ilhi–kilhim [AF/IT] search
repeatedly or intensively for
something
kan ta-tusha cicu a binana’az A-
pin k–m–ilhi–kilhim tarinhua i
sa ma braq He and his wife Apin
searched and searched for tarinhua
snakes in their holes
numa sa takrahaz itiza mu–say Fuitz
a pa-shan–tilhaz, k–m–ilhi–kilhim
cicu a yanan Then the spirit of the
departed returned there to the island of
Fuitz to sun himself (and) he looked
everywhere for his bed
8 k–m–ilhim [AF] search for some-
one or something
ina k–m–ilhim yakin Mother is
looking for me

|kilhkilh|  
yaku k–m–ilhim kakanan I’m look-
ing for the smoking pipe
yaku k–m–ilhim wazish I’m looking
for a wild boar
mashtay k–m–ilhim lina wa kawi
They all looked for the wood of the
lina tree
haya waatu mulhumzaw sh–m–azik
lhqa ribush a quan numa ma–cu-
aw malalia k–m–ilhim The dogs
suddenly picked up the scent of the
deer and ran here and there search-
ing (for it)
9 k–m–in–ilhim [AFc] searched for
by someone or something
caycuy k–m–in–ilhim yakin They
searched for me
10 ma–kilhim [F] will look for,
will search for
ina a ma–kilhim yakin Mother will
search for me
numa cicu a binana’az a ma–ki-
lhim cicu a ayuzi Then his wife
was going to search for her hus-
band
ihu ya ma–kilhim cicu a taun tau-
na–say ihu tana–ailhi When you
look for his house, turn over there
to the left

|kilhkilh|  
(PAN *kiRkiR ‘rasp,
file, grater’):
kilhnaqualh take it easy, play, of children; visit someone for social purposes; take a vacation, relax, and enjoy oneself
azak miku kilhnaqualh Children like to play
m=ihu a binanau’az alha kaiza ya mu=nay kilhnaqualh? When will your wife come here for a vacation?
mu=nay yaku m=ihu a tawm kilhnaqualh I’ve come to your house to pay a social call

kilhpuz star
2 kilhpuz—in [PF] be starry, as the night sky
ya ma=humhum iza kilhpuz—in When it’s dark the stars come out
3 shan=na—kilhpuz look at the stars
shan=na—kilhpuz, ya ma=rimum a niza tu a qusaz—in ya simaq Look at the stars; if there are many it won’t rain tomorrow

kilh=qtu come across by chance, find, discover, strike upon
→|qtu|3:3

kilh=qtu=n [PF] be found by someone →|qtu|3:4

kilh=sazum ask for a drink of water; seek or search for water
→sazum:2

kim=bailu pick beans →bailu:2

kimbaran mountain slope that was formerly cultivated, fallow land, secondary forest
2 mig—kimbaran [IC] become secondary forest, revert to secondary forest through neglect (of formerly cultivated fields that have been abandoned a relatively short time)

kim=bukay pick flowers →bukay:2

kim=bunaz gather sand, collect sand for some purpose →bunaz:2

Kimhuy female name (fourth daughter of Sapan)

Kimi female name (third daughter of Sapan)

kim=pakahuri gather pakahuri snails →pakahuri:2

kim=pukpuk collect small chips of wood, as for making a fire (cf. /ma=kwi/ ‘collect large pieces of wood for making a fire’) →pukpuk:2

kim=puzak gather clay →puzak:2

Kimula male name

NOTE: Motoyasu Nojima (p.c.) suggests that this may possibly be from the Japanese surname Kimura.

|kimzi|:

2 ma—kimzi [S] ticklish
eicu ma=cuaw ma—kimzi She is very ticklish
3 pia—kimzi [C] make someone ticklish
**k–i–na**

*pia–cuaw pia–kimzi tunaw k–m–urkur a maga ci ew a ma–ca–cawa*

Try harder to make her ticklish by tickling so that she will laugh

**k–i–na** [c] until (past); as far as

→ |knāː|2

**k–i–a–buqnet** [c] was made angry by someone or something, was angered

→ |buqnetː|5

**k–i–a–akac** [PFc] was gutted/ eviscerated

→ |akacː|5

**k–i–a–akac–in** [PFc] was gutted/ eviscerated

→ |akacː|6

**k–i–acu** [PFc] was brought

→ |kāːcuː|7

**k–i–a–fazaq** [PFc] I thought, I knew, I remembered

→ |fazaqː|6

**k–i–a–lawā** [PFc] was made, done or repaired by someone; what was done, work done

→ |kalāwaː|5

**k–i–a–lawā–ik** [PF1s/c] was made by me

→ |kalāwaː|6

**k–i–a–lisia** [PFc] was colored

→ |kaliːsiaː|4

**k–i–a–lisī–a–n** [LFc] was dyed, colored by someone

→ |kaliːsiaː|5

**k–i–a–lhpizaq** [PFc] was slapped by someone

→ |kalhpizaqː|2

**k–i–a–lhpizaq–ak** [PF1sc] was slapped by me

→ |kalhpizaqː|3

**k–i–a–lhus–a–n** [LFc] slept (in a place)

→ |kalhusː|4

**k–i–a–nuskah** [PFc] was turned over

→ |nuskahː|5

**k–i–a–niq** [PFc] was turned over

→ |niːqː|5

**k–i–an** [PFc] was eaten by someone

→ |kanː|6

**k–i–a–n** was stepped on, thing made by stepping

→ |kanː|6

**k–i–a–qca** [PFc] was crushed underfoot

→ |qcaː|4

**k–i–a–qca–n** [LFc] was crushed underfoot

→ |qcaː|5

**k–i–a–qca–n** [LFc] was stepped on, was pressed underfoot; mark made by stepping, footprint

→ |kanː|5

**k–i–a–tup** [PFc] was followed by someone

→ |tupː|6

**k–i–a–an** [LFc] was eaten by someone

→ |kanː|7

**k–i–a–ri** [PFc] was dug up, was excavated

→ |kariː|6

**k–i–a–ri–ak** [LF1sc] I dug up

→ |kariː|7

**k–i–a–ri–a–n** [LFc] was dug up, of a place

→ |kariː|8

**k–i–a–rkar** [PFc] was chewed by someone

→ |karkarː|4

**k–i–a–rkar–in** [PFc] was chewed by someone

→ |karkarː|5

**k–i–a–shkash–in** [PFc] was scratched; marks left by scratching

→ |kashkashː|3

**k–i–a–shug–karri** [c] turned over

→ |karriː|8
k–in–ashum–buluq

k–in–ashum–buluq  [c] fell head over heels, tumbled down → |buluq|:4

ki–na–ta–tina–kawash since last year → |kawash|:2

k–in–atqtu  [PF] be hit, be struck, be touched → |katqtu|:3

k–in–atqtu–ak  [LF] was hit by me, was touched by me → |katqtu|:4

k–in–aush  [PF] was scooped or ladled up → |kau|:6

k–in–awar  [PF] was hung up, was suspended from something → |kawar|:4

k–in–awkaw  [PF] was turned over, of harvested crops put out to dry in the sun → |kawkaw|:4

k–in–ay  [PF] was hit, was struck, was beaten → |kay|:2

ki–nay  next to, to; stay by → |nay|:4

k–in–ay cakcak  [PF] was knocked down, as fruit → |cakcak|:7

k–in–ay tunu  [PF] was beaten by someone → |tunu|:6

ki–nay–an  [LF] from here → |nay|:5

k–in–azkaz  [PF] was skinned, of an animal → |azkaz|:3

kin–fatu  gather stones, collect stones → |fatu|:4

kin–funfun  collect funfun fruits → |funfun|:2

k–in–ilh–a–kan–in  [c] searched for food → |kan|:8

k–in–ilhi–kilhim  [PF/IT] was searched for repeatedly or intensively by someone → |kilhim|:6

k–in–ilh–qtu  [PF] was found by someone → |qtu|:3


k–in–insapiz  [PF] was braided; a braid → |insapiz|:2

k–in–insapiz–an  [LF] was put in braids, was infested with ants → |insapiz|:3

k–in–it–kakulhum–in  [PF] was covered with ants, was infested with ants → |kakulhum|:2

k–in–i–tmat  [c] stood below something, was below something → |tmat|:3

k–in–izkiz  [PF] was gutted → |izkiz|:3

kin–lapat  pick guavas → |lapat|:2

k–in–lhit  [PF] was cut, was harvested by someone → |klhit|:3

k–in–lhit–an  [LF] was cut in a place → |klhit|:4

kin–lhuuzush  pick plums → |lhuuzush|:2

kin–ria  gather ria bivalves → |ria|:2
kin-ripca

**kin-ripca** collect *ripca* wood  
→ *ripca*:2

**kin-rusaw** catch fish, collect fish  
→ *rusaw*:2

**kinsapiz** braided, as hair or fibers

*cicu a fukish* **kinsapiz** Her hair is braided

2 **k-in-insapiz** [PFc] was braided; a braid

*cicu itia tata wa** **k-in-insapiz** She has one braid

3 **k-in-insapiz-an** [LFc] was put in braids, was braided

*huia binanau'az fukish** **k-in-insapiz-an**, *ma-cuaw ma-qitan*  
That woman's hair was braided—it looked very nice

4 **kinsapiz-an** [LF] put the hair in braids, braid the hair

**kinsapiz-an cicu a ina fukish a ma-qa a ma-qitan**  
The mother braided (her daughter's) hair so that it would look nice

5 **kinsapiz-in** [PF] be braided

*cicu a fukish** **kinsapiz-in**, *ma-cuaw ma-qitan riqaz-an* Her hair is braided and looks very good

6 **k-m-insapiz** [AF] to braid

*ina k-m-insapiz nak a azazak a binanau'az a fukish* Mother braided my daughter's hair

**NOTE:** Probably connected with PAN *'apij 'braid'. Given the similar morphology in this form and in Bunum *ma-kin-sapi* 'to plait, braid one's hair' (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.), this form might be regarded as a Bunum loan. The phonological reflexes, however, provide contradictory indications, since Thao */z/: Bunum zero is the inherited correspondence for PAN *'j*, but */s/: */s/ points to borrowing. Mrs. Mao gave /kinsapin sa fukish/ 'Braid your hair!'.

**k-in-tir-in** [PFc] was pinched by someone  
→ **ktir**:2

**kin-tuktuku** collect *tuktuku*  
snails → **tuktuku**:2

**kin-tunaway** collect *tunaway*  
snails → **tunaway**:2

**k-in-umahin** [PFc] got food poisoning  
→ **kumahin**:2

**k-in-umkum** [PFc] was threshed with the feet  
→ **kumkum**:2

**k-in-unhari-lhari** [TFc] lightening flashed  
→ **kunhari**:2

**k-in-un-Lhir** [AFc] sent flying randomly in all directions, as fragments from an explosion  
→ **klhir**:3

**k-in-un-riiw** [ABC] did something wrong as the result of a sudden action  
→ **riiw**:3

**k-in-un-saqazi** [e] ate lunch  
→ **saqazi**:3

**k-in-un-tun** [AFc] cut rope or thread  
→ **ktun**:2

**k-in-un-tun-ik** [PF1sc] I cut rope or thread  
→ **ktun**:3
k–in–u–paqit–an

k–in–u–paqit–an [LFc] was worked with an axe, was chopped with an axe; mark left by the blow of an axe → paqit:2

k–in–urkur [PFc] be loosened, of soil → urkur:2

k–in–uruz [PFc] was hidden by someone → kuruz:2

k–in–ushkush [c] was piled up, of stones, etc. → kushkush:2

k–in–uza [PFc] what did you say? → kuza:3

k–in–zi–an [LFc] was picked up by someone with chopsticks or tongs → kzi:4

ki–pucum–in [PF] be overgrown, be covered with luxuriant vegetation → pucum:2

ki–punuq–an [LF] get headaches, have headaches → punuq:5

ki–qnu–qnum [IT] knock → qnum:2

ki’ay female, of grandparents (cf. /apu/)

kirac (PAN *kilaC ‘flash of light; lightning’) light, luminosity

2 kug–kirac [AB] flash suddenly, of a light, suddenly grow clearer, of vision

kahiwan ma–rifuz maca, yaku k–m–in–an qilburun a bunhaz, kug–kirac a maca I used to have blurry vision (but) I ate snake meat (and) my vision suddenly got clearer

3 ma–kirac [S] shining, glowing

apuy ma–kirac The fire is glowing

4 mig–kirac [IC] begin to blaze

apuy mig–kirac is a The fire is starting to blaze

5 mi–ka–kirac [AF/IT] keep building up a fire (by adding fuel, or by fanning)

ya ma–humhum miaqay apuy mi–ka–kirac When it’s dark build the fire up frequently (in more modern usage: When it’s dark, keep the lights on)

6 pia–kirac [C] turn on (a light), make something bright or brighter

ti ina m–zai yakin ya pin–apuy pit’ia pia–kirac sa apuy a maqa so p–in–it’ia a nw–hiaw mim–phlu, ma–lhacas Mother told me ‘When you make a fire to cook make it burn bright so that what is cooked will boil and be done soon’

7 pig–kirac [Cc] made a fire brighter, make a fire flare up

ecu pig–kirac apuy She made the fire blaze up (as by putting on more fuel)

8 pish–kirac start a fire, ignite

pashtay pish–kirac apuy We all started a fire

9 pish–kira–kirac [IT] send out sparks, of a crackling fire

10 pu–kirac [C] make a fire brighter, as by fanning the flames

NOTE: Also recorded as /kiraz/.

|kirak|:

2 ma–kirak [S] tumescent, swollen,
kiri

as rice that has expanded during cooking

*afl* **ma–kirak** iza *The rice is swollen (= cooked) already*

*haya* *afl* **ma–cuaw** **ma–kirak** ya *ma–halhas* *If the rice is cooked it will become swollen up high*

3 **pish–kirak** [IC] become swollen, as foods that rise through absorbing water

**kiri:**

2 **ma–kiri** [S] have a twisted mouth

*ciyu* a ruzic** ma–kiri** His mouth is twisted/wry

3 **mu–kiri** [MV] twist to the side, of the mouth

4 **pish–kiri** twist the mouth to the side, distort the mouth sideways

*minu* *sa* i–*zay* a shput **pish–kiri** na ruzic *Why is that person twisting his mouth to the side?*

5 **sh–m–i–kiri–kiri** [IT] to twist sideways, of the mouth

*haya* *wa* shput *ciyu* a ruzic *miyamin* **sh–m–i–kiri–kiri** That person’s mouth is often twisted to the side

ki–rikus–an *get a pain in the back’ → rikus:2*

**kirpa** generic for both wild and domesticated ducks

2 **lhqa* sa *sazum* a **kirpa** wild duck (lit. ‘duck that lives on the water’)

3 **lhqa* taun a **kirpa** domesticated duck (lit. ‘duck that lives by the house’)

4 **pash–kirpá–n** duck pen or coop, place where ducks are kept

| **kiru:** |

2 **kiru–ak** [LFIs] I reject, I refuse

*haya* *wa* aniamin **ma–cuaw** ma–qlhis, numa **kiru–ak** *Those things are very expensive, (so) I don’t want them*

3 **k–m–iru** [AF] reject something, refuse to accept something

*haya* *wa* aniamin a *lhay* *ciyu*, *minu* **k–m–iru**, *min–ani* *I want to give these things to him, but he won’t accept them*

ki–saháy *stay over there* → saháy:5

| **kiskis:** |

2 **ka–kiskis** [I/IT] (don’t) keep pressing down

**ka–kiskis** nak a *ti*az a *maqa* kun–duhray *Press down on my abdomen so it will relax*

3 **kiskis–i** [I] (don’t) press it down, (don’t) hold it down (as something that might escape)

*haya* *ranjaz* **kiskis–i** a *ma–antu* m–usaha *Hold that bird down so it won’t get away!*

*haya* *binanau’az* **kiskis–i** a *maqa* a *sh–m–irua* ya ikahi *Hold that woman down so she eventually will agree with you! (as in a fight)*

4 **kiskis–ik** [PFIs] I am pressing it down, I am holding it down firmly

5 **kiskis–in** [PF] be pressed down firmly, be held down by force
ki–suhíy

6 k–m–iskis [AF] press down firmly, hold something down by force
yaku ya ma–kashpar sa tiaz k–m–iskis sa tiaz If my stomach hurts I press firmly on it
yaku k–m–iskis sa fafuy I’m holding down the pig

ki–suhíy stand there → |suhíy|:4

kishkish (PAN *kiSkis ‘scrape off, shave off’) shave, cut (hair)
ata (tu) kishkish Don’t shave!

2 ka–kishkish [IN] razor, scraper
nak a binanau’iz maqa f–in–ariw sa rusaq, numa sa rusaq a qushzap pasahay–in cicu ka–kishkish qushzap k–m–ishkish Because my wife bought some fish she used a scraper to scale them
yaku k–m–ishkish shaqish khit–in ka–kishkish I cut myself while shaving (lit. I was shaving my face (and) was cut by the razor)
yaku ya ma–quliush izä sa bizu min–an–anak yaku m–ara sa ka–kishkish k–m–ishkish sa bizu masa ra–mish When my beard is long I get a razor myself to shave it and the hair above my cheekbone

3 kishkish–an [LF] be shaved or cut
yaku kishkish–an sa fukish I got a haircut

4 kishkish–i [I] (don’t) shave
ya kaiza tu kishkish–i m–ihu a bizu There is no need for you to shave your beard

5 k–m–a–kishkish [AF/IT] cut hair

6 k–m–ishkish [AF] shave, scrape off
ka–kishkish k–m–ishkish bizu A razor shaves the beard
yaku k–m–ishkish fafuy a kipur I cut the pig’s fur
yaku k–m–ishkish rusaw a qushzaq I am scaling a fish

7 ma–kishkish [F; atemporal] will shave, will scrape off; while shaving

8 pa–kishkish [C] get the hair cut, let the hair be cut

ki–ta–tan [IT] greater than, surpassing → |tan|:2

ki–taun stay at home → taun:6

kit–ayaz–in be eaten by termites → ayaz:3

kitaz to bow, show obeisance

2 kitaz–ik [PF1s] I bow/am bowing

3 ma–pasug–kitaz [R] bow to each other
ita la–tusha ma–pasug–kitaz The two of us bowed to each other

4 masug–kitaz [AF] to bow
yaku masug–kitaz ihu–(n) I bow/am bowing to you
azak masug–kitaz ama The child is bowing to his father
pashtay ita masug–kitaz All of us are bowing to each other

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kit–banhilan–in

5 m–in–asug–kitaz [AFc] bowed to someone
yaku m–in–asug–kitaz shashbinaz I bowed/have bowed to the chief
6 pasug–kitaz bow to
7 pasug–kitaz–an [LF] be bowed to
ama pasug–kitaz–an azazak The child is bowing to his father
8 pasug–kitaz–ik [PFIs] I bowed to someone
cicu mu–nay nak a taun, pasug–ki–taz–ik He came to my house (and)
I bowed to him

kit–banhilan–in [PF] have bedbugs → banhilan:2

kit–daiz–in be infested with fly eggs (not yet hatched into maggots) → daiz:2

ki–tia–an have a stomach-ache, feel pain or discomfort in the stomach or intestines → tia:4

kit–kakatu–n be full of spider-webs or cobwebs → kakatu:2

kit–kakulhum–in covered with ants, infested with ants → kakulhum:3

kit–kucu–n have lice in the hair → kucu:2

kit–kukulay–in [PF] be infested with bugs → kukulay:2

kit–lhu–lhu–in [PF] be pimply, have pimples → lhu–lhu:2

Kiuy female name
|kiwar| (PAN *kiwal ‘tortuous, winding’):
2 ma–kiwar [S] bent, curved
3 mig–kiwar [IC] zigzag (as in following a course of pursuit); become crooked
yaku mig–kiwar raza I’m steering the boat (tacking this way and that)
4 pa–tau–kiwar [C] make someone bend something
5 pia–ka–kiwar–in [C/IT/PF] be done in a zigzag fashion
minu qa a pia–ka–kiwar–in ihu ya malhuiza Why did you plant the crops in a zigzag fashion?
6 pia–kiwa–kiwar–in [IT] be bent repeatedly
haya wa kawi minu qa pia–kiwa–kiwar–in cicu; a-pia–kuza–n painan cicu Why does he keep bending that stick? Maybe he doesn’t know why
7 pia–kiwar [C] bend, do something in a zigzag fashion
pia–zahay–i uan i–nay pia–kiwar Please help me bend this
ama, pia–kiwar ihu sa balis Father, bend the iron rod!
8 pia–kiwar–ik [PF1s] I am bending something, I am doing something in a zigzag fashion
haya wa shput ma–garman, numa pia–kiwar–ik ya malhuiza That person is bad so I’m planting in a zigzag fashion (i.e. sabotaging the planting of another person’s field)
9 pik–kiwar bend, as in bending a stick or an iron bar
yaku pik–kiwar balis I’m bending a piece of iron
haya wa bukay pu–naur–in cicu pik–kiwar He deliberately bent the flowers
cicu pik–kiwar nak a rima He is bending my arm
10 pik–kiwar–ik [1s] I am bending something
i–nay a kawi pik–kiwar–ik I’m bending this stick
11 pik–kiwar–in [PF] be bent by someone
haya bukay pik–kiwar–in ti ina a maqa a ma–qitan riqaz–an Mother bent the flowers over in order to make them look pretty
12 pik–kiwa–kiwar [IT] bend repeatedly or habitually
haya wa shput pik–kiwa–kiwar sa balis That person is an iron-bender
13 p–in–ik–kiwar–in [PFc] was bent by someone (but is now straightened)
haya wa balis p–in–ik–kiwar–in su–ma Someone bent that piece of iron
14 pish–kiwar bend (as a wire, supple branch, etc.)
15 tau–kiwa–kiwar [IT] the slithering motion of a moving snake, meandering course of a river, etc.
qlluran tau–kiwa–kiwar The snake is slithering
i–nay sarra ma–cuaw tau–kiwa–kiwar
war This road is full of curves
tau–kiwar a sazum a winding river
16 tau–kiwar curved; corner of a street; turn something to the side, cause to veer, as a boat or an automobile
haya wa sarum tau–kiwar That road is curved
yaku mun–ruza, tau–kiwar sa ruza I was sailing (and) turned the boat
17 tug–kiwar turn around
NOTE: /pik–kiwar/ also recorded as /pit–kiwar/.

|kizkiz|
2 ka–kizkiz [IN] thin bamboo sliver used to remove the guts of fish, chicken, etc.
3 k–in–izkiz [PFC] was gutted
4 kizkiz–an [LF] be gutted, as a fish or chicken
numa ya u–taun iza rusaw kizkiz–an iza Then when the fish were brought home they were gutted
5 kizkiz–i [I] (don’t) slit the intestines
kizkiz–i ihu sa takic a rumrum Slit the barking deer’s intestines
6 kizkiz–in [PF] be gutted, as a fish or chicken
i–nay a rusaw kizkiz–in nak a ina My mother gutted this fish
7 k–m–izkiz [AF] to gut, as a fish or chicken, eviscerate
cicu k–m–izkiz sa runaw a rumrum She slit open the intestines of the chicken

|klhir|
1 kizu 1 Hemiculter leucisculus (Basilewsky), fam. Cyprinidae, a silvery fish with flat sides, roughly triangular head and round, easily detached scales which grows to a length of about 15 cm. The back is light greenish-gray, the sides and belly silver-white. Large schools of this fish gather close to the water surface, both in the lake and in rice paddies, moving swiftly and eating water insects and plants. It is commonly fried and eaten with rice wine, but the flesh contains many small bones

kizu 2 Neolitsea acuminatlissima (Hay.) Kanehira et Sasaki, fam. Lauraceae, a tree which grows to a height of between six and eighteen meters with shiny green leaves resembling the kizu fish. It has small yellow flowers and fruits which turn from green to brown in the early summer

klhan a plant with a slender stem, similar to kruzi, but smaller in size. The inner bark of its stems can be used in the manufacture of baskets, and as tying material

|klhir|
2 klhir–an [LF] be struck by something which is inadvertently sent flying by a blow
yaku klhir–an fatu I was struck by flying fragments of stone
3 k–in–un–lhir [AFc] sent flying
randomly in all directions, as fragments from an explosion

4 k–in–lhit–an [LFc] was cut in a place
numa a k–un–lhit sa pazay, numa ya k–in–lhit–an, buhat a pazay a puqnuan iza Then (we had to) cut the paddy, then when the paddy had been cut in the fields (we had to) plow

5 khit–an [AF] is cut in a place

6 khit–i [I] (don’t) cut it

7 khit–in [PF] be cut by someone
nak a rima khit–in My hand was cut

i–nay a pazay khit–in suma Someone cut this rice

8 k–m–in–lhit [AFc] has cut something slender

9 k–un–lhit [AF] cut something slender, as rice stalks in a paddy, a rope, etc.
caycuy k–un–lhit lhimza They are cutting sword grass
cicu k–un–lhit pazay She is cutting/harvesting rice
cicu k–un–lhit buqtur numa m–a–cay He killed himself by cutting his throat
ama pasay–in mamana k–un–lhit sharitunu Father used a knife to cut the papaya

klhit (PAN *keRet) cut something slender
ata (tu) klhit himza Don’t cut the miscanthus

2 ka–klhit scythe; harvesting knife with a curved blade about half a meter long; the stalks are pulled toward oneself up against the blade

3 k–in–lhit [PFc] was cut, was harvested by someone
numa sa binanau’az iliza, sa pazay k–in–lhit mun–su–sun ya maka–runu Then the women arrived, (and) the rice was harvested (and) gathered to be pounded

klhiw (PAN *keRiw ‘hemp’)
hemp plant, hemp; rope
cicu pasay–in klhiw t–u–mun sa hul–lus She is using hemp to weave clothes

2 tau–klhiw carry rope
k–m–a–blu–bluc–ak

yaku tau–khīw a ma–quque sa atu
I'm carrying a rope to tie up the
dog

NOTE: Up to half a century ago
hemp was still used for weaving
clothing; it was soaked in water for
a long time to soften it before the
weaving began.

k–m–a–blu–bluc–ak [LF1s]
I shattered it (deliberately)
→ |bluc|:2

k–m–a–canit make someone cry
→ canit:7

k–m–a–canit–an [LF] be made
to cry → canit:8

k–m–ackac to eviscerate, re-
move the intestines of a fish, pig,
chicken, etc. in preparation for
cooking → kackac:7

k–m–acu [AF] bring → kacu:8

k–m–ag–qtu step in by accident,
inaudiently put one’s foot in
→ |qtu|3:6

k–m–a–ka–karkar [AF/IT3] keep
crewing, chew over and over
→ karkar:6

k–m–a–ka–kashkash [AF/IT3]
scratch or hoe repeatedly
→ |kashkash|:5

k–m–a–kan [AF/IT] eat some-
thing often → kan1:9

k–m–a–kashkash [AF/IT] scratch
or hoe repeatedly → |kashkash|:4

(k)–m–alhus

k–m–a–kay [IT] keep hitting
→ kay:3

k–m–a–kīshkīsh [AF/IT] cut hair
→ kīshkīsh:5

k–m–a–lān–kalān [AF] caress,
touch or stroke softly, tickle
→ |kalān|:4

k–m–alawa make, do, create
→ kalawa:7

k–m–alawa–lawa [AF/IT] build
something, work continuously in
building something → kalawa:8

k–m–alawa–n [AF] make
→ kalawa:9

k–m–al’in [AF] to fry → kal’in:3

k–m–alīsia [AF] to dye, as cloth
or hair → kalisia:6

k–m–alh–barīz [AF] make some-
thing flat or level → |barīz|2:3

k–m–alhpīzaq [AF] to slap
→ |kalhpīzaq|:4

k–m–alhpīzaq–ak [LF1s] I am
slapping/slapped (someone)
→ |kalhpīzaq|:5

k–m–alhpīzaq–an [LF] be slapped
by someone → |kalhpīzaq|:6

k–m–alhpīzaq–i [AF/I] (don’t)
slap him/her! → |kalhpīzaq|:9

k–m–alh–sun [AF] collect into a
pile or heap → |sun|:5

(k)–m–alhus [AF] sleep → kalhus:5
k—m—a—muzin—an

k—m—a—muzin—an  [LF] be hit on the nose, be punched in the nose → muzin:2

k—m—an  [AF] take steps, stride → kan:7

k—m—an qca  [AF] crush something underfoot → qca:6

k—m—an qca  [AF] step on something → kan:8

k—m—an tup  [AF] follow, walk after someone or something → tup:7

k—m—an tu—tup  [AF/IT] persist in following, keep walking after → tup:8

k—m—a—na—nay—an  [LF] be forced to a location near the speaker, be ‘struck’ over here → nay:7

k—m—a—na—tusi—an  [AF/LF] be made to go over there, be ‘struck’, in that direction → tusi:6

k—m—a—paqi—an  [LF] be struck on the buttocks → paqi:2

k—m—a—plhiq—ak  [LF1s] I broke something through deliberate action → plhiq:2

k—m—a—qni—qnish  [IT] fillip repeatedly, rap repeatedly with the knuckles → qnish:3

k—m—a—qnish  fillip, flick with the finger → qnish:2

k—m—a—qnish—an  [LF] be filleted, flicked by someone’s finger → qnish:4

k—m—a—qnu—qmur  [AF/IT] bump against repeatedly (deliberately) → qmur:3

k—m—a—qmur  [AF] bump against (deliberately), rap with a knuckle, as on the head → qmur:4

k—m—ari  [AF] dig, as in loosening the soil with a pick → kari:9

k—m—a—rikus—an  [LF] be hit on the back → rikus:3

k—m—arkar  [AF] chew something → arkar:7

k—m—ash—fukish  pull by the hair, as in fighting → fukish:2

k—m—ash—lharina  pull by the ear → lharina:3

k—m—ash—punuq fukish pull by the hair (as in fighting) → punuq:8

k—m—ash—qca  [AF] put something back together after it has been disassembled → qca:4

k—m—ash—qitan  [AF] to fix, repair, make good again → qitan:4

k—m—ash—run  [AF] prepare something, make something ready → run:6

k—m—ash—shuqish  [AF] pull someone back, as when they try to leave → shuqish:3
k–m–ashkash

k–m–ashkash [AF] to hoe, as in weeding, scratch up, as a chicken scratches up the soil → |kashkash|:6

k–m–ash–qtu [AF] bite down hard on something; bite down unexpectedly on something; close firmly, of a deadfall trap on its prey → |qtu|:3:7

k–m–a–sh–quliush [AF] give enough rope to, let stretch out so as to accommodate → |quliush|:2

k–m–a–tiaz–an [LF] be hit in the stomach → |tiaz|:5

k–m–a–tiaz–ik [PFI] I was hit in the stomach → |tiaz|:6

k–m–atqtu [AF] strike, knock against → |katqtu|:5

k–m–atqtu–ak [AF/LF] I hit, I struck → |katqtu|:6

k–m–aush [AF] scoop up, ladle up → |kaush|:7

k–m–awar [AF] hang something up → |kawar|:5

k–m–awkaw [AF] turn over harvested crops to allow them to dry in the sun → |kawkaw|:5

k–m–ay [AF] hit, beat, attack → |kay|:4

k–m–ay aki–an [LF] (of a man) be struck in the genital area, suffer a blow to the ‘family jewels’ → |aki|:2

k–m–ay balakbak tap the fingers → |balakbak|:3

k–m–ay braq–an be broken open, be punctured by being hit hard → |braq|:2

k–m–ay buqtur–an [LF] be hit on the neck or throat → |buqtur|:2

k–m–ay cakcak [AF] knock down, as fruit → |cakcak|:8

(k–m–ay) kupit–i [I] (don’t) extinguish it → |kupit|:3

k–m–ay kuskus–an be hit on the leg → |kuskus|:2

k–m–ay macá–n be struck in the eye → |maca|:3

k–m–ay na taun attack a house or village → |taun|:7

k–m–ay na–sahay–an be hit there on that place → |saháy|:6

k–m–ay na–saya chase something uphill, hit someone or something with an upward blow → |saya|:4

k–m–ay na–saya–n [LF] be struck by an upward blow (?) → |saya|:5

k–m–ay pa–pakpak [IT] clap repeatedly, flap repeatedly, as wings → |pakpak|:3

k–m–ay punuq–an [LF] be hit on the head → |punuq|:6

k–m–ay punuq–i [I] (don’t) hit him on the head → |punuq|:7
k–m–ay qinquin

k–m–ay qinquin  [AF] knock something loose, hit something so that it becomes wobbly or loosely attached → qinquin:2

k–m–ay rubuz–ik  I messed something up, I broke something → rubuz:2

k–m–ay sudun  hit someone on the forehead → sudun:2

k–m–ay sudun–ak  [LF1s] I hit someone on the forehead → sudun:3

k–m–ay sudun–an  [LF] be hit on the forehead → sudun:4

k–m–ay sudun–i  [l] (don’t) hit him on the forehead → sudun:5

k–m–ay sudun–ik  [PF1s] I was hit on the forehead → sudun:6

k–m–ay shaqish–an  [LF] be hit in the face → shaqish:1:2

k–m–ay shi–muqmuq  [AF] do things in careless or disorderly way → muqmuq:3

k–m–ay ta–tutu  [AF/IT] work a material by pounding, as in working iron → tutu:2:4

k–m–ay tumtum  [AF] beat a drum, play a drum → tumtum:2

k–m–ay tunu  [AF] to slap, beat, thrash → tunu:2:7

k–m–ay tutu  [AF] crush or press something down under a heavy weight → tutu:2:5

k–m–azkaz  [AF] skin an animal, remove the pelt from a carcass preparatory to cooking → kazkaz:4

k–m–ig–qlha  [AFc] cried out, as a barking deer → qlha:2

k–m–i–hazish  get far, put distance between oneself and one’s starting point → hazish:4

k–m–ilhi–kilhim  [AF/IT] search repeatedly or intensively for something → kilhim:7

k–m–ilhim  [AF] search for someone or something → kilhim:8

k–m–ilh–qtu  [AF] find → qtu:3:8

k–m–in–acu  [AFc] brought → kacu:9

k–m–in–al’in  [AFc] fried → kal’in:4

k–m–in–alhpizaq–ak  [LF1sc] I slapped (someone) → kalhpizaq:7

k–m–in–alhpizaq–an  [LF] was slapped by someone → kalhpizaq:8

k–m–in–an qca  [AFc] stepped on something → kan:9

k–m–in–a–qnish–ak  [LF1s] I filliped, I gave a knuckle rap to → qnish:5

k–m–in–arkar  [AFc] chewed → karkar:8
k–m–in–aush

k–m–in–aush  [AFc] scooped up
→ |kaushː|⁸

k–m–in–ay  [AFc] hit, has hit
→ |kayː|⁵

k–m–in–cuaw  [AFc] ate up almost entirely, to the last morsel
→ |kcuawː|³

k–m–in–ilhim  [AFc] searched for someone or something → |kilhimː⁹

k–m–in–lhir  [AFc] scattered in all directions, as fragments from an explosion → |klhirː|⁴

k–m–in–lhit  [AFc] has cut something slender → |klhitː⁸

k–m–insapiz  [AF] to braid → |kinsapizː⁶

k–m–in–tir  [AFc] pinched → |ktirː³

k–m–in–tun  [AFc] cut rope or thread → |ktunː⁴

k–m–in–ug–qlha  [AFc:AF] cried out, as a barking deer → |qlhaː|³

k–m–in–ulhaw  [AFc] scratched someone or something → |kulhawː³

k–m–in–urkur  [AFc] loosened up the soil → |kurkurː⁴

k–m–in–u–ruru  [AFc] took out, removed → |ruruː²

k–m–in–ushkush  [AFc] piled up, as stones → |kushkushː|¹³

k–m–in–zi  [AFc] pinched between tongs, picked up with chopsticks → |kziː|⁵

k–m–in–zush  [AFc] restrict one’s intake of food, skip meals → |kzushː|²

k–m–i–qnu–qmur  [AF/IT] knock repeatedly on something, as in knocking on a door → |qmurː⁵

k–m–iru  [AF] reject something, refuse to accept something → |kiruː³

k–m–iskis  [AF] press down firmly, hold something down by force → |kiskisː⁶

k–m–ishkish  [AF] shave, scrape off → |kishkishː⁶

k–m–it–shuquis  [AF] perform an action in a backward direction → |shuquisː⁴

k–m–izkiz  [AF] to gut, as a fish or chicken, eviscerate → |zikizː⁷

k–m–ufuhl  [AF] cover the roof of a house with thatch → |kufuhlː²

k–m–ulhaw  [AF] scratch an itch → |kulhawː⁴

k–m–ulhi  [AF] to rake → |kulhiː³

k–m–umkum  [AF] thresh with the feet → |kumkumː³

k–m–u–paqit  [AF] cut with an axe → |paqitː⁴

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k–m–upit  [AF] put out a fire, extinguish; turn out the lights → kuptit:2

k–m–upit  [AF] break something through deliberate action → plhiq:3

k–m–u–priz  [AF] break, as a stick → priz:4

k–m–uptuq  [AF] rob a grave, pillage a cemetery for valuables → kuptuq:2

k–m–urkur  [AF] soften or loosen something up, as the soil around a plant → kurkur:5

k–m–urkur  [AF] to tickle → kurkur:3

k–m–u–rubuz  [AF] mess something up, destroy the order of something → rubuz:3

k–m–u–ruqmuz  [AF] drop one’s pants, slip down one’s pants deliberately → ruqmuz:2

k–m–u–ruru  [AF] remove something → ruru:3

k–m–uruz  [AF] to hide (tr.) → kuruz:3

k–m–usay  [AF] to use → kusay:2

k–m–ushkush  [AF] scrape out, as rice that sticks to the pot; scratch up with backward movements, as a dog scratching up the ground → kushkush:2:3

k–m–ushkush  [AF] to pile up, as stones → kushkush:1:4

k–m–utafalh  [AF] pierce, stab, as in slaughtering a pig, hit with an axe → kutafalh:2

k–m–utun  [AF] douse a fire, extinguish a fire by dousing it with water → kutun:2

k–m–utun  [AF] is cutting rope or thread → ktun:5

k–m–uza  [AF] what are you saying? → kuza:4

k–m–uza–kuza  [AF/IT] what are you saying? → kuza:5

|kna|:

2 k–i–na  [c] until (past); as far as

in–i–nay shput mi–lhuggu, k–i–na ca–cuini m–usha That person was here and left just now

cicu k–i–na tilha itia van i–nay He was here until yesterday

yaku k–i–na  ta shashanu mu–bhat
k–u–na ca–cuini–an antu pa–pagga I’ve been working from this morning until now without a break

haya wa ayuizi miarini–min k–i–na ta shashanu k–u–na ma–humhum–an miarain ishqala That man is drunk from morning till nightfall

ita k–i–na ta shashanu i–nay mi–lhuggu, k–u–na ca–cuini–an miagay i–nay mi–lhuggu We have been sitting here since this morning (and) are still sitting here (remark made in mild complaint)
kpiz

**k-i-na** ta-tilha uan ita tu i-nay malh-ka-kakca We have been discussing things here since yesterday (without leaving)

3 **k-u-na** until (present); as far as minu ihu qa **k-u-na** ca-cuini uan mu-nay. Maka uka shawa-shawan Why didn’t you come until now?

Because I had no free time yamin tu kahiwan naur in-i-nay Barrawbaw **k-u-na** ca-kuini-an Since long ago until now we have been in Barrawbaw

ti ama shashanu matin-humhum mu-buhat **k-u-na** ca-kuini-an miaqay i-say buhat mu-buhat Father went to work in the fields early this morning and is still there working a **k-u-na** sa simaq-in a m-usha We will leave tomorrow

kpiz traditionally, a thin sleeping cloth, not as thick as the pinu-qrum

2 **pig-kpiz-in** [C C/ PF] were made into sleeping cloths

numa numa **pig-kpiz-in** a k-ifaz k-ifaz ya ma-humhum, uka sa pi-nuqrum numa sa caw k-ifaz-an sa kpiz Then some were made into sleeping cloths to cover (them) up when it got dark—if they had no blanket the people covered up with a sleeping cloth

krasa kind of black and yellow wasp or yellow jacket which makes a white and reddish nest about the size of a large cabbage or human head that peels like paper. It has a very painful sting which can be fatal to a person who is stung three or more times. During cold weather it disappears yaku ya qirqir-an sa **krasa** a minum iza If I am stung by a yellow jacket I will pass out

kruzi a plant with long smooth slender stems that were peeled to make withes used in the manufacture of baskets, and for tying material

2 **mu-kruzi** search for kruzi

|ksha|:

2 **mu-ksha** [MV] escape, run away

ktalha eat as a side dish with rice

ma-cuaw ma-qitan qarmat ya **ktalha** sa afu The qarmat clam is very delicious when eaten with rice

2 **ktalha-n** [LF] be eaten as a side dish with rice, of meat, fish or vegetables

yaku k-m-an sa afu **ktalha-n** sa rusaw I’m eating fish with rice

3 **k-un-talha** [AF] to eat as a side dish with rice

numa isiswaiza ya a ma-kan iza pu-apaw-in cayeuy **k-un-talha**, ma-cuaw ya k-un-talha sa kahum, ma-zima ya k-m-an Then when it was ready to be eaten they took it out and ate it as a side dish (and) many people ate the deerskin (because) it was delicious

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yaku ya antu k-un-talha sa panía-'an antu ma-zíma sa afu I don’t like rice without a side dish of vegetables

ita ya k-un-talha sa aqtalha palha-na-suhúy uan ma-qásbit When we eat pork just dip it there in the soy sauce

ktir (PAN *ketil ‘pinch with the fingertips’) pinch with a twisting motion (threat to a misbehaving child)

2 k-in-tir-in [PFc] was pinched by someone

azazak k-in-tir-in ina The mother pinched her child

3 k-m-in-tir [AFc] pinched

ina k-m-in-tir azazak The mother pinched her child

4 kti-ktir-ak [IT/LF1s] I pinched it, I picked it apart with pinching motions

5 kti-ktir-i [IT/1] pinch it, massage it with pinching motions

kti-ktir-i uan nak a ríkus maqa mig-kashlay Please massage my back because it’s numb/aching

6 kti-ktir-in [IT/PF] be pinched repeatedly

haya aynu ma-comp kti-ktir-in cicc u binanàu’az maqa antu t-un-maza cicc u lalawa That man’s wife pinches him a lot because he doesn’t listen to her

7 kti-ktiri [LF] be pinched by someone

8 kti-ktir-i [I] (don’t) pinch it

i-zaháy a binanau’az kti-ktir-i ihu pía-kashpar a maqa ma-qíaqía Pinch that woman hard so that she squeals

9 kti-ktir-ik [PF1s] I pinch cicc u mu-muqnuq málhíhíuna, a kti-ktir-ik maqa a pagqa He was talking nonsense (so) I pinned him to make him stop

10 kti-ktir-in [PF] be pinched by someone

azazak kti-ktir-in cicc u ina The child’s mother is pinching him (in punishment)

11 k-un-ti-ktir [AB/IT] keep pinching someone; pull something apart with pinching movements, as plant fibers

yaku k-un-ti-ktir nak a binanau’az My wife keeps pinching me (repeatedly)

12 k-un-tir [AF] to pinch

ina k-un-tir azazak The mother pinched/is pinching her child

ina a k-un-tir azazak The mother will pinch her child

timu sa k-un-tir nak a paqūa? Who pinched my cheek?

nak a binanau’az k-un-tir yakin, numa yaku mukcuuw, ‘minu qa a k-un-tir yakin?’ My wife pinched me so I was startled (and said) ‘Why did you pinch me?’

13 lhig-khi-ktir-in [PF] be pinched by someone

nak a pàqi lhig-khi-ktir-in nak a binanau’az My wife pinched my buttock
14 *lt-kti-ktir* [IT] massage someone with pinching motions
15 *lt-ktir* pinch it
   *lt-ktir* *cicu a patuk* Pinch his/her cheek! (as to discipline a child)
16 *lt-ktir-ik* [PF1s] I pinch, I am pinching
   *lt-ktir-ik* m-*ihu* a *shaqish* I will pinch your cheek (mother to a disobedient child)
17 *lt-ktir-in* [PF] be pinched by someone
   *nak a paqi* *lt-ktir-in* *binanau'az* A woman pinched my buttock

**ktun** (PAN *ketun 'cut') cut rope or thread

*ktun* (*ihu*) *i-zahay* a *klhiw* Break the rope!

*ktun* *ita sa* *klhiw* Let's break the rope!

2 *k-in-un-tun* [AFc] cut rope or thread

*yaku* *k-in-un-tun* *klhiw* I was cutting the rope (but am not doing it now)

3 *k-in-un-tun-ik* [PF1sc] I cut rope or thread

*hay* *klhiw* *k-in-un-tun-ik* I was cutting the rope (but am not doing it now)

4 *k-m-in-tun* [AFc] cut rope or thread

*yaku* *k-m-in-tun* *klhiw* I was cutting the rope (but am not doing it now)

5 *k-m-utun* [AF] is cutting rope or thread

6 **ktun-i** [I] (don't) cut it

    *ata* *sa* *klhiw* *tu* *ktun-i* Don't cut the rope!

7 **ktun-ik** [PF1s] I am cutting

    *klhiw* *ktun-ik* I cut the rope

8 **kug-ktu-ktun** [IT] keep cutting, cut repeatedly

    *i-zahay* a *caw* **kug-ktu-ktun** *tu-qris* a *klhiw* That person is always cutting the tension cords of other people’s spring traps

9 **k-un-tun** [AF] cut rope or thread

    *cicu* **k-un-tun** *sa* *puza* She cut the umbilical cord

10 **pish-ktun** break, as a rope under tension

    *minu* *sa* *i-zahay* *klhiw* **pish-ktun**

    Why did that rope break?

**Kuan** male name

**kuaw** (PAN *kuaw 'raptorial bird') the serpent eagle, *Pilornis cheela* *hoya* Swinhoe, fam. Accipitridae, a black or dark-brown bird with wing span of 70–80 cm. which catches the warm updrafts to circle slowly in search of lizards and snakes. To a ground observer its most distinctive mark is a clearly outlined band of white just below the tips of the wing pinions
|kuaz|  
2 kag–kuaz–in made to cave in by being walked on  
$haya\ rusun$ kag–kuaz–in qnuan  
The buffalo demolished the embankment between the fields by trampling on it  
3 mug–kuaz washed out, as a road after heavy rains  
$haya (wa)\ sarun\ maqa\ miarin\ qu-saz–in\ numa$ mug–kuaz  
The road was washed out because of heavy rains  
4 p–in–u–kuaz [c] was covered by a landslide  
$haya\ hudun\ maqa\ miarin\ qu-saz–in\ ma-cuaw\ ma-ra’in\ a$ p–in–u–kuaz  
Because it rained a lot that mountain has developed a lot of landslides  
5 pug–kuaz cave in or collapse  
6 pug–kuaz–in [PF] be made to cave in, be destroyed or demolished  
7 pu–kuaz [C] cause to cave in, destroy or demolish  
8 pu–kuaz–in [PF] be caused to cave in, be destroyed or demolished  
$haya\ wa\ buhat\ a\ rusun$ pu–kuaz–in  
i–zay a caw  
That person destroyed the earthen embankments between the fields (as with a hoe)  
ku–azaz–ik [PF1s] I lifted off, I opened $\rightarrow$ azaz\textsubscript{2}\textsubscript{2}  
ku–bluc spoil something, ruin something, make something bad  
$\rightarrow$ bluc\textsubscript{3}  
ku–bluc–in [PF] be fermented, made to rot or ferment $\rightarrow$ bluc\textsubscript{4}  
kucu (PAN *kuCu ‘head louse’) head louse; chicken mite  
2 kit–kucu–n have lice in the hair  
ihu kit–kucu–n You have lice in your hair  
nak a fukish kit–kucu–n I have lice in my hair  
kucun freshwater shrimp  
2 kig–kucun collect shrimps  
3 pug–kucun catch shrimps with traps  
huya wa shput p–usahaan sa lhalhuzu  
pug–kucun That man is putting out a long string of traps to catch shrimp  
4 pug–kucu–kucun–an a lhalhuzu a device for catching shrimps which consists of a series of baited basket traps attached to a rope, put out in the lake daily in the morning and pulled in before sunset  
NOTE: Borrowed from Bunum. Motoyasu Nojima (p.c.) gives reduplicated variants /ku–kucun/ (Northern dialect), /ku–kusun/ (Central dialect), and /ka–kusun/ or /ka–kusung/ (Southern dialect). The latter variant uses Ca– reduplication in much the same way that Amis does in many terms for flora and fauna (Blust 1999a).
|kudada(h)|

|kudada(h)|:
2 kudada-ik [PF1s] I am disassembling something, I disassembled something
haya wa pata-tash kudada-ik I took the pen apart

ku-dahdah-ik [PF1s] I loosened it, I pulled it apart → |dahda(h)|:2

kudun (PAN *kuden ‘clay cooking pot’) kind of large cooking pot

NOTE: For expected **kusin; this word presumably is a loan from Bunun.

|kudush|:
2 kudush-kudush [IT] nervous, nervously
numa sa i-zay a caw i-fafaw mi-lhuqqu kudush-kudush, min-daq sh-humhum-an Then the man sat nervously on top (of a tree), for a long time until it got dark

NOTE: Full reduplication in native Thao words does not copy the coda of the reduplicant. This item, which violates this well-established reduplication pattern, and furthermore contains the loan phoneme /d/, may be borrowed from Bunun.

ku-fatu-an [LF] be stoned, have stones thrown at one → |fatu|:5

kufuhl thatch a roof
2 k-m-ufuhl [AF] cover the roof of a house with thatch
pasã-n lhimãa k-m-ufuhl Put sword grass thatch on the roof

ya k-m-ufuhl sa taun pasay-in lhimãa k-m-ufuhl, numa ya mu-kaktun iza k-m-ufuhl man-shirshir a tajug pasay-in kakana a quíh qpil-in, numa ya q-im-pit iza maqa mashash-anak sa lhimãa, numa pin-pin-an When we roof a house we use sword grass, and when we are done covering the roof we go along the edge using a bamboo pole to pinch the thatch (and) when it is pinched together we trim the ragged ends to make them even

3 kufuhl-an [LF] be thatched, of the roof of a house; thatching material, roof covering
nak a taun maqa niwan tu u-kaktun-in, niwan tu kufuhl-an Since my house isn’t finished yet, it doesn’t yet have a roof

4 kufuhl-i [I] (don’t) thatch it
kufuhl-i wan nak a taun Please that the roof of my house

5 kufuhl-in [PF] be thatched by someone
yamin kahiwan k-m-alawa sa taun, kufuhl-in lhimãa When we made a house in the old days it was covered with sword grass

kug–ka–kashpar [AB/IT] suddenly begin to ache, as the head in a headache, suddenly feel exhausted → |kashpar|:2

kug–kirac [AB] flash suddenly, of a light, suddenly grow clearer, of vision → kirac:2
kug–ktu–ktun [IT] keep cutting, cut repeatedly → ktun:8

[kugku]:
2 ia–kugku–gku [I] (don’t) squat; (don’t) curl up
i-lhugqu sa pagka, ata tu ia–kugku–gku mi-lhugqu Sit on a chair, don’t sit squatting
ia–kugku–gku uan ihu, uka riqaz–an ciwu Please squat down so he won’t see you

3 mia–kugku–gku [AF] sit on the haunches, squat with head bent forward on the chest; curl up, as a dog in sleeping
yaku mia–kugku–gku malhus I’m sleeping curled up
haya wa atu a mu–qca iza mu–sa–hây apuy a shirshir mia–kugku–gku malhus That dog is going over there by the side of the fire again to curl up and sleep

NOTE: Recorded only in the forms
/ia-kugkugku/ and /mia-kugkugku/.
A base /kugku/ has been isolated by analogy with /sigíki/ ‘knee’:
/mia–sigi–gki/ ‘to kneel’.

kug–galushinaz [AB] suddenly echo back → qalushinaz:2

kug–qaran [AB] become suddenly elated → |qaran|:3

kug–qariw [AB] become flat, level out, as land that tapers from mountain slope to plain → qariw:2

kug–qca do something again, repeat → |qca|:5

kug–qila [AB] suddenly split wide open → |qila|:2

kug–qlha [AB] cry out in surprise, as when startled → |qlha|:4

kug–qtu [AB] encounter something unexpectedly → |qtu|:9

kuini:
2 mig–kuini [IC] have free time (?)
yaku lh–m–in–ucun ‘u–nay uan ya
mig–kuini kilnaualkh’ I suggested that he come here for a visit when he has free time

NOTE: Possibly from Taiwanese.

kuku (PAN *kuSkuS) fingernail; talon of raptorial birds

kukulay generic for creepy-crawly creatures, including beetles, worms, and any unidentified insect or other small terrestrial invertebrate. This Thao word closely approximates the semantic range of English ‘bug’

2 kit–kukulay–in [PF] be infested with bugs

3 kukulay–in [PF] be infested with bugs

haya wazish kukulay–in iza, ma–qaran ya kan–in That pork is infested with bugs (and) isn’t safe to eat

4 lhqa sa zashuq a kukulay rice bug

5 m–in–a–kukulay [c] developed from a larva
6 m-in-a-sa-kukulay [c] developed from a larva
lalay m-in-a-sa-kukulay mu-a-paw The cicada developed from a larva
7 tu-ka-kukulay odor of a beetle or other creepy-crawly creature
Kulali female name (mother of Ishul; third daughter of Uan and Tumi)
kulambit towel for drying the face or body
yaku sh-m-inaw nipin, numa a m-a-ra kulambit a fhref shaqish I clean my teeth, then I fetch a towel to wash my face
ku-lawashwash-in [PF] be scattered or spread all over
lawashwash:2
kuliashan small mammal similar to the tapiriz, but without the smell. Some are brown, and some black
kulkulaz kind of large black wood ear fungus, found on decaying logs. It is boiled and eaten with ginger
kulun rain cape
2 pag-kulun-an [LF] put on a rain cape
yaku ya qusu-in a mu-tusi buhat mu-buhat k-m-acu sa kulun a pag-
kulun-an If it is raining when I go to the fields to work I bring a raincape to put on
kulhaw scratch, as an itchy place
kulhaw van nak a rikus Please scratch my back
2 ka-kulhaw [IN] rake or harrow used in agriculture; back-scratcher
3 k-m-in-ulhaw [AFc] scratched someone or something
yaku k-m-in-ulhaw nak a rikus I scratched my back
4 k-m-ulhaw [AF] scratch an itch
yaku k-m-ulhaw nak a rikus I’m scratching my back
nak a atu k-m-ulhaw suma My dog scratched someone
5 kulhaw-i [I] (don’t) scratch it
kulhaw-i van nak a rikus Please scratch my back
6 kulhaw-in [PF] be scratched, of an itch
7 ma-kulhaw [F] will scratch, of an itch
8 ma-ka-kulhaw [IT] keep scratching an itch, scratch a lot
9 ma-kulha-kulhaw [IT] scratch repeatedly, as when having a persistent itch
haya wa Shahitan ka-buqmur-in sh-put maqa miirain ma-kulha-kulhaw That Chinese person is annoyed at this aborigine because he keeps scratching himself (his behavior is annoying)
10 pa-kulhaw [C] make, let, or have someone scratch an itch
11 pa-kulhaw-in [C/PF] was scratched by someone
nak a rima pa-kulhaw-in binanaush-'az A woman scratched my arm
12 p-in-a-kulhaw [Cc] was made to scratch an itch

kulhi (PAN *kuRî) rake it!
kulhi uan sa pazay Please rake the rice together
tan-lhuan iza, kulhi iza sa pazay t-m-au-puil It’s evening already, so rake the rice together into a pile
2 ka-kulhi [IN] a rake
2a ka-kulhi a mika rima kind of hand-like rake or harrow
3 k-m-ulhi [AF] to rake
cayuy k-m-ulhi sa pazay k-m-alh-sun They are raking the rice into a pile

| kulhmuz |
2 ig-ka-kulhmuz [I/IT] roll the rice into a ball to eat it
ig-ka-kulhmuz afu m-rîqin Make the rice into a ball to swallow
3 mia-kulhmu-lhmuz [AF/IT] keep something intact, whole or complete, as a package which hasn’t yet been unwrapped, or a festive rice-cel that has not yet been cut up for serving; form into lumps, as granular substances that become damp
m-ihu a qmu niwan k-in-alawâ, mia-kulhmu-lhmuz uan Your rice-cel hasn’t yet been cut up to eat, it’s still intact

i-zay a kam siècleyan sa suma mi-a-kulhmu-lhmuz Some of that sugar has formed into lumps
4 pia-kulhmu-lhmuz [C/IT] keep it intact
pia-kulhmu-lhmuz pin-tata Keep the cooked food intact (don’t let it fall apart)
5 pig-ka-kulhmuz [Cc] be kept intact, be kept in one piece
buna ya pin-tata pig-ka-kulhmuz The cooked sweet potato is still intact (hasn’t crumbled and lost its shape)

ku-lhpazishan shoot an arrow at someone → lhpazishan:

kulhu1 (PAN *kuRu ‘scabies’) a skin disease, scabies
2 ug-kulhu-an have a skin disease, scabies or scurf
haya atu ug-kulhu-an, ka-skin-ik That dog has a skin disease (and) I find it disgusting

Kulhu2 male name, probably a nickname for someone with scabies (husband of Umaw)

kumahin get food poisoning
ihu kumahin You got food poisoning
ihu ya k-m-an i-zay a bahat a kumahin If you eat that pumpkin you’ll get food poisoning
hya tata wa taun kumahin, i-lhhkiz m-acay That house had an outbreak of food poisoning (and) everyone died
kum–baraybay

2 k–in–umahin [PFc] got food poisoning
yaku k–m–in–an bahan, k–in–umahin I ate a pumpkin (and) got food poisoning

kum–baraybay [AB] suddenly become slack, as a rope that breaks or becomes untied from its mooring → |baraybay|:2

kum–bariz [AB] level off, of sloping ground, become level, as ground; be well-moored, of a boat → |bariz|:2:4

kum–bra–braq [AB/IT] peck open, as a shell → |braq|:3

kum–buqciw [AB] glut oneself from eating too quickly, gorge oneself through uncontrolled appetite → |buqciw|:2

kum–buqnur [AB] suddenly grow angry, be overcome by anger → |buqnur|:6

kumish (PAN *kumiS ‘beard’) pubic hair

2 ka–kumish–an have pubic hair, as a sexually mature person
cici mahq tana–mus iza ka–ku–mish–an, yanan la–lusa wa mug–qa–qaqaudin a fata. Because he is sexually mature already he has pubic hair and two dangling testicles

|kumkum|:
2 k–in–unkum [PFc] was thresholded with the feet
3 k–m–unkum [AF] thresh with the feet
caycuy k–m–unkum sa pazay They are threshing the rice by stamping it out (after letting it dry in the sun)

4 kumkum–in [PF] be threshed with the feet by someone
i–say a pazay kumkum–in caycuy They are threshing the rice by stamping

kum–pilha–pilhat [AB/IT] be all cracked, to be full of cracks → |pilhat|:3

kum–pilhat [AB] to crack, develop a crack, as a wall, dry soil, a cup, the soles of one’s feet → |pilhat|:2

kum–plhiq [AB] break suddenly while expanding, as a balloon, or a frozen pipe → |plhiq|:4

kum–plhiq–in [AB/PF] was suddenly shattered by someone → |plhiq|:5

kum–pna [AB] suddenly break off, suddenly snap, as the branch of a tree that breaks without becoming detached → |pna|:2

kum–priz [AB] suddenly break off → |priz|:2

kum–pshiq [AB] spray water (from mouth or water pipe), spout or spray up, squirt under pressure, like a geyser; to splash → |pshiq|:2

k–u–na until (present); as far as → |kna|:3

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kun–a–apaw

kun–a–apaw [AB/IT] emerge or appear suddenly, come into view abruptly → |apaw|:3

kun–awak [AB] have a small waist, to narrow suddenly in the mid-section → awak:2

kunáy kind of dove that lives in the forest (distinct from /falhuz/)

kun–ca–cawa [AB/IT] burst into sudden laughter → |cawa|:5

kun–canit [AB] suddenly burst into tears → canit:9

kun–caqi [AB] uncontrolled bowel movements, incontinence of the bowels, diarrhoea → caqi:2

k–un–cuaw [AF] devour something, glut oneself on something → |kcuaw|:4

kun–cuaw [AB] do something to excess (suddenly), rush to excess → cuaw:4

kun–dahda [AB] suddenly come loose, unravel, relax or feel at ease, of the body → |dahda(h)|:3

kun–duhray [AB] relax, feel a sudden release of tension in the muscles → |duhray|:2

kun–dumdum [AB] suddenly grow obscure, as when passing from a brightly lighted place to one that is dimly lit → |dumdum|:2

|kundur|

2 ia–kundur [I] (don’t) be patient ata ihu ka–salpu, ia–kundur na shnaw a maqa ma–qilan m–ihu a but Don’t worry, be patient so your health will improve

3 ma–kundur [S] sturdy; physically strong (of animate or inanimate); stiff or inflexible ma–kundur i–nay a qrus/i–nay a qrus ma–kundur Is this post strong?

cicu antu ma–kundur na shnaw
She isn’t patient

4 ma–kundur na shnaw patient or self-controlled

5 mi–ka–kundur [IT] do something with a stiff or immobile posture

haya wa caw i sa sarun mi–ka–kundur mi–lha–lhilhi That person is standing stiffly along the road

6 pia–kundur [C] make someone or something strong; be patient

pia–kundur i–nay a qrus Strengthen this post!

7 pia–kundur na shnaw be patient

8 pish–kundur stiffly erect, sturdy

haya wa caw m–in–a–kan lhmir mi–nu mulhumzaw pish–kundur That person took some medicine and suddenly grew stiff (because it was the wrong thing to take)

haya wa takic pish–kundur iza, niza a m–usha, m–acay iza That
**kun–hala**

barking deer has stiffened—it won’t go away (as) it’s dead already

**kun–hala** [AB] do something first, go first in performing some action, because of being in a hurry to get somewhere else → hala:6

**kun–humhum** eat a late meal, as after coming home late and missing dinner → humhum:3

**kun–ishi–ishir** [IT] be incontinent, wet one’s pants thoroughly, micturate → |ishir|:3

**kun–ishir** [AB] be incontinent, wet one’s pants, micturate → |ishir|:2

**kunlhari** to flash, of lightning

2 k–in–unlhari–lhari [ITc] lightning flashed

2 k–in–unlhari–lhari is a ma-tu–baraum|bun The lightning flashed and (now) it will thunder

3 kunlhari–lhari [IT] flash repeatedly, of lightning

**kun–lhias** [AB] suddenly grow bright, as a blazing fire → |lhias|:2

**k–un–lhir** [AF] scatter in all directions, as fragments from an explosion or chips when a piece of wood is split → |klhir|:5

**k–un–lhit** [AF] cut something slender, as rice stalks in a paddy, a rope, etc. → klhit:9

**kun–lhuri** [AB] suddenly deafened, as by a very loud noise → |lhuri|:2

**kun–na–dimrac** suddenly flash, as sunlight on the surface of rippling water → dimrac:2

**kun–na–saháy** [AB] suddenly went over there → saháy:7

**kun–na–tmaž** [AB] suddenly go inside, suddenly duck down → tmaž:5

**kun–naur–ik** [PF1s] I do habitually, I am doing deliberately → naur:4

**kun–nishir** [AB] get a sudden strong sensation of sourness in the teeth, as when eating an acidic fruit → nishir:2

**kun–ra’in** [AB] suddenly grow large(r), expand → ra’in:4

**kun–rambak** [AB] open suddenly, of the mouth → |rambak|:2

**kun–ririw** [AB] do something wrong as the result of a sudden action → |ririw|:2

**kun–saqazi** eat lunch, eat the noontime meal → saqazi:4

**kun–shalinshin** [AB] experience a sudden buzzing or droning sensation, as in the ear → shalinshin:1:2

**kun–shashanu** eat breakfast, eat the morning meal → shashanu:3

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kun–shashanu–n

kun–shashanu–n  eat breakfast, eat the morning meal
→ shashanu:4

kun–shpat  eat four times
→ shpat:4

k–un–talha  [AF] to eat as a side dish with rice
→ talha:3

kun–talha  [AB] push suddenly, shove or stuff something
→ talha:2

kun–tana  [AB] open up suddenly or spontaneously
→ tana:2

kun–tan–lhuang  evening meal, dinner; eat dinner
→ lhuang:3

kun–ta–tumbuz  [AB/IT] rise and fall precipitously, as mountains in a range
→ tumbuzz:3

kun–tubu  [AB] uncontrolled urination, incontinence of the bladder
→ tubu:2

k–un–tun  [AF] cut rope or thread
→ ktun:9

kun–turuz  do something three times
→ turuz:2

kun–tusha  divide into two parts, as something being cut
→ tusha:2

kunul  a bump, lump or contusion, as on the head after colliding with a hard object
m–ihu a punuq ya ka–kariri–an sa  kunul  You have bumps all over your head
2 lh–m–ig–kunul  [AFc] got a lump, as on the head

3 lhug–kunu–kunul  [IT] have bumps all over
minu cici a punuq lhug–kunu–kunul  Oh, he has bumps all over his head

4 lhug–kunul  get a lump, as on the head
nak a punuq shag–quur, numa lhug–kunul  I bumped my head and so have a lump on it

5 shag–kunul  bump against, as the head on a beam
nak a punuq shag–kunul shan–nasa–sahay qrus  I bumped my head on that house post over there

NOTE: Borrowed from Bumun. Motoyasu Nojima (p.c.) gives southern Bumun /kunul/ ‘wart, gnarl, wen, bump, lump’.

kun–utaq  [AB] abrupt vomiting, sudden attack of vomiting
→ utaq:3

k–un–zi  [AF] pinch between tongs, pick up with chopsticks
→ kzi:6

k–un–zush  [AF] restrict one’s intake of food, skimp on eating because of limited supplies, be on a diet
→ kzush:3

ku–paqt  cut with an axe
→ paqt:3

kupi  brownish rice that sticks to the bottom of the pot
**kupirin**

kupirin kind of plant with light purple blossoms and stiff reddish floss on the stems, called the ‘red cock’ in Taiwanese. It is used only as a sign of when to begin the planting

maka–bukay iza sa **kupirin**, a malhuiza sa buna  The ‘red cock’ is blooming (so) it is time to plant the sweet potatoes

**kupit** extinguish, put out

*apuy kupit* Extinguish the fire! (brusque command)

*kay kupit* sa *apuy* Extinguish the fire! (brusque command)

**kupit** *van* *apuy* Please extinguish the fire

ma–humhum iza, **kupit** iza sa *apuy* a malhus iza  It’s dark already (so) put out the fire/turn out the lights (and) go to sleep

**2 k–m–upit** [AF] put out a fire, extinguish; turn out the lights

huya wa *shput* **k–m–upit** *apuy*  That person extinguished the fire

**3 (k–m–ay) kupit–i** [I] (don’t) extinguish it

**kupit–i** *van* *apuy* Please extinguish the fire

**kupit–i** *van* *ihu* *m–ihu* a *apuy*  Please extinguish your fire

**ku–plhiq–i** [I] (don’t) break it → **plhiq:6**

**ku–pna–k** [PF1s] I broke it off → **|pna|:3**

**ku–priz** break → **|priz|:3**
ku-priz-i  ku-priz-i  ku-priz-i  [I] (don’t) break it
   → |priz:5

|kuptuq|:
2 k-m-uuptuq [AF] rob a grave, pillage a cemetery for valuables
3 kuptuq-in [PF] be robbed, of a grave
   kahiwan sa shput yanan sa mun-
   sa-sahay m-in-acay m-riqa-riqaz
   ya itia sa sasaz iza wa m-in-acay,
   maqa dai sa shput ya m-acay iza
   sa tukru masa shput ya-kacu-an
   ma-dimnc numa tazuqus, numa

kuptuq-in cicu sa tukru l-m-ana,
   anī-n cicu ma-dimnc masa tuali
In the old days there were (Chinese) people who would visit graves to see
if there was an old one, since the dead were sent off with gold and
jewelry; then they would open the coffin and rob it, making off with all
the gold and money

kupu-kupur  [IT] feathers, have feathers → kupur:2

kupur  body hair, feathers
   kupur a pazay  filaments of the rice plant
   rima wa kupur  hair on the arm
   haya wa rumfaz mia-kuza cicu a kupur
What is that bird like? (lit. How are the feathers of that bird?)
   ma-disilum sa kupur  The feathers are green
2 kupu-kupur [IT] feathers, have feathers
   haya mnaw uka kupu-kupur  That chicken has no feathers

3 kupur-an [LF] develop feathers, of a growing bird
   i-nay a rumfaz niwan tu kupur-an
   This bird hasn’t developed feathers yet
4 kupur-in [PF] be hairy
   nak a rima masa but kupur-in  My arms and body are hairy
5 ma-ka-kupu-kupur [S/IT] be covered with hair
   yaku mu-suhiy k-m-a-kishkish sa
   fukish, mi-llugqu ma-ka-kupu-
   kupur nak a but  I got my hair cut
   over there (and) was sitting with
   (loose) hairs all over me
6 ma-kupu-kupur [S/IT] hairy
   i-say a shput ma-kupu-kupur na
   shaqish, ma-garman riqaz-an
   That man’s face is hairy—it’s ugly to see

ku-rapu-an  [LF] throw a spear at someone → rapu:2

kurari  butterfly
2 lhqa ma-humhum a kura-
ri  moth (lit. ‘butterfly that lives in the dark’)
3 mig-kurari  [IC] become a but-
terfly or moth, metamorphose
   kukulay ya mig-qaray iza mig-kura-
ri  In time a caterpillar becomes a
   butterfly
NOTE: Also recorded as /kurazi/.

kurin  man’s inner garment traditionally worn on the upper body
   under the baun
2 mig-kurin  [IC] make a kurin
   ti ina kahiwan miarain tumin sa a
**kurkur**

*mig–kurin* masa _hulus a ifaz–in yamin_ In the old days Mother often wore the _kurin_ and (other) garments to clothe us

3 pashi–kurin–an [LF] dress in the _kurin_

cicu pashi–kurin–an _ifaz–an sa baun_ He is dressed in _kurin_ and _baun_

**kurkur**1 tickle

ata tu _kurkur_ (yakin) Don’t tickle me in the armpit

2 ka–kurkur [IN] armpit

nak a _ka–kurkur_ ma–kimzi My armpit is ticklish

2a ka–kurkur a _kupur_ axillary hair

3 k–m–urkur [AF] to tickle

4 kurkur–i (don’t) tickle (me, etc.)

ata tu _kurkur–i_ Don’t tickle (me/him)

5 kurkur–ik [PFls] I tickled

haya _binanau’az kurkur–ik a ma–ca–cawa a ma–qaran_ I tickled that woman to make her laugh and be gleeful

6 kurkur–in [PF] be tickled by someone

yaku _kurkur–in_ suma Someone is tickling me

i–nay a _binanau’az maqa kurkur–in_ ayuzi a cicu kashun–fizin malhus Because that woman’s husband tickled her she turned on her side to sleep

**kurkur**2

2 ka–kurkur [IN] any tool used for loosening up the soil

lagquisay a _aqur ka–kurkur_ sa _shaglaw_ A small hoe (is used as) a tool for loosening the soil around the roots of the vegetables

3 k–in–urkur [PFc] be loosened, of soil

nuna ya _k–in–urkur_ iza a _shan–bu–bu–an_ iza nak a _shaglaw_, _pish–qitan_ iza ya _sh–in–an–tubu–an_ iza When the soil is loosened I will fertilize my vegetables (and) then they will be beautiful

4 k–m–in–urkur [AFc] loosened up the soil

yaku _k–m–in–urkur_ _shaglaw_ I loosened up the soil for planting vegetables

5 k–m–urkur [AF] soften or loosen something up, as the soil around a plant

yaku _k–m–urkur_ _shaglaw_ I am loosening the soil around the roots of the vegetables to make it easier for them to grow

6 kurkur–i [I] (don’t) soften it, (don’t) loosen it up

_kurkur–i_ _van_ _shaglaw_ Please loosen the soil around the roots of the vegetables

7 ma–kurkur [F] will loosen up the soil

a _ma–kurkur_ _van_ _nak a _shaglaw_, _ma–cua_ _ma–pucum_ The soil will still be loosened around my vegetables (because) they are growing very
ku-rubuz-in

in together

ku-rubuz-in [PF] be demolished, be destroyed → rubuz;
ku-ruru take off, take out, remove → ruru;
ku-ruru-ak [LF]s I removed it/them → ruru;
ku-ruru-an [LF] be removed, as scales from a fish; remove them → ruru;
ku-ruru-n [PF] be removed, be taken out → ruru;

kuruz (don’t) hide it

kuruz tuali, uka ug-qtu-an suma
Hide (your) money so no one will find it
2 k-in-uruz [PFc] was hidden by someone
haya qilha k-in-uruz yaku I hid that wine
3 k-m-uruz [AF] to hide (tr.),
yaku k-m-uruz tuali I'm hiding the money
pi-ntua-n uhu m-ihu a tuali k-m-uruz Where is your money hidden/where did you hide your money?
4 kuruz-in [PF] be hidden by someone
5 mug-kuruz to hide (intr.), of people, but not animals
yaku mug-kuruz I'm hiding
i-ntua sa m-ihu a binanau’az mug-kuruz Where is your wife hiding?
yaku qaqtih-in sa ma-qrman a cau, numa yaku mug-kuruz A bad person was chasing me so I hid

6 ug-kuruz [I] (don’t) hide
haya wa shput k-m-ilhim uhu; ug-kuruz uhu That person is looking for you; go hide!
ug-kuruz van, uka ug-qtu-an cicu Hide from him so he won’t find out where you are
7 ug-kuruz-ak [LF]s I hid from someone or something
8 ug-kuruz-an [LF] hide oneself
nak a binanau’az maqa itia sa shput a makaiza sa tuali ug-kuruz-an cicu maku-na-tma sa yanan Because someone demanded money from my wife she hid herself under the bed

kusay use it

kusay ihu rapu panaq rusaw Spear the fish! (lit. Use a spear to strike the fish!)
2 k-m-usay [AF] to use
yaku k-m-usay rapu panaq rusaw I used a spear to hit the fish
3 kusay-in [PF] be used by someone
kusay-in cicu rapu panaq rusaw He used a spear to hit the fish

kusus (PAN *kudkud ‘hoof, lower leg of an animal’) foot, leg, hoof
kusus a qnuaa hoof of a deer or carabao
la-tata iza cicu a kusus He has only one leg
la-tata iza sa kusus a malk-tukus If you have only one leg you must use a walking stick
ku–sun–an

2 k–m–ay kuskus–an be hit on the leg
3 masa–kuskus [AF] use the foot or leg for some purpose
4 pasa–kuskus [I] (don’t) use your foot or leg

ku–sun–an [LF] be gathered together into one place, be collected → [sun]6

|kushfit|:
2 ka–kushfit [IN] strength, energy, vigor
yaku shi–mamraw uka tu ka–kushfit I lost my energy for no apparent reason
3 ma–kushfit [S] robust, strongly built
yaku ma–kushfit I am strong/energetic
i–zay a caw ma–euaw ma–kushfit That person is strongly built
4 mig–kushfit [IC] get strong(er)
5 pish–ka–kushfit [IC/IT] exercise, strengthen the body
shashanu mi–lihilhi pish–ka–kushfit wan a maqqa ma–qitan but In the morning I stand and exercise to strengthen my body
yaku mu–suhuy iza danshikan pish–ka–kushfit iza, ma–kazaka iza sa nak a but I am going to the yard to exercise and relax my body
6 pish–kushfit [IC] grow stronger, regain one’s strength (without effort, as in recuperating)
numa yaku tu mig–qamy iza pish–kushfit yaku Then after awhile I regained my strength

NOTE: Also recorded as /kushwit/.

|kushkush|1:
2 k–in–ushkush [c] was piled up, of stones, etc.
i–zay a fatu k–in–ushkush suma Someone piled up the stones
3 k–m–in–ushkush [AFc] piled up, as stones
yaku k–m–in–ushkush i–zay a fatu I piled up the stones
4 k–m–ushkush [AF] to pile up, as stones
5 kushkush–in [PF] be piled up by someone

|kushkush|2 (PAN *kuSkuS ‘scrape, scratch from a surface’):
2 ka–kushkush [IN] tool of wood or metal used to scrape rice from the bottom of the pot (no longer used)
3 k–m–ushkush [AF] scrape out, as rice that sticks to the pot; scratch up with backward movements, as a dog scratching up the ground
yaku k–m–ushkush kupi I’m scraping out the rice that is sticking to the pot
atu k–m–ushkush pruw The dog is scratching up the ground
4 kushkush–i [I] (don’t) scrape it out
kushkush–i van kupi Please scrape out the rice that is sticking to the pot

501
kushrac

5 kushkush-in [PF] be scraped out, as rice from a cooking pot
6 ma–ka–kushkush [F/IT] will scratch up

qnuan man‘i ma–ka–kushkush pruq
The buffalo will also scratch up the ground

kushrac :
2 ma–kushrac [S] still somewhat hard or firm, of rice or other plant foods that are insufficiently cooked; to be cooked semi-dry
ma–cuaw sa afu ma–kushrac, sh–m–ibuqtir The rice was not well cooked, (and) made me choke
3 pia–kushrac [C] let a plant food remain firm or hard
afu pia–kushrac uan ladadu Please cook the rice without letting it get mushy

[kushtur]:
2 kushtur–an [LF] be made thick (as by putting one layer over another)
3 ma–kushtur [S] thick, of solid materials (cloth, plank, etc.)
nak a patash–an ma–kushtur My book is thick
nak a tuali ma–cuaw ma–nasha, ma–kushtur I have a thick stack of money (lit. My money is very plentiful, thick)
4 mig–kushtur [IC] get thicker (as a floor that is being built up, or a covering of blankets being piled on)

kutafalh

5 pia–kushtur [C] make something thick(er)

haya aqtalha pia–kushtur uan
Please make the pork thick (as when cutting it to serve)

kushuman purse

kut Fissistigma oldhamii (Hemsl.) Merr., fam. Anonaceae, a bush of the primary and secondary forest with fuzzy, rattan-like branches, long ovate smooth-edged leaves, and tight clusters of small round spicy yellow fruits on short thick stems

NOTE: The first description of this tree that I was given stated that the fruit is red.

kutafalh stab

ata (tu) kutafalh fafi Don’t stab the pig!
2 k–m–utafalh [AF] pierce, stab, as in slaughtering a pig, hit with an axe
3 kutafalh–ak [LF1s] I stabbed
4 kutafalh–an [LF] be stabbed, or struck by an axe
cicu kutafalh–an suma He was stabbed by someone
cicu ma–p–acay numa kutafalh–an suma He quarreled with someone and they stabbed him
5 kutafalh–ik [PF1s] I stabbed, I chopped
haya wazish ma–cuaw ma–haha numa kutafalh–ik punuq mimu m–usaha
That wild boar was in a rage so I
stabbed it in the head (and) it ran off

6 **kutafalh–in** [PF] be stabbed or struck with an axe
niwan tu shau-kaktun i-zahây a caw m–arn sa paql, **kutafalh–in** caw cunay a punuq Before it had finished that man fetched an axe and struck the bear on the head

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as */kutafar/.

|kut baz:|

2 **ma–ka–kutbâz** [IT] hard, dried out, of dry or hardened spots in a varied surface
yaku mun–say diplhaq, yanâna ya ma–hunuq, yanâna sa **ma–ka–kutbâz** I went into the mud; there were soft (places) and there were firm/hard (places)

3 **ma–kutba–tbaż** [IT] be dried out, of many containers of rice, etc.
hayâ wa afu azâz **ma–kutba–tbaż** All of those pots of rice are dried out

4 **ma–kutbâz** [S] be dry, as rice cooked without enough water
afu **ma–kutbâz** The rice is dried and hard
yaku ya tan–hlwan a pit’âya ya tu sumâ **ma–kutbâz**, numa ya tu suma ma–huluq When I cook (rice) at night sometimes it is hard (from undercooking), and sometimes it is soft and mushy (from using too much water)

5 **mia–kutba–tbaż** hard or firm, as the body of a person in good physical shape
m–ihu a bul ma–cuaw **mia–kutba–tbaż**, ma–kushfit painan Your body is really firm; you must be in good shape

6 **mig–kutbâz** [IC] become dried out, as rice in which the grains are separated, without sticking together
yaku pin–halhuca, shi–qalhiw–an sa am **mig–kutbâz** sa halhuca I made rice porridge (and) it got dried out into separate grains

7 **piâ–kutbâz** [C] make it drier, as rice that is being cooked
kuti (PAN *kuti ‘vagina’)vagina, vulva (intimate term used between husband and wife)

NOTE: Possibly a loan from Bunun */kuti/ ‘vagina’.

|kutnir:|

2 **ma–kutnîr** [S] hard or resistant, stiff, as cloth
nak a halus ma–cuaw **ma–kutnîr**, m–ihu a halus ma–cuaw ma–dumur My clothes are stiff (while) yours are soft/pliable
yaku lh–m–iklîhîk sa kwî, ma–cuaw **ma–kutnîr** ihîîhîk–în I’m sawing the wood (and) it is very hard (to saw)
hayâ wa prua **ma–kutnîr** kari–n This earth is too hard to dig

3 **mia–kutni–tńir** [IT] extremely hard, unyielding, of soil that is
compact like concrete
haya wa pruq ma-cuaw mia-kutni-tnir, ma-cuaw ma-qarman kari-n, numa qiru-ak k-m-ari That earth is very hard; it’s difficult to dig, so I refuse to dig (it)
nak a buhat a pruq ma-cuaw mia-kutni-tnir, numa ya kari-n antu taupeau-an The soil in my fields is very hard, so that when it is dug out it can’t be broken up
4 mig-kutnir [IC] get hard(er), be hardening
diplahq mig-kutnir The mud is hardening (as when drying out)
5 pia-kutnir [C] harden something
6 sh-kutnir [p] hardened, as skin calloused by friction; a callus
sa qmu ya piza iza wa qali sh-kutnir mani After a few days rice cakes also get hard
diplahq ya miamarin tilih-ın sh-kutnir ya mig-qaray iza Mud that has been in the sun for awhile eventually hardens
7 sh-kutnir-an [LF] be calloused

|kutun|  
---
2 k-m-utun [AF] douse a fire, extinguish a fire by dousing it with water
yaku m-riqaz iza huya shput k-m-utun sa i-zaháy a apuy I see that person dousing the fire
3 kutun-in [PF] be doused, of a fire
kutun-in cicu apuy He doused the fire

|kuyu|  
---
2 ma-kuyu [S] queasy, feeling a sense of unease or nausea, as when looking down from a high building
ma-cuaw yaku mun-saháy farukuz, ma-kuyu/yaku mun-saháy farukuz, ma-cuaw ma-kuyu I felt very queasy in crossing the bridge
yaku m-riqaz qilhuran, ma-kuyu I saw a snake and felt weak in my stomach
yaku ya mun-saháy farukuz ma-kuyu, ya m-riqaz qilhuran sh-ug-kash When crossing a bridge I feel queasy, when seeing a snake I feel fear
3 mig-kuyu [IC] begin to feel queasy
mun-saháy yaku farukuz m-undadán, pan-na-saháy iza fazfaz minu mig-kuyu, sh-ug-kash I was walking over a bridge (and) on reaching the middle got queasy (and) afraid
4 pia-kuyu [C] pretend to be queasy
haya shput m-zai ‘ahu-n un-saháy farukuz m-undadán, ya sh-ug-kash ‘ahu pin-talaiwar pia-kuyu’ That person said ‘Walk across the bridge (and) if you are afraid pretend that you are queasy (to save face)’

kuza (PAN *kuja ‘how?’):
2 a-pia-kuza-n what?, how?
a-pia-kuza-n ahu What are you doing?
a-pia-kuza-n ihu sa i-nay k-m-
lawa  How did you make this?

*a-pia-kuza-n* nak a tuali maka-uka  How has my money disappeared?

*a-pia-kuza-n* qali ma-cuaw qali ma-kashpar, numa yaku mash-ka-na-kanas ya ya m-undadán  How can I help it? I’m in pain, so I’m limping

numa sa soma m-za ‘*a-pia-kuza-n* ya mu-lana-ulu uka sa saran-an, maka sa i-zay Lalu i-fazfaz sa wasaqaan uka sa k-m-ay na taun’

Then some of them said ‘How can we go over there to an uninhabited place—it is because there on Lalu island in the middle of the lake we will be safe from attack’

3 *k-in-uzu [PFc]* what did you say?

*k-in-uzu ihu cicu*  What did you say to him (e.g. to cause him to behave differently)?

*k-in-uzu m-zai minu cicu a m-usha*  What did you say to him to cause him to go?

haya azazak *k-in-uzu ihu qa a ma-canit?*  What did you say to that child to make him cry?

haya binanau’az *k-in-uzu ihu minu qa a ma-ca-cawa*  What did you say to that woman to make her laugh?

4 *k-m-uzu [AF]* what are you saying?

*k-m-uzu ihu*  What did you say?

*k-m-uzu ihu malhimuna lalawa*  What did you say?

5 *k-m-uzu-kuza [AF/IT]* what are you saying?

*k-m-uzu-kuza ihu*  What are you saying? Excuse me?

*k-m-uzu-kuza cayeuy malhimuna*  What did they say in their discussion?

6 *kuza-n* what?

*kuza-n* m-ihu a lhanaz/m-ihu a lhanaz *kuza-n*?  What is your name?

*kuza-n* haya wa lhanaz; agqtu-n ya-ku  What is the name?; I thought of it now

*kuza-n cicu a lhanaz*  What is his/her name?

7 *la-kuza* amount, quantity

haya wa tuali shupih-ī uan ihu ya *la-kuza*  Please help me count the money (lit. Please help me count how much money there is)

yaku fariw fajuy, pa-cupish uan cicu *la-kuza tuali*  I am buying a pig, please let him count the amount of money

i-nay a barimin *la-kuza wa tuali f-in-ariw ihu?*  How much money did you pay to buy this car?

haya (wa) qrus ya *la-kuza ma-qu-liush*  How long is that post?

8 *ma-kuza* [F] will say what/will do what/will be done in what way?

*a ma-kuza iza*  What’s next/what will we do next?

pasay-in caw a lalawa a *ma-kuza*  How will you use Thao? (asked in reference to how I would use my
knowledge of the language after leaving Sun-Moon Lake)
a ma-kuza ihu What are you going to say?
9 mia-kuza the way in which something is done; how is it done?; why not do it?; how shall we do it?; what is it? (can be asked as a question of concern to someone who is upset)
mia-kuza wa in-ifaz How is (the person) dressed?
mia-kuza ihu ya m-muz How do you swim?
mia-kuza ma-qitan riqaz-an Now was it, was it good to watch? (e.g. in asking someone about a movie they saw)
mia-kuza f-in-ariw a hulus, shadunan, ma-gulha-gulha? What color dress did you buy, a yellow one or a red one?
mia-kuza iza sa but How is your health?
mia-kuza m-ihu a tiaz ma-kashpar How is your belly-ache?
9 a mia-kuza ila farit waqrac, ya niza tu qusa-qusaz-in, niza sa waqrac sazum niza tu ma-haha, isisuaiza ila ya a shum-pazaw That is how we will cross the river, when it isn’t raining any more, when the current has lost its fury, that will be the time for us to depart
a mia-kuza ila mu-taun, qusaz-in Why don’t we go indoors, it’s raining
i-zahay a shput shaqish antu ma-
shasu, a mia-kuza painan—ina-nuru That man’s face doesn’t look right, he may be up to something—be careful
yaku shashulhi-n sa suma, ani yaku tu manga-kuza Someone maligned me (but) I didn’t do anything wrong
10 m-in-ia-kuza [c] how something was done
m-in-ia-kuza ihu tu kahiwan What did you formerly do?
11 m-in-ug-kuza [c] how did it happen?
m-in-ug-kuza ihu maku-na-nay Where did you come from?
12 mug-kuza how, in what way?, which, which one?
a mug-kuza ila Where shall we start (to walk)?
ma-cuaw ma-nash sa rikish mutaun, mug-kuza makashquat A lot of mosquitoes have come into the house; how do they get in?
pa-kikalhiw uan/palhinuna-i uan i-zahay a caw ya a mug-kuza sa sarun Ask that person where the road goes
13 mug-kuza-kuza [IT] move freely or unpredictably, as an animal that is not penned up; from where?
cicu mug-kuza-kuza ya m-undadán Where did he start walking from?
mug-kuza-kuza ihu ya shashanu m-undadán Where do you go when you take a morning walk?
kuzkuz

14 p–in–ug–kuza–kuza [C/MVc/IT] was taken around from place to place
15 pug–kuza–kuza–n [C/MV/PF] be led around from place to place
   haya qmu:ng pug–kuza–kuza–n ihu pa–kan You led that buffalo from place to place to feed it
   haya shp̥ut mū:nay a kihnaqualh
   pug–kuza–kuza–n ihu m–undadáni That person came to vacation (and) you showed him around

kuzkuz (PAN *kuNkuN ‘quail or partridge sp.’) the Formosan hill partridge, Arborophila crudi–
gularis (Swinhoe), fam. Phasianidae, a reclusive, round-bodied chicken-size bird with stumpy
tail, rusty-brown back and wings, mauve breast, white throat, and red bill and legs. It inhabits primary broad-leaf forest, where it forages in small groups by day on the damp forest floor in search of earthworms, insects, seeds, and sprouts, roosting at night in tree-top perches

kzi pinching between tongs
   haya aqtalha kzi ihu pu–saháy cicu a baroku maqa cicu m–ayaw k–un–zi
   Use your chopsticks to pick up the pork to put in her bowl, because she is embarrassed to do it herself
2 ka–kzi [IN] chopsticks
   ya ma–kan pasay–i ka–kzi When you eat use chopsticks
3 kzi–n [PF] be picked up by some-
   one with tongs
   rabu kzi–n suma Someone picked up an ember with tongs
4 k–in–zi–an [LFc] was picked up by someone with chopsticks or tongs
   k–in–zi–an iza suma rabu Someone picked up the ember with tongs
5 k–m–in–zi [AFc] pinched between tongs, picked up with chopsticks
   cicu k–m–in–zi sa bailu He picked up the peanut with his chopsticks
6 k–un–zi [AF] pinch between tongs, pick up with chopsticks
   cicu k–un–zi sa afu She is picking up rice with chopsticks
   yaku k–un–zi rabu I picked up an ember with tongs

[kzush]:
2 k–m–in–zush [AFc] restrict one’s intake of food, skip meals
3 k–un–zush [AF] restrict one’s intake of food, skimp on eating because of limited supplies, be on a diet
   ya uka sa zashaq a pit’ia–n k–un–
zush, ani ya saqazi tu pit’ia, ya tan–luhan pit’ia If we don’t have rice to cook we’ll skip lunch and cook it for dinner
   maniun shashanu antu k–m–an afu,
   k–un–zush maniun You didn’t eat breakfast this morning—you are on a diet
4 kzush–in [PF] be skipped, of meals
lagqisusay

L

la quite, to the point of
niwan la ma-bulaw not quite ripe
yet
haya wa sharitunu niwan tu la ma-
bulaw The papaya is not quite ripe
yet
haya wa shput antu la shnuru yakin
That person doesn’t quite recognize
me
ladadu some, few, a little; some-
what
2 ka–ladadu just a little (response
when being offered food or drink)
3 ladadu–an [LF] little-by-little, a
few at a time
numa tu itiza sa shput, ladadu–an
maku–na–ray Then the Chinese
began to arrive a few at a time
4 pun–la–da–dadu–n do in small
amounts
muqay ihu pun–la–da–dadu–n s–m–in’ an You only take small sips
when you drink (wine)

|lagkaw|:
2 ma–lagkaw [S] tall and thin,
lanky (different from ma–rütaw
‘tall and strong’)
haya wa caw ma–cuaw ma–lagkaw
That man is very tall
3 min–lagkaw [IC] become tall
and thin
haya azazak min–lagkaw That
child is getting lanky/tall and thin
NOTE: This form shows a striking
resemblance to Tagalog /laŋkaw/
‘elongated and thin (said of legs
or neck)’, Banggai /laŋko/ ‘height,
altitude, elevation’, Manggarai /laŋ-
ga/ ‘grow, get taller (of a person)’,
and similar forms in other Malay–
Polynesian languages. It clearly
is a loan, but the source language
remains obscure.

lagqa pen, corral, shed, enclosed
area for cattle or carabao
qnuan i–say lagqa The cow is in
the shed
NOTE: Probably from Bunun /lang-
qa/ ‘a little hut’.

lag–qa–qisusay [R] very small,
tiny, minuscule → lagqisusay:2

lagqiku’ay small, as children
azaz cici a azazak lagqiku’ay uan
All of his children are still small

lagqinunay small, as stones,
fruits, agricultural tools

lagqisusay small, as rope, pen,
body parts, house, sweet potato;
short, of people; thin
lagqisusay aniamin These things
are small
2 lag–qa–qisusay [R] very small,
tiny, minuscule

lag–qa–qisusay a kucun very tiny
shrimps

3 lhin–lagqisusay–in [PF/I] be
made smaller, be reduced in size
haya wa qrus ma–cuaw ma–m’in,
lhin–lagqisusay–in cici a pi-
a–qrus–in That post is very big,
Lagúy

(so) make it smaller to be used as a housepost
4 mashi–lagqisusay smaller than haya wa baruku mash–tan ma–ra’in,
numa sa tata mashi–lagqisusay That cup is smaller than the others
(lit. All those cups are bigger, but one is small)
5 shi–lagqisusay was small
Lagúy female name (wife of I–lash)
lahu–lahu throat; Adam’s apple,
larynx
Laihu male name (husband of Shaidu)
la–kuza amount, quantity
→ kuza:7
{lalas}:
2 la–lalas [IN] peeler, instrument
for peeling hemp stalks
3 lalas–an [LF] be peeled
yaku m–lalas so rickuy, lalas–an a rima I was peeling an orange and
cut (peeled) my hand
4 lalas–i [I] (don’t) peel it
qaripuhut a shapa lalas–i Scrape off
the pumpkin skin!
5 lalas–in [PF] be peeled off
numa lalas–in cicu a shapa, l–in–a–
las iza pa–tilhaz–an Then its skin
was peeled off, and when it was
peeled it was put in the sun (to
dry)
6 l–in–alas [PFC] was peeled
7 m–lalas [AF] peel something off,
as the skin of a hemp stalk

|lalawa|

lalawa language; speech, spoken words
2 qalha lalawa talkative
3 ma–lalawa call someone to
come; invite; to crow, as a rooster
yaku a ma–lalawa nak a binanau’az
I will call my wife
numa ya ma–lhacis iza pania’an afu,
ma–lalawa iza caycuy a ma–kan
Then when the vegetables and rice
were cooked we called them to come
eat
tamazun ma–lalawa, saqazi iza
The rooster is crowing (because)
lalaw-'un

its noon already

4 ma–lalawa–lawa to call, invite
5 ma–lalawa–n be called to come, be invited

6 m–in–a–lalawa called to someone to come; invited

nak a ama m–in–a–lalawa yakin
My father called me to come

ata tu u-tana-utu ya antu m–in–a–lalawa, ya m–in–a–lalawa u-tana-utu Don’t go if you weren’t invited; go if you were invited

7 pa–lalawa [C/I] call someone to come; call him!

pa–lalawa nak a ama Call my father!

pa–lalawa uan ihu hu ya wa ca Call that person!

pa–lalawa uan shinshi Please call the shaman

8 pa–lalawa–n [C/PF] be called by someone

yaku pa–lalawa–n suma Someone is calling me

9 p–in–a–lalawa [Pfc] was called by someone

yaku p–in–a–lalawa suma Someone called me

lalaw–'un [PF] be teased, annoyed, bothered → lalaw:2

lalay cicada

ya ma–hnar iza itia lalay There are cicadas in the summer

ya a qasaz–in ma–cuaw lalay malthinuna When it is going to rain the cicadas sing a lot

NOTE: PAN *lalay ‘cicada’, probably borrowed from northern Bunum /la-lai/ ‘cicada’.

lalisa kind of evergreen tree with small leaves and hard wood that traditionally was used for houseposts

la–lishlish [IN] grater for sweet potatoes, carrots, etc. → lishlish:2

Lalu an island of great mythical importance in the center of Sun-Moon Lake

lalutu a traditional wig made of one’s own clipped hair, sometimes passed down for four or five generations

2 pin–lalutu–n [PF] be made into a wig, of human hair

kahiwan sa ca dw a binanaw’az ya ma–quliush iza sa fukish qpit–in,

pin–lalutu–n, numa daw ya tuqatuqash iza ya kahiza uqá–n pusáy punuq m–ukcaw The Thao women of olden times had their hair cut when it was long (and) had it made into a wig so that when they were old they could use it again wrapped around the head

la–ma–qitan beautiful (in comparisons) → qitan:5

la–ma–ra’in rather big, rather large → ra’i:n:5

lamin it is fortunate, fortunately

lamin uan ihu maku–na–nay Barnaw-baw, ma–cuaw sa i–tusi Taipak sh–m–iraus dai It is fortunate that you
came to Te-hua village (because) they say there is a terrible typhoon in Taipei now
\textit{lamin} \textit{van u-kaktun-ik iza matash} Fortunately, I'm finished writing

\textbf{|lamlam|}:
2 \textit{ma–lamlam} [S] sharp, of a point or blade; pointed; beak of a bird, peak of a mountain
\textit{ma–lamlam} \textit{i–zay a hudun} That mountain is steep/pointed
\textit{haya wa aqur antu} \textit{ma–lamlam} \textit{maqa sasaz iza} That hoe isn't sharp because it's old
3 \textit{antu} \textit{ma–lamlam} blunt
4 \textit{pia–lamlam} [C] sharpen, make sharper
5 \textit{shan–lamlam–in} [PF] be sharpened
6 \textit{shan–lamlam–ik} [PF1s] I sharpened something
\textit{yaku ya a ma–lhikik sa q–in–ums numa sa tirqit–an} \textit{shan–lamlam–ik} \textit{numa lhikik–an a maqa antu a muntanuq} If I am going to put up a fence I sharpen the posts so they will be driven in and won't fall over
7 \textit{sh–in–an–lamlam–in} [PFc] was sharpened
\textit{i–nay a qa’ulh} \textit{sh–in–an–lamlam–in} \textit{iza} This bamboo has been sharpened
8 \textit{shin–lamlam–in} [PF] be sharpened
\textit{haya wa qrus} \textit{shin–lamlam–in} \textit{ci–cu a maqa ma–cuw mu–tmaz} He sharpened the post so that it would be easier to sink
9 \textit{sh–m–an–lamlam} [AF] sharpen, make something sharper
\textit{yaku} \textit{sh–m–an–lamlam} \textit{sa shkish} I'm sharpening the bamboo to a point
\textit{ciu} \textit{sh–m–an–lamlam} \textit{sa qa’ulh maqa a lhirk ciu sa qhurn} He is sharpening a length of bamboo to pierce a snake

\textbf{|laplap|}:
2 \textit{mu–laplap} [MV] spread, of a fire
\textit{apuy} \textit{mu–laplap} The fire is spreading
\textit{taun ya mapa–ki–hariz ma–cuw sh–ug–kash apuy ya} \textit{mu–laplap} If houses are close together there is a great danger that fire will spread
3 \textit{pu–laplap} [C] fan the flames, make a fire spread
4 \textit{pu–laplap–ik} [PF1s] I fanned the flames, I made the fire spread
\textit{yaku pa–shnara sa buhat, pu–laplap–ik sa apuy} I burned the fields and made the fire spread (either by
Laqainu

fanning it or making several smaller fires which joined into one

Laqainu male name (informally: Qainu; husband of Ali)

laqi have the same given name, be namesakes
ila la-tusha wa lhanaz tatâl, laqi ila We have the same name

laqsimuaw beggar
NOTE: From Bunun /laqsimuaw/ ‘beggar’.

la’á just, only
la’á miawin qali min-rambia sa suma wa binanau’az You just keep playing around with women every day

la’a zai-n i-uhu yaku matataru cicu, ma-cuaaw yaku min-iauw You said I gossiped about her (and now) I am very embarrassed
haya wa shput ma-cuaaw la’a ma-qarman That person is just very bad
la’a man-hiri mat yakin Why are stupid compared to me? (upset tone)

la-rima five → rima:4

|laslas|:
2 ia-laslas [l] (don’t) show your teeth
ala tu ia-laslas, ma-qarman ri-qas-an Don’t show your teeth—it doesn’t look good
3 mia-laslas show the teeth
yaku ya ma-ca-cawa mia-laslas I show my teeth when laughing

la-shkash be afraid, be a coward → shkash:2
la-shpat four → shpat:5
la-tata alone, single → tata:2
latuk any stringed instrument played with a bow
2 pish-latuk play a stringed instrument, like a violin
NOTE: From Bunun /latuk/ ‘bowed musical instrument’.

la-turu three → turu:3

la-tusha two, in counting objects → tusha:3

la-tusha-tusha [IT] have two each → tusha:4

Laun male name (paternal grandfather of Kilash)

laun shade, shadow (of tree, person)

2 laun-in [PF] be shaded, be put in the shade
3 mu-laun [MV] go into the shade
ma-cuaaw ma-hnar, mu-laun yaku It’s very hot (so) I’m going into the shade
yaku mu-buhat, ma-cuaaw ma-hnar, a mu-laun yaku I’m working in the fields (and) it’s very hot, (so) I’m going into the shade

4 pu-laun-in [C/PF] be put in the shade; be put in a sheltered place, be put in storage
pu-laun-in iqa paxay The rice has been put in a sheltered place/in storage
Laushiq

paṣay ya ma-qalhayqay iza pu–
laun–in iza pu-sahay–in capa Put
the dried rice to be stored in the
granary
5 shi–laun [I] (don’t) take shelter
shi–laun uan Please go into the
shade
6 sh–m–i–laun [AF] seek shelter
sicu mu–say yanun ma–braq sh–
m–i–laun, maqa ma–m’in a qusaz
He went into a cave to seek shelter
because the rain was heavy
NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of Bun–
nun /navung/ ‘shadow’.

Laushiq female name

lawashwash dispersed
minu lawashwash, minu cuini mu–
sun They were dispersed (and now)
they have come together
2 ku–lawashwash–in [PF] be
scattered or spread all over
haya patash–an ku–lawashwash–in
azazak The child scattered these
books all over
haya patash–an ku–lawashwash–in
nak a bīnau ’az maqa mim–buqmur
My wife scattered those books all
over the place because she got mad
3 mapa–u–lawashwash [R] they
all scattered, they scattered all
over the place, of many things
going in all directions
yaku mataqaz buna, mu–priz na pun–
tá, mapa–u–lawashwash na bu–
na I was carrying sweet potatoes
with a shoulder pole when it broke
and the sweet potatoes scattered all
over
4 min–lawashwash become scat-
tered or dispersed, as a crowd
yamin la–rima shau–na–nay i–ntua,
sa suma minu qa a min–lawash-
wash The five of us arrived here
and then we began to go our sepa-
rate ways
yamin qaqtîlîn–in sa cumay mala–
ia, yamin min–lawashwash We
were being chased by a bear (and)
we scattered in every direction
numa tu ma–p–acay iza antu ma–tu–
na  wa Shdîtun, min–lawashwash
sa Shdîtun Then the Little Peo-
ple fought (and) lost (and) became
scattered
5 mu–lawashwash [MV] scatter,
fly in every direction (of objects
that do not escape through an
aperture)
rusaw minu–sun, panaq–ik fatu, numa
mu–lawashwash The fish gath-
ered (and) I threw a stone so they
scattered in all directions
zashuq mu–lawashwash The rice
grains scattered all over (as by
spilling from an open container)
6 pia–lawashwash [C] scatter
something more than it already is
7 pu–lawashwash–in be scat-
tered or left in a big mess (as toys
left scattered all over the place by
children after playing)
haya zashuq pu–lawashwash–in a–
azazak The child scattered this rice
Lawian

all over
8 u-lawashwash scatter in all directions, as fleeing people
*iti a sa ma-qurman a ca w a ma-sa-puk ita, u-lawashwash ita mug-kuru*. A bad person came to catch us (and) we scattered in every direction to hide

NOTE: Borrowed from Bumm. According to Mr. Shih /lawashwash/ means ‘scatter over a continuous area’, as opposed to /luplup/ ‘scatter discontinuously’. However, such semantic nuances offered in other cases of near synonymy have proven to be fanciful when sufficient sentence material became available to determine their distributions.

Lawian name of a boat built by the Shih family in the story of the white deer

|lawlaw|:
2 ma-lawlaw [S] flirtations, tending to indulge in flirtation
*haya binanau’az ma-lawlaw* That woman is flirtations

3 pia-lawlaw [C] try to seduce someone
*yā iti ita shput i-zahlāy shput qalha tual-li mu-nay pia-lawlaw ihu*. If a rich person comes try to seduce him!

laway green bean (type commonly used in Chinese desserts)

laylay be lazy, act lazy
*ata tu ya laylay ya karishkish* Don’t be lazy, be hard-working

2 ma-laylay [S] lazy
*haya wa parhaway ma-laylay*. That young person is lazy

3 min-ma-laylay [IC] become lazy
*ma-panu a ca w ma-kuwa min-ma-laylay* That lethargic person has become very lazy

lhqalus’an *Pasania ternaticupula* (Hay.) Schott., fam. *Fagaceae*, a tree which grows to a height of between six and twenty meters, with smooth lanceolate leaves and small yellow flowers that somewhat resemble a rice panicle. It bears tight clusters of small, very hard green acorn-shaped fruits that turn brown when ripe. This plant is burned on New Year’s day, hence its name (‘reside in New Year’)

NOTE: Mr. Shih identified the /lhqalus’an/ as *Pasania rhombocarpa* Hay. Also recorded as /shqalus’an/.

|Lhqashna’wanan| a lineage name, Mrs. Shih’s family line

|libic|:
2 libic-ak [LF1s] I shredded
*haya aqtalha libic-ak pa-kan azazak* I shredded the pork to feed to the child

3 sh-m-u-libi-libic [AF/IT] shred something, as in tearing at meat with the teeth
*azazak sh-m-u-libi-libic sa m-naw a paparu a bunlahaz* The child

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ligkí the longan, or ‘dragon’s-eye’ fruit

NOTE: Taiwanese loan.

liliz tail someone, follow someone with suspicion, as in spying

2 liliz–ik [PFls I follow closely

i–zaháy a bínánu'a'az, maqá ushnuw–ik liliz–ik q–m–aqútilh I am following that woman because I am crazy about her

haya wa shput q–m–in–rùu nak a tuáli, liliz–ik k–anun iza a m–ušáha That person stole my money (so) I followed (him) to see where (he) went

3 liliz–in [PF be followed by someone

yaku liliz–in suma Someone is following me

4 m–liliz [AF follow someone

i–zaháy a shput m–liliz yakin That person is following me

Límaw female name (wife of Daríz)

lina₁ necklace

2 pu–liná–n wear a necklace

huya azazak pu–liná–n That child is wearing a necklace

lina₂ heartwood?

2 lina wa kawi hardwood tree

l–in–alas [PFc was peeled → |lalas|₆

lindash a plant with an erect stem and white flower. It is used in wine-making and to treat diarrhoea

l–in–ishlish [PFc was grated → lishlish:₃

l–in–um [PFc was caged by someone, was enclosed by someone → lum:2

l–in–um–an [LFc was caged, was restrained, was held back → lum:4

l–in–um–ik [PFlsc I caged it → lum:3

l–in–uslus [PFc massaged with salt, of vegetables → luslus:₂

Lipún Japan, Japanese (modern, in contrast to the war-time term Maranash)

2 mash–lipún speak Japanese

antu yaku a mash–lipún I don’t like to speak Japanese
maura yaku mash–līpūn I can’t speak Japanese

|liqliq|:

2 mu-liqliq torn, as clothing

i-nay suaqun mu-liqliq These pants are torn

haya hulus sasaz iza, a mu–liqliq iza Those clothes are old and will get tattered

3 pish–liqliq tear open, as something that is stretched too much

haya suaqun ifaz–ik, maqa lagqisu–say minu pish–liqliq, kan–a–apaw tana–muqca I put on those pants (and) because they were too tight they tore open (and) exposed me in front

4 sh–m–u-liqliq [AF] to tear, as paper

yaku sh–m–u-liqliq qahil I’m tearing the paper

5 shu–liqliq [I] (don’t) tear it

shu–liqliq qahil Tear the paper!

6 shu–liqliq–in [PF] be torn by someone

qahil shu–liqliq–in The paper is being torn

nak a hulus shu–liqliq–in cumay My clothes were torn by a bear

NOTE: Probably from Bunun /liqliq/ (cf. Bunun /mu-liqliq/ ‘to tear’, /ma-liqliq/ ‘torn’).

lishlish grate

afu ya pa–hibur–an buna, a lishlish sa buna If you want to mix rice with sweet potatoes, grate the sweet potatoes (first)

2 la–lishlish [IN] grater for sweet potatoes, carrots, etc.

3 l–in–lishlish [PFC] was grated

3a l–in–lishlish a buna grated sweet potato

4 m–lishlish [AF] to grate, as sweet potatoes or carrots

yaku m–lishlish buna a hibur sa afu I’m grating sweet potatoes to mix with rice

NOTE: From Bunun /lisli/ ‘to file, rub’.

liush Japalura mitsukurii Stejneger, fam. Agamidae, a small diurnal tree iguana (6-8 cm. from nostrils to anus) with yellowish-brown neutral color that blends into varying backgrounds. It has a ridge of back spines, widely separated toes, and a pendant throat pouch

Lubis female name (wife of Mahuqu)

luish short in length or height; low

haya khiw ma–cua luish That rope is very short

huya wa caw ma–cuaw luish That man is very short

2 lui–luish [IT] short, of many things at once

ma–nasha wa qaruta a wawishwish, azaz lui–luish Many cats’ tails are short

3 mak–lui–luish [IT] breathe hard, be short of breath
haya azazak m-in-alal naq-m-in-ar-quitilh atu, shaw-na-taun ma-cu-aw mak-lui-luish. That child ran chasing his dog and arrived home all out of breath

4 mashi-luish shorter than cicu ma-rujaw, mashi-luish yaku He is taller than me (lit. He is tall; I am short by comparison)

5 sh-m-i-luish [AF] become short minu haya hulus ma-quluis cuini sh-m-i-luish. Why is it that these clothes which were long are short now?

Lujan male name; Mr. Kao

luktu kind of fragrant grass or herb, unid., used to make headbands at the New Year festival. Perhaps vanilla kahiwan yamin ya a Lus'an mashtay k-m-ilhim sa luktu, numa sa bina-nau'az masa ayzi mashtay spin-an sa luktu, mapa-pish-kanshuw. In the old days at New Year’s we all went to search for luktu, then all the men and women put on headbands of luktu (and) they were all fragrant

lu-lum-an [LF] hold back or in, contain; place where something is enclosed → lum:5

lu-lum-in [IT/PF] be caged, be enclosed → lum:6

lulush the Formosan ferret badger, Melogale moschata subaurantiaca (Swinhoe), fam. Mustilidae. A small dark gray mammal with projecting nose and white markings on face and ears, including a white stripe from the middle of the head to the back of the neck

2 m-lulush [AF] ferret out, extract something from a tight place miaqay sa parhaway k-m-an tu-tup sa atu, m-lulush lhqa ribush a qnua-an. The young people just followed the dogs to ferret out the deer

lum enclose it, put in a cage lum ranaw Put the chicken in a cage

2 l-in-um [PFe] was caged by someone, was enclosed by someone

nak a ranaw l-in-um iza My chicken was caged (but now is free)

3 l-in-um-ik [PF1sc] I caged it haya wa takic l-in-um-ik, mim-parraw, m-usha I caged the barking deer (but) it leaped up (and) escaped

4 l-in-um-an [LFe] was caged, was restrained, was held back

5 lu-lum-an [LF] hold back or in, contain; place where something is enclosed

nak a lu-lum-an so atu makashqut ya lum-an so atu My caged dog escaped

5a lu-lum-an sazum dam, place where water is backed up

6 lu-lum-in [IT/PF] be caged, be enclosed

7 lum-an [LF] to cage, to enclose

8 lum-ik [PF1s] I caged something,
I enclosed something in a cage or pen

9 lum–in [PF] be shut up, be penned, or put in jail

nak a runaw lum–in suma Someone put my chicken in a cage

haya wa shput lum–in, makashqut m–usha That person was in jail, but escaped

yaku tu kahiwan ma–p–acay sa su–ma, numa yaku sakp–in, lum–in I killed someone a long time ago, so I was caught and put in jail

10 ma–lu–lum [S/IT] stay locked up, remain in an enclosed place, not going out
cicu i–laun ma–lu–lum He/she stays locked up at home

11 m–lum [AF] pen up (as domesticated animals), jail a person

yaku m–lum runaw I caged the chicken

yaku m–lum tishmarnuw I corralled the horse


Lumáy a Thao dog name (for male dogs)

[lunduz]:

2 ma–lunduz [S] straight, right, correct

samm ma–lunduz The road is straight

3 mia–lundu–nduz [IT] go in a straight line

mig–qaray uan mia–ziu izâ, mi–a–lundu–nduz, mana–maus, ma–ku–na–say waqrac a sazum mi–dau–dauk mug–kuruz For awhile (it) was like that, in a straight line downhill, (then it) plunged into a river and kept still in hiding

4 min–lunduz [IC] become straight

haya sara min–lunduz izâ The road is beginning to grow straight (after winding for some distance)

5 mu–lunduz [MV] go in a straight line

haya wa quan ma–lundun, mu–lunduz mun–sahây saraâ That cow is tame (and) goes straight along the path

6 pia–lunduz [C] straighten, make straight, keep straight

haya wa sara pia–lunduz Straighten that road!

ama pia–lunduz (us) balis Father straightened the iron rod

cicu pia–lunduz pun–du He is keeping a straight course

pia–lunduz rima Straighten your arm!

7 pu–lunduz–in [C/PF] was straightened

numa cicu a futulh pu–lunduz–in Then he unstrung his bow (lit. Then his bow was straightened)

8 shu–lunduz straighten

shu–lunduz rima Straighten your arm!

9 shu–lunduz–ik [PFIs] I straighten
a *shu-lunduz-ik* m-ihu a *rima* I will straighten your arm  
10 *ti-lunduz-an* [LF] was made into straight lines  
*numa isisuaiza ya *ti-lunduz-an*  
*iza, numa a palhuizá-ña iza sa pa-zay* Then when (the fields) were (plowed) in straight lines like that the rice was planted

**[luplup]**:

2 *mu-luplup* [MV] scattered, as beads that fall to the floor when a necklace breaks; run out of control, as water that has broken out of its normal course  
*mu-luplup* na *лина* The beads are scattered all over  
*mu-luplup* na *sazum* The water is spread out all over (e.g. after spilling over its banks in a flood)  
3 *pu-la-luplup* [C/IT] scatter things helter-skelter  
*minu qa azazak pu-la-luplup* sa *a-niamin* Look how those kids leave their things scattered all over the place  
4 *pu-luplup* [C] spread or scatter things around  
*caycuy pu-luplup* *aniamin* They spread things all over  
5 *pu-luplup-in* [PF] be scattered  
*hayu buna pu-luplup-in* azazak  
The child scattered these sweet potatoes all over

NOTE: /luplup/ fits a general pattern of reduplicated monosyllables, and the semantics of the prefixes /mu/- and /pu/- are compatible with the interpretation adopted here, but there is little evidence other than this for a base /luplup/ rather than /puluplup/.

**Luqi** name for a male dog  
NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of Northern or Central Bunun /luqi/ ‘puppy’.

**luqi** son-in-law  
*la-shpat nak a luqi, la-tusha *sa* sh-pit, la-tusha *sa* lipín* As for my four son’s-in-law two are Chinese and two are Japanese

**luslus** massage salt into it  
(preparation for preserving vegetables)  
*luslus* *uan uhu shaglaw* Please massage the vegetables  
2 *l-in-uslus* [PFc] massaged with salt, of vegetables  
*l-in-uslus* a *shaglaw* vegetables that have been prepared for preservation by massaging salt into them  
3 *ma-luslus* [F] will massage with salt  
*ti ina ya tan-lhuan a ma-luslus* *shaglaw* Mother will prepare the vegetables in the evening  
4 *m-in-luslus* [AFc] massaged vegetables with salt to preserve them  
5 *m-luslus* [AF] massage salt into vegetables to preserve them for future use  
*cicu m-luslus* *shaglaw* She is massaging salt into the vegetables
Lus’an

NOTE: Borrowed from Northern or Central Bunun /ma–lushus/ ‘to rub’.

Lus’an the Thao New Year festival, celebrated on August 1 of the lunar calendar
yamin ya i–saháy makalh–shpa–shpat furaz nam a cow a Lus’an In the eighth month of the lunar calendar we celebrate our New Year

2 lhqa lus’an a kawi New Year’s wood, a wood burnt at the beginning of the New Year for its nearly smokeless bright flame
NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of northern or central Bunun /Lus’an/ ‘festival, rite’.

[lushkin]:

2 ma–lushkin clear, high-pitched, of a woman’s voice
numa yaku ya ma–qa–quyash ma–pni, numa iku ya ma–qa–quyash ma–lushkin When I sing my voice is deep, but when you sing your

voice is clear and high-pitched haya binanau’az ma–lushkin ya ma–qa–quyash That woman sings with a clear voice

3 ma–la–lushkin [IT] clear, of many voices haya la–turu binanau’az mashtay ma–la–lushkin ya ma–qa–quyash All three of those women sing with a clear voice

4 ma–lushki–shkin [IT] clear, of many voices (said to be more emphatic than ma–la–lushkin)
aya la–turu binanau’az mashtay ma–lushki–shkin ya ma–qa–quyash All three of those women sing with a clear voice

5 min–lushkin become clear(er), of the voice

6 pish–lushkin make a high-pitched sound, as the whining of an insect
huya wa ruza pish–lushkin ma–shalinshkin The (outboard motor) boat was making a high-pitched drone
LH

|lhacaq|:
2 ma–lhacaq fall from a height
haya lhuweis ma–lhacaq The plums are falling
azazak ma–lhacaq pana pruq The child is falling to the floor
azazak i–say yanan ma–lhacaq pana pruq The child fell from its bed to the floor
3 ma–talhin–lhacaq fall down, as leaves from a tree
4 ma–tan–lhacaq fall down
5 m–in–a–lhacaq fell
baruku m–in–a–lhacaq The cup fell (but has already been picked up)
6 mun–lhacaq drop something, as crumbs of food
7 pa–lhacaq [C] to lower
yaku pa–lhacaq khwiw I’m lowering a rope (to someone below)
8 pan–lhacaq fall down from a height, as a person, an animal, etc.
numa cumay pan–lhacaq Then the bear fell down (from a tree)
haya caw makurda kawr, pan–lha-caq, minu min–ura That person was climbing a tree (and) fell down (and) has become unconscious
9 pa–tan–lhacaq drop
10 pa–tan–lhacaq–i [I] (don’t) drop it
ata tu pa–tan–lhacaq–i a mu–plhiq sa baruku Don’t drop the cup (or it) will break! (lit. Don’t drop (it), the cup will break!)

|lhacas|:
2 ma–lhacas [S] soft (of rice, potatoes, etc.), well-cooked; ripe (as a banana)
afu ma–lhacas iza The rice is well cooked
ma–lhacas iza sa afu Is the rice well-cooked yet?
yaku pin–tala rusaw ma–lhacas iza I cooked the fish until it was tender
3 min–lhacas [IC] become well-cooked, become ripe
fiziz pa–tilhaz–an min–lhacas The bananas are ripening in the sun
4 pia–lhacas [C] make something softer or more tender by cooking
pia–lhacas pin–tata Cook the fish until it is softer
yiku pin–tata sa paina’an pia–lhacas She boiled the vegetables
NOTE: Often heard from Mr. Shih as /lhalhas/.

lhackaz bumblebee, round black stinging bee that nests in the ground
NOTE: Also recorded as /lhalhakaz/.

lhakash Aralia bipinnata Blanco, fam. Araliaceae, a medium-size tree with white flowers, thorns on the trunk and stem, and leaves similar to those of the banana tree. It somewhat resembles the tatanaq
NOTE: Mrs. Mao gives shakash.
lhakci  border, boundary (as between cultivated fields)

nak a buhat masa m–ihu a buhat yan
nan sa lhakci  My fields and yours have a (common) boundary

|lhakup| (PAN *Rakup ‘gather in the two cupped hands, scoop up in the two cupped hands’):

2 lhak–ik [PF]s I gather up in my two cupped hands
rusaw lhak–ik I’m gathering up fish in my two cupped hands

3 lhak–in [PF] be gathered up in the two cupped hands

4 lh–m–akup [AF] gather up in the two cupped hands
yaku lh–m–akup zashuq I’m scooping up rice in my cupped hands
cicu lh–m–apuk sa fein He is gathering up husks in his two cupped hands
yaku lh–m–apuk rusaw I’m gathering up fish in my two cupped hands

NOTE: Also recorded as /lh–m–apuk/ from Mr. Shih.

lhalha  (PAN *daRa ‘Formosan maple’) the Formosan maple, fam. Aceraceae, a generic term which encompasses Acer morrisonense Hay., Acer palmatum Thumb., var. pubescens Li, and Acer serrulatum Hay

lhalhai  bag made of hemp fiber or rattan, worn on the back, and formerly used to carry the meat of wild pig or barking deer home from the hunt

2 mapa–lhahlai take one’s belongings in a carrying bag
kahiwan a caw mapa–lhahlai wa-
zih a bunlahaz  The old-time Thao carried pig meat (from the hunt) in rattan back-baskets

3 mapa–sa–lhahlai take one’s belongings in a carrying bag
mashtay iza mapa–sa–lhahlai a mu–shuqish iza Then everyone took their belongings to go back

lhahanash  kind of plant with a green thorny baseball-size seed pod, full of smaller edible seeds, and a large thorny leaf that lies flat on the water surface similar to a lotus leaf. The seeds contain a milky sap, and taste both sweet and tart

lha–lhaush  [IN] dip net; strainer or filter → lhaush:2

lha–lhaushin  a swing
→ lhaushin:2

lha–lhay  [IT] give repeatedly or on many occasions → lhay:4

lha–lhiklhik  [IN] a saw
→ lhiklhik:2

lha–lhirk nipin  toothpick
→ |hirik|:2

lha–lhiur  [IN] fruiting pole, anything used to hook fruit and pull it down from a tree → lhiur:2
lhalhuca

lhalhuca rice porridge

itamu shashamu k-m-an sa lhalhuca
In the morning we eat rice porridge

2 min–lhalhuca [IC] become rice porridge, become like rice porridge

yaku pit’ia min–lhalhuca na afu
I’m cooking the rice to become porridge

3 pin–lhalhuca [C] make rice porridge

ina pin–lhalhuca pa-kan sa azazak
Mother is making rice porridge to feed the children

lhalhum (PAN *zaRum ‘needle’) needle

2 pash–lhalhum–an [LF] pincushion; place to keep needles

3 pu–lhalhum [C] thread a needle

ti ina a pu–lhalhum sinay, antu
sh-m-aktu
Mother will thread the needle, (but) it isn’t clearly visible

4 p–in–u–lhalhum [Cc] threaded a needle

niuan ina p–in–u–lhalhum sinay, maqa antu sh-m-aktu
Mother hasn’t threaded the needle yet, because it isn’t clear

lhalhumiz the stinging nettle: Laportea spp., an irritating plant that grows along the sides of creeks

lha–lhupish abacus, calculating machine → cupish:4

lhalhuzu a set of small cylindrical baited bamboo fish or eel traps attached to a long rope, put out and hauled in daily

yaku lh-m-iza lhalhuzu a pu-lhalhuzu sa rusew I’m plaiting a fish trap to catch fish

2 min–lhalhuzu [IC] make a lhalhuzu

yaku lh-m-iza sa a min–lhalhuzu
I’m weaving a lhalhuzu trap

3 mu–lhalhuzu [MV] swim into a lhalhuzu, of fish or eels

ma-nasha rusew mu–lhalhuzu A lot of fish swam into the net

4 pu–lhalhuzu pull up a rope with baited traps attached, use the lhalhuzu trap to fish

i–say a lhalhuzu ya pu–lhalhuzu pi–a–yanan sa sh–in–i’ail
When you put out that string of traps be sure that they are baited

yaku pu–lhalhuzu rusew, ma-cuaw
m–ara mim–par–paraw
I pulled up the traps full of fish (and) they flopped around

5 pu–lhalhuzu–an [LF] pull up a rope with baited traps attached

ihu ya tan-lhuan pu–lhalhuzu–an
a maqa ya m–ara sa rusew aqtalha
(uan) ya shashunu
In the evening pull up your nets so that we’ll have fish for breakfast

NOTE: Traditionally the Thaou used individual basket traps set either in the lake or in the river in a downstream direction so that fish swimming upstream would see the bait
and enter. The linking of a number of traps by rope reportedly is an elaboration learned from the Taiwanese.

**Ihamic** (PAN *RameC ‘root’)
root of tree or grass

_**parakaz a lhamic**_ root of the _parakaz_ tree

2 _pu–lhamic_ send out roots, of plants

_**pu–lhamic iza na shaglaw**_ The vegetables are taking root already

_**i–zay a ribush ma–cuwaw pu–lhamic**_ That vegetation is putting out a lot of roots

**[Ihmlham]**

2 _Ihmlham–i_ [I] (don’t) grope for it, (don’t) feel around for it

3 _Ihmlham–in_ [PF] be dug up out of the mud

4 _Lh–in–amlham_ [PF] be found by groping with the hand, as snails in the mud

_**Lh–in–amlham iza yaku sa i–zaháp a wacan, uka sa kucun, uka sa tuktuku**_ I groped in a pond over there (but) there were no shrimps and no snails

5 _Lh–m–amlham_ [AF] grope for something that cannot be seen, as shellfish in the mud, or something that has fallen into the water

_yaku _**Lh–m–amlham sa qaramat/**

_**Lh–m–amlham yaku qaramat**_ I am digging up _qaramat_ snails from the mud

**Ihanaz**

nak a kakanan _pan–na–tmaż sa ta–hamish yanan sa sazum, pasahay–ik rima _**Lh–m–amlham**_ My pipe fell to the bottom of the filled water jar (and) I used my hand to grope for it

**Ihampash** bottom of a cup, boat or other container-like object that is intended to prevent water from passing through

_haya baruku a _**Ihampash**_ the bottom of that cup

_qashay maqa sasaz iza ma–braq sa _**Ihampash**_ Because the frying pan is old it has holes in the bottom

**Ihamuruq** the Hundred Pace snake, _Agkistrodon acutus_ ( Günther), fam. _Viperidae_. A medium-size snake (up to 1.5 meters) with large triangular head, short tail, and slightly upturned lip. The sides have a dark gray lozenge pattern on a buff background. Reputedly the most venomous snake in Taiwan (its bite fatal within the time the victim can walk a hundred steps), it favors rocky places in secluded hilly areas, and is most active early in the morning and at dusk, especially on rainy and cloudy days

NOTE: Recorded as /shamuruq/ from Mr. Kao.

**Ihanaz** name

2 _Ihanaz–an_ [LF] named, bearing the name of
**lhanaz₂**

*tata wa binanau’az lhanaz-an Makaw*  A woman named Makaw

3 **ta–tal lhanaz** namesake; person with the same name

4 **tu–lhanaz** give a name to

5 **tu–lhanaz-an** [LF] be named, given a name

*nak a apiq malhi–azazak, tu–lhanaz-an sa apu*  My daughter-in-law had a baby (and) it was named by its grandfather

*m–zai sa dadû ‘yanan ita wa hudun, tu–lhanaz-an cicu, zai–n cicu Puizi, maqa s–in–anun–an lqqa ribush a qnuan’*  The chief said ‘Here is our mountain, which will be called Puizi, because the white deer walked on it’

6 **t–m–u–lhanaz** [AF] to name, give a name to

*yaku t–m–u–lhanaz ihu*  I’m giving you a name

**NOTE:** Within a lineage children must be named after someone who is dead, not from a living person. However, the name of a living person can be appropriated if from another lineage.

**lhanaz₂** sesame

*shput ya pig-qmu butiku–an sa lhanaz a qmu*  When the Taiwanese make sticky rice cake they wrap sesame in it

**lhanaz–an** [LF] named, bearing the name of → **lhanaz₁**:

**lhanhaz** broom or duster made with rice stalks or miscanthus flowers (softer than ca–capu). Old lhanhaz brooms are sometimes put flat on the floor by one’s bed and used to clean the feet before getting into bed

*tafuza bukay k–in–alawa lhanhaz*  Miscanthus flowers are used to make soft brooms

**lhaqlaq₁** intestinal section that protrudes in a hernia; prolapsed uterus, as after giving birth

2 **un–lhaqlaq–an** [LF] have a hernia

*cicu un–lhaqlaq–an*  He has a hernia

*ita binanau’az ya m–in–alhi–azazak kan ma’iu a maqa ya kahiza antu un–lhaqlaq–an*  After giving birth we women take sesame oil so we won’t get a prolapsed uterus

*ma–garman ya un–lhaqlaq–an*  It’s bad to have a hernia

**lhaqlaq₂** kind of red plum or plum-like fruit

*i–nay la–turu lhaqlaq a lhuqush, tata sa fûfû*  There are three plums and one banana here

**NOTE:** Connected with preceding because the flesh protrudes when ripe?

||**lhaqraw|**|

2 **min–lhaqraw** [IC] become stiff, as the buttocks from sitting too long in one position

525
yaku min-lhaqraw maqa miaoqy mi-lhugq I've gotten stiff from sitting too long
ya miarin mi-lhugq min-lhaqraw rikus If you sit too long your back gets stiff
yaku miarin mia-taqna-qnar min-lhaqraw sa rikus, sa miarin mi-lhugq min-lhaqraw sa paqi If I lie on my stomach a lot my back gets stiff, (but) if I sit a lot my buttocks get stiff/sore

3 pia-lhaqraw [C] make someone get stiff or sore, as by forcing them to maintain the same posture for some time
4 pia-lhaqraw–i [C/I] (don’t) make him get stiff, (don’t) let him get stiff

pia-lhaqraw–i i–zahay a parhaway Let that young person get stiff (as by not relieving him from holding something that forces him to maintain a constant posture)

5 pin-lhaqraw [Cc] make someone get stiff or sore, as by forcing them to maintain the same posture for some time
6 pin-lhaqraw–i [C/I] make him get stiff, let him get stiff

NOTE: Also recorded as /lhaqraw/, /lhaqraw/.

lhari (PAN *Cali) taro, Colocasia esculenta

lharina (PAN *Caliqa ‘ear’) ear
2 kashi-lharina–n [PF] be pulled by the ear

azazak ya ma-sha kashi-lharina–n ciec a ina, sh–m–uruz A misbehaving child is pulled by the ear by his mother
3 k–m–ashi-lharina pull by the ear
numa ciec a binanau’az k–m–ashi-lharina Then his wife pulled him by the ear

lharu manufactured water container traditionally made from a log which was hollowed out and plugged with clay at both ends. The lharu was used as a bath tub, and water was piped down to it from the mountains by bamboo conduit
kahivan k–m–ala wa sa lharu pashta-lha–n sa sazum, numa ya a m–ili sa but i–say lharu m–ili In the old days we made the lharu to collect water, then when we bathed we did it there in the lharu

lhashkay:
2 min-lhashkay become stiff, as the neck when craned for too long

lhashun (PAN *RaSuq ‘ambush’) to ambush, attack
ata (tu) lhashun Don’t ambush him
2 lhashun–in [PF] be ambushed, attacked
yaku i–suhab saran lhashun–in su–ma p–acay Someone attacked me on the road over there and beat me
3 lh–in–ashun [PFc] was ambushed, was attacked
Ihatash

*cicu lh-in-ashun yaku* I ambushed him
4 *lh-m-ashun* [AF] stalk, follow with intent to ambush; attack, shoot at something from a position of concealment
*yaku lh-m-ashun wazish* I ambushed a wild boar/I shot a wild boar from a position of concealment
*qaruda lh-m-ashun* sa mashmash, *mi-dau-dauk cicu m-inanuru* The cat is stalking a mouse, keeping still and watching intently

Ihatash a bamboo platform used as a movable temporary bed, used both in the house and when out hunting overnight. It is rolled up when not in use

Ihataz hail (frozen rain)
2 *Ihataz-in* [PF] be hailed on, be beaten with hailstones
*nak a buhat Ihataz-in* My fields were pelted with hailstones

Ihaush:

2 *Iha-lhaush* [IN] dip net; strainer or filter
*cicu pasahay-in Iha-lhaush lh-m-ashun rusaw* She used a dip net to scoop up a fish
3 *Ihaush-in* [PF] be scooped up, be dipped out of a container
*ya ma-lhacas iza Ihaush-in sa afu pu-sahay-in kayu, numa sabu-an sa kulambit* When the rice was ready it was scooped up and put in a clay pot and then covered with a cloth

4 *lh-m-aush* [AF] scoop up with a dip net, etc.
*cicu lh-m-aush* rusaw She scooped up a fish with a dip net

Ihaushin swing
*ata (tu) lhaulhin* Don’t swing!
2 *lha-lhaushin* a swing
*numa sa caw mashtay iza mu-kaktun iza malhuiza sa lhqa ribush a pazay, numa mu-lhckiz sa caw mu-sun mu-sahay yanan sa lha-lhaushin* Then all the people were finished planting the hill rice (and) they all gathered there at the swings
3 *lh-m-aushin* [AF] to rock, sway, swing (as cradle, swing)
*yaku lh-m-aushin* I’m swinging
*numa sa qula ya lh-m-aushin cicu sa ara-r-an caw k-m-alawa sa lha-lhaushin* Then if he (wanted to) swing the qula rattan was fetched to make a swing
*yaku a mu-tusi lh-m-aushin* I am going to swing
*tunaw lh-m-aushin* Swing hard!
4 *mun-lha-lhaushin* [AF/IT] to swing
*azazak mun-lha-lhaushin* The child is swinging
5 *mun-lhaushin* to swing
*yaku a mu-tusi mun-lhaushin* I am going to swing
6 *pa-lhaushin* [C] cause someone to swing, let someone swing

NOTE: Also recorded as /lhaulhin/ and /shaullhin/.
lhay (PAN *beRay ‘give’) give;  
for (benefactive)

*yhaya zashug lhay yhaya shput*  Give the rice to that man

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay ama*  
Mother will buy clothes for Father  
(lit. Mother will buy clothes to give to Father)

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay nakin*  
Mother will buy clothes for me

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay m-ihu-n*  
Mother will buy clothes for you

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay cicu-n*  
Mother will buy clothes for him/her

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay ila/m-i-ta*  
Mother will buy clothes for us  
(incl.)

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay yamin*  
Mother will buy clothes for us  
(excl.)

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay caycu*  
Mother will buy clothes for them

*cicu k-m-acu sa p-in-ansha a lhay maniun*  He brought presents to give to you (pl.)

*cicu k-m-acu sa p-in-ansha a lhay caycu*  He brought presents to give to them

*ina a fariw hulus a lhay ama*  
Mother will buy clothes for Father

ti Bob a p-in-atash lhay ti Kilash  
Bob’s words written for Kilash

*yaku a lhay ihu sa tuali*  I will give you money

*yaku a lhay sa binanau’az tuali*  I will give money to the woman

*yaku lhay ihu-n tuza panaka ihu-n a kan-in ihu*  I’m giving you an eel to eat

*numa sa fayy lhay cicu a tuqa-tu-qash*  Then a pig would be given to her parents

*lhay uan izay a binanau’az tua-li*  Please give some money to that woman

*cicu lhay yakin tuali a fariw hulus*  
He gave me money to buy clothes

*lhay cicu sa tuali*  Give him money

*lhay yaku cicu sa tuali*  I’m giving him money

*yaya wa shput a lhay yakin pushawil*  
That person will give me tea

*Lujan lhay yakin sa tuali*  Lujan gave me some money

*yaku m-riqaz Lujan, lhay yaku sa tuali*  I saw Lujan (and) gave him some money

*yaku m-riqaz Lujan, Lujan lhay yakin tuali*  I saw Lujan and he gave me some money

2 in–lhay [Pfc] was given

*manu in–lhay sa ma-dimmac*  Who was the gold (jewelry) given to?

*ti Kilash ya in–lhay a ma-dimmac*  Kilash was given a gold ring

3 in–lhay–an [Lfc] was given

*yaku in–lhay–an binanau’az tuali*  
The woman gave me money

4 lhay–lhay [IT] give repeatedly or on many occasions

5 lhay–ak [LF1s] I give, I gave

*yaku m-riqaz Lujan, lhay–ak sa tuali*  I saw Lujan and gave him
Ihazawash  Alsophila spinulosa
(Hook.) Tryon, fam. Cytaceae, a tree fern which grows to a height of between three and six meters. Its trunk is covered with a shaggy yellowish-brown fur-like substance, and its branches are thorny. The stalk is termite-resistant, and so was used traditionally for the posts of field huts. It is now chopped up and used as fertilizer

NOTE: Also recorded as /shazawash/.

Ihbaha  [lhbaha]:
2 lh–um–baha [AF] to float, of wood, bamboo, dead fish, etc.
   kawi lh–um–baha The wood is floating
   qaulh i–say sazum lh–um–baha
   The bamboo is floating on the water
   dadu iza sa shakish lh–um–baha
   Truly the camphor wood floated
   rusaw i–say vaasgan lh–um–baha,
   ma–cuaw shizk–in The fish in the lake are floating (belly up) and are very smelly
3 lh–m–im–baha [AFc] floated, was floating
   ruza lh–m–im–baha The boat was floating (but isn’t any more)
4 mapa–ti–lhbaha all float up at once
   numa sa rusaw mapa–ti–lhbaha,
   numa u–hiaw–in lh–m–aush Then the fish all came floating belly up (and) they were quickly scooped out
5 ma–ti–lhbaha float belly up
   numa sa rusaw l–um–in i–say tait’ak,
   numa pasah–in walatu, numa sa
   rusaw m–acay ma–ti–lhbaha isu–
   suaize ya lhaush–in caycuu Then the fish were caught in the tait’ak trap, and were poisoned so they died floating belly up (and) thus they were scooped up in a net
6 pam–baha–baha fishline float
NOTE: The morphological relationship of /pam–baha–baha/ to the other forms cited here is unclear.
|lhbbakbak|:  
2 lh–m–im–bakbak [AFc] became swollen, as from water retention  
3 lh–um–bakbak have edema, water retention in the legs, as from illness or from drinking too much liquid  
ya p–in–an–shiz–an a ma–qitan iza lh–um–bakbak sa kuskus When she was recovering from an illness, she got edema  
ya mi‘ar min mi–qilha sa qilha lh–um–bakbak ya mig–gamy iza If you drink wine often eventually you begin to get water retention sa caw ya m–acay iza yanan sa lh–um–bakbak sa but A dead person’s body swells up  
nak a kuskus lh–um–bakbak tiha, ma–qitan iza cuini My leg was swollen yesterday, but it’s all right now  

|lhbashkaw| stuffed, glutted from overeating?  
2 lh–m–im–bashkaw [AFc] was stuffed or glutted from overeating nak a tiazi lh–m–im–bashkaw, ma–qitan iza My belly was stuffed, but now is fine  
3 lh–um–bashkaw [AF] to be stuffed from overeating, glutted nak a tiazi lh–um–bashkaw My belly is overfull  
ya ku ca–cuini k–m–in–an afu, minu nak a tiazi lh–um–bashkaw I just ate (and) my belly is full  
ya wa mika qitan, minu ciku a tiazi mulhumzaw lh–um–bashkaw That dog looked fine, (so) why did its belly suddenly swell up?  

|lhckiz|:  
2 an–lhckiz–in all together  
binanau‘az mani, ayuizi mani, ma–sa azazak an–lhckiz–in k–m–acu mana–tusi padaw a maki–lhmir sa pazay The women, the men, and the children all together went to the swidden to weed the rice  
3 i–lhckiz all of them, in their entirety  
4 lhci–lhciz–in [IT/PF] was done completely, was done leaving none behind  
fizfiz kan–in suma lhcki–lhciz–in k–m–an Someone ate up all the bananas  
5 lhckiz–ik [PF1s] I finished it up, I consumed it completely  
lhckiz–ik iza k–m–an I’ve eaten it up already  
ha ya wa ma–dahun lhckiz–ik k–m–an maqqa ma–qitan kan–in I ate up all the candy because it tasted good  
ha ya wa shawiki lhckiz–ik m–ara I’ve taken all the betel nuts  
6 lhckiz–in [PF] finished up, consumed entirely  
lhckiz–in ihu k–m–an You ate (it) all up  
nak a tuali lhuan lhckiz–in q–um–riiu’ Last night all my money was stolen  
iyu ya ma–daq shau–na–taun uka iza
sa rusaw ḥḥkiz—in yamin k-m-an
If you come home late we will have
eaten up the fish already
suma wa caw k-m-an sa fīzīz,
ḥḥkiz—in cayegy Some people ate
up all the bananas
7 malhan–ḥḥkiz assemble, come
together (of people)
malhan–ḥḥkiz izā caw makū-nā-
nay idū izā ara izā maḥ-ḥa-ḥakca
The people have come together and
agreed to hold a meeting
ita a mu-sun maḥiṇuṇa ṭašṭay i-
za malhan–ḥḥkiz All of us will
gather to talk
8 mapa–u–ḥḥkiz [R] come-to-
together in numbers, congregate or
swarm around something
pagkā yanan ma-dahun, mapa–u–
ḥḥkiz sa kakulhun ma-pakulhāna
(k-m-an sa ma-dahun) There is
candy on the table (so) the ants
have gathered and are crawling all
over (to eat the candy)
9 mia–ḥḥkiz all
yamin makāl-hṣpā-shpat a minha-
fut mia–ḥḥkiz uan itiā We eight
siblings are still all here (i.e. all liv-
ing)
makīnu nā tan-lḥuṭ a mia–ḥḥkiz
i-nay mahlus? Ua, a mia–ḥḥkiz
i-nay Will all of you sleep here
tonight? Yes, we all will (sleep) here
10 mi–ḥḥkiz all
mi–ḥḥkiz ita/yamin i-nay We are
all here
11 mu–ḥḥkiz [MV] finish, com-
plete something
mu–ḥḥkiz a caw All of the people
cuṇi maqā qalḥa qūsāz sarān mu–
ḥḥkiz ma-tŭbu Because of the
heavy rains the roads are now com-
pletely drenched
iḥu ya ma-piškīt ya mu-nay mu–
ḥḥkiz m-ihu a ṭālāwā p-in-atash
When you come next year finish
your book (lit. When you come next
year finish your written words)
12 palhan–ḥḥkiz bring or send in
a group
cuṇi a i-nay na taw mu-qiḥla, pa-
lhan–ḥḥkiz caw ya mu-qiḥla All of
the people are going to drink now
at this house
ki-nay uan ita mi-ḥḥgu, ṭi-talha
sumu, palhan–ḥḥkiz caw We are
still sitting here waiting for all of
the other people
yaqū a pa-kan ṭaḥraw; ṣhašaw-i uan
ahu pu-nay palhan–ḥḥkiz uan isi-
suāza pa-kan ṭazay I am going to
feed the chickens; please shoö them
over here all together so I can feed
them rice
13 shan–na–mu–ḥḥkiz all to-
gerher, all at once
īq-gawaq sh-pażaw, shan–na–mu–
ḥḥkiz iza mu-sun isiṣuāza ya m-
undān Don’t leave right away—
wait until everyone gathers, and
then we’ll leave together
14 shin–ḥḥkiz–in [PFp] be con-
sumed by someone, be finished up
by someone
uka iza sa qilha shin-lhckiz-in
yamin s-m-in'an maka-balha ihu
mu-nay uka iza sa i-qilha-n uhu
If you come by too late the wine
will already have been drunk up by
us (lit. Gone already the wine, all
drunk up by us, if you happen by
there will be nothing to be drunk
by you)

15 shu-lhckiz in toto, entirely,
without exception
shu-lhckiz lhqa tusi Zintun a bina-
nau'az, m-ama min-apiq Take all
the women who live there at Zintun
to be wives for your sons

16 ti-lhckiz-ik [PFs] I did all at
once, I did all together
sa kowi ma-nasha ti-lhckiz-ik ma-
taqaz There was a lot of wood and
I carried it with a shoulder pole in a
single trip

17 ti-lhckiz-in [PF] be affected
completely, in toto, without ex-
ception; be carried in one trip,
as a load of things that might re-
quire multiple trips
haya wa kowi ti-lhckiz-in shput
q-un-riu' m-ama, u-lhckiz-in caw
m-ama All of the wood was stolen,
without exception

buna ya antu ti-lhckiz-in yamin
m-apà, pi-say-in yamin pruq s-m-
abu If we couldn’t carry all the
sweet potatoes on our backs we
buried them in the ground

buna antu ti-lhckiz-in m-apà, itia
uan mun-inash, pi-say uan pruq c-
m-anup The sweet potatoes can’t
all be carried, some are left over
(s0) bury them in the ground

18 t-m-ilhckiz [AF] do something
all together, take care of every-
thing all at once

19 u-lhckiz [Il] (don’t) finish it all
haya wa afu u-lhckiz ihu k-m-an
Eat up all your food

20 u-lhckiz-in [PF] be taken off;
take them off
u-lhckiz-in mi-qilha Drink up!

u-lhckiz-in caycuy k-m-an They
ate it all up

m-ihu a sasuaqen masa hukus u-
lhckiz-in k-m-u-ruru Lhckiz-ik
Take off all your clothes. I’m taking
them all off

lhfan:

2 lhfan-an [LF] be praised
yaku ma-fazaq patash-an, lhfan-an
ama I know the lesson (book) well,
and am praised by my father
i-sahày a azazak maqa ma-ania,
lhfan-an ina-ama That child is
praised by his parents because he is
intelligent

3 lhfan-i [Il] (don’t) praise him/her
lhfan-i una i-zuhày a caw Please
give that person praise

4 lh-m-im-fan [AFe] praised
someone

5 lh-um-fan [AF] praise someone
ama-ina lh-um-fan azazak Mother
and Father praised the child

6 lh-um-fa-lhfan [AF/IT] show
off, display oneself
cilu min-an-anak lh–um–fa–lhfan
min–nasha sa tualí dai He shows off that he has lots of money

lhfawa (PAN *Ribawa ‘swell; swelling, tumour’):
2 lh–m–im–fawa [AFc] was swollen
nak a rima lh–m–im–fawa, ma–qi–
tan isa My hand/arm was swollen, but now is fine
3 lh–um–fawa [AF] swollen from contusion (not water retention)
nak a rima lh–um–fawa My hand is/was swollen
minu sa m–ihu a but lh–um–fawa
Your body is swollen
NOTE: /lh–um–fawa/ also recorded as /lh–un–fawa/.

lhfaz a belch
2 lh–m–im–faz [AFc] belched
yaku lh–m–im–faz tu ikahi I belched just now
3 lh–um–faz to belch
yaku lh–um–faz I’m belching
NOTE: Recorded as /sh–um–faz/ from Mr. Kao.

lhias|
2 kun–lhias [AB] suddenly grow bright, as a blazing fire
3 lhias–an [LF] be in bright light
yaku ya shashamu lhias–an ya mim–puhi I woke up in bright light when it was morning
4 ma–lhias [S] be bright, daylight
mu–apaw isa tilhaz, ma–lhias isa
The sun has risen and it is already day

ma–cuw furaz ma–lhias The moon is very bright
ma–cuw tilhaz ma–lhias The sun is very bright
5 ma–lhias–an daybreak
6 min–lhias [IC] brightening, becoming daylight (as when the sun is rising)
7 pia–lhias [C] make bright(er)
antu la’a ma–lhias, u–qca ihu pia–
lhias It’s not quite light enough, (so) try again to make it lighter (asking someone to hold up a torch, etc. in the dark)
8 pik–lhias turn on a light
pik–lhias iza sa apuy Turn on the light!
9 pish–lhias grow bright, clear up, as the sky after a storm
pish–lhias apuy The fire is glowing bright
pish–lhias ihu apuy Turn on the light
qali pish–lhias iza The sky is brightening (prior to daybreak)
yu mu–kaktun iza q–m–usaz pish–
lhias iza When the rain stops the sky grows bright

lhic (PAN *SeReC ‘tight, constricted’):
2 ma–lhic [S] tight, constricting, as a belt; firmly in place
yaku k–m–in–an afu ma–cuaw kum–
buqciw, ma–lhic fa–tilhbu I ate and got really full until my belt was tight
yaku sh-m-ishi sa i-nay qrus, ma-cuaw ma-lishic I shook this post (but) it was very firm
3 mia-lishic tight, firmly embedded; tightness, congestion; to tie, as packages or shoeaces
mia-lishic sa paku tightness in the chest
hayy wa qrus lihilq-in mia-lishic That housepost is very hard to pull up (because it is fixed firmly in the ground)
ma-cuaw nak a ta-tilhbu mia-lishic My belt is very tight
4 pia-lishic [C] tighten binding, etc., make tighter
pia-lishic q-m-wque Tie it tighter!
yaku pia-lishic ta-tilhbu I tightened my belt
yaku q-m-wque i-nay a awiamin,
pia-lishic q-m-wque aka mu-shmuq I tied these things (and) tightened the binding so it wouldn’t come loose
5 pia-lishic-i [I] (don’t) tie it
ala tu pia-lishic-i Don’t tighten it!
6 pia-lishic-ik [C/PF1s] I am tightening it, I am fastening it more firmly
yaku q-m-wque qnuam ma-cuaw pia-lishic-ik, numa u-qca-k, riqaz-ik ba kilhiiw shu-haraqhaq-in I tied the buffalo very securely, then (when) I returned I saw to my surprise that the rope had come loose
7 shu-lishic pull something that is slack until it becomes tight
yaku shu-lishic ta-tilhbu I tightened my belt
nak a tapaha shu-lishic q-m-wque My shoes are tied tightly
8 shu-lishic-i [I] (don’t) tighten it!

lhigq qarimusuz make into a sphere → qarimusuz:2
lhigq qarimusuz-in [PF] be made into a sphere → qarimusuz:3
lhigq qariwataz wind it up → qariwataz:2
lhigq qariwataz-in [PF] be entwined by something → qariwataz:3
lhigq qtu-n [PF] be cut, be sliced → |qtu|1:2
lhigq qulha-n [LF] be colored red, as the lips → |qulha|6
lhigq qusum-in [PF] be blackened → |qusum|3
lhikas:
2 ma–lha–lhikas play a game with someone, as children playing tag
ihu ma–lha–lhikas binanau’az, pa-ti–qtu–n uhu binanau’az s–m–apuk You were playing a game with a girl and you caught her
lhikcik sink a post, drive in a post
lhikcik wan qrus Please sink the post
2 lhikcik–an [LF] be driven into the ground, of a post
3 lhikcik–i [I] (don’t) sink it in the ground
lhikcik–i wan i–nay a kawi Please plant this pole in the ground
4 lh–m–ikcik [AF] sink a post into the ground
caycuy lh–m–ikcik qrus They are sinking a post
5 ma–lhikcik [F] will sink a post into the ground
NOTE: Also recorded as /cikcik/ and /lhiklkh/. 

lhikish a kind of grass which is tied in small bunches and placed at the sides of the door as a symbol of renewal on the morning of the first day of the New Year (August 1 in the lunar calendar)

lhiklkh (don’t) saw it
ata tu lhiklkh i–nay kawi Don’t saw this wood!
2 lh–lhiklkh [IN] a saw

lh–lhiklkh lha–lhiklkh lha–lhiklkh kawi A saw saws wood
caycuy k–m–acu lh–lhiklkh, paqt They brought saws (and) axes
3 lhiklkh–in [PF] be sawed
numa sa lhiklkh–in ihu What are you sawing?
anun–in ihu sa i–zay a kawi qa a
lhiklkh–in Why are you going to saw that wood?
numa isisuaiza tu lhiklkh–in caycuy Then at that time they sawed it
4 lh–m–iklkh [AF] to saw
cicu lh–m–iklkh qaulh He is sawing bamboo
5 ma–lhikh [F] will saw
a ma–lhikh lhik kawi I will saw the wood
yaku m–ara (sa) lh–lhikh a ma–lhikh kawi pa–shnaru–n a i–susuan apuy I’m getting a saw to saw wood to burn to warm up by the fire

NOTE: The preceding sentence was initially given by Mr. Kao with /ka–killkili/ ‘a file’ and /ma–killkili/ ‘will file’, in the reported meanings ‘a saw’, and ‘will saw’. The confusion evidently results from identical phoneme content in different sequences for closely similar referents (both wood-working tools).

lhili (PAN *diRi ‘stand’):
2 i–lha–lhili [IT] stand
cicu miku i–lha–lhili He wants to keep standing
ata tu i–lha–lhilhi Don’t keep standing
3 i–lha–lhilhi–an [IT/LF] keep standing in a place; a place where one stands habitually, as the place where a policeman stands to direct traffic
i–zay a cow i–lha–lhilhi–an lh–ug–qizi sa i–nay a tawm That person has been standing here a long time guarding this house
4 i–lhilhi [l] (don’t) stand up
i–lhilhi van uhun Please stand up
i–lhilhi iza, ma–lhis iza na qali Get up, it’s bright outside already!
5 ma–mi–lhilhi [AF/IT] stand up (repeatedly?)
nak a binaau’az antu ma–mi–lhilhi shashunu, numa fanuz–ik isiswai–za tu mi–lhilhi My wife didn’t get up this morning, so I woke her and that’s how she got up
6 mi–lha–lhilhi [S/IT] stand, be standing (stative)
ya miaram mi–lha–lhilhi min–lha–qraw sa kuskus If you stand for a long time your legs will get stiff
ita ya miaram mi–lha–lhilhi min–lhaqraw If we stand for a long time we get stiff
7 mi–lhilhi [AF] stand (active), stand up, get up, rise, as from sleeping
pashtay mi–lhilhi/mu–lhilhi They all stood up
shashunu ya mi–lhilhi i sarun a lh–mir samug–in When you rise in the morning the grass on the path is still dewy
8 m–in–i–lha–lhilhi [AFc/IT] stood (for awhile), was standing
9 mu–lha–lhilhi [MV/IT] stand up, try repeatedly to stand up
yaku ma–qarman sa but, min–shuz sa but, antu mu–lha–lhilhi I was sick and got worse (and) couldn’t stand up
10 mu–lhilhi [MV] get up, rise, as from sitting in a chair
a mu–lhilhi iza yaku I will stand up
ani/antu yaku tu a mu–lhilhi I won’t stand up
min–tana–fuzaz sa qali m–imbun yaku mu–lhilhi In the middle of the night I suddenly got up to pee
11 pan–lhilhi fall on one’s feet, fall into a standing position
yaku in–i–fajaw, ma–lhacaq pan–na–sa–pruq pan–lhilhi I was up above (and) fell into a standing position
12 pi–lha–lhilhi [C/IT] make someone stand, cause someone to stand
haya azazak pu–sahay–ik putut pi–lha–lhilhi maqa sh–ug–kash shput I sent the child to stand in the corner because (he) is afraid of people
13 pi–lhilhi [C] help someone up when they have fallen
yaku pi–lhilhi sa azazak maqa tau–bukhak I helped the child up because she fell
14 pi–lhilhi–n [C/PF] be helped up by someone when one has fallen
15 pu–hilhi [C] make something stand up, erect something
haya wa qrus mun–tunuq, pu–hilhi ita That post fell down; let’s go put it back up
16 u–hilhi [I] (don’t) stand up
ata tu u–hilhi Don’t stand up!

Lhilhian twenty-fifth district clockwise from Qaqcin. This was a place of deep water with no habitations, traditionally and still today used for net fishing

hilhiq (don’t) pull them up, (don’t) pluck them
ata iza (tu) hilhiq rumish Don’t pull out your facial hairs!
2 hilhiq–i [I] (don’t) pull them up
haya huzush hilhiq–i a pug–qa–n malhuiza Pull up that plum tree and plant it somewhere else
3 hilhiq–in [PF] be pulled up or out
ma–cua sa i–zay a lhmir ma–rumiz ya hilhiq–in That grass is very tough to uproot
4 lh–m–hilhiq [AF] pull up or out, pluck feathers, etc.
cicu lh–m–hilhiq rima wa kipur He/ she is pulling out arm hairs
ina lh–m–hilhiq binanau’az a azazak a rumish Mother plucked out her daughter’s facial hairs
yaku lh–m–hilhiq bailu I’m pulling up beans
5 maku–hilhiq to pluck, pull out (hairs, etc.)
ihu maku–hilhiq kipur You are plucking (chicken) feathers
cicu maku–hilhiq ramish She is pulling out facial hairs
6 ma–hilhiq [F] will be pulled out
numa a ma–hilhiq bailu Then the beans will be pulled out
7 sh–m–u–hilhiq [AF] pull something up or out
haya wa bukay shu–lhxiz sh–m–u–hilhiq Pull all those flowers up
8 shu–hilhiq uproot, as a tree, grass, etc.; pull up someone who has fallen
cicu mun–tunuq, shu–hilhiq yaku He fell and I pulled him back up

|hilhnit|

2 ia–hilhnit [I] (don’t) smile, (don’t) be cheerful
ya itia sa huruy mu–nay m–ita wa taun ia–hilhnit, ata tu ia–haha sa shaqish If we have a guest coming to our house put on a smile, don’t put on a sour face
3 ma–hilhnit [S] smiling, having a sunny disposition
4 mia–hilhnit smile at, be cheerful toward others
nak a binanau’az ya antu mia–lhihnit, mia–buqnu–qnr If my wife isn’t smiling she is angry
5 mia–lhlhni–lhnit [IT] GLOSS?
huya wa binanau’az mapandu yakin, mia–lhlhni–lhnit That woman met me and is smiling a lot
6 pia–lhlhni–lhnit [C/IT] put on a smile for someone


**lhimash**

ihu ya itia sa piacaucaun mu-nay pi-
a–lhīmī–līnut van shaqish m–ihu
If you have relatives coming try to put
on a sunny face

NOTE: Also recorded from Mr. Shih
as /līhīnut/.

**lhimash** (PAN *SimaR ‘fat,
grease’, with metathesis) fat, lard,
grease

2 ma–lhimash [S] fatty, greasy
i–nay aqtalha ma–lhimash This
pork is fatty

lhim–baza–bazay [IT] make
thin, as in slicing foodstuffs

→ [baza]:3

lhim–pania’an to cook vegeta-
bles → pania’an:2

lhim–puqu–an [LF] be knotted
by someone → puqu:2

lhim–puqu–i [I] (don’t) make a
knot in it → puqu:3

lhim–pusuz roll thread, clothes,
etc. into a ball → pusuz:2

lhim–pusuz–i [I] (don’t) tie the
thread → pusuz:4

lhim–pushaz–in be sifted a sec-
time, undergo the second sift-
ing → pushaz:2

lhim–puzi–an [LF] make some-
thing white, whiten → [puzi]:2

lhimza (PAN *Rimeja ‘sword
ggrass: *Imperata cylindrica*) sword
ggrass, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.)
Beauv., fam. Poaceae, the sword

**lh–īn–ig–qarimusuz**
grass, a dominant opportunistic
colonist of former farmland tradi-
tionally used as roofing material
on houses and granaries

NOTE: The botanical identification
of /lhimza/ as sword grass is some-
what unclear, but is strengthened
by its identification with cognates
glossed ‘sword grass’ in other For-
mosan languages. In one meeting,
lhimza was described as a round-
stemmed plant similar to *tafulh*,
but smaller and with stronger
stems for roofing. A roof made
with *lhimza* is said to have had
an average lifetime of about three
years, whereas one made with *tafulh*
lasted only a year. This may be
a type of slender miscanthus, and
identification which is supported
by the apparent cognate /Lamza-
e/ ‘small miscanthus’, found in the
Taai dialect of Saisiyat.

lh–īn–amlham [PF] be found by
groping with the hand, as snails
in the mud → [lhamlham]:4

lhīn–apiy start a fire, make a
fire → apiy:2

lhīn–ashun [PFc] was ambushed,
was attacked → lhashun:3

lhīn–dazumdum–in [PF] be cut
into smaller pieces, as a log or a
stone → [dazumdum]:2

lh–īn–ig–qarimusuz [c] was
made into a ball or spherical
shape → qarimusuz:4
lh–in–im–pania’an

lh–in–im–pania’an [c] cooked vegetables → pania’an:3

lh–in–intun [PFe] was smoothed by cutting off irregularities → lhintun:2

lh–in–ipir [PFe] was folded; what was folded, a bundle → lhipir:2

lh–in–ipir–in [PFe] was folded → lhipir:3

lh–in–ipuqu [PFe] knotted, as a fishnet; a knot → puqu:4

lh–in–irik [PFe] was poked or pierced → |lhirik|:3

lh–in–irik–in [PFe] was poked or pierced → |lhirik|:4

lh–in–iza [PFe] was plaited → lhiza:2

lhin–lagqisusay–in [PF/t] be made smaller, be reduced in size → lagqisusay:3

lhin–na–hazish move away from → |hazish|:6

lhintun cut

kliiw lhintun uhu Cut the rope (in half)

2 lh–in–intun [PFe] was smoothed by cutting off irregularities

3 lhin–tu–tun [IT] cut something into several pieces, as a rope or a log

kliiw lhin–tu–tun uhu Cut the log (into sections)

4 lhin–tu–tun–in [IT/PF] be cut into cross sections, as a log that is sawed across the grain

i–zay a kawi lhin–tu–tun–in cicu

He cut the log into cross sections

5 lh–m–intun [AF] smooth off irregularities, as in preparing a log to make a canoe hull; to cut, as a rope into two pieces

6 lh–m–in–tu–tun [AFc/IT] has cut something into several pieces

yaku lh–m–in–tu–tun kliiw I cut the rope (into several pieces)

lhin–turu–z–in [PF] be divided into three parts → turu:4

lhin–tusha–in [PF] be divided into two, as portions of something to be served → tusha:5

lh–in–ucun [PFe] was ordered to do something, was reminded to do something → |lhucun|:2

lh–in–ugquz [c] used to grow, used to be growing (but isn’t now) → lhugquz:2

lh–in–umlhum [PFe] was soaked → lhumlhum:2

lh–in–un–na–saháy [c] came without any purpose → saháy:8

|lhipas|

2 lhipas–ak [LF1s] I help someone

ihu k–m–alawa sa taun, antu a shdu painan tuali, haya nak a tuali a lhipas–ak uan ihu You are building a house and may not have enough money (so) I can help you with my money

3 lhipas–an [LF] help someone do something
lhipir

ya niwun mu-kaktun m-ihu a palhaka-krikriw a lhipas-an yamin. If you haven’t finished your work we will help you

4 lhipas–i [I] help him

hay a wa caw antu undu-an malhaka-krikriw, lhipas–i uan. That person can’t do the work (so) please help him

5 pu–lhipas do or give something without expectation of return

hay a sa nak a tuali pu–lhipas. That is my gift money (given to someone without expectation of return)

hay a sa nak a tuali a pu–lhipas i–hu–n. That is the money I gave to you

6 pu–lhipas–an [LF] assist someone who is in need

pu–lhipas–an cicu zashuq maqa an–tu shdu. Give him some rice because he doesn’t have enough

lhipir (don’t) fold it

lhipir pinuqrum. Fold the blanket!

ya shashanu ya mi–lhihi lhipir pinuqrum. When you get up in the morning fold your blanket

2 lh–in–ipir [PFc] was folded; what was folded, a bundle

la–tata wa lh–in–ipir. One bundle

3 lh–in–ipir–in [PFc] was folded

4 lhpir–i [I] (don’t) fold it

lhipir–i so pinuqrum. Fold the blanket

lhipir–i so qahil. Fold the paper!

ata (tu) lhpir–i qahil. Don’t fold the paper!

5 lhpir–ik [PF1s] I fold, I am folding

a lhpir–ik. I will fold it

6 lhpir–in [PF] be folded; something folded

hulus lhipir–in. Folded clothes

7 lh–m–ipir [AF] to fold, as paper or cloth

yaku lh–m–ipir hulus. I’m folding clothes

8 pa–lhipir [C] wrap into bundles

hay a minabát pa–lhipir cicu, ma–qa cicu ma–fazaq. He tied that rice straw into bundles because he knows (how to do it)

9 pik–lhipir roll up, as the shirt sleeves

pik–lhipir uan m–ihu a rima a hulu. Please roll up your sleeves

lhi–puqu a knot in rope or string

→ puqu:5

lhi–puqu–an [LF] be tied into a knot → puqu:6

||hirik|

2 lha–|hirik nipin toothpick

3 lh–in–hirik [PFc] was poked or pierced

nak a maca lh–in–hirik sa suma wa caw. Someone poked me in the eye

4 lh–in–hirik–in [PFc] was poked or pierced

5 lhirik–ik [PF1s] I poked someone, I am poking someone

lhirik–ik nak a shashuazi I poked my younger sibling

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lhurik–ik m–ihu a lharina I poked you in the ear

6 lhurik–in [PF] be pierced by someone or something

yaku lhurik–in lhalhum I was pierced by a needle

yaku lhurik–in suma wa caw Someone is poking me in the eye

sa m–ita wa maca ya cpiq–in, ya lhurik–in, u–hiaw m–ara sa 1amaku, pish–qambia–i a maqa a mu–apau sa rushaq a mu–hiaw ma–qitan, numa 1qqa 1an tu i–qilha uka min–shuz lh–um–fawa sa maca If your eye is struck or pierced (by something) quickly get a cigarette (and) blow smoke on it so the tears come out and soon make it better; then don’t drink anything or the eye will swell up again

7 lh–m–irik [AF] poke, pierce, make a hole; prick

nak a minlafut lh–m–irik yakin My brother poked me

yaku lh–m–irik p–in–azim I made a hole in the wall

yaku lh–m–irik nipin I’m cleaning my teeth

[lhituz] piece of rope, etc. tied together to increase the length

2 lhituz–an [LF] tie two pieces of rope together

3 lhituz–i [I] (don’t) tie it together

lhituz–i kliwiw mutun Tie the pieces of broken rope together again

4 lh–m–ituz [AF] tie two pieces of rope together

yaku lh–m–ituz kliwiw I tied two lengths of rope together

kliwiw ya mutun u–qea lh–m–ituz If the rope breaks splice it together again

5 ma–lhituz [F] will tie together, will splice, as pieces of rope

kliwiw ya mutun yaku sa a ma–lhituz If the rope breaks I will splice it together

6 pa–lhituz [C] lengthen a rope by tying together shorter pieces, splice, as a rope

7 pa–lhituz–ik [PF1s] I spliced it

8 pa–lhituz–in [PF] be lengthened by splicing

9 pa–lhituz–lhituz [C/IT] lengthen a rope by tying together shorter pieces

lhiur take by hooking

lhiur aniamin i–jafaw Remove the things from on top

2 lha–lhiur [IN] fruiting pole, anything used to hook fruit and pull it down from a tree

3 lhiur–in [PF] be removed with a hook-shaped object

nak a lharina ma–kaluhan, lhiur–in sa tuqic My ear was itchy (so) I removed the wax

nak a lharina ma–cuaw ma–nasha sa tuqic, miaru–min lhiur–in sa tuqic My ears have a lot of wax, and I have to remove it often

4 lh–m–iur [AF] hook fruit with a fruiting pole, collect anything with a hook-shaped object
**Ihiza**

*yaku ya mu-tusi kilnaqualh mu-suy yaku pa-kishkish uan sa fukish, numa lh-m-iur lharna wa tuqic*

When I go on vacation I get my hair cut and my earwax removed

**Ihiza** (don’t) plait it

*Ihiza uan lhalhuzu* Please make a lhalhuzu trap for fishing

2 **lh-in-iza** [PFe] was plaited

*i-nay a qafay lh-in-iza suama* Someone plaited this basket

3 **lh-m-in-iza** [AfC] plaited, wove together by plaiting

4 **lh-m-iza** [AF] tie together or bind lengthwise (as bamboo beams in a traditional house); plait, with an over-under and twist weave (one forward, then one sideways, then one forward), as opposed to a simple over-under weave, as in making a straw hat

*cicu lh-m-iza sa p-in-azim* He plaited the wall (of traditional plait-work walls)

*yaku lh-m-iza qafay* I’m plaiting a basket

*yaku lh-m-iza lhalhuzu* I’m plaiting a fish fence

5 **ma-lhiza** [F] will plait

*a ma-lhiza yaku sa qafay* I will plait a basket

**Ihizán** recently pregnant, in the earlier stages of pregnancy

**Ihizán nak a binanau’a’** My wife has just recently gotten pregnant

**Ihizash** (PAN *RiNaS ‘tail feathers of a pheasant’) long feathers of a bird or fowl, whether wing pinions or tail feathers

**Ihizashan** (PAN *RiNaS–an ‘pearl’) the male of Swinhoe’s blue pheasant, *Lophura swinhoii* Gould, fam. *Phasianidae*, a reclusive chicken-size bird (about 70 cm. in length, of which 45 cm. form the tail), with dominant metallic blue-black plumage, blue and white tail feathers, a large white patch from the base of the neck to the middle of the back, and a dark red face and legs. It is a ground-nester which inhabits broad-leaf and mixed forest, scratching up the forest floor in search of fallen fruits, seeds, and tender leaves. The name clearly is derived from *Ihizash*, as the tail features of various pheasants were highly valued for traditional male ceremonial dress in a number of Formosan aboriginal groups

**Ihkiz** bamboo fence erected around a garden to keep animals out, or around a house

*tap’an-i uan lhkiz* Please repair the fence

*k-m-alawa sa caycu y lhkiz* They are making a fence

*nam a taun kahiwan pasay-in lhkiz qu-m-aras* Our houses formerly were surrounded by a fence

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**lh–m–akup**

**lh–m–akup**  [AF] gather up in the two cupped hands → lhakup:4

**lh–m–a-lhulhu**k [AF/TT] hiccup continually → lhulhuk:2

**lh–m–amlham** [AF] grope for something that cannot be seen, as shellfish in the mud, or something that has fallen into the water → lamalmham:5

**lh–m–ashun** [AF] stalk, follow with intent to ambush; attack, shoot at something from a position of concealment → lhashun:4

**lh–m–aussh** [AF] scoop up with a dip net, etc. → lhaush:4

**lh–m–ausshin** [AF] to rock, sway, swing (as cradle, swing) → lhaushin:3

**lhmarawn** begin, start; at first shaglaw lhmarawn pish-dishlum The vegetables are starting to get green

**lhmarawn yaku k–m–an** I am starting to eat

**lhmarawn yaku mu–na–nay** I’ve come for the first time

**yaku antu mu–na–nay, lhmarawn yaku mu–nay** I hadn’t come before, but now I’ve come for the first time

**yaku tu lhmarawn ma–nu–n ay la–llaw a malhinnu** I am just starting to learn how to speak your language

**sa bukay ya lhmarawn ma–dis–hluw wan kad–dau–dauk mig–qu**

**lh–m–im–bakbak**

**lh–m–im–bakbak** A flower which begins green gradually/eventually becomes red

**yaku lhmarawn mu–nay Baraw–baw mu–sahay Ama Kilash a taun** When I first came to Te-hua village I went to Kilash’s house

**2 lhmarawn pu–sun–in** newly wed

**itia sa tala wa binanaw’az masa ayu–zi a cicu lhmarawn pu–sun–in ani sa cicu a binalnaw’az sh–m–iru a i–say a ribush muruza** There were newly-weds (and) the wife would not give her husband permission to go sleep in the forest

**lh–m–ig–kunul** [AFc] got a lump, as on the head → kunul:2

**lh–m–ig–qizi** [AFc] protected, looked out for someone → lhqizi:3

**lh–m–ig–qiniz** [AFc] bore down by tightening the abdominal muscles → lhqiniz:2

**lh–m–ikcik** [AF] sink a post into the ground → lhikcik:4

**lh–m–iklhik** [AF] to saw → lhiklhik:4

**lh–m–ilhiq** [AF] pull up or out, pluck feathers, etc. → lhilhiq:4

**lh–m–im–baha** [AFc] floated, was floating → lhbaaha:3

**lh–m–im–bakbak** [AFc] became swollen, as from water retention → lhbakbak:2
\textbf{lh–m–im–bashkaw}

\textbf{lh–m–im–bashkaw} [AFc] was stuffed or glutted from overeating → |lhbashkaw|:2

\textbf{lh–m–im–fan} [AFc] praised someone → |lhfan|:4

\textbf{lh–m–im–fawa} [AFc] was swollen → |lhfawa|:2

\textbf{lh–m–im–faz} [AFc] belched → lhfaz:2

\textbf{lh–m–im–pania’an} [AFc] has cooked vegetables → pania’an:4

\textbf{lh–m–im–piaq} [AFc] was doubled; twins that are already grown, in contrast to twins at the time of birth; doubled fruit that is now separated → |lhpiaq|:2

\textbf{lh–m–im–pusuz} [AFc] tie thread into a knot after sewing → pusuz:5

\textbf{lh–m–in–in–apuy} [AFc] started a fire, made a fire → apuy:3

\textbf{lh–m–in–iza} [AFc] plaited, wove together by plaiting → lhiza:3

\textbf{lh–m–in–shipcuk} [AFc] separated the bran from the rice grains → shipcuk:2

\textbf{lh–m–intun} [AF] smooth off irregularities, as in preparing a log to make a canoe hull; to cut, as a rope into two pieces → lhintun:5

\textbf{lh–m–in–tu–tun} [AFc/IT] has cut something into several pieces → lhintun:6

\textbf{lh–m–in–uc} [AFc] strung something → |lhuc|:2

\textbf{lh–m–in–ucun} [AFc] reminded, suggested; asked or ordered someone to do something → |lhucun|:4

\textbf{lh–m–ipir} [AF] to fold, as paper or cloth → lhipir:7

\textbf{lhmir} (PAN *Cemel ‘grass, herbs; medicine’) grass, weeds, herbs; medicine

\textit{yaku mi–gilha lhmir} I’m taking medicine

2 \textbf{maka–ki–lhmir} weeded

\textit{ya Matansim mashtay sa caw pintuza, maqa sa caw mu–kaktun iza maka–ki–lhmir sa pazay, numa mashtay iza sa pazay malhig–kaktun, malhig–galimasaz, numa uan ulalu–an sa tuza} When the Matansim festival came all the Thao people made rice eels because they were finished weeding the rice and all the rice had ripened and produced grain heads, so they offered the rice eels to the ancestors

3 \textbf{maki–lhmir} to weed

\textit{yaku maki–lhmir sa baílu} I am weeding the beans

\textit{caycuw maki–lhmir pazay} They are weeding the rice paddy

\textit{yaku maki–lhmir i–say ribush a pazay} I am weeding the hill rice

4 \textbf{ma–lhmir} [$\S$] grassy, full of grass or weeds

\textit{ma–cuaw nak a shaglaw ma–lhmir} My vegetables have a lot of grass
lh–m–irik [AF] poke, pierce, make a hole; prick → |lhirik|:7
lh–m–ituz [AF] tie two pieces of rope together → |lhituz|:4
lh–m–iur [AF] hook fruit with a fruiting pole, collect with a hook-shaped object → |liuri|:4
lh–m–iza [AF] tie together or bind lengthwise (as bamboo beams in a traditional house); plait, with an over-under and twist weave (one forward, then one sideways, then one forward), as opposed to a simple over-under weave, as in making a straw hat → |lhiza|:4
lh–m–uc [AF] to string, put on a string, as beads → |lhuc|:3

lh–m–uckiz [AF] use up, take and leave none for other people → |lhuckiz|:2

lh–m–ucun [AF] order someone to do something → |lhucun|:5
lh–m–ucun [AF] to remind, suggest that someone do something → |lhucun|:3

lh–m–ufu [AF] to embrace, hug, hold in the arms; sit on eggs, brood, of a hen → |luhufu|:2

lh–m–ulhuk [AF] to hiccup, have hiccups → |luhulhuk|:3

lh–m–umlhum [AF] so soak, as hemp → |luhmulhum|:3

|lhnuq|:

2 ma–lhnu–lhnuq [S/IT] stuffed, plugged up, of the nose

cicu ma–lhnu–lhnuq na muzin antu ma–kaligkin na but Her nose is plugged, and she doesn’t feel well

lhpažishan arrow

2 ku–lhpažishan shoot an arrow at someone

yaku rucu–an suma, a ku–lhpažishan painan panaq Someone is aiming at me (and) may shoot an arrow at me

NOTE: Also recorded as /lhparsi-

/lhpiaq|:

2 lh–m–im–piaq [AFc] was doubled; twins that are already grown, in contrast to twins at the
time of birth; doubled fruit that is now separated

lhqa wa azak la-tusha lh-m-im-piaq Those two children are twins

fiziz lh-m-im-piaq The bananas that were joined are now separated

lh-m-im-piaq a fiziz a joined banana that has been separated

3 lh-um-piaq twins of the same or opposite sex at the time of birth; fused together in growing, as double bananas; an extra digit (reportedly a sixth finger or toe, not a fused fifth finger or toe)

numa ya lh-um-piaq qawriwa-n caycuy p-aggaruw sa sazum Then if they had twins they threw them away to be carried off on the water

lhqa live, reside

lhqa na-ntua ihu/ihu lhqa na-ntua Where do you live?

lhqa tusi Qariwan yaku I live there in Purli

lhqa taun a h-in-adana domesticated (lit. raised in a house)

lhqa na ntua maniu? Where do you live?

lhqa na ntua ihu kahiwan? Where did you used to live?

lhqa hazish living far away, from a distant place → hazish:5

lhqa lus'an a kawi New Year’s wood, a wood burnt at the beginning of the New Year for its nearly smokeless bright flame → Lus’an:2

lhqa magkaci those who live on the other side, people who live on the other side; strangers, enemies → magkaci:4

lhqa ma-humhum a kurari moth (lit. ‘butterfly that lives in the dark’) → kurari:2

lhqa na-nay living here, residing at this place; those who live here → nay:8

lhqa na-ntua residing where? → ntua:9

lhqa ribush things of the forest, wild animals, game → ribush:2

lhqa ribush a kabua several wild plants, fam. Convolvulaceae, incl. Ipomoea triloba L. and Stric- tocardia tiliifolia (Desr.) Hall. f → kabua:2

lhqa ribush a qnuan largest species of deer → qnuan:2

lhqa sa sazum a kirpa wild duck (lit. ‘duck that lives on the water’) → kirpa:2

lhqa sa zashuq a kukulay rice bug → kukulay:4

lhqa tana-utu living over there → utu:7

lhqa taun domesticated, living in or near the house → taun:8

lhqa taun a kirpa domesticated duck (lit. ‘duck that lives by the house’) → kirpa:3
lhqa tusi

lhqa tusi reside over there, in that place → [tusi]:?

Lhqahiihan a lineage name, the modern Chen family

nu ma sa Lhqahiihan k-m-alawa
sa zai-n a raza Matipluq. Then the Chen family built a boat named Matipluq

lhqanizu (PAN *qaNiṣu ‘shadow, reflection’, with metathesis and added initial element) reflection; mirror

lhqanizu uan shaqish Look at your face in the mirror

2 i–lhqanizu–an [LF/l] look at one’s image in a mirror

i–lhqanizu–an m–ihu a shaqish qaz–i ya antu ma–nda–nda. Look at your face in the mirror to be sure it isn’t dirty (lit. Look at your face in the mirror to try/test if it isn’t dirty)

3 lhqanizu–an [LF] mirror

4 mi–lhqanizu [AF] see one’s reflection, look at one’s reflection in a mirror or a pool of water

yaku mi–lhqanizu (lhqanizu–an)
I’m looking in a mirror; I see myself in the mirror

yaku mi–lhqanizu sa sazu, itia
nak a bahi I looked into the water and it had my reflection/soul

5 mi–lhqanizu–ak [LF/is] I looked at myself in the mirror

yaku mi–lhqanizu–ak I see myself in the mirror

6 pash–lhqanizu–an [LF] place where mirrors are put

7 pi–lhqanizu–an [C/LF] look at something in a mirror

pi–lhqanizu–an ihu/uhu Look at yourself in the mirror!

Lhqapamumu a lineage name

Lhqatafatu a lineage name, Mr. Shih’s matriline

NOTE: Mr. Shih stated that Mrs. Shih and her mother were in the same line, as were his father and himself. This implies matrilineal descent for females and patrilineal descent for males. Marriage was allowed in any line but one’s own.

lhqaushin a sneeze

ata (tu) lhqaushin Don’t sneeze!

2 lhqaushin–an [LF] be sneezed on, be sneezed at

yamin caw ya a mu–na–ntua ya ma–ka–parum sa pita'y ya lhqaushin–an u–shaqish uan pagga mi–lhugqu, a m–usa iza ya ikahi–n; ya antu pagga uan a ma–pandú sa ma–qa–garman We Thao when we cross our threshold to go somewhere (and) are sneezed on return to wait (and) then will continue in a little while; if we don’t wait first we will encounter misfortune

3 lh–ug–qaushin [AF] to sneeze

ihu lh–ug–qaushin You sneezed

a lh–ug–qaushin yaku I’m going to sneeze

4 lh–ug–qaushin–ak [IT] sneeze often or repeatedly
lhqizi  (don’t) look after them

lhqizi uan nak a ami in  Please look after my things!

lhqizi uan nak a taun  Please watch my house

ani-wak utu a i-taun, lhqizi uan nak a azazak  I won’t be at home, so please look after my children

2 lhqizi-n [PF] be looked after or watched over

nak a azazak pi-suhuy-ik uan caycuy lhqizi-n  I gave my children to them to look after

nak a azazak pi-suhuy-in caycuy lhqizi-n  My children were given to them to look after

3 lh-m-ig-qizi [AFc] protected, looked out for someone

4 lh-ug-qizi [AF] protect, look out for, watch over

yaku lh-ug-qizi cicu a taun  I’m looking after his house

lhqniz (don’t) bear down, (don’t) tighten your abdominal muscles in contraction

ata tu lhqniz  Don’t bear down (as in childbirth)

2 lh-m-ig-qniz [AFc] bore down by tightening the abdominal muscles

3 lhqniz-i [I] (don’t) press down

ata tu lhqniz-i  Don’t bear down
lhquzan

(as in childbirth)

**lhqiez-i un** Please bear down (as in childbirth)

4 **lh–ug–qnez** [AF] bear down by contracting the abdominal muscles, as in defecation or childbirth

*ihi ya pu-caqi lh–ug–qnez, numa sa caqi kun–a-apaw, numa sa binanau‘az ya malhi–azazak lh–ug–qnez a maja a mu–apaw sa azazak*. When you defecate you tighten your abdominal muscles to hasten the bowel movement (and) when a woman gives birth she tightens her abdominal muscles to hasten the delivery.

**lhquzan** pregnant (general term)

**lhquzan nak a binanau‘az turu iza wa furuz** My wife is three months pregnant

NOTE: Historically it is likely that this is /lhqisz–an/, and hence related to /lhqguz/ 'to grow', although all efforts to analyze these forms further met with a complete lack of success. For the use of the Locative Focus suffix in the word for 'pregnant' in other Austronesian languages cf. PMP *tian ‘abdomen’, *tian-an ‘pregnant’.

**lhtapaku** man's traditional shirt

**lh–tukus** walking stick, cane

→ |**tukus|:2

**lh–tukus–an** [PF] walking stick

→ |**tukus|:3

lhuan

**lhuan** evening

*ihi lhuan un mu–suhuy Lujan* You will go to see Lujan this evening

1a **lhuan i–nay** last night

*yaku lhuan i–nay ma-lhus ma-cauv ma–dama–damat numa yaku mu-lha-aum ma-lhus* Last night I slept peacefully because I slipped into deep forgetfulness

2 **ak–tan–lhuan–in** evening meal, dinner

*nak a binanau‘az pit’ia ak–tan–lhuan–in* My wife is cooking dinner

3 **kun–tan–lhuan** evening meal, dinner; eat dinner

*caucuy kun–tan–lhuan k–m–an* They are eating dinner

*yaku a kun–tan–lhuan k–m–an* I'm going to eat dinner

*yaku kun–tan–lhuan iza k–m–an* I'm eating dinner

4 **shi–tan–lhuan–an** [LFl] was overcome by night, was benighted

*minu iza a ma-cauv shi–tan–lhuan–an ma-buhad* Why did you come home so late from working in the fields?

*a shi–tan–lhuan–an yaku, ata tu i–talha–talha* I won’t be back until late (so) don’t wait up

5 **tan–lhuan** evening

*ihi ya tan–lhuan ata iza tu ishqa* Don’t get drunk tonight

*yaku miaqay m–agqtu–qtu ihu–n ya tan–lhuan* I often think of you in the evening
a i-nay yaku ya tan–lhuun ma–lhus Is it O.K. for me to sleep here tonight?

6 tan–lhuun–in [PF] be overcome by dark, be late getting somewhere

shi–ntua–n ihu? minu qa tan–lhuun–an–in mu–shuqish Where were you? My gosh, you are late coming back!

haya caw tan–lhuun–in mu–shuqish, mug–kuza–kuza m–undadán painan, cuini van mu–shuqish That person was overcome by night in returning (and) maybe is wandering around and is still on his way back

||lhuc|:

2 lh–m–in–uc [AFc] strung something
cici lh–m–in–uc lina iza She has strung the beads already

3 lh–m–uc [AF] to string, put on a string, as beads

ina lh–m–uc lina Mother is stringing beads

4 lhuc–an [LF] be strung by someone

5 lhuc–i [I] (don’t) string them

lhuc–i uan lina Please string the beads

lhuckiz use up, consume entirely

yaku sa lhuckiz afu I will eat up all of the rice

2 lh–m–uckiz [AF] use up, take

and leave none for other people

ua, yaku sa lh–m–uckiz Yes, I’m the one who took them all

3 lhuckiz–in [PF] be used up or taken away in its entirety by someone; be done completely, utterly, to the limit

nak a tuali lhuckiz–in m–ara All of my money was taken

haya wa aniamin lhuckiz–in u–hu, m–ara You’ve taken all of the things (and left none for me)

haya wa kalup lhuckiz–in ciciu q–un–riu’ m–ara He stole all of the peaches

lhuckiz–in iza ihu nam a laawa ma–fazaq You already understand our language completely

lhuckiz–in ciciu lh–m–ipir He wrapped them all in bundles, without exception

NOTE: This form clearly is related to /lhckiz/, but there appears to be no way to state the relationship in terms of established rules of morphology. Tentatively it is regarded as a variant form of the base.

||lhucun|:

2 lh–in–ucun [PFc] was ordered to do something, was reminded to do something

3 lh–m–ucun [AF] to remind, suggest that someone do something

4 lh–m–in–ucun [AFc] reminded, suggested; asked or ordered someone to do something

ama lh–m–in–ucun azazak cupish Father ordered the child to study

5 lh–m–ucun [AF] order someone to do something
ama lh–m–ucun azazak c–m–u-pish Father is ordering the child to study
ama lh–m–ucun azazak ‘ata tu pa–p–acay/m–inshirâq’ Father ordered the child ‘Don’t fight/quarrel’
NOTE: Also recorded as /lhullam/.

lhufu an embrace

2 lh–m–ufu [AF] to embrace, hug, hold in the arms; sit on eggs, brood, of a hen
yaku ya mu–lawn lh–m–ufu nak a azazak When I come home I hug my child
runaw lh–m–ufu sa cicu a qaricuy The hen is sitting on her eggs

3 lhufu–ak [LF1s] I embraced

4 lhufu–an [LF] be embraced
yaku lhufu–an nak a ama/ina My father/mother embraced me

5 lhufu–i [I] (don’t) embrace him/her
nak a azazak lhufu–i van uhun Hold my child in your arms, please

6 mapa–lhufu [R] embrace one another
caycuqy mapa–lhufu They are embracing

7 m–in–apa–lhufu [Rc] embraced one another
caycuqy m–in–apa–lhufu They embraced

8 pash–lhufu–an a place where one broods or sits on eggs
8a ranaw a pash–lhufu–an nest of a chicken or bird

NOTE: Also recorded from Mr. or Mrs. Slih as /cufu/. In rapid speech this was commonly heard as /lh–m–uhl/, but was recorded from Mr. Kao as /sh–m–uhl/.

lhug–kunu–kunul [IT] have bumps all over → kunul:3

lhug–kunul get a lump, as on the head → kunul:4

lh–ug–qa–qaushin [IT] sneeze often or repeatedly → lhqaushin:4

lh–ug–qaushin [AF] to sneeze → lhqaushin:3

lh–ug–qizi [AF] protect, look out for, watch over → lhqizi:4

lh–ug–qizi–qizi [AF/IT] protect, look out for, watch over; guards, police → lhqizi:5

lh–ug–qniz [AF] bear down by contracting the abdominal muscles, as in defecation or childbirth → lhqniz:4

|lhugqu|

2 i–lha–lhugqu–an [IT/LF] keep sitting in a place; place to sit
ita ya shau–na–hazish m–undadân, yanan sa pagqa–gqá–n, itia sa i–lha–lhugqu–an When we walk a long way and there is something to rest on that is a place to sit

3 i–lhugqu [I] sit down (invitation)
i–lhugqu uman Please sit down (invitation)
\textbf{i–lugqu pagka} Sit on the chair (brusque imperative)
\textit{cicu miku i–lugqu} He wants to sit down
4 
\textbf{i–lugqu–ak} [LF1s] be sat in or on by me
\textit{pagka i–lugqu–ak minu mu–rubuz} Why did the chair that I sat in break?
\textit{binanou’az i–lugqu–ak banat qaz–i a k–um–tir} I sat in a woman’s lap to see if she would pinch me
5 
\textbf{i–lugqu–an} [LF] remain sitting in a place; be sat upon
\textit{i–lugqu–an manun, a m–usha i–za yaku} You (pl.) stay sitting, I’m going now
6 
\textbf{i–lugqu–gqu–an} [IT/LF] the place where someone habitually sits
\textit{hayu pagka i–lugqu–gqu–an apu ra’in} That chair is Grandfather’s sitting place
7 
\textbf{i–lugqu–i} [i] (don’t) sit down
\textit{hayu kavnu ata i–lugqu–i, a mu–ptuq} Don’t sit on that bucket (or) it will break open
8 
\textbf{makit–lugqu} squat, sit in a squatting position
\textit{yaku maki–lhmir sa shaglaw makit–lugqu} I’m squatting to weed the vegetables
9 
\textbf{ma–mi–lugqu} [IT] keep sitting, stay sitting
\textit{hayu wa shput antu ma–mi–lugqu, m–ayaw painan; i–say saran mi–lha–hlihi} That person doesn’t sit still; maybe he’s embarrassed; he just keeps standing on the street
10 
\textbf{mi–lugqu} [AF] sit, be sitting, visit someone to socialize
\textit{ata ki–say pruq mi–lugqu} Don’t sit on the floor
\textit{ata tu iakuguguku mi–lugqu} Don’t sit curled up
11 
\textbf{pan–lugqu} sit down (dynamic), fall into a sitting posture
12 
\textbf{pia–lugqu–gqu} [C/TT] make someone sit down, make someone sit still
\textit{pia–lugqu–gqu i–zahay azazak a maqa antu mu–muqumuq m–usha, antu maka–uka} Make that child sit down and not run around chaotically (so he) won’t get lost

\textbf{NOTE:} From northern or central Bu–num /mu–lungqu/, /is–lungqu/ ‘to sit’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

\textbf{lugquz} grow
\textit{cicu mu–hiaw ma–lagkaw maqa}
\textbf{lugquz} He will soon be tall and lanky because he is growing
\textit{azazak ta–tina–kawash ma–cua lugquz} The children have grown a lot during the past year
\textit{azazak ta–tina–kawash k–u–na ca–cuini ma–cua lugquz} The children have grown a lot since last year
2 
\textbf{lh–in–ugquz} [c] used to grow, used to be growing (but isn’t now)
\textbf{lhulhuk\textsubscript{1}} hiccups, singultus
lhulhuk₂

2 lhₘₐₖ lhulhuk [AF/IT] hiccup continually

ya ma-cuaw kum-buqiw kₘₐₖ-an, ya kₘₐₖ-in-an izə lhₘᵢₖ lhulhuk If you eat too much you will get the hiccups after awhile

3 lhₘₐₖ ulhuk [AF] to hiccup, have hiccups

4 mₐₖ lhulhuk [F] will have hiccups

a mₐₖ lhulhuk cicu ya ikahi-n He will get the hiccups

azazak ya kₘₐₖ-in-an izə sa tutu a mₐₖ lhulhuk izə After nursing the baby will get the hiccups

lhulhuk₂ pimples mₐₖ a shaqish yanan lhulhuk You have pimples on your face

nak a shaqish mₐₖ-nasha na lhulhuk My face has lots of pimples

ya ma-cuaw kₘₐₖ-an sa baahu i-zahay shaqish mu-apaw sa lhulhuk If you eat a lot of beans (your) face will get pimples

2 kit-lhulhuk-in [PF] be pimpily, be covered with pimples

cicu ma-cuaw kit-lhulhuk-in He has a lot of pimples

3 min-lhulhuk [IC] begin getting pimples, as a teenager

lhₜₙₐₖ baha [AF] to float, of wood, bamboo, dead fish, etc. → |lhbaₜₙₐₖ|:2

/lhₜₙₐₖ-bakbak/ have edema, water retention in the legs, as from illness or from drinking too much liquid → |lhbaₜₙₐₖ-bakbak|:3

lhₜum-bala-baky just happen to, do something by chance → |bal₉ₐy|:2

lhₜum-bashkaw [AF] to be stuffed from overeating, glutted → |lhbaₜ₉ₙₐₖ|:3

lhₜum-bulruq be swollen, as the eyelid → |bulru₉₉|:2

lhₜum-buqur get angry → |buqur|:7

lhₜum-faₚ₉ₐₖ [IT] have difficulty breathing, struggle for breath → |lhfaₜₐ₉ₐ|:2

lhₜum-faₙ [AF/IT] show off, display oneself → |lhfaₙ|:6

lhₜum-fan [AF] praise someone → |lhfaₙ|:5

|lhfaₜₐ₉ₐ| have difficult breathing, breathe with difficulty, as an asthmatic person
cicu ma-garman but lhfaₜₐ₉ₐ He has difficulty in breathing

2 lhₜum-faₚ₉ₐₖ [IT] have difficulty breathing, struggle for breath

i-zahay a caw pan-shiz-an, miₐₙ-rain lhₜum-faₚ₉ₐₖ That person is ill, (he) often has difficulty in breathing

NOTE: Probably /lhfaₜₙ/.

lhₜum-fawa [AF] swollen from contusion (not from water retention) → |lhfaₙ|:3

lhₜum-faz to belch → lhfaₙ:3

|lhfaₙ|
**lhum–fulhashi**

to blister, as skin after repeated rubbing or burning  → **fulhashi:**2

**lhumlhum** to soak

2 **lh–in–umlhum** [PFc] was soaked

ya **lhmaswan** pazay a **fa-finshiq** pi–sahay–in **sazum** **lhumlhum**, tusha wa qali **lh–in–umlhum** tusha iza wa qali pu–apaw–in **pa-tihaz** When the seed rice begins (to sprout) put it in water to soak (and after) it soaks for two days put it to dry in the sun

3 **lh–m–umlhum** [AF] so soak, as hemp

**lh–m–umlhum** yaku sunda wa zashuq maqa a **pig-qmu–n** I’m soaking sticky rice to make sticky rice cake

4 **lhumlhum–in** [PF] be soaked by someone

numa ya uka sa pania’an pu–apaw–in caycuq ** lhumlhum–in** cicu pi–say sazum, numa ya ma–dumu–dumuc iza pin–tatá–n iza Then if there were no vegetables, it was taken out and put in water to soak, and when it was very soft it was cooked (with reference to stored deerhide that could be eaten in time of famine)

5 **ma–lhumlhum** [F] will soak

ya ma–kalawa sa bulbul a **ma–lhumlhum** uan zashuq, numa **lh–in–umlhum** iza numa pa–tanahiwian–in To make bulbul (you) must soak husked rice, and when it has been soaked it must then be steamed

6 **pa–lhumlhum** [C] let something soak, as fibers in preparing them to make clothing; soak oneself

**ihu i sa sazum** **pa–lhumlhum** You are soaking in the water

**lhun–pana** put out branches, fork, bifurcate  → **pana:**2

**lhun–pana–pana wa kawi** [IT] branchings of a tree  → **pana:**3

**lhum–paparu** have burls, as the trunk of a tree, have knotty growths on the skin, of a person  → **paparu:**1

**lh–um–piaq** twins of the same or opposite sex at the time of birth; fused together in growing, as double bananas; an extra digit (reportedly a sixth finger or toe, not a fused fifth finger or toe)  → **lhpiaq:**3

**lhum–puqnur** swelling or bump, as on the skin or on the bark of a tree  → **puqnur:**2

**lhun** wet nasal mucus, snot

m–ihu a **lhun** mu–ra–rushrush, ti–tish–i uan; shi–da–dishka uan Your nose is still running, (so) please wipe it (as) it has become disgust-ing already

yaku miarai–rain utun sa fari, mu–ra–rushrush a **lhun** numa mash–‘a–‘uzu–‘uzu numa sa puquq miq–qa–garinuzmu The I often catch cold, have the sniffles, cough up phlegm, and feel dizzy
lhuna–tazaikin

2 mak–lu–lhun [IT] keep blowing the nose
yaku miaqay mak–lu–lhun, utu–n painan fari I'm blowing my nose a lot—maybe I caught a cold
3 mak–lu–lhun blow the nose
4 un–lhun–an have a (constantly) runny nose

lhuna–tazaikin fix on a target, stay focused on a goal
→ |tazaikin|:2

lhun–na–magkaci go to the other side
→ magkaci:5

lhun–na–saháy happen upon, come across, find by accident
→ saháy:9

lhun–na–suhúy go there by chance, happen to go there
→ |suhúy|:5

lhun–turu–z do something three times
→ turu:5

lhupish–in = shpsilon–in [PF] be counted; be learned; be read; be studied
→ cupish:5

lhuqu the banana tree, Musa sapientum Linn.
1a lhuqu a huqi banana shoot

lhuzush plum
2 kin–lhuzush pick plums
cicu kin–lhuzush She is picking plums

|lhuraq|:
2 mu–lhuraq come suddenly?
haya wa cau yamin mu–nay malhinuna, mu–lhuraq i–zaháy mu–apaw That person suddenly appeared when we were talking

|lhuri| (PAN *Culi ‘deaf’):
2 kun–lhuri [AB] suddenly deafened, as by a very loud noise
maqa itia sa pa–fciq nak a lharina kun–lhuri I was suddenly deafened because there was an explosion
3 ma–lhuri [S] hard of hearing, deaf
4 min–lhuri [IC] become hard of hearing, become deaf
5 pat–lhuri make someone deaf, cause someone to become deaf
m–ihu a lharina lhiri–ik pat–lhuri I poked you in the ear and made it deaf
6 talha–lhuri deafen someone, make someone deaf
m–ihu a lharina lhiri–ik talha–lhuri I poked you in the ear and made it deaf
ma–a’ainur [IT] keep swaying, keep swinging back and forth → pa’ainur:2

ma’ainur [AF] wobble, sway or be unsteady; sway the hips in walking, of a woman → pa’ainur:3

ma–a–ishish [IT] graze or rub against repeatedly → |ishish|:2

ma–a–ishur [S/IT] keep shak- ing back and forth, as a house in an earthquake, or an object that is being pried up; creaking, as a noisy bed that someone is moving on → |ishur|:6

ma–alah’a [S] congenial; generous, hospitable, friendly → |alah’a|:3

ma–ania [S] clever, good at doing something, intelligent → |ania|:3

ma–antu will not → antu:2

ma–aruz’uz [S] vigorous, energetic; versatile, able to do many things → |aruz’uz|:3

ma–ashkaz [S] be insanely jealous, distraught with jealousy, jealous enough to harm someone → ashkaz:3

ma–awak [S] notched, as a tree that has been cut → awak:3

ma–ba–barumbun [S/IT] keep buzzing, droning, or rumbling → barumbun:2

ma–baha [S] cheerful, good-natured, generous, easy to deceive → |baha|:3

ma–bair [S] wilted, wilting → |bair|:2

ma–baluhbu [S] grainy, friable, of the texture of tubers; cooked dry, of rice grains that are cooked without enough water so that they no longer stick together → |baluhbu|:2

ma–baqbaq [S] whiny, prone to crying (of a child) → |baqbaq|:2

ma–baraybay [S] slack, as a rope; loose, as a binding → |baraybay|:3

ma–bariz [S] level, flat, of a surface; even in height or alignment → |bariz|:5

ma–barumbun [S] roaring, rumbling, making a continuous loud noise → barumbun:3

ma–bashbash [S] be full, as a basket or other container, overflowing, in abundance → |bashbash|:3

ma–baza–bazay [S/IT] very thin, of materials → |bazay|:4

ma–bazay thin, of material, ten- uous → |bazay|:5

ma–biskaw fast, quick in movement → |biskaw|:3
mablan  dregs which settle at the bottom of a brewed liquid (wine, tea, etc.)
1a qilha wa ma-blan dregs of wine

mabra-braq  [S/IT] having many holes, full of holes  \rightarrow [braq]:4

ma-braq  having a hole; hole; cave; eye of a needle  \rightarrow [braq]:5

ma-bric  [S] heavy  \rightarrow [bric]:5

ma-bulaw  [S] ripe (of fruits, vegetables, grains), golden, yellow-orange  \rightarrow [bulaw]:1

ma-bunaz  [S] sandy, covered with sand  \rightarrow [bunaz]:3

ma-bunlahz  [S] be fleshy, be full of fruit  \rightarrow [bunlahz]:2

ma-buqiw  full, of the belly, satiated; well to do, wealthy  \rightarrow [buqiw]:3

ma-buqnur  [S] dislike, hate  \rightarrow [buqnur]:8

ma-buruqbuq  [AF] to bubble, gurgle  \rightarrow [buruqbuq]:2

ma-buzbuz  [S] worn out, in a used-up state, as shoes or a tool that has seen much use; partly shattered, as wood or iron that has been subjected to constant pounding  \rightarrow [buzbuz]:2

ma-buzuq  [S] round, rounded, of a woman’s bottom  \rightarrow [buzuq]:2

maca  (PAN *maCa ‘eye; face’) eye; focal point

nak a ma-ca  my eye
m-ihu a ma-ca  your (sg.) eye
c-i-ću a ma-ca  his/her eye
m-ita wa ma-ca  our (pl. incl.) eyes
nam a ma-ca  our (pl. excl.) eyes
caycuq a ma-ca  their eyes

2 ma-ca wa ca-w pupil of the eye
(lit. ‘person of the eye’)

3 k-m-ay macá-n  be struck in the eye
yaku k-m-ay macá-n  I was struck in the eye
yaku k-m-ay macá-n su-ka  Someone hit me in the eye
NOTE: /k-m-ay macá-n/ also recorded as /k-m-a-macá-n/.

ma-ca-cawa  [AF/IT] laugh, laugh at, ridicule  \rightarrow [ca-wa]:6

ma-caka-cakaw  [S/IT] very greedy or gluttonous  \rightarrow [cakaw]:2

ma-cakaw  [S] greedy for food, gluttonous; tending to take things without permission, inclined to steal  \rightarrow [cakaw]:3

ma-cakcak  [F] will knock down, as fruit from a tree  \rightarrow [cakcak]:9

ma-canup  [F] will bury  \rightarrow [canup]:7

ma-cuw  very, excessively  \rightarrow cuw:5
Macumacumay  fourth district clockwise from Qaqcin, a place without settlements which was frequented by bears (< ma–cuma–cunay)

ma–da–dazumdum  [S/IT] be much smaller than normal → |dazumdum|1:3

ma–da–dazumdum  [S/IT] tender, soft to the touch, like the skin of a baby → |dazumdum|2:2

ma–da–diphaq  [S/IT] muddy all over, covered with mud → |diphaq|3

ma–dadu  agree with something; take a liking to something, be compatible with someone or something → |dadu|5

ma–dahu–dahun  [IT] be covered with candy, as a child who has been indulging in sweets → |dahun|2

ma–dahun  [S] sweet; good at speaking, sweet-tongued, eloquent; sweets, candy → |dahun|3

ma–dai–daihaz  take good care of someone or something; care for someone’s well-being, be concerned for someone’s welfare; be precious, be the object of great concern → |dai–daihaz|3

ma–dama–damat  [S] calm, quiet, peaceful → |damat|3

ma–damdam  [F] to taste; to eat (informal expression used in the sense of ‘to eat’ only with close friends) → |damdam|3

ma–danishr  [S] leave a trace, leave tracks → |danish|1:2

madanul  show consideration for; feel appreciation for

yaku madanul nak a binanau’az
maqa antu ma–kaligkin  I show consideration for my wife because she is not healthy

madanul  yaku nak a binanau’az,
matin–hunnum ya shashanu mu–tu–si ribush kig–qati  I appreciate my wife (because) early in the morning she goes out to the forest to collect bamboo shoots

ma–daq  [S] be a long time, take a long time to do something; late → |daq|2

madaqri  kind of plant with leaves the size of the palm of the hand which are green with a purplish center. The leaves can be fried and eaten as a vegetable (from ma–dqari ‘slippery’)

ma–dqari  [S] slippery → |dqari|2

ma–daru  [S] gently sloping, gradual; curved, as the edge of a table → |daru|2

ma–daru–an  [S/LF] to slope, of a mountain → |daru|3

ma–dazumdum  [S] be smaller than normal → |dazumdum|1:4
ma–dimrac

ma–dimrac [S] gold (color), golden; iridescent, like the wings of a fly; often used as the noun ‘gold’ → dimrac:3

ma–dilhq [muddy] → diplhaq:4

ma–diqru [S] smooth, as the skin → diqru:2

ma–dishka [AF?] find someone or something disgusting, despicable → dishka:3

ma–dilhlm [S] green, the color of grass → dishlm:2

ma–dilhlm a qlhuran the Taiwan bamboo viper, *Trimeresurus stejnegeri* (Schmidt), fam. Viperidae. A slender green, highly venomous snake that inhabits bamboo thickets, and is often found on the qalhic tree → dishlm:3

ma–dishqun disapprove, dislike → dishqun:5

ma–duway a long time

niwan tu a ma duway It will be a long time (answer to When will you be getting a daughter-in-law?)

ma–duhaz [S] weak, feeble, defenseless → duhaz:2

ma–duhray [S] recuperated, recovered from an illness, rested; comfortable → duhray:3

ma–dumdum [S] dim, not clearly lit → dumdum:3

ma–dumuc [S] soft (as tofu) → dumuc:2

ma–dumuc–dumuc [S/IT] very soft, as tofu → dumuc:3

ma–dumur [S] damp, slightly wet; soft or pliable, as cloth → dumur:2

ma–dundhun [S] tame, of animals, polite, of people, well-behaved, of children → dundun:2

ma–dunlaq [S] muddy, of wet mud; mushy, as overcooked rice → dunlaq:2

ma–fa–farizfiz [IT] show many signs of events to come → mafarizfiz:2

mafanlhush *Viburnum taiwanianum* Hay., fam. Caprifoliaceae, a plant with long pointed leaves, reddish flower heads, and a very strong unpleasant odor. Its name (< ma–fanlhush ‘fetid’) corresponds structurally to the Taiwanese, and probably involves a calque in one direction or the other

ma–fanlhush [S] smelly, rotten, not tasty (of sweet potatoes); rotten part of something → fanlhush:2

ma–fari [S] windy → fari:3
mafarizfiz show signs of coming events
ya a rīnu–in mafarizfiz manī sa qālī If there is going to be an earthquake there will also be signs sa qālī ya a ma–šīrum mafarizfiz If a typhoon is coming there will be signs in advance

2 ma–fa–farizfiz [IT] show many signs of events to come
tīna–kawash maqa a ma–šīrum sa qālī numa ma–fa–farizfiz, sa u–rum ma–cuw ma–biskaw marfaz Last year because a typhoon was coming there were many signs, (for example) the clouds flew rapidly across the sky

ma–faruzfuz [S] decaying or crumbling to dust → faruzfuz:3

ma–fazaq [AF] know (person, things); understand; remember → fazaq:7

ma–filha–filhaq [F/IT] will spit repeatedly → filhaq:2

ma–filhaq [F] will spit → filhaq:3

ma–funuq [S] softened, of earth that has been prepared for planting; having deep, soft mud, as a rice paddy in which one sinks to the knees; over-lubricated, of a woman during coitus → funuq:3

magkaci:
nak a barīn bin i–tusi magkaci My car is there on the other side

nak a ruza huya i–tusi magkaci My boat is there on the other side

i–tusi magkaci nak a ruza That is my boat there on the other side

yāmin a muq–qa mu–tusi magkaci We are going across to the other side

2 i–magkaci on the other side, on the far side

a mu–tusi yaku i–magkaci I am going to walk over there to the other side

i–magkaci iḥu You are over there, you live over there on the other side

i–magkaci a taw sh–u–nām The house on the other side is burning

i–zay a sarīn ma–tuḥ, minu qa i–magkaci a sarīn ma–qalī–qalīw This road is wet, (so) why is that road over there dry?

3 ka–magkaci over there
haya anīmin ma–shashu–shashu, antu ta–lāl ka–magkaci Those things are of different sorts, they aren’t the same as the ones over there

haya wa caw azaz hui–luish, ka–magkaci a caw azaz ma–ruta–rataw All of these people are short (while) all of those people over there on the other side are very tall

4 lhqa magkaci those who live on the other side, people who live on the other side; strangers, enemies yaku sakp–in lhqa magkaci, sh–m–i–turu–z iza yaku q–un–riw’ yaku m–usha I was captured by people
mag–ka–kakalay

from far away, but after three days I secretly escaped (lit. stole away)

5 lhun–na–margaci go to the other side

6 maka–margaci from the other side

7 mu–margaci go to the other side

mag–ka–kakalay [IT] shiver or shake repeatedly with cold or fear → kaka'lai:3

mag–kakalay shiver, tremble with illness, cold or fear → kaka'lai:4

mag–kalada [AF] lift the leg; lift the leg to throw someone off balance, as in a fight → kala'da:3

mag–kawiaz put arms around each other’s shoulders, be sweethearts → kawiaz:2

mag–qali leave the body, of the soul at death; ghost → qali:2

m–agqaqili [AF] carry on the hip or under the arm → agqaqili:3

magqaqirac to carry on the hip, as in carrying a child
cicu magqaqirac azazak She is carrying a child on her hip
NOTE: Probably /mag–qa–qirac/, but efforts to isolate a smaller base were unsuccessful.

m–agqaruz [AF] to flow → agqaruz:4

m–agqiqi [AF] carry (with one hand); walk inclined to one side, so as to counterbalance the weight of something heavy carried on the other side → agqiqi:3

m–agqtu [AF] contemplate, think about → agqtu:7

m–agqtu–an [LF] think on, think of, think about → agqtu:8

m–agqtu–qtu [AF/IT] think over, mull over, think about something, keep in one’s thoughts, desire something intensely so that it is always in one’s thoughts → agqtu:9

ma–haha [S] strong, of a current; furious, severe toward others, cruel, having a bad disposition (of people or animals); rebellious, hard to control; a bad temper → haha:3

mahahawahw [AF] whisper to someone → pahahawahw:2

ma–ha–hibur [F/IT] mixed together, intermingled, as people → hibur:4

ma–ha–hurhur bark repeatedly → hurhur:3

ma–haluq [S] soft, of cooked tubers, mushy, of rice cooked with too much water → haluq:2

ma–haron [S] wide → haron:3
Maharan a buqan eighth district clockwise from Qaqcin, an old fishing site (lit. ‘broad meadow’)

ma–haraqha [S] loose or untied, as a knot → haraqha:2

ma–harbuk [S] foggy → harbuk:4

ma–haziwhiwi [S] cool, as the weather; cold, as drinks → haziwhiwi:2

ma–hihur [S] mixed with, mixed together → hihur:5

Mahin female name

ma–hipuc [S] having a body form with a large head and upper torso, but thin legs → hipuc:2

ma–hnar [S] hot, of the weather; summer → hnar:3

ma–hulaw [S] hoarse, of the voice (as from talking too much) → hulaw:2

ma–humhum [S] dark; dusk; night → humhum:4

ma–humhum–an every morning? → humhum:5

Malhuq male name (husband of Lubis)

ma–hurhur [F] will bark → hurhur:4

ma–i–fazfaz [S] half-full (as a cup of tea); half, as half an hour in telling time → fazfaz:4

ma–i–numa for some reason; for what reason? → numa:2

ma–i–numa–numa for one reason or another → numa:3

ma–ishih brush against something, graze something by touching it lightly in passing → ishih:3

maishur [AF] to lock, secure with a lock → paishur:2

ma–i–tuku scoop up water, as when irrigating the fields → tuku:2

mai–tara [AF] pay attention to → tara:2

maka–uishay resemble a sini-cized aborigine → Alishay:2

maka–ama resemble one’s father → ama:3

maka–ani not like something, be against something, feel negative about something → ani:3

maka–apaw on top of; visible → apaw:4

maka–apu resemble one’s grandparent or ancestor → apu:5

maka–ayaw shy, embarrassed → ayaw:4

maka–ayuzi resemble one’s husband → ayuzi:2
maka–balha  find oneself doing something unexpectedly or in an unplanned manner, do on the spur of the moment, or in an abrupt fashion → |balha|:2
maka–balha–balha  abrupt, on the spur of the moment → |balha|:3
maka–binanau’az  resemble one’s wife/mother → |binanau’az|:2
maka–bukay  to bloom, to blossom → |bukay|:3
maka–bunlaz  grow, of fruit; bear fruit, of any plant → |bunlaz|:3
maka–caw  resemble a Thao, look like a Thao person → |caw|:5
maka–dadu  agree with someone, get along well together → |dadu|:6
maka–dahi–dahip  join in an activity, as in joining a dance; intercede, as to help someone → |dahip|:5
maka–damdum  to taste, savor food or drink → |damdum|:4
maka–du  good; agree to marry, of a man and woman; be engaged to marry, get along well together, of people → |du|:3
maka–faw  come down from higher up → |faw|:5
maka–fazfaz  be in the middle → |fazfaz|:5
maka–filhaq  put out leaves, burst into foliage → |filhaq|:5
maka–fizin  sleep on the outer edge of the bed, furthest from the wall → |fizin|:5
maka–ina  resemble one’s mother → |ina|:5
maka–i–qtī–qtīt  [IT] crowded together → |qtī|:2
ma–ka–kakri  [AF/IT] stir, move slightly → |pakakri|:2
ma–ka–kālīqīn  [S/IT] prosper, be doing well → |kālīqīn|:2
ma–ka–kapī  [S/IT] all tangled up → |kapī|:2
ma–ka–karashkash  sound of rustling or crashing in the underbrush → |karashkash|:2
maka–karkar  chatter, of the teeth, make rapid chewing motions, of chattering teeth → |karkar|:9
ma–ka–kashpar  [IT] ache continuously, be in constant pain → |kashpar|:3
maka–kikalhi  ask something → |kikalhi|:2
maka–kikalhi–wak  [1s] I will ask → |kikalhi|:3
maka–ki–lhmir

maka–ki–lhmir weeded
→ lhmir:2

ma–ka–kit–pariqliq [IT] keep making a slow continuous crackling or popping sound, as of burning underbrush or wood that pops and cracks in combustion
→ pariqliq:2

makakri [AF] shift position, as when sitting for a long time
→ pakakri:3

makakuay [AF] to swarm, of fish in spawning
→ pakakuay:2

ma–ka–kuiza [IT] keep asking for, persist in begging for something
→ makuiza:2

ma–ka–kulhaw [IT] keep scratching an itch, scratch a lot
→ kulhaw:8

ma–ka–kupu–kupur [S/IT] be covered with hair
→ kupur:5

ma–ka–kushkush [F/IT] will scratch up
→ kushkush:2,6

ma–ka–kutbāz [IT] hard, dried out, of dry or hardened spots in a varied surface
→ kutbāz:2

ma–kalashay [S] hard to please, fussy, of adults; conceited, having a high opinion of oneself
→ kalashay:3

ma–kaligkin [S] healthy
→ kaligkin:3

ma–kaliki [AF] regenerate, grow again (as a vegetable that has been replanted)
→ kaliki:2

ma–kal’īn [F] will fry → kal’īn:5

ma–kalunhan [S] to itch, feel itchy
→ kalunhan:2

makalh–shpa–shpat a maqcin eighty → shpat:7

makalh–shpa–shpat eight, eighth → shpat:6

makalh–tanacu a maqcin ninety
→ tanacu:3

makalh–turu–turu six → turu:6

makalh–turu–turu a maqcin sixty → turu:7

maka–magkaci from the other side
→ magkaci:6

ma–kamun [S] spicy, hot to the taste (food); chili pepper
→ kamun:4

ma–kamun a bagqir pepper plant → kamun:5

maka–nay come here
→ nay:9

ma–kanshuz [S] tasty, delicious; fragrant (of a steady fragrance, in contrast with pish–ka–kanshuz)
→ kanshuz:3

ma–kanta [S] having a straight body shape, with little variation in width from shoulders to hips
→ kanta:2

ma–kapa [S] shallow → kapa:2

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maka–paraw step over, jump across; stretch across → paraw:3
maka–pitu seven units of physical measurement → pitu:2
maka–pruq be at the bottom, low → pruq:4
maka–rawaraway resemble a Bunun → Rawaraway:2
ma–karaza [S] cleared, of a border strip between cultivated fields → karaza:2
maka–rihar do something all the way through → rihar:2:2
maka–ririw be wrong for one another, as people who are mismatched, be or give a bad omen or a sign of misfortune → ririw:4
ma–karishkish [S] industrious, hard-working → karishkish:3
maka–runu [AF] pound in a mortar → runu:2
maka–ruza [AF] paddle a boat → ruza:2
maka–sa–nak starting from mine → nak:2
maka–sia–siaq to creep → sia–siaq:2
maka–shahitan resemble a non-Thao mountain aborigine → Shahitan:2
ma–kashi–qca [F] will add to, as in building an extension on a house → qca:3:6
maka–shirshir be on the flanks, be on the outside, as the end houses in a row, or the outermost (furthest from the wall) of three people sleeping side-by-side in a bed → shirshir:3
ma–kashpar [S] tired, aching, sore → kashpar:4
makashqu [AF] thread a needle; penetrate a barrier, force one’s way through to the other side, escape through an opening → pakashqu:2
maka–shuriz develop a fruiting stalk, of a banana tree that is ready to bear fruit → shuriz:2
maka–shwa–shwal [IT] disperse, break up, as a gathering of people that disbands → shwal:2
maka–tana–ailhi further to the left → ailhi:3
maka–tanacu nine → tanacu:2
maka–tana–du right side, the one on the right side → du:4
maka–tana–raus further downhill → raus:4
ma–katar [S] astringent, having the taste of immature fruit that makes the mouth pucker → katar:2
maka–tmaz bottom part/inner part; underneath → tmaz:6
maka-tusi

maka-tusi  begin over there
→  tusi:8

maka-tusi-wan  begin over there
→  tusi:9

maka-uka  lose something one cannot find  →  uka:2

ma-kaush  [F] will scoop up
→  kaush:9

Makaw  female name (sister of Kilash, wife of Awari); also, a mythical shamaness whose eyes could be removed and replaced with cat’s eyes to see well in the dark. She would catch fish and shrimp at night, and she wore a talisman around her neck which she used to help quarreling people make amends
kahiwan yanan tata wa binanau’az
lhanaz-an  Makaw  Long ago there was a woman named Makaw

ma-kawi  [F] will gather wood
→  kawi:4

ma-kawkaw  [F] will be turned over, of crops drying in the sun
→  kawkaw:6

ma-kay  [F] will hit  →  kay:6

ma-kay na taun  [F] will attack a house or village  →  taun:9

ma-kay pakpak  [F] will clap
→  pakpak:4

ma-kay tunu  [F] will slap, will beat, will thrash someone
→  tunu:2:8

ma-kazaka  [S] comfortable, at ease, no longer working, retired; feeling strong or energetic; recover
→  kazaka:2

mak-ba-buruqbuq  [IT] bubble up, effervesce  →  buruqbuq:3

mak-fa-finzhish  [AF/IT] keep sniffing, as a dog after a scent; snuffle, as a person with a cold or allergy  →  pakfinzhish:2

makhalhal  [AF] gasp, struggle for breath, pant or suffer from heat prostration  →  pakhalhal:2

makig-qualh  growing nearer, getting closer  →  qualh:3

ma-ki-hazish  [S] be separated, as fields that are not adjacent, or people sitting apart  →  hazish:7

ma-kikalhi  [AF] ask, ask about
→  kikalhi:4

ma-kikalhi-ak  [F/LF1s] I will ask
→  kikalhi:5

ma-kikalhi-kalhi  [AF/IT] ask around, ask several people
→  kikalhi:6

ma-kikalhiw-an  [AF] ask about?
→  kikalhi:7

ma-kilhkilh  [F] will file
→  kilhkilh:3

maki-lhmir  to weed  →  lhmir:3

makim-piza  have several  →  piza:3
makim–pushaz

makim–pushaz second from the bottom (as stair steps, story of a building, etc.); have two (levels, etc.) → pushaz:

ma–kimzi [S] ticklish → kimzi:

makin–ā–īhīh [IT] continuously moan or groan → īhīh:

makin–damu to moan, groan, complain → damu:

makin–hazish move apart → hazish:

makinhur hur [AF] play this game → pakinhur hur:

makin–īh–īh make the sound īhīh, as when bearing down in defecation or childbirth → īhīh:

makin–rima fifth from the bottom of something → rima:

makin–sun put into a pile, collect in one place → sun:

makin–shpat to have four floors → shpat:

makin–shpat–iz fourth from the bottom of something → shpat:

makin–tal first from the bottom’ → tal:

makin–turu third from the bottom → turu:

makin–turu–z thirtieth from the bottom → turu:

makin–tutuz gather together, collect in one place → tutuz:

makinwail [AF] chant, sing in unison (while working, carrying a load, etc.) → pakinwail:

ma–kirac [S] shining, glowing → kirac:

ma–kirak [S] tumescent, swollen, as rice that has expanded during cooking → kirak:

ma–kiri [S] have a twisted mouth → kiri:

ma–kishkish [F; atemporal] will shave, will scrape off; while shaving → kishkish:

makit–ba–buqrur [G/IT] gradually develop a dislike for → buqrur:

makit–bazay gradually be worn thin, as clothing → bazay:

makit–buroq buq rise slowly, of bubbles coming to the surface → buruq buq:

makit–damat gradually calm down, become peaceful → damat:

makit–dau–dauk [IT] slowly, gradually, little by little → dauk:

makit–dishlum revive, of plants, show vital signs again after wilting → dishlum:

makit–fizin move sideways in performing some activity → fizin:

makit–fizin
makit–ka'afaw

makit–ka'afaw  slowly ascend to a height  →  |ka'afaw|:2

makit–ka'apa  gradually become shallower, slowly recede, as water  →  |ka'apa|:4

makit–lhugqu  squat, sit in a squatting position  →  |lhugqu|:8

makit–na–faw  ascend slowly, as the side of a mountain  →  |faw|:5

makit–na–hazish  move off gradually into the distance  →  |hazish|:9

makit–na–nushnush  [IT] slip, slide, as when temporarily losing footing on a slope, slide along  →  |nushnush|:2

makit–na–pruq  come down to earth, come back down from higher up  →  |pruq|:5

makit–na–qualh  gradually grow nearer, approach slowly  →  |qualh|:4

makit–na–raus  come slowly downhill  →  |raus|:5

makit–na–saya  gradually move uphill  →  |saya|:6

makit–na–tmaz  slowly tighten, as a lid or a screw  →  |tmaz|:8

makit–nushnush  slowly walk on the hips, sit and inch forward by pressing the hands down to lift the buttocks off the ground  →  |nushnush|:3

makit–rururu

makit–pa–parakpak  make a sound of slow popping  →  |parakpak|:2

makit–paparashpash  make a rustling sound, as of the wind passing through leaves  →  |paparashpash|:2

makit–pa–pariqiq  [IT] fart continuously in short bursts, make a popping or crackling sound  →  |pariqiq|:3

makit–piza  do several times  →  |piza|:4

makit–punish  to gradually rise or become full, of brimming water’  →  |punish|:2

makit–pupú  cover the head, as with a blanket  →  |pupú|:2

makit–qifat  zigzag, as in walking, gradually get turned around, as in disturbed sleep  →  |qifat|:3

makit–qtu–qtut  [IT] fart slowly and repeatedly  →  |qtut|:2

makit–ra’in  gradually grow larger  →  |ra’in|:6

makit–rayray  slowly slip down  →  |rayray|:2

makit–ruqmuq  slip down gradually so as to expose oneself, as pants that are not securely fastened  →  |ruqmuq|:3

makit–rururu  loosen something gradually, as by turning a lid  →  |ruru|:8
makit–rutaw

makit–rutaw  get gradually
deeper, as someone walking into
water; gradually get taller, as a
growing child  → rutaw:2

makit–sigki  walk on the knees,
kneel and walk; drop to the knees
  → sigki:3

makit–shimzaw  gradually be-
come colder  → shimzaw:4

makit–shka–shkash  [It] gradu-
ally grow fearful, have a creeping
feeling of fear  → shkash:4

makit–shka–shka–shkash  [It3]
gradually be overcome with fear,
be slowly overwhelmed with a
sense of apprehension or forebod-
ing  → shkash:5

makit–shuqish  slowly back up,
do something gradually with a
retrograde motion  → shuqish:5

maki–tuqa–tuqash  [It] be old
  → tuqash:1:2

ma–kiwar  [S] bent, curved
  → kiwar:2

maklalilil  [AF] do something
from time to time (not as fre-
quently as is implied by miarain)
  → paklalilil:2

mak–lui–luish  [It] breathe hard,
be short of breath  → luish:3

mak–lhu–lhun  [It] keep blowing
the nose  → lhun:2

mak–lhun blow the nose  → lhun:3

mak–ma–m-ar–ismis  [It] keep
blinking  → ismis:2

mak–rusun  make a cleared
path or earthen embankment
between fields, make mounds of
soil for planting sweet potatoes
  → rusun:2

mak–sha–shdu  [It] be well
matched, agree or get along well
together  → shdu:2

mak–shna–shnaw  [It] breathe;
fontanel; temple  → shnaw:3

mak–shnaw  breathe; mean some-
thing sincerely, speak ‘from the
heart’  → shnaw:2

makuiza  ask for food or money,
beg; demand, insist on having;
dun for money owed

ya itia sa shput  mu–nay a makuiza
sh–in–imul–an a tuali, pin–tataiwar
uhu makín–á–iíih, ma–qarnán sa
but a maqa cicu antu a makuiza sa
tuali  If someone comes to demand
the money that you borrowed de-
ceive him by meaning and acting
like you are sick so he won’t insist
on getting the money

2 ma–ka–kuiza  [It] keep asking
for, persist in begging for some-
thing

bicu ma–panu  mu–bhat, muqay
ma–ka–kuiza  suma wa kan–ín,
ma–ka–kuiza sa tuali  He doesn’t
want to work (but) only asks others
for food and money (lit. He is lazy
to work (and) just keeps asking for
other people’s food, and for money)
ma–kulha–kulhaw

\textit{laqsimuaw ya \textit{ma–ka–kuiza in-i-nay makîl-na-tusi iza ma}gkaci} The beggar who was here looking for a handout is slowly moving away to the other side

\textbf{ma–kulha–kulhaw} [IT] scratch repeatedly, as when having a persistent itch → \textit{kulhaw}:9

\textbf{makulhana} [AF] crawl on hands and feet without the knees touching the ground → \textit{pakulhana}:2

\textbf{ma–kulhaw} [F] will scratch, of an itch → \textit{kulhaw}:7

\textbf{maku–lhilhîq} to pluck, pull out (hairs, etc.) → \textit{lhilhîq}:5

\textbf{maku–ma–ra’in} big, heavy (as rain) → \textit{ra’in}:7

\textbf{maku–na–faw} go up, run up → \textit{faw}:6

\textbf{maku–na–suhûy} go there → \textit{suhûy}:6

\textbf{maku–na–tazaikin} come to someone, head toward someone with a fixed intention, make a beeline for someone or something → \textit{tazaikin}:3

\textbf{maku–na–tmaz} underneath, as under a bed → \textit{tmaz}:9

\textbf{ma–kundur} [S] sturdy; physically strong (of animates or inanimates); stiff or inflexible → \textit{kundur}:3

\textbf{ma–kundur na shnaw} patient or self-controlled → \textit{kundur}:4

\textbf{makun–hibur} mix together → \textit{hibur}:6

\textbf{makun–sigki} crawl on the knees → \textit{sigki}:4

\textbf{ma–kupi–kupit} [F/IT] will flicker, will go out, of a fire → \textit{kupit}:5

\textbf{ma–kupit} [F] will go out, of a fire → \textit{kupit}:6

\textbf{ma–kupu–kupur} [S/IT] hairy → \textit{kupur}:6

\textbf{makurada} [AF] climb up, as a rope, vine, or ladder → \textit{pakurada}:2

\textbf{maku–ranash} pluck, pull out the hair or feathers → \textit{ranash}:2

\textbf{maku–ra–rimrim} [IT] keep staring at → \textit{rimrim}:3

\textbf{maku–rimrim} stare at, glare at → \textit{rimrim}:4

\textbf{ma–kurkur} [F] will loosen up the soil → \textit{kurkur}:7

\textbf{ma–kushfit} [S] robust, strongly built → \textit{kushfit}:3

\textbf{ma–kushrac} [S] still somewhat hard or firm, of rice or other plant foods that are insufficiently cooked; to be cooked semi-dry → \textit{kushrac}:2

\textbf{ma–kushtur} [S] thick, of solid materials (cloth, plank, etc.) → \textit{kushtur}:3
ma–kutba–tbaz

ma–kutba–tbaz  [IT] be dried out, of many containers of rice, etc.  → |kutbaz|:3

ma–kutbáz  [S] be dry, as rice that is cooked without enough water  → |kutbaz|:4

ma–kutnir  [S] hard or resistant, stiff, as cloth  → |kutnir|:2

ma–kuyu  [S] queasy, feeling a sense of unease or nausea, as when looking down from a high building  → |kuyu|:2

ma–kuza  [F] will say what/will do what/will be done in what way?  → |kuza|:8

malag–kaktun  finished, as something that has grown to fullness  → |kaktun|:3

ma–lagkaw  [S] tall and thin, lanky (different from ma–rutaw ‘tall and strong’)  → |lagkaw|:2

malakutun  [AF] stand something on end, stack things up  → |palakutun|:2

ma–la–lalia  [IT] keep running, run on and on  → |palalia|:2

ma–lalawa  call someone to come; invite; to crow, as a rooster  → |lalawa|:3

ma–lalawa–lawa  to call, invite  → |lalawa|:4

ma–lalawa–n  be called to come, be invited  → |lalawa|:5

malalia  malaria
NOTE: From English via Japanese.

malalia  [AF] to run  → |palalia|:3

ma–la–lushkin  [IT] clear, of many voices  → |lushkin|:3

ma–lamlam  [S] sharp, of a point or blade; pointed; beak of a bird, peak of a mountain  → |lamlam|:2

ma–lan–sun  come together in one place, as paths that cross; a crossroads, a place where paths converge or diverge  → |sun|:8

Malas  female name (daughter of Qaitan)

mala–tarnur  [AF] to shoot  → |tarnur|:3:2

ma–lawlaw  [S] flirtatious, tending to indulge in flirtation  → |lawlaw|:2

ma–laylay  [S] lazy  → |laylay|:2

Malihan  male name

mali–muqmuq  do something in a chaotic or disorderly way  → |muqmuq|:4

Malumu  name of a boat built by the Yuan family in the story of the white deer

ma–lunduz  [S] straight, right, correct  → |lunduz|:2

ma–luslus  [F] will massage with salt  → |luslus|:3
ma–lushkin clear, high-pitched, of a woman’s voice → |lushkin|:2
ma–lushki–shkin [IT] clear, of many voices (said to be more emphatic than ma–la–lushkin) → |lushkin|:4
ma–lha–lhacq fall from a height → |lhacq|:2
ma–lha–lhacas [S] soft (of rice, potatoes, etc.), well-cooked; ripe (as a banana) → |lhacas|:2
malhakac [AF] to hoe, loosen the soil with a hoe in preparation for planting → |palhakac|:2
ma–lha–lhikas play a game with someone, as children playing tag → |lhikas|:2
ma–lha–lhintaz [AF/IT] do something together → |palhintaz|:3
ma–lha–lhinuna [AF/IT] keep talking, speak continuously or often → |palhinuna|:2
malhalhiqash [AF] play → |palhalhiqash|:2
malhamaza [AF] remove a pot from the fire → |palhamaza|:2
malhan–lhckiz assemble, come together (of people) → |lhckiz|:7
malha–qitan [AF] behave oneself, act properly → |qitan|:6
malhashput [AF] to punch → |palhashput|:2
malhatuzus [AF] point at, indicate; poke with the point of the index finger → |palhatuzus|:2
malha–tuzu–tuzus [AF/IT] point repeatedly at someone, as in accusation or anger → |palhatuzus|:3
ma–lhi [S] be bright, daylight → |lhi|:4
ma–lhi–an daybreak → |lhi|:5
malhi–ayuzi give birth to a son → |ayuzi|:3
malhi–azazak bear a child, have a baby → |azazak|:3
ma–lhic [S] tight, constricting, as a belt; firmly in place → |lhic|:2
malhig–kaktun finished, as something that has grown to fullness → |kaktun|:4
malhig–qalimasaz about to bear grain, of a rice or millet head → |qalimasaz|:2
malhig–qaripupu roll into a ball or sphere → |qaripupu|:4
malhig–qariwataz curl up, as a snake, entwine something, as a vine → |qariwataz|:4
malhi–huqi give birth (of mammals other than man) → |huqi|:2
ma–lhikcik [F] will sink a post into the ground → |lhikcik|:5
ma–lhiklhek [F] will saw → |lhiklhek|:5
ma–lhilhiq  [F] will be pulled out → lhilhiq:6
ma–lhilhnit  [S] smiling, having a sunny disposition → lhilhnit:3
ma–lhimash  [S] fatty, greasy → lhimash:2
malhim–panaq  fight in war, throw something at a target → panaq:3
malhimpapia  [AF] sit cross-legged on the floor or ground → palhimpapia:2
malhintaz  [AF] go together → palhintaz:2
malhinuna  [AF; F] speak; will speak → palhinuna:3
malhi–qaricuy  lay an egg → qaricuy:2
malhi–taina  give birth to a female calf → taina:2
malhi–tup  [AF] catch up with someone → tup:9
ma–lhituz  [F] will tie together, will splice, as pieces of rope → lhituz:5
ma–lhiza  [F] will plait → lhiza:5
malh–ka–kakca  [AF/IT] discuss; visit someone for the purpose of discussing something → palhkakca:2
malhkakca  [AF] discuss, talk over → palhkakca:3
malhkakrikriw  [AF] to work, to labor, of work other than agricultural labor → palhkakrikriw:2
malhka–numa  do what? → numa:5
malh–ma–muqmuq  [IT] produce nonsense, as when speaking → muqmuq:5
ma–lhmir  [S] grassy, full of grass or weeds → lhmir:4
ma–lhnu–lhnuq  [S/IT] stuffed, plugged up, of the nose → lhnuq:2
malh–qa–qarman  [IT] malign, speak ill of someone → qarman:2
malh–tukus  [AF] walk with a walking stick or cane → tukus:4
malhuiza  [AF] plant something → palhuiza:2
ma–lhulhuk  [F] will have hiccups → lhulhuk:4
ma–lhumlhum  [F] will soak → lhumlhum:5
ma–lhuri  [S] hard of hearing, deaf → lhuri:3
ma–mamuri  single → mamuri:4
mamanan  small knife used to cut fruit or vegetables, table knife
ma–m–ayaw [S/IT] feel shame (not momentary) → |ayaw|:6
[mamaza]:
2 m–in–amaza [c] was threatened, was menaced
cicu m–in–amaza mim–buqnu ar–ān cicu sa tuali He threatened to get angry if he wasn’t given the money
cicu mu–nay yakin m–in–amaza arā–n cicu sa tuali He came to me and threatened to take the money
mam–biriz together with others, in consort with others → |biriz|:2
ma–mi–hala [IT] go first (this form reportedly implies that one must go first in order not to lose the chance, while ia–hala carries no such implication) → hala:7
ma–mi–lhilhi [AF/IT] stand up (repeatedly?) → lhilhi:5
ma–mi–lhugqu [IT] keep sitting, stay sitting → lhugqu:9
ma–min–riqaz [F/IC] will begin to see, will be seeing → riqaz:6
[mamraw]:
2 mia–mamraw for no apparent reason, without obvious cause
cicu uka tu m–ara mia–mamraw For some (non-obvious) reason he didn’t get anything
3 min–mamraw [IC] for no apparent reason
cicu min–mamraw ma–haha He became enraged for no apparent reason

yaku min–mamraw ma–kashpar a punuq I got a headache for no apparent reason
4 mu–mamraw be in vain
5 shi–mamraw for no apparent reason

tilhaz shi–mamraw uka The sun disappeared for no reason (as during an eclipse)
haya wa caw shi–mamraw c–m–a–nit That person began to cry without a reason
yaku minu qa a shi–mamraw uka sa kushfit, ma–panu ya m–undadān Why for no reason am I lethargic (and) without energy when I take a walk?

ma–mu–apaw [IT] appear repeatedly → apaw:5

manulas a tree, sp. unid.

ma–muqca the front of something → muqca:2

mamuri oneself; alone
2 mamuri ihu yourself
3 mamuri yaku myself
4 ma–mamuri single
kan ma–mamuri yaku mu–trsi hu–dam I’ll go alone to the mountains
ma–mamuri iza ayuzi widower (lit. man left alone)
5 mi–mamuri do something alone, do something by oneself
yaku mi–mamuri min–mambaza I am playing alone/by myself
yaku mi–mamuri iza I’m alone/by myself
mi-mamuri  yaku  i-taun  I was left alone at home
mi-mamuri  yaku, nian tu m-in-ara so binana'az  I'm a bachelor, I haven't yet taken a wife
huya wa caaw  mi-mamuri  m-ilu
That person is bathing alone
6 m-in-a-mamuri  [c] was alone
m-in-a-mamuri  yaku kahawan, numa cuini yanan iza binana'az I used to be single (but now have a wife)
7 un-mamuri-an  [LF] be lonely; be alone, left by oneself
yaku  un-mamuri-an  I'm lonely
yaku  un-mamuri-an  pa-shwa-shwa-al-an maniun  I was left alone (when) you all dispersed

|manadu|  to fall in love, become enamored with someone
mana-faw  make higher, raise something up → |faw|:7
manaliw  be insufficient
ma-cuaw ladadu sa qilha sh-in-iar,
manaliw  yaku  You poured very little wine, I don't have enough
zai-k ihu ‘kacu-i-wak tusha wa sha-ba’, muqay ihu k-m-acu tu tata wa shaba, manaliw painan ihu  I said ‘Bring me 200 (dollars)’, but you only brought 100, maybe you didn’t bring enough
man-aliwa  protest that one does not have enough, object to the amount one receives → |aliwa|:3

man-an-ananá  [AF/IT] keep crying out in pain, continue to exclaim in pain → ananá:2
mana-rau-raus  [IT] keep going downstream or downhill in one's course → raus:7
mana-raus  [AF] go downstream, go downhill, go toward the sea → raus:6
mana-saya  go upstream, go uphill, go toward the interior; climb a hill or mountain → saya:7
ma-nasha  [S] plentiful, numerous; plenty, many → |nasha|:3
man-ashkaz  commit suicide → ashkaz:4
ma-nashnash  future, coming → nashnash:2

man-ā-ūayūay  [IT] to low continuously, as a carabao; call carabaos by imitating their lowing → ūayūay:2
man-ca-cap  [IT] do several things by seizing upon an unexpected opportunity → cap:4

man-cap  do something as part of a trip made for another purpose, seize upon the opportunity to do something that was not planned in advance, buy something on the side, in addition to what one went to buy → cap:3
man-du  give a good sign or omen → |du|:5
man–fizin

man–fizin  veer to the side, as a
dog when pursuing prey; walk on
a level surface, neither uphill nor
downhill \( \text{fizin} \):7

man–ha–hit hit  [AF/IT] shiver,
tremble or shake repeatedly, as
with cold or fear \( \text{hit} \):2

man–hapal  deliberately go off
in every direction with some pur-
pose in mind, as in searching for a
missing person \( \text{hapal} \):2

man–harbuk  foggy, misty, as
the atmosphere during a drizzle
\( \text{harbuk} \):5

man–hiri  [S] stupid, ignorant;
lacking powers of reason or vo-
lation, as one who is hypnotized
\( \text{hiri} \):2

man–hiri–hiri  [IT] very stupid
\( \text{hiri} \):3

Mani  female name (wife of Tuba)

maní  also, too, as well, despite
\( \text{maní} \) m–ushnaw \( \text{ahu/ahu–} \) I
like you, too
\( \text{ahu} \) maní k–m–an \( \text{afu} \) You are also
eating rice
\( \text{ahu} \) a \( \text{bi} \) bi \( \text{maní} \) tan–bizuh–an
Your chin is also bearded
\( \text{ani} \) \( \text{yu} \) ya \( \text{sim} \) \( \text{maní} \) a i–taun
I also won’t be home tomorrow
(appendage to statement: I wasn’t
home yesterday)
\( \text{i–tusi} \) i za Futi\( \text{z} \) mu–qca i za \( \text{maní} \)
ma–p–a\( \text{acay} \) On the island of Futi\( \text{z} \) they also began to fight again

caycuy miku pim–pulhiz i–zay a
caw, antu mim–pulhiz \( \text{maní} \) They
wanted to wake that person up, but
he wouldn’t wake up despite them

NOTE: Probably from Bunun \( \text{maní} \)
‘or’.

manipin  boast, brag
\( \text{yaku} \) miku \( \text{manipin} \) pim–ta–tatawar
I like to boast and deceive people

NOTE: Given by Mr. Kao, but not
accepted as Thao by Mr. or Mrs.
Shih.

manishir  Begonia laciniata
Roxb., fam. Begoniaceae, an
herb or small sedge-like plant
with light green pinnae leaves
and small pendulous reddish-pink
blossoms. It grows to a height
of 20–50 cm. and bears a russet-
colored fruit with three wing-like
appendages. It has an edible sour
stem (hence the name < \( \text{ma–ni} \)-
shir ‘sour’) which is mixed with
honey to make a potion that is
used in the treatment of pneumo-
nia or similar respiratory ailments

ma–nishir  [S] sour, of immature
fruit \( \text{nishir} \):3

manium 2p nominative, accusa-
tive, agentive, and genitive: you,
by you, your
\( \text{manium} \) kan shi–halá–n \( \text{yaku} \) You
(pl.) were beaten by me (in a con-
test)
\( \text{i–nay} \) \( \text{manium} \) a lapaha These are
your (pl.) shoes
maniza

*haya wa patash-an maniun* That book is yours (pl.)

2 *shi–maniun* came to visit you
   (= *shi–suhúy maniun*)

3 *sh–m–u–na–maniun* bring to you
*haya wa shput a ma–kilhim dai maniun, yoku iz sa* *sh–m–u–na–maniun* That person was going to look for you, (so) I brought him to you

**maniza** [AF] fish with line and hook → *paniza*:

**man’a’oga wa rumfaz** kind of white bird with long beak and legs that stays in the rice paddies eating frogs and fish, probably the Great White Egret, *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray) or the Chinese egret, *Egretta eulophotes* (Swinhoe). The name is onomatopoetic, from its call of /’ogá ’ogá/, and hence probably is built with a prefix and Ca- reduplication, with predictable glottal insertions at the morpheme boundaries: /man–a–oga/>

**man–ririw** give a bad omen → *ririw*:

**man–rium** increase something → *rium*:

**m–ansasailan** [AF] look after, take care of property in the owner’s absence; peep at, secretly look at, spy on; be romantically interested in someone → *ansasailan*:

**m–an–sa–sasailan** [AF/IT] peep at, observe furtively; be romantically interested in someone → *ansasailan*:

**m–ansinis** [AF] stir food substances to make them sticky → *ansinis*:

**mansha** [AF] give a gift, give as a gift → *pansha*:

**man–shaish** [AF] take turns in doing something, change over in function → *shaish*:

**man–sha–shirshir** [IT] go along the edge, follow the flank or margin → *shirshir*:

**Manshirin** seventeenth district clockwise from Qaqcin

**man–shirshir** perform an action along the side or edge of something, as in walking along the side, trimming the side, etc. → *shirshir*:

**m–antabal** [AF] seize and carry off, abduct or confiscate → *antabal*:

**man–tiruq** [AF] carry a torch; ignite with a torch, set fire to something → *tiruq*:

**mantu–aq** to cackle, of hens, to crow? → *aq*:

**manu** nourishment, something to eat or drink
manu₂ (PAN *m-anu ‘what, which?’) which one?, whose?

manu cīcu Whose is this, who does this belong to?

manu cīcu a baruku Whose cup is this?

manu cīcu a hulū Whose clothes are these?

manu a aṭu Whose dog is this?

manu a ẖariw i-zay a ma-dahun Who bought those sweets?

manu a ẓashuq mun-say saran mun-tılıhus Whose rice spilled there on the road?

manu sa i-zay Who does that belong to?

manu sa i-zay a aṭu; ma-cuaw ma-cākāw Whose dog is that? It’s very ravenous

hayyā manu a azažak Whose child is this?

2 manu–manu [IT] which ones?, whose (plural)

(\textit{manu})–manu sa i-zay a aniamin Whose things are these?

ma–numa–numa [IT] something, anything → numa:6

ma–paʿainur [R] for everyone to swing hips at once, as in the swaying movements of a round dance → paʿainur:4

mapa–a–išish [R/IT] keep brushing or rubbing together → išish:4

mapa–am–blu–bluc [R/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, of two or more objects that collide, etc. → bluc:5

mapa–apaw [R] all appear at once, appear together → apaw:6

mapa–arfa–rfaz [R/IT] fly helter-skelter, fly around in a chaotic swirl, as swarms of insects → parfaz:2

mapa–ba–biqsir [R/IT] keep choking each other → biqsir:6

mapa–ca–cawa [R] to laugh (of two or more people at once) → cawa:7

mapa–filhaq [R] spit at one another → filhaq:4

ma–paḥahawḥaw [R] whisper to one another → paḥahawḥaw:3

ma–paʿíar [R] cross one’s arms in front of the body and grasp the hands of partners on each side, in circle dancing → paʿíar:2

mapa–ig–kawiaẓ put arms around each other’s shoulders → kawiaẓ:3

mapa–im–pulliẓ [R] to all wake up at once → pulliẓ:2

mapa–in–anak [R] belong to them (two or more) → anak:4

mapa–in–huruy [R] be friends (with one other) → huruy:3
mapa–inlhafut

mapa–inlhafut  [R] call one another brother or sister
→ minlhafut:2

mapa–in–rarabaza  [R] play around, fool around together
→ rarabaza:3

mapa–in–ri ri  [Rc] were exchanged, of two things → ri ri:5

mapa–in–tamaz  [R] treat each other with indifference, be indifferent to one another
→ tamaz:4

mapa–ishtatukdul  [R] all doze together at the same time
→ ishtatukdul:4

mapa–ka–bulaw  [S/p] ripen, become ripe, of many things at once
→ bulaw:13

mapa–ka–da idaz  [R] take care of one another, be concerned for one another
→ da idaz:4

mapa–ka–du  [R] match, be right for one another
→ du:6

mapa–ka–kalh us  [R] sleep together, of several people
→ kalhus:7

mapa–ka–shi–hala  [R] vie with one another to see who will be first; a contest
→ hala:8

mapa–karashkash  [R] make a sound of rustling leaves, of many things crashing in the underbrush
→ karashkash:3

mapa–kashi–fukish  [R] pull each other by the hair → fukish:3

mapa–lhufu

ma–pakashqu–shqu t  [R/IT] break through to the other side, of many at once
→ pakashqu:3

mapa–ka–taraw  [R] be at enmity with one another, be enemies
→ taraw:4

mapa–ki–bariz  [R] neighboring, close to one another, of standing objects such as houses that are built near together, cups in a row, etc.
→ bariz:12

mapa–ki–qualh  [R] be separated from one another, but not distant
→ qualh:5

ma–pakulhana  [R] to crawl all over something, as ants swarming on candy
→ pakulhana:3

ma–palalia  [R] run against one another, race each other
→ palalia:4

mapa–lan–sun  [R] flow together
→ sun:9

mapa–lhalhahi  take one’s belongings in a carrying bag
→ lhalhahi:2

ma–pa–lha–lhintaz  [R/IT] do something together
→ palhintaz:4

ma–palhalhiqash  [R] play together
→ palhalhiqash:3

ma–palhatuzus  [R] point at one another
→ palhatuzus:4

mapa–lhufu  [R] embrace one another
→ lhufu:6
ma–panaq  [R] fight with each 
other → panaq:2

ma–pandú  [R] meet by chance, 
to encounter, as enemies or wild 
animals seeing one another → pandú:2

ma–panu  [S] lethargic, lackadaisical, 
weak or phlegmatic because of illness → panu:2

ma(pa)–pa–lha–lhinuna  [R/IT] 
talk to one another continuously → palhinuna:4

ma(pa)–palhinuna  [R] talk to 
one another → palhinuna:5

mapa–parfu  [R] wrestle with one 
other standing up, as in sumo; 
wrestler → |parfu|:2

mapa–pashtapuq  [R] toss back 
and forth, play catch with something → |pashtapuq|:2

mapa–pish–kanshuż  [R] all be 
fragrant, all smell good → |kanshuż|:4

mapa–qaibul  [R] to all follow 
someone → |qaibul|:2

mapa–qa–qalaw  [R/IT] seize, of 
many people at once → qalaw:2

mapa–qa–qarman  [R/IT] do evil 
to one another, try to harm one 
other → |qarman|:3

mapa–qa–qitan  [R/IT] get along 
together, be good to one another, 
agree → |qitan|:7

mapa–qiaqia  [R] mourn, howl 
or weep together, as at a funeral 
→ |qiaqia|:3

mapa–ra–runsul  [R/IT] wrestle 
back and forth, rolling over on the 
ground; engage in sexual rough 
and tumble → |runsul|:2

mapa–parfu–an  [F/LF] will wrestle 
in a place → |parfu|:3

mapa–parfu–rfu  [R/IT] often wrestle 
with each other → |parfu|:4

mapa–riqaz  [R] look at one an-
other; meet, become acquainted 
→ riqaz:7

mapa–pariqli  [S] crackling, pop-
ping → |pariqli|:4

mapa–riri  [R] exchange with one 
other → riri:6

mapa–sakup  [R] play tag, play 
a game of catching one another 
→ sakup:2

mapa–salpu  [R] worry about 
something (collective or recipro-
cal) → |salpu|:5

mapa–sa–lhalhahi  take one’s 
belongings in a carrying bag 
→ lhalhahi:3

ma–pasasuqa  [R] quarrel with 
each other → pasasuqa:2

mapa–siraq  [R] kiss one another 
→ siraq:2

mapa–sisiqan  [R] lean against 
one another → sisiqan:2
ma–pasug–kitaz

ma–pasug–kitaz [R] bow to each other → kitaz:3

mapa–sha–du [R] face one another → |du|:7

mapa–sha–fizin [R] be face to back, of people → |fizin|:8

mapa–shagkúm to all hide at once → |shagkúm|:2

mapa–shag–qnur [R] bump together, collide → |qnur|:6

mapa–shan–ta–tuktuk [R/IT] all stumble and fall → tuktuk:2

mapa–shan–tudul [R] be touching, in contact; come into violent contact, collide → |tudul|:3

mapa–shanturuz [R] collide with one another, meet with great force → |shanturuz|:2

mapa–sha–rikus [R] be back to back, turn the back on each other, as people who have quarreled and no longer communicate → rikus:4

mapa–sha–shulshul [R/IT] hold hands, as in walking (not in hand-shaking position) → |shulshul|:2

mapa–sha–shuruz [R/IT] pull each other steadily → shuruz:2

mapash–biriz everyone together, all together → |biriz|:3

mapash–caqi–an defecate → caqi:3

mapa–shi–a–ucuc [R/IT] kiss each other repeatedly → ucuc:2

mapa–shikarman [R] thin (collective term) → shikarman:2

mapa–shintirtir [R] shiver with cold, of several people → |shintirtir|:2

mapa–shi–ucuc [R] suck or kiss one another’ → ucuc:3

mapa–shulshul [R] hold hands, be hand in hand → |shulshul|:3

mapa–shuru–shuruza [R/IT] pull each other repeatedly → shuruza:3

mapa–shuruza [R] pull each other, pull together → shuruza:4

mapa–shwa–shwal [R/IT] disperse, as a crowd or meeting → |shwal|:3

mapa–tauqra [R] cross over each other, of the legs → |tauqra(h)|:2

mapa–tig–quyah [R] all sing together, sing in unison, as at festivals → quyah:3

mapa–ti–llhaha all float up at once → |llhaha|:4

mapa–tim–pushkat [R] to all get drowsy at once → |pushkat|:3

ma–pati–qca [R] take turns with each other, alternate with each other, pass an object from one person to the next → |qca|:7
mapa–tish–bariz  stand next to one another, be adjacent → |bariz|1:3

mapa–tish–du  [R] be suited to one another, be temperamentally compatible → |du|8

mapa–tish–qusum  [R] blacken by covering in large numbers → |qusum|4

mapa–t–un–rikrik  [R/AF/IT] keep pecking at each other → |trik|2

mapa–u–blu–bluc  [R/MV/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, of two or more objects that collide, etc. → |bluc|6

mapa–ulalu  [R] worship one’s ancestors as a group → |ulalu|2

mapa–u–lawashwash  [R] they all scattered, they scattered all over the place, of many things going in all directions → |lawashwash|3

mapa–u–lhckiz  [R] come together in numbers, congregate or swarm around something → |lhckiz|8

mapa–un–tunuq  [R] all fall over, all fall down together → |tunuq|2

mapa–u–riut  [R] swarm around, crowd around something → |riut|3

mapa–u–rubuz  [R] be destroyed, of two or more objects that collide, etc. → |rubuz|5

mapa–usaha  [P] leave, go, of many at once → |usaha|4

mapa–ushnaw  [R] like one another, fall in love with one another → |ushnaw|3

mapa–ya–bariz  [R] border on one another → |bariz|1:4

mapa–ya–qilha  [R] drink wine together (of many people drinking at once) → |qilha|6

ma–pazashpash  [S] soft, loose, of soil that is considered good for planting → |pazashpash|2

ma–phu  turbid, riled, cloudy, of water → |phu|2

ma–pillzuq  [S] extremely dry, brittle, fracturing easily, as wood → |pillzuq|2

ma–piqa  [S] be lame, have a limp when walking → |piqa|2

ma–pishkit  next year → |pishkit|2

ma–pishkit tata  the year after next → |pishkit|3

ma–pitu–’un  seventy → |pitu|3

ma–pizpiz  [S] closely spaced, of objects; crowded, of people filling a space → |pizpiz|2

maplghish  [AF] to water, sprinkle water on → |paplghish|2

ma–plhu  overboiled, boiled too long → |plhu|2
**ma–pni**  
[S] naturally husky, of the voice → |pni|:2

**ma–pni**  
[S] oppressive, of humid weather; gloomy, of mood, heavy, of the physical or psychological atmosphere → |pni|:2

**ma–pru–pruq**  
[S/IT] be dirty, covered with dirt, or mud → |pruq|:6

**ma–psa–psaq**  
[F/IT] kick repeatedly, keep kicking → |psaq|:2

**ma–pucuk**  
[S] tangled → |pucuk|:2

**ma–pucum**  
[S] close together, of trees or plants; crowding a path, of luxuriant vegetation; overgrown, as a garden that has not been properly tended for some time → |pucum|:3

**ma–puhak**  
[S] faded or blank, of vision → |puhak|:2

**ma–pukaw**  
[S] having dim vision, especially nyctalopia → |pukaw|:3

**ma–pulha–pulhash**  
[S/IT] messy, sticking out all over, as hair → |pulhash|:2

**ma–pulhiz**  
[S] be wide awake, be roused from sleep → |pulhiz|:3

**ma–puni–punish**  
[S/IT] be full, of many bowls, cups, etc. → |punish|:3

**ma–punish**  
[S] full → |punish|:4

**ma–pupú**  
[S] cover oneself completely, as by pulling a blanket over the head → |pupú|:3

**ma–puqshiw**  
[S] dirty, as clothes; gray, of color → |puqshiw|:2

**ma–pusi**  
[S] exaggerating → |pusi|:3

**ma–pusi–pusi**  
[S/IT] exaggerating or boasting a lot or repeatedly → |pusi|:4

**ma–pushaz**  
twenty → |pushaz|:4

**ma–pushkat**  
[S] drowsy, sleepy → |pushkat|:4

**ma–pu’ul**  
[S] weak, feeble, unable to bear pain, hunger, cold, hardship → |pu’ul|:2

**ma–puzi**  
[S] white → |puzi|:3

**ma–puzi–puzi**  
[S/IT] very white → |puzi|:4

**ma–puzi–puzi a mumulas**  
[a small tree with white thorny stem and three-pointed leaves] → |mumulas|:2

**maqa**  
marker of logical consequence or cause: so that, in order to, because of

*sarun ma–tubu maqa qusaz–in*  
The road is wet because it rained

*lhin–apuy uan a maqa pit‘ia*  
Please start a fire in order to cook

*p–utu–i uan ladadu a kamsia ma–qa a ma–dahum*  
Please add a little sugar to sweeten it

**Maqaba**  
male name

**ma–qafu–qafu**  
[S/IT] be ashy, have ashes on → |qafu|:2
ma–qaha  [S] bow-legged (congenital) → |qaha|²
ma–qaibul  [AF] follow someone around, tag along; miss someone who is gone → |qaibul|³
ma–qaimuc  [S] thrifty, cautious in managing resources; stingy, selfish → |qaimuc|²
Maqaitan  male name (informally: Qaitan; husband of Puni)
ma–qaizu  sour, of mature fruit, or food that has begun to spoil → |qaizu|²
ma–qalaw  [F] will seize by force, will take without permission → |qalaw|³
ma–qalush  [F] will be divided or distributed → |qalush|⁸
ma–qalushinaz  [F] will echo → |qalushinaz|³
ma–qalhayqay  [S] dry, dried, of vegetable matter; withered, as a flower, or vegetables in the garden → |qalhayqay|²
ma–qalhi–qalhiw  [S/IT] very dry, thoroughly dry, as clothes that have been washed → |qalhiw|⁴
ma–qalhiw  [S] dry (as clothes, a riverbed) → |qalhiw|³
ma–qalhtash  [S] living, alive → |qalhtash|²
ma–qalhuz  [S] warm, of the body → |qalhuz|²
ma–qantisan  [S] gluttonous, greedy in eating → |qantisan|²
ma–qa–qaripupu  [S/IT] round, spherical, as oranges or apples; a spherical object → |qaripupu|²
ma–qa–qarizqiz  [S/IT] keep making a lot of noise → |qarizqiz|²
ma–qa–qarman  misfortune, mishap → |qarman|⁴
ma–qa–qca  [IT] resume, begin again → |qca|³:⁸
ma–qa–qiaqia  keep meowing (cat), keep squealing (pig), keep screaming (child, bird, woman who is quarreling) → |qiaqia|²
ma–qaqutilh  [F] will pursue, will follow, will track down → |qaqutilh|²
ma–qa–quyash  [IT] sing → |quyash|²
ma–qaran  [S] happy → |qaran|⁴
ma–qaras  [F] will fence → |qaras|²
ma–qarimusuz  [S] round, spherical → |qarimusuz|⁵
ma–qarimuzmuz  [S] irascible, bad-tempered → |qarimuzmuz|²
ma–qaripupu  [S] round, spherical → |qaripupu|³
ma–qariv  [S] flat, level, of the surface of land → |qariv|³
ma–qarman  [S] bad, ugly (of persons or objects) → |qarman|⁵
ma–qasbit

ma–qasbit  [S] salty  →  |qasbit|  2

maqaw 1  (PAN *maqaw ‘a plant: Litsea cubea’) Litsea cubea (Lour.) Pers., fam. Lauraceae, a plant with long branching stems and pale yellow blossoms (Taiwanese: ‘sand camphor’, ‘spicy camphor’)

Maqaw 2  a Thao village once found between Sanian and Tana-maza, named from the abundance of Litsea cubea plants in the area

maqcin  ten
kan maqcin yamin  Ten of us are going
maqcin wa furaz  the tenth month (in the lunar calendar)

2 maqcin yanan tata  eleven
maqcin yanan tata wa furaz  the eleventh month (in the lunar calendar)

3 maqcin yanan tusha  twelve
maqcin yanan tusha wa furaz  the twelfth month (in the lunar calendar)

4 mu–maqcin  did ten times; came ten times
nak a binanau’az mu–maqcin
min–pusi  My wife exaggerated ten times

mu–maqcin yaku mu–nay  I have come here ten times

5 pu–maqcin–an  become ten
maka–tanacu sa nak a azazak, pu–maqcin–an  binanau’az a azazak tata  I have nine children (and) it will become ten with one more girl

6 sh–m–i–maqcin  ten, in counting units of past time

ma–qdaqda  [S] widely separated; sparse; transparent, of fabric that is woven loosely  →  |qdaqda|  2

ma–qiaqia  miaow, squeal, as in pain  →  |qiaqia|  4

ma–qihaw  sooty, covered with a layer of soot  →  qihaw  3

ma–qila  [S] split, torn  →  |qila|  3

ma–qilha–z  [S] sober, recovered from intoxication  →  qilha  7

ma–qiriz  [S] tired, as from working  →  |qiriz|  2

ma–qirquir  [F] will bite  →  qirquir  2

ma–qis  [S] tilting to one side, as something that is out of balance  →  qis  4

ma–qitan  [S] good; beautiful; flourishing; easy, at peace with each other  →  |qitan|  8

ma–qita–qitan  [S/IT] to prosper  →  |qitan|  9

ma–qlhis  [S] expensive  →  |qlhis|  2

ma–qmin  [S] preserved plums; potent, of alcoholic drinks  →  |qmin|  2

maqnap  [AF] do something from a starting point, do from the start  →  paqnap  2

ma–qi–qtit  [S/IT] crowded together, as several people sleeping in a heap  →  qtit  3
ma–qtit

**ma–qtit** [S] narrow; crowded, placed close together → qtit:4

**ma–quccuc** [F] will tie → quccuc:2

**ma–qulish** [S] long (as a rope, stick, road); extensive, covering a large area; let something out, as in paying out a rope → qulish:3

**ma–quilha–quilha** [S/IT] very red, the very red one → quilha:7

**ma–qusa–qusaz** [F/IT] will rain → qusaz:2

**maqsum** cloth, material

**ma–qusum** [S] black → qusum:5

**ma–qusu–qusum** [S/IT] very black → qusum:6

**ma’a’uish** swing or sway back and forth, as a snake hanging from a branch, or the arms in walking or dancing; wave, as the tail in the air

sa qhillun ya i–faw sa kawi a pana **ma’a’uish**, numa cicu a punuq tug–qa–qawr A snake on a tree branch sways back and forth, (and) then its head curves up like a hook

huya wa binaan’az maku–na–nay **ma’a’uish** cicu a rima That woman who is coming here is swinging her arms

ma’ara [AF] copulate, have sexual intercourse

2 **m–in–a’ara** [AFc] copulated, had sexual intercourse

*caycus* **m–in–a’ara** They copulated, they had sexual intercourse

NOTE: Mr. Shih insisted on leaving the room in which his family shrine was located before saying this word.

**Ma’awak** third district clockwise from Qaqcin, site of a former Thao settlement near the modern bus station

**ma’iu** sesame oil

NOTE: Taiwanese loan.

**ma’un** eat

*pia–kubaz sa p–in–it’ia pia–kanishuz a maqa a qaz–i ma’un k–m–an*

Cook (the rice) so that it dries out a bit (and) make it fragrant so (we) can try to eat it

NOTE: This is Bunn, and for reasons that remain unclear, is used together with the native Thao verb ‘to eat’ in this sentence.

**ma–rada–radak** [S/IT] all dirty → radak:2

**marafraf** [AF] mutter incoherently, mumble → parafraraf:2

**ma–ra’in** [S] big, tall; grow taller (plants, children); rise to a higher rank (people); loud; big-shot, official → ra’in:8

**ma–ra’i–ra’in** [S/IT] really big, very large → ra’in:9
maramban

*maramban* *Sambucus formosana* Nakai, fam. *Coprifoliaceae*, a triangular bush or small tree growing to no more than two and one half meters in height. It bears clusters of small white flowers and produces a red fruit which attracts butterflies. Its long lanceolate leaves with finely serrated edges are pulverized and used to make a potion for treating bodily swellings.

**ma–ramu** [S] fat, corpulent, obese

→ *ramu*:2

**ma–ramu–ramu** [S/IT] very fat

→ *ramu*:3

**ma–rana–ranash** [S/IT] bald, hairless; the Japanese military during the occupation of Taiwan

→ *ranash*:3

**Maranash** Japanese

2 mash–maranash to speak Japanese

NOTE: From /ma–ranash/ ‘bald’, evidently a reference to the shaved heads of the Japanese soldiers who were the principal contact between the Thao and the Japanese occupation forces before and during the Second World War. For the modern term cf. *Lipín*/.

**ma–ranash** [S] bald, hairless

→ *ranash*:4

**ma–rarabaza** [S] frivolous, not serious; disobey or be rebellious (used of older children or adults, who have a developed sense of responsibility, in contrast with *ma–sha*, which is applied to children before the ‘age of reason’)

→ *rarabaza*:4

**ma–ra–rafraf** [AF/IT] mutter incoherently, of a sick or drunken person

→ *parraf*:3

**ma–ra–ribuq** [AF/IT] mix in, disturb others by barging into a conversation, etc.

→ *ribuq*:2

**ma–ra–rikrik** [S/IT] very irritated, constantly irritated

→ *rikrik*:2

**ma–ra–rukruk** [S/IT] full of holes, full of deep places, as a road with lots of potholes

→ *rukruk*:1:2

**ma–ra–rutaw** [IT] tall, of many

→ *rutaw*:3

**ma–ra’ularada** [S] dirty (of clothes)

→ *ra’ularada*:2

**ma–rau** [F] will swim

→ *rauz*:2

**marbu** [AF] bake something

→ *parbu*:2

**marfa–rfaz** [IT] keep flying around, as a fly buzzing around food

→ *parfaz*:4

**marfaz** [AF] to fly, be flying

→ *parfaz*:3

**ma–rifuz** [S] blurry, of vision, having ocular cataracts, white cover on the iris

→ *rifuz*:3
**ma–rikrik**

*ma–rikrik*  [F] will irritate
→  |rikrik|:3

*ma–rima–z* fifty  →  rima:6

*ma–rimrim*  [S] having an irritated stare  →  |rimrim|:5

*marimrim*  [AF] drill a hole in something  →  |parimrim|:2

*marinaw*  [AF] rub off, as dirt from the skin  →  |parinaw|:2

*ma–riqaz*  [F] will see, will be visible  →  |riqaz|:8

*ma–riqus*  [S] blind  →  |riqus|:2

*ma–risi–risin*  [S/IT] dirty (of skin)  →  |risin|:4

*ma–rium*  [S] abundant, plentiful, as fruit  →  |rium|:4

*marmu–rmuz*  [AF/IT] dive repeatedly  →  |parmuz|:2

*marmuz*  [AF] dive, submerge  →  |parmuz|:3

*ma–rukruk*  [S] deep, of a hole or a valley, but not of water; a deep place, steep declivity  →  |rukruk|:3

*marumiz*  kind of rattan which is useful for binding. It is dried under the sun for several days and becomes very tough

NOTE: From /ma–rumiz/  ‘tough, sinewy’.

*ma–rumiz*  [S] leathery; tough, sinewy, of meat; hard to pull out, as grass  →  |rumiz|:2

*marumrum*  (PAN *#lemlem* ‘dim, dark’) dim (because of insufficient light)

*marun*₁ kind of round white beads (possibly Bunun)

*Marun*₂ a dog name (for male or female dogs)

*ma–runrun*  [S] wrapped around  →  |runrun|:2

*ma–runsuz*  [F] will roll  →  |runsuz|:3

*ma–ruqit*  [F] will peel or scratch off  →  |ruqit|:3

*maruqruq* to gargle  
*cicu maruqruq sa sazum*  He is gargling water

*ma–ruta–rutaw*  [S/IT] tall, of many  →  |rutaw|:4

*ma–rutaw*  [S] deep; tall  →  |rutaw|:5

*mas* compared to; with

*m–ihu a shi–a–ucuc(–an) ma–qulwush*  
*mas nak*  Your straw is longer than mine

NOTE: Apparently a variant of  /mat/ (q.v.).

*masaháy*  [AF] use something to perform an action, use something to achieve some end  →  |pasaháy|:2

*ma–sakup*  [F] will catch  →  |sakup|:3

*masa–kuskus*  [AF] use the foot or leg for some purpose  →  |kuskus|:3
**ma–salpu**

**ma–salpu** [S] be worried, feel distressed or sorry for someone → **salpu**:6

**ma–sapuk** [F] will catch, grab, seize → **sapuk**:2

**masa–rima/masay rima** use the hand for some purpose → **rima**:7

**ma–sas** [F] will take to someone → **sas**:2

**ma–sa–sarapsap** [S/IT] talkative, gossipy → **sarapsap**:2

**ma–sa–sasur** to howl, as a dog → **sasur**:2

**ma–sa–sia–siaq** [IT] to chirp repeatedly, to sing (of birds) → **sia–siaq**:3

**masasunsun** [AF] copulate (of animals, coarse when used of people) → **pasasunsun**:2

**masasuqa** [AF] to quarrel → **pasasuqa**:3

**masa–shdu** agree with someone → **shdu**:3

**m–asay** [S] jealous, envious → **asay**:2

**ma–sbut** [S] interested, as in a subject or activity, enthusiastic about, attracted by → **sbut**:2

**Mashbabi’ar** the current form of the traditional *Malhakan* ceremony

*Las’an mu-lhkiiz binanau’az mwtusi tamuqu Mashbabi’ar, numa* sa ayuzi a muruza On New Year’s day all the women go to the chief’s place to perform the *Mashbabi’ar* ceremony, and the men go to sleep in the mountains

**NOTE:** Probably /mash–babi’ar/, and very likely a Bunun loan.

**ma–sia–siaq** to chirp, of birds, peep → **sia–siaq**:4

**masimuaw** fool around, not be serious

*yaku** masimuaw I like to fool around/play around (not being serious)

azazak ma–cuaw masimuaw mi-ku kihnaqualh The children fool around a lot and like to play

*nak a azazak antu miku ki-taun, ma–cuaw mug–kuza–kuza masimuaw* My son doesn’t like to stay at home, he goes here and there to play around

**NOTE:** Probably from some form of Bunun /lasmuaw/ ‘not clear–minded’, and ultimately related also to /ladsimuaw/ ‘beggar’. Also cf. Southern Bunun /ma–simuav/ ‘greedy’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

**ma–sinis** [S] sticky; gluey → **sinis**:2

**ma–siraq** [F] will kiss, will lick → **siraq**:3

**ma–sizaq** [S] bitter → **sizaq**:2

**masizaq a bukay** sunflower, said to be good for the liver (lit. ‘bitter flower’)
ma–skin  [S] obnoxious, as a man who persistently makes unwanted advances to a woman; a man may also refer to someone by this term; rejected, not accepted by others → |skin|:4

ma–smik  [S] damp, as a floor from the rain, vegetables after watering (not as wet as ma–tubu) → |smik|:2

masug–kitaz  [AF] to bow → |kitaz|:4

ma–sumal  [S] disturbing, to disturb → |sumal|:3

ma–suma–sumal  [S/IT] annoying, causing a disturbance → |sumal|:4

ma–sunut  [F] will smother a fire with ashes → |sunut|:2

ma–suzay  [S] reluctant, unwilling → |suzay|:3

ma–sha  [S] naughty, misbehaving, disobedient (of a child) → |sha|:2

masha–biuk  tilt to one side without falling, as a collapsing house → |biuk|:2

masha–bu–but  everyone, everybody → |but|:2

masha–du  point in the same direction, agree in orientation → |du|:9

masha–fizin  be or lie on the side → |fizin|:9

masha–riku–rikus  [IT] be back to back → |rikus|:6

masha–shag–quyash  [F] will chant, will sing → |quyash|:4

mashakadaw  [AF] look upward, turn the head upward to look → |pashakadaw|:2

ma–shalinsin  make a droning sound, as of a boat engine; ringing, jangling of small bells → |shalinsin|:3

masham–panaq  fight in war, engage in battle → |panaq|:4

masha–na–pruq  look downward → |pruq|:7

masha–na–rikus  turn the back toward someone or something → |rikus|:5

ma–shani  [S] be nauseating, of something that one eats or sees → |shani|:2

ma–shan–tilhaz  [F] will rise, of the sun → |tilhaz|:2

mash–anua  [AF] call for help, as in an emergency; ask someone to help → |anua|:2

ma–shapiq  [S] slightly flattened on the sides, of roundish objects → |shapiq|:2

masha–qifat  turn around repeatedly, as in unquiet sleep → |qifat|:4

masha–riku–rikus
masha–rikus  be back to back; turn the back on someone → rikus:7

masha–ririw  do something in the wrong way, as in wearing one’s clothes inside out → ririw:6

masharizish  be head to toe, be coming from opposite directions → pasharizish:2

mashash–anak  unaligned, as fence posts of different heights, fail to be in agreement, of people who are expected to get along (lit. each according to its own) → anak:5

ma–shashu  [S] various, different, varied → shashu:1:2

masha–shuqish  feel like going back, feel like returning → shuqish:6

ma–shashu–shashu  [S/IT] various, different, varied → shashu:1:3

masha–taqa  [AF] lie on one’s back, as a dog → taqa:1:3

mash–’a–’uzu–’uzu  [AF/IT3] cough up phlegm repeatedly → pash’uzu:2

ma–shaynanáw  [F] will do continuously → shaynanáw:3

mash–balis  [AF] pound a nail → balis:2

mashbalis  [AF] to sting, as a bee → pashbalis:2

mashi–karuckuc

mash–caw  speak Thao → caw:6

mash–caw–caw  [IT] speak Thao to one another → caw:7

mashdagklhin  [AF] rest the cheek on the palm of the hand supported by the elbow, as someone who is thinking → pashdagklhin:2

mash–fufút  to whistle → fufút:2

ma–shi’a’ania  [F] will tease someone → shi’a’ania:2

mashi–amuzkuz  be hunched or bent over, as an aged person; be curled up on one’s side in sleeping; lean against a wall, etc. resting head on hands → amuzkuz:2

ma–shiashia  [F] will make repeated trips to carry something → shiashia:2

mashi–buntuš  pulled taut, stretched tight → buntuš:2

ma–shifulh  [F] will massage → shifulh:2

mashi–ka–karuckuc  [IT] have lots of wrinkles, be very wrinkled → karuckuc:2

mashi–karítkit  [S] curly, of hair → karítkit:2

ma–shikarman  [S] thin (of animate) → shikarman:3

mashi–karuckuc  wrinkled, as skin, paper, clothing → karuckuc:3
mashi–karupkup  tangled, as thread \(\rightarrow\) karupkup:\textsuperscript{2}

mashi–lagqisusay  smaller than \(\rightarrow\) lagqisusay:\textsuperscript{4}

mashi–luish  shorter than \(\rightarrow\) luish:\textsuperscript{4}

ma–shimul  [F] will borrow \(\rightarrow\) shimul:\textsuperscript{2}

ma–shimzaw  [S] cold, of the weather; winter \(\rightarrow\) shimzaw:\textsuperscript{3}

ma–shinaw  [F] will wash something \(\rightarrow\) shinaw:\textsuperscript{2}

mashin–tazam  [AF] weigh something on a hand balance \(\rightarrow\) tazam:\textsuperscript{2}

ma–shintirtir  shiver with cold, as when there is a slight chill in the air (when the cold is more extreme shivering is man–hūhūt) \(\rightarrow\) shintirtir:\textsuperscript{3}

mashi–pitu  seven, in counting units of future time? \(\rightarrow\) pitu:\textsuperscript{4}

mashi–puqu  thin, skinny, bony (said to imply a negative evaluation, as opposed to ma–shikarman ‘thin, slender’, which is neutral) \(\rightarrow\) puqu:\textsuperscript{7}

ma–shipush  will castrate \(\rightarrow\) shipush:\textsuperscript{2}

mashi–qca  [F] add more to \(\rightarrow\) qca:\textsuperscript{3}\textsuperscript{9}

mashi–qdup  plugged, of the nose (as from a cold) \(\rightarrow\) qdup:\textsuperscript{2}

ma–shiraus  [F] will be a typhoon \(\rightarrow\) shiraus:\textsuperscript{2}

mashi–shashuaizi  be younger than another \(\rightarrow\) shashuaizi:\textsuperscript{2}

mashi–shka–shkash  to frighten, scare someone \(\rightarrow\) shkash:\textsuperscript{6}

mashi–tan–tuqash  be older than another person; elder sibling, father’s elder brother; elder person \(\rightarrow\) tuqash:\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{3}

mashi–tuqash  elder sibling, father’s elder brother; elder person (variant of mashi–tan–tuqash) \(\rightarrow\) tuqash:\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{4}

mashiwan  [AF] change clothes \(\rightarrow\) pashwan:\textsuperscript{2}

mashiwa–shiwan  [AF/IT] change clothes often or repeatedly \(\rightarrow\) pashwan:\textsuperscript{3}

ma–shiwat  [F] will cut grass or underbrush \(\rightarrow\) shiwat:\textsuperscript{2}

ma–shizuq  wear something around the neck, as when money is put in a garland around the neck of a sick person \(\rightarrow\) shizuq:\textsuperscript{2}

mashkadakada  walk on the toes

NOTE: Almost certainly reduplicated (cp. /kanash/). Possibly identical with /pashkadaw/ ’look upward’, with truncation of the final diphthong.

ma–shkaful  ask a favor of someone \(\rightarrow\) shkaful:\textsuperscript{2}

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mash–kakitlan  to speak Hakka → Kakitlan:2
mash–kaktun  finish, as a task → kaktun:5
mash–kalada  cross one leg over the other in sitting; rest the legs on something higher → kalada:4
mash–kana–kanash  [AF/IT] walk with a limp → kanash:2
ma–shkash  [AF/F] will become afraid → shkash:7
mash–lipún  speak Japanese → Lipún:2
mash–maranash  to speak Japanese → Maranash:2
mashmash  generic for various smaller voles, field and house mice
2 pun–mashmash  trap mice, catch mice or voles in traps
a mu–nahâh yamin ribush pun–mashmash, k–maq–qum yamin qa–galîk a mahaq m–am mashmash  We are going into the forest to catch voles (and) we are taking a trap to catch them
mash–nak  in comparison with mine → nak:3
ma–shnaw  hold the breath → shnaw:4
ma–shnir  [S] juicy, full of juice → shnir:2
mash–pazish  to speak Atayal or Sediq → Pazish:2
mash–piqa–piqa  [IT] limp when walking → piqa:3
ma–shpiz[S] closed, as the mouth; healed, as a wound, tight, as the weave of a basket → shpiz:2
ma–shqat  [S] broad, wide, extensive, as fields → shqat:2
ma–shramuz  [S] drizzling, of rain → shramuz:2
mash–rput  [AF] escape, as an animal from a trap → rput:2
mash–rawaraway  speak Bunun → Rawaraway:3
mash–shpu–shput  [IT] to speak Chinese → Shput:1:2
mash–tan  more, greater than, most; greater than in size → tan:1:3
mashtapuq  [AF] catch, as an object that is thrown, or something that is trying to escape → pashtapuq:3
mashtay  both; all, everyone
mashtay ita huray  We (incl.) are all friends
numa mashtay sa a mu–nay mashtay p–ina–run sa aniamin a kan–in  Then everyone would come, (and) everyone would prepare their things to eat
NOTE: Often recorded as /mashta/.
mash–tutu  [AF] press down with a heavy weight → tutu:26

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mashuashuaw [PAN *Suaw ‘yawn’] to yawn
mashuashuaw ihu You are yawning
yaku miku kalhus iza mashuashuaw iza I feel like sleeping, and am yawning already
haya shprat antu m-in–allhus painan, minu mashuasha Maybe that person didn’t sleep—he’s really yawning (a lot)
yaku mu–turuz mashuashuaw I yawned three times
2 m-in–ashuashuaw [c] yawned
NOTE: Historically this form is morphologically complex. All efforts to find a synchronic base /shuaw/, however, met with failure.

ma–shukup [S] healed
→ |shukup|:2
ma–shullha [F] will snow
→ ulhza:3
ma–shupilh learn, study
→ cupish:6
mashu–puipuipul [IT] put things away, pack things for safekeeping or for travel → puil:2
ma–shuqish [F] will return, will take back → |shuqish|:7
ma–shuru [S] hungry → |shuru|:2
ma–shuru–an [S/LF] hungry
→ |shuru|:3
ma–shuruz [F] will pull
→ shuruz:5

mashu–shuqish take back, retrieve something that has been taken away → |shuqish|:8

Mashutini male name (husband of Aquz)
ma–shuzay will separate, will be separated from something
→ |shuzay|:2

mash’uzu [AF] cough up phlegm from the throat → pash’uzu:3

mash’uzu–’uzu [AF/IT] cough up phlegm repeatedly → pash’uzu:4

mat conjunction, with (comitative); comparative: than
yaku mat ihu–n a ma–parfu I will wrestle with you
haya wa binanau’az mat cicu That woman is having (an affair) with him
haya wa binanau’az mat ihu–n That woman is having (an affair) with you
haya binanau’az mat cicu malhun That woman sleeps with him
ma–cuaw nak a binanau’az ma–ania ya mim–pusi mat yakin My wife is better at exaggerating than I am
yaku ma–nu’in mat ihu–n I’m bigger than you
yaku ma–rutan mat ihu–n I’m taller than you
cicu ya malhinun ma–nu’in ya mat yakin He talks louder than me
ihu ma–ania mat cicu You are smarter than him
cicu ma-ra’in mata ihu-n  He is bigger/louder than you

ma–ta–braq  [F] will make a hole in something  → braq:6

ma–tal [S] once; for a long time  → tal:3

ma–talhaq  [F] will adze, will shape with an adze  → talhaq:2

ma–talhin–lhacq fall down, as leaves from a tree  → lhacq:3

ma–talhtalh  [F] will split  → talhtalh:2

ma–talhu–talhum  [S/IT] covered with blood, bloody  → talhum:2

ma–tama–tamaz  [S/IT] tasteless, without flavor  → tamaz:6

ma–tamaz  [S] weak, of alcoholic drinks; insipid, of food without enough salt or spices; not stimulating, uninteresting, boring  → tamaz:5

ma–tana  [F] will open  → tana:3

ma–tana–fazfaz about to become midnight  → fazfaz:6

matansür:  
la Matansür a p–ulalu  a ceremony held from July 1–3 of the lunar calendar to honor the ancestors and the ghosts of the dead who have left no descendants.

Glutenous rice cake is eaten during the time of this festival

NOTE: Possibly connected with the base /sun/ ‘gather, come together’.

matansharap dusk, time of sunset

matansharap iza (tilhaz)  It’s getting dusky

ma–tapish  [F] will winnow  → tapish:2

ma–tapul  [F] will be sorted out, will be put in separate categories  → tapul:2

mataq  (PAN *ma–etaq ‘raw, uncooked’) raw, uncooked; unseasoned, of green firewood

i–nah rusaw mataq  van  This fish is still raw

la–tata mataq  van, la–tata sh–unam  One is still raw and one is burned (as sweet potatoes that one is roasting over a fire)

mataqa–taqaz  [AF/IT] carry something often or habitually with a shoulder pole  → pataqaz:3

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mataqaz  [AF: F] carry on a shoulder pole; will be carried on a shoulder pole; carry on the shoulder, with or without a shoulder pole → \textit{pataqaz}:2

ma–taraw  [S] be unfriendly, cool or distant toward others → \textit{taraw}:1;5

ma–tarictic  [S] blunt (of a point or blade) → \textit{tarictic}:2

matash  [AF] to write → \textit{patash}:2

ma–tata  [S] hot; feverish → \textit{tata}:1;3

mat–at–anak  to each other, with each other → \textit{anak}:6

ma–ta–taqaz  [AF/IT] carry something often or habitually by shoulder pole → \textit{pataqaz}:4

matatara  [AF] to gossip → \textit{patatara}:2

mata–tash  [AF/IT] write and write, keep on writing → \textit{patash}:3

ma–ta–tatarara  [AF/IT] gossip about repeatedly, gossip over and over → \textit{patatara}:3

ma–tatnur  [F] will shoot; will race something, as a boat → \textit{tatnur}:3;3

ma–tau–aqur  will hoe, intends to hoe → \textit{aqur}:2

ma–tazaq  [S] be talented at, have a knack for something → \textit{tazaq}:2

mat–baga  have a large, open wound that cannot close and heal completely (caused by illness) → \textit{baga}:2

mat–bulbul  dusty → \textit{bulbul}:2

ma–tdik  [S] steep, of slopes; a steep slope → \textit{tdik}:2

ma–tdi–tdik  [IT] very steep → \textit{tdik}:3

mat–filhâq  to spit, expectorate → \textit{filhaq}:5

matfufu  bad, of the weather \textit{ma–cuaw man–harbuk, matfufu} It’s very foggy and the weather is bad

2 \textit{min–matfufu} [IC] become bad, of the weather \textit{m–in–a–ma–qitan sa qali, minu qa}

\textit{min–matfufu, ma–cuaw ma–shim–zaw} The weather was good but turned bad (and) got very cold

NOTE: Possibly /mat–fufu/, but efforts to isolate a smaller base failed.

mat–hiri  become stupid(er)? → \textit{hiri}:4

matiashaq  [AF] to dream → \textit{patiashaq}:2

ma–tici  [S] cold (of water, body below normal temperature, cooked foods that cool off, etc.); ice cream → \textit{tici}:3

matig–qaran  make merry, celebrate in a joyous spirit, act in a playful manner → \textit{qaran}:5
matig–quilha

matig–quilha red → |quilha|ː8
matig–quilha–quilha [IC] reddish; having some red in a background of another color, as red spots on white paper → |quilha|ː9
matihau–haul [AF/IT] perform the actions of a shaman, cast spells on someone → patihaulː3
matihaul [AF] perform the patihaul ceremony, a form of traditional magic used for good or evil → patihaulː2
ma–tikhun [AF] to plow → |tikhun|ː2
ma–tiktik [F] will cut, wish to cut → |tik tik|ː2
ma–tila–tilaw [S/IT] very clear → |tilaw|ː2
matilaw group of one thousand
  tata matilaw 1,000
  tusha matilaw 2,000
  turu matilaw 3,000
  shpat matilaw 4,000
  da–rima matilaw 5,000
ma–tilaw [S] clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent, of water or sky; clean, of clothes that have been washed → |tilaw|ː3
ma–ti–lhbaa float belly up → |lhbaa|ː5
ma–tilhush [F] will spill → |tilhush|ː2
matim–puzi–puzi [IT] spotted or dappled with white → |puzi|ː5
ma–tina–tinaq [S/IT] dark, of the skin → |tinaq|ː2
matinhina [AF] play (with toys, or some object that serves to entertain) → patinhinaː2
matin–humhum morning, good morning (greeting) → humhumː6
Matipluq name of a boat built by the Chen family in the story of the white deer
ma–tiric [S] crowded, placed very close together → |tiric|ː2
ma–tirqit [F] will drive posts into the ground → |tirkit|ː2
ma–tiruq [F] will choose a spouse, will make a match → |tiruq|ː2
ma–tish–ainuz [F] will build a hearth, will start a cooking fire → ainuzː2
ma–tish–na–saya [F] will carry something uphill → sayaː8
ma–tish–na–saya–wak [F1s] I will carry something uphill → sayaː9
matish–qa–qarman [IT] be touched or affected by something negative → |qarman|ː6
Matlhakan a traditional ceremony performed by women on New Year’s Eve (July 31 on the lunar calendar), in which a dance
matnap

beat is produced by the rhythmic pounding of wooden pestles in mortars. On this night the men are supposed to sleep in the mountains

matnap mountain slope with scree

ata tu un-saháy matnap, ma-qarm-saran-an, uka mum-barbun
don't go there on the mountainside, the footing is bad, (and) you might go rolling down

mat-na-saran [AF] do something on the road → saran:2

matqal [AF] mark something, claim a proprietary right to something → patqal:2

mat-q-in-irqir [AF] be bitten, as by an ant → qirqir:3

mat-rapic [S] be scarred → rapic:2

mat-riqus blind → riqus:3

matsaháy and, with (comitative)

atu masa qaruta a dog and a cat
atu matsaháy qaruta ma-p-acay

the dog and cat are fighting

yaku masay ci'cu mu-suháy haya wa taun kilkaqalh he and I are going to that house to visit

yaku a masay binanau'az malhinuna, a m-ayaw yaku if I talk to a woman I'll be embarrassed

yaku masay i-saháy a shput ma-parfu i am going to wrestle with that person

numa Shnawkman miaqay masay tagnahaz i-tmaq suzm ma-p-acay

but Shnawkman repeatedly struggled with the spirit deep in the water

mashtay m-apa masa futilh, fumush, shinabun' an, mashtay k-m-acu a m-usha iza mu-ribush everyone carried bows, knives and spears, everyone brought (them) to go hunting

haya wa caw masa suma masasuqa that person is quarreling with someone

numa sa i-nay a caw min-iri, masaháy Shlihtum ma-p-acay so the Thao took revenge and killed the Little people

yaku matsaháy a shput ma-p-acay i will fight with that person

NOTE: Possibly /mat-saháy/. Commonly reduced to /masaháy/, /masay/ or even /masa/.

ma-tu-barbun [F] will rumble, as thunder in the distance → barbun:4

ma-tubu wet → tubu:3

ma-tubu-an [S/LF] sappy, as green wood → tubu:4

matug-qaulh [AF] use a bamboo container to collect water → qaulh:2

matuhuhúm make shivering sounds when cold, say 'brrrr'

yaku an-lata-n numa ma-shimzaw, matuhuhúm i had a fever and
ma-tumpiq

then chills (and) made the sound ‘brrrr’

ma-tumpiq [S] short or low in height \( \rightarrow \text{tumpiq} \mid 1:2 \)

ma-tun [S] be broken \( \rightarrow \text{tun} \mid 2 \)

ma-tunaw [S] strong, as in ability to lift weights; to win (war, contest, money) \( \rightarrow \text{tunaw} \mid 3 \)

ma-tuniqiq [S] noisy, not quiet \( \rightarrow \text{tuniqiq} \mid 2 \)

matupapá to sigh, as in sadness or disappointment

\( i\)-zaháy a caw ma-cuaw matupapá numa painan ka-salpu-‘un cicu \)

That person is sighing a lot, maybe because he has some worries

ma-tuqa-tuqash [S/IT] old, elder \( \rightarrow \text{tuqash} \mid 1:5 \)

ma-tuqash [F] will bark \( \rightarrow \text{qasha} \mid 5 \)

mat-ura [S] weak, soft \( \rightarrow \text{ura} \mid 2:2 \)

ma-tusuq [F] will drip \( \rightarrow \text{tusuq} \mid 1:2 \)

ma-tusuq [F] will instruct \( \rightarrow \text{tusuq} \mid 2:2 \)

maudu eat rice with the hands in the traditional way (before the use of chopsticks)

\( cicu \ \text{maudu} \ sa \ afu, numa h-m-izuq sa tawahi \)

He is eating rice with his hand because he relishes the tawahi fish

\( \text{ita ya a} \ \text{sa} \ \text{baruku pasay-in rina} \)

maudu We who don’t have a rice bowl use our hands to eat (in the traditional way)

mauli kind of medium-size bamboo used in building

NOTE: From Taiwanese.

ma-ulhza [S] snowy, covered with snow; will snow \( \rightarrow \text{ulhza} \mid 2 \)

ma-uqaw thirsty \( \rightarrow \text{uqaw} \mid 3 \)

maura unable, not able; don’t know

\( cicu \ \text{maura} \ \text{mallkalrikriw} \)

She isn’t a good worker/housekeeper

\( \text{maura} \ yaku \ sa \ \text{i-zulhiy} \ \text{ya} \ \text{tima,} \)

\( \text{lhqa} \ \text{na-ntua} \ \text{painan} \ \text{a shput} \)

I don’t know who that is—maybe a person who lives over there

\( yaku \ \text{tu} \ \text{mu-nay} \ \text{lhamazawan} \ \text{maura} \)

\( \text{uan} \ \text{i-nay} \ \text{Barawbaw} \ \text{a pruq} \)

I have just arrived (and) am not yet familiar with Te-hua village

azazak \( \text{maura} \ uan \ h-m-an \ pak-azu-an \ pa-kan \)

(If) a child still cannot eat by himself, help to feed him

ma-ura [S] bad-tempered, hard to get along with, unreasonable, acting on emotions or stubbornness, bad-natured or surly \( \rightarrow \text{ura} \mid 1:2 \)

ma-ura-ura [S/IT] soft, of the voice \( \rightarrow \text{ura} \mid 2:3 \)

mawala brother-in-law

\( \text{nak} \ \text{a} \ \text{binanau’az} \ \text{a ayuzi} \ \text{a minhaful,} \)

\( \text{cicu} \ \text{sa} \ \text{zai-n} \ ‘\text{mawala}’ \)

My wife’s brother is called ‘mawala’
mawawinwin

itia mawala mu-nay  Brother-in-law has come?  (greeting to one’s brother-in-law on seeing him arrive at your house)

NOTE: Also recorded as /mawara/. This = WB; it is not clear whether it also includes HB.

mawawinwin  [AF] shake from side to side, as the head

→ pawawinwin:2

Maya  female name (wife of Paruqataš)

m–ayaw  [S] shy, ashamed, embarrassed → |ayaw|:5

|maza| (PAN *maja ‘evaporate, dry up, of water in a river or lake’):

2 mu–maza  [MV] go to the shallows (as a boat), swim to shore, as a person

ruza mu–maza iza  The boat has moved to the shallows

nak a ruza mu–maza iza  My boat will move to the shallows

3 mun–maza  beach a boat

4 sha–ma–mazá–n  beached; traditional bamboo beaching platform for boats on the lake

yaku mun–ruza shan–na–suhuy–in, nak a ruza sha–ma–mazá–n  I steered an approach and my boat was beached

5 sha–mazá–n  shoal, shallow place in water, as where boats can be beached

sha–mazá–n  flhuq  shallow area in the lake where people traditionally went to bathe

si–suhuy yaku sha–mazá–n kin–tuktuku, kin–tunaway  I’ve been to the lake shallows to gather tunaway snails

6 shau–na–maza  close to shore

ruza a shau–na–maza iza  The boat will be close to shore

7 shi–ma–mazá–n  [p/IT/LF] went to the shallows

shi–ma–mazá–n  i–yay a azakak, numa biktiz cicu ma–da–diplhaq  That child has been to the mudflats of the lake, so his legs are covered with mud

mazbu  have an inner part different in color than the outer flesh, of sweet potatoes

haya wa buna mazbu  That sweet potato has an inner color different from the outer one

mazim  [AF] plait by intertwining with an over-under weave, as in making baskets or traditional walling material of split bamboo

→ |pazim|:2

mia–aca–acan  [IT] have everything, be replete → acan:2

mia–anak  independent, able to care for oneself; keep things separate → |anak|:7

mi–a–aura  [IT] be forgetful, be inattentive → |aura|:5

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mia–awak  have a small waist, to narrow suddenly in the mid-section → awak2:3

m–ia’awan  [AF] do something for someone, for another person’s benefit → |ia’awan|4

mia–azaz  be empty, as a container; be uncovered, naked → azaz2:3

mia–azu  instead of, in place of, do something for someone else → azu:4

mia–bric  solid in character; weighty, having substance; of a person; rational, deserving of an audience → |bric|6

miacun  stay overnight in a place, spend the night
yamin i–sahāy a ribush miacun tata wa humhum  We spent a night in the forest
a i–nay yamin miacun tusha wa qa–li, a mu–shuqish iza yamin  We will spend two nights here (and) then we’ll go back

2 m–in–iacun  [c] stayed overnight in a place, spent the night
m–in–iacun yamin  We spent the night (there)

mia–dutkhu–khun  [IT] bow the head, as in worry or deep thought; bend over, as in working → dutkhu:3

miag–qaray  [AF] keep a posture (as in sitting or standing) for a long time → |qaray|:3

mia–hala  be first in performing an action → hala:9

miakaiza  think, believe, get the idea that, have the impression that
nak a binanau’az miakaiza m–zai ihu i–atu matash  My wife thought you were writing over there

mia–kazash  appear clear or sharply focused, of visual images, be visible → |kazash|3:2

mia–kugku–gku  [AF] sit on the haunches, squat with head bent forward on the chest; curl up, as a dog in sleeping → |kugku|:3

mia–kulmu–lhmuz  [AF/IT] keep something intact, whole or complete, as a package which hasn’t yet been unwrapped, or a festive rice-eel that has not yet been cut up for serving; form into lumps, as granular substances that become damp → |kulhmuz|:3

mia–kutba–tbaz  hard or firm, as the body of a person in good physical shape → |kutbaz|:5

mia–kutni–tnir  [IT] extremely hard, unyielding, of soil that is compact like concrete → |kutnir|:3

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mia–kuza  the way in which something is done; how is it done?; why not do it?; how shall we do it?; what is it? (can be asked as a question of concern to someone who is upset) → kuza:9

mia–laslas  show the teeth
→ |laslas|:3

mia–lundu–nduz  [IT] go in a straight line → |lunduz|:3

mia–lhekiz  all → |lhekiz|:9

mia–lhetic  tight, firmly embedded; tightness, congestion; to tie, as packages or shoelaces → |lhetic|:3

mia–lhillni–lhnit  [IT] GLOSS?
→ |lhillnit|:5

mia–lhillnit  smile at, be cheerful toward others → |lhillnit|:4

miamaiza  almost, nearly
yaku ya miamaiza shanturuz–in ruza  I was almost hit by a boat

mia–mamraw  for no apparent reason, without obvious cause
→ |mamraw|:2

mia–mumu  [AF] close the eyes
→ |mumu|:4

mia–muqca  go first; front part of something, as the prow of a boat
→ |muqca|:3

mia–muqmuq  tolerant, able to accept other peoples’ shortcomings or defects → |muqmuq|:6

mia–qbi–qbit  [IT] portion out, divide into shares
→ |qbit|:2

m–ian  [AF] give shelter, give sanctuary to someone → |ian|:5

mia–nicnic  put on an unhappy face, look dissatisfied → |nicnic|:3

mia–qarma–rman  [IT] be bad, be substandard or unacceptable
→ |qarman|:7

miaqay  do something often, frequently; incessantly; continue
yaku miaqay miku kan  I want to eat often
minu miaqay ma–kaspar  Why is it often sore?
numa sa suma antu mîm–panu miaqay shum–pazaw  Then those who were not tired often departed
yaku miaqay k–m–an qca cicu a kuskus  I often step on his foot
caycuy miaqay k–m–ay pa–pakpak  They continued clapping
2 iaqay  [I] (don’t) continue to do it
iaqay k–m–ay pa–pakpak  Keep on clapping!
3 m–in–iaqay  [c] continued to do something
caycuy m–in–iaqay k–m–ay pa–pakpak  They continued clapping

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mia–qbit separate into groups; be different, separate from; other people, outsiders, people of different ethnicity → qbit:3

mia–quili–liush straighten, stretch out lengthwise → quiliush:4

miarain often, a lot; do nothing but
ani yaku miarain mu–lusi Qarawan, maqa uka shawan I don’t often go to Puri, since I don’t have free time
haya binanau’az miarain miku usun ayusi That woman is fond of associating with men
2 iarain [I] (don’t) do it a lot
3 miarai–rain [IT] do often, do nothing but
miarai–rain yaku mu–nay I often come here
miarai–rain mu–nay sa i–zay a atu That dog often comes here
yaku miarai–rain pakashqut sa halhum a sinay I often thread the needle

mia–ramaz be careful, take precautions → ramaz:3

mia–ramba–mbak [IT] fall open, as the mouth of someone who is startled → rambak:3

miarág anyway; on the contrary; whereas, while (contrastive)
miarág cicu antu sh–ug–kash ya ma–humhum Anyway, he isn’t afraid of the dark
paza ihu maqa m–ihu a taun i–ha–zish, miarág nam a taun i–qualh Go now, since your house is far, while our house is near

mia–riku–rikus come behind, come after, be last to do something → rikus:8

mia–sigki to kneel → sigki:5
mia–sigki–gki [IT] to kneel → sigki:6

mia–tanka–qar rest one’s head on something, doze or relax → taqar:2

mia–tuftuf frown, look angry or displeased → tuftuf:3

mia–tukmu–kmus lie prone, lie on the stomach with paws tucked under, of a dog → tukmus:4

mi–dau–dauk [IT] keep still, as in hiding; refrain from movement → dauk:5

mifafaka having an athletic build, broad in the shoulders and narrow in the waist
mifafaka cicu a qalhafa His shoulders are broad

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mig–kafaw

sa qtip zai-n sa caw ‘ma–kanta’ If a person is tall, broad in the chest (and) narrow in the waist, we call that kind of build ‘mifajaka’, but (if he is) big in the chest and big in the waist the person is said to be ‘ma–kanta’

NOTE: Also recorded with the meaning ‘have rolls of fat on the back’.

mig–kafaw [IC] ascend, go high up → [kafaw]:3

mig–kahawaz [IC] take the opportunity to do something, seize the moment → [kahawaz]:2

mig–ka–kaiza [IC/IT] when will it be? → [kaiza]:2

mig–ka–kapic [IC/IT] become all tangled up → [kapic]:3

mig–ka–karunkun [IC/IT] swirl or whirl around, as water in a vortex → [karunkun]:4

mig–ka–kashlay [IC/IT] become numb, as limbs → [kashlay]:2

mig–kalan–kan [IC] become restless, start to move about restlessly → [kalan]:5

mig–kalgikin [IC] get healthy, begin to feel healthy or vigorous → [kalgikin]:4

mig–kamun become spicy, get spicy → [kamun]:6

mig–kapa [IC] become shallow(er) → [kapa]:3

mig–kariri [IC] begin to turn something over → [kariri]:9

mig–karishkish [IC] to work (at a job) → [karishkish]:4

mig–karunkun [IC] form a circle, circle around something → [karunkun]:3

mig–karupkup [C] become tangled, as thread; become wrinkled, as clothing → [karupkup]:3

mig–kashlay [IC] become numb, as limbs → [kashlay]:3

mig–kazaka [IC] begin to recover, fell better → [kazaka]:3

mig–kimbaran [IC] become secondary forest, revert to secondary forest through neglect (of formerly cultivated fields that have been abandoned a relatively short time) → [kimbaran]:2

mig–kirac [IC] begin to blaze → [kirac]:4

mig–kiwar [IC] zigzag (as in following a course of pursuit); become crooked’ → [kiwar]:3

m–igkmir [AF] grasp in one hand, as rice in the traditional manner of eating (as opposed to using chopsticks) → [igkmir]:5

mig–kuini [IC] have free time(?) → kuini:2

mig–kurari [IC] become a butterfly or moth, metamorphose → [kurari]:3
mig–kurin  [IC] make a kurin
→ kurin:2

mig–kushfit  [IC] get strong(er)
→ kushfit:4

mig–kushtur  [IC] get thicker (as a floor that is being built up, or a covering of blankets being piled on) → kushtur:4

mig–kutbaz  [IC] become dried out, as rice in which the grains are separated, without sticking together → kutbaz:6

mig–kutnir  [IC] get hard(er), be hardening → kutnir:4

mig–kuyu  [IC] begin to feel queasy → kuyu:3

m–ig–m–igkmir  [IT] grasp or knead repeatedly → igkmir:6

m–igqa  be tired of doing something, be fed up with → igqa:2

mig–qafay  [IC] make a carrying basket → qafay:2

mig–qafu  [IC] become ash, turn to ashes → qafu:3

mig–qaimuc  [IC] become stingy → qaimuc:3

mig–qaizu  begin to sour, begin to spoil, as salted mustard → qaizu:3

mig–qali  [IC] become a spirit, good or evil → qali:2:3

mig–qalha  [IC] become large in quantity, develop a lot of something → qalha:4

mig–qalha bunaz  [IC] become very sandy, develop many sandy patches, as a riverbed when the water is low → bunaz:4

mig–qalhayqay  [IC] begin to wither or dry up → qalhayqay:3

mig–qalhiw  [IC] become dry, dry up (as clothes on the line or a riverbed during the dry season) → qalhiw:5

mig–qalhtash  [IC] revive (usually of wild animals after they have been shot or stunned) → qalhtash:3

mig–qamish  [IC] become a wave, as water whipped up by high winds → qamish:2

mig–qa–qarimuzmuz  [IC/R] become very dizzy → qarimuzmuz:3

mig–qa–qarman  [IC/IT] become very bad → qarman:8

mig–qara–qaran  [IC/IT] become happy, cheerful; play with something → qaran:6

mig–qaray  long, of time, to be a long time; eventually, in time → qaray:4

mig–qarimuzmuz  [IC] become dizzy, giddy → qarimuzmuz:4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mig-qaripupu</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become spherical, make into a ball or sphere →</td>
<td>qaripupu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qarman</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become bad or unusable, get broken →</td>
<td>qarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qasbit</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become salty →</td>
<td>qasbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qayu</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>wind around →</td>
<td>qayu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-igqca</td>
<td>AF</td>
<td>change, become different; change something, as something said; budge something, shift a heavy object slightly in position →</td>
<td>igqca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qilha-z</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become sober → qilha:s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qiriz</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become tired, get tired →</td>
<td>qiriz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qumin</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become potent (of wine) →</td>
<td>qumin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qumu</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become sticky rice →</td>
<td>qumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qrus</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>make houseposts, make into houseposts →</td>
<td>qrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qurasi</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>begin to stagger, begin to wobble on one’s feet; writhe on the ground, as in extreme pain →</td>
<td>qurasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qurqur</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>become rotten, of wood, become rusty, of iron →</td>
<td>qurqur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mig-qusum</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>get black, become black (as a child’s dirty face or hands) →</td>
<td>qusum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-ihu</td>
<td>2s</td>
<td>genitive, your, yours → ihu:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-ihu-n</td>
<td>2s</td>
<td>benefactive, for you → ihu:5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mika</td>
<td></td>
<td>resemble, be similar to; seem to do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huqi a atu</td>
<td>mika</td>
<td>cici a ina The puppy resembles its mother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cici mika</td>
<td>cici a minlhatat He resembles his brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mika</td>
<td></td>
<td>nanuma ihu cici a ma-cuaw t-ug-qir iza You didn’t seem to do anything to make him so angry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mika aq</td>
<td></td>
<td>(lit. ‘resembling an aq’) the Formosan whistling thrush, Myiophonus insularis Gould, fam. Turdidae, a crow-size bird with velvety blue-black plumage → aq:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-ka-kirac</td>
<td>AF/IT</td>
<td>keep building up a fire (by adding fuel, or by fanning) → kirac:5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-ka-kundur</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>do something with a stiff or immobile posture →</td>
<td>kundur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-kaza-kazash</td>
<td>AF</td>
<td>explain, clarify; be clearly visible →</td>
<td>kazash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi-kazash</td>
<td></td>
<td>be seen clearly →</td>
<td>kazash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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miku₁ feel like, want to, experience a momentary desire or impulse
miku kan yaku I want to eat/I feel like eating
yaku miku kan sa aqtalha I want to eat pork
yaku miku utaq I feel like vomiting
yaku miku usha I want to go, I feel like going
miku u-tana-utu yaku I want to go (to a place)

mi-nu šhu qa antu miku palhinuna Why don’t you feel like talking?
ani yaku tu miku u-lusi Tāpāk, maqa i-hažish I don’t like to go to Taipei because it’s a long way
yaku ma-qiriz, miku malhuš I’m tired (and) want to sleep

Miku₂ female name

milalaha [AF] spread the feet wide apart, stand with legs akimbo → pilalaha:2
m–ilu [AF] bathe → ilu:3
mi–lha–lhilhi [S/IT] stand, be standing (stative) → lhilhi:6

milh–humhum rise early → humhum:7
mi–lhilhi [AF] stand (active), stand up, get up, rise, as from sleeping → lhilhi:7
milh–na–faw [AF] jump up; reach up → faw:8

mim–balha

mi–lhqanizu [AF] see one’s reflection, look at one’s reflection in a mirror or a pool of water → lhqanizu:4
mi–lhqanizu–ak [LF1s] I looked at myself in the mirror → lhqanizu:5
mi–ma–mumu [IT] keep the eyes closed → mumu:5
mi–mamuri do something alone, do sth by oneself → mamuri:5
m–imbabaw [IT] hail repeatedly, call over and over again to someone in the distance → imbabaw:5
mim–ba–baramban [IC/IT] keep shouting at someone → baramban:2
m–imbabaw [AF] call out to someone at a distance → imbabaw:6
mim–babukbuk [IC] become confused → babukbuk:2
mim–ba–buqbuq be close to dying; babble, talk nonsense → buqbuq:2
mim–bair [IC] start to wilt, become wilted → bair:3
mim–baluhbu [IC] become grainy or crumbly → baluhbu:3
mim–balha [IC] find oneself doing something unexpectedly or in an unplanned manner → balha:4
mim–baqbaq  [IC] become whiny, become fussy, of a child
→ |baqbaq|:3
mim–baraybay  [IC] become slack or loose → |baraybay|:4
mim–baun  [IC] make a baun
→ |baun|:2
mim–bazay  become thin, get worn thin, of materials
→ |bazay|:7
mim–binanau’az  [IC] become a woman, grow into womanhood; become a wife, be chosen as a wife → |binanau’az|:3
mim–biriz  in temporal succession, one after the other → |biriz|:4
mim–biskaw  become fast, be faster → |biskaw|:4
mim–bluc  [IC] become rotten → |bluc|:7
mim–buhat  [IC] become cultivated land → |buhat|:2
mim–bukw  become yellow-orange, ripen → |bukw|:4
mim–bulbul  [IC] brew native wine → |bulbul|:2
mim–bulhu  become overly soft, as ripe fruit; become infected, of an unattended wound → |bulhu|:2
m–imbun  [AF] unexpectedly, with no warning, do something suddenly or unexpectedly → |imbun|:2
mim–bunaz  [IC] become sandy, for sand to collect → |bunaz|:3
mim–buqan  [IC] become fallow, of a cultivated field that has reverted to meadowland → |buqan|:2
mim–buqbuq  [IC] be close to dying (when breathing nearly ceases) → |buqbuq|:3
mim–buqcwi  [I] become rich, get rich → |buqcwi|:4
mim–burabura  roll down a slope, start to roll down a slope → |burabura|:4
mim–butnun  [IC] become intermittent? → |butnun|:2
mim–buzbuz  [IC] become worn out through use → |buzbuz|:3
mim–panu  [IC] become lethargic or lackadaisical, become tired, or become tired of something; not feel like doing something → |panu|:3
mim–para–para  [IC/IT] leap repeatedly, as in dancing; flop around, as fish out of water → |para|:6
mim–para  [IC] to jump (length or height); leap from a height; dance, leap in dancing → |para|:4
mim–parhaway  [IC] become a young adult → |parhaway|:2
mim–pazashpash  [IC] become soft or loose, of soil → |pazashpash|:3
**mim–pazish**

mim–pazish  [IC] become enemies  
→ pazish:2

mim–phu become turbid  → |phu|:3

mim–pillzuq  [IC] become brittle  
→ |pillzuq|:3

mim–p–in–azim  [IC] make walls of plaited bamboo or rattan strips  
→ |pazim|:3

mim–p–in–ishpirqt  [IC] become a rice seedling  → |pishpirqt|:2

mim–pitaw  [IC] make something into a door  → |pitaw|:2

mim–piza  be several, take several  → |piza|:5

mim–plhu  [IC] begin to boil, of water  → |plhu|:3

mim–pucuk  [IC] become tangled  
→ |pucuk|:3

mim–pucum  [IC] begin to overgrow or encroach on something (of vegetation)  
→ |pucum|:4

mim–puhak  [IC] become faded or blank, of vision  → |puhak|:3

mim–pulhiz  [IC] begin to wake up  → |pulhiz|:4

mim–pulhuz  [IC] become chaotic, become messy or disorganized  
→ |pulhuz|:2

mim–puqnur  [IC] begin to swell, get a bump, as from falling  
→ |puqnur|:3

mim–puqshiw  [IC] become dirty (of clothes), fade (of colors)  
→ |puqshiw|:3

mim–pusi  [IC] start to exaggerate or stretch the truth  → |pusi|:5

mim–pusi–pusi  [IC/IT] exaggerate a lot  → |pusi|:6

mim–puzi  [IC] become white  
→ |puzi|:6

m–in–a–ania  [AFc] was good at something, was clever  
→ |ania|:5

min–a–apaw  [IC/IT] begin to become visible  → |apaw|:7

min–a–apu  [IC/IT] great grandparent (become a great grandparent?)  → |apu|:7

m–in–a’ara  [AFc] copulated, had sexual intercourse  → |ma’ara|:2

min–a–aura  [IT] forget frequently, often forget  → |aura|:6

minabút  rice straw (used to feed the cows)

m–in–a–faqlu  [Sc] used to be new  → |faqlu|:3

m–in–a–faqlu–an  [ScLF] used to be new  → |faqlu|:4

m–in–agqaqili  [AFc] carried on the hip or under the arm  
→ |agqaqili|:4

m–in–agqaruz  [AFc] flowed  
→ |agqaruz|:5
m–in–aqiqi

m–in–aqiqi  [AFc] was carried with one hand → aqiqi:4

m–in–akafafaw  [c] came down from higher up → fafaw:6

m–in–aka–kafaw  do something from a height → kafaw:4

m–in–aka–rihaz  [c] did something all the way through → rihaz:2

m–in–aka–rihaz  [c] did something all the way through; stayed up late, as to accomplish something → rihaz:3

m–in–aka–runu  [AFc] was pounded in a mortar → runu:3

m–in–aka–ruza  [AFc] paddled a boat, was paddling a boat → ruza:3

m–in–aka–sa–pitaw  came from the door → pitaw:3

m–in–aka–suhuy  came from over there → suhuy:7

m–in–aka–shuriz  [c] developed a fruiting stalk, of a banana tree → shuriz:3

m–in–aka–tmaz  [c] was underneath → tmaz:7

m–in–aka–uka  were lost → uka:3

m–in–a–kawi  [AFc] gathered wood → kawi:5

m–in–a–kikalhi  [c] asked → kikalhi:8

m–in–alhi–azazak

m–in–aki–lhmir  [c] was weeded → lhmir:5

m–in–akit–pa–pariqpiq  [c/IT] farted continuously in short bursts, popped, crackled → pariqpiq:5

m–in–akrusun  [c] made an earthen embankment, made mounds of soil for planting sweet potatoes → rusun:3

m–in–akukulay  [c] developed from a larva → kukulay:5

m–in–akulhana  [AFc] crawled → pakulhana:4

m–in–akurada  [AFc] climbed → pakurada:3

m–in–alakutun  [AFc] stood something on end, stacked things up → palakutun:3

m–in–alalawa  called to someone to come; invited → alalawa:6

m–in–alalia  [AFc] ran → palalia:5

minalash  [AF] spinning, whirling → pinalash:2

m–in–alhacq  fell → lhacq:5

m–in–alhakac  [AFc] dug up with a hoe, loosened with a hoe → palhakac:3

m–in–alhalhiqash  [AFc] played → palhalhiqash:4

m–in–alhi–azazak  [c] gave birth/had a baby → azazak:4
m-in-alhinuna

m-in-alhinuna [AFc] spoke, talked to someone → palhinuna:6
m-in-ali-qaricuy [c] laid an egg → qaricuy:3
m-in-alhkakrikriw [AFc] worked → palhkakrikriw:3
m-in-alhuiza [AFc] planted → palhuiza:3
m-in-alhus [c] was sleeping → kalhus:6
min-ama [IC] become a father → ama:4
m-in-a-ma-dundun [Sc/IT] used to be well-behaved, as children who have grown unruly → |dundun]:3
m-in-a-mamuri [c] was alone → mamuri:6
m-in-a-ma-phu [Sc/IT] was turbid, was cloudy → |phu]:4
m-in-a-ma-sha [S/c/IT] used to be naughty, used to be disobedient → sha1:3
m-in-a-ma-tdik [S/c/IT] was steep, of slopes → |tdik]:4
m-in-amaza [c] was threatened, was menaced → |mamaza]:2
min-anak [IC] come to be independent, come to be separated from one → |anak]:8
min-an-anak by itself, of its own accord; do on one’s own, do to oneself → |anak]:9
m-in-an-cap [AFc] dropped by along the way to get something → cap:5
min-ani [IC] deny, negate → ani:4
min-ania [IC] pretend to be good at something when you really aren’t → |ania]:4
m-in-aniza [AFc] went fishing → paniza:3
m-in-ansha [AFc] gave a gift to someone, gave as a gift to someone → pansha:3
m-in-an-tiruq [AFc] brought a torch along; ignited with a torch → |tiruq|3:3
minanual [S] be insane → pinanual:3
m-inanuru [AF] to watch out, be careful, pay attention → inanuru:2
m-in-a-p-acay [c] fought, got into a fight → |acay|:20
m-in-apa-hahawhaw [Rc] whispered to one another → pahawhaw:4
m-in-apa-in-huruy [Rc] were friends (with one another) → huruy:4
m-in-apa-lhufu [Rc] embraced one another → lhufu:7
m-in-a-pandú [Rc] met one another by chance → pandú:3

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m–ina–apa–riqaz [Rc] looked at one another; saw one another, met → riqaz:9

min–apiq [IC] become a daughter-in-law; become a wife (but expressed from the perspective of the parents-in-law) → apiq:2

min–apu [IC] become a grandparent → apu:6

m–ina–pukaw [Sc] was dim, of vision → pukaw:4

m–ina–pushkat [Sc] was drowsy, was sleepy → pushkat:5

m–ina–qaibul [AFc] missed someone → qaibul:4

m–ina–qa–quyash has sung → quyash:5

m–ina–qilha [Sc] was drunk, was intoxicated → qilha:9

m–ina–armuz [AFc] dived, submerged → armuz:4

m–ina–sa–kukulay [c] developed from a larva → kukulay:6

m–ina–salpu was worried (but not any more) → salpu:7

m–ina–sa–sarapsap [S/c/IT] was talkative, was gossipy → sarapsap:3

m–ina–asasuqa [AFc] quarreled with → pasasuqa:4

min–asay [IC] become jealous or envious → asay:3

m–ina–asug–kitaz [AFc] bowed to someone → kitaz:5

m–ina–ashakadaw [c] looked upward → pashakadaw:3

m–ina–asha–taqa [c] was lying on the back → taqa:4

m–ina–ash–caw [c] spoke Thao → caw:8

m–ina–a–shimzaw [Sc] was cold → shimzaw:5

m–ina–ashiwan [AFc] changed clothes → pashiwan:4

m–ina–ashuashuaw [c] yawned → mushuashuaw:2

m–ina–ata–azu [c] was done for the benefit of another → azu:5

m–ina–atash [AFc] wrote → patash:4

m–ina–atatara [AFc] gossiped about → patatara:4

m–ina–a–tdik formerly steep, as of mountain slopes that have been leveled → tdik:5

m–ina–atiashaq has dreamt, has been dreaming → patiashaq:3

min–aura [IC] forget → aura:7

min–aurá–n [LF] be forgotten → aura:8

min–ayaw [IC] be ashamed, become embarrassed → ayaw:8

min–ayuzi choose a husband, look for a husband → ayuzi:4
min–azazak  [IC] become childish, become more like a child → azazak:5

min–cakaw  [IC] become greedy → cakaw:4

min–caw  [IC] come to life, revive; prosper, multiply, of people, be fruitful and produce many offspring; be a good person; be a great person → caw:9

min–cicu  [IC] become his/hers → cicu:3

min–cuaw  to increase → cuaw:6

min–dadú  [IC] become a leader, become chief → dadú:2

min–dadyu develop, come into being → dadyu:7

min–dahip help someone with physical labor → |dahip|:6

min–dahun  [IC] become sweet → |dahun|:4

min–daidaz  [IC] has become caring, has become nurturing → |daidaz|:5

min–daq  [IC] be a long time, become long, of time, as in waiting for something → |daq|:3

min–daqdaq  [IC] splash water on something, wash water over a surface, as to clean it → |daqdaq|:2

min–daqri become slippery (as a floor when it is being washed with soap) → |daqri|:3

min–dazumdum  [IC] be pulverized into tiny bits, become fragmented → |dazumdum|:1:5

min–diplhaq  [IC] become muddy → diplhaq:5

min–diqru  [IC] become smooth → |diqru|:3

min–dishlum  [IC] become green → dishlum:5

min–dumdum  [IC] become dim, overcast, cloudy → |dumdum|:4

min–dumuc  [IC] become soft, as an overripe fruit, or the penis after ejaculation → |dumuc|:4

min–dumur  [IC] become damp, slightly wet → |dumur|:3

mindun for awhile, temporarily? cuini a q–m–usaz, mindun pagqa, mindun sh–un–zaw iza It was raining just now, (and) it has stopped for awhile

min–dundun  [IC] become tame, of a wild animal → |dundun|:4

min–dunlaq  [IC] become muddy, of soil after a rain → dunlaq:3

min–fanlhush become rotten, become smelly → |fanlhush|:3

min–fari  [IC] blow, of the wind → fari:4

min–farukuz  [IC] make a bridge, make a ladder, as by driving nails into the side of a tree to provide hand-holds → farukuz:2
**min–fazaq**

**min–fazaq** [IC] be learning, in the process of learning; pretend to know more than one does → **fazaq**

**min–fizfiz** [IC] develop fruits, of a banana plant → **fizfiz**

**min–fuaw** [IC] begin to float belly-up? → **fuaw**

**min–haha** [IC] become furious, as bees when the hive is disturbed, an aroused dog, etc. → **haha**

**min–harqaqhaq** [IC] begin to come loose or untied, as a knot → **harqaqhaq**

**min–hiaw–hiaw** [IC/IT] become very fast → **hiaw**

**min–hiri** [IC] become stupid(er) → **hiri**

**min–hulaw** become hoarse → **hulaw**

**min–hulus** [IC] make clothes, as in weaving → **hulus**

**min–hulhul** [IC] begin to fall to pieces, as a lump of earth or a thatched roof → **hulhul**

**min–humhum** [IC] grow dark, become dark → **humhum**

**miniacuk** splinter

*nak a rima yanan la–tusha wa mi–miniacuk* There are two splinters in my hand

**m–in–iacun** [c] stayed overnight in a place, spent the night → **miacun**

**m–in–iaqay** [c] continued to do something → **miaqay**

**m–in–ilu** [AFc] bathed → **ilu**

**m–in–i–lha–lhilhi** [AFc/IT] stood (for awhile), was standing → **lhilhi**

**m–in–imbabaw** [AFc] called out to someone at a distance → **imbabaw**

**m–in–im–paraw** [ICc] jumped, leaped; danced → **paraw**

**m–in–im–plhu** [ICc] has begun to boil → **plhu**

**min–ina** become a mother → **ina**

**m–in–in–dahip** [c] helped someone → **dahip**

**m–in–in–fuaw** [IC] died of natural causes and floated to the surface, of fish → **fuaw**

**m–in–intanalh** [c] built a house → **intanalh**

**m–in–irá** [c] when (past) → **irá**

**m–in–i–susu** [AFc] warmed oneself by a fire → **susu**

**min–ishqala** [IC] became drunk → **ishqala**

**min–ishrayzay** became staggering drunk → **ishrayzay**

**min–ita** [IC] become one of us, become a member of our (inclusive) group → **ita**
m-in-i-talha

m-in-i-talha [ɛ] waited
→ |talha|:3

min-lagkw [IC] become tall and thin → |lagkw|:3

min-lawashwash become scattered or dispersed, as a crowd
→ lawashwash:4

minliana kind of slender bamboo used for pipe stems

min-lunduz [IC] become straight
→ |lunduz|:4

m-in-luslus [AFc] massaged vegetables with salt to preserve them → luslus:4

min-lushkin become clear(er), of the voice → |lushkin|:5

min-lhacas [IC] become well-cooked, become ripe → lhacas:3

minlhafut sibling: brother, sister; cousin; now extended to fictive kin among close friends
la-turu yamin minlhafut The three of us are siblings
yamin la-tusha binana'az a minlhafut The two of us are sisters
2 mapa-inlhafut [R] call one another brother or sister

NOTE: The form /mapa-inlhafut/ appears to point to /m-inlhafut/, but no morphological parallel to this form is known in Thao. This reciprocal verb may be based on the vocative. Although little data was collected on vocative kin terms, in other Austronesian languages the vocatives of personal names and kinship relationships used as terms of address are often formed by dropping the initial consonant. Alternatively, given constructions such as /mapa-in-huruy/ 'be friends with one another', /mapa-inlhafut/ may be a product of analogy which mimics the general form of other /mapa-in/ constructions without creating a historically secondary noun /lhafut/.

min-lhalhuca [IC] become rice porridge, become like rice porridge → lhalhuca:2

min-lhalhuzu [IC] make a lhalu-zu → lhalhuzu:2

min-lhaqraw [IC] become stiff, as the buttocks from sitting too long in one position → lhacraw:2

min-lhashkay become stiff, as the neck when craned for too long → lhashkay:2

min-lhias [IC] brightening, becoming daylight (as when the sun is rising) → lhias:6

min-lhulhuk [IC] begin getting pimpls, as a teenager
→ lhulhuk:3

min-lhuri [IC] become hard of hearing, become deaf → lhuri:4

min-ma-buqciw [IC/S] become wealthy → buqciw:5

min-ma-ndundun [IC/S] become tame → dundun:5
min–ma–funuq  [IC/S] become soft and muddy, as a rice paddy that has been inundated too long → funuq:4

min–ma–hnar  [IC/S] begin to get warm, begin to get hot → hnar:4

min–ma–laylay  [IC] become lazy → laylay:3

min–malhinuna  [IC] begin to speak, begin to talk → palhinuna:7

min–mamraw  [IC] for no apparent reason → mamraw:3

min–ma–qarimusuz  [IC/S] become round, as a piece of wood that is being worked into shape → qarimusuz:6

min–ma–qusum  [IC] become black → qusum:8

min–ma–riqus  [IC/S] become blind → riqus:4

min–ma–sha  [S/IC] become naughty, become disobedient → sha:4

min–mashi–amuzkuz  [IC] begin to get bent or hunched over → amuzkuz:3

min–ma–tdik  [IC/S] become steep → tdik:6

min–matfufu  [IC] become bad, of the weather → matfufu:2

min–ma–rarabaza

min–m–ayaw  [IC] become embarrassed → ayaw:7

min–m–ihu  for you → ihu:6

min–m–ita  [IC] become ours → ita:5

minmurun walk in one’s sleep
huya wa caw malhus, min–balha

minmurun min–an–anak mamfraf, mu–muqnuq malhinuna That person was sleeping (and) suddenly started to walk in his sleep, mumbling and muttering incoherently
NOTE: Probably /min–murun/, although all attempts to isolate a smaller base were turned back.

min–nak for me → nak:4

min–nasha  [IC] multiply, increase, become numerous, plentiful → nasha:4

min–nishir  [IC] gone sour, become sour → nishir:4

min–numa  [IC] become what? → numa:7

min–radak  [IC] become dirty → radak:3

m–in–rafir [AFc] fanned → rafir:2

min–ramu  [IC] become corpulent, get fat → ramu:4

min–rapic  [IC] begin to form, of a scar → rapic:3

min–rarabaza  [IC] joke, play, fool around, disobey → rarabaza:5
**min-rashrash**

[min-rashrash] [IC] become pulverized into sand or gravel → *rashrash*·2

[min-ratuz] [IC] take a long time, use up a lot of time? → *ratuz*·2

[min-ravac] [IC] do something habitually, as in an occupation; become accustomed to something → *rawac*·2

[min-ribuq] [IC] begin to stir or mix → *ribuq*·3

[m-in-rinuz] [AFc] shook, of an earthquake → *rinuz*·2

[min-riqin] [IC] swallow something → *riqin*·2

[m-in-ri[R] [AFc] was returned in kind, was reciprocated → *ri[R]*·7

[m-in-risris] [AFc] push someone or something down → *risris*·2

[min-rumiz] [IC] become tough, as meat from overcooking or vegetables from overdrying → *rumiz*·3

[min-rutaw] [IC] become tall(er), get tall(er) → *rutaw*·6

[min-ruza] [IC] become a boat, take the shape of a boat, as in the process of hewing out a hull, making the sides, etc. → *ruza*·4

[min-sasaz] [IC] become old, of material objects → *sasaz*·2

[min-sasilum] [IC] become broken into fragments, of grains → *sasilum*·2

**min-sazum** [IC] dissolve, melt → *sazum*·3

[min-siziaq] [IC] become bitter, grow bitter → *siziaq*·3

[min-skin] [IC] become obnoxious, as through one’s behavior; become revolted or extremely annoyed by someone → *skin*·5

**minsuhay** an empty egg (with no embryo inside)

*haya ranaw lh-m-ufu qaricyu; yan-an suma mu-apaw ranaw a huqi, yan-an minsuhay* That hen sat on her eggs; there were some that hatched into chicks, and some that were empty

*ranaw a qaricyu ma-pushaz a qaricyu muqay maqin fucika-n numa sa maqcin minsuhay, qauriwa-k, pish-fanlhush* We had twenty eggs (but) only ten hatched, as ten were rotten (so) I threw (them) away (since) they stank

[min-sumal] [IC] tease → *sumal*·5

[min-suma-sumal] [IC/IT] tease repeatedly, vex, annoy → *sumal*·6

[min-shapiq] [IC] become flattened, of a round or other three-dimensional object → *shapiq*·3

[min-sha-shauluk] work together often in cooperative labor → *minshauluk*·3

**minshauluk** work together in cooperative labor

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min–shazk–in

2 insahauluk repeatedly in cooperative labor
3 min–sha–shauluk work together often in cooperative labor

míaqay yaku min–sha–shauluk mat cicu mu–buhat I often work with him in the fields

mashtay mapa–qa–qitan, numa dai ya mu–buhat min–sha–shauluk Everyone got along together (and) when they went to work in the fields they helped each other

min–shazk–in [IC/PF] become odorous → shazikː2

min–shimzaw [IC] getting cold, becoming winter → |shimzaw|6

min–shinshí [IC] become a shaman, traditional healer and spirit medium → shinshíː2

m–ishiraq [AF] scold; quarrel; be annoyed with someone → |ishiraq|6

min–shkash [IC] become fearful, grow afraid of something → shkashː8

min–shramuz [IC] begin drizzling, of rain (not commonly used, but understood when presented) → |shramuz|3

min–shukup [IC] begin to heal → |shukup|3

min–shuqish [IC] revive, come back to consciousness → |shuqish|9

min–shuz [IC] increase, become more intense; take advantage of someone who is vulnerable → |shuz|2ː3

min–shuzup [IC] form a scab over a wound → shuzupː2

min–taha–tahaw [IT] feel familiar with, act familiar with someone, be affectionate → |tahaw|ː3

min–tahaw come to expect something → |tahaw|ː2

min–talhuqan [IC] make a field hut → talhuqanː2

mintamar [AF] spin → pintamarː2

min–tamaz [IC] become (more) insipid; treat with indifference, persist in doing something so long that one becomes numb to it; not keep in touch with someone because of indifference → |tamaz|ː7

min–tana–fazfaz midnight → fazfazː7

mintanalh build a house
mintanalh yaku I’ve just built a new house
mintanalh iku, uka shawan You are building a new house (and so) have no free time

a ma–kalawa so taun zai–n ‘mintanalh’ To build a house is called mintanalh

yamin lhazawan a mintanalh We are about to begin building a house

2 m–in–intanalh [c] built a house
min–tarictic

min–tarictic  [IC] become blunt → |tarictic|:3

min–tata  [IC] become one, become a full unit → |tata|:3

min–thokat  [IC] make into bricks, become bricks → |thokat|:2

min–tici  [IC] grow cold, become cold → |tici|:4

min–tilaw  [IC] become clear → |tilaw|:4

min–tinaq  [IC] become dark, as the skin from exposure to the sun; be bruised → |tinaq|:3

min–tirqit–an  [IC] be made into posts → |tirqit|:3

min–tuqash  [IC] become primary forest, revert to primary forest through neglect (of formerly cultivated fields that are long abandoned) → |tuqash|:2

min–tuqa–tuqash  [IC/IT] become old, grow old → |tuqash|:6

min–tusha  [IC] become two; do together, do as a pair or couple → |tusha|:6

minu (PAN *-nu ‘syllable found in several interrogative words, as *a–nu ‘whatchamacallit’, and *i–nu ‘where’) why?; why! (exclamatory); what is it?; very commonly used marker of mild surprise at the outcome of some event, or the existence of some condition → minu

minu?  What is it? (response when called by someone)

minu aqtaiḥa ma–cwa ma–rumiz Why is this pork so tough?/why! this pork is so tough!

minu ʻiḥu qa a m–ulaq Why did you vomit?

minu ʻiḥu qa a paga maḥkinuna Why did you stop talking?

minu ʻiḥu a ma–pasasua m–iḥu a minlhaft Why are you going to quarrel with your brother/sister?

minu i–zay a shput ma–fazaq caw a quyash Why does that person know Thao songs?

minu ʻiḥu antu a mu–tusi Taipv Why don’t you go to Taipé?

2 minu–an marker of an invidious comparison or complaint from the speaker; see what I mean?, just look

minu–an, caqecu ma–buqciew Just look at how rich they are!

minu–an, caqecu a laun ma–cwa ma–qitan Just look at how beautiful their house is

minu–an, caqecu a binanaw’az la ma–qitan See, his wife is so pretty

a minu–an haya shput ma–cwa ma–fazaq matash quyash Just look at how well this person can write songs

3 pu–minu why?

pu–minu sa i–zay qa a biqsir nak a huray? Why is that (person) going to choke my friend?

pu–minu sa i–zay qa a biqsir–in nak

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m-in-u-ayizi

*a huruy? Why is my friend going to choke that (person)?*

m-in-u-ayizi [c] found a husband, got married (of a woman) → ayizi:5

m-in-u-bluqc [MVe] was/were rotten → bluq:c:8

m-in-u-buhat [c] went to work in the fields → buhat:3

m-in-u-cap [MVe] went to do a favor for someone → cap:6

m-in-u-farit [MVe] crossed → farit:2

m-in-ukcuaw [AFc] was startled → pukcuaq:2

m-in-uk-sha-shimzaw [c/IT] had malaria, had chills and fever → shimzaw:7

m-in-u-kupit [MVe] went out, as a fire → kupit:7

m-in-ulha-aura [c] slept soundly → aura:9

min-uhlza [IC] become ice, freeze → ulhza:4

m-in-undadán [AFc] walked → undadán:3

m-in-un-ruza [c] steered a boat → ruza:5

m-in-un-suhúy [c] took a route over there → suhúy:8

m-in-unsulan [c] fetched water → punsulan:2

m-in-un-suriz [MVe] was spilled, was emptied of contents → suriz:3

m-in-un-tantu [MVe] went there → tantu:3

m-in-un-tnash [c] was left over, as food from a meal; leftovers → tnash:2

m-in-un-tunq [c] fell down, collapsed → tunq:3

m-in-un-quriash [c] was gashed → quriash:2

min-ura to faint, pass out, lose consciousness → ura:1:3

m-in-u-ririw [MVe] was wrong → ririw:7

m-in-urushrush [AFc] used to leak, of a torn sack or a water container with a hole → purushrush:2

m-in-usha [AFc] went → usha:5

m-in-u-tana-utu [MVe] went over there → utu:2:8

m-in-utaq [AFc] vomited → utaq:4

m-in-utun [AFc] was broken, as a rope that snapped in two and then was spliced together again → putun:2

miqmiq double chin

*ya ma-ramu yanan miqmiq sa i-nay* If you are fat, you will have a double chin
miqu-rikus

2 qalha miqmiq have double or multiple chins

ihu qalha miqmiq You have double/multiple chins

miqu-rikus follow someone
→ rikus:9

mirá if, as long as, provided that

mirá ihu parhaway uan antu min-lhaqmuw As long as you are still young you won’t become stiff (from sitting too long)

2 m-in-írá [c] when (past)
m-in-írá parhaway uan ma-kushfit uan, antu min-lhaqmuw When I was young I was fit and didn’t become stiff (from sitting too long)

mi-ra-rima [IT] do together with four other people, do as a group of five → rima:8

m-írariu’ [AF] keep quiet, be obedient → irariu’:3

mi-ra-ruqmuż [IT] not wearing pants, naked from the waist down → ruqmuż:4

mi-ra-ruzfuł [IT] be naked above the waist, be shirtless/topless, go topless, go without a shirt → ruzfuł:2

mi-sa-sigki [IT] keep kneeling, continue to kneel → sigki:7

mismis eyelash; a blink

2 mak-ma-m-ar-ismis [IT] keep blinking

haya wa shput cicu a maca miqay
mak-ma-m-ar-ismis That person blinks a lot
haya quan niwan m-acay maca wa cicu mak-ma-m-ar-ismis uan That buffalo is not yet dead—its eyes are still blinking

3 pak-ma-m-ar-ismis wink at someone, as in seduction
pak-ma-m-ar-ismis m-ihu a maca Give (him) a wink (advice to a woman who wants to seduce a man)

NOTE: Also recorded as /makra-mis-mis/ ‘to blink’.

mi-susu [AF] warm oneself by a fire → susu:4

mishbuaq [AF] scald, burn with a hot liquid → pishbuaq:2

mi-shqurun [AF] rest one’s head → shqurun:3

mish-tiqr to stumble → tiqr:2

mish-tudul [AF] bump into, collide with → tudul:4

m-ishur [AF] pry something up → ishur:7

m-ita 1pi genitive, our, ours
→ ita:6

m-ita tusha 1di, we two → ita:8

m-ita tusha ita ourselves (dual)
→ ita:9

mi-talha wait for someone or something → talha:36

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mi-talha-k

mi-talha-k  [PF1s] I am waiting → |talha|3:8

mi-talha-talha  [IT] wait and wait for someone or something → |talha|3:7

m-ita-n  1pi benefactive, for us → ita:7

m-ita-tusha  do something with someone else, perform an action together with one other person → tusha:7

m-iup  [AF] to blow (as a person blowing on hot tea) → iup:8

m-lalas  [AF] peel something off, as the skin of a hemp stalk → |lalas|:7

m-lalaw  [AF] to vex, annoy, bother → lakaw:3

m-liliz  [AF] follow someone → liliz:4

m-lishlish  [AF] to grate, as sweet potatoes or carrots → lishlish:4

m-lulush  [AF] ferret out, extract something from a tight place → lulush:2

m-luslus  [AF] massage salt into vegetables to preserve them for future use → |luslus|:5

m-rafir  [AF] to fan → |rafir|:3

m-rafir  [AF/IT] fan repeatedly → |rafir|:4

m-rakrak  [AF] loosen, as stitches; unhem, take apart, tear apart, disassemble → |rakrak|:2

m-rapac  [AF] whet, sharpen → |rapac|:2

m-ra-rishrish  [AF/IT] keep on weeding → |rishrish|:3

m-rasras  [AF] chew on something → |rasras|:2

m-rataq  [AF] fly away, cross over, skip over, overshoot one’s target, pass something by → |rataq|:2

m-rauz  [AF] to swim using breast stroke → rauz:3

m-ribuq  [AF] stir, mix → |ribuq|:4

m-ribu-ribuq  [AF/IT] keep on stirring → |ribuq|:5

m-rikrik  [AF] irritate the skin, eyes, etc. → |rikrik|:4

m-rinuz  [AF] shake, of an earthquake; earthquake → |rinuz|:3

m-ripu  [AF] surround something, as a crowd of spectators → |ripu|:2

m-riqin  [AF] swallow something → |riqin|:3

m-ripi  [AF] return in kind, reciprocate → riri:8

m-risris  [AF] push someone down → |risris|:3

m-rishrish  [AF] weed the crops → |rishrish|:2
**m–rishup**

**m–rishup** [AF] apply to a surface, as medicine on the skin
→ **rishup:**2

**m–riut** [AF] encircle, surround
→ **riut:**2

**m–riway** [AF] occupy a territory; take a detour, follow a route different from the one originally intended
→ **riway:**2

**m–rizab** [AF] to burn
→ **rizab:**2

**m–rubuz** [AF] demolish, break something to pieces
→ **rubuz:**6

**m–rucu** [AF] aim (a bow, gun, etc.) at something
→ **rucu:**2

**m–rukruk** [AF] dig deep, as in excavating a grave; look down from a height
→ **rukruk:**1:4

**m–runrun** [AF] roll up, as a mat
→ **runrun:**3

**m–runsuz** [AF] roll something over, as a log, or a person in wrestling
→ **runsuz:**4

**m–ruqit** [AF] peel something, remove the skin or peeling from something
→ **ruqit:**4

**mu–ainuz** [AF] start a cooking fire
→ **ainuz:23**

**mu–alusun** spin a top, as in a game
→ **alusun:**2

**mu–apaw** [MV] come out, emerge, as a snake coming out of its hole; appear; rise, of the moon
→ **apaw:**8

**mu–ayuzi** [MV] go find a husband
→ **ayuzi:**6

**mu–azu** [MV] go do something for someone else
→ **azu:**6

**mu–bala–balay** just happen to, do something by coincidence; coincide
→ **balay:**3

**mu–baraybay** become slack
→ **baraybay:**5

**mu–blu–bluc** [MV/IT] demolished, completely wrecked, as a car that has been in a serious collision
→ **bluc:**9

**mu–buhat** go to work in the fields
→ **buhat:**4

**mu–cap** [MV] go do a favor for someone
→ **cap:**7

**m–ucun** immediately
→ **ucun:**3

**m–ucu–ucun** [AF] do something immediately
→ **ucun:**2

**mu–danar** be caught in a deadfall trap
→ **danar:**3

**mu–daru–daru** [IT] taking one’s time with an activity, not hurrying
→ **daru:**4

**mu–dudur** [AF] walk single-file
→ **dudur:**2

**mu–fafaw** [MV] go up to the top
→ **fafaw:**7

**mu–farit** [MV] to cross (stream, road, etc.)
→ **farit:**3
mu–fkat

mu–fkat [MV] to spring, of a spear-set trap → fkat:5

mug–kuaz washed out, as a road after heavy rains → kuaz:3

mug–kuruz to hide (intr.), of people, but not animals → kuruz:5

m–ugqa [AF] leave someone behind → ugqa:4

mug–qa–qaqaudin [AF/IT] keep hanging or dangling, continue to hang → pugqaqaudin:2

mugqaqaudin [AF] dangle, as a loose light swinging from the ceiling, or the head of a snake that is twisted around a tree branch → pugqaqaudin:3

m–ugqibi [AF] carry between two persons (as a load on a carrying pole) → uggibi:2

mu–habas [MV] come too early, arrive prematurely → habas:2

mu–hapal [MV] go off aimlessly in every direction, as animals that have escaped → hapal:3

mu–hawaz escape → hawaz:2

mu–hiaw [MV] in a short time, quickly → hiaw:3

mu–hibur mix or intermingle with → hibur:7

Muhu male name (reportedly different from Mu’u)

mu–hudun [MV] go to the mountains → hudun:2

mu–hulhul [MV] fall to pieces → hulhul:4

mu–hurqu–rquot [MV/IT] come loose, fall apart, of pieces that are fastened together → hurqu:3

mu–i–u–i–utu [MV/IT] keep going over there → utu:9

m–uka [AF] have nothing → uka:4

mu–kaktun [MV] finish doing something → kaktun:7

mu–katkat [MV] come undone, of stitches → katkat:3

mukbaqá open the eyes wide; protrude, of the eyes → pukbaqá:2

m–ukcaw [AF] coil the hair, put the hair around the head → ukcaw:2

mukcuaw [AF] be frightened; be startled or surprised → pukcuaw:3

mu–kiri [MV] twist to the side, of the mouth → kiri:3

muk–rambak [AF] open the mouth → rambak:4

mu–kruzi search for kruzi → kruzi:2

mu–ksha [MV] escape, run away → ksha:2

muksharáy sit with feet up on one’s seat, legs spread wide or extended far forward; sit in a sloppy manner → puksharáy:2
muk–sha–sha–shimzaw

muk–sha–sha–shimzaw [IT] get chills, shiver constantly with chills, as in malaria → |shimzaw|:8

muk–sha–shimzaw [IT] get malaria, chills and fever
→ |shimzaw|:9

mu–kupit [MV] go out, of a fire → |kupit|:8

m–uladin [AF] put something into a container → |uladin|:2

m–ulalu [AF] worship one’s ancestors → |ulalu|:3

m–ulalu–lalu [AF/IT] worship one’s ancestors → |ulalu|:4

mulama–lamaz [AF/IT] waste one’s time repeatedly
→ |pulamaz|:2

mulamaz [AF] waste one’s time, as by engaging in a fruitless activity; miss someone you intended to meet → |pulamaz|:3

mu–laplap [MV] spread, of a fire → |laplap|:2

mu–laun [MV] go into the shade → |laun|:3

mu–lawashwash [MV] scatter, fly in every direction (of objects that do not escape through an aperture) → |lawashwash|:5

mu–liqliq torn, as clothing → |liqliq|:2

mulish multiple leg, as a dog that has suffered an injury
atu ya k–in–ay tunu sa suma, ya k–m–a–na–sahay–an bantac k–m–ay tunu, mu–pna iza sa kuskus, numa ya m–undadán mulish iza If a dog has been hit by someone (and) the leg that has been struck is broken, then it drags behind when he walks

m–ulul [AF] roll something, as a log → |ulul|:2

mu–lunduz [MV] go in a straight line → |lunduz|:5

mu–luplup [MV] scattered, as beads that fall to the floor when a necklace breaks; run out of control, as water that has broken out of its normal course → |luplup|:2

m–ulhakca [AF] spread, diffuse to something near (as a cold spreading between people)
→ |ulhakca|:2

mu–lha–hilhi [MV/IT] stand up, try repeatedly to stand up
→ |hilhi|:9

mulhalhintish [AF] equal to, same as (in length, height, etc.) → |pulhalhintish|:2

mu–lahuzu [MV] swim into a lahuzu, of fish or eels
→ |lahuzu|:3

mulhuz [AF] to sink
→ |pulhuz|:2

mulhuz [AF] to sink
→ |pulhuz|:
mulhmulh  add water to rice and mix to make porridge
ya uka sa lhalhuca pasay-in afu pi-sahay-in kayu sa afu shan-na-uta-an sa p-in-ishqati a sazum mu-lhmulh, min-lhalhuca iza If you are out of rice porridge get rice and put it in a rice pot (then) add boiled water (and) mix, and it becomes rice porridge
NOTE: This Thao word points to earlier *muRmuR. The similarity between this form and PMP *buRbuR ‘rice porridge, rice gruel’ is clearly greater than chance, although the connection remains obscure.

mulhumzaw  [AF] move suddenly → pulhumzaw:2

mulhurak  appear, seem
cuini a qali ma-tici iza, minu cuini  muhurak makit-shimzaw The weather is already cold and now it seems to be steadily getting colder
hayaa azazak mug-kuruz, yamin k-m-ihii-kilhim, uka, muhurak mu-apaw The child was hiding (and) we looked all over but couldn’t find him (when) suddenly he appeared
2 pulhurak-in [PF] be presented, be shown to someone, be made to appear
i-nay manium mi-talha a ma-kan fiza-fiza, zai-k ’uka’, pulhurak-in azazak pu-apaw All of you were waiting here to eat bananas (and) I said ‘There aren’t any’, (so) the child

mum–pucuk  suddenly presented some

mu–lhuraq  come suddenly?
→ lhuraq:2

mu–magkaci  go to the other side
→ magkaci:7

mu–maka–tanacu  do something nine times → tanacu:4

mu–mamraw  be in vain
→ mamraw:4

mumamraw  [AF] release, let something go → pumamraw:2

mu–ma–muqmuq  [IT] speak in a socially unacceptable way
→ muqmuq:7

mu–ma–pishkit  [MV] until next year → pishkit:4

mu–maqcin  did ten times; came ten times → maqcin:4

mu–maza  [MV] go to the shallows (as a boat), swim to shore, as a person → maza:2

mum–biriz  be lined up side-by-side → biriz:5

mum–burabura  roll down a slope, as a log; tumble over and over, as a person → burabura:5

mum–pruq  cover the ground, go to the ground → pruq:9

mum–pucuk  get tangled
→ pucuk:4
mumu₁

close the eyes

2 ia–mumu [I] (don’t) close your eyes
m–ihu a maca ia–mumu Close your eyes!

3 i–ma–mumu [I/IT] (don’t) keep your eyes closed
i–ma–mumu m–ihu a maca Close your eyes!

4 mia–mumu [AF] close the eyes
nak a maca maqa um–paciq–an mia–mumu maca I closed my eye because I got something in it

5 mi–ma–mumu [IT] keep the eyes closed
m–ihu a maca mi–ma–mumu Your eyes are shut tight

6 pia–mumu [C] close the eyes
pia–mumu ihu sa m–ihu a maca Close your eyes!

7 pish–mumu blink
8 pish–ma–mumu [IT] blink repeatedly, flutter the eyelids rapidly

minu sa i–nay a binanau’az pish–ma–mumu na maca Why is that woman blinking constantly?

mumu₂ Formosan blind mole, *Talpa microura insularis* (Swinho), fam. **Talpidae**. A dark grayish to black pubblind mammal with projecting snout, strong forelimbs, and atrophied rear limbs, that forages for worms by burrowing in the ground with its strong forelimbs. The name clearly derives from the preceding verb, but the two terms are probably best treated as separate lexical entries

mu–muqmuq [MV] talk nonsense; make a mess of things, cause confusion; squander, waste resources foolishly, say foolish things → muqmuq:8

mumulas *Rubus formosensis* Ktze., and *Spiraea formosana* Hay., fam. *Rosaceae*, a kind of bush or small tree growing to a height of no more than two meters. It has light green, oval leaves with serrated edges that fall in the winter, and sprout anew in March. Its small white to pink flowers are arranged in clusters, and its small round red or white fruits break open when ripe to disperse the seeds. They can be eaten late in May or early in June, and are the favorite food of the *tikulhat* quail

2 ma–puzi–puzi a mumulas a small tree with white thorny stem and three-pointed leaves

mu-na-faw

mu-na-faw [MV] go up (as a squirrel running up a branch to escape) → |faw|:9

mu-na-nushnush [MV/IT] shuffle along → |nushnush|:4

mu-naur deliberately, intentionally; perform an action with deliberate intent → naur:5

m-un-da-dadán [AF/IT] walk around, keep walking → undadán:4

m-undadán [AF] to walk → undadán:5

mun-dau-dauk [IT] go slowly, deliberately, as in walking or running → |dauk|:6

m-undu [AF] do something correctly, do something in the right way → |undu|:2

mun-dukuduku hunched over, as elderly people → |dukuduku|:2

mun-fafaw climb up, go up to the top → fafaw:8

munhiqir [AF] hang oneself, commit suicide by hanging → punhiqir:2

mun-lhacaq drop something, as crumbs of food → |lhacaq|:6

mun-lha-haushin [AF/IT] to swing → haushin:4

mun-lhaushin to swing → haushin:5

m-unta-ta-tal

m-unluhas [AF] slide down, have a landslide → |unluhas|:2

mun-maza beach a boat → |maza|:3

mun-ruza steer a boat, travel by boat → ruza:6

mun-suhúy take that route over there → |suhúy|:9

munsulan [AF] fetch water in a bamboo internode with a handle → punsulan:3

m-unsún [AF] work together; encircle → unsún:3

mun-suriz [MV] spill, fall out, as sweet potatoes from a basket or liquid from a vessel → suriz:4

mun-shizum to rape, force intercourse on a woman → |shizum|:2

mun-shizum-in [PF] be raped by someone → |shizum|:3

mun-shizu-shizum [IT] rape repeatedly, or many → |shizum|:4

m-untal [AF] accompany, be included with → untal:2

mun-taraw to pour, of heavy rain → |taraw|:2

muntatara [AF] lose something, as money → puntatara:2

m-unta-ta-tal [AF/IT] follow someone’s actions closely, imitate → untal:3
mun–tilhush
  mun–tilhush  [AF] spill
  → |tilhush|:3
mun–tnash  leave a portion uneaten or unused; pass by without results?  → |tnash|:3
mun–tna–tnash  [IT] leave a lot untouched, of food one has been eating  → |tnash|:4
mun–tunuq  fall down, collapse (person, house, tree); be bent to one side, as grass that has been pressed down for some time by a heavy object  → |tunuq|:4
mun–tunu–tunuq  [IT] fall over, collapse  → |tunuq|:5
mun–tu–tusi  [IT] go over there  → |tusi|:20
mu–nushnush  [MV] drag oneself along  → |nushnush|:5
mu–padaw  [MV] go to the padaw swidden to work  → |padaw|:2
mu–paniza  [MV] be caught by hook and line, of a fish  → |paniza|:4
mu–papa–panaq  [MV] be caught in a spring-set spear or arrow trap  → |panaq|:5
mu–pitu  do something seven times  → |pitu|:5
mu–piza  do how many times?  → |piza|:6
mu–plhiq  [MV] break into several pieces  → |plhiq|:7
mu–pna  [MV] sprain or twist, as the leg or groin, broken but still hanging on, as a tree branch which hasn’t fallen off, toes with cracks between them  → |pna|:4
mu–priz  [MV] break off, of wood  → |priz|:6
mu–ptu–ptuq  [IT] break open or fall through repeatedly or often  → |ptuq|:4
mu–ptuq  collapse, of a roof, break open, as the bottom of a bucket or other container  → |ptuq|:5
mu–pushaz  [MV] twice  → |pushaz|:5
mu–qadup  [MV] enter a deadfall trap, be caught in a deadfall trap  → |qadup|:2
mu–qalhufu  come back to a pen, as pigs or buffaloes; come back to roost, of chickens  → |qalhufu|:2
mu–qaqa  [MV] do in vain, do without result  → |qaqa|:2
mu–qariwan  go to Pu-li  → |Qariwan|:2
muqay  only, just; but
  muqay la–tata  only one (answer to la–piza m–ihu a azazak How many children do you have?)
yaku muqay s–m–apuk ma–ra’ in a rusaw  I only caught big fish
2 uqay  [I] just do it
uqay  piaw–qital malhinuna, ata tu pasha–tuzus–i, a maw–buqur  Just
mu–qazus

speak nicely, don’t point (at them)
or (they) will get angry

mu–qazus [MV] drift away, be
carried off, as by a current
\[qazus]:2

muqca front, before

2 ma–muqca the front of some-

thing

3 mia–muqca go first; front part
of something, as the prow of a

boat

ya mia–muqca iza maniun, a mi-
a–riku–rikus iza yaku You (pl.) go

first, and I will follow

yaku mia–muqca I’ll go first

4 pish–na–muqca go first

yaku a mu–tusi Qarivan, a pish–
na–muqca iza yaku, ya riku–ri-
kus–an ihu kan tup/palhi–tup I am
going to Pu-li; I will go ahead, and

you can catch up later

galhuqtu–ak iza, pish–na–muqca
iza maniun, a mia–riku–rikus yaku

I’ve caught up already (so) you go

ahead (and) I will follow behind

5 tana–muqca in front, facing,
opposite to the viewer

caycuy tana–muqca wa taun They
are in front of the house

ihu mun–saháy nak a tana–muqca

farit You passed very close in front

of me

i–sa(y) nak a taun tana–muqca

That is my house facing us

azazak makulhána maku-na–sa(y)
nak a tana–muqca The child
crawled in front of me (lit. The
child crawled past my front side)
nak a taun tana–muqca yanan wa-
zaqan There is a lake in front of

my house

i–say a azazak míaqay miku ki–say

nak a tana–muqca lhufu–an That
child always wants to be held in

front of me

mu–qca repeat, do something
again \[qca]:3:20

mu–qila split wide open \[qila]:4

mu–qiwin [MV] step aside, move
out of the way for someone or

something \[qiwin]:2

muqmuq talk nonsense, do
something in a chaotic or socially
unacceptable way

ata ihu muqmuq Don’t talk non-

sense

ata tu ihu muqmuq ya mia–sun caw
mi–lhugqu ma–filhaq, q–un–tut ma-

ni, ma–qarman Don’t spit or fart

where people gather, it’s bad form

2 ia–muqmuq \[i] be tolerant of

the shortcomings of others

ia–muqmuq ita a min–caw Let’s

be tolerant of the shortcomings of

others

3 k–m–ay shi–muqmuq [AF] do
things in careless or disorderly

way

numa i–suhúy iza hudun in–ian–an
caycuy tu mu–hala van mu–nay

i–tu lhmasawan k–m–ay shi–

muqmuq van talhuqan Then on
muqmuq

that mountain where they had first come, there they began to live in a rudimentary way, still staying in huts
4 mali–muqmuq do something in a chaotic or disorderly way
sa ribush malhus mali–muqmuq, numa ya malhus mi–shquran sa ri–ma In the forest you sleep without a bed, so you sleep with your head resting on your arm
5 malh–ma–muqmuq [IT] produce nonsense, as when speaking
6 mia–muqmuq tolerant, able to accept other peoples’ shortcomings or defects
7 mu–ma–muqmuq [IT] speak in a socially unacceptable way
8 mu–muqmuq [MV] talk nonsense; make a mess of things, cause confusion; squander, waste resources foolishly, say foolish things
antu mu–muqmuq fariw aniamin Don’t waste your money buying things (i.e. don’t spend your money foolishly)
yaku ishqala, mu–muqmuq bina–nau’az I got drunk and made a fool of myself with a woman
yaku mu–muqmuq malhinuna ma–qa ishqala I couldn’t talk straight because I was drunk
9 pali–muqmuq perform an action in an unseemly or chaotic manner; do something any which way
pali–muqmuq malhus Just lie down anywhere to sleep (as on the floor)
10 palh–ma–muqmuq [IT] talk nonsense, speak in a chaotic or socially unacceptable way
11 pu–muqmuq do something in a sloppy or careless way
pani’dan pu–muqmuq p–in–in–tata a maqa gaz–i ya m–ulaq ciw The vegetables were cooked in a sloppy manner so that when he tried them he vomited
12 pu–muqmuq–ik [PFIs] I did something in a careless way
pu–muqmuq–ik p–in–alhinuna I said something not to be taken seriously (just to satisfy someone)
13 t–m–u–ma–muqmuq [AF/IT] speak nonsense
amazaiza azazak a bimanau’aiz, ‘mi–nu Apu qa t–m–u–ma–muqmuq malhinuna, m–zai “kumish”? ’, par–shian (What I say) will embarrass a girl, (who will ask) ‘Why does Grandfather utter nonsense, saying “pubic hair”? ’ It is forbidden
14 u–ma–muqmuq [I/IT] (don’t) do it chaotically
ata tu u–ma–muqmuq m–un–da–dadân Don’t walk around just anywhere
15 u–muqmuq [I] (don’t) do it chaotically
u–muqmuq m–am Take whatever you want
mu–qualh [MV] move closer, go nearer → qualh:6

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**mu-quay**

**mu-quay** [MV] search for rattan, go to collect rattan → quay:2

**mu-quirash** [MV] be gashed, scarred → quirash:3

**Mu’u** male name (reportedly different from Muhu)

**mu-ra-rauriuq** [IT] be quiet → rauriuq:4

**mu-rariwa** [MV] have a separated or dislocated joint, as in the elbow or shoulder → rariwa:2

**mu-ra-rushrush** keep leaking, continue to leak → purushrush:3

**mu-rayray** [MV] leak through, drop through, of solid objects such as rice grains → rayray:3

**mu-ribu-ribush** [MV/IT] go hunting (habitually) → ribush:3

**mu-ribush** [MV] hunt, go hunting (lit. ‘enter the forest’, but cf. next item) → ribush:4

**mu-rima-z** do something five times → rima:9

**mu-ririw** [MV] be wrong, in error → riwi:8

**mu-riut** [MV] gather round, crowd around → riut:4

**mu-rubuz** [MV] break, as a chair when someone sits in it, break down, stop working, as a car → rubuz:7

**m-urun** [AF] arrive → urun:2

**mu-sa-ribush**

**m-urun** [AF] do something first → urun:2

**mu-ruqiit** [MV] peel off, as the skin → ruqiit:5

**mu-ruqmuiz** [MV] fall off, of clothing → ruqmuiz:5

**mu-ruru** [MV] come loose, come off → ruru:9

**murushrush** [AF] leak, as rice from a hole in a sack or water from a bucket, pour, as water through a leak in the roof → purushrush:4

**muruza** to sleep in the mountains, of the men during the Mashbabi’ar ceremony

numa sa ayzi muruza i sa ribush malhus Then the men went into the forest to sleep (part of the ritual of the Thao New Year ceremony)

NOTE: Possibly /mu-ruza/, but attempts to establish a morpheme boundary in this form did not meet with success.

**mu-sa-apuy** go into the fire, move into the fire → apuy:4

**mu-sahay** [MV] go over there → sahay:20

**mu-sa-ma-hnar** come next summer → hnar:5

**mu-saran** [MV] go onto the road, take onto the road → saran:3

**mu-sa-ribush** [MV] enter the forest → ribush:5
mu–sa–sazum  [MV] go into the water, enter the water → sazum:4
mu–sa–tata  next, the next one → tata:4
mu–sazum  [MV] go into the water, enter the water → sazum:5
m–usha  [AF] go, walk away → usha:6
mushizi  [AF] separate into distinct classes; remove rice grains from a sifting tray to pound a second time, keep apart → pushizi:2
m–ushnaw  [AF] to like, be fond of → ushnaw:4
mu–shrak  [MV] come untied, come loose (as shoelaces, or a boat from its mooring) → shrak:2
mu–taiták  use a taïdák trap in fishing → taiták:2
mu–tal  once, one time → tal:4
mu–tantu  go there, go to that place → tantu:4
m–utaq  [AF] to vomit → utaq:5
mu–ta–tata  [MV/IT] come one-by-one → tata:5
Mutáw  male name (husband of Anáy)
mutdú  small, runty, of animals (pigs, chickens, dogs, bears, fish, ants), but not people
    sa fufuy yanan sa ma–ra’i–ra‘in,
yanan sa mutdú  As for pigs, some are big and some are stunted
m–utu  [AF] copulate with, have sex with (both parties willing participants) → utu:4
mut–uka  be less, be reduced in amount, be missing, of part of a quantity → uka:5
mutun  [AF] break, as a rope; be severed, as a limb → putun:3
mu–tuqris  [MV] be caught in a snare trap, blunder into a snare trap → tuqris:2
mu–tusi  [MV] go over there → tusi:21
mu–tusi–wak  [MV1s] I go over there → tusi:22
mu–tu–tusi  [MV/IT] go often or repeatedly over there → tusi:23
mu–uka  be taken away; be gone → uka:6
muzin  (PAN *mujin ‘nose’) nose
    1a muzin a ma–braq nostril
    2 k–m–a–muzin–an  [LF] be hit on the nose, be punched in the nose
    i–zaháy k–m–a–muzin–an suma  Someone punched him in the nose
N

na (PAN *na ‘ligature, linker of nominal heads and modifiers’) a particle which appears to have multiple functions, including that of a ligature linking heads and phrasal or clausal attributes
muqaw ḉa na funz Has the moon risen yet?
makulup na lina The beads are scattered all over
ma-cuaw na rikish There are a lot of mosquitoes
ba! sa azaak mu-apaw ḉa na nipin Hey, look! this child is ‘starting to get teeth’

nacuq (PAN *naCuq ‘kind of tall tree with useful wood’) Schefflera octophile (Lour.) Harms, fam. Araliaceae, a tall tree with elongated light green leaves with a rippled or warped appearance, white blossoms, and numerous small inedible fruits. Its lightweight white wood is much used in making cabinet drawers and similar types of furniture

nak 1s genitive: my, mine
nak a tapaha my shoes
nak a lharina my ear
nak a ina my mother
cicu nak a azaak He/she is my child
i-nay a patash-an nak This book is mine
m-ihu a hulus i-nay? (antu) nak

Are these your clothes? They are(n’t) mine
2 maka–sa–nak starting from mine
inshā'allah ita mu-buhat, ḍa-hala uan maka–sa–nak Let’s work together in the fields starting from mine, please
3 mash–nak in comparison with mine
4 min–nak for me
takat–i ḍaw a maqsum a maqa a min–nak a hulus Cut this cloth to make clothes for me (lit. Cut this cloth to become my clothes)

nam 1pl. ex. genitive: our, ours
haya wa patash-an nam That book is ours (excl.)
namin 1pl. ex. agentive: by us

na–nashash common sense, ability to figure things out without being told in advance; skills; possessions; material or mental wherewithal → nashash:3

nanuma something, anything; matter

nanuma cicu qa It’s not important, it doesn’t matter
mika nanuma ihu cicu qa Don’t pay attention to him/don’t bother about him
2 shi–nanuma doesn’t matter, don’t be concerned with
shi–nanuma yaku ihu–n I don’t want to have anything to do with you

nanuma
NOTE: Possibly connected with /numa/ 'what?, why?', but if so the connection remains obscure.

|nasha|

2 kat-nasha grow numerous (generally applied to non-human referents)

sa i-zahgy kakulhum ladadu-an, tu lhmasawan riqaz-ak, numa tu mig-qaray iza kat-nasha There were only a few ants when I first looked, and then there were many

3 ma-nasha [S] plentiful, numerous; plenty, many

ma-nasha yamin a very large number of us (excl.)

ma-cuaw (a) ma-nasha (a) tuali lots of money

ma-nasha sa tuali Is it expensive? (= Is it a lot of money?)

ma-cuaw a ma-nasha abundant
caw i-suhuy ma-p-acay, ma-na-sha na shput m-riqaz The people fought over there (and) a big crowd watched them

4 min-nasha [IC] multiply, increase, become numerous, plentiful

hay, minu iza na runfaz ma-cuaw min-nasha Wow! The birds are really multiplying

mu-hiau sa caw min-nasha, maqa ma-qitan a pruq ian-an caycuy The people multiplied quickly because the land they had settled on was fertile

5 pia-nasha [C] increase, make more numerous

ata tu pia-nasha sa tuali a maqa (cicu) antu a m-asay Don’t become wealthy so as not to arouse his jealousy

pia-nasha ya a lhay If you are going to give (something), give more (be generous)

6 pish-nasha [IC] become larger, increase in volume

haya afu ma-cuaw pish-nasha ya malhacas If the rice is cooked it will become swollen up high

nashnash:

2 ma-nashnash future, coming

hizas qusaz ma-nashnash iza Oh, no! the rain is coming

3 na-nashnash common sense, ability to figure things out without being told in advance; skills; possessions; material or mental wherewithal

cicu uka tu na-nashnash He/she is ignorant, has no foresight

muqay ihu ma-ania ya malhimuna, uka tu na-nashnash You are only good at talking; you don’t have any common sense

i-zuhgy a parhaway muqay a ma-kan, uka tu na-nashnash, ma-pa-nu mu-buhat Those young people just eat, they have no skills and are too lazy to work (complaint of the older generation)

caycuy uka tu na-nashnash They have no possessions
naubaq

naubaq empty husk or shell
1a pazay a naubaq/naubaq a
pazay empty rice husk
1b bailu a naubaq/naubaq a
bailu empty bean pod

naur origin, foundation; nature
(of character); natural or deserved
condition; personal habit, trait or
idiosyncracy

naur cicu That’s his nature; that’s
what he’s like
i–zay a kawi naur ma–kiwar That
tree was bent from the time it
to began to grow
naur sa i–zay a caw ma–qarman
That person’s nature/character is
bad

naur uhu mia–zicu That is your
way/that is your nature
naur uhu mani mia–zicu That is
also your way/nature

naur yaku shi–sasaz antu miku/mazima kan sa afu For as long as I
can remember I haven’t liked to eat
rice (lit. My nature from the far
past is that I don’t like to eat rice)
naur cicu miku ya qilha pushawil
He is a natural tea drinker (lit. By
nature he likes to drink tea)

naur i–zay a binanau’az a ka–p–a
cay–an ayuzi maqa antu ma–qitan a
cau That woman deserved to lose
her husband because she is not a
good person

naur maniun mu–na–nay kilnahaqui
alih You are accustomed to coming
here to visit

2 ia–naur–ak [LF1s] I do habitu-
ally, I am doing deliberately

3 ia–naur–an [LF] do something
habitually, usually

huya wa shpat ia–naur–an sa caw
k–m–an tū–tūp q–m–aquitiš That
person habitually follows other peo-
ple

4 kun–naur–ik [PF1s] I do habitu-
ally, I am doing deliberately

haya khiw kun–naur–ik k–un–tun
I deliberately cut the rope

5 mu–naur deliberately, inten-
tionally; perform an action with
deliberate intent

cicu mu–naur mū–sa–sazum m–a-
cay She deliberately drowned her-
self

6 naur–ak [LF1s] I usually do; I
continued to do

ya naur–ak k–m–ari I kept dig-
ging

ya naur–ak sh–m–inaw I kept
washing

nak a dimru maqa antu ma–dimrac
ya naur–ak t–m–itish numa ma-
dimrac Because my bracelet wasn’t
golden I rubbed it repeatedly until
it shone like gold

p–in–in–tata wa fīzfi ma–cuaw ma-
nasha, ya naur–ak k–m–an, ma-
cuaw sa ti̇az thumbashkaw There
were plenty of cooked bananas
(and) I continued to eat them un-
til my belly was very full

7 naur–an [LF] be in the habit of
doing, usually do

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ya naur-an cicu a binana’az k-m-a-kay tunu he is in the habit of beating his wife
hunya wa azazak ya naur-an cicu a ina k-m-a-kay tunu That child’s mother always beats him
ya naur-an cicu m-ap-apa sa cicu a azazak She is in the habit of carrying her child
8 pia-naur [C] do something habitually or deliberately
9 pia-naur-in [C/PF] be used to doing, be in the habit of doing
pia-naur-in cicu pi-nay pala
He is in the habit of putting (his things) here to store
m-ihu a aniamin pia-naur-in cicu pi-nay He is in the habit of putting your things here for storage
10 p-in-ia-naur [Cc] did something habitually or deliberately
caycuy p-in-ia-naur pu-pluq
They deliberately made (it) collapse
p-in-ia-naur ihu sa pagka pi-sahay numa yaku shan-tipur tau-buku
You deliberately put the chair there so I would trip and fall down
11 pu-naur-ik [PF1s] I deliberately did it
haya saran pu-naur-ik pug-kwaz a maqa antu a mu-nay shput m-un-dadan I deliberately blocked that road so that the people couldn’t come
12 pu-naur-in [PF] be done deliberately
haya wa taun pu-naur-in pa-shnara That house was deliberately burned down

Nawi male name

|nay| proximate location, this place
2 i-nay here; this, these
i-nay yaku I’m here (reply to Where are you?)
ita i-nay We’re here (reply to Where are you?)
i-nay iza yaku I’m here already
nak a patash-an i-nay My book is here
pavia’an i-nay ma-cua ma-kamun
These vegetables are very tasty
3 in-i-nay [C] was here, were here
niwan yamin tu in-i-nay in-i-tusi yamin Lalu Before we were here we were there on Lalu Island
in-i-nay yaku Barawbaw, mug-qoa mu-tusi Qariwan I lived in Te-luna Village (and then) moved to Pu-li
i-ntua iza sa ma-dahun in-i-nay
Where is the candy that was here?
4 ki-nay next to, by; stay by
manjum la-tusha ki-nay van milhuqu, a mu-hiaw yaku mu-suy wazaqan munsulan You two please stay here—I will quickly go to the lake and get water
m-zai ti ina ‘ata tu ki-nay an-nuz mun-wa-wawaz’ Mother said ‘Don’t play next to the heart’
ki-nay wan uhu Please stay here
ata tu ki-nay mulhus You can’t sleep here
ki-nay vun ihu mi-talha a i-ti-ti-za cici muniy Wait here until he returns
ki-nay vun ihu mi-talha, a i-ti-ti-za Wait here (and he) will come back
5 ki-nay-an [LF] from here
6 k-in-i-nay-an [LFc] came here
tusha iva wa furuz k-in-i-nay-an yamin It’s been two months since we came here
7 k-m-a-na-nay-an [LF] be forced to a location near the speaker, be ‘struck’ over here
haya wa ruza in-i-tusi magkaci k-m-a-na-nay-an sa fari That boat which was over there on the other side was blown here by the wind
qum bu k-m-a-na-nay-an fari ita-n The smoke is being blown toward us
8 lhqa na-nay living here, residing at this place; those who live here
yaku antu lhqa na-nay a shput I’m not a person who lives here
numa riqaz-an lhqa na-nay Zintun a caw k-m-ari sa i-nay Tibabu ma-sha-na-tusi Shtafari a hudun Then the people living at Sun-Moon Lake saw (them) digging through Mt. Shtafari there at Tibabu
9 maka-nay come here
10 makit-na-nay gradually come here
huya wa kawi i sa sazum lh-am-ba-ha maka dem-dau-dauk maka-nay That wood floating on the water is slowing coming in this direction
numa sa suva maka-nay Bariku Then some came to Pei-dan (a few at a time)
11 maka-na-nay come
numa sa suva maka-na-nay Barawbaw Then some came to Te-hua village
caycuy maka-na-nay nak a taun They are coming to my house
huya shput mu-dudaw maka-na-nay m-ita wa taun Those people are walking in line to our house
numa tu q-m-aqtilh iva maka-na-nay tana-du Then (they) pursued (it) turning to the right
la-tusha rupiza marfaz maka-na-nay Those two egrets are flying here
yaku shashanu m-in-aka-tusi Qari-wan maka-na-nay I came here from Pu-li this morning
i sa lata wa furuz maka-na-nay yaku It’s been a month since I came here
12 masha-na-nay look over here, look in this direction
cici maka-na-nay masha-na-nay He is approaching (and) looking toward us (but I don’t know if he will visit)
huya wa shput masha-na-nay magkaci That person is coming over here to us
13 mati-na-nay move to the speaker’s location
yamin mati-na-nay Barawbaw
makalh-turu-turu a maqin a ka-
wash yanan tu turu We moved here
to Te-hua village sixty-three years
ago
14 m–in–aka–nay [e] came here
m–in–aka–nay tana-rikus a ri-
kus It came from behind (answer to
Which direction did the wind come
from?)
15 m–in–u–nay [AFc] came
m–in–u–nay cicu m–usha iza pai-
nan Perhaps he has already come
and gone (spoken of someone you
came to meet and haven’t found in
the appointed place)
16 mu–na–nay [MV] come here
repeatedly
haya wa atu maqa pa–ka–kan–ak
min–muc iza mu–na–nay Be-
cause I feed that dog it has gotten
accustomed to coming here
17 mu–nay [MV] come
 cicu a mu–nay nak a taun He will
come to my house
 dadu iza mashtay m–zai ‘a mu–nay
 numa tu mu–kaktun iza maki–ana sa
 pazay’ Truly everyone said ‘We will
come after harvesting the rice’
huya wa caw a mu–nay ita That
man is approaching us (lit. That
man will come to us)
kaiza caycuy mu–nay nak a taun
When did they come to my house?
kaiza caycuy ya a mu–nay nak a
taun/alha kaiza ya mu–nay nak a
taun When will they come to my house?
yaku mu–nay malhi–ka–kakea I
have come to discuss something
18 (kay) na–nay send here, tell
someone to come
kay na–nay iza sa ihu azazak Send
the children away!
kay na–nay cicu, a ma–kan Send
him away, we’re going to eat now!
19 paka–na–nay put something
near the speaker; exceed one’s
proper boundaries, as when hang-
ing a leg over a chair arm
m–ihu a kuskus paka–na–nay nak a
kuskus Put your foot on my leg
ata sa paka–na–nay sa kuskus
Don’t put your foot where it
shouldn’t be!
nak a palash–an paka–na–nay qa-
lhafa I’m carrying my books on my
shoulder
cicu paka–na–nay ihu sa i–magka-
ci He invaded your space (as my
putting a leg against you)
20 paka–na–nay–in [PF] be put
here
m–ihu a patash–an paka–na–nay–
in pagka Put your book here on
the table
ita mi–qilha sazum paka–na–nay–
in ita pagka We drink water and
put the (glass) here on the table
21 paku–na–nay arrive, come
here
22 pan–na–nay this much, this
amount; up to this point
pan–na–nay haya Up to this point
(said in measuring something)
a **pan-na-nay** yamin ma-qa ma-cu-
aw i-hašish, mim-pantu iza yamin
We must settle down here because
it is very far (and) we are tired
numa sa numa m-zai 'a **pan-na-
nay** iza yaku yanan sa qari, mim-
pantu iza yaku m-undadán' Then
one of them said 'I'll settle down
here; I have flat land (and) I'm
tired of walking'
haya bakkaki puskit **pan-na-nay**
That frog jumped on me
23 **pashi-na-nay** (don’t) bring it
here
**pashi-na-nay** iza apuy, pash-tiruq
Bring the fire to start another fire
pagka pashi-qea **pashi-na-nay** ma-
ka-nay Move the chair over here
24 **pa-ta-na-nay** be put down
here
25 **pi-nay** [C] put something here
**pi-nay** sa fatu Put the stone here
**pi-nay** pagka sa nak a patash-an
Put my books here on the table
ata (tu) **pi-nay** patash-an Don’t
put the books here
**pi-nay** uan nak a azazak Please
put my children here (for you to
watch)
tima wa caw **pi-nay** q-m-ucqc
i-nay a ruza Who tied the boat
here? (lit. Who caused the boat to
be tied in this place?)
cayeqy sa **pi-nay** q-m-ucqc i-nay
a ruza They are the ones who tied
the boat here
pa-tana-sahay-in **pi-nay** uan m-ihu
a aniamín Put your things here
26 **pi-nay**–i [I] (don’t) let him stay
here, (don’t) put it here
shashaw i-zay a shput ma-qrman,
ata tu **pi-nay**–i Chase that bad
person away; don’t let him stay
here
27 **pi-nay**–ik [C/PF1s] I did some-
thing here
**pi-nay**–ik q-m-ucqc I tied it
here
a **pi-nay**–ik i-zay a ruza q-m-ucqc
I will tie the boat here
28 **pi-nay**–in [C/PF] someone did
something here
a **pi-nay**–in dai sa Lujan a ruza
q-m-ucqc Lujan will tie the boat
here
a **pi-nay**–in dai cicu i-nay a ru-
za q-m-ucqc He will tie the boat
here
haya wa ruza **pi-nay**–in caw q-m-
ucqc Someone tied the boat here
(lit. That boat was caused to be
tied in this place by a person)
29 **p-in-i-nay** [Cc] has put some-
thing here, put something here
(past)
30 **pish-na-nay** come over here
intermittently
31 **pu-na-nay** [IT] come here
32 **pu-nay** [C] put here, let some-
one come here
pa-lalawa i-nay a binana'az **pu-
nay** Call that woman to come!
**pu-nay** haya Put it here! (as a car
when looking for a place to park)
pu–nay ya uka sa yanan Let (them) come here if (they) don’t have a place to sleep
33 pu–nay–ik I put something here
34 shau–na–na–nay [IT] arrive, come here
35 shau–na–nay [IT] arrive
kaiza maniun shau–na–nay nak a taun When did you arrive at my house?
cuini yaku shau–na–nay maniun a taun I just now arrived at your (pl.) house
waqqa shau–na–nay wazaqan ma–pa–lan–sun yanan la–tata wa ruza There is a boat at the place where the river reaches (flows into) the lake
minu shu qa a cuini uan shau–na–nay Why did you only come back now? (i.e. Why are you so late?)
yaku shau–na–nay iza Qariwan I have arrived in Pu-li
36 shi–nay [p] came
tilha caycuy shi–nay nak a taun They came to my house yesterday
cicu shi–nay mi–lhugq, m–usha iza cuini He was here for awhile (but) has left already
Ali shi–nay mi–lhugq, numa m–usha iza Ali came to visit, but she has left already
shi–nay iza cicu He came (already)
shi–nay iza yaku mu–shpat–iz iza I’ve been here four times already
shi–nay iza shi–qca uan mu–nay He was here (and then) he came again
37 sh–m–u–na–nay pull something over here
haya wa shput a ma–kilhim dai maniun, yaku iza sa sh–m–u–na–nay That person was going to look for you (so) I brought him here
38 shu–na–nay bring something over here, move something over here
shu–na–nay uan haya wa pagka kan iza a tilhaz–in iza Please pull the table over here so we won’t be in the sun
39 shu–na–nay–in [PF] be brought over here, be moved over here
cicu maka a mu–tusi tan–rus kilhnaualh numa sa cicu a azazak lagqissay uan a azazak shu–na–nay–in cicu pala, maka cicu a mia–cun Because she wants to go downhill to visit she will leave her child who is still small here, since she will spend the night (there)
40 tali–na–nay–in [PF] over here
caycuy panaq jalu tali–na–nay–in They threw a stone over here
41 tu–na–nay come here
caycuy la–tusha ma–p–aacy, bina–na‘az tu–na–nay mug–kuruz The two of them fought (and) the woman came here to hide
42 u–na–nay [I/IT] (don’t) come here (again)
43 u–nay [I] (don’t) come here
u–nay uan ihu ama Father, please come here!

u–nay uan ihu a pahahawhaw–ik Please come close so that I can whisper

ya Lus‘an u–nay uan kihnaqualh Come here for a visit at New Years

nazaq (PAN *naNaq ‘pus’) pus

2 kit–nazaq be purulent, full of pus

sa zuka ya lh–um–fawa iza a kit–nazaq iza, numa ya ḏiza sa nazaq yanan sa butbut, un–sahay–an but– but pasay–in khīw š–m–uruz, numa sa i–zahay zuka wa nazaq mu–lhckiz mu–apaw When a wound swells up it is infected, (and) when pus appears there is a head, (and) when the head appears (you) pull hemp (over it) so that all the pus comes out

3 kit–nazaq–in be full of pus, be infected, purulent

cīcū lhnaqawan ma–qulha–qulha ma–kashpar, minu cuini kit–nazaq–in It began to get red and sore, and wow, now it is full of pus

4 pak–nazaq [C] suppurate

nak a rima pak–nazaq uan My arm is still suppurring

5 p–in–ak–nazaq [Cc] suppurated

nak a rima p–in–ak–nazaq iza, ma–qītan iza My hand was infected (but) now is well

|nicnic|:

2 ia–nicnic [I] (don’t) put on an unhappy expression

ia–alaha, ata tu ia–nicnic, a shnu–ru–n sa suma Cheer up, don’t look unhappy (as) other people will notice it

3 mia–nicnic put on an unhappy face, look dissatisfied

minu qa ma–salpu painan, mia–nicnic Why do you seem worried?; you have an unhappy expression

ninis dried nasal mucus

m–ihu a muin yanan ninis Your nose has dried mucus on it

nipin (PAN *nipen) tooth

2 nipin a bunhaz gums

nishir:

2 kun–nishir [AB] get a sudden strong sensation of sourness in the teeth, as when eating an acidic fruit

k–m–an ita lhuzush, kun–nishir a nipin When we eat plums we get a sudden sour sensation in our teeth

3 ma–nishir [S] sour, of immature fruit

talahi ma–nishir Lemons are sour

i–nay lhuzush ma–cwa wa ma–nishir This plum is very sour

4 min–nishir [IC] gone sour, become sour

5 nishir–an [LF] be given a sour taste

yaku nishir–an lhuzush I experienced a sour taste from eating a plum

6 pia–nishir [C] make something sour
niwan

sound 1-in-uslus a shaglaw pia-nishir uan

Please make these shredded vegetables sour (in food preparation)

7 shi-nishir-an was fermented

nak a binanaw’az miiri-min hus-lus a shaglaw, numa pu-qaizu’an, numa ya shi-nishir-an iza arara-n k-un-talha sa afu, ma-cuaaw paka-zima My wife often massages vegetables, then pickles them, and when they are fermented they are eaten as condiments with rice (and are) very delicious.

numa ya shi-nishir-an iza ladadu ar-am-n iza, yamin k-m-an—ma-cuaaw ma-qian kan-in paka-zima tu afu Then when it is fermented a little it is taken (and) we eat it—(its) very tasty (and) makes the rice more delicious.

niwan not yet; not yet ready, not yet ripe

niwan a pagqa sa saqzi iza It’s not yet time for the noon break

haya kalup maqa niwan numa makar Those peaches aren’t yet ripe, so they will make your mouth pucker up

i-zay a baksan shdu iza kan-in, niwan paiman tu ma-lhacas Is the baksan (Taiwanese sticky rice confection) ready to eat?; maybe it’s not cooked yet

NOTE: Probably a borrowing of northern or central Bunun /ni’ang/ ‘not yet’, with irregular changes.

niza

niwiq eaves of the roof (no longer used)

niza never, no more

niza sa tu tusuq-in It won’t leak any more

niza tu ma-kashpar It doesn’t hurt any more

niza tu t-m-u-barum bun It’s not thundering any more

niza yaku Not me any more’ (statement to a girlfriend/boyfriend when breaking up)

niza yaku, sh-ug-kash iza yaku I’ll never (do it) again; I’m afraid already

niza yaku un-lha-irush-an I’m not watering at the mouth any more

ita la-rima m-undadan, shi-rikus-an yaku maqa niza ma-biskaw m-undadan The five of us were walking (and) I fell behind because I don’t walk fast any more

cuin niza tu m-riqa-riquz lhaq ri-bush a quan We don’t see deer any more

niza tu piza sa shau-na-nay yanan sa wazaqan There weren’t many (people) who reached the lake

haya wa shput maqa p-acay-in Barrawbaw a caw niza cicu tu a mu-qca mu-nay Because that Taiwanese fought with a Thao (lit. person from Te-hua village), he will never come back again

ya ma-ruum sa kilhpuz a niza pai-nan tu a qusaz-in ya simaq If there
are a lot of stars it probably won’t rain tomorrow

|ntua|:  
2 a–ntua where? (to specify a smaller part of a larger location)  
3 a–ntua–k [PF1s] I will take it somewhere  
4 a–ntua–n [PF] be taken to some place  
5 in–a–ntua [c] where was it?  
in–a–ntua sa kay tunu–n cicu Where did he hit you? (mother asking one brother where the other hit him)  
6 in–in–a–ntua [cc] where was it?  
in–in–a–ntua sa i–nay a hulus far–riw–in ina Where did Mother buy these clothes?  
7 i–ntua where/in what place?  
i–ntua ihu Where are you?  
i–ntua ama Where is Father?  
i–ntua sa patash–an Where is the book?  
i–ntua m–ihu a taun Where is your house?  
i–ntua ihu tu kahiwan Where were you before?  
i–ntua Qariwan Where is Pu-li  
8 i–ntua–n where, in what place?  
i–ntua–n m–ihu a ruza Where is your boat?  
9 lhqa na–ntua residing where?  
lhqa na–ntua Where do you live?  
10 maka–na–ntua is where?, comes from where?  
maka–na–ntua sa ti Kilash a taun; maka–tusi Where is Kilash’s house?; (its) over there (said to be used before seeing a collection of houses, while i–ntua would be used after seeing them and inquiring as to which is the one sought)  
11 maku–na–ntua went where?  
12 maku–na–na–ntua keep looking to see where something is  
13 m–in–aka–na–ntua [c] came from where?  
m–in–aka–na–ntua ihu Where did you come from?  
m–in–aka–na–ntua wa fari Which direction was the wind coming from?  
maura yaku i–nay a caw m–in–aka–na–ntua tu kahiwan I don’t know where the Thao people came from long ago  
m–in–aka–na–ntua sa qhuban m–taun Where did the snake come from (to) enter the house?  
14 m–in–a–ntua [c] where? (past), where did it happen?  
15 mu–na–ntua [MV] go somewhere  
16 mu–ntua [MV] go where?  
a mu–ntua ihu Where are you going? (the common native greeting of encounters, as opposed to k–m–in–an izu ihu Have you eaten yet?, a calque from Taiwanese that is now more commonly used)  
a mu–ntua ihu a saqazi Where will you go this afternoon?  
a mu–ntua ihu (ya) simaq Where will you go tomorrow? (said to be better with /ya/)
mu-ntua sa m-ihu a ayuzi? Where did your husband go?
mu-ntua sa m-ihu a ama cuini? Where is your father now?
17 pan-na-na-ntua down to where?, fell down where?
qaz-i ihu sh-m-ut ya pan-na-na-ntua shinu talan Try to measure one fathom deep (lit. Try to measure where in the depths is one fathom)
18 pa-tana-ntua-n [PF] be affected by something from somewhere
yaku m-undaddin, pa-tana-ntua-n rumfaz caqi sa paniq I was walking and a bird bombed my head from somewhere
19 pi-ntua-n [CcLF] be put where?
pi-ntua-n ihu patash-an Where did you put the book? (lit. You caused the book to be in what place?)
20 pu-ntua-n be taken where?
a pu-ntua-n ihu malhwa i a i-nay a qualh Where will you plant that bamboo?
21 pu-pi-ntua gone where?
22 shan-na-na-ntua went where?
yaku q-m-aquti sa rikish, shagkim, shan-na-na-ntua painan I was chasing mosquitos and they hid (so) maybe I can't find where they are
23 shi-ntua [p] was where? (past)
shi-ntua ihu Where were you?
shi-ntua ihu tilha Where did you go yesterday?
shi-ntua ihu, minu qa a ma-ruaw tan-lhuan-in mu-shuqish Where were you? Why did you get back so late?
24 shi-ntua-n [LFp] where? (past)
25 u-ntua-n take where?/take to some place
nak a ruza u-ntua-n caycuy mu-magkaci They took my boat to go to the other side (of the lake, etc.)
nugnug hip bone, pelvic bone (only humans)
n-uhu your; 2sg genitive → uhu:4
nullnull furrow leading from the septum to the upper lip
1a mu-liqliq na nullnull harelip
NOTE: Traditionally a pregnant woman wouldn't use scissors in bed out of fear that her baby would be born with a harelip.
numa what?, why?, then (sequential); conjunction: but; therefore
numa wa aniamin What is this?
numa wa qihum What kind of snake?
numa sa iza huya aniamin What is that thing?
numa sa kalawi-n ihu What did you do?
cuini numa kalawi-n ihu What are you doing now?
numa sa pa-kikalhi-an ihu What did you ask?
numa sa f-in-ariw ihu What did you buy?
numa 

numa sa u-Qariwan iku? Why did you go to Pu-li?
m-in-amamuri yaku kahiwan, numa cuini yanan iza binanu’az I was formerly single but now have a wife
2 ma–i–numa for some reason; for what reason?

ma–i–numa sa azazak What does the child want? (e.g. asking why it is crying)
caycu la-tusha mapa–ka–taraw, ma–i–numa painan The two of them don’t get along for some reason

caycuw masa’suq, numa sa ma-ki- kalhi a caw m–zai ‘ma–i–numa dai qa’? They were quarreling, so someone asked ‘How come?’
3 ma–i–numa–numa for one reason or another

yam'in caw ya ma–i–numa–numa masa’suq, numa m–zai ‘pashtay iza, pasha–rikus, ata iza tu u-na–nay’ We Thao, when we quarrel for one reason or another, say ‘I’m turning my back on you, don’t come here again!’
4 malhka–ka–numa do what?, perform what?

malhka–ka–numa iza manium cuini What are you doing now?
5 malhka–numa do what?
a malhka–numa iku ya simaq What will you do tomorrow?

6 ma–numa–numa [IT] something, anything

m–ayaw yaku manium nu–nay ma–ka–uka ma–numa–numa I feel ashamed when you come because I have nothing to offer you
7 min–numa [IC] become what?
a min–numa iku ya ma–ru’i iza What do you want to be when you are big?

8 numa–numa something, anything, everything

uka tu la numa–numa tu kahiwan There wasn’t much of anything in the old days

antu shdu matnap ya palhuizá–n numa–numa We can’t cultivate anything on the mountain slope
9 numa–wan because of that

10 pasa–numa how, in what way?
pasa(y)–numa iku k–m–ay p–açay so fufu How did you kill the pig?

NOTE: In addition to the meanings listed above, /numa/ functions as a sentence delimiter in discourse, commonly marking the place where a new sentence begins. See the Texts for numerous examples.

nuqa exclamation of annoyance or impatience

nuqa sa i–zay a azazak a miarmin sh–m–anash My gosh, this kid is so annoying

NOTE: Probably an abbreviated form of /minu qa/.

|nushnush|:

2 makt–na–nushnush [IT] slip, slide, as when temporarily losing footing on a slope, slide along

atu makt–na–nushnush iza The dog is rubbing its rear end on the
nushnush

3 makit–nushnush slowly walk on the hips, sit and inch forward by pressing the hands down to lift the buttocks off the ground
4 mu-na–nushnush [MV/IT] shuffle along

mu-na–nushnush izâ ya tuqa-tu-qash izâ m-undadân If you are old you shuffle when you walk
5 mu–nushnush [MV] drag oneself along

wažish ya mu-pa–panaq izâ mu–nushnush izâ ya m-undadân A wild boar that has entered a spring-set spear or arrow trap drags itself along (can’t walk on four legs anymore)
6 sh–m–u–nushnush pull someone along backward while they are in a sitting position on the ground

yaku išqala maqa niža tu ma–fa–zaq m-undadân, pia–zay–in sa su–ma sh–m–u–nushnush I was so drunk I couldn’t walk, so someone dragged me along backward on the ground
7 shu–nushnush–in [PF] be

dragged by someone against one’s will

in–nay a caw shu–nushnush–in su–ma Someone dragged this person by force

nuzu burning log in the fire, fire-wood that is glowing or smoldering

cicu s–m–anut nuzu He extinguished the smoldering log in the fire

nuzush (PAN *nuSuN, with metathesis) blood from the nose

2 un–lha–nuzush–an have a nosebleed

yaku mi라니–ra인 un–lha–nuzush–an I often get nosebleeds

yaku ya mi라니 pa–tîhaız un–lha–nuzush–an If I am in the sun a lot I get nosebleeds

ya suma malthashput m–ihu a muzîn un–lha–nuzush–an If someone punches your nose you will get a nosebleed

3 in–un–lha–nuzush–an [c] had a nosebleed

cicu in–un–lha–nuzush–an His nose was bleeding (but has stopped)
pa-baraybay [C] make slack or lose → baraybay|6

pa-ca-cawa [C/IT] smile; laugh; make someone laugh → cawa|8

p-aca-p-acay [C/IT] fight with others → acay|21

p-acay-i [C/] (don’t) kill it → acay|24

paciq a mote in the eye
nak a maca wa i-tmaz yanan paciq
There is a mote in my eye (lit. The inside of my eye has a mote)
2 paciq-an [LF] get a mote in the eye
3 um-paciq-an get a mote in the eye
nak a maca um-paciq-an I have a mote in my eye
4 in-um-paciq-an got a mote in the eye

pa-cput [C] to filter, strain → cput|8

pa-cupish [C] read or study; let someone read or count → cupish|7

padaw mountain swidden on sloping ground (not a swidden on flat ground), used to cultivate dryland taro and sweet potatoes
2 mu-padaw [MV] go to the padaw swidden to work
numa ya k-m-in-an iza mashtay i-
za m-zai a mu-sha iza mu-buhat, mu-padaw Then when they had

all eaten they said they would go to work in the fields

padiutu to use
padiutu ihu kaul t-m-ala Use the machete to cut (it)
2 padiutu-n [PF] be used
padiutu-n ihu k-m-ari sa buna Did you use (it) to dig up the sweet potatoes?
padiutu-n ihu masha Did you use (it) to write?
numa marumiz padiutu-n q-m-u-
cquc k-m-alawa sa taun Then the marumiz creeper was used to tie
and make the house

pa-fciq [C] explode; shoot a gun → fciq|4

pa-filhaq [C] to spit → filhaq|26

pag bread
NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese, ultimately from Spanish.

pagka seat; chair; table
ruza wa pagka seat of a boat
NOTE: Borrowed from Bumun /pangka/ ‘table, stool, made of stone’.

pagka’un regale, feast, entertain, lavish food on; do a favor for some one, help someone with work
gak a m-ara sa apiq pagka’un ma-
num If my son marries I will invite you to the celebration
itia sa huruy mu-nay nak a taun, a i-n tua ya saqazi pagka’un A friend came to my house; where are
go ing to take him for lunch?
pag–kulun–an

2 pagka’u’n–ak [LF1s] I entertained (someone), I treated (someone) to a feast, I invited someone to eat

u–nay uan ihu ya saqazi, pagka’un–ak uan Please come to lunch, I am inviting you

3 pagka’un–an [LF] be regaled, be treated to a feast

u–tusi uan nak a taun pagka’un–an You are invited to come to our home (to be entertained)

ya mu–ayusi ixa m–ihu a binanau–‘az–azasak a mu–tantu yaku pagka’un–an ihu If you go there with your wife and children I will entertain you

yaku tu pagka’un–an shput, k–m–in–an sa ma–m’in a kalhan I was invited to a banquet by a Chinese, (and) I ate a big crab

4 p–in–agka’un–an [LFc] was regaled, was treated to a feast

ihu saqazi p–in–agka’un–an Were you invited to lunch?

NOTE: Evidently from Bunn /pa–ka’un–an/ ‘regale, treat to a feast’.

pag–kulun–an [LF] put on a rain cape → kulun:2

pagqa break, breather, rest

pagqa ixa Let’s take a break! (for the day)

pagqa ixa b–m–ubaran′bun There is a hull in the thunder

pagqa uan Please take a break (for a few minutes)

p–agqaqili p–aqqaqili

pagqa uan ciec sa ciec a pun–tu–zá–n He is taking a break from checking his eel traps

2 pagqa–gqá–n [IT/LF] place to rest

3 pagqa–i [I] (don’t) stop, (don’t) take a rest

numa sa Toahi a shput m–zai ‘pagqa–i uan t–m–ala, ma–humhum
iza, a mu–qqa ixa ya simaq t–m–ala’ Then the Chinese person said ‘Stop cutting, it’s dark already, we will resume cutting tomorrow’

4 pa–pagqa [C] take a break

5 pa–p–in–agqa [Cc] took a break; break, breather, rest

6 p–in–agqa [e] has rested

mig–qaray a p–in–agqa ti Lujan Lujan has rested a long time

p–in–agqa tu i–mu–hala k–m–alawa sa taun ma–qa–qqa, cuini k–m–ala–wa–n He recently took a break from building his house, and now is resuming the work

7 pu–pagqa let’s rest, let’s take a break

pu–pagqa uan ya saqazi ixa Let’s take the noon break

pag–qaqa fall down, as when missing a step on the stairs → qaqa:3

pag–qa–qarizqiz [IT] clatter and crash, as metallic objects that are thrown → qarizqiz:3

p–agqaqili [I] put it on your hip (to carry) → agqaqili:5
p–agqaruz  [C] be carried away on a current; send something away on a current → agqaruz:6

p–agqaruz–i  [C/I] rinse it, let water flow over it → agqaruz:7

pag–qdaqda  take long strides → qdaqda:3

pag–quriash  be gashed, scarred, injured → quriash:4

|pahahawhaw| whisper

pahahawhaw ita a maqa antu tma–zú–n caycuy Let’s whisper so we won’t be heard by them

2 mahahawhaw  [AF] whisper to someone

ihu mahahawhaw yakin  You are whispering to me

pahahawhaw ita, caycuy la–tusha

mahahawhaw  Let’s whisper (since) the two of them are whispering

nak a binanau’az a mahahawhaw yakin painan  Maybe my wife will whisper something to me

3 ma–pahahawhaw  [R] whisper to one another

caycuy la–tusha ma–pahahawhaw  The two of them are whispering to each other

4 m–in–apa–hahawhaw  [Rc] whispered to one another

yamin la–tusha m–in–apa–hahawhaw  The two of us whispered to each other

5 pahahawhaw–ak  [LF1s] I whisper

u–náy uan íhu a pahahawhaw–ak lalawa  Come here (and) I will whisper it to you

6 pahahawhaw–ik  [PF1s] I whisper, I am whispering

7 pahahawhaw–in  [PF] be whispered to someone

pahat  manure, fertilizer for the fields

NOTE: Also recorded as /pahak/.

pa–hibur–an  [C/LF] mix things together, as in cooking → hibur:8

pa–hibur–i  (don’t) mix it in

→ hibur:9

pai–awak–an  be notched, have a notch made in it → awak:4

Pailug  female name (wife of Upus)

painan  maybe; perhaps; probably; a chance

a itia painan cicu mu–nay  There is a chance he will come

haya wa patash–an cicu painan  That book probably is his/hers

pa–i–qtu–ak  [LF1s] I butchered

→ qtu:3

pa–i–qtu–an  be butchered?

→ qtu:4

pai’ua  a curse, damn you!

pai’ua minu íhu tu, k–m–acpizaq–ak  You cursed and (so) I slapped you
pa–i–saháy

\textit{pa'ua} minu \textit{m–ihu} a \textit{atu}, \textit{miarrin lhuan h–m–urhur, sh–m–anash, antu mulha–aura malhus} Damn your dog, it’s always barking at night and disturbing us (so) we can’t get a good night’s sleep

\textit{pa–i–saháy} [C] make something happen to the one over there → \textit{saháy}:21

\textit{Paisi} female name, eldest daughter of Sapan

\textit{pa–ishish} [C] rub something → \textit{|ishish|}:5

\textit{|paishur|} lock

2 \textit{maishur} [AF] to lock, secure with a lock

\textit{yaku maishur} iza \textit{pitaw} maqa yaku a \textit{m–usha} iza \textit{mu–buhat} I’m locking the door, because I am going to work in the fields

3 \textit{paishur–ak} [PF1s] I am locking it

\textit{ua, a paishur–ak} iza \textit{sa pitaw} ya a \textit{m–usha} iza \textit{yaku} O.K., I’ll lock the door when I leave

\textit{a mu–tusi yaku Qariwan, a paishur–ak taun} I’m going to Pu-li (and) I’ll lock the house

4 \textit{paishur–i} [I] (don’t) lock it

\textit{paishur–i pitaw} Lock the door!

\textit{Paitabu} male name, name of a famous Thao chief who led the people to Sun-Moon Lake

\textit{pa–i–taku–i} [C/I] (don’t) ladle it up → \textit{taku}:3

\textit{paka–ka–runu–an} [LF] pound in a mortar → \textit{runu}:4

\textit{pai–tara} (don’t) pay attention to him → \textit{|tara|}:3

\textit{pa–i–tusha–i} [C/I] (don’t) divide it into two → \textit{tusha}:8

\textit{paka–bagqir} start from the beginning, pull up from the roots → \textit{bagqir}:2

\textit{paka–biriz–an} [LF] in temporal succession, one after the other → \textit{|biriz|}:6

\textit{pakaikca} repair, renovate

\textit{pakaikca} van nak a \textit{aqur} Please repair my hoe

\textit{cicu a pakaikca} nak a \textit{aqur} He will repair my hoe

2 \textit{pakaikca–k} [PF1s] I will repair it nak a \textit{aqur} maqa sasaz \textit{iza} a \textit{pakaikca–k} Since my hoe is old I’ll repair it

3 \textit{pakaikca–i} [I] (don’t) repair it

\textit{pakaikca–i} van i–nay a \textit{aqur} Please repair this hoe

4 \textit{pakaikca–n} [PF] be repaired or renovated

\textit{nak a aqur pakaikca–n suma} Someone repaired my hoe

5 \textit{p–in–akaikca} [c] was repaired by someone, asked someone to repair something

\textit{yaku p–in–akaikca aqur} I asked someone to repair my hoe

\textit{paka–ka–runu–an} [LF] pound in a mortar → \textit{runu}:4
|pakakri|

|pakakri|:
2 ma-ka-kakri [AF/IT] move slightly, stir

*huwa wa sshu mi-lha-llihlhi antu ma-ka-kakri* That person has stood still (for a long time) without stirring

*yaku i-nay mi-lhugqu maqa antu ma-ka-kakri mig-kashlay nak a kuskus* I have been sitting here a long time (and) because I haven’t moved my leg has gotten numb

*ya rinu-in ma-ka-kakri sa qrus* When there is an earthquake the houseposts move slightly

3 makakri [AF] shift position, as when sitting for a long time

*maqa cicu miarim mi-lha-llihlhi min-lhaqnu, makakri iza tu mig-qarny iza* Because he stood there a long time he got stiff and eventually moved a little

4 pa-ka-kakri [IT] budge, stir, move slightly

|pakakuay|:
2 makakuay [AF] to swarm, of fish in spawning

*makakuay na rusaw* The fish are spawning

*cuui a rusaw kizwet ma-cuaaw ma-kakuay* The kizwet fish are spawning in great numbers now

3 p-in-akakuay [AFc] swarmed, of fish; spawned

*p-in-akakuay na rusaw* The fish have spawned

pakakuma inedible tree snail with brownish and black shell; also generic term for snails

pakalhuri kind of large edible snail found mostly in creeks

2 kim-pakalhuri gather *pakalhuri* snails

pa-kalhus [C] put to bed, as a child; let someone sleep with you (as a child sleeping with its parents), let someone sleep longer (by not waking them) → kalhus:8

Pakamumu a lineage name, the modern Mao family

*numa sa Pakamumu k-m-alawa sa tata wa ruza zai-n Qailis* Then the Mao family made a boat named Qailis

Pakán one of the names for the Sediq

paka-na-nay-in [PF] be put here → nay:20

paka-na-saháy put something over there → saháy:22

paka-na-sahay-in [PF] be put over there → saháy:23

pa-kan-i [C/I] (don’t) feed them! → kan:20

pa-kan-in [C/PF] is being fed → kan:21

pakapanu a cultivated vegetable with leaves and stems that are fried and eaten, unid. The back of the leaf is red, the front green
paka–paraw

paka–paraw step forward
→ |paraw|:7

paka–rihaz do something all the way through with someone else?
→ |rihaz|:2:4

paka–runu pound in a mortar
→ runu:5

paka–runu–an [LF] be pounded in a mortar, of grains → runu:6

paka–runu–n [PF] be pounded in a mortar → runu:7

|pakashqut|:

2 makashqut [AF] thread a needle; penetrate a barrier, force one’s way through to the other side, escape through an opening

ya itia shput mu–nay s–m–apuk ihu, un–sahay ihu makashqut If someone comes to catch you go away to escape!

haya runaw l–in–um yaku minu m–usha mun–say ma–braq makashqut I put that chicken in a pen, (but) it went off through a hole and escaped

yaku makashqut p–in–azim I broke through the wall

q–un–riu’ makashqut p–in–azim m–usha The thief broke through a wall (and) left

nak a lhalhuzu m–ara sa rusew, numa sa lag–qa–qisusay a rusew makashqut My fish trap caught some fish, but the really little fish got through

3 ma–pakashqu–shqut [R/IT] break through to the other side, of many at once
atu a tifu ma–pakashqu–shqut mu–magkaci The puppies all broke through to the other side

4 pakashqut–shqut [IT] shuttle of the loom

5 pakashqut thread a needle
ata (tu) pakashqut lhalhum sinay Don’t thread the needle!
yaku pakashqut sa sinay I threaded the needle

pashtay pakashqut p–in–azim mu–magkaci They all broke through the fence to the other side

6 pakashqut–an [LF] be pierced or penetrated, be threaded, of a needle

haya wa shput kutafalh–ak, pakashqut–an sa funush I stabbed that person (and) the knife went right through (him)

7 p–in–akashqut [c] was threaded, of a needle

sinay p–in–akashqut iza The needle has been threaded (lit. The thread has been put through the needle)

NOTE: /ma–pakashqu–shqut/ also recorded as /ma–papashqu–shqut/.

paka–tamakú buy cigarettes
→ tamakú:2

pa–kawi–n [C/PF] have wood
gathered for one → kawi:6
pak–azu–an  
do something for someone else, help someone else do something, as in helping a child feed itself  → azu:7

pak–ba–buruqbuq  [C/IT] make bubbles  → buruqbuq:5

pakfinzish sniff; blow air from the nostrils  
*ata tu pakfinzish*  Don’t sniff  
*pakfinzish*  *m−ihu a lhus*  Blow your nose (without using the hand)  

2 mak–fa–finzish  [AF/IT] keep sniffing, as a dog after a scent; sniffle, as a person with a cold or allergy  
*yaku mak–fa–finzish*  I’m sniffing  
*atu mak–fa–finzish nak a kuskus*  The dog is sniffing my leg  

3 pak–fa–finzish  [IT] keep sniffing, as a dog on the trail of something  
*pak–fa–finzish uan ihu*  Please sniff it (as food, to see if it has spoiled)  

NOTE: Probably /pak-finzish/, but all attempts to isolate a smaller meaningful element in this word were unsuccessful.

pakhalhal  (don’t) pant  
*ata tu pakhalhal*  Don’t pant!  
*yaku ya riqaz–an sa m−riqa−riqaz sa but tmaz−ā−n cicu sa paku, numa cicu m−zai ‘pakhalhal’ uan*  When I go for a physical examination, he (the doctor) listens to my chest, and then he says ‘Please take a deep breath’  

2 makhalhal  [AF] gasp, struggle for breath, pant or suffer from heat prostration  
*haya fajuy makhalhal; pa−i−tak−i sazum a maqa antu ma−hnar*  The pigs are gasping; ladle some water (on them) so they won’t be hot!  
*haya shput m−in−akurada taun makhalhal, ma−cuaw ish−ugaw*  That person climbed the house (and) was panting (and) very thirsty  

*atu makhalhal maqa ma−hnar*  The dog is panting because it is hot  

NOTE: Probably /pakhalhal/, but efforts to isolate a smaller base did not succeed.

pak−harbuk  exuding fog, exuding mist  → harbuk:6

pa−kikalhiw  [C] ask for someone else  → kikalhi:9

paki−lmir−an  [LF] be weeded  → lmir:6

pakhil−tazam  try, experiment with something  → tazam:3

pakih−ā−ih−ih  [IT] keep groaning, make continuous groaning or grunting sounds  → ihih:5

pakin−danu  to moan, groan, complain  → danu:3

pakin−hurur  a kind of ritualized verbal game played during the Thao New Year ceremony of Lus’an. Contestants engage in mock boasting by relating their hunting or wartime exploits, each
pakín–íhíh

trying to outdo the other. The game ends with the loser toasting the winner with wine, until the less successful players are thoroughly intoxicated

pakínhurstur *un ità* Let’s play the game of verbal challenges

2 makinhurstur *[AF]* play this game

pakín–íhíh to groan, make grunting or complaining sounds → íhíh:6

pakín–tutuz stack up, pile up in stacks → |tutuz|:4

pakín–tutuz–i *I* (don’t) stack them up → |tutuz|:5

pakín–tutuz–in *PF* be stacked up, be put in a pile → |tutuz|:6

pakinwail:
pakinwail ya *m–undadán a maqa antu a shkuda* Chant while you walk so you won’t get tired
ata tu pakinwail ya *m–undadán* Don’t chant while you walk

2 makínwail *[AF]* chant, sing in unison (while working, carrying a load, etc.)

pashtay makínwail *m–undadán* They all sang as they walked
numa pashtay iza *shum–pazaw mu–dudur, makínwail* Then they all departed single-file, chanting

|pakish|:

2 pakish *pakish* *[IT]* frustrated

yaku maqa antu i–shawun–an, ma–cuaw *pakish pakish* I feel very frustrated because I don’t have any free time

yaku ma–cuaw *pakish pakish ma–qa ma–nasha sa palhkakrikriuw, mi–ku u–hiaw mu–kaktun* I feel very frustrated because there is a lot of work to do (and) I want to finish it up soon

NOTE: With irregular copying of the base coda in the reduplicant. Presumably a loan, but the source is unclear.

pa–kíshkísh *[C]* get the hair cut, let the hair be cut → kíshkísh:8

paklalilit *[I]* do something periodically, do something from time to time

paklalilit *masiwan sa hukus a maqa antu a kil–humbrush–in* Change your clothes from time to time so you won’t get clothes lice

paklalilit *mu–nay Barawbaw kílhnnaqualh* Come to Te–hua village to vacation occasionally
cwíni ma–shíinzau, paklalilit *pa–tilhaz pinuqrun a maqa a ma–tata ya k–iťuż* It’s cold now, (so) put the blankets in the sun from time to time so they will be warm when you cover up

paklalilit *ihu mu–nay kílhnnaqualh* Come often to have fun

2 maklalilit *[AF]* do something from time to time (not as frequently as is implied by miarain)

ihu *maklalilit mu–nay* You come here often

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pak–ma–m–ar–ismis

_yaku makladilit mu-tusi Qarawan kihnaqalih_ I often go to Puli to have fun

NOTE: Possibly /pak-la-lilit/.

pak–ma–m–ar–ismis wink
at someone, as in seduction
→ mismis:3

pak–nazaq [C] suppurate
→ nazaq:4

pakpak (PAN *pakpak ‘clap’)
clap
2 _kay pakpak_ clap the hands
_ata (tu) kay pakpak_ Don’t clap!
3 k–m–ay pa–pakpak [IT] clap
  repeatedly, flap repeatedly, as wings

_k–m–ay pa–pakpak_ yaku I’m clapping my hands
_yaku k–m–ay pa–pakpak_ maniun
  I’m clapping for you/I’m applauding
  you (plural)
_ihu mani k–m–ay pa–pakpak_ You are also clapping

 ranaw a pali mia-zyay k–m–ay pa–pakpak A bird’s wings (flap) like
  (someone) clapping

4 ma–kay pakpak [F] will clap

pak–paur to steam, of boiling water
→ paur:2

pak–pulnuq foam at the mouth, as a horse or dog; to bubble
→ pulnuq:2

pak–rusaw–i [I] (don’t) feed
  them with fish
→ rusaw:3

pak–rushaq [C] shed tears
→ rushaq:2

pak–rusha–rushaq [C/IT] for
  tears to keep flowing, for the eyes
to water continuously
→ rushaq:3

pak–shglaw–i [I] (don’t) feed
  them with vegetables
→ shglaw:2

pak–shbin [C] to sweat, perspire
→ shbin:2

pak–shnaw [C] reflect on a matter, give serious thought to something
→ shnaw:6

pak–talhum [C] to bleed
→ talhum:3

pak–tudaq exude sap
→ tudaq:2

pak–tusha–n [LF] be divided into
  two (by someone)
→ tusha:9

paku chest (anat.)

pakulhana crawl

_azazak, pakulhana maku-na–nay_ Child, crawl over here!

2 makulhana [AF] crawl on hands and feet without the knees touching the ground

_azazak makulhana maku-na–nay_ The child is crawling here

_azazak makulhana maki–shuqish_ The child is crawling backward

_azazak ya ihmazawan a m–undadán_ makulhana wan A child who is
  just beginning to walk still crawls

3 ma–pakulhana [R] to crawl all over something, as ants swarming on candy
pakulh–qaqlha

4 m–in–akulhana [AFc] crawled
yaku m–in–akulhana maku-na-nay
I crawled here

5 pakulhaná–n [LF] be crawled on
yaku malkus, pakulhaná–n kukulay
nak a rikus While I was asleep a
bug crawled on my back
ama malkus, rikus pakulhaná–n ci-
cu a qati Father is sleeping, and his
grandchild is crawling on his back

6 p–in–akulhana [PFc] was
crawled on
pakulh–qaqlha resell something
→ |qaqlha|:2
pakulh–qaqlha–i [I] (don’t) re-
sell it, (don’t) sell it to someone
else → |qaqlha|:3
pakulh–qaqlhá–k [LFs] I resold
→ |qaqlha|:4
pakulh–qaqlhá–n [LF] be resold
to someone → |qaqlha|:5
paku–na–nay arrive, come here
→ |nay|:21

pakurada climb a ladder or tree
(not a hill or mountain)
ata pakurada Don’t climb up
pakurada wan uhu m–aru sa rickuy
Please climb up to get a citrus fruit
(from the tree)

2 makurada [AF] climb up, as a
rope, vine, or ladder
cicu makurada kawi He is climbing
a tree
yaku makurada, ma–llhacq I was
climbing (and) fell down
yaku ya simaq a makurada mu–fa-
faw tafuq Tomorrow I will climb up
to the roof
maqa cuma ma–tumaw ma–haha,
numa kacu–n cuma ya makurada kw
For that reason the bear became
very furious and then carried (him)
up a tree (lit. For that reason the
bear became very furious and then
he was carried by the bear to climb
a tree)

3 m–in–akurada [AFc] climbed
yaku m–in–akurada taun I climbed
up on top of the house
yaku m–in–akurada, makit–na–
pruaq yaku I climbed up and now
am climbing back down

4 p–in–akurada [PFc] was climbed
pakur–ruht–ik [PFis] I remove, I
take off, as a shirt → |ruzfut|:4
pakur–ruht–in [PF] be removed,
be taken off, as a shirt → |ruzfut|:5
pakur–ruqmuz [I] (don’t) take off
your pants → |ruqmuz|:6
pakur–ruqmuz–in [PF] be re-
moved, taken off, of the pants
→ |ruqmuz|:7
pakur–ruzfu take off the shirt
→ |ruzfut|:3

Pakut the former name of
Barabawa (Te-hua village), used
during the Japanese administra-
ation
pala put something somewhere temporarily for safekeeping
pi–nay uan nak a aniamin pala
Please put my things here in your keeping
nak a aniamin pi–suhuy–ik nak a huruy pala I temporarily put my things in my friend’s place for safekeeping

palabish’az the Asian pond loach, Misgurnus anguillicaudatus (Cantor), fam. Cobitididae, a fish with elongated, eel-like body, dark speckled back with lighter underside, and a cluster of short barbels around the mouth

palagé part of the rump of a chicken from which the tail feathers sprout
NOTE: Borrowed, but source unclear.

Palahuan twenty-ninth district clockwise from Qaqcin

|palakutun|:
2 malakutun [AF] stand something on end, stack things up
caycuy malakutun fatu They are stacking up stones
yaku malakutun fatu I’m standing up a stone (on end)
3 m–in–alakutun [AFc] stood something on end, stacked things up
4 palakutun–an [LF] a stack of something
palakutun–an fatu a stack of stones

5 palakutun–in [PF] be stacked up
fatu palakutun–in caycuy They stacked up the stones

pa–lakawa [C/IL] call someone to come; call him! → lalawa:7
pa–lakawa–n [C/PF] be called by someone → lalawa:8

palalia run
palalia maku–na–nay Run here!
1a palalia na danshiqan =a track (place for running)
2 ma–la–lalia [IT] keep running, run on and on
3 malalia [AF] to run
yaku malalia I’m running (statement)

4 ma–palalia [R] run against one another, race each other
hayu azazak ma–palalia miku kun–hala mu–taun Those children are racing to see who gets home first

5 m–in–alalia [AFc] ran
sahala yaku m–in–alalia I ran the day before yesterday

6 pu–malalia to run
pu–malalia yaku I’m running (answer to a question)
NOTE: From Bunun /malalia/ ‘to run’.

palanan open-weave carrying basket made of bamboo or rattan, worn on the back with a tunique and used to transport taro, sweet potatoes, etc.
pala–qutun–an

\textit{i–zaháy a binanau’az m–ín–apa sa}

\textbf{palanan sa buna} That woman carried the sweet potatoes in a basket

NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of Bunun /palangan/ ‘rattan basket’.

\textbf{pala–qutun–an} [LF] place where a foundation is laid for a house \rightarrow qutun:2

\textbf{pala–tatnur} [It] (don’t) shoot it \rightarrow tatnur:3\textasciitilde4

\textbf{pali} wing

2 \textbf{pali–an} [LF] get wings, grow wings

\textit{tay pali–an nīza rumfaz} That bird hasn’t yet developed wings

NOTE: PAN *paNīj, but borrowed, probably from Sediq /pali/ ‘wing’.

\textbf{palidu} firefly

\textbf{paliká} red bean

\textbf{pali–muqmuq} perform an action in an unseemly or chaotic manner; do something any which way \rightarrow muqmuq:9

\textbf{palipata\textbackslash nash} kind of grayish-white biting ant with a small head and large bulbous thorax, unid. It nests in dry bamboo in very large numbers, and is a favorite food of the pangolin

\textbf{pa–lhacaq} [C] to lower \rightarrow lhacaq:7

\textbf{palhalhiqash} play

ama masa ina k–m–acu sa azazak
palhalhigash The parents took their child to play
2 malhalhigash [AF] play
azazak matig-qarn malhalhigash The children are playing happily
yaku malhalhigash, itia sa tata mi-a-aura yaku mun-saháy rikus psaq nak a kuskus I was playing and someone went behind my back when I wasn’t paying attention and kicked my leg
3 ma-palhalhigash [R] play together
azazak ma-palhalhigash The children are playing together
4 m-in-alhalhigash [AFc] played
yaku m-in-alhalhigash iza I played (and have stopped already)

palhamaza (don’t) remove it from the fire
palhamaza iza sa pania’an pu-saháy paqka, ma-shuru iza yaku Take the vegetables off the fire and put them on the table—I’m hungry
2 malhamaza [AF] remove a pot from the fire
ti ina malhamaza pania’an Mother took the vegetables from the fire

palha-na-saháy do something to that person or thing over there → saháy:24
palha-na-sahay-ik [PF1s] I did something to that thing/person over there → saháy:25

palha-na-sahay-in [PF] be done to that person or thing over there → saháy:26

pa-lhapash-an [C/LF] pad used as a foundation for carrying something on the head, putting down a hot pot, etc. → |shapalh|:2
pa-lhapash-i [C/I] (don’t) spread it out → |shapalh| :3

palhashput:
2 malhashput [AF] to punch
cicu malhashput nak a tiax He punched me in the stomach
yaku ma-p-acay suma, malhashput tiax masa paku I fought with someone (and) punched him in the stomach and the chest
3 palhashput-ak [LF1s] I punch
haya wa shput palhashput-ak I punched that person
yaku ya m-riqaz ihu a palhashput-ak If I see you I will punch you
4 palhashput-an [LF] be punched (by someone)
haya wa shput palhashput-an suma Someone punched that person
5 palhashput-i [I] (don’t) punch him
palhashput-i ihu Punch him! (of egging someone on in a fight)
6 palhashput-in [PF] be punched (by someone)
nak a shaqish palhashput-in My face was punched
7 p-in-alhashput-in [PFc] was punched
palhatuzus

yaku p–in–alhashput–in cicu He punched me

palhatuzus point at
ata (tu) palhatuzus suma Don’t point at other people!
ata tu palhatuzus furuz, parshi–an Don’t point at the moon—its taboo!

2 malhatuzus [AF] point at, indicate; poke with the point of the index finger
haya binana’az mim–buqmur, ma–cuaw malhatuzus yakin That woman got mad (and) poked me a lot with her index finger

3 malha–tuzu–tuzus [AF/IT] point repeatedly at someone, as in accusation or anger
i–zay a binana’az ma–cuaw cicu 
a rima malha–tuzu–tuzus yakin That woman just keeps pointing at me
haya wa shput mat yakin ma–lha–lhi–nuna, minu tu mig–qaruy iza mim–buqmur, malha–tuzu–tuzus yakin m–zai yaku ‘dai pin–ta–latai–war’ That person was speaking with me, (and) after awhile he got angry and kept pointing at me, (so) I said ‘You are always lying’

4 ma–palhatuzus [R] point at one another
caycuy ma–palhatuzus They are pointing at each other

5 palhatuzus–an [LF] be pointed at by someone
huya wa taum palhatuzus–an ita We pointed at that house
ita palhatuzus–an suma Other people are pointing at us
ata tu palhatuzus yakin, a mim–buqmur yaku ya palhatuzus–an ihu Don’t point at me; I’ll get angry if you point at me

6 palhatuzus–i [I] (don’t) point at it

7 p–in–alhatuzus–an [LFc] was pointed at by someone
yaku p–in–alhatuzus–an cicu He pointed at me

NOTE: Also recorded as /pashatu–zus/.

pa–lhaushin [C] cause someone to swing, let someone swing
→ lhaushin:6

pa–lhay [C] give someone freedom to do something, let someone do something → lhay:8

palhaza:

2 palhaz–n [LF] be wrung out by someone, as clothes
nak a hulus palhaz–n My clothes are wrung dry

3 palhaza–i [I] (don’t) dry it
palhaza–i wan nak a hulus, numa nak a binana’az a pa–tilhaz sa hulu–lus Please wring out my clothes, then my wife will put them in the sun to dry

4 p–in–alhaza–n [PFc] was dried out
p–in–alhaza–n m–ihu a hulus? Were your clothes dried?
palhi–azazak–in

palhi–azazak–in [PF] be given birth to, be born → azazak:6

palhig–kalan–an [LF] be tickled by someone → kalan:6

palhig–qarimusuz [C] make into a ball or sphere → qarimusuz:7

palhig–qariwataz–in [C/PF] be entwined by something → qariwataz:5

palhi–huqi [C] to sire, breed, use for stud service → huqi:3

palhimpapia sit cross-legged on the floor or ground

ata palhimpapia i sa pruq Don’t sit on the ground! (use a chair instead)

2 malhimpapia [AF] sit cross-legged on the floor or ground

pa–lhim–pusuz [C] make a ball of something → pusuz:3

palhintaz go together

palhintaz ila Let’s go together

ya mu–ntua ilu palhintaz Shall we go there together?

ya mu–tusi ilu Qariwan palhintaz Let’s go to Pu-li together

2 malhintaz [AF] go together

a malhintaz cici la–tusha The two of them will go together

a malhintaz maniun la–tusha mu–tusi Qariwan Will the two of you go to Pu-li together?

minu maniun la–tusha qa antu malhintaz mu–shuqish Why didn’t the two of you return together?

3 ma–lha–lhintaz [AF/IT] do something together
caycuy malalía ma–lha–lhintaz They are running side-by-side
caycuy ma–lha–lhintaz malhus They are sleeping side-by-side

4 ma–pa–lha–lhintaz [R/IT] do something together
caycuy ma–pa–lha–lhintaz m–undadán They are walking side-by-side

5 pa–lha–lhintaz [C/IT] go together

maniun la–tusha pa–lha–lhintaz m–undadán/maniun la–tusha m–undadán pa–lha–lhintaz The two of them are walking together

maniun la–tusha a mu–shuqish mu–tawun pa–lha–lhintaz The two of them will come home together

6 palhintaz [C] go together, accompany

palhinuna talk, speak

palhinuna uan ilu Please talk; please speak
cicu miku palhinuna He/she wants to talk

2 ma–lha–lhinuna [AF/IT] keep talking, speak continuously or often

miaqay yaku ma–lha–lhinuna ilu–n I often speak to you

miaqay cicu ma–lha–lhinuna yakin He often speaks to me

i–nay yaku ma–lha–lhinuna ilu–n I’m talking to you here
palhinuna

3 malhinuna [AF; F] speak; will speak
yaku a malhinuna I will speak, I am going to talk
malhinuna na upap The frogs are croaking

4 ma(pa)–pa–lha–lhinuna [R/IT] talk to one another continuously
ita la-tusha ma(pa)–pa–lha–lhinuna The two of us are talking to each other

5 ma(pa)–palhinuna [R] talk to one another

6 m–in–alhinuna [c] spoke, talked to someone

7 min–malhinuna [IC] begin to speak, begin to talk
ata tu pa–m–ribuq, i–nay ya min–malhinuna Don’t disturb us, we are starting to talk here

8 pa–lha–lhinuná–k [IT1s] talk to me

9 palhinuna–i [I] ask someone

10 palhinuná–k [LF1s] I talk, I speak

11 palhinuná–n [LF] be spoken to
yaku palhinuná–n sa uma Someone spoke to me

12 p–in–a–lha–lhinuna [Cc/IT] was said repeatedly, what was said repeatedly

13 p–in–alhinuna [PFc] was said, what was said
pin-la–tataiwa a p–in–alhinuna false speech
huya wa shput maura p–in–alhinuna, a m–ayaw ya ikahi That person isn’t able to speak well, (and so) will feel embarrassed later

pa–lhipir [C] wrap into bundles → lhipir:8

palhitiz Viburnum luzonicum
Rolfe, fam. Caprifoliaceae, a plant which bears clusters of tiny cream-colored flowers that produce small edible red berries

pa–lhitu–lhituz [C/IT] lengthen a rope by tying together shorter pieces → |lhituz|:9

pa–lhituz [C] lengthen a rope by tying together shorter pieces, splice, as a rope → |lhituz|:6

pa–lhituz–ik [PF1s] I spliced it → |lhituz|:7

pa–lhituz–in [PF] be lengthened by splicing → |lhituz|:8

palhkakca (don’t) discuss it
palhkakca uan iña Let’s talk it over

2 malh–ka–kakca [AF/IT] discuss; visit someone for the purpose of discussing something
ita cuini malh–ka–kakca caw a la–lawa We are discussing the Thao language now
u–tusi uan iyu malh–ka–kakca Please go there to discuss it
mashtay mu–sun sa mashi–tan–tu–gash malh–ka–kakca They all gathered with the elders to hold a discussion

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palhkakrikriw

ma-nasha sa caw i-utu mi-lhugu

malh–ka–kakca There were a lot of people sitting there talking
3 malhkakca [AF] discuss, talk over
4 palh–ka–kakca [IT] discuss, chew something over
5 palhkakca–i [I] (don’t) discuss it

ata tu palhkakca–i ya antu masa–shdu Don’t discuss it (with someone else) if we haven’t agreed
6 palhkakcá–n [LF] be discussed

suma wa caw ya palhkakcá–n ya antu masa–shdu mawawinwin Some people who were discussing (it) and didn’t agree shook their heads

NOTE: Also recorded as /pashkakca/.

palhkakrikriw work

ata cuini tu palhkakrikriw Don’t go to work today

2 malhkakrikriw [AF] to work, to labor, of work other than agricultural labor

yaku a malhkakrikriw I will work

azazak mu–ririv ihu malhkakrikriw The children disobeyed you (lit. The children departed from what you worked/wanted done)

3 m–in–ahlhkakrikriw [AFc] worked

4 p–in–ahlhkakrikriw–an [LFc] worked; work, what was done by working

i–zay a binanau’az antu ma-di–qru na p–in–ahlhkakrikriw–an That woman isn’t a good worker/housekeeper (lit. That woman isn’t

smooth/neat-working)

NOTE: Possibly /palh–ka–kri–kriw/,

although all efforts to identify morpheme boundaries failed.

pa–lhaushin–in [C/PF] be made to sneeze → lhaushin:5

pa–lhzizi [C/I] let someone take care of, give over to someone to guard → lhzizi:6

palh–tukus [C] use a walking stick or cane → tukus:5

palhuiza (don’t) plant it

palhuiza uan ihu Please plant it

ata (tu) palhuiza Don’t plant it

ata (tu) palhuiza lhuq Don’t plant the banana tree

2 malhuiza [AF] plant something

malhuiza sa tipur The corn has already been planted
caycu y malhuiza pazay They have planted the rice already

kahiwan sa caw malhuiza sa kl–hiw In the old days people planted hemp

a malhuiza a mu–bhat a ma–kala–wa p–in–ish–pirqít In order to plant

you must prepare the seedlings

yaku malhuiza shagliw ma-cu–aw keuaw–in kukulay k–m–an

My vegetables were badly damaged by bugs eating them

3 m–in–alhuiza [AFc] planted

m–in–alhuiza Have you finished the planting yet?

4 palhuiza–n [LF] be planted by someone
pa–lhumlhum

numa sa a paluizá–n van bailu
Then the beans will be planted
a paluizá–n cayçuy sa tipur, maqa
sa tipur mu-hiaw a kan–in They
will plant the corn, since the corn
can be eaten soon
kalup a puqu a paluizá–n The
peach seed will be planted
5 p–in–a–lhu–lhuiza [PFc/IT] was
planted in many places
hua ya buhat azaz nak, uka van p–
in–a–lhu–lhuiza All those fields
are mine—nothing has been planted
in them yet
yanan tata ya azazak mu-say su-
ma ya buhat; ma–nasha sa p–in–
a–lhu–lhuiza a kan–in, numa tu
ma–buław iza sa lhuuzsh itía sa a-
azak q–un–ri’ sa lhuuzsh There
was a child who went to someone’s
field (which) had been planted with
plenty of things to eat, then (when)
the plums were getting ripe the
child came and stole some of them
6 p–in–alhuiza [PFc] was planted
p–in–alhuiza iza sa pazay The rice
has been planted already
7 p–in–alhuizá–n [LFc] was
planted
hua ya buhat mia-azaz, antu
p–in–alhuizá–n iza numa–numa Those fields are completely empty—
nothing has been planted in them
p–in–alhuizá–n sa buhat, i–sha-
wan–an When the fields were
planted we rested
pa–lhumlhum [C] let something
soak, as fibers in preparing them
to make clothing; soak oneself
→ lhumlhum:6

pam–baha–baha fishline float
→ |lhbaha|:6

pam–bala–balay coincidentally, happen to be, by chance; coincide (e.g. of two people who happen to arrive at a meeting at the same time); fit, be suitable (as a shoe fitting on the foot) → |balay|:4

pam–balakbak bounce around
on the ground → |balakbak|:4

pam–p–acay fall to one’s death
→ |acay|:27

pampala halfway, as on a jour-
ney; stop halfway, as to break a
journey
yaku a mu–tusi Busia, maqa i–ha-
zish pampala yaku pan–na–suhuij
Qariwan, miacun I’m going to Busia (and) because it is far I’ll stop
halfway to spend the night in Pu–li
2 pampala–pala [IT] stop here
and there along the way
nak a piacaun itía mu–nay a ki-
lnaqulh pampala–pala pan–na–
sa–suma wa na piacaun My
relatives came to visit, but they
stopped by to see other relatives
along the way
3 p–in–ampala [c] took a rest half-way to one’s destination
yaku mu–tusi Qariwan, p–in–am-
pala yaku I went to Pu–li and
stopped to rest half–way there

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pam–piqa–piqa  [IT] walk with a limping movement (slightly different from ma–piqa) → piqa:4
pam–plhiq  break → plhiq:8
pam–punuq  put something on the head, as a head decoration for a dance or ceremony → punuq:9
pampunuqan  a childhood disease, probably measles
azazak uan a pampunuqan  The child still will get measles
2 p–in–ampunuqan  [c] had the measles
azazak p–in–ampunuqan iza  The children have already had the measles
pan  gloss uncertain
numa (pan) sa k–in–an ihu qa a kumahin  What did you eat that caused you to get food poisoning?
pana  (PAN *paña ‘fork of a branch’) fork of a branch; bifurcation; branch
kawi a pana  fork of a branch
2 lhum–pana  put out branches, fork, bifurcate
haya lhuzush ma–ra’in iza, lhum–pana iza  That plum tree is already large (and is) sending out branches
2a lhumpana wa saran  fork in the road, crossroad, intersection
3 lhum–pana–pana  wa kawi  [IT] branchings of a tree
panadan  Ehertia dicksoni–i Hance, fam. Boraginaceae, a medium-sized tree with dark green ovate leaves with fine serrated edges, and clusters of small edible yellow fruits
panaka  give a gift with no strings attached; give a gift which is not expected by custom, and for which no return is anticipated (as in giving clothing)
panaka i–zahág  Give that one a gift
panaka lhay haya/huya  Give something to that one (person)
cicu panaka yakin sa twali  He is giving me money (as a gift, with no expectation of repayment)
tilha nak a ama panaka sa atu lhay sa nak a minlafut  Yesterday my father gave a dog to my brother
nak a minlafut mu–nay kihnaqualh, panaka yakin sa hulus  My brother came to visit and gave me some clothes
2 panaka–i  [I] (don’t) give him a gift
panaka–i iza cicu  Give him a gift; give it to him as a gift
3 p–in–anaka  [PFe] was given as a gift; what was given as a gift
manu manu a p–in–anaka wa a–niamin  Who were these gifts sent to?
pan–amá–n  father’s brother (elder or younger) → ama:5
pan–apu–an

**pan–apu–an** grandparental sibling, FFB, FMB, FFZ, FMZ, MFB, MMB, MFZ, MMZ
→ **apu:**

**panaq** (PAN *panaq* ‘strike with a thrown object’) throw something at an object to hit it, as in throwing a stone at a target; shoot with a weapon

sinaq a mu-tantu *panaq* *sa wazish* pasay–in pathum *panaq* Tomorrow (someone) will go there to shoot a wild pig with a gun

cicu pasay–in futulh *panaq* wazish He is using a bow and arrow to shoot the wild pig

2 **ma–panaq** [R] fight with each other

3 **malhim–panaq** fight in war, throw something at a target
caycuy **malhim–panaq** rusaw They are spearing fish

4 **masham–panaq** fight in war, engage in battle

5 **mu–pa–panaq** [MV] be caught in a spring-set spear or arrow trap

6 **panaq–ik** [PFIs] I threw something
munaw **panaq–ik** fatu I threw a stone at the chicken

7 **panaq–in** [PF] be thrown, as a stone; be hit by something thrown

8 **pa–panaq** [IN] spring-set spear or arrow trap

9 **p–in–anaq** [PFc] was thrown at, was hit by something thrown;

what was thrown or shot at a target

at *p–in–anaq* yaku I threw (something) at the dog

yaku *p–in–anaq* nak a *binanau*’az My wife threw (something) at me

yaku *p–in–anaq* nak a *binanau*’az *patash–an* My wife threw a book at me

*i–zay a atu* *p–in–anaq* ti ama *fatu* Father threw a stone at that dog

10 **p–in–anaq–in** [PFc] was thrown at, was hit by something thrown
haya kowi *p–in–anaq–in* caw That tree (near addressee) was hit by something thrown by a person

**pan–cuaw** serious, as an accident
→ **cuaw:**

**pan–da–daidaz** look after something, guard something that is in one’s safekeeping → **daidaz:**

**pandú:**

2 **ma–pandú** [R] meet by chance, to encounter, as enemies or wild animals seeing one another
takic ya **ma–pandú** sa caw sh–uq-kash numa kug–qlha If a barking deer encounters a person it will be frightened and will cry out

miq-qamuy iza **ma–pandú** sa takrahaz i–lmaz a szum, ma–p–acay matsaház takrahaz After awhile he encountered the spirit of the lake deep in the water, and he fought with it

numa minu i–saháy hudun dat **ma–pandú** *cumay* Then on the moun-
pan–duhray

tain they met a bear
3 m–in–a–pandú [Re] met one
another by chance
m–in–a–pandú ihu i–zaháy a caw
Did you chance upon that person?
ani yaku tu m–in–a–pandú I
didn’t meet him
4 pandu–an [LF] be chanced upon
by someone

NOTE: Borrowed from a Northern or
Central Bunnun equivalent of Southern
Bunnun /pandi/ ‘to stop (intr.)’,
/mapandu/ ‘encounter, meet by
chance’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

pan–duhray lie down and relax
  → |duhray|:4

pan–duhray–ak [LFs] I lie down
and relax → |duhray|:5

pan–fari be in the wind(?) → fari:5

|panhit:|:

2 man–ha–hitit [AF/IT] shiver,
tremble or shake repeatedly, as
with cold or fear
shook with fear
ihu ma–shimzaw man–ha–hitit
You are cold and shivering
yaku muk–sha–shimzaw man–ha–
hitit, k–ífaz–an la shpat a pinu–
qrum miáqay man–ha–hitit I had
malaria and was shaking (so I) put
on four blankets, I was shivering so
much
3 pan–ha–hitit [IT] shiver, trem-
ble or shake repeatedly

pan–hulul fall down and break
to pieces → hulul:5

pania’an cooked vegetables,
dishes
2 lhím–pania’an to cook vegeta-
bles
numa ya k–m–an iza pu–nahay–in
bakóg, lhím–pania’an pa–hibú–an
sa tatañaq Then when we ate them
we put them in a bowl and cooked
them with vegetables mixed with
tatañaq leaves

3 lh–in–im–pania’an [c] cooked
vegetables
4 lh–m–im–pania’an [AFc] has
cooked vegetables

5 pím–pania’an–in [C/PF] be
prepared by someone, of cooked
dishes
pím–pania’an–in caycuq aqalha sa
afu They prepared pork with rice
cuini qalha qusab, a šíza kulkalaz;
pím–pania’an–in, pin–tatá–n,
p–utu–an ladau sazun, p–utu–an
shnr; p–utu–an suksuk, ma–cu–
aw ma–qîtan qali There are heavy
rains now (and) the kulkalaz fungus
has appeared; (when) it is boiled
with vegetables, and made with
soup and ginger, it really makes
your day

pan–ihu as for you? → ihu:7

pan–ihu–n because of you, on
account of you? → ihu:8

pan–ikahi fall down from a
height; injured, as from a fall
  → ikahi:3
pan–ina–n  aunt; MZ, FZ, FBW → ina:7

pan–ina–n  aunt; MZ, FZ, FBW

paniza  fishhook; fishing pole

2 maniza  [AF] fish with line and hook

yaku maniza  I’m fishing (with line and hook)

a maniza  yaku  I’m going fishing

yaku a i–saháy ruza maniza  I’ll go fishing over there by the boat

yaku a i–suhíy wazaqan maniza  I’ll go fishing over there by the lake (further away)

3 m–in–aniza  [AFc] went fishing

m–in–aniza  ihu  Did you go fishing?

4 mu–paniza  [MV] be caught by hook and line, of a fish

aruzay mu–paniza  The President fish was caught with hook and line

5 p–in–aniza  [PFc] was caught by hook and line

p–in–aniza  sa i–say a rusaw  That fish was caught with hook and line

pan–lhacaq  fall down from a height, as a person, an animal, etc. → |lhacaq|:8

pan–na–fazfaz  in the middle of doing something, halfway through an activity → fazfaz:8

pan–na–nay  this much, this amount; up to this point → |nay|:22

pan–na–paqi  fall on the bottom, fall on the buttocks → paqi:3

pan–na–raus  fall downhill → raus:8

pan–na–sa–apuy  descend into the fire, fall into the fire → apuy:5

pan–na–saháy  down there; go down there; fall down there → saháy:27

pan–na–sa–sazum  fall into the water → sazum:6

pan–na–sa–suma  various others → suma:2

pan–na–tusi  settle over there, in that place → |tusi|:24

pan–rariwa  twist or sprain, as the ankle or wrist → |rariwa|:3

pan–ruqit  scrape or scratch off, as the skin → |ruqit|:6

pan–saqazi  take an afternoon nap → saqazi:5

pan–saqazi  [IT] take afternoon naps habitually → saqazi:6

pan–sigki  kneel; fall into a kneeling position → |sigki|:8

pansha  give a gift which is expected as a courtesy (as candy, when arriving for a visit)

haya nak a p-in-ansa pansha ihu–n  That is my gift (given) to you

fariw yaku sa aniamin, hulus, a pansha ihu  I bought some clothes to give as a gift to you

2 mansha  [AF] give a gift, give as a gift
caycuy mansha sa numa-numa a kan-in They are giving something to eat as a gift
3 m–in–ansha [AFe] gave a gift to someone, gave as a gift to someone
cicu m–in–ansha ita–n He brought a gift for us
numa dadû iwa mu-hiaw m–in–ansha sa caw Then the chief was soon given gifts by the people
4 pansha–i [i] (don’t) give (him) a gift
pansha–i uan mami ti Ali Please give a gift to Ali too
5 panshá–n [LF] be given a gift
Ali panshán nak a p–in–ansha Ali was given my gift
6 p–in–ansha [PFe] was given a gift; what was given as a gift, a gift
pan–shiz–an sick, ill → shiz:2
|panu|:
2 ma–panu [§] lethargic, lackadaisical, weak or phlegmatic because of illness
cicu antu mu–buhat, ma–panu He’s not working (because he is feeling) lethargic
ani yaku a mi–qilha, ma–panu na but I won’t drink (because) I’m feeling lethargic
3 mim–panu [IC] become lethargic or lackadaisical, become tired, or become tired of something; not feel like doing something
yaku ya mu–tusi Taipak mim–panu maga i–hazish When I go to Taipei I get tired, because it’s a long way
antu mim–panu sa parhaway, miaqay k–m–an tu–tup sa atu Tirelessly the young people followed the (hunting) dogs
mim–panu yaku mu–tusi tana–saya k–m–an I don’t feel like going uphill to eat
yaku mim–panu fariw I got tired of bargaining
NOTE: Evidently a Bunun loan (cf. Southern Bunun /ma–panu/ ‘become desperate, stop working because of fatigue, etc.’; Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).
pan–uhu by you? → uhu:5
pa–p–acay [C/C] fight → acay:28
pa–pagqa [C] take a break → pagqa:4
pa–panaq  [IN] spring-set spear or arrow trap → panaq:8

pa–pa–pitu  [IT3] seven at a time, seven-by-seven → pitu:6

papaqu kind of large grayish or greenish blowfly with wings that fold over the back; it sucks the blood of water buffaloes
huya wa qnuan yanan papaqu That water buffalo has blowflies

pa–parakpak  [IT] sound of popping, or the like, as of rice bubbling in a pot, or of someone farting in staccato → parakpak:2

paparashpash sound of rustling, sound of wind in leaves
2 makit–paparashpash make a rustling sound, as of the wind passing through leaves
yaku mu–sa–ribush yanan makit–paparashpash numa painan I went into the forest and (something) made a sound of rustling or scurrying

NOTE: Presumably /pa–parashpash/, but all efforts to obtain a smaller base met with failure. As with /pa–parakpak/, this form contains a historical infix *–ar–, although a synchronic base **pashpash from which it might be derived was not recorded.

pa–parfu–an wrestle with one other → parfu:5

pa–parimrim  [IN] a drill → parimrim:3

pa–pariqpiq  [IT] sound of rapid farting → pariqpiq:6

paparu1 burl on a tree
2 lhum–paparu have burks, as the trunk of a tree, have knotty growths on the skin, of a person cicu a lana–muqa lhum–paparu That person has bumps on his front side
huya wa kawi lhum–paparu That tree is covered with burks

paparu2 thigh or upper leg of a bird, pig, or ungulate ranaw a paparu a chicken drumstick
qnuan a paparu thigh portion of beef (tender meat served to guests and children)

papasha intestinal worm
nak a tiaz yanan papasha I have worms in my stomach
2 kit–papasha–n [PF] be infected by intestinal worms
kit–papasha–n m–iku a tiaz You have worms in your stomach

papashzaq Bidens pilosa L., var. minor (Blume) Sherff, fam. Compositeae, a low-lying plant which grows in thick stands and produces small daisy-like flowers that stick to the clothing when one brushes past (known as ‘crazy woman’ in Taiwanese). It is used in the treatment of colds
NOTE: From /shzaq/ ‘stick, adhere to’, but probably best treated as a
pa–pa–shzaq

separate lexical entry.

**pa–pa–shzaq** [IN] burrs, stickers, plant parts that are designed to catch on passing objects and adhere to them → **shzaq:**

**pa–pati–qca** [IT] alternate in taking turns → **qca:**

**papca** green caterpillar covered with stinging hairs, found on tree leaves

sa **papca** ya tipish–in ita ma–cuaw ma–kashpar m–ita wa bunhaz, numa ya ma–kashpar i–zahāq papca pdis–i an–i cici rumrum rishup i–zay p–in–ash–kalis–an cici, numa mu–hiaw ma–qitan If we graze against the **papca** caterpillar it is very painful, (and) if it hurts, crush that caterpillar and take its innards to rub on the place that was stung, (and) then it will quickly be well

**pa–p–in–agqa** [Cc] took a break; break, breather, rest → **pagqa:**

**pa–pinpin** [IT] cut all along to make something trim or flush → **pinpin:**

**pa–pitpit** massage with pinching motions → **pitpit:**

**pa–pitu** [IT] seven (in counting humans) → **pitu:**

**pa–piza** how many? (of people) → **piza:**

**paplhish** to water, sprinkle water on; flick a few drops of wine from the fingertips before drinking, in offering to the ancestors

*yaku a** **paplhish** shaglaw I'll water the vegetables

**ita cuini mia–sun mi–qilha pashta paplhish** pish–fazaq miṭa wa apu, a maqa ma–kaligkin We are gathered now to drink (and) all flick a few drops of wine from our fingertips as a sign to our ancestors (lit. to inform our ancestors) so that we will be healthy

2 **maplhish** [AF] to water, sprinkle water on

*yaku maplhish** shaglaw I'm watering the vegetables

3 **paplhish–i** [I] (don’t) water it, (don’t) sprinkle water on it

**paplhish–i un shaglaw** Please water the vegetables

4 **p–in–aplhish** [PFe] was watered by someone

*bukay p–in–aplhish** iṭa The flowers have been watered

NOTE: For (1b) Mr. Kao gave /pa–klhish/, but this was rejected by Mr. Shih.

**papraq** the Formosan flying fox, *Pteropus dasynallus formosus* Sclater, fam. *Pteropodidae*, a large gregarious fruit bat which hangs inverted from the limbs of trees by day, and forages at dusk; 2. any insectivorous cave bat
papsaq

papsaq  heel; kick up with the heel

hayā ṭa ranaw i-sagy pruq papsaq
pruq, mal-bulbul  That chicken is kicking up dirt (and) it is dusty

2 ranaw a papsaq  cockspur

pa–pshiq  [C] spray water (from mouth or water pipe), splash water, as when swimming  → pshiq:3

pa–pshiq–ak  [C/LF1s] be splashed by me  → pshiq:4

pa–pshiq–i  [I] (don’t) splash it, (don’t) spray it with water  → pshiq:5

pa–pshiq–in  [C/PF] be splashed by someone  → pshiq:6

pa–pupu–i  [IT/I] (don’t) keep covering up  → pupú:4

|pqa|:

2 pqa–i  [I] (don’t) release it, (don’t) take a break from what you are doing

pqa–i  ihu  Let it go!

hayā ṭa shput miqqay h-m–adu nak a rima, numa zaiki ‘pqa–i  iza, min-lhaqraw iza nak a rima’  That person kept grabbing me by the arm, so I said ‘Let go, my arm is aching already’

pqa–i  izu, atu biqisir–i  Release your grip, don’t choke (him/me)!

ihu miaw in h–m–adu yakin, pqa–i, min-lhaqraw iza nak a rima  You are always holding onto me; let go, my arm is getting stiff

numa tu ma–humhum iza pqa–i a q–m–aqutibh  Then (because) it is dark already, take a break from the pursuit

3 pqa–n  [LF] be released, of one’s grip; be given up, or let go, of anything that requires effort to maintain, let up or relent from some activity that requires constant vigilance, break off from the pursuit of some activity

pqa–n  iza ciću nak a buqtur  He released his grip on my throat

eya pqa–n  iza sa buhat mu–buhat, mig–kimbaran, numa min–tuqash  If we stop cultivating our fields they will revert to secondary forest and then to primary forest

paqa–i  [I] (don’t) release it, (don’t) take a break from what you are doing  → pqa:2

pa–qaibul  make a fuss because someone is leaving and you will miss them (normally of children)  → qaibul:5

pa–qa–qalaw  [C/IT] seize, take something by force  → qalaw:4

pa–qa–quyash  sing  → quyash:6

Paqarsu  twelfth district clockwise from Qaqcin, a level area near the lake formerly used for agriculture

paqi  buttocks, rump

2 k–m–a–paqi–an  [LF] be struck on the buttocks
paqit

cicu k-m-a-paqi-an He was struck on the buttocks
3 pan-na-paqi fall on the bottom, fall on the buttocks
3a ma-kalunhan pan-na-paqi have ‘ants in the pants’
minu cicu qa antu shi-dau-dauk mi-lhuggu? ma-kalunhan pan-na-paqi Why couldn’t he sit still? He had ‘ants in his pants’
4 paqi paqi [IT] bottom, buttocks
haya binanau’az uka tu paqi paqi That woman has a flat bottom

paqit axe for felling a tree
2 k-in-u-paqit-an [LFc] was worked with an axe, was chopped with an axe; mark left by the blow of an axe
3 ku-paqit cut with an axe
ata (tu) ku-paqit Don’t chop it down!
4 k-m-u-paqit [AF] cut with an axe
cicu k-m-u-paqit kawi He is cutting down a tree with an axe
numa ya lh-in-intun iza pasay-in paqit k-m-u-paqit, k-in-u-paqit-an iza ta-taqtaq t-m-taqtaq Then when the protrusions were removed an axe was used to chop into it, and when it had been hollowed out with an axe an adze was used to smooth the surface

paqnap do something from a starting point, do from the start
paqnap ihu q-m-alush Distribute (the things) from the start

2 maqnap [AF] do something from a starting point, do from the start
maqnap i-zaháy a shput q-m-alush aniamin a shau-na-nay iza ya ikahi That person is distributing things starting from there and then coming to here

paqnap do something systematically, or equitably
paqnap ya q-m-alush tuali Distribute the money equitably
ita ya malhakac paqnap malhakac, ata tu rataq-i, ma-qarman riqaz-an sh-in-i-buhat-an When you loosen the soil for planting don’t do it randomly (because) it looks bad if it is worked (like that)

p-aqtalha [C] provide with meat, to feed → aqtalha:2

p-aqtalha-í [I] (don’t) feed them, (don’t) give them meat → aqtalha:4

p-aqtalhá-n [LF] be provided with meat, be fed → aqtalha:3

paquhan eat together with something else, eat as a side dish; a side dish
ita ya mi-qilha a yanan sa paquhan When we drink we will have some dishes with it
i-zay tuza ya sh-in-amshum iza tik-tik-in qalush-in pa-kan suma paquhan qilha After the tuza confection has been offered to the ancestors it can be cut up and served to other people to eat with wine

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i-sahây makalh-shpâ-shpat furuz m-îla wa caw a Lus’an paquhan qilha
At the time of the fourth month
our New Year festival they were
served with wine
yaku ya tan-lhuan ya mi-qilha fariw
p-in-in-tata izâ wa nanaw a kuskus paquhan qilha; ma-cuaw taw-du
When I drink at night I buy
boiled chicken feet to eat as a side
dish with the wine; they go together
well
1a paquhan aqtalha a side dish
of pork
1b paquhan rusaw a side dish
of fish

pa–qusaz [C] stand in the rain
→ qusaz:5

pa’ainur swing one’s hips, as
in the swaying movements of a
round dance
pa’ainur sa m-ihu a paqi Sway
your hips (in dancing)
ata tu pa’ainur paqi Don’t swing
your hips
mashtay ma’ainur, pashtay pa’ainur
Everyone swings their hips
2 ma–a’ainur [IT] keep swaying,
keep swinging back and forth
nak a ruza i-lhguq-an binanaw-
’az ma–a’ainur, numa mu-qaw-2
The boat in which my wife was
sitting came loose (by rocking) and
drifted away
3 ma’ainur [AF] wobble, sway or
be unsteady; sway the hips in
walking, of a woman

la–tata nipin ma’ainur A tooth is
loose/wobbly
la–tata qrus ma’ainur A post is
loose/wobbly
i–say a binanau’az m–undadân ma-
’ainur sa paqi That woman sways
her hips when she walks
ya mu–say mim–paraw tunaw ma-
’ainur sa paqi When you dance do
your best to sway your hips
4 ma–pa’ainur [R] for everyone
to swing hips at once, as in the
swaying movements of a round
dance
NOTE: Possibly /pa–ainur/.

pa’iar (don’t) interlock arms
ata tu pa’iar Don’t interlock arms
with me
2 ma–pa’iar [R] cross one’s arms
in front of the body and grasp the
hands of partners on each side, in
circle dancing
ma–pa’iar caycuج a rima They are
grasping one another’s hands in a
circle dance
NOTE: Mr. Shih accepts both /ma-
paiat/ and /ma-paiar/, although
he offered only the former. Mrs.
Mao gave the latter as her only
pronunciation (with a strongly trilled
/r/).

p–ara [C] let someone have some-
thing, yield to someone → |ara|2:2

|parafrâf|:

2 marafrâf [AF] mutter incoher-
ently, mumble
3 ma-ra-rafraf [AF/IT] mutter incoherently, of a sick or drunken person
sa cau ya ishqala ya malhus ma-ra-rafraf A person who gets drunk and falls asleep mutters aloud
yanan sa suma wa taun ya ma-hum-hum ya malhus miaimin ma-ra-rafraf After dark in some houses you can hear (people) talking in their sleep

4 pa-ra-rafraf [IT] (don’t) mutter, (don’t) mumble
ata tu pa-ra-rafraf ya malhus, mim-pulhiz yaku ya ma-m-rafraf iza Don’t talk in your sleep (or) you’ll wake me up with your muttering

parakaz a large tree with edible seeds: the autumn maple, Bischofia javanica L. This tree usually has brown bark, but occasionally is found with white bark instead. White specimens are said to grow in the places where the white deer passed
numa sa ma-ra’in m-zai ‘kilhim ya i-nhua ma-puzi-puzi a parakaz’ Then the official said ‘Search for the whereabouts of the white parakaz tree’

|parakpak| (PAN *pakpak ‘sound of clapping, etc.’):
2 pa-parakpak [IT] sound of popping, or the like, as of rice bubbling in a pot, or of someone farting in staccato

2 makit-pa-parakpak make a sound of slow popping
makit-pa-parakpak afu a malha-cas iza The rice is bubbling (and) should be cooked soft already

NOTE: Historically this form clearly is related to /pakpak/ ‘clap’, through infixation with *-ar- ‘plural’. Whether these forms are synchronically related remains to be established, as there is little evidence for a functional affix –/ar/– in contemporary Thao.

p-ar-ara [C/IT] leave something undisturbed, leave something alone, let it be; forego, put off doing for the time being → |ara|2:3

pa-ra-rafraf [IT] (don’t) mutter, (don’t) mumble → |parafraf|:4

pa-ra-ribuq [C/IT] disturb, interrupt, as people in a conversation, mix in forcibly, or mix up → |ribuq|:6

pa-ra-ribuq-in [PF] be disturbed → |ribuq|:7

parat kind of small wild duck that typically swims in pairs and dips under water when approached. It makes a kind of trilling sound when it rises in flight

|paraw|
2 im-paraw [I] (don’t) jump over it
ata (tu) im-paraw Don’t jump (across something)
3 maka–paraw step over, jump across; stretch across
yaku maka–paraw falsaza I'm jumping across a ditch
yaku maka–paraw sa q–in–aras I jumped over the fence
ihu ya ma–humhum ya malhus maka–paraw m–ihu a binanau'az taw–qrub–an uhu When you sleep at night you cross your leg over your wife
yaku maka–paraw nak a binanau'az I stepped over my wife (e.g. while she was sleeping)
yaku maka–paraw sa atu malhus I stepped over a sleeping dog
4 mim–paraw [IC] to jump (length or height); leap from a height; dance, leap in dancing
mim–paraw yamin We are dancing
cicu mu–naur mim–paraw wazaqan m–acay She deliberately jumped into the lake to drown
5 m–in–im–paraw [ICc] jumped, leaped; danced
m–in–im–paraw yamin lhuon We danced/were dancing last night
6 mim–para–paraw [IC/IT] leap repeatedly, as in dancing; flop around, as fish out of water
7 paka–paraw step forward
ata (tu) paka–paraw Don't step forward!

Parawian1 sound made by the cicada

Parawian2 person's name
kahiwan caw a lhanaz zai–n 'Parawian'; numa sa i–zahay lalaq a malhinuna m–zai 'parawian, parawian'; numa sa t–um–maza wa caw m–aggu sa i–zahay Parawian sa–saz a caw a lhanaz Long ago there was a person named Parawian, and the call of the cicada is 'parawian, parawian', so the people heard it and thought it was the name of that person from ancient times

parbu bake; will bake
parbu sa buna Put the sweet potato into the oven
a parbu yaku sa thari, ma–zima yak–ku sa tari I'll bake some taro, because I like it
2 marbu [AF] bake something
3 parbu–an [LF/I] be baked; let's bake
parbu–an ita sa buna maqa yaku ma–zima sa buna Let's bake sweet potatoes, because I like them
4 parbu–rbu–an [IT/LF] place where something is baked
i–nay parbu–rbu–an buna This is a place where sweet potatoes are baked (shallow excavation or ground surface covered with hot ash)
5 parbu–n [PF] be baked
ma–qitan mani'sa tipūr ya parbu–n, ma–cuaw ma–kanshal Corn is also good when baked; it's very tasty
6 p–in–arbu [PFc] was baked; what was baked
6a p–in–arbu a buna roasted
parfaz

sweet potatoes

parfaz parfaz [C] make something fly, let something fly (as by releasing it)

2 mapa-arfa-rfaz [R/IT] fly helter-skelter, fly around in a chaotic swirl, as swarms of insects
dadaruma ya ma-humhum iza mapa-arfa-rfaz When it’s dark the cockroaches fly all around

3 marfaz [AF] to fly, be flying
i-nay a rumfaz a marfaz iza This bird is about to fly off

4 marfa-rfaz [IT] keep flying around, as a fly buzzing around food
haya shmadia marfa-rfaz ya tan-lhuan In the evening the owl flies around

5 p-in-arfaz [PFe] was made to fly, was allowed to fly
p-in-arfaz iza yaku rumfaz I let the bird fly (by releasing it)

|parfu|

2b mapa-parfu a shput Chinese wrestlers

3 ma-parfu-an [F/LF] will wrestle in a place
kahiwan a caw dai a m-ara bina-nau’az a ma-parfu-an dai maqa sa cicu a minilafut m-zai dai ‘pa-parfu-an ila ya tima sa ma-tunaw’
The old-time Thao believed that to take a wife (a man) had to wrestle her brother who would say ‘Let’s wrestle to see who wins!’

4 ma-parfu-rfu [R/IT] often wrestle with each other
haya wa la-tusha wa caw miarmin ma-parfu-rfu ya m-in-i-qilha
Those two guys often wrestle each other after they have been drinking

5 pa-parfu-an wrestle with one other
pa-parfu-an ila Let’s wrestle

6 parfu-i [I] (don’t) wrestle with him
haya wa shput parfu-i ihu qaz-i ya tima ma-tunaw, ma-cwaq maalinu-na ma-kalashay Go wrestle with that guy to see who wins, he talks big

NOTE: This base evidently refers to wrestling in a standing position. Cf. /mapa-ra-runsul/ ‘wrestle while rolling on the ground’. Like many other words which contain a sequence of identical syllables the form /mapa-parfu/ is commonly subject to haplology, producing /ma-parfu/.
parhaway young people, youth; be young and in one's prime
ihu parhaway uan You are still youthful
mashtay sa parhaway masa tanatqash a-pia-kuza-n ya a mug-qca sa suma All of the young people and elders (asked) how it would be if some of them moved
2 mim–parhaway [IC] become a young adult
pa–ribuq [C] stir → |ribuq|:8
paricpic bamboo sheath, brown skin-like membrane that peels from the external surface of the stem
parimrim drill a hole
2 marimrim [AF] drill a hole in something
yaku marimrim i–nay a pagka I'm drilling a hole in the table
3 pa–parimrim [IN] a drill
4 parimrim–i [I] (don't) drill a hole in it
5 p–in–arimrim–ak [LF1sc] I drilled something
p–in–arimrim–ak iza sa pagka I drilled a hole in the table
6 parimrim–an [LF] drill a hole in something
NOTE: /paraparimrim/ heard sometimes as /pararimrim/.
parinaw scrub something clean
haya azazak risin–in, parinaw uan uhu That child is dirty, (so) please wash him
paqi mani' parinaw uan, numa qna mani' parinaw uan Please scrub my buttocks clean, then also scrub my groin clean
2 marinaw [AF] rub off, as dirt from the skin
haya wa shput marinaw cicu a ka–kurkur That person is scrubbing his armpits
3 parinaw–in [PF] be washed by someone
haya azazak risin–in, parinaw–in cicu a ina That child is dirty, (so) his mother washed him
yaku ya fihq maqa risin–in sa buqtur parinaw–in sa buqtur, ya m–ihu sa but ya risin–in sa qua parinaw–in mani' When I bathe I scrub my neck because it is dirty, (and) when I take a dip I scrub my groin, too
NOTE: Thao /parinaw/ evidently contains a reflex of the monosyllabic root *–naw 'wash, bathe, rinse' (Blust 1988:127).
pari–pupu–ak [LF1s] I covered something → |pupú|:5

|pariqpiq|:
2 ma–ka–kit–pariqpiq [IT] keep making a slow continuous crackling or popping sound, as of burning underbrush or wood that pops and cracks in combustion
haya wa hudun shu–nana, ma–cuaw ma–ka–kit–pariqpiq The mountain is burning (and) making a terrific crackling sound

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pa–riri

haya taum sh–u–nara, tmaz–n nam in ma–ka–kit–pariqiq That house is on fire (and) we hear the crackling sound
3 makit–pa–pariqiq [IT] fart continuously in short bursts, make a popping or crackling sound

minu iza i–zahay a shput makit–pa–pariqiq mapash–cag–an That person is farting in rapid succession before defecating
4 ma–pariqiq [S] crackling, popping

i–zahay a apuy ma–pariqiq The fire is crackling
5 m–in–akit–pa–pariqiq [c/IT] farted continuously in short bursts, popped, crackled

m–in–akit–pa–pariqiq nak a pa–qi I farted continuously in short bursts

6 pa–pariqiq [IT] sound of rapid farting

pa–riri [C] exchange (goods); replace one thing with another of the same type → riri:9

pariuq eyelid

2 p–in–uk–pariuq [c] had an upturned eyelid (now corrected)
3 puck–pariuq have an upturned eyelid
4 shau–pariuq turn the eyelid inside out

shau–pariuq uan maca k–anun iza yan an pain an um–pariq–an Turn your eyelid up in case you have a grain of dust under it

5 shau–pariuq–in [PF] be turned up (deliberately), of the eyelid

nak a maca shau–pariuq–in maqa a rigz–an ya mia–kuza My eyelid is turned up in order to see if there is something (in the eye)

6 sh–m–au–pariuq [AF] turn up the eyelid

cicu sh–m–au–pariuq He turned up his eyelid

pa–riway [C] let or make something go around an area, take a detour → riway:3

pa–riwir–ak [LF1s] I throw something at an object → riwir:2

pa–riwir–an [LF] have something thrown at it → riwir:3

parmuq dive

ata (tu) parmuq Don’t dive!

2 marmu–rmuz [AF/IT] dive repeatedly

haya wa caw ya m–ilu mir mi marmu–rmuz, pa–riqaz sa sum a mia–zay sa min–a nia When that person goes to bathe (in the lake) he dives a lot to show off his skill

3 marmuq [AF] dive, submerge
cicu a marmuq sa zum He will dive into the water

4 m–in–armuz [AFc] dived, submerged

m–in–armuz ihu Were you diving?
parshian

ihu mu-suhîy sazum, m-in-armuz
dhu You went to the water; were you diving?

parshian (PAN *paliSi-an ‘taboo’) taboo, forbidden
azazak, ata u-suhîy wazaan m-riqaz, parshian Child, don’t go to the lake to look; it is forbidden
parshian ya mu-sun ya Lus’an It is taboo (for husband and wife) to cohabit at the New Year

paru (PAN *palu ‘hammer’) to hammer; to punch
tima sa paru ihu Who beat you up?
yaku paru ihu I punched you
1a paru sa nipin traditional ceremony of tooth extraction, performed at puberty to ensure the health and vigor of young adults
2 paru–ak [LF1s] I hit, will hit
paru–ak ihu I’ll punch you!
paru–ak ḥafuy I beat the pig
3 paru–an [LF] be hammered; be beaten by someone
yaku paru–an ama/paru–an ama yaku Father beat me
cicu paru–an suma Someone beat him
numa a paru–an azazak nipin a ma-aruz‘uz ma-kalîgkin Then the children will have their teeth extracted to make them vigorous and healthy
4 paru–i [I] (don’t) hammer it
paru–i ihu i-nay a atu Go beat that dog!

paruru

ata (tu) paru–i cicu Don’t punch him!

5 paru–paru [IT] a hammer; to hammer; the action of ceremonially striking out the teeth
yaku paru–paru sa ta-truquz maqa a mín-laun a qrus I am hammering with a chisel in order to make a house post

5a paru–paru sa balis blacksmith
5b paru–paru sa nipin an expert at tooth extraction

6 p–in–aru [AFc] was beaten
p–in–aru ihu atu Did you beat the dog?

7 p–in–aru–an [LFc] was hammered; was beaten by someone
yaku p–in–aru–an suma Someone beat me up
yaku p–in–aru–an sa suma ihuan Someone beat me up last night

parucukay kind of small clover that is crushed and mixed with salt as a treatment for sore throat

paru–paru [IT] a hammer; to hammer; the action of ceremonially striking out the teeth

→ paru:5

Paruqatash male name (husband of Maya)

paruru Elaeocarpus sylvestris (Lour.) Poir., fam. Elaeocarpaceae, a tree of the low altitude broadleaf forest which grows to a height of between 8 and 20 meters. It has yellowish-green
to dark green lanceolate leaves which turn golden orange before falling, and white blossoms with brownish-yellow centers. Its fruit turns from green to yellowish-black, and is eaten only by birds

**pa-ruza** boat, canoe; a canoe paddle → **ruza**

**pasaháy** use

**pasáy** ihu kaul t–m–ala Use the machete to cut (it)

**patšáy** taqriw k–m–aush sa sazum Use a gourd to scoop up the water
	
cicu **pasaháy** rima k–m–an afu He used his hand to eat

**pasa** numa nahu s–m–apuk rusa? What did you use to catch the fish?

**pasaháy** numa uhu s–m–apuk i–za-háy a rusa? What did you use to catch that fish?

**yaku** **pasaháy** kakaʼun k–m–aush shnir I used a spoon to ladle up the soup

**pasahay** ihu lha–lihuur lh–m–iwr rickuy, pu–sahay a qafay Use a fruiting pole to hook the oranges and put them in a basket

2 **masaháy** [AF] use something to perform an action, use something to achieve some end

3 **pasá–n** [LF] be used for some purpose

nak a qafay **pasá–n** kawi k–m–ay tu–nu numa m–acay (Someone) used a stick to beat my pig until it died

4 **pasay**–i [I] (don’t) use it!

5 **pasahay**–ik [PF1s] I used

**pasay**–ik paniza (maniza) I used hook and line (to catch a fish)

**pasay**–ik lha–liuush lh–m–aush I used a dip net to scoop up (the fish)

**pasay**–ik dawaz pu–dawaz I used the fish net (to catch fish)

**pasay**–ik rima pashi–talha mi–qiḷha sazum I’m cupping my hands to catch water to drink

†ya simaq a **pasay**–ik taqriw k–m–aush sazum Tomorrow I’ll use a gourd to scoop up the water

**yaku** k–m–ay p–acay qafay **pasahay**–ik funush duruk I used a knife to kill the pig (by stabbing)

**yaku** s–m–in–apuk sa rusa, **pasahay**–ik da–duruk, duruk sa rusa sh–m–i–qalhiw I caught a fish (and) used a skewer to skewer it (and) put it out to dry

huya wa shpul **pasahay**–ik qoricuy panaq I used an egg to throw at that person

6 **pasahay**–in [PF] be used for something; use it

**pasay**–in amr man–tiruq Use the amr plant to make a torch

**yaku** **pasay**–in aqr k–m–ari buna I used a hoe to dig up the sweet potatoes

**patsahay**–in cicu taqriw k–m–aush sazum He used a gourd to scoop up the water

kahiwan ya k–m–alawa sa talhuqan

**pasay**–in binbin masa quay In the old days when we made a field hut
pasuqas

pa–sansan–in  [C/PF] be roasted  
→ sansan:4

pa–saran–an  [C/LF] make a (paved) path in that place  
→ saran:4

pasasunsun  bump up against, as with a copulating motion  

haya wa ayuzi miaruin pasasunsun nak a paqi  That man often makes bumping movements against my bottom (complaint of a woman)  

ta ya mi–lhugqu sa barimbin numa ya mi–lha–lhilhi yanan sa binanaum–'az masa ayuzi mi–lha–lhilhi pasasunsun sa paqi  When we stood in the bus there were some men and women standing there and bumping against each other in a copulating motion  

2 masasunsun  [AF] copulate (of animals, coarse when used of people)  

huya atu la–tusha masasunsun  

Those two dogs are copulating  

NOTE: Probably /pa–sa–sun–sun/, but a smaller base could not be elicited.

pasasuqa  scold, quarrel with, argue about  

apasuqa  iku caycuay  Scold them!  

ata tu pasasuqa, pashu–ciu  Don’t quarrel, let him/her have it  

2 ma–pasasuqa  [R] quarrel with each other  

caycuay la–tusha ma–pasasuqa  The two of them are quarreling with each other
3 masasuqa [AF] to quarrel
ama ina masasuqa, uka sa t-ug-kazi Mother and Father quarreled, and no one came to separate them
4 m-in-asasuqa [AFc] quarreled with
yaku kahiwan maqa m-in-asasuqa ciew nim-pazish cuimi Because I quarreled with him/her a long time ago we have become enemies now
5 pasasuq [C] scold, quarrel with, argue about

pasay–i [I] (don’t) use it!
→ pasaháy:4

pash’amu kind of large round shallow winnowing tray or basket
numa ya m-in-aka-runu ila ya ma-puzi ila zashuq, pu-say-in pash’amu Then when the rice was pounded until it was white (i.e. the husk was removed), it was put in the pash’amu

pash’uzu phlegm
2 mash’–a–’uzu–’uzu [AF/IT3] cough up phlegm repeatedly
huya bi’nanu’az miimis mash’–a–’uzu–’uzu maqa i-nay ma-izuaw ma-ticu painan, ladadu in-ifaz painan That woman is coughing a lot, probably because it’s very cold (and) she is wearing too little
tima sa i-zuy makun-nay mash’–a–’uzu–’uzu? Who is that coming here and clearing his throat?
3 mash’uzu [AF] cough up phlegm from the throat

4 mash’uzu–’uzu [AF/IT] cough up phlegm repeatedly
haya wa caw miimis mash’uzu–’uzu maqa painan ma-shimzaw na qali That person is coughing a lot, probably because it’s cold today
5 pasah’uzu-an [LF] spittoon, place to spit
6 p-in–ash’uzu [PFc] was expectorated, was spit out; what was spit out, phlegm
ata tu muqnuq malhihiq p-in–ash’uzu pi-sa(y) samn, ma-qarim ‘raq–an Don’t spit up phlegm on the street, it looks bad

pasi ignore
pasi cieu Ignore him (as someone who brags a lot)

|pasiz|:
2 pasiz–i [I] (don’t) put it back together
ata tu pasiz–i sa aqur Don’t put the hoe back together (after it has fallen apart)
3 pasiz–in [PF] be put back together, of something that has come apart
4 p-in–asiz [PFc] was put back together

pasug–kitaz bow to → kitaz:6
pasug–kitaz–an [LF] be bowed to → kitaz:7
pasug–kitaz–ik [PF1s] I bowed to someone → kitaz:8
pasha–bu–but  do someone oneself (rather than letting someone else do it for you), do for oneself → but:3

pash–afu–an  rice container, container for cooked rice → afu:2

pa–shag–qur a balaba  snap-on clothing → |qur|:8

pa–shaila  [C] to act, to perform → shaila:3

pasha–iqalhiw  dry something out, as a bird drying its feathers in the sun → |qalhiw|:6

pashakadaw  (don’t) look up

ala tu pashakadaw  Don’t look up!
pashakadaw  ihu a maqa antu shnu–ru–n cici m–ihu a shaqish  Look upward so he won’t recognize your face

2 mashakadaw  [AF] look upward, turn the head upward to look

i–zay a caw mashakadaw m–riqaz furaz  That person is looking up at the moon

ya miyanin mashakadaw a tum–pauri, a min–hashkay na buqtur  If you look up a lot you will fall over backward (and) will get a stiff neck

haya wa shput mashakadaw m–riqaz rumfaz marfaz  That person is looking up and watching a bird fly

3 m–in–ashakadaw  [C] looked upward

m–in–ashakadaw yaku m–riqaz, numa yaku sh–m–a–na–pruq  I

looked upward and then I looked down

NOTE: Also recorded as /kada/.

pash–aki–an  household altar, table with incense bowl and offerings → aki:3

pasha–na–tusi  turn to that side over there → |tusi|:25

pa–shan–tilhaz  sun oneself → tilhaz:6

pash–apuy–an  [LF] place where a fire is made → apuy:6

pa–shaqish  [C] have something sewn for oneself, as clothes → shaqish:2

pasharizish  let’s be head to toe

pasharizish  ita malhus  Let’s sleep head to toe

2 masharizish  be head to toe, be coming from opposite directions

masharizish  caycuq malhus  They are sleeping head to toe

a m–usaha iza yaku mu–laun, la’a masharizish  ihu mu–nay  I was just on my way home when you came from the opposite direction

ihu m–usaha iha masharizish caycuq mu–qca mu–nay  You go back and let them come here again

NOTE: Probably /masha–rizish/; also recorded as /masharizish/.

pasha–shaila  [C/IT] to act, to perform; to pretend → shaila:4

pa–shashaw  [C] chase away, shoo off → shashaw:2

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pasha-shdu-i  (don’t) agree with it → shdu:4

pasha-talha  contain water, hold water → talha:1:2

pasha-talhá-n  [LF] water container made of a hollowed log → talha:1:3

pasha-taqa  [Il] (don’t) lie on your back → taqa:1:5

pash-atu-an  dog cage, dog kennel → atu:2

pa-shau-bric  [C] make something heavy or heavier → bric:7

pa-shau-bric-in  [C/PF] be made heavy or heavier → bric:8

pa-shau-na-tusi  to someone or something over there → tusi:26

pash-azazak-an  traditionally, any place where children were kept while their parents went to work in the fields; in recent times: kindergarten → azazak:7

pash-azazak-in  [PF] care for children, baby-sit → azazak:8

pashbalis: 2 mashbalis [AF] to sting, as a bee zazinis mashbalis nak a rima  A bee stung my arm

3 pashbalis-an  [LF] be stung, as by a bee or a stinging caterpillar yaku pashbalis-an zazinis  I am being stung by a bee/I was stung by a bee

4 p-in-ashbalis-an  [LFe] was stung; place that was stung

p-in-ashbalis-an  cici zazinis  He was stung by a bee

nak a rima p-in-ashbalis-an  lha-lhkaz  I was stung on the arm by a bumblebee

pash-balís  [Il] nail it! → balis:3

pashbalis-an  [LF] be stung, as by a bee or a stinging caterpillar → pashbalis:3

pash-balís-i  [Il] (don’t) nail it! → balis:4

pash-balís-in  [PF] be nailed, be driven in, of nails → balis:5

pashbara  (don’t) wait for it haya afu niwan malhalhas, pashbara uan That rice isn’t cooked yet, (so) please wait for it

2 pashbara-i  [Il] (don’t) wait for it

pash-baruku-an  [LF] basket for storing bowls; cupboard, place where cup and dishes are kept → baruku:2

pash-bukay-an  [LF] a supporting structure for flowers to climb up, trellis → bukay:4

pash-buná-n  [LF] place for storing sweet potatoes (sometimes attached to the house, sometimes an independent structure) → buna:2

pash-bunaz-an  place for putting sand → bunaz:6

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**pash–bzu–an** garbage heap, place where garbage is thrown. Traditionally garbage was dumped in a hole and then burned and covered with ashes. Later it might be used as fertilizer → **bzu:**2

**pash–caqi–an** [LF] anus; toilet, latrine → **caqi:**4

**pashdagklhin** sit with chin resting on palm
ata tu **pashdagklhin** Don’t sit with your chin resting on your palm
2 **mashdagklhin** [AF] rest the cheek on the palm of the hand supported by the elbow, as someone who is thinking
minu shpul qa **mashdagklhin**, numa ka–salpu–‘an cieu Why is that person resting his cheek against his palm—he must have some concern on his mind
yaku **mashdagklhin** I’m resting with cheek on palm
cieu mi–lHughu **mashdagklhin**, ma–salpu painan He is sitting with his cheek resting on his palm, maybe (he is) worried (about something)
NOTE: Also recorded as /pashdagklhiz/. In the third-last example sentence /ka–salpu–‘un/ contains the Bumun Patient Focus suffix – /un/, and suggests wholesale borrowing of the word.

**pash–dipilhaq–an** mud-patch, as one formed by carabaos trampling wet earth; buffalo wallow → **dipilhaq:**6

**pash–fa–finshiq–an** [LF] storage area for seed rice, in the middle part of a traditional granary within the **pash–pezay–an** → **finshiq:**6

**pash–fahuy–an** [LF] pigpen, enclosure where pigs are kept → **fahuy:**2

**pash–farukuz–an** [LF] place where ladders are kept → **farukuz:**3

**pash–fatu–an** [LF] stone-pile, place where stones are piled → **fatu:**6

**pash–filhaq–an** [LF] be spat upon → **filhaq:**7

**pash–hulus–an** [LF] clothes closet, wardrobe → **hulus:**4

**pashi–ayaw** embarrassed → **ayaw:**9

**pashi–ca–cawa** [IT] funny, causing laughter, make someone laugh → **cawa:**9

**pashi–caycuy** let them have (something) → **caycuy:**2

**pashi–cicu** give it to him/let him have it (as a disputed seat), let him be, don’t interfere with him → **cicu:**4

**pashikan** umbrella
**ya qusaz–in kacu sa** **pashikan** a maqa antu ma–tubu hulus When it rains bring an umbrella so your clothes won’t get wet

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pashi–karitkit   curly, of hair  
→ karitkit:3

pashi–karitkit–in  [PF] is being curled, is being permed (of the hair)  
→ karitkit:4

pashi–kurin–an  [LF] dress in the  
kurin  → kurin:3

pashi–ma–puzi–an  put on something white, wear something white  
→ |puzi|:7

pa–shimul  [C] lend something to someone  
→ |shimul|:3

pashi–na–nay  (don’t) bring it here  
→ |nay|:23

pa–shinaw  [C] wash something, clean something  
→ shinaw:3

pashin–tazam  weigh something on a scale  
→ tazam:4

pashin–tazam–i  [C/I] (don’t) weigh it  
→ tazam:5

pashin–taza–tazam  [C/IT] Chinese hand scale  
→ tazam:6

pa–shintirtir  [C/I] (don’t) shiver  
→ |shintirtir|:4

pashi–qca  [C] add more to something; move something so as to secure some advantage  
→ |qca|:22

pashi–qca–i  [I] (don’t) move it  
→ |qca|:23

pashi–sa–salpu  make others feel worried  
→ |salpu|:8

pashi–shka–shkash  frighten  
→ shkash:9

pashitalha  in the business of selling things  
huya wa caw  pashitalha  bukay  
That person sells flowers

pashi–talha  collect liquid in a container  
→ |talha|:4

pashi–talha–i  [I] (don’t) collect it in a container  
→ |talha|:5

pashi–talhá–n  [LF] be collected in a container, of liquid  
→ |talha|:6

pashi–tata–n  the same one  
→ tata:26

pashi–utaq  make someone vomit, as through causing disgust  
→ utaq:6

pashiwan  change clothes; repeat, do again  
pashiwan  ihu hulus  Change your clothes

2  meshiwan  [AF] change clothes
3  meshiwa–shiwan  [AF/IT] change clothes often or repeatedly

4  m–in–ashiwan  [AFc] changed clothes

5  pashiwan–an  [LF] be changed, as clothes; be exchanged for something else  
haya binanau’az  pashiwan–an ma-qulha–qulha wa hulus  That woman changed into red clothes  
haya hulus ma–tuba,  pashiwan–an ma–qalhiw  Those clothes are wet; change them (so they can get) dry
pa–shizuq

pash–sazum–an Why has the water pot been replaced by a red one?
6 pashiwani–i [I] (don’t) repeat it
pa–shizuq [C] put around the neck, will put around the neck → |shizuq|:3
pa–shizuq–ak [C/LF1s] I put something around the neck → |shizuq|:4
pa–shizuq–an [C/LF] put around the neck → |shizuq|:5
pa–shkaful [C] ask or tell someone to do something → |shkaful|:3
pash–kakulhum–an [LF] ant hill, ant nest (alternatively: taun a kakulhum) → kakulhum:4
pash–kalada cross your legs → |kalada|:5
pash–kamar–an compartment in a traditional granary where millet was stored → kamar:2
pash–kana–kanash [IT] (don’t) limp when you walk → |kanash|:3
pash–kaul–an [LF] place to keep a bolo when it is not in use → kaul:2
pash–kawi–an [LF] any place where wood is stored → kawi:7
pash–kirpa–n duck pen or coop, place where ducks are kept → kirpa:4

pash–qaricuy–an

pash–lhalhum–an [LF] pillow; place to keep needles → lhalhum:2
pash–lhqanizu–an [LF] place where mirrors are put → lhqanizu:6
pash–lhufu–an a place where a bird or chicken broods or sits on eggs → lhufu:8
pash–shnara [C] burn something, as a field → shnara:2
pash–shnará–k [C/LF1s] I set fire to, I burned → shnara:3
pash–shnara–n [C/PF] be burned by someone → shnara:4
pash–shnara–nara [C/IT] burn something repeatedly, burn over and over → shnara:5
pash–na–saháy do something on that thing over there → saháy:28
pash–pazay–an [LF] storage area for unthreshed rice stalks in the upper part of a traditional granary → pazay:2
pash–qafu–an [LF] ashtray → qafu:4
pash–qalhiw–in [PF] be dried, as rice sprouts in preparation for transplanting; be drained, as a rice paddy → qalhiw:7
pash–qaricuy–an [LF] nest of a chicken or bird; place where a chicken or bird sits on eggs → qaricuy:4
pash–qnuan–an

pash–qnuan–an  any place where buffaloes are kept, even if they are just tied to a tree (does not imply that they are fenced in)  
→ qnuan:3

pash–qtilha–n  [LF] salt shaker, dispenser for salt  
→ qtilha:2

pash–rabu–an  [LF] place where charcoal is kept (on the ground, with a cover)  
→ rabu:2

pa–shrak–i  [C/I] let him (a third person) untie it  
→ shrak:3

pash–ranaw–an  chicken coop  
→ ranaw:1:2

pash–raput–an  escape, as an animal from a trap  
→ |raput|:3

pash–rucun–an  monkey-cage, place where monkeys are kept  
→ rucun:2

pash–rusaw–an  [LF] any place where fish are kept, whether a basket for holding fish after they are caught, or a container for live fish  
→ rusaw:5

pash–ruzá–n  [LF] place where boats are kept (dock, or area in lake near the shore)  
→ ruza:8

pash–samuq–in  [PF] become dewy, covered with dew drops  
→ samuq:2

pash–sazum–an  place where water is stored; section of bamboo, etc. where water is stored, water container  
→ sazum:7

pash–sinay–an  wooden spool for keeping thread  
→ sinay:2

pash–sisi–an  [LF] goat pen, place to keep goats  
→ sisi:2

pash–shawiki–an  [LF] a place to keep betel nuts for chewing  
→ shawiki:3

pash–shqurun–an  [C/LF] pillow  
→ |shqurun|:4

pash–talha–k  I will wait for someone or something  
→ |talha|:9

pash–tamaku–an  [LF] place where cigarettes are kept  
→ tamaku:3

pash–tan  equal, equally  
→ |tan|:1:4

|pashtapuq|:

2 mapa–pashtapuq  [R] toss back and forth, play catch with something

haya ayuzi masa binanau'az mig-gara-garan mapa–pashtapuq rickuy

That man and woman are playing a game of catch with a pomelo

3 mashtapuq  [AF] catch, as an object that is thrown, or something that is trying to escape

yaku mashtapuq fizfiz  I caught a banana (thrown to me)

haya qaruta mashtapuq mashmash  The cat caught a rat

4 pashtapuq–ik  I caught

cicu q–m–auriwa fizfiz lhay yakin, numa pashtapuq–ik  He threw a banana for me and I caught it
pashtay

haya azazak mim-paraw, a ma-lha-caq, numa pashtapuq-ik That child was jumping and looked like he was going to fall, so I caught him
5 pashtapuq-in [PF] be caught by someone
cicu pashtapuq-in binanau’az, numa antu m-acay He was caught by a woman, so he didn’t die (description of an accident in which someone fell)
haya mashmash pashtapuq-in qaruta The cat caught a rat

pashtay everyone, all of the people
pashtay k-m-an Everyone eat!
NOTE: Also recorded as /pashta/.
pash–tici [C] let something cool
→ ticiː5
pash–tici–n [C/PF] be allowed to cool, be put out to cool → ticiː6
pash–tiruq ignite, start a fire; take a picture of someone
→ tiruqː3ː5
pash–tiruq–ak [LF1s] I will take your picture → tiruqː3ː6
pash–tiruq–an [LF] be photographed, have one’s picture taken → tiruqː3ː7
pash–tiruq–i [I] (don’t) shine a light on it; (don’t) take his picture → tiruqː3ː8

pashtay

pash–tuali–an [LF] bank; piggy-bank (formerly a bamboo container); cache of money → tualiː3
pash–tubu–an bladder; chamber pot → tubuː5
pash–tutu crush something
→ tutuː7
pash–tutu–an [LF] be crushed or pressed down by something heavy
→ tutuː8
pash–tutu–i [CI] (don’t) crush it
→ tutuː9
pash–tuzá–n [LF] kind of wicker eel cage made of kruzi suspended in the water next to a boat and used to keep one’s catch alive until returning to shore → tuzaː2

pashubaraz miss doing some routine activity at the regular time, as eating or sleeping, be overdue for something that one expected to happen earlier
minu sa afu a ma-cuaw pashubaraz
ma-daq Oh! it’s way past meal-time
yaku pashubaraz malhus, numaantu mulha-aura I didn’t sleep at my regular time (anx) so couldn’t sleep well
minu nak a binanau’az malhi-aza-zak ma-cuaw pashubaraz, min-daq azazak nu-apaw My wife is way overdue to give birth—the child is slow to make its appearance
Pashulan male name (brother of Kilash, husband of Ali)

pash-ulhæ–n [LF] freeze; snowfield, place where there is plenty of snow, be covered with snow → ulhæ:5

pa–shwal–an [C/LF] ask someone to leave so that you can discuss something in private → |shwal|:4

pa–shwal–i [I] (don’t) separate from, (don’t) divorce → |shwal|:5

pa–shwal–ik [PF1s] I separated, I left → |shwal|:6


pa–shwa–shwal–i (don’t) leave → |shwal|:8

pa–shwa–shwal–in [PF] be ignored, be kept away or separated from someone → |shwal|:9

pashzamuq kind of winnowing basket

pa–shzaq [C] make something stick or adhere to something else’ → shzaq:3

pa–shzaq–i [C/I] (don’t) stick it there → shzaq:4

pa–shza–shzaq [IT] glue, paste → shzaq:5

pa–shzaw–an [C/LF] be stopped, cease → |shzaw|:2

pa–shzup–ak [C/LF1s] I cover a wound (as with a medicinal poultice) → shzup:3

pa–shzup–an [C/LF] cause to be covered over, of a wound → shzup:4

pat (PAN *Sepat ‘four’) (see sh-pat)

pa–talhtalh [C] split something for someone → talhtalh:3

pa–tanalhiwan–in be steamed → tanalhiwan:2

pa–ta–na–nay be put down here → |nay|:24

pa–tana–sahay–in [PF] be put over there → saháy:29

pa–tan–lhacaq drop → |lhacaq|:9

pataqaz (PAN *pasaqaN ‘shoulder pole; carry on a shoulder pole’) shoulder pole; carry on a shoulder pole

ama pataqaz sa pazay, pasay–in cicu qalhafa Father used his shoulder to carry rice on a shoulder pole

nak a tuqris m–ara sa takic, m–ara yaku sa kawi pataqaz I caught a barking deer in my spring trap (and) I got a pole to carry (it)

2 mataqaz [AF; F] carry on a shoulder pole; will be carried on a shoulder pole; carry on the shoulder, with or without a shoulder pole

caycuq a mataqaz sazum They will carry water using a shoulder pole
ama mataqaz cumay Father is carrying a bear on a shoulder pole
numa a mataqaz pahat Then the manure would be carried on a shoulder pole
yanan sa mataqaz a aqur maqa sa a saran-an ya ma-garman saran-an a kalawa sa saran tau-aqur sa saran There were those who carried hoes on their shoulders to open a path if the way was bad
3 mataqa–taqaz [AF/IT] carry something often or habitually with a shoulder pole
cayenq miaqay mataqa–taqaz numa–numa They often carry things by shoulder pole
4 ma–ta–taqaz [AF/IT] carry something often or habitually by shoulder pole
hayi ayni numa ma–ta–taqaz qa–ti farw–in That man goes around carrying bamboo shoots on a shoulder pole to sell (habitual action)
5 pataq–taqaz [IT] shoulder pole, pole for carrying loads balanced on one shoulder
6 pataqaz–an [LF] be carried on a shoulder pole
kahawan yamin ya a malhuiza izi i sa ripmu a pazay pataqaz–an so pahat so ripmu In the old days when we planted the rice fields we carried manure to the fields on shoulder poles
7 pataqz–in [PF] be carried on a shoulder pole
cumay pataqz–in ama Father is carrying a bear on a shoulder pole
8 p–in–ataqaz [PfC] was carried on a shoulder pole; thing used as a shoulder pole
haya wa cumay ti ama wa p–in–ataqaz This is the bear that Father carried on a shoulder pole
haya wa kawi p–in–ataqaz ama cumay Father used that wooden pole to carry a bear
9 p–in–ataqaz–in [PfC] was carried on a shoulder pole
buna p–in–ataqaz–in yaku, mu–priz (puntá) mun–suriz sa buna I was carrying sweet potatoes (and) the pole broke (so) the sweet potatoes spilled all over
NOTE: In the preceding example, /puntá/ is Taiwanese for ‘shoulder pole’.
pa–ta–qdup [C] block the way with something → [qdup]:3
patash (PAN *pataš ‘tattoo, make designs’) write
patash uan sa i–nay patash–an
Please write down this word
patash maniun sa patash–an Write down the words
ata tu patash Don’t write (it)
2 matash [AF] to write
yaku matash/matash yaku I’m writing
3 mata–tash [AF/IT] write and write, keep on writing
ihu mata–tash nam a kalawa Keep on writing our language
4 m–in–atash [AF] wrote
patashan

yaku sa m–in–atash patash–an/ m–in–atash yaku sa patash–an I wrote a book
i–nay patash–an yaku m–in–atash I wrote these words
5 patash–an [LF] be written; what is written = letter, book, word
patash–an uan ihu Please write it down
haya patash–an Kilash m–in–atash Kilash wrote that letter/book/word
uan ihu sa i–nay patash–an Please write down this word
Tuba wa patash–an Tuba’s book
yaku panaq i–zay a patash–an ma–bala–balay I just happened to hit the target.
6 patash–i [I] (don’t) write it
patash–i uan sa i–nay patash–an Write down this word
7 pata–tash [IT] pen, instrument for writing
8 p–in–atash [PFe] was written by someone; words written by someone
Kilash a p–in–atash Kilash’s words (that he wrote)
Kilash a p–in–atash a patash–an Kilash’s words in the book
9 p–in–atash–an [LFc] was written on, has been written on
10 p–in–atash–an–an [LF2c] has been written down
p–in–atash–an–an isa nak a ilhanaz My name has been written down
patashan carrying bag

patatara gossip; be the topic of gossip
ciwu miku patatara He/she likes to gossip
ihu patatara suma Someone gossiped about you
ata ihu/tu patatara sa suma Don’t gossip about other people
2 matatara [AF] to gossip
caycuq matatara yakin They are gossiping about me
3 ma–ta–tatarə [AF/IT] gossip about repeatedly, gossip over and over
yaku ma–ta–tatarə sa shput I gossiped repeatedly about that Chinese person
4 m–in–atatara [AFc] gossiped about
ihu m–in–atatara yakin/yaku You gossiped about me
ani yaku tu m–in–atatara I didn’t gossip about you
5 p–in–atatara [c] was gossiped about by someone
ihu p–in–atatara suma Someone gossiped about you
pata–tash [IT] pen, instrument for writing → patash:7

pa–tau–kiwar [C] make someone bend something → [kiwar]:4
pa–taupdaq [C] stick it, make it stick to something → taupdaq:2
pa–taupdaq–ak I bind something to a surface → taupdaq:4
pa–taupdaq–an

pa–taupdaq–an [C/ LF] bind to a surface, as a medicinal plaster over a wound → taupdaq:3

pa–taupdaq–i [I] (don’t) stick to it, don’t cling to it → taupdaq:5

|patiashaq| dreaming

2 matiashaq [AF] to dream
cicu matiashaq He is dreaming
numa sa caw a dadi matiashaq
Then the chief of the Thao had a dream
yaku matiashaq baruku mu–plhiq I dreamt that the bowl broke

3 m–in–atiashaq has dreamt, has been dreaming

cicu m–in–atiashaq He dreamt/
had a dream

4 p–in–atiashaq [PFc] was dreamt by someone; what was dreamt, a dream

ma–qarman a p–in–atiashaq a bad dream

numa p–in–atiashaq ihu lhuan? What did you dream last night?

NOTE: Apparently from Bunum /tai–saq/ ‘dream’.

patigkaluzut to tease, torment

haya qaruta a huqi ata tu pakigkanuzut, antu a ma–ru’in Don’t tease that kitten or it won’t grow to full size

2 patigkaluzut–i [I] (don’t) tease it

haya qaruta a huqi ata tu patigkaluzut–i Don’t tease that kitten!

3 patigkaluzut–in [PF] be teased or tormented by someone

huya wa qaruta a huqi patigkaluzut–in azazak The children teased that kitten

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /pakigkanuzut/.

patig–qaran enjoy oneself, be happy → |qaran|:7

patihaul a spell, a curse

2 matihaul [AF] perform the patihaul ceremony, a form of traditional magic used for good or evil

huya a matihaul yakin That (person) will put a curse on me

ya ma–tata sa but un–sahay–an cicu a punuq matihaul, iip–an cicu numa sa but, ma–qitan iza If he was feverish he went there to have his head ritually treated, he was blown upon (until) he recovered

3 matihaul–hual [AF/IT] perform the actions of a shaman, cast spells on someone

4 patihaul–in [PF] be subjected to a curse or spell by someone

patihaul–in ihu sa numa Someone put a curse on you

5 p–in–atihaul [PFe] had the patihaul ceremony performed for oneself

numa sa ayuzi masa binanau’az

ya p–in–atihaul iza ma–qitan i–za Then the husband and wife who had the patihaul ceremony performed for them were on good terms again

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|patikaran|

NOTE: From Bunun /patihaul/ ‘an egg-shaped black stone used to tell fortunes’, /matihaul/ ‘to tell fortunes by using the /patihaul/’.

|patikaran|:  
2 patikaran–an [LF] spotted or mottled, of the skin of animals (clouded leopard, some snakes, etc.), striped
3 patikara–karan–an [IT/LF] spotted all over
   atu patikara–karan–an The dog is covered with spots
cicu patikara–karan–an matiq-qua-lha so shaqish His face is covered with red spots
   m–ahu a shaqish patikara–karan–an Your face is tattooed
pa–tiklun to plow → |tiklun|:
2 patiklun–an [LF] be plowed → |tiklun|:
3 patikrin woman’s beaded headband used when dancing
   patikrin–an [LF] be adorned with a patikrin
   m–ahu a punuq patikrin–an Your head is adorned with a headband
   i–zhay a binanau’az patikrin–an sa lina That woman is wearing beads around her forehead
3 patikrin–in [PF] be adorned with a patikrin
   patikrin–in a tamulun a hat adorned with a headband
   patikrin–an [LF] be adorned with a patikrin → patikrin:

patikrin–in [PF] be adorned with a patikrin → patikrin:3
pa–tilhaz [C] expose to the sun, put something in the sun, as to dry it → tilhaz:3
pa–tilhaz–an [C/LF] be put in the sun → tilhaz:4
pa–tilhaz–in [C/PF] be put in the sun → tilhaz:5

patinhina toy, plaything
   haya baruku lhay azazak patinhina cicu a maqa antu e–m–andi Give that bowl to the child as a plaything so he won’t cry
2 matinhina [AF] play (with toys, or some object that serves to entertain)
   azazak matinhina sa bunaz The children are playing in the sand
   azazak matinhina sa alushun The children are playing tops
   ani sa iza azazak tu matinhina sa alushun The children are not playing tops
   azazak matinhina sa bunaz ma–cu–aw mat–bulbul The children playing in the sand are very dusty
3 patin–ha–hina sa azazak [IT] toys, children’s playthings
4 patinhina–hina [IT] to play; toys, playthings
   minu sa azazak a patinhina–hina pu–lawashwash–in caycuy Oh! the children left their toys scattered all over the place
patin–humhum

5 patinhina–i [I] (don’t) play with it
haya wa qaruta a huqi atu ta patin–hina–i Don’t play with/tease that kitten

6 patinhina–n [PF] be played with, be treated as a plaything; plaything, toy
haya baruku patinhiná–n azazak That cup is the child’s toy
zazinos ya patinhiná–n uhu min–shuz min–haha If you play with a bee it will become more and more furious

patin–humhum do something early in the morning → humhum:9

pati–qca take turns, alternate with one another; exchange, trade, as in giving objects to one another; change, as clothes → |qca|3:24

pati–qca–i [I] (don’t) take turns → |qca|3:25

patishkan an eagle-size bird with white breast and forehead, grayish wing and body feathers and a long beak. It circles over the lake and dives from high in the air for fish, which it carries off in its long talons

patna–saran–i

pa–tish–qalhayqay spread something out to dry, as rice after the harvest → |qalhayqay|:4

pa–tish–qalhiw [C] dry something out, put something out to dry, as a fish in the sun → |qalhiw|:8

pa–tiuz rake a field preparatory to planting → tiuz:2

pat–lhuri make someone deaf, cause someone to become deaf → |lhuri|:5

pa–tmaza [C] cause someone to hear something, make someone listen → tmaza:2

patna with, instrumental
ata patna sa saran pash’uzu Don’t use the street to spit on!

2 patna–ik [PF1s] I used
patna–ik funush I used a knife (answer to How did you kill the pig?)
yaku k–m–ay p–acay fahuy patna–ik funush I used a knife to kill the pig
yaku ya k–m–aush sazum patna–ik taqriw I use a gourd to scoop up water

3 patna–in [PF] be used as an instrument
NOTE: The relationship of this form to /pasaháy/, /patsaháy/ remains unclear. It is possible that both are deictic verbs, based on /nay/ and /saháy/ respectively.

patna–saran–i [I] (don’t) do it on the road → saran:5

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pataqal mark, either natural or made for some purpose
2 matqal [AF] mark something, claim a proprietary right to something
numa sa parhaway ya niwan tu m-in-ara sa binana'az i-itu ya matqal sa a min-m-ita wa bina-nau'az Then the young men who hadn't yet chosen a wife marked the woman they wanted to marry
3 patqal-an [LF] be marked for ownership or reference; be ordered for purchase; be promised to someone, as in marriage
4 patqa-tqal-an [IT/LF] put marks of ownership or reference on things
maqa sa s-in-an-an caycuy pataqal-tqal-an caycuy ya kawt Hence the path which they had marked by breaking off twigs
5 patqal-i [I] (don't) mark it
patqal-i uan us i-suhay Make a mark there!
ya a pan-na-nay tu rataw patqal-i sa i-nay If you want it to be that high make a mark here
6 p-in-atqal [PFe] was marked for some purpose; mark made by someone; birthmark
i-nay nak a p-in-atqal This is the mark I made (on something); this is my birthmark
7 p-in-atqal-an [LFc] was marked for, set aside for, or promised to someone
numa mun-sahay p-in-atqal-an caycuy mu-shuqish a mu-tusi tawm Then they followed their marks (in the forest) to return home
p-in-atqal-an iza a min-apiq Our future daughter-in-law is already promised to our son
patuq-qaulh bamboo water conduit or aqueduct traditionally used to bring drinking water and water to irrigate the fields down from mountain streams → qaulh:3
patuk (PAN *pasuk ‘cheek; area of the cheekbone’) cheek (the entire cheek, not just the cheek bone)
pa-tuniqniq [C] be noisy → [tuniqniq]:3
patun-ruza paddle a boat → ruza:9
pa-tutu [C] to nurse (trans.), give the breast to → tutu\textsubscript{1}:2
pa-tutu-an [C/LF/I] nurse him → tutu\textsubscript{1}:4
pa-tutu-n [C/PF] be nursed, of a child at the breast → tutu\textsubscript{1}:3
pa\textsuperscript{r}aur steam from boiling water
2 pak-paur to steam, of boiling water
ita ya l-um-pat qilha qashay a shir-shir hulus q-m-aras a maqa antu pak-paur When we brew wine we put a cloth around the edge of the pot to close it off so the steam won’t escape

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pawawinwin

3 pu–paur steam something

pawawinwin (don’t) shake your head from side to side

pawawinwin Shake your head from side to side

ata tu pawawinwin Don’t shake your head from side to side

2 mawawinwin [AF] shake from side to side, as the head

haya wa caw pumuq miaqay mawawinwin That person often shakes his head from side to side

NOTE: Probably /pa-wa-winwin/, with Ca– reduplication, but all efforts to elicit a smaller base met with frustration.

[pazashpash]:

2 ma–pazashpash [S] soft, loose, of soil that is considered good for planting

nak a buhat a pruq ma–pazashpash The soil in my fields is soft/loose

3 mim–pazashpash [IC] become soft or loose, of soil

nak a buhat a pruq kahiwan ma–cuaw ma–kutnir, numa cuini kari–k, mim–pazashpash The soil in my fields used to be very hard, but now I have dug it up (and) it has become soft and loose

pazaw (PAN *paNaw ‘go, walk’)
go, walk

iza paz a ita It’s time to start, let’s go!

ma–cuaw mi–lhugq iz a, paz a ita We’ve been sitting here a long time, (so) let’s go!

iza paz a mu–tusi ita tana–saya kun–saq azi It’s time for us to go up and eat lunch

pazaw iz a ilu k–anun iz a, a qusaz–in qali a ma–lubu hu lu S You go first because it’s going to rain and if you don’t your clothes will get wet

paza tu maqa i–hazish, a ma–cuaw shi–humhum–an Let’s leave, because we have a long way to go and it will be very late (when we arrive)

paza tu a qusaz–in ya ikabi Let’s leave; it’s going to rain soon

2 shim–pazaw–an [LFc] departed from a place

3 sh–m–im–pazaw [AFc] departed, walked

4 sh–pazaw go, leave

ata tu sh–pazaw Don’t leave!

5 shum–pazaw [AF] depart, walk

kahiwan a caw antu ifaz–an tapaha ya shum–pazaw The Thao of old didn’t wear shoes when they left (on a journey)

numa tu niza tu qalha qusaz isisuaiza caaywu a dadu shdu iz a shum–pazaw Then when it wasn’t raining hard any more their chief agreed to depart
mu-saháy ihu mi-huggu sa barim-bin, a shum-pazaw yaku You ride in the car; I will walk
anna wa cicu shum-pazaw, untal-in azazak a cicu m-undadán The father is walking, followed by his son
NOTE: Also recorded as /pazə/. 

pazay (PAN *pajay ‘riceplant, rice in the field’) rice with husk adhering: rice in the field, rice plant; harvested rice before pounding
2 pash-pazay-an [LF] storage area for unthreshed rice stalks in the upper part of a traditional granary

pazazáy proud, arrogant
cicu ma-cua pazazáy He/she is very proud
yaku tu pazazáy I’m not proud
huya wa shput binanau’az pazazáy, antu ma-ha-lhinuna That Chinese woman is arrogant—she doesn’t want to talk (to me)

pazik Euonymus pallidifolia Hay., fam. Celastraceae, a tall tree with bark that causes itching, and an inedible pale orange and red fruit. Traditionally when its small white blossoms appeared it was time to sow the crops. The trunks were formerly used for canoe hulls
mu-qca iza maka-bukay sa pazik a pishprqit iza pahlutsa i-saháy ripnu When the pazik tree blooms again we will transplant the rice seedlings to the paddy field

|pazim|

2 mazim [AF] plait by intertwining with an over-under weave, as in making baskets or traditional walling material of split bamboo
3 mim-p-in-azim [IC] make walls of plaited bamboo or rattan strips
numa sa suma wa binanau’az lh-m-iza sa shkish a mim-p-in-azim Then some of the women plaited slender Bamboos to make walling
ina lh-m-in-iza shkish a mim-p-in-azim Mother plaited slender bamboos to make walling
4 pazim-an [LF] be plaited
pazim-an cicu, numa p-in-azim i-za, rishup-an sa dipilhaq He plaited (it), and when it was plaited it was smeared with mud (of the walls of traditional Thao houses)
5 p-in-azim [PFe] was plaited; what was plaited, wall of plaited bamboo strips
numa sa i-saháy p-in-azim matash patash-an Who wrote on that wall?
yamin kahiwan ya k-m-alawa sa taun i-zaháy p-in-azim, pasay-in shkish, numa m-aru sa quay fpat-in, pasay-in quay lh-m-iza a mim-p-in-azim When we used to make house walls we used slender bamboos, then got rattan, split it, and used it to weave the walling material
6 p-in-azim-an [LFe] was plaited; what was plaited

Pazish one of the names for the Atayal and Sediq

2 mash-pazish to speak Atayal or Sediq

NOTE: Mr. and Mrs. Shih insist that /pazish/ and /Pazish/ are unrelated, but their own traditional oral history makes it clear that when the Thao entered the region of Sun-Moon Lake they came into conflict with the Sediq, who were moving gradually northward. The evidence of linguistic borrowing makes it equally clear that they had intimate and sustained cultural and linguistic contact with the Bunun, with whom they frequently intermarried and hence presumably were allied.

pazish (PAN *pajiS ‘enemy’) enemy

2 mim-pazish [IC] become enemies

huya wa caw kahiwan mapa-qaitan, cuini mim-pazish That person (and I) used to be on good terms (but) now we have become enemies

maqa kahiwan m-in-a-p-acay yakin numa mim-pazish yakin Because they used to fight me they became enemies with me

paziwat window (traditionally a rather low opening in the wall)

paziwatan indigestion, as from overeating or from eating too quickly

yaku k-m-in-an afu paziwatan I ate and now have indigestion

2 p-in-aziwatan [c] had indigestion

yaku k-m-in-an afu p-in-aziwatan, ma-qitan tsa I ate and got indigestion, (but) am fine now

pazuzuyan get a splinter

nak a rima pazuzuyan I got a splinter in my hand

ya m-ruqit sa kruzi a shapa miaqay pazuzuyan sa rima wa kuku If you peel the bark off the kruzi plant you’ll get a lot of splinters under your nails

2 p-in-azuzuyan [c] got a splinter

NOTE: Possibly /pa-zuzuy-an/, based on the zuzuy creeper, which is said to be a thorny vine.

pdaspdas peel off leaves by hand from the top to the bottom of a plant

nak a binanau’az pdaspdas tamaku My wife peeled off the tobacco leaves

2 pdaspdas-in [PF] be peeled off by hand, of the leaves of a plant

nak a tamaku pdaspdas-in sa suma Someone peeled off the leaves of my tobacco plants

pdis crush, as a bug under the finger

pasáy ihu rima pdis sa kukulay Use a finger to crush the bug
tima sa pdis sa kukulay Who crushed the bug?
cicu sa pdis sa kukulay He is the one who crushed the bug
2 pdis–i [I] (don’t) crush it
3 pdis–ik [PF1s] I crushed it under my finger, of a bug
i–nay a kukulay pdis–ik I crushed this bug
4 pdis–in [PF] be crushed by someone
i–nay a kukulay pdis–in suma Someone crushed this bug

|phu|  
2 ma–phu turbid, riled, cloudy, of water
sazum ma–phu The water is turbid
3 mim–phu become turbid
sazum mim–phu The water is becoming turbid
4 m–in–a–ma–phu [Sc/IT] was turbid, was cloudy
haya sazum m–in–a–ma–phu, shi–tilaw iza cuini That water was stirred up, (but) now has become clear
5 pim–phu [Cc] stirred up water to make it turbid
pim–phu ilu sazum Rile up the water
pia–alah’a [C] put on a congenial face, act hospitable, try to be hospitable → |alah’a|:4
pia–ania make someone clever or good at doing something → |ania|:6

pia–apaw [C] let something come out, as a plant that is growing, put something in a place where it can be seen → |apaw|:9

pia–aruz’uz show energy, display vigor → |aruz’uz|:4

pia–bahba [C] make someone cheerful or good-natured
→ |bahba|:4

pia–baluhbu [C] cook something until it becomes dry and grainy
→ |baluhbu|:4

pia–baqbaq [C] cry and whine even more, put on a show of whining and crying → |baqbaq|:4

pia–bariz [C] make something level → |bariz|:6

pia–bashbash–in [C/PF] be filled with something → |bashbash|:4

pia–bazay [C] make thin(ner)
→ |bazay|:8

pia–biskaw [C] make something go faster, accelerate something
→ |biskaw|:5

pia–braq [C] leave an opening, make a hole or opening
→ |braq|:7

pia–bric–ik [C/PF1s] I made something heavy, I added weight to something → |bric|:9
piacaucaun relative, friend numa mash'tay piacaucaun mu-

sun ma-qa'am maqa malhi-ayuзи sa cіu'a бінама'аз а азак Then all the relatives came to celebrate because of the birth of a son to his daughter

NOTE: Possibly connected with /cau/, although this would imply an underlying base /cau/.

piacuaw [C] do something harder, increase the intensity of an effort → cuaw:8

piadahun [C] sweeten, make sweet → dahun:5

piadama-damat [C/IT] calm someone down, make someone quiet → damat:5

piadanshir-i [C/I] (don’t) put up a danshir → danshir:2

piadaq [C] take a long time → daq:4

piadiqru [C] smooth something, make something smooth → diqru:4

piadishlum [C] make something green → dishlum:6

piadishqun [C] make someone feel disliked or unwelcome → dishqun:6

piaduhray [C] make someone comfortable/more comfortable → duhray:6

piadukuduku [C] bend over, as to get through a low doorway, etc. → dukuduku:3

piadumuc [SC] make something soft → dumuc:5

piadutkhu-khu [C/IT] bend down, lower the head deliberately, as to avoid a blow → dutkhu:5

/pia–dutkhun/ [C] lower the head → dutkhu:4

piafaqlhu [C] renew, restore; put on something new → faqlhu:5

piafazaq [C] make knowledgeable, give someone understanding → fazaq:9

piafunuq [C] prepare fields for planting by loosening the soil → funuq:5

piagqaray [C] make something last long, extend the duration of something → qaray:6

piahaha [C] act angry, pretend to be angry → haha:5

piahaluq [C] make foodstuffs such as tubers soft, as by cooking them longer → haluq:3

piaharan [C] widen, make wider → haran:4

piahaziwhiw [C] cool something off, let something get cool → haziwhiw:3

piahiaw [C] cause something to go faster, urge something on, as a work animal → hiaw:4
pia–hnar  [C] make something warmer, increase the heat → |hnar|⁶
pia–hulaw  [SC] make someone hoarse → |hulaw|⁴
pia–kafaw  [C] raise something, lift something up → |kafaw|⁵
pia–ka–kiwar–in [C/IT/PF] be done in a zigzag fashion → |kiwar|⁵
pia–kalashay  [C] act hard to please, be fussy or fastidious → |kalashay|⁴
pia–kaligkin  [SC] take care of one’s health; may you be healthy! (salutation of departure) → |kaligkin|⁵
pia–kaliki  [C] make something grow again → |kaliki|³
pia–kalunhan  [C] make something itch → |kalunhan|³
pia–kamun  [SC] make spicy, spice up → |kamun|⁷
pia–kanshuz  [C] make something delicious or fragrant → |kanshuz|⁵
pia–kapa  [C] make something shallow or shallower → |kapa|⁵
pia–karaza  [C] clear a border strip between cultivated fields → |karaza|³
pia–karishkish  [C] do something vigorously or with enthusiasm → |karishkish|⁵
pia–karupkup  [C] tangle something, make something become tangled → |karupkup|⁴
pia–kashpar  [C] make something painful, as by pinching a person → |kashpar|⁵
pia–katar  [C] make something (more) astringent → |katar|³
pia–kazaka  [C] make someone feel better, make someone feel more energetic or spirited → |kazaka|³
pia–kazash  [C] give in reward, give as a sign of approval for something done → |kazash|²²
pia–kazash  [C] make something appear clear or sharply focused, as binoculars when looking at something in the distance → |kazash|³⁵
pia–kazash–i  [C/I] (don’t) make it focused, make it clearer → |kazash|³⁶
pia–kimzi  [C] make someone ticklish → |kimzi|³
pia–kirac  [C] turn on (a light), make something bright or brighter → |kirac|⁶
pia–kiwa–kiwar–in  [IT] be bent repeatedly → |kiwar|⁶
pia–kiwar  [C] bend, do something in a zigzag fashion → |kiwar|⁷
pia–kiwar–ik

pia–kiwar–ik [PF1s] I am bending something, I am doing something in a zigzag fashion → kiwar:8

pia–kulhm–lmuz [C/IT] keep it intact → kulhmuz:4

pia–kundur [C] make someone or something strong; be patient → kundur:6

pia–kundur na shnaw be patient → kundur:7

pia–kushr–c [C] let a plant food remain firm or hard → kushr:3

pia–kushtur [C] make something thick(er) → kushtur:5

pia–kutbaz [C] make it drier, as rice that is being cooked → kutbaz:7

pia–kutni–r [C] harden something → kutni:5

pia–kuyu [C] pretend to be queasy → kuyu:4

pia–lamlam [C] sharpen, make sharper → lamlam:4

pia–lawashwash [C] scatter something more than it already is → lawashwash:6

pia–lawlaw [C] try to seduce someone → lawlaw:3

pia–lunduz [C] straighten, make straight, keep straight → lunduz:6

pia–lhac–as [C] make something softer or more tender by cooking → lhac:4

pia–lahqraw [C] make someone get stiff or sore, as by forcing them to maintain the same posture for some time → lhqraw:3

pia–lahqraw–i [C/I] (don’t) make him get stiff, (don’t) let him get stiff → lhqraw:4

pia–lhia–s [C] make bright(er) → lhias:7

pia–lhic [C] tighten binding, etc., make tighter → lhic:4

pia–lhic–i [I] (don’t) tie it → lhic:5

pia–lhic–ik [C/PF1s] I am tightening it, I am fastening it more firmly → lhic:6

pia–lhilhni–lhni [C/IT] put on a smile for someone → lhilhni:6

pia–mumu [C] close the eyes → mumu:6

pia–nasha [C] increase, make more numerous → nasha:5

pia–naur [C] do something habitually or deliberately → naur:8

pia–naur–in [C/PF] be used to doing, be in the habit of doing → naur:9

pia–nishir [C] make something sour → nishir:6

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pia–pishkit

pia–pishkit [C] go safely, be kept from harm → pishkit:5
pia–pizpiz [C] make something crowded, as in stuffing a container → pizpiz:3
pia–pni [C] make the voice husky, lower the voice → pni:3
pia–pukaw [C] let or cause someone’s vision to become dim → pukaw:5
pia–pulhash [C] mess something up, as the hair, make something messy or tangled → pulhash:3
pia–punish [C] fill something, as a container → punish:5
pia–punish-in [C/PF] be filled, as a container → punish:6
pia–qaizu [C] pickle foods → qaizu:4
pia–qalhayqay [C] make something dry up or dry out → qalhayqay:5
pia–qalhtash [C] take or capture alive, as fish → qalhtash:4
pia–qaray [C] make something last a long time, or take a long time; after awhile, in time, eventually → qaray:5
pia–qariw [C] make something flat or level → qariw:4
pia–qasbit [C/I] to salt, make something salty → qasbit:4

pia–qbi–qbit [C/IT] divide something into portions → qbit:5
pia–qbit [C] divide things into portions or sort them by type → qbit:4
pia–qdaqda [C] place things at wide intervals, as in planting → qdaqda:4
pia–qiriz [C] tire something or someone out, make someone tired → qiriz:4
pia–qlhis [C] raise the price of something → qlhis:3
pia–qpit [C] pluck by pinching and pulling; tongs → qpit:2
pia–qrus–in [C/PF] be made into posts → qrus:3
pia–qtit [C] make something narrow → qtit:5
pia–quiliush [C] make something longer, lengthen → quiliush:5
pia–ramu [C] fatten, make someone or something fat → ramu:5
pia–rimrim look irritated or annoyed (with a harsh stare) → rimrim:6
pia–riquis [C] blind someone, make someone blind → riquis:5
pia–rukruk [C] make something deep → rukruk:5
pia–run [C] prepare, as food → run:7
pia–ru–run

pia–ru–run [C/IT] prepare, as lots of food → |run|:8

pia–ru–run–ik [C/IT/PF1s] I will prepare lots of something → |run|:9

pia–rutaraw [C] make something taller, higher, or deeper → |rutaraw|:7

pia–rutzfut [C] undress someone, remove someone’s clothing → |rutzfut|:6

pia–sbut–ik [C/PF1s] I made someone take an interest in something → |sbut|:3

pia–sinis [C] make something sticky or adhesive → |sinis|:3

pia–smik [C] dampen something → |smik|:3

pia–sun [C] gather things together → |sun|:20

pia–sun–i [C/I] (don’t) gather it together → |sun|:21

pia–sun–in [C/PF] be brought together with something else, be combined with something → |sun|:22

pia–susu [C] warm something by a fire → |susu|:5

pia–shmar [C] make juice → |shmar|:3

pia–shpiz [C] make something closed, close something tight; arrange cargo to make room for more → |shpiz|:3

pia–shquat [C] expand, widen, make extensive or more extensive → |shquat|:3

pia–taraw [C] behave in an unfriendly manner → |taraw|:6

pia–tarctic [C] make something blunt → |tarctic|:4

pia–tdik [C] make something steep → |tdik|:7

pia–tilaw [C] let something become clear, as by not stirring it up again; do something in a clean way, wear something clean → |tilaw|:5

pia–tiric [C] place close together, as seedlings in planting → |tiric|:3

pia–tiric–in [C/PF] be covered tightly → |tiric|:4

pia–tnaq [C] hold back, restrain oneself → |tnaq|:3

pia–tnash [C] add to someone’s serving (of food) → |tnash|:5

pia–tubu [C] to add water, make something wet → |tubu|:6

pia–tumpiq [C] make something lower or shorter in height → |tumpiq|:3

pia–tunaw [C] try one’s best or hardest, make every possible effort → |tunaw|:4

pi–dau–dauk [C/IT] leave it standing, leave it alone → |dau|:7
Pidiq  female name (sister of Ki-lash)

pig–qaray  make something last long or longer, extend the duration of → |qaray|:7

pig–qca–qca  [C/IT] change the location of something, make something change place; do in different ways or styles → |qca|3:26

pig–qmin  [C] make something potent → |qmin|:4

pig–qmu  [C] make sticky rice cake → qmu:3

pig–qmu–n  [C/PF] be made, of sticky rice cake → qmu:4

pig–qus–in  [Cc/PF] was used to make posts → qus:4

pig–qurqu  [Cc] made something rot → qurqu:3

pik–amuzkuz–in  [C/IT] be forced into a hunched-up position → |amuzkuz|:4

pikbzaw  overthrow, conquer

numa antu pikbzaw i–nay sa Zintun a caw  But (they) couldn’t overthrow the people of Sun-Moon Lake

2 pikbzaw–in  [PF] be overthrown, be conquered or overcome, as in a contest for supremacy

yaku antu ma–tunaw mat caycuy ma–p–acay, numa pikbzaw–in caycuy  I couldn’t beat them in fighting, so they conquered me

NOTE: Possibly /pik–bzw/.
pik–ikahi

pik–ikahi knock someone off balance by twisting their arm → ikahi:2

pik–kiwar bend, as in bending a stick or an iron bar → kiwar:9

pik–kupit extinguish a fire, turn off a light → kupit:9

pik–lhias turn on a light → lhias:8

pik–lhipir roll up, as the shirt sleeves → lhipir:9

pikpik the Asian common toad, *Bufo bufo gargarizans* Cantor; the spectacled toad, *Bufo molanosticus* Schneider

pik–priz–ik [PF1s] I broke something → priz:7

pik–rariwa bend out of joint → rariwa:4

pik–shuru [C] make someone go hungry; refrain from eating, as in fasting → shuru:4

pik–shuru–an [C/LF] to fast, refrain from eating → shuru:5

pik–shuru–n [C/PF] be forced to go hungry → shuru:6

Pila male name (husband of Ali)

pilalaha spread the legs

ama m–zai azazak pilalaha sa kuskus Father told the child to stand with his feet far apart

2 pilalaha [AF] spread the feet wide apart, stand with legs akimbo

cicu milalaha sa kuskus He is standing with feet wide apart

huya wa shput mi–lhusqu biktiz, milalaha That person is sitting with legs open wide

cicu milalaha ya malhus He sleeps with his legs wide apart

p–ilu–an [C/LF/1] bathe! (someone else, as a child); bathe him! → ilu:5

Pilus a Thao dog name (for male dogs)

pilhash (PAN *piRaS ‘roe, eggs of fish or crab’) roe, eggs of fish or crab

2 pilhash–an [LF] be laden with roe, have eggs, of a fish or crab

ya pilhash–an sa i–ny a rusaw This is a fish with roe

|pilhat|:

2 kum–pilhat [AB] to crack, develop a crack, as a wall, dry soil, a cup, the soles of one’s feet

a mun–tunuq ya kum–pilhat That cracked (thing) will collapse

baruku kum–pilhat The cup cracked

nak a shaqish maqa ma–shimzaw

kum–pilhat My face is wrinkled/cracked because of the cold

3 kum–pilha–pilhat [AB/IT] be all cracked, to be full of cracks

naka a buhat uka sazum, kum–pilha–pilhat iza pruq My fields are without water and the ground is cracking
**pilhkic**

4 **pish-pilhat** crack, become cracked (said to be less common than *kum-pilhat*)

**pilhkic** pull or lead by the hand

*ya mana-saya pilhkic sh-m-ulshul uka a tau-bukdak* When climbing uphill hold on to (someone’s) hand to pull you up so you won’t fall

*ihu, hadu nak a rima pilhkic, uka mun-tunuq* Hold my hand tight (so) you won’t fall

2 **pilhkic-ik** [PFIs] was pulled or led by me

*nak a binanau’az pilhkic-ik* I pulled up my wife

3 **pilhkic-in** [PF] be pulled or led by the hand

**pilhnac** simultaneous thunder and lightning; violent thunderclap

2 **pilhnac-an** [LF] be struck by lightning

*cicu tilha pilhnac-an* He was struck by lightning yesterday

3 **t-m-u-pilhnac** have thunder and lightning together; explode, of a violent thunderclap

*i-ra-nariu’ azuan t-m-u-pilhnac* Be quiet or you will be struck by lightning (warning to children who are noisy during a storm)

4 **tu-pilhnac-an** [LF] be struck by lightning, be electrocuted

5 **tu-pilhnac-in** [PF] be struck by lighting, be electrocuted

*u-lauq, a tu-pilhnac-in* Go home (or) you’ll be struck by lightning

*i-zaháy a caw ma-qarman a shnow a tu-pilhnac-in* ya kahizá That bad-natured person will be struck by lighting (in punishment)

**pilh-qalhtash** revive, come back to life → |qalhtash|6

**pi-lhqanizu-an** [C/LF] look at something in a mirror → lhqanizu:7

**pilh-qut** fart with a dry hissing sound (different from *q-un-tut*) → qut:3

**pilhzaw** *Castanopsis carlesi-i* (Hems.) Hay., fam. *Fagaceae*, a tree which grows to a height of between 8 and 20 meters. Its tiny yellow flowers are tightly clustered in a brush-like arrangement, and it has a hard, small brown fruit which is tasteless, but is eaten by squirrels, monkeys, and the *kuliashan*. Humans can eat it if it is boiled and then fried. The wood of this tree was considered the most desirable for making the *ta-turtur*, the six-foot long wooden pestle used to beat out a dance rhythm at the Thao New Year ceremony

|pilhzuq|

2 **ma-pilhzuq** [S] extremely dry, brittle, fracturing easily, as wood *haya (wa) kawi ma-pilhzuq* That wood is brittle

3 **mim-pilhzuq** [IC] become brittle
Pima female name (wife of Aki-ko)

**pim–ba–baruku–n** [Cc/PF] was made into ceramics $\rightarrow$ **baruku**:4

**p–im–baraybay** was made slack or loose $\rightarrow$ **|baraybay|**:7

**pim–baruku** [Cc] made ceramics $\rightarrow$ **|baruku|**:3

**pim–buhat** [C] clear lands for a cultivated field $\rightarrow$ **|buhat|**:5

**pim–buhat–in** [C/PF] be cultivated, be turned into a field $\rightarrow$ **|buhat|**:6

**pim–bulaw** [Cc] caused something to ripen, let something ripen $\rightarrow$ **|bulaw|**:5

**pim–bulbul** start the fermentation process used in brewing native wine $\rightarrow$ **|bulbul|**:3

**pim–buqciw** [C] make someone satiated; make someone rich $\rightarrow$ **|buqciw|**:6

**pim–buqciw–i** [C/I] make him full!; make him rich! $\rightarrow$ **|buqciw|**:7

**pim–fuczash** make sweet rice or millet $\rightarrow$ **|fuczash|**:2

**pim–pania’an–in** [C/PF] be prepared by someone, of cooked dishes $\rightarrow$ **|pania’an|**:5

**pim–phu** [Cc] stirred up water to make it turbid $\rightarrow$ **|phu|**:5

**p–im–pitaw** [Cc] was made into a door $\rightarrow$ **pitaw**:4

**pim–plhu** [C] to boil, of water $\rightarrow$ **|plhu|**:5

**pim–pucuk–in** be tangled up by someone $\rightarrow$ **|pucuk|**:5

**pim–pulhiz** [C] bring someone to consciousness, cause someone to arouse from sleep, torpor or coma $\rightarrow$ **|pulhiz|**:5

**pim–pulhiz–in** [C/PF] be awakened abruptly, as by a loud noise $\rightarrow$ **|pulhiz|**:6

**pim–pulhuz–in** [PF] was made messy or tangled $\rightarrow$ **|pulhuz|**:3

**p–in–acay** [Cc] was beaten $\rightarrow$ **|acay|**:29

**p–in–a–fciq** [PFc] was detonated, was exploded $\rightarrow$ **fciq**:5

**p–in–a–fciq–an** [CcLF] was shot by someone $\rightarrow$ **fciq**:6

**pin–afu–an** be eaten with rice; side dish with rice $\rightarrow$ **|afu|**:3

**p–in–agka’un–an** [LFc] was regaled, was treated to a feast $\rightarrow$ **|agka’un|**:4

**p–in–agqa** [c] has rested $\rightarrow$ **|agqa|**:6

**p–in–agqaruz** [Cc] was carried away on a current $\rightarrow$ **|agqaruz|**:8

**p–in–ai–awak–an** [c] was notched, had a notch made in it $\rightarrow$ **awak**:5
p–in–ai–talah–an

p–in–ai–talah–an was cut down, was felled → tala(h):2

p–in–akaikca [c] was repaired by someone, asked someone to repair something → pakaikca:5

p–in–a–ka–kin–tutuz–in [C/IT/PF] was/were stacked up or piled together → tutuz:7

p–in–akakuay [AFc] swarmed, of fish; spawned → pakakuay:3

p–in–a–kalhus [Cc] has put to sleep → kalhus:9

p–in–a–kan [Cc] was fed → kan:22

p–in–a–kan–ak was/were fed by me → kan:23

p–in–a–kan–in [C/PF] was/were fed → kan:24

p–in–aka–runu [PF] was pounded in a mortar, was husked, of rice → runu:8

p–in–akashqut [c] was threaded, of a needle → pakashqut:7

p–in–a–kin–tutuz [C/PF] caused to be stacked or piled together → tutuz:8

p–in–ak–nazaq [Cc] suppurred → nazaq:5

p–in–ak–rushaq [Cc] has shed tears → rushaq:4

p–in–ak–shibun [c] sweated → shibun:3

p–in–ak–shibun–an [LF] was covered with sweat → shibun:4

p–in–ak–shnaw [Cc] was thought, was felt → shnaw:7

p–in–akulhana [PF] was crawled on → pakulhana:6

p–in–akurada [PF] was climbed → pakurada:4

p–in–a–kalawa [PF] was called by someone → kalawa:9

p–in–ala–qutun a fatu [PF] stone foundation for a house; stone paved path to the door of the house in the old Thao villages → qutun:3

| pinalash | :
| 2 minalash [AF] spinning, whirling alushun minalash The top is spinning sazum minalash The water is whirling around (in a vortex) 3 pinalash [C] be made to spin 4 pinalash–i [C/ɪ] (don’t) make it spin ata sa azazak pinalash–i, uka mig–qarimuzmuz sa punuq Don’t spin that child around and make him dizzy |


p–in–a–lha–luhuiza [PF/IT] was planted in many places → palhuiza:5
p—in–alha–na–saháy

p—in–alha–na–saháy  [c] did something to that thing/person over there → saháy:30

p—in–alha–sahay–ik  [cls] I did something to that thing/person over there → saháy:31

p—in–alhashput—in  [PFc] was punched → palhashput:7

p—in–alhatuzus–an  [LFc] was pointed at by someone → palhatuzus:7

p—in–alhaza–n  [PFc] was dried out → palhaza:4

p—in–alhi–azazak  gave birth to, had a baby → azazak:9

p—in–alhi–puqu  was tied in a knot, was knotted or cinched → puqu:8

p—in–allhakrikriw–an  [LFc] worked; work, what was done by working → palhakrikriw:4

p—in–alhuiza  [PFc] was planted → palhuiza:6

p—in–alhuizá–n  [LFc] was planted → palhuiza:7

p—in–ampala  [c] took a rest half-way to one's destination → pampala:3

p—in–ampunuqan  [c] had the measles → pampunuqan:2

p—in–anaka  [PFc] was given as a gift; what was given as a gift → panaka:3

p—in–anaq  [PFc] was thrown at, was hit by something thrown; what was thrown or shot at a target → panaq:9

p—in–an–ikahi  [c] fell down from a height → ikahi:5

p—in–aniza  [PFc] was caught by hook and line → paniza:5


p—in–an–shiz–an  became sick, was sick → shiz:3

pinanual  insane, crazy

2 inanual  [I] (don't) act crazy

atu (tu) inanual  Don't act crazy

a itia shput s–m–apuk i–uhu, inanual  ihu a maqa i–zay a shput a sh–ug–kash a maqa mu–shuqish  There is someone trying to catch you—act crazy so the person will be afraid and will go back (where he came from)

3 minanual  [S] be insane

q–m–in–riu:  a caw antu mulha–aura ya ma–humhun mahus, antu ma–qīlān shnaw, mia–zay sa a minanual  Apparently the thief could not forget, (even) when sleeping at night; (he had) a bad conscience that drove him mad

atu tu palhatuzus yakin, a minanual yaku ya palhatuzus–an  ihu
pin–apiq

Don’t point at me; I’ll go crazy if you point at me

4 pinanual–ik [PF1s] I drove someone crazy

haya wa shput pinanual–ik I drove that person crazy

NOTE: Probably from Bunam /minanual/ ‘without any reason’.

pin–apiq [C] make someone into a daughter-in-law (by arranging a marriage with one’s son)
→ apiq:3

pin–apiq–ik [C/PF1s] I make someone into a daughter-in-law
→ apiq:4

p–in–aplhish [PFc] was watered by someone → paplhish:4

pin–apu–apuy–an [C/IT/LF] exposed to fire repeatedly → apuy:8

pin–apuy [C] start a fire → apuy:7

pin–apuy–an [C/LF] was started, of a fire → apuy:9

p–in–a–qaibul–an [LF] made a fuss because one was not allowed to accompany a person who was leaving → qaibil:6

p–in–a–qa–quyash was sung → quyash:7

p–in–arbu [PFc] was baked; what was baked → parbu:6

p–in–arfaz [PFc] was made to fly, was allowed to fly → parfaz:5

p–in–arimrim–ak [LF1sc] I drilled something → parimrim:5

p–in–aru [AFc] was beaten → paru:6

p–in–aru–an [LFc] was hammered; was beaten by someone → paru:7

p–in–asahay–in [PFc] was used for something → pasahay:7

p–in–a–sansan [Cc] was roasted, was heated by direct exposure to a fire → sansan:5

p–in–asiz [PFc] was put back together → pasiz:4

p–in–ash–balis [PFc] was nailed → balis:6

p–in–ash–balis–ak [LF1sc] I nailed something → balis:7

p–in–ash–balis–an [LF] was nailed → balis:8

p–in–ashbalis–an [LF] was stung; place that was stung → pashbalis:4

p–in–ashi–karitkit [c] was curled, of hair → karitkit:5

p–in–a–shinaw [Cc] has been washed by someone → shinaw:4

p–in–a–shinaw [Cc] has been washed by someone → shinaw:4

p–in–ashi–tala [PFc] was collected in a container, of liquid → talha:1:7

p–in–a–shizuq [PFc] was put around the neck by someone; thing put around the neck, necklace → shizuq:6
p-in-a-shnara

p-in-a-shnara [Cc] burned something; was burned
→ shnara:6

p-in-a-shnará-n [CcLF] was burned → shnara:7

p-in-ash’uzu [PFC] was expectorated, was spit out; what was spit out, phlegm → pash’uzu:6

p-in-a-shzaq [Cc] was stuck to something → shzaq:6

p-in-a-tana-i [Ic] told to open → tana:4

p-in-ataqaz [PFC] was carried on a shoulder pole; thing used as a shoulder pole → pataqaz:8

p-in-ataqaz-in [PFC] was carried on a shoulder pole → pataqaz:9

p-in-atash [PFC] was written by someone; words written by someone → patash:8

p-in-atash-an [LFC] was written on, has been written on → patash:9

p-in-atatara [c] was gossiped about by someone → patatara:5

p-in-atiaishaq [PFC] was dreamt by someone; what was dreamt, a dream → patiaishaq:4

p-in-atihaul [PFC] had the patihaul ceremony performed for oneself → patihaul:5

p-in-a-tilhaz [Cc] was put in the sun → tilhaz:7

p-in-a-tilhaz-an [LFC] was put in the sun → tilhaz:8

p-in-a-tmaza [Cc] caused someone to hear, made someone listen → tmaza:3

p-in-atqal [PFC] was marked for some purpose; mark made by someone; birthmark → patqal:6

p-in-atqal-an [LFC] was marked for, set aside for, or promised to someone → patqal:7

pi-nay [C] put something here → nay:25

pi-nay-i [I] (don’t) let him stay here, (don’t) put it here → nay:26

pi-nay-ik [C/PFI] I did something here → nay:27

pi-nay-in [C/PF] someone did something here → nay:28

p-in-azim [PFC] was plaited; what was plaited, wall of plaited bamboo strips → pazim:5

p-in-azim-an [LFC] was plaited; what was plaited → pazim:6

p-in-aziwatan [c] had indigestion → paziwatan:2

p-in-azuzyuan [c] got a splinter → pazuzuyan:2

pincacacapuan a ribush Flageellaria indica L., fam. Flagellariaceae, a plant which grows in sunny places and propagates
pin–danshir–in

itself by lateral expansion. It has dark green leaves with curling tips, small yellowish-white flowers, and inedible salmon-colored fruits which grow in clusters. It can reach a height of 10 meters or more, and its branches are used to make brooms (hence the name ‘plant that can be made into a broom’)

pin–danshir–in [C/PF] was left with tracks on it, as a road that has been traveled by people on foot → |danshir|:3

pin–daq make something last for awhile, make something take some time → |daq|:5

pin–duhray [Cc] made someone comfortable/more comfortable → |duhray|:7

pin–dundun [Cc] was tamed/was domesticated → |dundun|:6

pin–fa–finshiq–in seed used for planting → |finshiq|:7

pin–fuaw [C] let die and float belly up, cause to die and float belly-up → |fuaw|:4

pin–haha [C] annoy, vex, irritate → |haha|:6

pin–haha–i [C/I] annoy, vex, irritate → |haha|:7

pin–haran–in [PF] be widened, be spread over a wide area → |haran|:5

pin–hulus–in [C/PF] be made into clothing → |hulus|:5

pin–huruy be friends → |huruy|:5

p–in–ia–haran [Cc] was widened, made wider → |haran|:6


p–in–ilh–qtut [c] farted → |qtut|:4

p–in–i–nay [Cc] has put something here, put something here (past) → |nay|:29

p–in–inpin–an [LFC] was cut along a level line → |pinpin|:4

p–in–in–tata [Cc] was boiled → |tata|:4

p–in–in–tata–n [CcLF] was boiled → |tata|:5

p–in–i–saháy [c] was put or placed there → |saháy|:32

p–in–ish–bubu [c] urinated → |bubu|:3


p–in–ish’izi [c] became erect, was erect, of the penis → |pish’izi|:2

p–in–ish–pirqit [c] sowed; things sowed, sowed seeds, rice seedlings → |pishpirqit|:3

p–in–ishqati [PFc] was boiled by someone; what was boiled by someone → |pishqati|:2

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p-in-lish-tubu  [c] urinated → tubu:7

p-in-it'ia  [c] cooked; what is cooked → pit'ia:2

p-in-itpit  [PFc] was pinched or massaged with pinching motions → |pitpit|:3

pin-lalutu-n  [PF] be made into a wig, of human hair → lalutu:2

pin-lhalhuca  [C] make rice porridge → lhalhuca:3

pin-lhaqraw  [Cc] make someone get stiff or sore, as by forcing them to maintain the same posture for some time → |lhaqraw|:5

pin-lhaqraw-i  [C/I] make him get stiff, let him get stiff → |lhaqraw|:6

pin-lhmir  make something into medicine → |lhmir|:7

pinpin  [I] cut flush, trim them along a level line

pinpin sa tafuq a man-shirhir  Cut the thatch flush with the edge of the roof

i-atu ihu pinpin sa bukay  Cut those flowers over there so they will be the same in height

2 pa-pinpin  [IT] cut all along to make something trim or flush

i-nay ihu pa-pinpin sa p-in-azim  You are making the wall level (i.e. cutting it to be the same height)

3 pinpin-an  [LF] cut along a level line, as bangs, a hedge, or the ends of the roofing bamboo

yamin q-m-ucquc t-m-ala sa kakan a maqa pinpin-an quque-in

antu a ma-lhacaq, a maqa ya ikahi izi a sh-m-imans, sh-m-i-sayya, qu-saz-in, a maqa antu a min-hulal

We tied the cut bamboo to press (the thatch) between slats so that it wouldn’t fall if later there was a typhoon or a downpour, so that it wouldn’t come apart

nak a qumqum a binanau’az a azazak pinpin-san apu a cicih fukish shashanu  My granddaughter had her hair cut by her grandmother this morning

yamin k-m-ufuh sa taun, numa sa taful a man-shirhir qpit-in, numa pinpin-an  We are roofing the house, so the edge of the miscanthus thatch is pinned together and then trimmed

4 p-in-pinpin-an  [LFc] was cut along a level line

cicih fukish p-in-pinpin-an izi  Her hair was cut in bangs

5 pinpin-in  [PF] was cut level or flush with a line

pinpin-in sa tafuq a man-shirhir  Cut the thatch flush with the edge of the roof

NOTE: /pinpin/ was often heard as /pimpin/.

pin-rawac  [C] make something or someone accustomed → |rawac|:3
pin–riqus–ik

pin–riqus–ik [PF1s] I blinded someone → |riquis|:

pin–rium [Cc] increased the amount → |rium|:

pin–rium–in [C/PFc] was increased in quantity; was extended, of time → |rium|:

p–in–saq [AFc] kicked → psaq:

p–in–saq–ak [LFind] I kicked → psaq:

pin–sunda qilha make native wine → |sunda|:

p–in–shiq [PFc] was splashed → pshiq:

pin–shizu–shizu–n [C/PF] be used to make mats → |shizu|:

pin–tahamish [Cc] was made into a tahamish → tahamish:

pin–tahaw–in [C/PF] be spoiled by someone → |tahaw|:

pin–taluqan move residence, change the location of one’s residence → talhuqan:

pin–tamakuan be made into a garden → tamakuan:

pintamar:
pintamar ihu pinalash Spin (the top)!

ata tu pintamar, pinalash Don’t spin (the top), let is spin by itself

muntam [AF] to spin

minu nak a panuq muntam, pis–kashpar Why is my head spinning and aching?

3 pintamar–i [C/1] (don’t) spin (him/it)

ata tu pintamar–i pinalash, uka mig–qarimuzmuz Don’t spin him around, (so he) won’t get dizzy (with reference to playing with a child)

NOTE: The second example sentence shows what appears to be a widely attested pattern of echo prefixation, suggesting /pin–tamar/. However, further analysis of this form proved to be impossible in the field. The meaning of this form is somewhat unclear. In the final example sentence, it appears to mean ‘to spin’ with reference to an object in contrast to intransitive pinalash. Yet at least one sentence was recorded in which the latter verb seems to be used transitively. Furthermore, Mrs. Shih consistently pronounced /tamar/ with final /z/, thus leaving open the possibility that pin–tamar actually means something like ‘perform an action with indifference to the outcome’.

pin–tamaz brag, boast, talk too much about oneself → |tamaz|:

pintamuhunin kind of very large, thick bamboo (Taiwanese: ‘hemp bamboo’)

pintamuhunin a kati edible shoots of this bamboo

pin–tata [C] to boil; boiled food → |tata|:
pin–tataiwar

pin–tataiwar crafty, deceitful; deceive; pretend → tataiwar:2

pin–tataiwar–ik [PFIs] I lied to someone, I deceived someone → tataiwar:3

pin–tataiwar–in [PF] be lied to, be deceived, be cheated → tataiwar:4

pin–tata–k [C/LFIs] I boiled something → tata:1:7

pin–tata–n [C/LF] be boiled by someone → tata:1:8

pin–ta–tataiwar [IT] lie repeatedly or habitually, deceive others in this way → tataiwar:5

pin–tukus–an walking stick or cane → tukus:6

pin–tuzá–n made rice eels → tuz:3

p–in–u–caqi–an [Cc/LF] place where a person or animal defecated → caqi:5


p–in–u–danshir–an [LFc] was protected by a danshir → danshir:3:3

p–in–udaqu celebrated the Pudaqu festival → Pudaqu:2

p–in–ug–qca [c] was moved → qca:3:27

p–in–uqitan [PFc] was set by someone → puqitan:2

p–in–uqitan

p–in–uil [PF] was stashed, was stored, was put somewhere for safekeeping → puil:3

p–in–uk–pariu [c] had an upturned eyelid (now corrected) → pariu:2

p–in–u–kuaz [c] was covered by a landslide → kuaz:4

p–in–u–lhalhum [Cc] threaded a needle → lhalhum:4

p–in–um–burabura [Cc] was allowed to roll, was made to roll → burabura:6

p–in–un–tunuq [Cc] felled, as a tree by chopping → tunuq:6

p–in–u–qafay [c] a backpack consisting of a carrying basket strapped on the back when going to the fields to work → qafay:3

p–in–u–qaizu [C/PFc] was soured, was made sour or pickled; what was pickled, pickled foods → qaizu:5

p–in–u–qaizu–an [Cc/LF] was pickled → qaizu:6

p–in–u–qca [c] was replaced, what was replaced → qca:3:28

p–in–u–qca–u [LFc] was added by someone, was replaced → qca:3:29

p–in–uqitan [PFc] was set by someone → puqitan:2
p–in–uqitan

p–in–uqitan [PFc] was steered by someone → puqitan1:2
p–in–uqnuan [c] was plowing, plowed → puqnuan:2
pinuqrum thick cotton quilt
p–in–u–qtilhā–n salted, put salt on → qtilha:3
p–in–u–riut [Cc] were brought together, of people in a group → riut:5
p–in–urushrush let something deliberately drip (past) → purushrush:5
p–in–urushrush–ik [PF1sc] I let something deliberately drip (past) → purushrush:6
p–in–u–sahāy was made to enter; mark made by entering → sahāy:33
p–in–u–sun [Cc] were brought together → |sun:23
p–in–u–shiqshiq [c] had diarrhoea → shiqshiq:2
p–in–u–shmiq [c] sprouted, as plants from seed → |shmiq:2
p–in–utun–ik [PF1sc] I broke it → |putun:4

|piqa|:

2 ma–piqa [S] be lame, have a limp when walking m–īta wa kuskus, ya p–in–an–īka–hi iza yanan sa muliush, yanan sa ma–piqa If we have fallen down one of our legs drags behind and the other is lame (from the injury)


4 pam–piqa–piqa [IT] walk with a limping movement (slightly different from ma–piqa)
cicu pam–piqa–piqa maqa ma–ka–shpar sa kuskus He is walking with a limp because his foot hurts

pi–qilha–n [C/PF] be helped to drink → qilha:20

piqpiq watch or guard someone, as from escaping haya wa shput a m–usha, piqpiq ihu That person is going to leave—watch him!

2 piqpiq–i [I] (don’t) guard him piqpiq–i ihu ata tu p–usha–i Watch (him), don’t let him go!

pi–saḥāy put something there → saḥāy:34

pi–sahay–i [I] put it there! → saḥāy:35

pi–sahay–ik [PF1s] I put it there to stand (or hang) → saḥāy:36

pi–sahay–in [C/PF] was put there, were put there → saḥāy:37

pish’asán1 constipated, costive
pish’asán<sub>2</sub>

pish’asán<sub>2</sub> pretend to be something one is not, put on airs (Touqish dialect)
cicus ma-cuaw pish’asán He is very pretentious
NOTE: /min-ania/ in the Tarigkuan dialect.
pish’izi become erect, of the penis
cicu a tumy pish’izi His penis is erect
yakû ya m–riqaz binanau’az ma–qi-tan nak a rûki pish’izi When I see a beautiful woman my penis becomes erect
2 p–in–ish’izi [c] became erect, was erect, of the penis
NOTE: Also recorded as /pish’ilî/.
pispis rear part, stern
hayâ wa kawî a pispis pish–kiwar The end of that board curves upward
1a ruza wa pispis stern of a boat
pi–suhuy–huy [IT] be put there repeatedly → |suhûy|:20
pi–suhuy–ik [C/PF1s] I put something there → |suhûy|:21
pi–suhuy–in [PF] be put or placed somewhere → |suhûy|:22
pish–ani say no, deny something → ani:5
pish–biskaw increase in speed, accelerate → |biskaw|:6

|pishbuaq|:
2 mishbuaq [AF] scald, burn with a hot liquid
ya ma–tata uan sa pушаwиl pash–tîci uan, uka ya i–qilhâ–n a mishbuaq sa ruzîc If the tea is still hot let it cool, otherwise if you drink it you will burn your mouth
3 pishbuaq–an [LF] be scalded
nak a rîma pishbuaq–an ma–tata wa sazum My hand was put in scalding hot water (as to heal a bruise)
4 pishbuaq–i [C/l] (don’t) scald it
m–îhu a rîma ya ma–kalamhan pishbuaq–i sazum If your hand is itchy put it in scalding water
5 pishbuaq–in [PF] be scalded
NOTE: Possibly /pish–buaq/, but all efforts to establish a morpheme boundary in this word failed.
pish–bubu urinate → |bubu|:2
pish–bulbul dusty, becoming dusty → bulbul:3
pish–bulikaw play a jew’s harp → bulikaw:2
pish–buruburu [AF] play a trumpet → buruburu:3
pish–buzuq round, rounded → |buzuq|:3
pish–cua–cuaw [IC/IT] do something somewhat to excess → cuaw:9
pish–dishlum become green → dishlum:7

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pish–duhaz

pish–duhaz  trick someone, deceive someone; interrupt, as a conversation or activity, take advantage of someone → duhaz:4

pish–duhaz–an  [LF] be tricked, deceived → duhaz:5

pish–dutkhun  duck the head, turn the head down to avoid seeing something or being recognized → dutkhun:6

pish–fanlhush  have a rotten smell → fanlhush:4

pish–fufít  play a flute; whistle → fufít:3

pish–haha  [IC] suddenly grow angry → haha:8

pish–hiri  consider others stupid → hiri:6

pi–shirshir  [C] put something on the side → shirshir:6

pi–shirshir–ik  [PF1s] I put something on the side → shirshir:7

pish–ka–kalan–kan  [IT] keep writhing, continue to twist and turn in violent agonized motion → kalan:7

pish–ka–kanshuz  [IT] give an intermittent delicious or fragrant aroma → kanshuz:6

pish–ka–kushfit  [IC/IT] exercise, strengthen the body → kushfit:5

pish–kalan–kan  writhe, twist and turn violently → kalan:7

pish–kaligkin  [IC] become healthy → kaligkin:6

pish–kaliki  regenerate, grow up again spontaneously → kaliki:4

pish–kamun  to spice, make spicy → kamun:8

pish–kamun–i  [I] (don’t) spice it up → kamun:9

pish–kanshuz  fragrant, tasty → kanshuz:7

pish–karuckuc  become wrinkled, as the skin → karuckuc:4

pish–karunkun  roll up into a ball, as a pangolin; roll up, as something to be put in storage → karunkun:6

pish–kashpar  to ache, as the head → kashpar:6

pish–kazash  to try, experiment → kazash:4:2

pish–kirac  start a fire, ignite → kirac:8

pish–kirak  [IC] become swollen, as foods that rise through absorbing water → kirak:3

pish–kira–kirac  [IT] send out sparks, of a crackling fire → kirac:9

pish–kiri  twist the mouth to the side, distort the mouth sideways → kiri:4
|pishkit|

|pishkit|:

2 ma–pishkit next year

ya ma–pishkit u–qa uan ihu mu–nay ma–kikalli sa nam a kalawa
Next year please come back to ask us about our language
numa sa kalawa–n uhu ya ma–pishkit What will you do next year?

3 ma–pishkit tata the year after next

4 mu–ma–pishkit [MV] until next year

a mu–ma–pishkit yamin ya a m–usaha iza We will stay until next year

5 pia–pishkit [C] go safely, be kept from harm

pia–pishkit dai May you have a long life!

pia–pishkit ihu ya m–usaha iza mu–taun Have a safe journey home

pia–pishkit ihu shau–na–lusi m–ihu a taun dai, pashtay ma–kalig–kin Have a safe journey home; may everyone be safe

pashtay pia–pishkit Everyone (went) safely

pish–kundur stiffly erect, sturdy → |kundur|:8

pish–kushfit [IC] grow stronger, regain one’s strength (without effort, as in recuperating) → |kushfit|:6

pish–latuk play a stringed instrument, like a violin → |latuk|:2

pish–liqliq tear open, as something that is stretched too much → |liqliq|:3

pish–lushkin make a high-pitched sound, as the whining of an insect → |lushkin|:6

pish–lhias grow bright, clear up, as the sky after a storm → |lhias|:9

pish–ma–mumu [IT] blink repeatedly, flutter the eyelids rapidly → |mumu|:8

pish–mumu blink → |mumu|:7

pish–na–muqa go first → |muqa|:4

pish–na–nay come over here intermittently → |nay|:30

pish–nasha [IC] become larger, increase in volume → |nasha|:6

pish–na–shirshir go to the side, move aside, sidestep → |shirshir|:8

pish–pilhat crack, become cracked (said to be less common than kum–pilhat) → |pilhat|:4

pishpirqiqt sow, spread or cast seed in sowing; seedling, as of rice, a sprout a few centimeters in height

2 mim–p–in–ishpirqiqt [IC] become a rice seedling

ya a finshiq sa pazay a mim–p–in–ishpirqiqt ti–bariz–an sa praq, numa t–in–i–bariz–an iza piazza–in sa pazay finshiq If you are going to sow
pish-puzi

seed rice to produce rice seedlings, level the ground first (and) when it has been leveled follow (me) in sowing the rice

3 p-in-ishpirqit [c] sowed; things sowed, sowed seeds, rice seedlings

nak a p-in-ishpirqit shdu iza pa-lhuiza My rice seedlings are ready to plant

nak a p-in-ishpirqit pish-puzi iza The seeds that I sowed are becoming white sprouts already

yaku k-m-alawa p-in-ishpirqit ma-qa a malhuiza iya ya ma-m’im iza I’m raising rice seedlings in order to plant them when they are big

pish-puzi [IC] become white; sprout, of seeds that produce young sprouts \(\rightarrow \text{puzi}\):8

pish-qaqa fail to catch anything, of a noose trap that misfires; be unrequited, of love \(\rightarrow \text{qaqa}\):4

pish-qara-qaran [IT] become happy \(\rightarrow \text{qaran}\):8

pishqati boil

ya ma-shimzaw a qali pishqati sa sazum, numa shaggabis-an pash-qalhuw-in, numa sabu-an, numa ya pish-puzi iza kacu-n iza finshiq pishpirqit If the weather is cold, boil water and heat them, then dry and cover them, (and) when they have become white sprouts, they should be brought to plant as (rice) seedlings

2 p-in-ishqati [PFe] was boiled by someone; what was boiled by someone

p-in-ishqati ihu sazum Have you boiled the water?

p-in-ishqati a sazum boiled water

p-in-ishqati iza It is boiled

ya paziwatun, ya hiaw mi-gilha sa p-in-ishqati a ma-tici a sazum, niza tu paziwatun If you get indigestion to make it go away quickly drink boiled water that has been left to cool, and it will disappear

3 pishqati-i [I]' (don’t) boil it

pishqati uan sazum Please boil the water

a pishqati ihu sazum Will you boil the water?

a pishqati yaku I will boil it

a pishqati yaku sazum I will boil the water

minu ihu a pishqati sazum Why will you boil the water?

minu ihu tilha qa a pishqati sazum Why did you boil the water yesterday?

alha kaiza ihu pishqati sazum When did you boil the water?

ya pishqati sazum a pishqati iza yaku cuini If you want me to boil the water I’ll do it now

pish-qilha-z to sober up, recover from intoxication \(\rightarrow \text{qilha}:2\)

pish-qumbu to smoke, of a fire, pour out smoke \(\rightarrow \text{qumbu}:2\)
pish–qumbu–an

pish–qumbu–an  [LF] be enveloped in smoke → qumbu:3

pish–qumbu–i  [L] blow smoke on it → qumbu:4

pish–raput  miss the game, of a spring-set trap that goes off, but catches nothing → raput:4

pish–rihaz  [IC] to clear, of the sky → rihaz:3

pish–rimrim  open the eyes wide, as in anger or shock → rimrim:7

pish–rimrim–an  [LF] be stared at with wide open eyes → rimrim:8

pish–shalinshin  sound off by itself, like an alarm clock → shalinshin:4

pish–shazk–in  [PF] be smelly, malodorous → shazik:3

pish–tahaw–in  [PF] be spoiled, as a child that is given everything it wants → tahaw:5

pish–tataiwar  [IC] stretch the truth, tell white lies → tataiwar:6

pishtigtig  crabby, out of sorts, in a bad mood

pishtigtig yaku  I'm in a bad mood m–ihu a binanau’az pishtigtig  Your wife is crabby

nak a binanau’az pishtigtig, m–u–sha, numa mim–buqur yaku, numa paishur–ak tan  My wife was crabby (and) left, so I got mad and locked the house

NOTE: Almost certainly a loanword from Bunun with a prefix /pish/–, but this has yet to be confirmed.

pish–tnaq  do with restraint, hold back in performing some activity → tnaq:4

pish–tubu  urinate, make water → tubu:8

pish–tubu–ak  [LF1s] I am urinating → tubu:9

pīta1  best type of sweet potato—not sticky, but tender with loose flesh haya buna zai–n ‘pīta’ That (type of) sweet potato is called ‘pīta’ haya pīta ma–baluhhu  That pīta sweet potato is very soft

Pīta2  male name (son of Qaitan)

Pīta3  a dog name (for male or female dogs)

pi–ta–t’ia–’an  [IN] cooking place, hearth → pī’ia:3

pitaw  door

2 mim–pitaw  [IC] make something into a door a kalawa yaku sa a mim–pitaw I am going to use it to make a door (answer to What are you going to do with that wood?)

3 m–in–aka–sa–pitaw  came from the door

4 p–im–pitaw  [Cc] was made into a door

NOTE: Despite various speculations in the linguistic literature, there is
no reason to believe that the resemblance of this word to Malay /pintu/ ‘door’, Old Javanese /ma-pintu/ ‘door–keeper’, /pintw-an/ ‘door, gate’, and similar words in a few other languages of western Indonesia is due to anything other than chance convergence.

|pitpit| (PAN *pitpit ‘pinch, press, as between fingers’):

2 **pa–pitpit** massage with pinching motions

**pa–pitpit** uan nak a qalhafa Please massage my shoulders

3 **p–in–ıt’pit** [PFc] was pinched or massaged with pinching motions

**haya bantac ma–kashpar p–in–ıt’pit** yaku I massaged my aching thigh

4 **pitpit–ı** [I] (don’t) pinch it, (don’t) massage it

**ata** (tu) **pitpit–ı** Don’t massage (me)!

5 **pitpit–ık** [PF1s] I pinched something

**haya wa fizfiz pitpit–ık ma–shapiq ıza** I pinched that banana (until) it was flattened

6 **pitpit–in** [PF] be squeezed or massaged with squeezing motions

**rickuy** **pitpit–in** numa, mu–apaw **shnir** Someone squeezed the citrus fruit and juice came out

**numa a pitpit–in a maqa a mu–apaw sa nazaq, a ma–qitan ıza,** **uka ıza sa nazaq** Then it will be squeezed so that the pus will come out, (and) it will be healed without pus

**pit’ıa** to cook

**cicu pit’ıa afu** She is cooking rice

2 **p–in–ıt’ıa** [c] cooked; what is cooked

**p–in–ıt’ıa ıza iku** Have you cooked yet?

**p–in–ıt’ıa ıza yaku** I’ve cooked already

**numa ya ma–lhcas ıza p–in–ıt’ı–a ma–lalaw ıza ti ama minhafut ‘paga uan a ma–kan saqazi ıza qa-li’** Then when the food was cooked she would call to Father and his brothers ‘Take a break and come to eat lunch!’

3 **pi–ta–ıt’ıa–ıt’ an** [IN] cooking place, hearth

4 **pit’ıa–n** [PF] be cooked

5 **pit’ıa–ıun** [PF] be cooked

NOTE: From Bunun /pit’ıa–an/ ‘cook rice’. The fact that /pit’ıa–ıun/ is borrowed with the Bunun Patient Focus suffix provides further confirmation of the role of Bunun women in changing the language.

**pitu** (PAN *pitu ‘seven’) seven

**pitu a furaz** the seventh month (in the lunar calendar)

**pitu ıza wa qali yaku ı–nay** I have been here seven days

**pitu ıza wa maqcın** I’m seventy (answer to a question about one’s age)

2 **maka–pitu** seven units of physical measurement

**maka–pitu** a baruku k–ın–an yaku afu I ate seven bowls of rice
3 ma–pitu–’un seventy
ma–pitu–’un iza nak a qamishan/
yaku a qamishan I’m seventy years old (already)
4 mashi–pitu seven, in counting units of future time?
a mashi–pitu yaku qali k–in–i–nay–
an I will stay here seven days
5 mu–pitu do something seven times
mu–pitu ihu c–m–anit You have cried seven times
6 pa–pa–pitu [IT3] seven at a time, seven-by-seven
kan pa–pitu yamin Seven of us are going
huya wa azazak kan pa–pa–pitu ma–
ku-na–nay The children are coming
seven at a time
7 pa–pitu [IT] seven (in counting humans)
8 sh–m–i–pitu seven days ago?
yaku cuini mu–nay m–uka yaku sh–
m–i–pitu I stayed seven (days)
yaku mu–nay sh–m–i–pitu iza I
came seven (days) ago

p–iup let or make someone blow on something → iup:9

pi–utu–n [C/PF] be put there by someone → utug:20

piza (PAN *pija ‘how much/how many?’) how much, how many?; several
piza iza ihu a qamishan How old are you?

numa cicu a binanau’az mi–talha–
talha, m–usha iza mu–taun, i–ntua
Shnawhum piza iza wa qali uka
tu mu–taun his wife waited and
waited and then went home, where
Shnawhum did not return for sev–
eral days
2 la–piza how much, how many?
la–piza m–ihu a azazak How many
children do you have?
la–piza ita i–nay? How many of us
are here?
la–piza wa caw mu–tana–utu? How
many people went there?
3 makim–piza have several
haya wa taun makim–piza That
house has several (floors)
4 makit–piza do several times
yaku makit–piza iza ma–p–acay i–
zahý a shput I have hit that man
several times
5 mim–piza be several, take sev–
eral
mim–piza wa qali shim–pazaw–an,
ma–cuaw i–hazish It took several
days after we departed, (because) it
was very far
mim–piza iza wa kawash mu–apaw
saipú a shnir, numa i’ta caw ya ku-
mahin izáy saipú a shnir ar–an–n
pi–gilha sa kumahin a caw, mu–
hıaw ma–qilan After some years
the juice of the turnips came out,
and people who suffered from food
poisoning were given (the juice) to
drink (and) they quickly recovered
6 mu–piza do how many times?
yaku mu–piza iza p–acay–in i–zay
a shput That person has hit me many times
mu-piza iza ihu mu-nay Barawbaw How many times have you come to Te-hua village?
yaku tina-kawash mu-tusi hudun t-m-uqris, mu-piza iza mu-tana-utu s-m-uqum tuqris antu m-ara, muqay yaku mulama-lamaz s-m-uqum, uka sa lhqa ribush Last year I went to the mountains to hunt, (I) went there many time to check my traps without getting anything; I just went in vain (because) there are no game animals left
7 pa-piza how many? (of people)
kan pa-piza manim How many of you are going?
8 sh-m-i-piza how many?, how long has it been?
sh-m-i-piza iza ihu i-nay How long have you been here?

|pizpiz| (PAN *p pijj ‘closely spaced, crowded together’):
2 ma-pizpiz [S] closely spaced, of objects; crowded, of people filling a space
haya wa balis q-in-aras ma-pizpiz The bars of that iron fence are close together
3 pia-pizpiz [C] make something crowded, as in stuffing a container
4 pizpiz-an [LF] crowd, press against
cicu kan pizpiz-an he is stepping on something to press it down

plhiq break
ihu dai k-m-ay plhiq baruku Why did you break the bowl?
2 k-m-a-plhiq-ak [LFIs] I broke something through deliberate action
k-m-a-plhiq-ak baruku I broke the cup (deliberately)
3 k-m-u-plhiq [AF] break something through deliberate action
tina sa k-m-u-plhiq baruku Who broke the bowl?
hyu sa k-m-u-plhiq baruku Did you break the bowl?
yaku sa k-m-u-plhiq baruku I broke the bowl
4 kum-plhiq [AB] break suddenly while expanding, as a balloon, or a frozen pipe
haya wa baruku kum-plhiq That cup suddenly broke (by itself)
5 kum-plhiq-in [AB/PrF] was suddenly shattered by someone
ama, nak a baruku kum-plhiq-in suma wa azazak Daddy, some kids broke my cup!
6 ku-plhiq-i [I] (don’t) break it
ata sa baruku tu ku-plhiq-i Don’t break the cup
7 mu-plhiq [MV] break into several pieces
baruku mu-plhiq The cup broke (as when it fell to the floor)
ani sa baruku tu mu-plhiq The cup didn’t break
8 pam-plhiq break
ka-kaush sazum pam-plhiq The
| plhu |

water ladle broke

9 plhiq–ak [LF1s] was deliberately broken by me

| plhu |

2 ma–plhu overboiled, boiled too long

3 mim–plhu [IC] begin to boil, of water

sazum mim–plhu iza/mim–plhu
iza sazum The water is boiling

afu mim–plhu iza makit–pa–pa–rakpak The rice is bubbling as it boils

4 m–in–im–plhu [ICc] has begun to boil

m–in–im–plhu a sazum boiled water

5 pim–plhu [C] to boil, of water

yaku pishqati sa sazum pig–qarny
pim–plhu a maqa ya ilia lhqa sa sazum a kukulay a m–acay I boiled the water longer to kill any germs in it

| pni |

2 ma–pni [S] naturally husky, of the voice

cicu a quyash ma–pni Her voice is husky

3 pia–pni [C] make the voice husky, lower the voice

ama m–zai sa azazak pia–pni sa quyash The father told his child to lower his voice in singing

| pnit |

feeling of oppression, as before a storm, or the onset of a nightmare

2 ma–pnit [S] oppressive, of humid weather; gloomy, of mood, heavy, of the physical or psychological atmosphere

ma–cuaw i–mu–hala ma–pnit sa qali maqa antu qusa–gusaz–in Recently the weather has been very oppressive because it hasn’t rained yet (but is building toward it)

3 pnit–in [PF] be affected by a nightmare, have a nightmare

yaku lhuan shau–na–say iza min–tana–fazfaz iza pnit–in yaku ma–lhus Last night in the middle of the night as I slept I had a nightmare
|priz|:

2 kum-priz [AB] suddenly break off
kawi ya shinus-in kum-priz sa pana. In a typhoon tree branches may suddenly snap off

3 ku-priz break

4 k-m-u-priz [AF] break, as a stick
    farukuz k-m-u-priz The ladder/bridge broke

5 ku-priz-i [Il] (don't) break it
    ata sa qaulh (tu) ku-priz-i Don't break the bamboo!

6 mu-priz [MV] break off, of wood
    haya wa kawi a pana mu-priz iza, pan-lhacaq That branch has broken off and fallen down

7 pik-priz-ik [PF1s] I broke something
    i-nay a kawi pik-priz-ik I broke this stick

|pruq|

2 i-pruq [L] below, under

3 in-i-pruq [Lc] was on the ground
    in-i-pruq, minu cuini makit-na-faw (It) was on the ground (but) now it has gone up (as a bird that just took flight)

4 maka-pruq be at the bottom, low
    nak a huruy i-sahay cicu maka-pruq. numa yaku i sa maka-faw My friend is on the bottom floor, and I am on the top

5 mavit-na-pruq come down
to earth, come back down from higher up

6 ma-pru-pruq [S/IT] be dirty, covered with dirt, or mud
    nak a shaqish ma-pru-pruq, titish-an Apin My face was dirty, (and) Apin wiped it

7 masha-na-pruq look downward

8 ma-tana-pruq set, go down
    ma-tana-pruq iza tilhaz The sun has set already

9 mum-pruq cover the ground, go to the ground
    ma-cuaw mum-pruq sa harbuk/ma-cuaw sa harbuk mum-pruq The fog is covering the land

10 mu-pruq [MV] go down to the bottom, descend
    numa cumay mu-shuqish mu-pruq

11 pakit-na-pruq come down from a height, come down to earth
    pakit-na-pruq ihu Come down (as from the roof)

12 pan-na-sa-pruq fall down, fall to the floor or ground

13 pasha-na-pruq look downward
    pasha-na-faw van ihu pasha-na-pruq Please look up and down
14 pa–tana–pruq put on the ground, scatter on the ground
caycuq pa–tana–pruq fa–finshiq
They scattered seed on the ground
cicu pa–tana–pruq wazish He put the wild boar on the ground (after carrying it)
15 pa–tana–pruq–in [PF] be put on the ground
sa fein When we sift the rice (and) separate the husk the sieve is put on the ground and then we take up the husks in our two cupped hands
16 pish–na–pruq bend downward
17 pu–pruq bring something down, as by hooking it with a pole
18 sh–m–a–na–pruq do something in a downward direction, toward the ground
19 sh–m–i–na–pruq [AF] slip down into the earth, subside
hayu taum sh–m–i–na–pruq numa qrus mun–tunuq That house subsided because the post collapsed
20 shu–pruq–an [LF] fill something with dirt, as a hole
ma–qitan sarun–an The road had a lot of holes (and) was bad to travel on, so I dug up some dirt and filled the holes to repair it

psaq (don’t) kick it
ata (tu) psaq atu Don’t kick the dog
yaku psaq ihu I kicked you
2 ma–psa–psaq [F/T] kick repeatedly, keep kicking
yaku ya m–rauz ma–psa–psaq sa kuskus When I swim I keep kicking my legs
3 p–in–saq [AFc] kicked
ihu p–in–saq yakin You kicked me
4 p–in–saq–ak [LF1c] I kicked
5 psaq–ak [LF1s] I am kicking
psaq–ak numa cicu mun–tunuq I kicked him so that he fell down
cicu a kuskus psaq–ak I kicked his leg
6 psaq–an [LF] be kicked
yaku psaq–an cicu He kicked me
7 psaq–i [I] (don’t) kick it
ata tu psaq–i Don’t kick it
8 psaq–in [PF] be kicked
atu psaq–in suma Someone kicked the dog

pshiq (PAN *peSiq ‘squir or spray out, as juice from a squeezed fruit’):
2 kum–pshiq [AB] spray water (from mouth or water pipe), spout or spray up, squirt under pressure, like a geyser; to splash
ranaw a punuq qirqir–ak, kum–pshiq shinir I bit the chicken head (and) the juice squirted out
pshiq

down from the mountain and
splashed into the water
2a kum-pshiq a sazum waterfall
3 pa–pshiq [C] spray water (from
mouth or water pipe), splash water,
as when swimming
azazak i-say falhaza pa–pshiq sazum
The child in that creek is splashing water
minu iku a pa–pshiq sazum yakin
Why are you going to splash water on me?
4 pa–pshiq–ak[C/LF1s] be splashed by me
iku pa–pshiq–ak sazum I splashed water on you
5 pa–pshiq–i [Il] (don’t) splash it,
(don’t) spray it with water
6 pa–pshiq–in [C/PF] be splashed
by someone
sazum pa–pshiq–in suma Someone
splashed the water
7 p–in–shiq [PFc] was splashed
8 pshiq–an [LF] be splashed, as
with water, have water thrown on
one
yaku matinhina sa sazum, pshiq–an
I played in the water and got splashed
maqa iza haya Shahitan mu–muq–
uq malhinuna, pshiq–an nak a
biananu’az. Because that Bunu
person talked nonsense to her my
wife splashed him with water
nak a hulus pshiq–an diplhaq My
clothes got splashed with mud
9 pshiq–in [PF] be splashed

|ptuq|
2 kam–ptuq–ak[LF1s] I fell through
kam–ptuq–ak I fell through (a
floor, etc.)
3 kam–ptuq–an [LF] fall through
kam–ptuq–an cicu k–m–an qea He
fell through
4 mu–ptu–ptuq [IT] break open
or fall through repeatedly or often
ma–garman i–say a kaumu ma–
qa miarin mu–ptu–ptuq That
bucket is bad because it often
breaks open at the bottom
nak a kaumu mu–ptu–ptuq The
bottom of my bucket often falls out
5 mu–ptuq collapse, of a roof,
break open, as the bottom of a
bucket or other container
nak a taun tafuq mu–ptuq The roof
of my house collapsed
6 pu–ptuq [C] tear off a roof
nak a taun maqa sasaz iza a ku–ru–
buz–in iza, pu–ptuq sa tafuq Because
my house is old already it will
be demolished (and) the roof torn
off

pu–ainuz make a fire to cook
→ ainuz:4

pu–ayuзи match a woman with a
husband → ayuзи:7

pu–ayuзи–n [PF] be matched
with a husband → ayuзи:8
pu-balaba

pu-balaba  to button, fasten a button → balaba:2

pu-balaba-i [ɪ] (don’t) button it! → balaba:3

pu-bala-balay do something the right way, do something correctly → balay:5

pu-barabay make slack, let out rope, etc. so that it loses tension and becomes slack → barabay:8

pu-buná-n [C/LF] put sweet potatoes in a place, plant sweet potatoes → buna:3

puca kind of small rattan which grows horizontally along the ground. It has many thorns or hook-like appendages and can cause people to get snagged and trip

pu-caqi defecate → caqi:6

pu-caqi-caqi-an [IT/LF] toilet, place to defecate → caqi:7

pu-caqi-wak I am going to defecate → caqi:8

|pucum|:

2 ki-pucum—in [PF] be overgrown, be covered with luxuriant vegetation

sarán ki-pucum—in īhmīr The path is overgrown with grass

3 ma-pucum [S] close together, of trees or plants; crowding a path, of luxuriant vegetation; overgrown, as a garden that has not been properly tended for some time

sarán ma-pucum īza The path is overgrown already

nak a tamakuan ya antu shiwat-an

ma-pucum If it isn’t cut back occasionally my garden gets overgrown with dense vegetation

nak a shaglaw ma-cuaw ma-pucum My vegetables are growing very close together
p–ucu–ucun

4 mim–pucum [IC] begin to overgrow or encroach on something (of vegetation)
nak a buhat mim–pucum iza My field is already overgrown with weeds (not crops)

p–ucu–ucun [C] immediately
→ ucun]:4

pu–dadu that’s right, agreed!
(response to a proposal by someone else) → dadu:8

pu–danshir [C] put up a danshir, to protect with a danshir
→ danshir]:4

pu–danshir defecate (polite expression), move the bowels, relieve oneself → danshir]:4

pu–danshir–ak I put up a danshir
→ danshir]:5

pu–danshir–i [I] (don’t) set up a danshir
→ danshir]:6

pu–danshir–wak [IS] I am going to defecate
→ danshir]:4

pu–daqa put spikes in a pitfall trap → daqa:2

pu–daqa–k [PF1s] I put spikes in a pitfall trap → daqa:3

Pudaqu ceremony held at the time of initiating the rice seed beds (March 1–3 on the lunar calendar) to ask the blessings of the ancestors on the new crop. Because they are ‘pure’ children are sent to plant the seed rice in small plots or seed beds from which the seedlings will later be transplanted. On the day of Pudaqu people must avoid eating sweet or salty food so that the rice will turn out well. This is a time of merry-making, and swings are constructed for playing during the three feast days. After March 3 everyone must return to work

2 p–in–udaqu celebrated the Pudaqu festival
numa ya p–in–udaqu iza k–m–alawa sa lha–lhaushin, ma–rutaw a lha–lhaushin After the Pudaqu festival we made swings, tall swings

pu–dauqlhaw use a pitfall trap to catch prey → dauqlhaw:2

pu–dawaz fish with a net
→ dawaz:4

pu–dudur make a line out of things, line things up → dudur]:3

pu–filhaq put forth leaves, sprout leaves → filhaq:6

pu–flat–in cause to be sprung, of a noose trap → flat:6

pug–kalhan fish for freshwater crabs with traps → kalhan:2

pug–kawash next year
→ kawash:7

pug–kuaz cave in or collapse
→ kuaz]:5

pug–kuaz–in [PF] be made to cave in, be destroyed or demolished → kuaz]:6
pug–kucu–kucun–an a lhalhuzu

pug–kucu–kucun–an a lhalhuzu a device for catching shrimps which consists of a series of baited basket traps attached to a rope, put out in the lake daily in the morning and pulled in before sunset → kucun:4

pug–kucun catch shrimps with traps → kucun:3

pugqaqaudin hang something up

haya masa i–zuhây pia–zicu pug–qaqaudin Hang this one like that one (e.g. when hanging a series of pictures on the wall, lanterns on a wire, etc.)

2 mug–qa–qaqaudin [AF/IT] keep hanging or dangling, continue to hang

3 mugqaqaudin [AF] dangle, as a loose light swinging from the ceiling, or the head of a snake that is twisted around a tree branch

4 pugqaqaudin–i [C/i] (don’t) hang it up

nak a hulus pugqaqaudin–i uan Please hang up my clothes

5 pugqaqaudin–ik [PF1s] I hung (something) up

haya tamaku pi–suhuy–ik fajaw pug–qaqaudin–ik a maqa antu ar–ara–n azażak I hung my cigarettes up high so the children couldn’t take them

NOTE: Possibly /pug–qa–qaqaudin/, but efforts to isolate a smaller base failed.

pug–qca [C] move something from one location to another → qca:3:30

pug–qcá–n [LF] be moved from one place to another → qca:3:31

pug–qca–qca–i [C/i] (don’t) move it → qca:3:32

|puhak|:

2 ma–puhak [S] faded or blank, of vision

nak a maça ma–puhak, minu maqa tilhaz–in iza minu nak a maça sh–m–aktu iza My vision is hazy, but because the sun has come out it is now clear(er)

yaku ya shashanu ya mim–pulhiz mu–saháy saran m–un–da–dadán, ma–puhak sa r–in–iqaz When I wake up in the morning and go out for a walk on the road my eyes are not yet focused

3 mim–puhak [IC] become faded or blank, of vision

4 shi–puhak [c] became faded or blank, of vision

yaku maqa miarac i sa tilhaz shi–puhak na r–in–iqaz, numa mîn–uru Because I was in the sun too long my vision went blank, and then (I) fainted

pu–hawaz–in [PF] be released → hawaz:3

pu–hiaw do something promptly, do without delay, do in a hurry → hiaw:5
\textbf{pu-\textit{hiaw-in}}

\textbf{pu-\textit{hiaw-in}} [PF] be done in a hurry $\rightarrow$ hiaw:6

\textbf{pu-\textit{hubuq}} to sprout, as shoots from a tree that has been cut $\rightarrow$ hubuq:2

\textbf{pu-\textit{hulul-i}} [C/I] (don't) break it into fragments $\rightarrow$ hulul:6

\textbf{puil} stash, store, put somewhere for safekeeping

\textbf{puil} \textit{i-nay a p-in-ansha} Put that gift away for safekeeping

==Put that money away, stash that money somewhere

\textit{haya tamaku pu-suhuy-ik nak a taun puil} I put those cigarettes there in my house for safekeeping

\textbf{pu-suhuy} \textit{i putul a ca-caqu puil} Store the broom in the corner (lit. Put the broom in the corner for safekeeping)

\textit{pu-suhuy nak a tamuhan fafaw puil} Put my hat on top for safekeeping

2 \textbf{mashu-pui-puil} [IT] put things away, pack things for safekeeping or for travel

\textit{arar-i iza a mashu-pui-puil maniu man aniain} Let's get started packing your things

3 \textbf{p-in-uit} [PF] was stashed, was stored, was put somewhere for safekeeping

\textbf{p-in-uit} \textit{iza yaku sa tuali} I've put the money away; I've stashed away the money somewhere

\textit{nak a tuali p-in-uit lhuukiz-in q-un-riu-riu'-m-ara} The money that I stashed away was all stolen

4 \textbf{puil-i} [I] (don't) stash it away

\textit{puil-i i-zahay sa tuali} Stash the money over there

\textit{puil-i i-zahay a ma-dahun} Put that candy over there away

5 \textbf{puil-ik} [PF1s] I stashed it, I stored it

\textit{puil-ik iza sa tuali} I stashed the money away

6 \textbf{puil-in} be put in storage, be left unattended for awhile

\textit{puil-in iza} It's been put away already

7 \textbf{tau-puil} pile up in stacks, as harvested rice

\textit{tau-puil sa fatu} Pile up the stones

\textit{ci-cu tau-puil pazu} He piled up the harvested rice (as to cover it at night)

8 \textbf{t-m-au-puil} [AF] pile up in stacks, as harvested rice

\textit{NOTE: /puil-in/ sometimes heard as /pulin/}

\textbf{pu-i-\textit{utu-n}} [PF] be put there $\rightarrow$ utu:2

\textbf{pu-\textit{kaktun}} [IT] be finished, be completed, be made whole $\rightarrow$ kaktun:8

\textbf{pu-\textit{kua}} [C/IT] startle someone, jangle someone's nerves so that they remain shaken for awhile $\rightarrow$ pu-\textit{kua}:4

\textbf{pu-\textit{kua-in}} [C/IT/PF] be startled $\rightarrow$ pu-kua:5

\textbf{pu-kaktun} [C] finish $\rightarrow$ kaktun:9

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pu–katkat

**pu–katkat**  [C] remove the stitches from a sewn article of apparel → **katkat**:4

**kat–pukaw** deteriorate, of vision

*nak a maca, maiqa ma–tuqa–tuqash iza kat–dau–dauk kat–pukaw, a–pi–a–kuza–n qa* Because I'm old my eyes are gradually getting worse (but) what can I do?

**ma–pukaw**  [S] having dim vision, especially nyctalopia

*m–ihu a maca ma–pukaw* Your eyes don’t see well in the dark

**m–in–a–pukaw**  [Sc] was dim, of vision

*m–in–a–pukaw* tu kahiwan i–zaháy a caw, ma–qitan iza That person had dim vision, but now it is good/better

**pia–pukaw**  [C] let or cause someone’s vision to become dim

**pu–kazinkin–an** wear earrings → **kazinkin**:2

**pukbaqá** open the eyes wide in surprise or amazement

*pukbaqá* m–ihu a maca um–paciq–an, a ku–ru ru sa paciq Open up your eye so we can remove the mote from it

2 **mukbaqá** open the eyes wide; protrude, of the eyes

*cicu a maca mukbaqá* His/her eyes protrude

3 **pukbaqá–k**  [LF1s] I opened my eyes wide

**pukcuaw**

*nak a maca um–paciq–an pukbaqá–k* I got a mote in my eye (and) opened it wide (to remove the mote)

**pukcuaw**  frighten

**ihu pukcuaw yakin** You frightened me

*haya wa qilhuran pukcuaw yakin* That snake startled me

**ihu pukcuaw sa i–zuy a shput** Go startled that person

2 **m–in–ukcuaw**  [AFc] was startled

*yaku m–in–ukcuaw** I was startled (but am not now)

3 **mukcuaw**  [AF] be frightened; be startled or surprised

**mukcuaw yaku** I’m surprised

*yaku sh–ug–kash numa mukcuaw* I am afraid because I was startled

*yaku m–riqaz qilhuran mukcuaw* I saw a snake (and) was startled

*haya wa qilhuran riqaz–ak, ma–cuaq mukcuaw* I saw that snake and was very startled

4 **pu–ka–kcuaw**  [C/IT] startle someone, jangle someone’s nerves so that they remain shaken for awhile

**ihu pu–ka–kcuaw yakin** You startled me

4a **pu–ka–kcuaw a qilhuran** snake sp. (lit. ‘snake that startles’)

5 **pu–ka–kcuaw–in**  [C/IT/PIF] be startled

*yaku pu–ka–kcuaw–in ihu* You startled me
puk–pariuz

6 pukcuaW–i [t] (don’t) startle him
ata tu pukcuaW–i Don’t startle them
ata tu pukcuaW–i sa azazak Don’t startle the children
7 pukcuaW–in [PF] be startled by someone or something
yakin pukcuaW–in ihu You startled me
yaku pukcuaW–in ihu numa yaku kug–qilaYou startled me so I cried out

puk–pariuz have an upturned eyelid → pariuz:3

pukpuk chips from working wood, sawdust

2 kim–pukpuk collect small chips of wood, as for making a fire (cf. /ma–kawi/ ‘collect large pieces of wood for making a fire’)
yaku kim–pukpuk I’m collecting small bits of wood for making a fire

[puksharay]:

2 muksharay sit with feet up on one’s seat, legs spread wide or extended far forward; sit in a sloppy manner
yaku mi–lhugu, muksharay sa kuskus I’m sitting with my legs extended forward
a muksharay wak nak a biktiz I’m going to stretch out my legs
huya wa binana’az ya mi–lhugu muksharay sa kuskus, numa cicu a kashamwan mia–kazash, shaktu–n

That woman is sitting with her legs apart so that her private parts are visible
3 puksharay (don’t) sit in a sloppy manner
ata sa kuskus puksharay Don’t put your legs forward
ata tu puksharay biktiz, ma–qarman riqaz–an, amazaica cicu Don’t put your legs forward, it looks bad (and) he/she will criticize you

NOTE: Possibly /puksharay/.

pu–kuaz [C] cause to cave in, destroy or demolish → kuaz:7

pu–kuaz–in [PF] be caused to cave in, be destroyed or demolished → kuaz:8

pu–ku–rakrak loosen something, as a belt → rakrak:3

p–ulalu [C] worship one’s ancestors → ulalu:5

pu–la–luplup [C/IT] scatter things helter-skelter → luplup:3

pulamaz let him waste his time
pulamaz cicu Let him waste his time (in some fruitless undertaking)

2 mulama–lamaz [AF/IT] waste one’s time repeatedly

3 mulamaz [AF] waste one’s time, as by engaging in a fruitless activity; miss someone you intended to meet
yaku a mu–shuW KilaW malkhina–na, uka i taun, mulamaz I went to
pu–laplap

find Kilash to talk, but he wasn’t at home, (and) I just wasted my time

huya ḫia binañau’az pin–tataiwari–ık, a maqa a mu–tantu cicu a ma–qa a mulamaz I lied (and said) there was a woman over there so he would go there on a ‘wild goose chase’

4 pulamaz–an [LF] come up empty-handed, be frustrated in one’s efforts

pulamaz–an cicu Let him waste his efforts

hay a wa shput pin–tataiwari–in cicu ‘i–suháy ḫudan ḫia wazish’, mu–tantu cicu m–riqaz, uka, mulamaz,

pulamaz–an cicu He deceived that person (saying) ‘There is a wild boar on the mountain’, (and) he went to see, but found nothing (and) came back empty-handed

pu–laplap [C] fan the flames, make a fire spread → laplap:3

pu–laplap–ik [PFIs] I fanned the flames, I made the fire spread → laplap:4

pu–laun–in [C/PF] be put in the shade; be put in a sheltered place, be put in storage → laun:4

pu–lawashwash–in be scattered or left in a big mess (as toys left scattered all over the place by children after playing) → lawashwash:7

pu–liná–n wear a necklace → lina:2

pu–lunduz–in [C/PF] was straightened →lunduz:7

pu–lupup [C] spread or scatter things around → lupup:4

pu–lupup–in [PF] be scattered → lupup:5

pulhalhintish make things even

ya t–m–ala sa qaulh pulhalhintish
When you cut bamboo line up the ends evenly

2 mulhalhintish [AF] equal to, same as (in length, height, etc.)
m–ihu a azazak mu–hiaw lhugqoz, a mulhalhintish iza ihu Your child is growing fast, (and) will soon be as tall as you

nak a binañau’az a azazak masa cicu a ayuzi a azazak mashtay mulh–lhintish My daughter and his son are the same height

NOTE: Possibly /pulha–lhintish/, but persistent efforts to locate a smaller base were unsuccessful.

pu–lhalhum [C] thread a needle → lhahum:3

pu–lhalhuzu pull up a rope with baited traps attached, use the lhalhuzu trap to fish →lhahuzu:4

pu–lhalhuzu–an [LF] pull up a rope with baited traps attached → lhahuzu:5

pu–lhamic send out roots, of plants → lhamic:2
pulha–na–tmaż–in

pulha–na–tmaż–in [PF] be pushed down to the bottom → tmaż:20

|pulhiz|:
2 ma–pulha–pulhiz [S/IT] messy, sticking out all over, as hair
cicu a fukish ma–pulha–pulhiz
Her hair is a mess (tangled, sticking out in every direction, etc.)

3 pia–pulhiz [C] mess something up, as the hair, make something messy or tangled

4 pulhiz–in [PF] be messed up by someone
cicu a fukish pulhiz–in suma
Someone messed up his/her hair

pulhuzz sink something, make something sink
hayya ruza pulhuzz Someone sank that boat

2 mullhuzz [AF] to sink
ruza mullhuzz The boat is sinking/sank
mullhuzz iza sa ruza The boat sank

3 pulhuzz–ik [PF1s] I sink
hayya (wa) ruza pulhuzz–ik I sank that boat

pu–lhipas do or give something without expectation of return → |lhipas|:5

pu–lhipas–an [LF] assist someone who is in need → |lhipas|:6

|pulhiz|
2 mapa–im–pulhiz [R] to all wake up at once
numa tu shashanu iza mapa–im–pulhiz iza Then it was morning and they all woke up
3 ma–pulhiz [S] be wide awake, be roused from sleep
caycuwa mashtay miku kalhus iza, yaku niwan tu miku kalhus, ma–cuaw yaku ma–pulhiz They all wanted to sleep (but) I didn’t, (as) I was wide awake
4 mim–pulhiz [IC] begin to wake up
yaku m–in–alhus, mim–pulhiz iza I was awakened from sleep
mim–pulhiz iza yaku ani sa baruku tu mu–plhīq I woke up and realized that the bowl wasn’t broken (as in coming to out of a dream)
numa tu mig–qarnu iza mim–pulhiz iza yaku Then after awhile I woke up
numa tu mim–pulhiz iza m–inshi–raq i–zay ayūzi, m–inshirāq cicu a binanā‘az ‘minu ihu a ma–quc–quc yakin azuan ita mapa–u–sun iza? Parshīān ya mu–sun ya Lus–’an’ Then the husband woke up and scolded his wife, (saying) ‘Why did you tie me up so that we are rolled together? It is taboo (for us) to be together on New Year’s Day’
pulhnuq₁

sha’ Then the next day he woke up from dreaming and said ‘There is a white parukaz tree that protects the people so that they are numerous’
5 *pim–pulhiz* [C] bring someone to consciousness, cause someone to arouse from sleep, torpor or coma

*yaku mulhus iza mulha–aura iza yaku, itía sa ma–lala wa* *pim–pulhiz yakin* I fell into a deep sleep (and) was awakened by someone calling me

6 *pim–pulhiz–in* [C/PF] be awakened abruptly, as by a loud noise

*yaku lhuan matta shaq* *pim–pulhiz–in* *dai numa ya ani am in* *dai t–m–ali–qar isqīz* I was dreaming last night (and) was suddenly awakened by something that made a crashing noise

**pulhnuq₁** ripple in the water, as when a stone is dropped; bubble, foam, suds
1a *dauqan a pulhnuq* soap, suds
2 *pak–pulhnuq* foam at the mouth, as a horse or dog; to bubble

*sa atu pak–pulhnuq na ruzic* The dog is foaming at the mouth

*sazum pak–pulhnuq* The water is bubbling/foaming

*ya m–rinuz sazum pak–pulhnuq* When there is an earthquake the water bubbles (in the lake)

**pulhnuq₂** a plant with slender stem and widely-spaced leaves branching out with four stemlets from each node, unid. If the leaves are rubbed together they yield a foam which can be applied to open sores on the skin to heal them. The name of the plant is thus clearly derived from the preceding entry, but given its distinctness should perhaps be listed separately

**pulhumzaw** suddenly

*haya azazak kilhim–in shput, ma–cau aw ma–sal pu, pulhumzaw pu–apaw a maqa ma–qaran* People were looking for that child, (they were) very worried, suddenly (he) appeared (and) so (they were) happy

2 *mulhumzaw* [AF] move suddenly

*cicu mulhumzaw mu–apaw* He/she suddenly appeared

*yaku mulhumzaw mi–qilha push wil maqa ish–uqaw* I hastily drank the tea because I was thirsty

*yaku mu–suhīq saqum m–itu, lhazaw m–undadān, minu mulhumzaw pag–qaqā* I was going to the water to bathe (and I) had just begun to walk when I suddenly fell down

*haya mashmash qaqqūlīh–in qarutā, mulhumzaw mu–nay mu–apaw* That rat was being chased by a cat (and) suddenly came into view here

*ita mi–lhuqu, i–zay a shput minu mulhumzaw lh–ug–qaushin* We were sitting (and) that person suddenly sneezed

*yaku mulhumzaw mapa–hadu sa*
pulhrak-in

m-ihu a rima  I impulsively grasped your hand
yaku shi-tusi tana-rus kilnaqualh, numa yaku tu diqa mu-taun, mu-
llhumzaw mapa-ihu fi nak a ina  I was playing over there down the
mountain and when I came home I impulsively hugged my mother
(recollection of childhood)
3 ulhumzaw suddenly
ihu i-dtu mug-kuruz, m-usha iza shput, ulhumzaw mu-apaw You
were hiding there (and) when the person left you suddenly came out/appeared

pulhrak-in [PF] be presented, be shown to someone, be made to appear → mulhrak:2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pulhuz</th>
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2 mim-pulhuz [IC] become chaotic, become messy or disorganized
sinay mim-pulhuz  The thread became messy and tangled
3 pim-pulhuz-in [PF] was made messy or tangled
hayu wa sinay mi-qa-qitan, pim-
pulhuz-in azazak  The thread was neat, (but) was made into a mess by the child

pu-malalia  to run → palalia:6

pumamraw (don’t) release him, (don’t) let him go
pumamraw cieu  Let him go (to find someone)
2 mumamraw [AF] release, let something go

pu-maqcin-an  become ten → maqcin:5

pum-bala-balay  persist in the right way, keep going the right way → balay:6

pum-buluq  roll something, as a stone → buluq:5

pum-buluq-an  [LF] be rolled over → buluq:6

pum-burabura  [c] let something roll down a slope → burabura:7

pu-minu  why? → minu:3

pum-pucuk-i  [I] (don’t) tangle it, (don’t) make it tangled → pucuk:6

punal  sandy detritus washed down from the mountains
2 talha-punal  bottom lands, fertile alluvial lowlands which are valued for agriculture
3 talha-punal-in [PF] be covered with detritus washed down from higher ground by flooding
nak a buhat talha-punal-in  My fields are covered with detritus
(washed down by rain)
ya sh-nirvas ma-m’in sa qusaz, numa sa waqrue talha-punal-in
sa sazum  When a typhoon comes there is a lot of rain so the water of
the river is full of detritus
4 t-in-alha-punal [PFc] was washed down by rains
4a t-in-alha-punal a fatu  stones washed down from higher ground by rain
pu–na–nay  [IT] come here → nay:31

pu–nay–ik I put something here → nay:33

punhiqir allow or cause someone to hang himself
pin–an–anak cicu punhiqir Let him go hang himself

2 munhiqir [AF] hang oneself, commit suicide by hanging

naka buhat If it rains cats and dogs so the river overflows with water and sand it will cover my fields with alluvium

pu–na–nay  [IT] come here → nay:31

pu–nay–ik I put something here → nay:33

pun–aruzay fish for aruzay with traps → aruzay:3

punatu the place where work in the fields is started; the beginning of any job
yaku buhat sa buhat maka–tu-si, yaku tana–saya punatu, numa makte–na–rus ixa mahakac I began working in my fields higher up slope, and then gradually worked my way down, hoeing the soil

punatu ixa sa i–zahay a shput k–ma–alawa sa tawn That person has just begun to build a house
kaiza thu tu punatu sa buhat When will you start working your fields?
pu–nay  [C] put here, let someone come here → nay:32

punish full, as a container

2 makit–punish to gradually rise or become full, of brimming water

sazum cuini makit–punish The water is rising to brimming fullness now
makit–punish na sazum Water that is slowly rising to the brim

3 ma–puni–punish [S/IT] be full, of many bowls, cups, etc.
punish

mashtay m–iṭa wa baruku a afu ma–puni–punish, uka sa ma–i–fasfaz
All our rice bowls are full, there are none half-full

4 ma–punish [S] full

ma–punish iṣa It’s already full (as an overflowing tea cup into which tea is being poured)

tahamish a sazum ma–punish iṣa rumpash The water rose to the brim of the water jar and over flowed numa ya ma–punish iṣa tahamish a maka–rumu zashuq Then when the water jar was full we would pound the rice

5 pia–punish [C] fill something, as a container

nak a afu pia–punish uan Please fill (my bowl) with rice

nak a baruku pia–punish uan iḥu qilha Please fill my cup with wine

6 pia–punish–in [C/PF] be filled, as a container

nak a baruku pia–punish–in nak a binanau‘az qilha My wife filled my cup with wine

7 pu–punish–i [I] (don’t) fill it up m–iḥu a barimin pu–punish–i sa aniamin Fill your car up with the things

8 pu–punish–in [PF] be filled up, as a bowl or cup

yaku ya k–m–an sa afu pu–punish–in nak a binanau‘az sa baruku sa afu When I eat my wife fills my bowl with rice

pun–la–da–dadu–n do in small amounts → ladadu:4

pun–mashmash trap mice, catch mice or voles in traps → mashmash:2

pun–na–tusi–n [C/PF] be made to go over there → |tusi|:27

pun–rusaw catch fish, as by trapping → rusaw:6

pun–sahay–ik [C/PF1s] I made something go over there → sahay:38

pun–suhúy go over there → |suhúy|:23

punsulan go fetch water
taun uka iṣa sa sazum, zaj uan ci–cu ‘punsulan’ There is no water in the house; tell her ‘Go fetch water!’

2 m–in–unsulan [c] fetched water m–in–unsulan iṣa yaku I have fetched it already (of water) haya wa sazum yaku m–in–unsulan I fetched the water

3 munsulan [AF] fetch water in a bamboo internode with a handle yaku a munsulan I will go fetch water yamin tu kahiwan a munsulan sazum a shan–na–say–in tahamish In the old days we would go to fetch water to fill the water jar ki–nay uan mi–lḥugu, yaku a mu–suy wazaqan munsulan Please stay here—I will go to the lake to fetch water
pun–suriz

4 unsulan [I] (don’t) fetch water
uka iṣa sa taum sa zam, unsulan u-
an a pit’ia ya tan–khuan There is
no water in the house (so) go fetch
some to cook this evening
NOTE: Apparently a borrowing from
Northern Bunun /mun–bulan/ or
Central Bunun /mun–sulan/ ‘fetch
water’.

pun–suriz pour → suriz:5

pun–suriz–in [PF] be poured
→ suriz:6

puntá shoulder pole
NOTE: Taiwanese loan.

pun–takic trap for catching
barking deer; to trap barking deer
→ takic:2

p–untal [C] let or make someone
follow or accompany another per-
son → untal:4

p–untal–in [C/PF] be allowed to
be followed by someone or some-
thing → untal:3

puntatara cause to lose, dispose
of
nak a kulumbit pu–naur–ik punta-
tara a maqa a ug–qtu–an suma I
deliberately dropped my handker-
chief so someone would find it (pick
it up)

2 muntatara [AF] lose something,
as money
nak a pahs–tühl–an muntatara
shashanu My purse was lost this
morning

p–unta–ta–tal follow, imitate
→ untal:6

pun–ta–tuza [IT] trap eels
→ tuza:4

pun–tawahi to fish for tawahi
→ tawahi:2

pun–tilhush [C] spill something
on purpose, let something spill
out → tilhush:4

pu–ntua–n be taken where?
→ ntau:20

pun–tunq [C] to fell, as a tree
by chopping → tunq:7

pun–tunq–in [C/PF] be felled,
be cut down by someone
→ tunq:8

pun–tusi [C] move away
→ tusi:28

pun–tusi–k [C/PI] I am going
over there; I am making some-
thing go over there → tusi:29

pun–tusi–n [PF] be taken over
there → tusi:30

pun–tuzá–n [LF] bamboo eel
trap → tuza:5

punuq (PAN *punuq ‘brain;
marrow’) head

2 am–punu–punuq–in [PF] be
put on the head, as a garland
am–punu–punuq–in i–zay a ka-
tis kahiwan tana–tuqash caw The
old people used to decorate their
heads with the thin white membranes from the inner wall of the bamboo.

3 am–punuq–an [LF] put on the head, place on the head, as flower garlands (traditionally worn at a wedding by relatives of the bride)

kahiwan sa caw ya a mu–ayuzi iza mashtay sa binanu’az am–punuq–an sa bukay In the old days when a woman married all the women wore headbands of flowers

4 kashi–punuq–an [LF] be grabbed or pulled by the hair, as in a fight

ayuzi k–m–ay tunu, binanu’az kashi–punuq–an Men hit with sticks, (while) women pull the hair (in a knock-down drag-out fight)

5 ki–punuq–an [LF] get headaches, have headaches

yaku miyamin ki–punuq–an I often have headaches/I have chronic headaches

6 k–m–ay punuq–an [LF] be hit on the head

yaku k–m–ay punuq–an suma Someone hit me on the head

cicu k–m–ay punuq–an suma Someone hit him on the head

7 k–m–ay punuq–i [I] (don’t) hit him on the head

ata tu k–m–ay punuq–i Don’t hit him on the head

8 k–m–ashi–punuq fukish pull by the hair (as in fighting)

9 pam–punuq put something on the head, as a head decoration for a dance or ceremony

10 pam–punuq–i [I] (don’t) put it on his head

hayaa azazak pam–punuq–i mani’ Put a head decoration on that child, too

11 pash–punuq–an be struck on the head, as by a falling object

12 shina–punuq–an tumpline

palanan a shina–punuq–an tumpline for the palanan basket

punuq a tunu brain → tunu1:2

Punut male name

punwahi be between rainy days, period of good weather between days of rainfall

niza tu q–m–usaz, a punwahi iza sa qali It won’t rain, the weather will be good

punwahi iza, ma–qatan iza sa qali ya simaq The rains have passed, we’ll have good weather tomorrow

pu–pagqa let’s rest, let’s take a break → pagqa:7

pu–paur steam something

→ paur:3

pu–ntua gone where?

→ ntua:21

pu–ptuq [C] tear off a roof

→ ptuq:6

|pupú|:

2 makit–pupú cover the head, as with a blanket
pu–punish–i

haya azazak ma–cuaw sh–ug–kash kay tunu–n, malaliya su–sahay yaw nan m–ara pinuqrum makt–pu–pu– 3 ma–pupú [S] cover oneself completely, as by pulling a blanket over the head ma–pupú maqa ma–shimzaw yaku I covered up because I was cold yaku ma–pupú sa pinuqrum ma– qa ma–shimzaw I covered myself completely with a blanket because it was cold pa–pupu–i [IT/IL] (don’t) keep covering up a tu pa–pupu–i Don’t keep covering yourself up pari–pupu–ak [LFIs] I covered something i–tmaz pruq pari–pupu–ak pruq I covered the hole with earth pu–punish–i [IT] (don’t) fill it up → punish:7 pu–punish–in [PF] be filled up, as a bowl or cup → punish:8 pu–qadup set up a deadfall trap → qadup:3 pu–qafay carry in a qafay basket → qafay:4 pu–qaizu [C/IT] salt or pickle something to preserve it; (don’t) salt it, (don’t) pickle it → |qaizu]:7

pu–qaizu–’an [C/LF] be salted or pickled for preservation, generally of vegetables (these are first dried, then trampled underfoot to soften the fibers, then salted) → |qaizu]:8

pu–qazus [C] set something adrift → |qazus]:3

pu–qazus–in [C/PF] be set adrift, be put out to drift → |qazus]:4

pu–qca add to something → |qca]:3:33

pu–qca–i [IT] (don’t) add to it → |qca]:3:34

pu–qca–k [C/PFIs] I add, I do it again → |qca]:3:35

pu–qca–n [C/PF] be added, be repeated → |qca]:3:36

puqin sperm, semen

NOTE: Evidently a borrowing of Northern Bunun/Central Bunun /puqin/ ‘sperm, vaginal fluid’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

puqitan1 steer a boat or other vehicle; steersman

yaku puqitan ruza I’m steering a boat maniun mi–lhugqu nak a ruza, yaku sa puqitan Sit in my boat, I am the steersman

p–in–uqitan [PFc] was steered by someone

puqitan sa barimbin bus driver

747
puqitan₂ to set, as a trap

*yaku puqitan tuqris* I'm setting a trap

*puqitan, numa ya itiza sa rusaw k-m-an sa pazay mu-fkat* (The trap) was set, then when the fish arrived and ate the rice it was sprung

2 p–in–uqitan [PFe] was set by someone

puqitan sa barimbin bus driver → puqitan₁:3

pu–qlhup put into a bag or pocket → qlhup:2

puqnuan to plow for planting

*shput tu kahiwan puqnuan numa tu pilhac-an, minu sa guwan an-tu m-acay, shput m-acay* Once a Chinese was plowing and was struck by lightning—wow! The buffalo didn't die, but the man did

*yaku tu kahiwan mu-buhat sa ripmu a buhat, numa h-m-adana sa guwan maqa a puqnuan ya k-m-alawa sa buhat* Long ago I was working rice paddies, so I raised a buffalo in order to plow when making the fields

2 p–in–uqnuan [c] was plowing, plowed

*nak a hulus ma-da-dilhqaq maqa ya-ku p–in–uqnuan* My clothes are all muddy because I was plowing

3 puqnuan wandan initial plowing operation to loosen the soil

|puqnr|:

*cicu a punuq itia tusha wa puqnr* He has two bumps on his head

2 lhum–puqnr swelling or bump, as on the skin or on the bark of a tree

*sa suma wa shput yanan sa cicu a buqtur lhun–puqnr* Some people have swellings on their necks/throats

3 mim–puqnr [IC] begin to swell, get a bump, as from falling

NOTE: Possibly related to /qmr/ 'bump against', but no connection is apparent on the basis of established morphological rules.

|puqshiw|:

2 ma–puqshiw [S] dirty, as clothes; gray, of color

*m–ihu a hulus ma–puqshiw* Your clothes are dirty

3 mim–puqshiw [IC] become dirty (of clothes), fade (of colors)

pu–qtilhá–n [C/LF] to salt, put salt on → qtilha:4

puqu bone; joint in finger, node in bamboo or sugarcane; knot in string or rope, seed

*tata wa rusaw a puqu* a fish bone

*tata wa puqu* a knot

1a qaullh a puqu node in bamboo

1b rickuy a puqu seed of a citrus fruit

1c rusaw a puqu [= /qut/] fish bone
puqu a tunu

2 lhim–puqu–an [LF] be knotted by someone
haya klhiw lhim–puqu–an suma Someone tied a knot in that rope
3 lhim–puqu–i [I] (don’t) make a knot in it
haya klhiw lhim–puqu–i Tie a knot in that rope
4 lh–in–i–puqu [PFc] knotted, as a fishnet; a knot
tata wa lh–in–i–puqu a knot
5 lhi–puqu a knot in rope or string
6 lhi–puqu–an [LF] be tied into a knot
yaku q–m–uequ sa klhiw lhi–puqu–an a maq a antu a mu–shrak I tied the rope with a knot so it wouldn’t come loose
7 masi–puqu thin, skinny, bony (said to imply a negative evaluation, as opposed to ma–shikarm ‘thin, slender’, which is neutral) ma–cuw yaku masi–puqu I’m very skinny/bony
8 p–in–alhi–puqu was tied in a knot, was knotted or cinched
NOTE: /lhim–puqu–an/ and /lhim–puqu–i/ were also recorded as /lhi–puqu–an/ and /lhi–puqu–i/ respectively.

puqu a tunu marrow of a bone → tunu₁:3

pu–qualih [C] put something closer → qualih:7

pu–rariwa

|pu’ul|:
2 ma–pu’ul [S] weak, feeble, unable to bear pain, hunger, cold, hardship
ma–pu’ul iza yaku I can’t stand it
ya ma–pu’ul ma–shimzaw maq–ka–kakalay If you can’t stand the cold you shiver a lot
yaku maq a luqa–luqash iza ma–pu’ul iza, sh–ug–kash a ma–shimzaw, sh–ug–kash furī Because I’m old I am susceptible to illness, and am afraid of the cold and the wind
nak a binanau’az miqrā–rin paq–shiz–an, ma–pu’ul My wife is often sick, she is physically weak

pu–rakrak loosen something → |rakrak|:4

pu–rakrak–ik [PF1s] I loosened something → |rakrak|:5

pu–rakrak–in [PF] be loosened → |rakrak|:6

puqaq sleep in the eye, dried mucus in the inner corner of the eye
2 puqaq–in [PF] have dried mucus in the inner corner of the eye
nak a maq a maq a antu ma–kaligkin, miqrā–rin ya shashanu mim–pulhiz ma–cuw puqaq–in Because I’m not in good health my eyes often have mucus in the corners when I wake up

pu–rariwa [C] deliberately twist out of joint, as someone’s arm → |rariwa|:5
pu-ribush

pu-ribush [C] send into the forest, cause to go hunting
→ ribush:6

pu-riiw [C] deliberately do something wrong, make something go wrong; let a mistake remain
→ riir:9

pu-riut bring together, of people in a group
→ riut:6

purushrush deliberately let something drip
2 m-in-urushrush [AFc] used to leak, of a torn sack or a water container with a hole
3 mu-ra-urushrush keep leaking, continue to leak
4 murushrush [AF] leak, as rice from a hole in a sack or water from a bucket, pour, as water through a leak in the roof
sazum murushrush The water is leaking (as from a broken pot)
ata tu canit, asuun ihu murushrush sa rushaq Don’t cry—just look at you, the tears are running down
m-ihu a muzin murushrush lhun Your nose is running

kaumu ya ma-brag, p-utu-an sazum,
murushrush a sazum If you put water in a barrel which has a hole the water will leak out

cicu malhush murushrush na irush He is sleeping (and) drooling from the mouth
4a murushrush lhun have a runny nose

5 p-in-urushrush let something deliberately drip (past)
6 p-in-urushrush-ik [PF1s] I let something deliberately drip (past)
p-in-urushrush-ik zashaq I deliberately let the rice grains dribble out
7 purushrush-ik [PF1s] I let something drip
purushrush-ik sazum I am deliberately letting the water drip
pu-rutaw-ik [C/PF1s] I made something get deeper or higher
→ rutaw:8

pu-saháy [C] make something pass by a place; pour; put something in, make something enter
→ saháy:39

pu-sahay-ik [PF1s] is put there by me
→ saháy:40

pu-sahay-in [PF] be put there
→ saháy:41

pu-sazum [C] to water, irrigate
→ sazum:8

pu-sazum-an [C/LF] be watered
→ sazum:9

pusi exaggerate
m-zai sa lh-uq-qizi-qizi ‘ata tu ya pusi’ The police said ‘Don’t stretch the truth’
2 im-pusi exaggerate, boast
yaku miku im-pusi, itiza sa nak a binanau’az maku-na-tawn, mîn-ani yaku tu mîn-pusi I wanted to
puskit

boast (but) my wife returned home and I couldn’t
3 ma–pusi [S] exaggerating
ihu la ma–pusi You are kind of boastful, you tend to exaggerate
4 ma–pusi–pussi [S/IT] exaggerating or boasting a lot or repeatedly
maniiun la–turu ma–pusi–pussi a caw The three of them are people who exaggerate
5 mim–pussi [IC] start to exaggerate or stretch the truth
6 mim–pusi–pussi [IC/IT] exaggerate a lot
maniiun lai’eq miaqay mim–pusi–pussi Do you foreigners exaggerate a lot?

puskit jump a long way, as a frog
hayaa bakbaki qaquitil–in qhurun numa mim–param puskit That frog was being pursued by a snake, so it jumped far
pu–suhúy [I] put it there→ |suhúy|:24
pu–suhuy–ik [C/MV/PFs] was put there by me → |suhúy|:25
pu–suhuy–in [C/MV/PF] be put there → |suhúy|:26
pu–sun [C] bring together→ |sun|:24
pu–sun–ik [PFIs] I gathered or brought together → |sun|:25
pu–sun–in [PF] be gathered or brought together → |sun|:26

pusuz (PAN *puduN ‘spool; ball of thread or string’) tangled ball of thread
2 lhim–pusuz roll thread, clothes, etc. into a ball
hayaa wa binana’az ma–pulha–puhlash sa fukish, zai uan uhu lhim–pusuz sa fukish That woman’s hair is very messy, please tell her to put it up (by winding into a bun)
3 pa–lhim–pusuz [C] make a ball of something
ina pa–lhim–pusuz sinay Mother is making a ball of thread
4 lhim–pusuz–i [I] (don’t) tie the thread
lhim–pusuz–i uan sa sinay Please tie the thread into a knot
5 lh–m–im–pusuz [AF] tie thread into a knot after sewing

NOTE: /lhim–pusuz–i/ and /lh–m–im–pusuz/ were also recorded as /shim–pusuz–i/ and /sh–m–im–pusuz/, but when confronted with these forms Mr. Shih insisted that only the forms with /lh/ are correct.

p–ushá–k

p–usha [C] let go; send away
→ usha:7
pu–shaglaw–an [C/LF] plant vegetables in a place → shaglaw:3
p–usha–i [I] (don’t) let it go
→ usha:8
p–ushá–k [LFIs] I let it go
→ usha:9
pu–sha–shishi

pu–sha–shishi [C/IT] shake something repeatedly, as a table → shishi:8

pushawil tea
NOTE: From Bunun /put savil/ ‘Taiwanese tea’.

pushaz two, in certain collocations
2 lhim–pushaz–in be sifted a second time, undergo the second sifting numa lhim–pushaz–in iza uka iza sa fein, numa pu–sahay–in tata wa pash‘amu Then we sift it a second time (until) there are no unbroken rice grains, then put it in a shallow winnowing tray
3 makim–pushaz second from the bottom (as stair steps, story of a building, etc.); have two (levels, etc.) makim–pushaz nak a taun My house has two floors cuini a barim bin ma–ra‘in a barim–bin, makim–pushaz, yanen sa maka–pruq, yanen sa mako–faw The big modern buses have two levels, a bottom one (and) a top one
4 ma–pushaz twenty
6 pushaz–ak [LF1s] I was affected twice k–m–a(y) pushaz–ak k–m–a–qunish I was filliped twice
7 pushaz–an [LF] two, of paces haya wa taun kan pushaz–an That house is two paces wide
8 pushaz–in [PF] be done a second time?
9 sh–m–i–pushaz two, of units of past time? yaku cuini mu–nay m–uka yaku sh–m–i–pushaz I’ve stayed here now for two days
10 shu–pushaz–ik [PF1s] I did something twice haya wa fa shu–tal–ik sh–m–uruz antu mutun, shu–pushaz–ik antu mutun, shu–turuz–ik mutun iza I pulled the vine once (and) it didn’t break, twice (and) it didn’t break, three times (and) it broke
11 u–pushaz–in [MV/PF] be done for the second time u–pushaz–in maka–runu paqay, numa u–qca–n tapsh–in/l–m–apish Pound the rice a second time, then winnow it again

pu–shiqshiq to have diarrhoea → shiqshiq:3

pushizi (don’t) separate it
pushizi ihu sa i–zaháy a fein Separate the broken rice grains from the unbroken ones ina ya simaq q–m–a–shishi sa za–shuq, pushizi sa fein Tomorrow
Mother will separate the whole and broken grains of rice

2 mushizi [AF] separate into distinct classes; remove rice grains from a sifting tray to pound a second time, keep apart

sa caw mushizi mu-sun, numa sa Kakillan mushizi mani mu-sun

The Thao stick together with their own kind, and so do the Hakkas

ta ya q-m-a-shishi sa zashuq mushizi sa fei, numa sa sasitum nakashqat sa qa-shishi-an tapsh-in

iza sa zashuq mu-apaw sasitum, numa ya mu-kaktun iza q-m-a-shishi-n tapsh-in iza sa qca

When we winnow the rice we separate the whole grains from the broken ones, (and) then if some broken grains have gotten through the sifting tray the rice is winnowed to expose them (and) when we are done sifting we winnow out the husks

i-zay ma-qiqa wa shput ma-nasha mushizi That crippled person keeps apart (from others)

3 pushizi-n [PF] be separated

simaq a pushizi-n ina sa fei

Tomorrow Mother will separate the whole grains from broken grains of rice

|pushkat|:

3 mapa–tim–pushkat [R] to all get drowsy at once

ita mashtay iza miku kalhus iza mapa–tim–pushkat When we all want to sleep we all get drowsy at the same time

4 ma–pushkat [S] drowsy, sleepy

yaku ma–pushkat, mashuashua iza

I’m sleepy and yawning already

ma–wallhnaq sa caw, numa ma–uwaw

yaku ma–pushkat Those people are carrying on loudly, but I am very drowsy

maqa mi–qilha lhmir, numa yaku ma–pushkat I’m feeling drowsy because I took medicine

5 m–in–a–pushkat [Sc] was drowsy, was sleepy

pu–shmiq to sprout, of plants

→ |shmiq|:3

pu–shrak [C] deliberately untie something → shrak:4

pu–shrak–ik [PF1s] I deliberately untied something → shrak:5

pu–shuz–ak [C/LF1s] I made something more extreme, I increased the degree of something

→ |shuz|:2:4

pu–shuz–an [LF] add to, increase

→ |shuz|:2:5

pu–tanalhiwan steam something by cooking → tanalhiwan:3

pu–tantu send there → |tantu|:5
p–utaq–i

p–utaq–i [C/I] (don’t) make him vomit, (don’t) let him vomit → utaq:8

pu–taraw–in [C/PF] be poured → |taraw|2:3

pu–ta–tata–n [IT] one at a time, one by one → tata2:7

pu–taun–in [C/PF] be taken home, be put in the house → taun:20

pu–tazam [C] try or test something → tazam:7

pu–tazuqus–an wear a ring on the finger → tazuqus:2

puthúm gun, firearm

pu–tici–tici–an [IT/LF] feel cold on some spots → |tici|:7

pu–tihauta don’t know → tihauta:2

pu–tmaz [C] put something at the bottom of a container, put something inside → tmaz:21

pu–tmaz–ik [C/PF1] I put something at the bottom of a container → tmaz:22

pu–tmaz–in [C/PF] be put at the bottom of a container, be put inside something → tmaz:23

p–utu [C] (don’t) put it there → utu2:22

p–utu–ak [C/LF1] I put it there → utu2:23

p–utu–an [LF] be put on or in → utu2:24

p–utu–an [LF] have sexual intercourse, be copulated with → |utu|1:5

p–utu–i [C/I] (don’t) put it there → utu2:25

put–uka [C/I] (don’t) reduce it, don’t lower it → uka:7

put–uka–n [PF] be lowered or reduced, as the price of merchandise → uka:8

|putun| (PAN *putun ‘broken off; severed’):

2 m–in–utun [AfC] was broken, as a rope that snapped in two and then was spliced together again
i–nay a klhiw m–in–utun kahiwan
This rope used to be broken (but has been spliced into a workable piece again)

3 mutun [AF] break, as a rope; be severed, as a limb
nak a rima mutun My arm is broken/amputated
sinay mutun The thread broke
i–nay a klhiw mín–an–anak mutun
That rope broke by itself
i–say a kawi talah–ak, mutun isá I chopped that tree (and) it is broken (felled) already

4 p–in–utun–ik [PF1] I broke it

p–in–utun–ik klhiw I broke the rope

5 putun–ik [PF1] I am breaking it
pu-tusi

**putun-ik** kli̇̂̃i̇̂ i am breaking the rope

*a* **putun-ik** kli̇̂̃i̇̂ i will break the rope

**pu-tusi** [I] (don’t) put it over there, (don’t) take it away
→ **tusi**:31

**pu-tusi-n** [PF] be put or taken over there, be taken away
→ **tusi**:32

**putut** corner (both inner and outer)

*haya wa shput it-say putut mi-lha-lhilhi maqa m-ayaw* That person is standing in the corner because he is shy

**pu-tutuan** place to put something, container for something
→ **tutuan**:3

**pu-tutuan** kamsia sugar bowl
→ **tutuan**:4

**pu-tutuan** patash-an place to put books
→ **tutuan**:5

**pu-tutuan** qtilha salt shaker
→ **tutuan**:6

**p-utu-utu-an** [LF/TT] the place where something is put
→ **utu**:26

**pu-ua** [C] agree, affirm
→ **ua**:2

**pu-utaq** [C] make someone vomit (by deliberate action)
→ **utaq**:7

**puza** (PAN *puja ‘navel’) navel

**puzak** clay

2 **kim-puzak** gather clay

**puzi** (PAN *puNi ‘white’):

2 **lhim-puzi-an** [LF] make something white, whiten

*nak a shaqish lhim-puzi-an* a maqa ušnaw-in binana’az I whitened my face so that I would be more attractive to women

3 **ma-puzi** [S] white

4 **ma-puzi-puzi** [S/TT] very white

*haya ma-puzi-puzi* na hulús nak a binana’az That (one) in the white dress is my wife

5 **matim-puzi-puzi** [IT] spotted or dappled with white

*uhlucan a kawi ma-da-dazum dum sa fihqa numa sa cíc a but matim-puzi-puzi* The leaves of the uhlucan tree are tender, and its trunk is spotted with white

6 **mim-puzi** [IC] become white

**mim-puzi** iza *nak a fūksh* My hair is already becoming white

7 **pashi-ma-puzi-an** put on something white, wear something white

8 **pish-puzi** [IC] become white; sprout, of seeds that produce young sprouts

*nak a f-in-inšiq a shaglaw a fa-finišiq, pish-puzi iza* The vegetable seeds that I planted are sprouting already

*yāku f-in-inšiq sa shaglaw a fa-finišiq, riqaz-ak tu simaq iza, pish-puzi iza* I planted vegetable seeds (and when) I looked the next day they had sprouted already
9  shi–puzi–puzi–n  whitish, somewhat white

Puzi  eighteenth district clockwise from Qaçin
2  Puzi a hudun  Mount Puzi, or

‘White Mountain’, named from the mythical white deer who led the Thao people in pursuit into the Pu-li basin and to the shores of Sun-Moon Lake
Qadup

qa interrogative particle
dadu mia-zicu qa That’s true, isn’t it?
minu ihu qa antu a ma-kan Why don’t you want to eat?
naur ihu mia-zicu qa Is that your personal habit/trait?
ma-cuaw ihu ma-ania qa Are you really so smart?

Qaba male name (husband of Ali)
NOTE: Possibly a shortened form of /Maqaba/.

qabizay said to be the Bunun name for an aboriginal group formerly residing around Pu-li

Qabus female name (fifth daughter of Sapan)

Qabus large black and white water bird with a short curved beak and strong claws. It feeds on snakes and frogs

Qacna thorn
qway a qacna rattan thorn
puca wa qacna thorn of the puca rattan
ya qacna na qaulh thorny bamboo
nak a rina yanan qacna I have a thorn in my hand

Qacu feeding trough for chickens, pigs, etc. made by splitting a large bamboo in half, any trough-shaped object

numa sa tata wa parhaway, tanamarutaw a parhaway, m–za’i ‘kalawa ita sa mia–say sa pa–ka–kan–an fafuy qacu’ Then one of the young people from the Tanamarutaw lineage said ‘Let’s make something like a feeding trough for pigs’

1a fafuy a qacu pig-feeding trough
1b qacu a ruza boat hull
numa tu lhazawan k–m–alawa sa mia–say qacu a ruza, pu–say–in sazum qaz–i a lh–um–baha Then they began to make something like a boat hull (and they) put it into the water to see if it would float
NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /kalhu/.

Qadadáw dung beetle, a shiny black beetle with yellow antennae which bores into cow or pig dung and rolls small dung balls back to its nest. It swarms in flight during the months of May and June

Qadun mole on the skin
NOTE: From northern or central Bunun /qadung/ ‘mole on the skin’.

Qadup small baited deadfall trap used to catch mice and squirrels. It is made with a flat stone which is propped at an angle so as to fall when the bait is taken
2 mu–qadup [MV] enter a deadfall trap, be caught in a deadfall trap mashmash mu–qadup, push–rapul–an A rat got caught in the deadfall, but escaped
3 pu–qadup set up a deadfall trap
qafay

*pu-qadup ihu* Set up a deadfall trap

**qafay** a bamboo basket or container used to carry fish or eels that have been caught

*numa yanan rusaw sakp-in pu-sahay-in qafay* Then when fish were caught they were put into a bamboo basket

*teta wa qafay a rickuy yanan sa lag-qa-qisusay, yanan sa ma-ра-ra’m* A basket of citrus fruits has some small and some large

2 *mig-qafay* [IC] make a carrying basket

3 *p-in-u-qafay* [c] a backpack consisting of a carrying basket strapped on the back when going to the fields to work

*suma m-ara sa a kan-in, ukа iza sa p-in-u-qafay, numa sa numa m-usha mu-taun m-ara sa kan-in* Some people got food (but) there was no food left in the baskets, so some went home to get (more) food

4 *pu-qafay* carry in a *qafay* basket

*mashlay parhaway pu-qafay afu, p-in-arbu a buna, pi-say-in lhalaha-n* All of the young people brought rice in baskets, (and) baked sweet potatoes (and) put (them) in net bags

**qafu** (PAN *qabu ‘ashes’) ashes

(in the hearth, from a cremation, etc.)

2 *ma-qafu-qafu* [S/IT] be ashy, have ashes on

*haya wa caw paqi ma-qafu-qafu* That person has ashes on his bottom (from sitting)

*haya atu ma-qafu-qafu maqa i-itu malhus* That dog is covered with ashes because it slept over there

3 *mig-qafu* [IC] become ash, turn to ashes

*kawi ya pa-shnara-n mig-qafu mig-qarny iza* When wood burns it eventually turns to ashes

4 *pash-qafu-an* [LF] ashtray

5 *shag-qafu* rub with ashes, throw ashes on something or someone

6 *shag-qafu-an* [LF] be rubbed with ashes, have ashes thrown on one

*kahiwa sa caw ya malhuiza sa shag-law maqa kil-kucu-n numa m-ara sa qafu, shag-qafu-an saycuy numa sa kukulay masa kucu matim-p-acay* When the old-time Thao planted vegetables, because there were lice on them they got ashes and rubbed the vegetables with ashes them until all the bugs were killed

7 *sh-m-ag-qafu* [AF] throw ashes at or on something (done to ensure spiritual protection)

*yaku sh-m-ag-qafu numa maqa suma a ma-kay na taun yamin numa pasay qafu sh-m-ag-qafu* I threw ashes at someone because he was going to attack our house

8 *shug-qafu-qafu* [IT] turn into a
lot of ashes
pa-shnará-k, sh-i-nará-n, ma-cu-aw shug-qafu-qafu I set it on fire and it burned (and) made a lot of ashes (as in land clearance for swidden farming)

|qaha|:
2 ma–qaha [S] bow-legged (con-genital)
haya wa caw ma–qaha ya m–unda-dán That person walks bow-legged
3 tag–qaha–qaha [IT] stand with bowed legs
yaku tag–qaha–qaha I’m standing with bowed legs

qahil paper
NOTE: From Bunun /haqil/ ‘paper’. Motoyasu Nojima (p.c.) has pointed out to me that the older Bunun usage in Ogawa and Asai meant ‘moult, cast off skin of snakes’.

|qaibul|:
2 mapa–qaibul [R] to all follow someone
caycuy mapa–qaibul yakin They are all following me
3 ma–qaibul [AF] follow someone around, tag along; miss someone who is gone
yaku ma–qaibul ama I followed Father around (recollection of childhood)
caycuy ma–qaibul yakin They miss me
ihu ya a m–uša iza yaku ma–qaibul When you go I will miss you
nak a azazak ya a mu–tusi yaku Qarivwan ma–qaibul, a m–untal
When I go to Pu-li my child misses me and wants to follow
4 m–in–a–qaibul [AFc] missed someone
nak a qumqum m–in–a–qaibul ya–kin My grandchild missed me
5 pa–qaibul make a fuss because someone is leaving and you will miss them (normally of children)
pa–qaibul ibu a maqa a p–untal–in m–ihu a ama You are making a fuss so your father will let you go with him (said by mother to child) (lit. You are putting on a show of missing in order to be allowed to follow your father)
6 p–in–a–qaibul–an [LFc] made a fuss because one was not allowed to accompany a person who was leaving
yaku tu mu–tusi nak a minhafut, nak a qumqum p–in–a–qaibul–an cicu I went to visit my brother (and) my grandchild made a fuss about wanting to come too
7 q–m–aibul [AF] tag after, follow after and make a nuisance of oneself, normally of children, but can also be used of dependent adults
haya azazak q–m–aibul ina, i sa pruq tug–qa–qurasi That child is following after his mother, fussing and rolling on the ground

Qailis name of a boat built by the Mao family in the story of the white deer
qaimuc  

qaimuc  
thrift; stinginess, niggardliness

*ata (tu) ya qaimuc*  
Don’t be stingy

2 ma–qaimuc  
[S] thrifty, cautious in managing resources; stingy, selfish

*ihu ma–qaimuc*  
You are unwilling to share with others/you are stingy

*cicu ma–cua cuini ma–qaimuc*  
He is very stingy now

3 mig–qaimuc  
[IC] become stingy

qaimulan  
a slender plant with triangular leaves and a sweet edible fruit like a small squash or cucumber, which is red on the outside and white on the inside, with white seeds, unid.

qaiza  
no need; be careful with, take precautions to ensure

*ata tu ara–i, ya qaiza*  
Don’t bring it, there is no need

qaiza  
a *muntatara* sa m–ihu a *tuad* i–say ghipsqaiza i–say ghips a tuadli, a *muntatara*  
Be careful with the money in your pocket, or it will be lost

*ata tu ia–mamas, qaiza a tumpauri*  
If you aren’t careful you will slip

qaiza  
a in–aur–n *sa* *suma wa aniamin*  
Be sure you don’t forget anything

*ata tu ia–mamas, i–zah–y a atu ma–cuaw ma–haha, qaiza a ma–qir-qir azazak*  
Be careful, that dog is really furious (and) it might bite the child

inanuru ihu, qaiza, a lhirk–in *sa qacna*  
Be careful, or you’ll be pierced by a thorn

qaizu  

2 ma–qaizu  
sour, of mature fruit, or food that has begun to spoil

*ma–garman* iza *i–say a kan–in*,

*ma–qaizu* iza  
That food is bad already—it’s sour

3 mig–qaizu  
begin to sour, begin to spoil, as salted mustard

*mig–qaizu* iza  
It has already become sour

4 pia–qaizu  
[C] pickle foods

5 p–in–u–qaizu  
[C/PF] was soured, was made sour or pickled; what was pickled, pickled foods

*gaku a fuilh Lujan i–nay a p–in–u–qaizu* a mfun  
I will tell Lujan about these pickled taro stems

6 p–in–u–qaizu–‘an  
[Cc/LF] was pickled

6a p–in–u–qaizu–‘an a p–nia’an  
pickled vegetables (generic)

6b p–in–u–qaizu–‘an a qati  
salted/pickled bamboo shoots

6c p–in–u–qaizu–‘an a rusaw  
salted/pickled fish

6d p–in–u–qaizu–‘an a shaglaw  
pickled vegetables

7 pu–qaizu  
[C/l] salt or pickle something to preserve it; (don’t) salt it, (don’t) pickle it

*pu–qaizu*  
ihu sa a rusaw  
Salt this fish/pickle this fish

8 pu–qaizu–‘an  
[C/LF] be salted or pickled for preservation, gener-
qalaw

ally of vegetables (these are first dried, then trampled underfoot to soften the fibers, then salted)
numa p-adu-an qtilha, pu–qaizu–‘an Then salt was put on to preserve them
yaku k–m–an qca sa shaqlaw maqa a pu–qaizu–‘an I stepped on the vegetables in order to prepare them for pickling
9 shi–qa–qaizu–n [p/IT/PF] made slightly sour, made sourish
NOTE: From Bunun /ma–qaizu/ ‘sour’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).
qalaw seize, take by force
maqa sa caw mashay ma–ka–kaligkin, numa sa Shbilitun miku qalaw sa i–nay Zintun Because the Thao people all were prospering the Little People wanted to seize this region of Sun-Moon Lake
2 mapa–qa–qalaw [R/IT] seize, of many people at once
ya t–in–alha–punal a pruq mapa–qa–qalaw sa caw pim–buah When there are rich bottom-lands everyone tries to appropriate them to make farms
3 ma–qalaw [F] will seize by force, will take without permission
i–maqkaci a shput maku–na–nay k–m–ay na taun yamin a ma–qalaw tuali Those people from the other side will come here to break into our house and take our money
4 pa–qa–qalaw [C/IT] seize, take something by force
ata tu pa–qa–qalaw, pashi–yakin Don’t grab it!, let me have it!
5 qalaw–ak [LF1s] I grabbed something, I seized something
m–ihu a aniamin qalaw–ak I grabbed your things
6 qalaw–i [I] (don’t) grab it, (don’t) seize it
qalaw–i ihu sa aniamin Grab your things!
7 q–in–qalaw [PFC] was grabbed, was seized
8 q–m–qalaw [AF] grab, seize something
9 q–m–in–qalaw [AFc] grabbed, seized something
NOTE: PAN *qaRaw ‘seize, take by force’, borrowed from an unknown source.
qali1 day; sky; weather
2 shan–na–qali depend on the weather
shan–na–qali, ya antu a qusaz–in a mu–tana–utu yaku kilhnaqua–alh It depends on the weather, if it doesn’t rain I’ll go out to visit
NOTE: Also recorded as /qazi/.
qali2 spirit, ghost
2 mag–qali leave the body, of the soul at death; ghost
3 mig–qali [IC] become a spirit, good or evil
ya qitan ya min–caw a maqa ya m–acay iza antu a mig–qali If a person is good, he won’t become a malevolent spirit when he dies

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qali3

caw ya m-acay iza mig-qali iza A person who dies becomes a ghost 
sa shput ya m-acay iza ma-garman 
sa shnaw mig-qali If a person who dies had a bad character he becomes a ghost
NOTE: Also recorded as /qazi/.

qali3:
2 shdu qali it’s O.K., it’s enough (same meaning as shdu used alone)

qalibuan the Paradise goby, Rhi- 
nogobius giurinus (Rutter), fam. 
Gobiidae, the smallest fish in 
Sun-Moon Lake, a fish the size of 
one’s little finger which is often used 
as bait to catch the hutuq 
and tatruqz
NOTE: Also recorded as /qaribuan/.

qalimasaz head of a stalk of 
grain, as rice or millet
2 malhig-qalimasaz about to 
bear grain, of a rice or millet head 
pazay malhig-qalimasaz The rice 
plant is developing a head of grain

qalimatun a slender black or 
dark gray snake with bands of 
lighter color that widen from top 
to bottom, the umbrella snake or 
Taiwan banded krait, Bungarus 
multicinctus (Blyth), fam. Elapi- 
dae

qalisqisan edible whitish or 
brownish mushroom shaped like an irregular umbrella. It grows on the fallen trunks of nacuq trees 
nacuq a kawi sa ya-yanan qalisqi- 
san The nacuq tree has qalisqisan 
fungi growing around it
NOTE: Also recorded as /qarisqisan/ 
meaning ‘silver-ear’ or ‘white-ear’ 
fungus.

qalush distribute 
qalush uan ihu i-nay a qahil Distribute these papers
2 qalush-an [LF] be included in 
the distribution of something, 
such as food at a feast 
yaku mtaq-an, antu qalush-an I was skipped, I wasn’t given my 
share in the distribution
3 qalush-ik [PF1s] I will divide, I 
will distribute 
haya wa aniamin a qalush-ik lhay 
manian I will divide those things 
to give to you
4 qalush-in [PF] be divided into 
portions for distribution, as food 
haya wa azazak qalush-in sa suma 
Someone included that child in the 
distribution
haya azazak qalush-in cieu qmu He 
included the child in the distribu- 
tion of rice cake
5 q-in-alush [PFc] was divided 
into portions for distribution
6 q-m-alush [AF] divide into por- 
tions, distribute among people 
yaku q-m-alush aniamin pia-qbi- 
qbit I am dividing things into por- 
tions
7 q-m-in-alush [AFc] divided 
something into portions, dis-
qalushinaz

tributed something among people
*yaku* *q–m–ín–alush* *jīfīz* *lḥay* *a*
*kan–in* *cayghuy* *I distributed the*
bananas for them to eat (lit. I dis-
tributed the bananas to be eaten by
them)

8 *ma–qalush* [F] will be divided or
distributed
*yaku* *a* *ma–qalush* *annī* *mīn* *lḥay*
*manīn* *I’ll divide the things to*
give to you

qalushinaz an echo

2 *kug–qalushinaz* [AB] suddenly
echo back
*ya* *t–m–u* *barumbun* *ma–cuaw* *kug–
qualushinaz* *When thunder is rum-
bling in the distance there are many*
echoes
*yaku* *ya* *i* *sa* *hudun* *mīm–babaw,*
*kug–qalushinaz* *When I was in*
the mountains I shouted and heard
the echoes

3 *ma–qalushinaz* [F] will echo
*ma–cuaw* *iḥu* *ya* *malhinuma* *ma–qa-
lushinaz* *wān* *If you speak loud it*
will echo

qalha many, having lots of
*i–zay* *a* *shḥut* *cīcū* *a* *shaqīsh* *qalha*
*qadūn* *That person has many moles*
on his face

*haya* *p–in–azim* *yanān* *qalha* *ranaw*
*There are a lot of flies on that wall*
qaz *wān*, *i–zay* *a* *shḥut* *ya* *ishqalā*
*ma–cuaw* *qalha* *rużīc*, *mu–muq–
muq* *ya* *malhinuma* *Just see, if that*
person is drunk he will really run

off at the mouth and talk a lot of
*nonsense*
*ma–cuaw* *haya* *binanau’az* *qalha*
tutu *That woman really has big*
breasts

1a *qalha* *fatū* *having big testicles*

1b *qalha* *rużīc talking big, ‘run-
ning off’ at the mouth

1b *qalha tutu* *having big breasts*

2 *qalha taun a rumfāz* sparrow,
common house bird

3 *qalha taun a mashmash* house
mouse, common rodent in houses

4 *mig–qalha* [IC] become large in
quantity, develop a lot of some-
thing
*nak a buhat* *mig–qalha* *bunāz* My
fields are very sandy (lit. My fields
have a lot of sand)

qalha fatū be stony, have lots
of stones; have large testicles
→ fatū:3

qalha filhaq have plenty of leaves
→ filhaq:7

qalha laława talkative → laława:2

qalha lhmir have plenty of grass
or weeds, be weedy → lhmir:8

qalha miqmiq have double or
multiple chins → miqmiq:2

qalha taun a mashmash house
mouse, common rodent in houses
→ qalha:3

qalha taun a rumfāz sparrow,
common house bird → qalha:2

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**qalha tiaz** big-bellied → **tiaz**:2

**qalha tiaz a rusaw** tadpole (lit. ‘big-bellied fish’, calqued from Taiwanese) → **tiaz**:3

**qalha tuali** to have lots of money, be wealthy → **tuali**:4

**qalhafa** (PAN *qabaRa, with metathesis) shoulder

|qalhayqay|:

2 **ma–qalhayqay** [S] dry, dried, of vegetable matter; withered, as a flower, or vegetables in the garden

kawi **a ma–qalhayqay** dry wood

nak a shaglaw **ma–qalhayqay** iza My vegetables are dried up (as from lack of rain)

3 **mig–qalhayqay** [IC] begin to wither or dry up

nak a **bukay mig–qalhayqay** My flowers are beginning to wither/dry up

4 **pa–tish–qalhayqay** spread something out to dry, as rice after the harvest

kahiwan yaku ya k–un–lhit sa pa–zay ma–cuaw palhaz–n **pa–tish–qalhayqay**, numa ya ma–qalhayqay iza pu–laun–in iza pu–say–in capa puil In the old days when I harvested the rice I spread it out to dry, and when it was dry I took it home and put in into the rice barn for safekeeping

5 **pia–qalhayqay** [C] make something dry up or dry out

yaku pa–tihaz sa pushawil a filhaq

**pia–qalhayqay** I put the tea leaves in the sun to dry

**qalhic** *Lagerstroemia subcostata* Koehne, fam. *Lythraceae*, a medium-sized umbrella-shaped tree growing to between five and fifteen meters in height. Its branches are hard, with smooth bark, and its light green oval leaves fall from December to February. It has small white flowers clustered at the tip of the branch

*i–sa háy* papca miaqay *i–sa háy* sa

**qalhic** masa mamulas The papca caterpillar often stays on the **qalhic** and the **mamulas** trees

NOTE: First identified as a plant with long slender stems, rows of leaves on each side, crimson blossoms and leaves that turn red in the winter and cause itching.

**qalhimpit** covered storage shelf for firewood, etc. outside in front of the house

|qalhiw| (PAN *ma–qaRiw ‘dry’):

2 **ig–qalhiw–an** [LFc] was dried up by someone or something

*hay a wa pania’an ig–qalhiw–an* Those vegetables were dried up (e.g. during cooking when the water boiled away)

**pishgati sa sazum ig–qalhiw–an**

Boil the water until it evaporates
3 ma–qalhiw [S] dry (as clothes, a riverbed)
nak a hulus pa–tilhaz–an ma–qalhiw
(iza) My clothes have been dried in the sun

4 ma–qalhi–qalhiw [S/IT] very dry, thoroughly dry, as clothes that have been washed
5 mig–qalhiw [IT] become dry, dry up (as clothes on the line or a riverbed during the dry season)
6 pasha–i–qalhiw dry something out, as a bird drying its feathers in the sun
shicici ya m–in-armuz sa sazum, ya
itiza sa tilha pa–shan–tilhaz ci cu a
kupar, pasha–i–qalhiw When the
shicici bird has been diving and the
sun comes out, it suns itself to dry
its feathers
7 pash–qalhiw–in [PF] be dried, as rice sprouts in preparation for transplanting; be dried, as a rice paddy
nak a ripnu, maqa mianin qusa–qu
saz–in pash–qalhiw–in un a maka
antu a ma–hanuq Because it has
rained a lot please help me drain
my rice paddy so that it won’t be
come too soft and mushy
8 pa–tish–qalhiw [C] dry something out, put something out to dry, as a fish in the sun
9 pig–qalhiw [Cc] was dried (by someone)
nak a hulus pig–qalhiw My clothes
were dried
cicu a hulus yaku pig–qalhiw I
have dried his clothes
10 pig–qalhiw–ik [C/PIsc] was
dried by me
cicu a hulus pig–qalhiw–ik iza I
have dried his clothes
11 pig–qalhiw–in [PFc] was dried
(by someone)
cicu a hulus pig–qalhiw–in iza His
clothes have been dried
12 pug–qalhiw–an [C/LF] be
drained dry
13 pug–qalhiw–in [C/PF] be
drained dry
numa tu isisuaiza k–m–ari sa Shtafa
ri a hudun a pug–qalhiw–in կայկվ
sazum ի–նայ Zintun Then at that
time (they) dug a tunnel through
Mt. Shtafari in order to drain the
water from Sun-Moon Lake
14 sh–in–i–qalhiw–an [LFc] was
dried or smoked
15 shi–qalhiw dried up, evaporated
wazaqan a sa zum shi–qalhiw The
lake has dried up
ya shi–qalhiw sa buhat pasay–in ta
taku k–m–ay taku sa sa zum When
the fields were dry (we) used the
ta–taku to scoop up water (for
them)
16 shi–qalhiw–an [LF] were dried
up by someone
numa shi–qalhiw–an կայկվ sa ru
saw masa takic a bunhaz Then
they dried the fish and the venison
17 shi–qalhiw–i [IT] (don’t) dry it
18 shi–qalhiw–in [PF] is dried by
someone
19 shīr-qalhiw-i [I] (don’t) smoke it, (don’t) preserve it by smoking
shīr-qalhiw-i sa i-nay a rusaw Dry this fish
20 shīr-qalhiw-in [PF] was smoked or dried for preservation
i-nay a rusaw shīr-qalhiw-in suma Someone smoked/dried this fish
21 sh-m-ăr-qalhiw [AF] smoke fish or meat to preserve it
caycuy sh-m-ırqalhiw rusaw They are smoking fish
22 tı-qalhiw-i [I] (don’t) dry it
tı-qalhiw-i t-m-itish Wipe it dry

|qalhtash|:
2 ma-qalhtash [S] living, alive
3 mig-qalhtash [IC] revive (usually of wild animals after they have been shot or stunned)
i-nay wazish mig-qalhtash This wild boar revived/came round again
4 pia-qalhtash [C] take or capture alive, as fish
5 pig-qalhtash [Cc] rescued, saved the life of someone or something, spared
pig-qalhtash cicu fafu ay He has spared the pig
6 pilh-qalhtash revive, come back to life
runaw m-in-acay iza, mu-qca pilh-qalhtash The chicken (seemed to have) died (but then) came back to life again

|qalhuqtu|:
2 qalhuqtu-ak [LFIs] I am caught up with something
ihu qalhuqtu-ak iza I’ve already caught up with you
haya runaw qalhuqtu-ak I caught the chicken (after chasing it)
haya azazakov malal, qalhuqtu-ak Those children were running (and) I caught them
3 *qalhuqtu-*an [LF] be caught up with by someone

_yaku qalhuqtu-*an ihu_ You caught up with me (lit. I was overcome by you)

_haya wa shput qalhuqtu-*an qusaz, ma-tubu hulus, pia-susu sa apuy_ That person was caught in the rain (and) got his clothes wet (and so) is drying (them) by the fire

4 *qalhuqtu-*i [I] (don’t) catch up with them

*qalhuqtu-*i ihu sa mia-muqca wa caw Catch up with the person who is ahead of us

5 q-in-*alhuqtu-*ak [LF1sec] I caught up with something

6 q-m-*alhuqtu* [AF] catch up with someone

_yaku q-m-*alhuqtu* iza ihu_ I’ve already caught up with you

_yaku q-m-*alhuqtu* takic_ I’ve caught a barking deer

_ranaw a huqi ma-sia-siaq maqa antu q-m-*alhuqtu* ina wa cicu_ The baby chick is peeping because it can’t catch up with its mother

6 q-m-in-*alhuqtu* [AFc] caught up with someone

*qalhus* kind of weed with round leaves found growing amid the rice, and used to fertilize the fields

| *qalhus* |
|---|---|
| 2 ma-*qalhu* [S] warm, of the body |

| *yaku tilhaz-in iza ma-*qalhu* |
|---|---|
| am sunning myself (and) now am warm |

3 *tali-*qalhuz to warm something

_yaku pishqati ma-tata wa pushawil tali-*qalhuz manum a maqa antu ma-*shimzaw_ I’m making hot tea for you all to warm you so you won’t feel cold

*qamci* (PAN *qameGi ‘a herbaceous plant: *Solanum nigrum* L.*): *Solanum nigrum* L., fam. *Solanaceae*, a low multi-branching herbaceous plant reaching a maximum height of about one meter. It has broad oval leaves that are boiled and ingested in the treatment of fever, and small edible green or purple berries

*qamisa* appears to be the case, looks like, is likely

*qamisa* a kashug-qis It looks like it will capsize (of a boat rocking in the waves)

| *qamish* |
|---|---|
| 2 mig-*qamish* [IC] become a wave, as water whipped up by high winds |

_maqa cuini min-fari numa sazum mig-*qamish* numa ruza mulhbus_ Because it is now getting windy the water is whipping up into waves and the boat is sinking

3 shi-*qamish* [p] were waves, produced waves

_ya in-fari-n ma-m’in a shi-*qamish*_ When the wind blew there were big
qamishan
waves
4 shi–qamish–an [LF] was swamped by a wave, was covered by a wave
haya ruwa shi–qamish–an numa cuini qurzup That boat was swamped by a wave (and) now is filled with water
qamishan age (of a person)
la–piza iza m–iku a qamishan How old are you?
ta–tal m–ita wa qamishan We are the same age (lit. Our age is the same)
NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of Bunun /qamisan/ ‘year’.
qanqan kind of beautiful bird that produces a call ‘qan, qan’ at night, but is rarely seen. The Thao believe that if a person sees it its life will be shortened
Qantin twenty-eighth district clockwise from Qaqcin, site of a former Thao settlement. Qantin is located at the end of the Moon section of Sun-Moon Lake, hence at the extreme southern tip of the lake as a whole
|qantisan|:
2 ma–qantisan [S] gluttonous, greedy in eating
haya wa caw ma–cuaw ma–zam zam, ca–cuini k–m–in–an afu, mu–qaa iza mani k–m–an numa–numa, ma–cuaw ma–qantisan That person is really gluttonous—he just finished eating and now he is starting to eat something else

3 tish–qantisan be stunted in growth; eat without growing
haya azazak tish–qantisan, ma–qa uka sa ka–kan–in Saycuy painan That child is stunted in its growth, maybe because they aren’t feeding him
qapic large forest tree which grows to a height of 6–8 meters. It has large lanceolate leaves the size of a human hand which sting, rather like the stinging nettle
kahiwan sa shput maura sa i–zay kawi zai–n ‘qapic’, lhqa tusi a shput tana–mus mu–nay lhqa sa ri–bush a shput kilnnaqalh, numa tu a pu–caqi, m–ara sa qapic q–m–iwr pash–caqi–an, numa tu qiir–an ci–cu pash–caqi–an, qirqir–an sa qapic, numa man–na–ananá, ma–kaishpar sa pash–caqi–an The old-time Taiwanese didn’t know the tree called qapic (and when) the people from the lowlands came here to associate with the forest people (and they) had to defecate, they fetched the leaves of the qapic to wipe themselves (and) after they had wiped themselves the qapic stung them so they kept crying out in pain with a sore anus
qapiz small sour orange fruit, probably the cumquat; used in the treatment of coughs
ma–nishir sa qapiz The cumquat is sour
qapizut
large black biting ant that nests in the ground
_yaku tilha m–riqaz qalhum k–m–an_

qapizut Yesterday I saw a pangolin eating ants

qaqa|:
2 _mu–qaqa_ [MV] do in vain, do without result
_yaku mu–suhay m–ihu a taum ma–kilhim, uka ihu i–taum, yaku _mu–qaqa_._ I went over there to your house to look (for you but) you weren’t home (and) I went for nothing

3 _pag–qaqa_ fall down, as when missing a step on the stairs
_yaku m–undaddan _pag–qaqa_ _pan–na–sahay ma–rukrak._ I was walking and fell down into a deep place

4 _pish–qaqa_ fail to catch anything, of a noose trap that misfires; be unrequited, of love
_muqay yaku m–ushnaw i–zay a bina–nau‘a‘z, ani cici m–ushnaw yakin_,

_pish–qaqa nak a shnw, mig–qaqarman._ I just fell in love with that woman, but she didn’t love me; I was disappointed (and) it was very bad

qaqalhus rice ladle
_nak a _qaqalhus_ _la–tata._ I have one rice ladle (lit. My rice ladle is one)
_yaku pasay–in _qaqalhus_ _p–atu sa a–fu._ I used a rice ladle to scoop up the rice

NOTE: Possibly /qa–qalhus/, but all efforts to isolate a smaller base failed.

qaqa–qucuq [IT3] tie very tight → _qucuq_:3

qaqartin generic for handles (teapot, knife, broom, any tool)
_ca–capu a _qaqartin._ The handle of a broom

aqur a _qaqartin_ _maqa tag–qa–qinquin h–m–urqut, numa u–qa–k k–m–ala–wa pasiz–ak pia–lthic niza tu tag–qa–qinquin. Because the handle of the hoe was shaky it came apart so I repaired it (again) by tightening it (and) it wasn’t shaky any more

NOTE: Possibly /qa–qartin/, with Ca– reduplication marking an instrumen
tal noun, but field elicitation failed to isolate a smaller base. Also recorded as /akartin/.

Qaqasawan nineteenth district clockwise from Qaqcin

qaqaur [IN] a hook → _qaur_:2

Qaqcin a stream that empties into the western end of Sun–Moon Lake in the area called Zintun. Zintun traditionally was considered the ‘center’ of the Sun–Moon Lake region

_Qaqcin a _waqruc qdup–an sa caw sazum, numa waqruc shi–qalhiw sa sazum, mu–l’chiz sa caw mu–tantu s–m–apuk rusaw._ The people dammed the Qaqcin River, then the water dried up (and) all the people went there to catch fish

NOTE: Traditionally the Thao would dam the Qaqcin river near the end

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of winter when the water level was low to facilitate fishing and the harvesting of shellfish.

**qaqcuf** traditional bamboo sleeping platform that could be rolled up when not in use

*kahiwan a yanan pasay-in qaqcuf*  
sh-m-apalh, numa sa maka-apaw p-utu-an shizu, numa yanan sa fa-fizin k-anun iza ya yanan sa azaakhir mus a ma-tan-lhacq ya malhus

The old-style beds used a bamboo platform (which was) spread out, then a mat was put on top of it, then if it was a child’s bed a raised edge was used so (the child) wouldn’t fall out when he was sleeping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>qaqulha</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 pakulh–qaqulha resell something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pakulh–qaqulha–i [I] (don’t) resell it, (don’t) sell it to someone else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata ihu tu pakulh–qaqulha–i nak a hulus, ma-cuw k-a-suyik-ik Don’t resell my clothes (as) I’m very unwilling to part with them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pakulh–qaqulha–k [LF1s] I resold m-i hu in-ilhay yakin a hulus pakulh–qaqulha–k suma fariw I sold the clothes that you gave me to someone else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pakulh–qaqulha–n [LF] be resold to someone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*nak a qnuan pakulh–qaqulha–n Lu-jan suma* Lujan resold my cow to someone

NOTE: Also /paku–qaqulhan/ (Mrs. Mao). For the morphological analysis cf. the parallel in /paku–shuqish/ ‘buy back’.

**qaqlis** animal trap that pinches prey so that it cannot escape

NOTE: Possibly /qa–qaqulis/, with Ca- reduplication to form an instrumental noun, but aggressive and directed elicitation failed to uncover a smaller base. Also recorded as /qaqlis/ (Mr. Kao) and /qaqtis/ (Mr. Shih). Mr. Shih maintained that this is a Bunn word, but if so the lateral fricative is unexplained.

**qa–qpit** [IN] tongs for picking up hot coals; scissors; clamping or gripping trap that seizes the leg of an animal (used especially for the Formosan serow, the leopard cat, and wild boars) → qpit:3

**qa–quqcuc** [IN] anything used for tying → quqcuc:4

**qaqurzip** shoulder bone, scapula

*nak a qaqurzip ma–cuaw ma-ka-shpar mig-kashlay* My shoulder blade is very sore and aching

NOTE: Possibly /qa–qurzip/, but a base **qurzip** was not acknowledged.

| *qaqutilh* | (PAN *qusiR ‘chase, pursue, as game’): |

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2 ma–qaqutilh [F] will pursue, will follow, will track down
atu a ma–qaqutilh sa lhqa ribush a qnuan qalhuqtu–an cicu The dogs will chase the deer until they catch it
3 qaqutilh–ik [PF1s] I pursue, I chase
4 qaqutilh–in [PF] be pursued, be tracked down
yakin qaqutilh–in cicu He chased me
huwa wa binanau’az qaqutilh–in sa ayuzzi, numa sa binanau’az malai lihuna–tazaikin, numa sa ayuzzi q–m–aqutilh sa binanau’az m–zai–k ‘ata tu qaqutilh–i’ That woman was being pursued by a man/her husband, so she ran to me, (and) I told the man who was in pursuit ‘Don’t chase her!’
numa qaqutilh–in Shnawhumun miaoay kan tu-tup–in cicu piza i–za wa qali q–in–aqutilh cicu Then he was pursued by Shnawhumun, incessantly followed by him for several days
atu ya m–riqaz qaruta mibrain qaqutilh–in cicu When a dog sees a cat he often chases it (cicu = the dog)
5 q–in–aqutilh [PFe] was followed by someone, was tracked down
6 q–m–a–qaqutilh [AF/IT] continue to pursue
atu ya m–riqaz qaruta mibrain q–m–a–qaqutilh cicu When a dog sees a cat he often chases it (cicu = the cat)
7 q–m–aqutilh [AF] pursue, chase something or someone
yaku q–m–aqutilh ihu I’m chasing you
numa sa i–zay a atu q–m–aqutilh lhqa ribush a qnuan Then those dogs ran in pursuit of the deer numa Shnawhumun q–m–aqutilh a mashu–shugish gris a fatu a yanan Then Shnawhuman pursued (him) in order to take back the slate bed yanan sa parhaway m–zai ‘ata tu paqa–i, ya kay q–m–aqutilh’ There were some young people who said ‘Don’t rest, continue the chase’ (lit. strike the chase)
8 q–m–in–aqutilh [AFc] pursued, chased
yaku q–m–in–aqutilh ihu I chased you (but am not doing so now)
NOTE: With lexicalized Ca– reduplication, presumably because the concept of pursuit is inherently durative.

qaramat kind of edible black bivalve found in Sun-Moon Lake, some 3–4 cm. in diameter
2 kig–qaramat gather qaramat bivalves

|qaran|:

2 ka–qaran–an rejoice in someone else’s misfortune
yaku maqa man–hiri ka–qaran–an suma Others are rejoicing at my stupidity
3 kug–qaran [AB] become suddenly elated
4 ma-qaran [S] happy
yaku ma-qaran I'm happy
mashtay ita ma-qaran We are all happy
ma-qaran iza yaku, ug-qtu-ak iza nak a tuali I am happy (because) I have found my money
yaku ya mu-tusi Qariwan a fariw ya-
ku sa hulus hay nak a binanau‘az a maqa a ma-qaran When I go to Pu-li I'll buy a dress to give my wife so she will be happy
numa sa dadū ma-cuaw ma-qaran,
zai-n sa i-zay mashi-tan-tugash ‘qazi ita, ug-qta ita mu-tana-u-
tu Then the chief was very happy, (and) the elders said 'Let us try to move there'
5 matig-qaran make merry, celebrate in a joyous spirit, act in a playful manner
matig-qaran ita We are all happy/celebrating
caycuy mīn-paraw, ma-cuaw ma-
tig-qaran They jumped for joy
numa tu mu-kaktun iza ma-cuaw
matig-qaran mashtay mu-sun mīn-paraw Then when (they) were finished they were very happy (and) everyone gathered to dance
ma-cuaw caycuy matig-qaran ma-
qa m-ara wazish They were very happy because they caught a wild pig
6 mig-qara-qaran [IC/IT] become happy, cheerful; play with something
yaku ya mu-tam iza masa yaku
nak a qumqum mig-qara-qaran
When I come home my grandchild becomes very happy
hay azazak mig-qara-qaran cicu a ruki That boy is masturbating
(lit. That boy is playing with his penis)
7 patig-qaran enjoy oneself, be happy
patig-qaran manīn mīn-paraw
Enjoy yourselves dancing
8 pish-qara-qaran [IT] become happy
sa azazak maqa m-riqaz cicu a ama itiza pish-qara-qaran, ma-lalawa sa cicu a ama Because the child saw his father returning he became very happy and called to him
qaras (PAN *qalad ‘fence’) fence, barricade
2 ma-qaras [F] will fence
ita ya a ma-qaras sa tamakuan mi-
a-hala uan t-m-al sa qulh a min-
tirqit-an If we are going to make a fence for the garden first (we) cut down some bamboo to be made into posts
3 qaras–i [I] (don’t) fence it, (don’t) surround it with a fence
qaras–i ihu Fence it in
qaras–i uan i-zahay buhat a ma-
qa sa qnuan antu a mu-say buhat
k-m-an sa pazay Please fence in the field so that the buffaloes won’t enter it and eat the rice
4 qaras–in [PF] be fenced in by someone
nak a shaglaw qaras—in My vegetables are fenced in
haya wa saran qaras—in cicu He put a barricade on that road
i–nay a taun qaras—in uka sa saran–an, yaku makashqut mun–say lagadu a ma–brág pan–na–tusi mag-kaci That fenced-in house without a path, I made a little hole (in the fence) to break through and cross over to the other side
5 q–in–aras [PFe] was fenced in by someone; a fence around a garden or a house
nak a buna q–in–aras iza My sweet potatoes are fenced in
nak a tamakuan q–in–aras lhkiz My garden is fenced in with a bamboo fence
6 q–in–aras–an [LFc] was fenced in, was enclosed by a fence
7 q–m–aras [AF] fence something in, enclose something with a fence
yaku q–m–aras buna antu a kan–in qnuan I fenced in the sweet potatoes so they wouldn’t be eaten by the buffaloes
nam a favuy kahiwan pasay–in yam in qaulh q–m–aras In the old days we fenced our pig in with a fence of qaulh bamboo

qaraw eyebrow

|qaray|

2 iag–qaray [I] make something last longer, extend the use of
3 miag–qaray [AF] keep a posture (as in sitting or standing) for a long time
ita i–nay mi–lhugq miag–qaray iza We’ve already been sitting here a long time
minu ihu qa a miag–qaray i tana–utu? Why did you spend so long in that place?
4 mig–qaray long, of time, to be a long time; eventually, in time
nuna tu mig–qaray iza put–uka–n cicu sa tuali Then after awhile he lowered the price
haya wa caw i–suy saran mig–qaray i–utu mi–lha–lhili That person over there on the street has been standing there for a long time
ita i–nay mig–qaray mi–lhugq We have been sitting here a long time
nuna tu mig–qaray iza sa Shlili–tun ma–p–açay masa i–nay Zintun a caw Then in time the Little People came to blows with the people of Sun-Moon Lake
5 pia–qaray [C] make something last a long time, or take a long time; after awhile, in time, eventually
haya wa shput pia–qaray pi–subiyy m–ihu a taun mi–lhugq Make that person stay in your house for awhile longer
6 piag–qaray [C] make something last long, extend the duration of something
piag–qaray uan i–zay a shput m–lum Please keep this man in jail longer
piag–qaray uan i–zay a favuy m–
qaricuy

_lum_ Please keep this pig penned up longer

7 **pig–qaray** make something last long or longer, extend the duration of

**pig–qaray** _ihu–wan pi–lia–lhilí_ Keep standing there

NOTE: Recorded as /mig–qari/ from Mr. Kao.

qaricuy egg

2 **malhi–qaricuy** lay an egg

_haya wa ḥelawan** malhi–qaricuy_ That snake is laying eggs

_haya ṭanaw a malhi–qaricuy iza_ That chicken will lay some eggs

3 **m–in–alhi–qaricuy** [c] laid an egg

_haya ṭanaw m–in–alhi–qaricuy_ That chicken laid an egg

4 **pash–qaricuy–an** [LF] nest of a chicken or bird; place where a chicken or bird sits on eggs

NOTE: PPN *qaCeliR through an early borrowed form*

qaridan kind of long green bean

NOTE: From Bunun /qalidang/ ‘bean’ (Jeng).

qarifanfan a plant that grows to about 60 cm. in height, with long dark green blade-shaped leaves. Called ‘typhoon grass’ in Taiwanese, as its pattern of growth is supposed to indicate whether or not the year will have severe typhoons

qarimusuz ball, spherical object

2 **lhig–qarimusuz** make into a sphere

3 **lhig–qarimusuz–in** [PF] be made into a sphere

3a **lhig–qarimusuz–in fukish** hair bun

_ata (tu) lhig–qarimusuz–in fukish_ Don’t tie your hair into a bun

4 **lh–in–ig–qarimusuz** [c] was made into a ball or spherical shape

_cicu a fukish lh–in–ig–qarimusuz_ Her hair was made into a bun

5 **ma–qarimusuz** [S] round, spherical

_furuz ma–qarimusuz_ The moon is round (full)

palipatash a but ma–qarimusuz

_cicu a paqi, numa cicu antu mashbalis, mat q–in–irqir; gapizut sa mashbalis_ The thorax of the palipatash ant is round, but it doesn’t sting, it bites; the gapizut ant is the one that stings

6 **min–ma–qarimusuz** [IC/S] become round, as a piece of wood that is being worked into shape

_kawi min–ma–qarimusuz_ The wood is becoming round (as in whittling it)

7 **palhig–qarimusuz** [C] make into a ball or sphere

_yaku palhig–qarimusuz sinay_ I’m rolling the thread into a ball
qarimuzmuz whirling sensation
2 ma–qarimuzmuz [S] irascible, bad-tempered

haya wa shput ma–qarimuzmuz
That person is bad-tempered, irascible

2a ma–qarimuzmuz punuq dizzy, giddy; irascible (as when intoxicated)

3 mig–qa–qarimuzmuz [IC/R] become very dizzy

4 mig–qarimuzmuz [IC] become dizzy, giddy

minu, nak a punuq mig–qarimuzmuz
Oh!, my head is whirling

yaku tu kahivan tau–bukbuk, mig–qa–qarimuzmuz punuq Some time ago I tripped and got very dizzy

qarincumay a bush or small tree with large light green leaves that have ragged edges, unid.
The seed resembles the longan, or ‘dragon-eye’ fruit, but is inedible. The bark is used for house fences

qaripazu (PAN *qali–paju ‘hair whorl’) hair whorl (a person who has two of these is said to be very serious, and disinclined to joke)
i–zahay a azazak la–tusha na qaripazu That child has two hair whorls

cicu mia–sun a qaripazu He has two closely joined hair whorls

qaripuhut the sponge gourd, a kind of elongated green squash or gourd that grows on a vine which produces yellow blossoms

|qaripu|:
2 ma–qa–qaripu [S/IT] round, spherical, as oranges or apples; a spherical object

ma–nasha na fatu azaz ma–qa–qaripu All of these stones are round

3 ma–qaripu [S] round, spherical
tata wa ma–qaripu a spherical object

huya wa fatu la–tata ma–qaripu One of those stones is round

huya wa fatu antu ma–qaripu, ma–bariz That stone isn’t round, it’s flat

4 malhig–qaripu roll into a ball or sphere

yaku malhig–qaripu sinay I’m rolling the thread into a ball

5 mig–qaripu [IC] become spherical, make into a ball or sphere

hlim–pusuz sinay ya m–zai ‘mig–qaripu’ Winding thread into a ball is called ‘mig–qaripu’

qariw plain, flat or level lands

ma–haran a qariw a broad plain

2 kug–qariw [AB] become flat, level out, as land that tapers from mountain slope to plain

haya wa pruq m–in–a–ma–ldik, numa shau–na–nay iz a tana–mus kug–qariw That land was steep, but it leveled off further downhill
Qariwan

3 ma–qariw [S] flat, level, of the surface of land
m–ihu a buhat ma–cuaw ma–qariw, ma–haran ma–qariw Your fields are very level, wide and level (hence desirable)

4 pia–qariw [C] make something flat or level
pia–qariw i–zahay a maqa kalawa sa taun Level that place so we can build a house

Qariwan site of modern Pu-li, an old Thao village

2 mu–qariwan go to Pu-li
yaku a mu–tusi Qariwan; ata ihu tu unta; a m–unta ihu ya simaq, ya mu–qca yaku mu–qariwan I am going to Pu-li; don’t follow me now; come tomorrow when I go to Pu-li again

3 shi–qariwan [p] went to Pu-li
ani yaku tu shi–qariwan, i–nay yaku Bawuwaw miaqun I didn’t go to Pu-li, I stayed overnight in Te-hua village

4 u–qariwan [l] (don’t) go to Pu-li
NOTE: Probably from /qariw–an ‘a level place’.

qariwataz a coil, as of rope, or a snake poised to strike

2 lhig–qariwataz wind it up
lhig–qariwataz van fukish Put up your hair (in a bun, etc.)

3 lhig–qariwataz–in [PF] be entwined by something
kawi lhig–qariwataz–in binbin A binbin creeper is encircling the tree

4 malhig–qariwataz curl up, as a snake, entwine something, as a vine
qiluran i–sahay sarun malhig–qariwataz A snake is coiled up on the path
tana–rikus nam a taun yanan qiluran malhus malhig–qariwataz i–utu A snake sleeps curled up behind our house

qiluran miqay ya i–say tana–rikus nam a taun malhus malhig–qariwataz A snake is often behind our house sleeping curled up

5 palhig–qariwataz–in [C/PF] be entwined by something
kawi palhig–qariwataz–in binbin A binbin creeper is encircling the tree

qariwazwaz rainbow
ata tu palhatusus qariwazwaz, parshian Don’t point at a rainbow, its taboo

2 qariwazwaz–in for a rainbow to appear
minu qariwazwaz–in maqa ma–qitian sa qali Wow! There is a rainbow, so the sky is beautiful

NOTE: With historical prefix *qali–. Also recorded as /qarivarwar/.
Possibly a borrowing of Bunun /qarnival/ ‘rainbow’. According to Mr. Kao it is wrong to point at the
rainbow or at the moon. According to Mr. Shih one shouldn’t point at a rainbow. Traditionally it was thought of as a snake that drank the rain. A rainbow in the west (morning rainbow) signals a coming flood. A double rainbow was thought to consist of male (bright) and female (faint) parts.

|qarizqiz|:
2 ma–qa–qarizqiz [S/IT] keep making a lot of noise
qaruta ya i–sahay taun ya q–m–aqutilih sa mashmash ma–qa–qarizqiz If a cat in a house is chasing a mouse it makes a lot of noise
3 pag–qa–qarizqiz [IT] clatter and crash, as metallic objects that are thrown
yaku ya q–m–auriwa sa aniamin pag–qa–qarizqiz When I throw things away they make a crashing sound
haya aniamin qauriwa–n ciec pag–qa–qarizqiz, numa mu–rubuz The things she threw out made a clatter, and then broke
4 t–in–ali–qarizqiz [PFc] clattered
5 t–m–ali–qarizkiz [AF] make a crashing or clattering sound
6 t–m–in–a–qarizqiz [AFc] made a lot of noise, was full of clattering sounds
m–ihu a taun t–m–in–a–qarizqiz Your house was full of noises
7 t–ug–qa–qarizqiz [AF/IT] produce lots of noises, clattering sounds
m–ihu a taun t–m–in–maza yaku i–tmaz t–ug–qa–qarizqiz I heard a lot of noises inside your house

NOTE: Also recorded as /qaricqic/, /qarisqis/, and /qarishqish/.

|qarman|:
2 malh–qa–qarman [IT] malign, speak ill of someone
haya wa shpat malh–qa–qarman yakin That person said something bad about me
3 mapa–qa–qarman [R/IT] do evil to one another, try to harm one another
4 ma–qa–qarman misfortune, mishap
5 ma–qarman [S] bad, ugly (of persons or objects)
ma–qarman ya k–m–an sa shawiki It's bad to chew betel
caycuy ma–qarman a cow They are bad people
5a ma–qarman a but sick; for the body not to function well
5b ma–qarman a shnaw bad character (lit. ‘bad heart’)
6 matish–qa–qarman [IT] be touched or affected by something negative
kahivam a cow ya matish–qa–qarman sa bahi matiashaq mim–pulhiz mu–lhihi m–ama sa qafu shag–qa–fu–an ciec sa taun In the old days if the Thao dreamt something bad they would awake and stand up to get some ashes to spread around
the house (as protection against evil spirits)
7 mia–qarman–rman [IT] be bad, 
be substandard or unacceptable
haya (wa) binana‘az (a) hulus mia–qarman–rman in–ifaz That 
woman’s clothes don’t look neat/good
q–in–aras cicu mia–qarman, 
yanan luish, yanan ma–rutaw, antu 
ma–bariz His fence is no good—
(some posts) are low, (some) are 
high, (it) isn’t even
8 mig–qa–qarman [IC/IT] become 
very bad
9 mig–garman [IC] become bad or 
unusable, get broken
mig–garman iza It’s broken al–ready
10 palh–qa–qarman–in [IT/PF] 
be maligned, be spoken ill of by 
someone
yaku palh–qa–qarman–in suma 
Someone said something bad about 
me
11 pia–qarman [C] mistreat; make 
something ugly, let something be 
ugly; let it be ugly (remark to 
someone who wants you to fix 
something that you consider not 
worth the effort)”
manium la–tusha pia–qarman yakin 
The two of you mistreated me
12 pia–qarman–in [C/PF] be 
treated badly, be abused by some– 
one
i–zay azazak pia–qarman–in cicu a 
ina, kahiwan numa cuini min–dai–
daz iza cicu a azazak That child 
was abused by its mother, (but) 
now (she) takes good care of it
13 pia–qarman–rman [C/IT] make 
something in a messy or sloppy 
way, as when in a hurry
pia–qarman–rman uhu q–m–aras 
Make the fence in a sloppy way 
(you don’t need to take time to do 
it well)
14 p–in–ia–qarman–rman [Cc/IT] 
was made in a sloppy way
p–in–ia–qarman–rman cicu a q– 
in–aras His fence was made in a 
sloppy way
15 shi–qarman [p] became ugly 
(as a girl who once was pretty)
16 t–m–ulh–qa–qarman [IT] 
speak badly of someone, make 
negative remarks about someone
huya wa caw mataara, t–m–ulh– 
qa–qarman ihu That person gos– 
siped (and) said bad things about 
you
ata tu t–m–ulh–qa–qarman suma 
Don’t spread gossip about other 
people

qarubic Juglans cathayensis
Dode, fam. Juglandaceae, a tree 
which bears an edible yellow fruit 
with a black kernel
NOTE: From Northern Bumun /qalubic/ ‘kind of wild persimmon with 
small fruits’ (Motoyasu Nojima, 
p.c.).
qarudun kind of green grasshopper (smaller than babu)
qaruf

NOTE: From Northern or Central Bunun /qaludung/ ‘kind of grasshopper’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

qaruf (PAN *qaleb ‘knee’) knee

qarupiac centipede

yak’ qirqir–an qarupiac I was bitten by a centipede

qaruta large civet cat; house cat

2 tu–qa–qaruta odor of a civet cat, smell of a civet cat

|qasbit|:

2 ma–qasbit [S] salty

hayu wa rusaw ma–cwaw ma–qasbit That fish is very salty

3 mig–qasbit [IC] become salty

4 pia–qasbit [C /I] to salt, make something salty

pia–qasbit pania’an Salt the vegetables

5 shi–qa–qasbit–in [p/IT/PF] was salted, was flavored with salt

k–in–ushkush iza sa kupi, p–tu–an ladadu qtilha maqa shi–qa–qasbit–in, numa igkmi–kmir–in qalush–in lhay sa azazak pa–kan The crispy brown rice has been scraped from the pot (so) flavor it a little with salt, then roll it in balls between thumb and fingers, and distribute it to the children to eat

NOTE: From Central Bunun /ma–qa-sbit/ ‘salty’.

qashay kind of pot for boiling food, brewing wine, etc.

kahiwan a shput ya pit’i pi–say–in ma–ra’ in a qashay In the old days when the Chinese people cooked they used a pot

qa–shishi to sift, as grains of rice → shishi:2

qa–shishi–’an kind of coarsely woven winnowing basket used to screen or filter rice grains from husks by shaking the grains through the openings of the plaitwork → shishi:3

qa–shishi–n [PF] be sifted or screened by someone → shishi:4

qashiza a plant with strong-smelling leaves that are used to drive snakes from their holes, or put around the house to keep snakes away, unid. The leaves are also shaken around sick persons or put between the frame and mattress of a sickbed to drive off illness

qashuru (PAN *qaselu ‘rice pestle’) rice pestle

qata–ba–baiquis [IT] wink repeatedly, as in signaling someone to watch what they are saying to a third party → baiquis:4

qata–baiquis to wink → baiquis:3

qata–baiquis–in [PF] be winked at by someone → baiquis:5
qata-na-fafaw look upward, look above → fafaw:4

qatapay kind of large flat or slightly concave basket traditionally used to make rice wine. First glutinous rice was cooked and allowed to cool on the qatapay, then a yeast mixture (bulbul) was added to initiate fermentation, and the lot was covered with leaves of the Platycarya strobilacea (filsh). After one week the leaf-covered mass becomes a solid chunk which is broken into smaller pieces and kept in bags. To make rice wine a new batch of glutinous rice is then cooked, mixed with a fermented piece from the earlier batch, and stored in a jar (tabamish) with water

qata-ripic catch a passing glimpse of something, take a quick look at → |ripic|:2

qata-ripi-ripic [IT] turn the head rapidly from side to side, as in looking for something; have wandering eyes, as a man or a woman who is flirting → |ripic|:3

qata-sa-sikwin look out of the corner of one’s eye, look askance → sikwin:2

Qataash male name

qati bamboo shoot; grandchild

2 kig-qati gather bamboo shoots

NOTE: Vegetative metaphors for kin relations are widespread in Aus-tronesian languages (Fox 1971). Most commonly, the ‘sprout’ or ‘shoot’ is a sister’s child or grandchild, terms which are often cognate in structurally dissimilar kinship systems.

qatidauluk earthworm

haya qatidauluk tikik-in cie u pa-kan kirpa painan Maybe he chapped up the earthworms to feed the ducks

NOTE: With PAN prefix *qati-.

Probably from Bunun / (talin)-dauluk/ ‘worm’.

qatitira (PAN *qati-mela ‘flea’) flea (on dog, but not on buffalo)

2 kit-qatitira-n be infested with fleas

nak a atu kit-qatitira-n My dog has fleas

NOTE: For expected **qtimra. This may be an early loan which underwent consonant assimilation.

qatumu1 a smooth milky white hairless grub the size of a man’s little finger, with a few black spots on the abdomen. It bores into the bark of trees, and is eaten by birds

haya qatumu a qirqir-an rumfaz mu-shuqish mu-tmaz The caterpillar which was about to be eaten by the bird crawled back inside

qatumu2 womb

in-ian-an sa azazak a qatumu The womb where a child stayed
qaulh

cicu miku mu-shuqish na qatumu
He wants to return to the womb

qaulh (PAN *qauR ‘bamboo sp.’) bamboo (generic)

2 matug–qaulh [AF] use a bamboo container to collect water
a matug–qaulh yaku sazum I’ll collect water in a bamboo container

3 patug–qaulh bamboo water conduit or aqueduct traditionally used to bring drinking water and water to irrigate the fields down from mountain streams
buhat uka sa sazum, a patug–qaulh yaku The field has no water, (so) I’ll use the bamboo water pipe

patug–qaulh sazum pasay–in lharu Pipe the water down from the mountain to fill the lharu (water storage container)

qaur hook

qaur ihu cicu a punuq Hook its head! (as in pinning the head of a snake)

2 qa–qaur [IN] a hook

3 qaur–in [PF] be hooked (by something)

qaur–in cicu Hook him!

4 q–in–aur [PFc] was hooked

5 q–m–aur [AF] to hook

pasay–in cicu ma–kiwar a kawi q–m–aur i–zay a qlhuman cicu a punuq He used a curved stick to hook the head of that snake

6 q–m–in–aur [AFc] hooked, curved up

7 tug–qa–aur curve up like a hook?

qauriwa throw, toss; throw away, discard

qauriwa sa aniamin Throw out these things!
qauriwa uan sa bzu Please throw out the garbage

2 qauriwa–k [PF1s] I threw away, I discarded

qauriwa–k pí-sahay–ık saran a shir-shir I threw it away on the side of the road (lit. I threw it away, I put it on the side of the road)

3 qauriwa–n [PF] be thrown away, cast off or discarded

numa sa caw m–zai dai ‘ma–qarman ya ma–qušu–qušum, ma–puži–puži, ma–quḥa–quḥa’, numa sa iza aza­zak qauriwa–n caycuq p–aqgaraz sa sazum, parshian ya malki–aza­zak mia–zicu Then the people said ‘It’s bad to have some black, some white, and some red’, and they cast the children on the current (because) it is a bad omen to give birth in that way

4 q–in–auriwa [PF] was thrown away, was discarded

5 q–m–auriwa [AF] throw, toss; throw away, discard

|qawan|:

2 iag–qawan [I] go slowly, wait a minute

iag–qawan a tu kan, kan ihu niza i­hu p–in–u–šuqšiq Watch out what you eat or you will get diarrhoea
iag-qawan uhu tu mi-qilha, k-anun iza ihu p-in-u-shiqshiq Watch out what you drink (or) you’ll get diarrhoea
maqa i-nay a shput mi-lhqgu iag-qawan malhinuna Because that person is sitting (here) watch what you say
3 ia-qawan [I] wait a minute, pause before acting
ia-qawan, niwan yaku i-shawan-an Wait a minute, I don’t have time right now
ia-qawan maniun tu usha Wait a minute before you go
4 mia-qawan [AF] be slow or careful in doing something; be persistent in doing something; still
nak a binanau’az mia-qawan malhush shashamu, numa antu mi-ihilhi pil’ia, numa fanu-ik shu-azaz-ik pinuqrwn My wife slept late this morning and didn’t get up to cook, so I woke (her) up by pulling off her blanket
mia-qawan qusaz-in, antu pagqa It has been raining continuously without a break
ya mia-qawan makín-damu antu a m-acay, ya niza tu makin-damu niza tu a mia-ranaz If a person still can groan he isn’t dead yet (but) if he can’t groan one must take precautions

|qayu| tangled, as by a rope getting entwined with the feet in a chaotic fashion

2 mig-qayu [IC] wind around
3 q-in-ayu [Pfc] was wound around

qaz try, test, find out, determine by experiment; mark of a request
qaz uan Try it, test it (e.g. telling someone to smell a blossom)
qaz uan ihu cicu mig-qilha na shaqish, maqa m-in-i-qilha, maqa l-in-ilhaz-in, maqa min-iaw Look at him: his face is getting red because he drank, because he was in the sun, because he is embarrassed
qaz uan tig-qa-quw shkish k-may cakcak ihuzush Please make the bamboo into a hook to down some plums
2 qaz–i [I] (don’t) try it, (don’t) test it
qaz–i ya ihu a shirua-n Try to see if you can succeed (in doing something)
qaz–i uan ya tima sa i-zuy a shput Please see who that person is numa a i-utu malhush qaz–i a numa wa aki, numa tu ma-humhum iza i-utu malhush matisaha Then they stayed there sleeping to see if there was a god (and) then when it was dark they slept there and dreamt
qaz–i ya mu-nay m-iwu a binanau’az ‘Try to get your wife to come
qaz–i uan haya binanau’az ya maqitan See if that woman is pretty
qaz–i ya alha kaiza ya m-usha? When will you go?
qaz–i ya numa? What is that? (as
qazaiku

when hearing a noise outside)
*haya tiul shupilh van ihu qaz-i a ma-landuz* Please count that money to see if it is right

**qazaiku** consider, regard, suppose

**qazaiku** ihu *matash* I thought you were writing

**qazaiku** *mia-zicu m-za‘i ‘runrun-in*; *ani za‘i-n ‘qayu* ya mia-zicu
I thought you said ‘runrun-in’, but that wasn’t it—you said ‘qayu’, didn’t you?

**qazaiku** ihu tilha maku-na-nay, cuini van ihu *shau-na-na-nay* I thought you came yesterday, but you came today

*nak a ina qazaiku nak a ama ma-fazaq ma-qa-quyash* My mother thinks my father really knows how to sing

**qazaiku** ihu ma-fazaq pun-rusaw *I think you are good at catching fish*

**qaz-i [I]** (don’t) try it, (don’t) test it → **qaz:**

**qazi–qazi** (don’t) look after, (don’t) care for

**qazi–qazi** van nak a azazak ya ikahi Please look after my children

2 **q–m–azi–qazi** [AF] look after for someone else, take care of someone else’s property or children

*haya wa aniamin azaz yaku sa q–m–azi–qazi* I’ll look after all those things

**cicu q–m–azi–qazi nak a azazak** She looked after my children

**qazpu** (PAN *qajepu* ‘gall, gall bladder’) gall, gall bladder (of humans or animals)

2 **uka sa qazpu** be a coward, be without courage

*haya wa caw uka sa qazpu* That man is a coward (lit. That man has no gall)

|qazus| (PAN *qa‘nud* ‘drift on a current’):

2 **mu–qazus** [MV] drift away, be carried off, as by a current

*shu-na-faw sa ruza queque-i sa ruza a maqa antu a mu–qazus* Pull the boat up (to shore) and tie it so that it won’t drift away

*dadú a binanau‘az azazak i sa ruza m–untal ruza mu–qazus, ba! pan–na–tisi kay p–acay–in Rawaraway* The chief’s daughter in the boat drifted away with the boat (and) my god! over there she was killed by strangers

*haya kawi mu–qazus shan‘awan i-saháy tug-kiwar* This log was drifting and got stuck there when it was turning around a bend (in the river)

3 **pu–qazus** [C] set something adrift

4 **pu–qazus–in** [C/PF] be set adrift, be put out to drift

**(sa) nak a ruza a‘a ma–qitan pu–qazus–in ihu* Why did you set my boat adrift for no good reason?

5 **q–in–azus** [PfC] has drifted

*nak a ruza q–in–azus* My boat has
drifted away

qbit  share, portion, bunch, pile, group
tata wa qbit one pile, one heap (of something unspecified)
tata wa qbit a kawi a bundle of firewood
tusha wa qbit a kawi two bundles of firewood
hayya wa qbit mash-tan ma-nasha That portion is bigger
2 mia–qbi–qbit [IT] portion out, divide into shares
3 mia–qbit separate into groups; be different, separate from; other people, outsiders, people of different ethnicity
mia–qbit iza yamin We are separated (into different groups, households, etc.)
mia–qbit nak a taun i–magkaci My house is in a separate location over there on the other side
m–ihu sa iza aniamin mia–qbit, numa sa i–zay nak a mia–qbit This is your share, and this is mine (as of food, etc.)
yaku mia–qbit I belong to the other group
4 pia–qbit [C] divide things into portions or sort them by type
 haya buna pia–qbit pi-nay Divide up those sweet potatoes and put them here
5 pia–qbi–qbit [C/IT] divide something into portions

qca1 (PAN *qeCa ‘rice husk’) rice husk

|qca|2:
2 kan qca–i [I] step on it
3 kan qca–k [LFIs] I stepped on it
i–zay a kuklay a kan qca–k I will step on that bug
4 k–in–an qca [PFc] was crushed underfoot
5 k–in–an qca–n [LFc] was crushed underfoot
6 k–m–an qca [AF] crush something underfoot
ciicu i–say bukhaz mi–lhuggu, k–m–an qca sa kuklay He sat on the floor (and) crushed a bug
NOTE: See /kan/2.

|qca|3:
2 kashi–qca–n [PF] be remodelled, renovated, restored
nak a taun maqa sasaz iza a kashi–qca–n Because my house is old it is going to be renovated
a mu–qca uan ihu ma–p–acay? Will you fight again?
3 kashug–qca–qca [IT] keep turning, keep changing position
yaku ya malhus ya m–in–i–qilha kashug–qca–qca ya malhus maqa i–shqala If I have been drinking and go to sleep I will keep tossing and turning because I am drunk
4 k–m–ashi–qca [AF] put something back together after it has been disassembled
5 kug–qca do something again, repeat
kug–qca van k-m-an Please come to eat again
haya wa atu a mu–qca ya simaq mu–nay kug–qca sa afu This dog will come to eat again tomorrow
6 ma–kashi–qca [F] will add to, as in building an extension on a house
numa tu ikahi-n a ma–kashi–qca sa taun Then later (they) will renovate the house
7 ma–pati–qca [R] take turns with each other, alternate with each other, pass an object from one person to the next
caycuw ma–pati–qca mataqaz kawi They are taking turns in carrying the wood
yaku ma–pati–qca sa fatu I passed the stone along to someone else (as when working on a construction job)
8 ma–qa–qca [IT] resume, begin again
ma–qa–qca iz a min–dum dum It’s getting cloudy again (e.g. after clearing up and then clouding over another time)
cicu ma–qa–qca iz a k-m-alawa taun He has begun to work again on building his house
caycuw ma–qa–qca mi–qilha sazum They have started to drink water again (after an interruption)
simaq iz a ma–qa–qca p–usha sa atu q-m–aqatilh The next day they began again to send the dogs in pursuit

9 mashi–qca [F] add more to
yaku a mashi–qca van hulus I will put on some more clothes
10 mashi–qca–wak [F1s] I will put on more
a mashi–qca–wak hulus, ma–cu–aw ma–shimzaw I will put on some more clothes (because) it is really cold
11 matig–qca change place, move location
caucuy matig–qca sa taun They moved house
yaku matig–qca mu–tusi Qariwan I am moving to Pu-li
12 mati–qca [AF] alternate; exchange; change clothes
13 mati–qca–qca [IT] keep changing, as clothing, shoes, or sweethearts
ihu ya m–ifaz a tapaha mati–qca–qca Change your shoes from time to time
14 mig–qa–qca–qca [IC/IT3] stopping and starting again repeatedly
minu qali ihu a mig–qa–qca–qca My gosh, you change your mind a lot!
15 mig–qca–qca [IC/IT] stopping and starting again
16 m–in–ati–qca [AFc] changed clothes
m–in–ati–qca iz a yaku sa hulus I have changed clothes
17 m–in–ug–qca [MVe] moved before
**m-in-ug-qca** iza caycuw kahiwan
They moved before
**m-in-ug-qca** cicu mi-lhugqu pa-tihaz She moved to sit in the sun
18 **mug-qca** move, as people in a migration, move something from one place to another, transport
tilha caycuw **mug-qca** They moved yesterday
maqa a **mug-qca** suma wa caw mu-tusi Lalu Therefore some of the people will move to the island of Lalu
**mug-qca** nak a taun i-tusi magkaci (I'm) moving my house over there to the other side
yaku a **mug-qca** mu-tusi Qariwan I am going to move to Pu-li
19 **mug-qca-qca** do something again and again, repeat an action
yamin kahiwan a caw **mug-qca-qca** ya pim-buhat; in-i-nay Barauhaw, pun-na-tusi Zintun **mug-qca** pim-buhat We Thao in the old days moved from place to place starting fields; (we) were here at Te-hua village (and then) went over there to Zintun to start making new fields
20 **mu-qca** repeat, do something again
ihu **mu-qca** mu-nay (You) come again
qaruta m-in-acay iza **mu-qca** mig-qalhtash The wild cat (apparently) was killed, but then revived again
nak a ina punq **mu-qca** ma-ka-shpar My mother's headache is coming again

**m-usha maniun** **mu-qca** malhus
After you go (I'll) sleep again
cicu a mu-nay a **mu-qca** sahay tusha wa funuz He will come two months from now
a **mu-qca** tata wa funuz haya quwan a malhi-huqi iza In a month the buffalo will give birth
tata iza wa funuz **mu-qca** iza la-tusha s-m-uqum After one month the two of them began to check again numa tu a muqca iza a Lus'an, numa yamin parhaway **mu-qca** iza mu-ribush Then as the New Year approached we young people went hunting again
21 **pa-pati-qca** [IT] alternate in taking turns
**pa-pati-qca** wan shput pia-susu apuy, qaz wan cicu ma-shimzaw ma-ni' Please let that person have his turn to warm himself at the fire—it seems to me he is cold, too
22 **pashi-qca** [C] add more to something; move something so as to secure some advantage
caycuw **pashi-qca** wan hulus They are putting on more clothes
**pashi-qca** wan i-nay a paga pu-su-hiy huwa a maqa tilhaz-in Please put this chair over there to get some sun
23 **pashi-qca-i** [I] (don't) move it igqa iza tu **pashi-qca-i** sa paga There is no need to move the chair
24 **pati-qca** take turns, alternate with one another; exchange, trade, as in giving objects to one
another; change, as clothes
pati–qca wan m–ibu a hulus. Please change your clothes
huya bīnānw‘az pati–qca hulus, yaku sh–m–adudū That woman is changing her clothes (and) I can see her clearly
25 pati–qca–i [I] (don’t) take turns
haya shpyut m–ap a azaz; min–lha–qraw iza pati–qca–i wan That person is carrying a child (and) is becoming tired (so) please take over now
26 pig–qca–qca [C/IT] change the location of something, make something change place; do in different ways or styles
ma–cuaw cieq ma–fazaq ya pig–qca–qca lalawa. He knows how to change words around (said of myself in permuting morphemes to elicit base forms)
ma–cuaw cieq ma–ania pig–qca–qca lalawa. He is very clever at changing words around
ma–cuaw cieq ma–fazaq ya pig–qca–qca sa pani‘an. She knows a lot about cooking different vegetable dishes
27 p–in–ug–qca [c] was moved
nak a qnuwān mig–qaruq agqtu p–in–ug–qca numa qayu ma–cuaw ma–shuru ish–qaww I left my cow for a long time without thinking of moving it, so that it became entangled in its leash (and died of) hunger and thirst
28 p–in–u–qca [c] was replaced, what was replaced
yaku p–in–u–qca iza wa nipin, antu sunda nipin, numa k–m–arkar ma–qaran I have a false tooth, so it’s hard for me to chew
29 p–in–u–qca–n [LFc] was added by someone, was replaced
p–in–u–qca–n ina tata wa baruku zashuq Mother added a cup of rice (in cooking)
30 pug–qca [C] move something from one location to another
lhiliq–i wan kalup a pug–qca ma–luwīza Please pull up the peach tree and plant it somewhere else
pug–qca sa pagka Move this chair
pug–qca sa i–nay a pagka, pu–sūy sarun Move this chair and put it on the road
ita la–turu pug–qca sa i–nay pagka pu–sūy sarun Let’s the three of us take this chair and put it on the road
31 pug–qca–n [LF] be moved from one place to another
i–zay a pagka pug–qca–n suma Someone moved that table
32 pug–qca–qca–i [C/II] (don’t) move it
ata tu pug–qca–qca–i Don’t move it around (as in telling a child not to move something on the table)
33 pu–qca add to something
ti ina pu–qca sa sawum Mother is adding water (to a container that is being filled)
34 pu–qca–i [I] (don’t) add to it
   pu–qca–i uan tata wa baruku zashuq
   Please add a cup of rice
   pu–qca–i uan sazuun, ma–i-fazfaz
   iza Please add some water (to a container); it is only half full
35 pu–qca–k [C/PF1s] I add, I do it again
   a pu–qca–k uan pa-shaw-bric I will add something to make it even heavier
   haya wa shput k-m-an tata baruku afu, niwan ma–buqciw painan, pu–qca–k tata wa baruku That person ate one bowl of rice (but) perhaps isn’t satisfied yet, (so) I am adding another bowl
36 pu–qca–n [C/PF] be added, be repeated
   ua, a pu–qca–n tata wa baruku zashuq O.K., I’ll add a cup of rice
37 shi–qca went again, moved again
   shi–qca yaku mu–tana–utu I went there again
   m–in–usha iza cicu shi–qca uan
   mu–nay He went and then he came again
   ihu lhuan shi–qca uan mu–tusi Raushian You went to see Raushian again last night
38 sh–m–ag–qca add to something
   ti ina sh–m–ag–qca sa sazuun Mother is adding water (to a container that is being filled)
39 tu–qca repeat, say again
   tu–qca uan ihu (m–zai) Please repeat it
40 ug–qca [I] move; again
   ug–qca ihu Move a little (so I can sit)
   yanan sa suma m–zai ‘ug–qca sa suma, mu–tusi Lalu’ There were some who said ‘Some should move and go over to (the island of) Lalu’
41 ug–qcá–n again
   nak a taun tafuz mu–rubuz iza, numa
   ug–qcá–n k–m–ufuhl The roof of my house collapsed, so I thatched it again
42 u–qca again; do it again
   u–qca uan ihu malhinuna Please say it again
   u–qca uan mu–nay Please come again’ (common farewell to a departing guest)
   maniun la–tusha ya itia shawan u–qca uan mu–nay nak a taun If the two of you have free time please come to my house again
   haya wa shput ma–cuaw ma–qitan, ‘u–qca uan ihu’ m–zai ‘mu–nay ki–lhaqualh’ That person is very nice, (so) I told him ‘Please come again’, I said, ‘Come here to visit’
43 u–qca–i [I] (don’t) do it again,
   (don’t) repeat it
44 u–qca–k [PF1s] I did it again, I
repeated it
45 u-qca-n [PF] be repeated, be done again
NOTE: This is a problematic entry, which may contain more than one stem. Semantically the material brought together here falls into two broadly distinct groups: words which are built around the basic sense ‘repeat, add to’, and those which are built around the basic sense ‘move’. Words such as /u-qca/ /u-qca-k/ and /u-qca-n/ appear to contain a unique prefix, and can be more profitably analyzed as /uqca/ /uqca-k/ and /uqca-n/ ‘again; add to’. However, this analysis conflicts with the morphology of other words which appear to contain the same stem, as /pati-qca/ /sh-m-ag-qca/ /ug-qca/ or /ug-qca-n/. Tentatively, then, all are assigned to a monosyllabic stem /qca/ but some residue of morphological indeterminacy remains.

qcipa (PAN *qaCipa ‘tortoise, land turtle’) Amyda sinensis (Wiegmann), fam. Trionychidae, an edible soft-shelled turtle with long narrow head, short tail, and grayish-olive carapace which lacks clearly demarcated plates. It is a carnivore that inhabits rivers, rice paddies, and swamps

|qctu|:
2 q-m-ig-qctu [AFc] ate something (special)

|qdup|:
2 mashi-qdup plugged, of the nose (as from a cold)
cicu mashi-qdup muzin She has a plugged nose
3 pa–ta–qdup [C] block the way with something
numa sa paku-na-nay a shput pi-u-tu-n cicu a barimbin pa–ta–qdup ita-n Why is that person who has arrived putting his car so as to block our way?
4 qdup–ak [LF1s] I shut something, I closed something off
5 qdup–an [LF] was closed or blocked
haya wa sarun qdup–an caycuy They closed off that road
6 qdup–i [I] (don’t) close it
qdup–i (sa) pitaw Close the door
7 qdup–in [PF] be blocked or closed off, as water from a source
sazum qdup–in caycuy numa uka mu-nay The water was dammed by them so that it wouldn’t come out
8 q–in–dup [PFc] was blocked or closed; a watertube in a dam, or one used to control water flow from irrigation ditches into the rice paddies’
9 q–in–dup–ak [LF1sc] was closed by me
q–in–dup–ak is a I closed it already
q–in–dup–ak is a pitaw I closed the door already
10 q–in–dup–an [LFc] was closed
pitaw q–in–dup–an is a The door is closed
haya wa pitaw q–in–dup–an nak a binanau‘az My wife closed the door
11 q–m–in–dup [AFc] closed, as a door; blocked off, as water by a dam
12 q–un–dup [AF] close, block off water, as when making a dam
  cicu q–un–dup pitaw He closed/is closing the door
13 q–un–du–qdup [AF/IT] close something often or habitually
  miaqay ihu q–un–du–qdup sa pitaw Do you usually close the door?

|qiaqia|:
2 ma–qa–qiaqia keep meowing (cat), keep squealing (pig), keep screaming (child, bird, woman who is quarreling)
  atu a huqi ma–qa–qiaqia The puppy is whining
  nak a qaruta, maqa lum–ik, miarun lhuan ma–qa–qiaqia, sh–m–anash, numa shashanu zai–k nak a qum–qum ‘p–usaha sa qaruta’ Because I caged my cat it kept crying at night (and) causing a disturbance, so this morning I told my grandchild ‘Let the cat go’

3 mapa–qiaqia [R] mourn, howl or weep together, as at a funeral
4 ma–qiaqia miaow, squeal, as in pain

|qibaz|:
2 qibaz–ik [PF1s] I’m giving someone a hip throw
qibaz–ik numa mun–tunuq I gave (someone) a hip throw and knocked him down
qicqic

3 qibaz—in [PF] be given a hip throw, be thrown by someone who puts out a leg and rolls his opponent over the hip, as in wrestling
cic u qibaz—in sum a Someone gave him a hip throw

4 q—in—ibaz [PFc] was given a hip throw, was thrown over someone’s hip

5 q—in—ibaz—in [PFc] was given a hip throw, was thrown over someone’s hip
huya wa shput mun—tunug q—in—i-baz—in sum a Someone gave that person a hip throw and knocked him down

6 q—m—ibaz [AF] give a hip throw to someone, trip with the foot and throw over one’s hip

NOTE: Also recorded as /qibaz/. While this could be a transcriptional error due to the lowering effect of the pharyngeal stop /q/ on the onset of a following high front vowel, this explanation cannot easily account for the transcription /q—m—ibaz/, where the nasal of the AF infix intervenes between the conditioning consonant and the affected vowel. This word almost certainly is a Bunun loanword.

qicqic kind of edible fungus which grows on the dry side of trees. There are two types, one white the other the color of wood

|qifat|:
2 kashug—qifat turn around repeatedly, as in restless sleep
3 makit—qifat zigzag, as in walking, gradually get turned around, as in disturbed sleep
i—zay a shput makit—qifat m—un—dadán That person is walking in a zigzag
nak a qunqum ma—cuaw ma—qarman ya malhus, ya min—tana—fazfuz iza sa qali makit—qifat malhus My grandchild slept very badly, (and) in the middle of the night he was turned around at right angles in his bed

4 masha—qifat turn around repeatedly, as in unquiet sleep

qifqif gills of a fish

qihaw soot
2 qihaw—in [PF] be blackened, as by repeated exposure to smoke, be made sooty
haya lam ma—qusu—qusum qihaw—in iza That house is blackened with soot
3 ma—qiha—qihaw sooty, covered with a layer of soot

|qila|:
2 kug—qila [AB] suddenly split wide open
3 ma—qila [S] split, torn
cic u a ruzic ma—qila He/she has a hare lip
4 mu—qila split wide open
cic u a ruzic mu—qila He/she has a hare lip
cicu mu-qila sa muzin masa mu-lhnul. His nose and upper lip are split open (a congenital deformity)

qilha rice wine; native alcoholic drink

ata (tu) ya qilha Don’t drink

2 i–qilha [I] (don’t) drink it; let’s drink

i–qilha un ita pushawil Let’s drink tea

naur yaku shi-sasaz antu miku i–qilha (sa pushawil) For as long as I can remember I haven’t liked to drink (tea)

3 i–qilhá–n [LF] be drunk (by someone)

4 i–qilha–qilha [I/IT] (don’t) drink up, (don’t) keep drinking

ya k–m–an sa afu i–qilha–qilha sa shmir a maqá antu a shibqit–an
When you are eating rice drink lots of soup so you won’t choke

5 i–qilha–n [PF] be drunk by someone, as water, be imbibed

numa cuini ma-qarman izá ya i–qi-lha–n sazuun, maqá ma–nasha izá qali azaz tu shput a dawaz, numa caycuq a i–utu pit’á, i–utu k–m–an, i–utu pu–capi, i–utu k–m–an sazuun
But now it’s bad to drink the water (of the lake), because many days the Chinese (net) fishermen cook there, eat there, defecate there, and drink the water

6 mapa–ya–qilha [R] drink wine together (of many people drinking at once)

numa mu–lhekiz caw mapa–ya–qilha, ma-qa–qayash Then all the people drank together and sang

7 ma–qilha–z [S] sober, recovered from intoxication

yaku lhuan ma–cuaw ishpala, numa cuini ma–qilha–z I was really drunk last night, but am sober now

8 mig–qilha–z [IC] become sober

9 m–in–a–qilha [Sc] was drunk, was intoxicated

tilha yaku m–in–a–qilha, ma–ka–shpar punuq, ani yaku cuini mi–qilha Yesterday I got drunk, (and) I have a headache (so) won’t drink now

10 m–in–i–qilha [AFC] was drinking, drank; had too much to drink

yaku m–in–i–qilha/ m–in–i–qilha yaku I drank (it); I drank too much

yaku saqazi m–in–i–qilha, a mu–qqa uan tan–lhuan mani' I drank at mid-day, and began again this evening

cicu m–in–i–qilha ishpala He was drunk and staggering

yaku ya m–in–i–qilha antu ma–qi-riz If I drink I won’t get tired

11 mi–qilha [AF] to drink

cicu mi–qilha sazuun He is drinking water

miarin yaiku mi–qilha qilha I often drink wine

yaku mi–qilha sa i–nay a lhmir, ma–panu sa but I drank this medicine (and it made me) lethar-
qilha

gic/sluggish
12 mi–qilha–qilha [AF/IT] drink often or habitually
mi‘aqay ihu mi–qilha–qilha sa pu-shawil Do you often drink tea?
13 pia–qilha [C] help someone to drink
14 pia–qilhá–n be helped by someone to drink, be treated with medicine (which is imbibed)
yaku ishqala iza, mu‘qaa a pia–qil- lhá–n tata wa baryku qilha, ia‘a-wan nak a binanau‘az mi–qilha I was drunk already (and wanted) to drink another cup, (so) my wife helped me drink it
pia–qilhá–n cici ihlmir He treated (me) with medicine
15 p–in–ig–qilha [Cc] made wine
16 pig–qilha [C] make wine
ya pig–qilha tu caw a qilha yla shpet iza wa gali a shdu iza lhpet–in When you make Thao wine it takes four days for it to be brewed right
17 pig–qilha–i–wak [C/I/1s] make wine for me
pig–qilha–i–wak ihu numa ya pig–qilha pi–ashmir Please make some wine for me (and) make more juice while you are doing it
18 pig–qilha–qilha [C/R] make wine
18a pig–qilha–qilha na bulbul a substance used to make wine
19 pi–qilha [C] help someone drink
yaku lhuan ita‘a sa nak a huruy mu–say nak a taun kilhnaqualh, numa

q–in–alaw

m–ara yaku sa qilha, sh–m–iar, pi–qilha Last night a friend dropped by to visit (so) I got some wine and poured (it for him)
20 pi–qilha–n [C/RF] be helped to drink
21 pish–qilha–z to sober up, recover from intoxication
pish–qilha–z Vomit so you will sober up
utaq yahu a maqa a pish–qilha–z Vomit so you will sober up (advice to someone who has had too much to drink)
22 qilhá–n [LF] be drunk by someone
23 shi–qilha–z [p] drank
shi–qilha–z iza (I) drank (it)
yaku m–in–i–qilha, ma–cuaw ishqala, numa pan–saqazi ulla, numa tu mim–pulhiiz iza shi–qilha–z iza niza tu ishqala, muqay iza punuq ma–kasalpar I drank (and) got very drunk, (so) I took a nap and woke up sober, but got a headache again
qilhqilh kind of tall weed that grows in rice paddies amid the rice stalks, known in Taiwanese as ‘useless rice’
q–im–pit [Pfc] was carried under the arm, was cut with scissors
→ qpit:4
q–im–pit–ak [LF1s] I cut
→ qpit:5
q–in–alaw [Pfc] was grabbed, was seized → qalaw:7
q-in–alush

q-in–alush  [PFc] was divided into portions for distribution → qalush:5

q-in–alhuqtu–ak  [LF1sc] I caught up with something → |qalhuqtu|=5

q-in–aqutilh  [PFc] was followed by someone, was tracked down → |qaqutilh|=5

q-in–aras  [PFc] was fenced in by someone; a fence around a garden or a house → qaras:5

q-in–aras–an  [LFc] was fenced in, was enclosed by a fence → qaras:6

q-in–a-shishi  [PFc] was sifted by someone → shishi:5

q-in–ata–ripi–ripic  [ITc] turned the head from side to side → |ripic|=4

q-in–aur  [PFc] was hooked → qaur:4

q-in–auriwa  [PF] was thrown away, was discarded → qauriwa:4

q-in–ayu  [PFc] was wound around → |qayu|=3

q-in–azus  [PFc] has drifted → |qazus|=5

q-in–dup  [PFc] was blocked or closed; a watergate in a dam, or one used to control water flow from irrigation ditches into the rice paddies’ → |qdup|=8

q-in–duc–ak  [LF1sc] was closed by me → |qdup|=9

q-in–ibaz  [PFc] was given a hip throw, was thrown over someone’s hip → |qibaz|=4

q-in–ibaz–in  [PFc] was given a hip throw, was thrown over someone’s hip → |qibaz|=5

q-in–iqir  [PFc] was bitten by something → qirqir:4

qinquin:
yaku antu k-m-an shawiki maqa nipin tag–qa–qinquin  I didn’t chew betel because I have a loose tooth

2 k-m–ay qinquin  [AF] knock something loose, hit something so that it becomes wobbly or loosely attached

nak a nipin maqa tag–qa–qinquin, i-a-naur–ak k-m–ay qinquin ya riqaz ya mu–ruru  Because my tooth was loose I hit it again and again to loosen it further to see if it would come out

3 tag–qa–qinquin  [IT] shaky, unstable, as a table that wobbles; loose, of a tooth

nak a nipin tag–qa–qinquin  My tooth is loose

nak a nipin la–tusha iza tag–qa–qinquin  Two of my teeth are loose

q-in–tut  [PFc] farted → qttut:5

q-in–ucquc  [PFc] was tied → quququc:5
q–in–ucque–ak

q–in–ucque–ak  [LF1sc] was tied by me → qucque:6

q–in–ucque–ik  [PF1sc] I tied → qucque:7

q–in–ugqrum–an  [LFc] received one’s share in a distribution → qugqrum:2

q–in–urzup  [PFc] was flooded → qurzup:2

q–in–usaz  [PFc] was rained on → quusaz:6

q–in–usaz–in  [PFc] was affected by the rain, was deluged by the rain → quusaz:4

qinut  cliff, sheer rocky face of a mountain

i–say a ruku yanan sa qinut, numa ya quusaz–in sa qoli mun–lamu i–say a qinut saran–an a sazum  That dry riverbed abuts a cliff (and) when it rains hard it washes down the cliff

2 qinut a sazum temporary waterfall coming down from a cliff after a storm

q–in–utqut  [PFc] be separated, of fish meat from the bones → qutqut:2

qipqip  stay close to someone, not let someone out of one’s sight, ‘tail’ someone, detain someone, not let someone leave

haya wa shpul q–un–riu–riu’, qipqip maqa uka a mu–qec q–un–riu’ That person is a thief—detain him so he won’t steal again!

haya wa caw uka m–usha qipqip ita That person won’t get away; we are sticking to him (as when someone owes you money and you don’t want to let him out of your sight)

2 qipqip–i [i] (don’t) keep him here, (don’t) detain him

3 qipqip–in [PF] be watched or followed closely, be detained

yaku qipqip–in suma  Someone stuck by me, someone tailed me; someone detained me

4 q–m–ipqip  [AF] stay close to someone, not let someone out of one’s sight, detain someone

haya wa binaa‘az mun–ta–tataq q–m–ipqip yakin  That woman sticks to me (of unwanted company)

haya wa shpul q–m–ipqip yakin  That Chinese person detained me/kept me from leaving

| qiriz | 2 ma–qiriz  [S] tired, as from working

yaku ma–qiriz  I’m tired

ma–cuaw yaku ma–qiriz  I’m very tired

mashtay ita ma–qiriz  We are all tired

yaku mu–buhat ma–cuaw ma–qiriz, numa pagqa  I worked (until I was) very tired, and then took a break

3 mig–qiriz  [IC] become tired, get tired

yaku mu–tusi, mu–shuqish, mu–qec mu–tana–uku, ma–cuaw yaku mig–qiriz  I went there, returned here,
and then went there again, (and)
I've gotten tired
4 pia–qiriz [C] tire something or
someone out, make someone tired
hay a quan ma–cuaw ma–kalashay,
pia–qiriz i hu puquwan a ma–du-
dun antu a m–usha That buffalo is
very recalcitrant—tire it out plow-
ing so it will be tame and not run
off
qirqir (PAN *qeqel ‘chew, gnaw
on’) grind the teeth, bite
ata (tu) qirqir nipin Don’t grind
your teeth
2 ma–qirqir [F] will bite
hay a atu a ma–qirqir That dog
will bite
numa i–zay a ca w mim–paraw m–u-
sha riqz–an cicu qihuran a ma–qirqir,
numa malatia m–usha Then
the man jumped and ran away
(when) he saw a snake about to
bite (him)
3 mat–q–in–irqir [AFc] be bitten,
as by an ant
4 q–in–irqir [PFc] was bitten by
something
5 qirqir–ak [LF1s] I bit on some-
thing
6 qirqir–an [LF] be bitten; be
stung, as by an acrid substance
yaku qirqir–an wiqmas I was bitten
by a paddy leech
yaku mu–suhuy ribush, qirqir–an
qihuran I went into the forest (and)
was bitten by a snake
ani yaku tu qirqir–an qihuran I
was not bitten by the snake

cicu qirqir–an rucun He was bitten
by a monkey
7 q–m–in–irqir [AFc] bit, ground
the teeth
8 q–m–irqir [AF] bite; grind the
teeth
cicu q–m–irqir nipin He is grind-
ing his teeth

|qiru|:
2 qiru–ak [LF1s] I don’t want, I
reject, I refuse
hay a wa afu ma–cuaw ma–kubaz, qi-
ru–ak k–m–an That rice is dried
out and I refuse to eat it
3 qiru–an [LF] be abandoned, de-
serted or rejected by someone

cicu a binanau‘az maqa ma–ha ha qi-
ru–an cicu He deserted his wife
because she was a nag

|qis| :
2 kashug–qi–qis [IT] rock and
sway, roll about in the water, as
an anchored boat in swells
hay a wa ruza kashug–qi–qis, ma–a–aimur That boat is rocking back
and forth (and) shaking
3 kashug–qis leaning or tilting to
one side, listing, as a boat with
unevenly distributed cargo
kashug–qis ixa sa ruza The boat is
leaning to the side
4 ma–qis [S] tilting to one side, as
something that is out of balance
5 shig–qis–an [LF] tilt to one side
while performing an action
cicu k–m–acu sa szum shig–qis–an
He is carrying water tilting to one side (because of the weight of the load)
6 shig–qis–i [I] (don’t) make it tilt
pashtay mana–zicu ya mi–llugqu sa ruza, ata tu shig–qis–i sa ruza Everyone sit properly; don’t make the boat tilt!

|qitan|:
2 ia–qitan [I] behave yourself, be good
nak a ama tu kahiwan miaqay a matusq yokin, m–zai ‘ia–qitan ya min–caw’ My Father used to lecture me, saying ‘Be a good person’
3 kashi–qitan fix, repair, make good again
kashi–qitan uan nak a pagka Please fix my chair
4 k–m–ashi–qitan [AF] to fix, repair, make good again
haya wa pagka mu–rubuz iza, u–qca–k k–m–ashi–qitan That chair was broken (but) I have fixed it again
yaku mu–qca k–m–alawa sa taun k–m–ashi–qitan I’m going to renovate my house
5 la–ma–qitan beautiful (in comparisons)
yaku ma–cuaw m–aqqu–qtu sa la–ma–qitan na binanau’az i–tusi Qarawan I think a lot about a beautiful woman in Pu–li
6 malha–qitan [AF] behave oneself, act properly
7 mapa–qa–qitan [R/IT] get along together, be good to one another, agree
pashta mapa–qa–qitan Everyone gets along well together
caycuy ma–cua mapa–qa–qitan They always agree (lit. They very much agree with one another)
kahivan ayuzi masa binanau’az ya antu mapa–qa–qitan, ma–lalawa sa sh–m–aq–quya–quyash patihaul–in cicu In the old days if a man and his wife didn’t get along well (they) called a shamanistic chanter to perform the patihaul ceremony for them
8 ma–qitan [S] good; beautiful; flourishing; easy, at peace with each other
ma–qitan ihu malhus Did you sleep well?
ma–qitan i–nay baruku This cup is good/usable
fizfiz ma–qitan The banana is good, growing well
ihu la ma–qitan You are rather good-looking, you are rather beautiful
ma–qitan a qali It’s good weather
ma–qitan a ani amin good things
ma–qitan a caw good people
ma–qitan ma–kanshuz pania’an good fragrant vegetables
ma–qitan kan–in haya That one is good to eat (lit. That one is good to be eaten)
9 ma–qita–qitan [S/IT] to prosper
10 mashi–qitan neat, neatly, in
an orderly or attractive fashion piazza-i sa bukay pu-dudur mashī-qītan, a maqā ma-qītan riqāz-an Help arrange the flowers neatly so that they will look nice (lit. Put the flowers in order so that they will be good to be seen)

11 mig-qītan [IC] dressed up, made beautiful or handsome cīcu min-an-anak pia-diqrā shaqīsh, mig-qītan She decided to put make-up on her face and dress up (lit. She at her own initiative smoothed her face, became pretty)

12 m-in-a-ma-qītan [ScS] was good, as weather that has turned bad

13 mi-qa-qītan [IT] look good, look neat or nice, be in good condition or in a good state hayā wa caaw mi-qa-qītan, minu cuini mul humzaw m-acay That person looked good; why did he suddenly die?

14 palha-qītan behave oneself, act properly

palha-qītan m-īta wa in-in-cawa-n, aṭa tu ḫa-zay tu parhaway wan mu-ma-muqmguq, sh-m-a-shashulhi sa uma We are supposed to have good behavior in our lives; don’t do like the young people and speak ill of each other

15 pa-qa-qītan [IT] get along together

īla la-tusha pa-qa-qītan Let’s the two of us try to get along (could be said by husband to wife after disagreement)

16 pia-qītan [C] put in order, arrange nicely, do in a nice, beautiful or socially acceptable way; be nice or helpful to others cīcu aniamin pia-qītan She put things in order

17 cīcu ma-dimmīc pia-qītan He took good care of his gold cay-cuy pia-qītan k-m-alawa taun They built a good house pia-qītan ḏu, sa i-zay atu ḥ-m-ah-du a maqā antu a ma-qirqr i-zay azazak Be helpful and hold that dog so that it won’t bite the child

18 pish-qītan revive from loss of consciousness; clear up, become clear, of the weather; heal, as a wound

min-urā tu ikā-ḥ-n numa pish-qītan iza Someone fainted just now, and has revived qali q-m-in-usaz, pish-qītan iza It rained (and) has now cleared up takīq ya a ma-ṣusaz ya a pish-qītan sa qali t-m-u-ṯlā If it is about to rain and the barking deer barks the weather will improve

19 shi-qītan [p] became good, healed

shi-qītan iza It’s healed already
20 t–m–ag–qitan arrange something, put something in order
21 t–m–ali–qitan improve, get better, as a patient after taking medication

|qiur|:
2 qiur–an [LF] be wiped, of the anus
3 q–m–iur [AF] wipe the anus
NOTE: Probably from PAN *qi-\huS ‘wipe after defecating’, with metathesis of the last two consonants, and loss of *S, seen in a small number of other forms.

qiwin step aside, move out of the way
qiwin uan \wu a \star\r\a\m\r\n–ak \mu–tusi
\star\r\a\m\r\n a pish–\tub\u. Please step aside to let me cross the road to pee
2 mu–qiwin [MV] step aside, move out of the way for someone or something
3 u–qiwin [l] please step aside
u–qiwin uan \wu maqa \y\a\m\r\n in \la–tush\a a \m\a\h–\ka–\ka\ka\u. Please step aside so the two of us can discuss (something)

|qlha|:
2 k–m–ig–qlha [AFc] cried out, as a barking deer
takic lhuan k–m–ig–qlha The barking deer cried out last night
3 k–m–in–ug–qlha [AFcAF] cried out, as a barking deer
4 kug–qlha [AB] cry out in surprise, as when startled
yaku mukcuaw ihu–n, kug–qlha yaku
I was startled by you (and) I cried out in surprise
a kug–qlha takic painan ya simaq
maqa sa qali a ma–qusa–qusaz The barking deer probably will cry out tomorrow because it will rain
5 ma–tu–qlha [F] will bark
a ma–tu–qlha sa takic, maqa qu–saz–in The barking deer will bark because it is raining
6 t–m–in–u–qlha [AFc] barked, of a barking deer
t–m–in–u–qlha sa takic The barking deer was barking

yesterday the barking deer cried out because it was going to rain
7 t–m–u–qlha [AF] to bark, as the barking deer
takic t–m–u–qlha The barking deer is barking (as when the weather changes)
takic ya qusaz–in iz a t–m–u–qlha,
numa ya miar\w\n qusaz–in a pish–qitan iz a qali mu–qca cicu t–m–u–qlha When it is raining the barking deer barks, and when it rains hard and the sky clears, the barking deer barks again
NOTE: The barking deer is said to bark when the weather changes.

qlhas intervening space, as between the arms of two adjacent chairs; atmosphere, space between earth and sky
1a nipin a qlhas space between the teeth
2 qlhas–an [LF] separated from one another, spaced at intervals
  yaku m–in–riqaz buhat ya qlhas–an falhaza I saw fields divided by
  streams
  ma–puzi–puzi ya qlhas–an ma–qu-lha–quilha white (stripes, etc.) alternating with red

|qlhis| :
2 ma–qlhis [S] expensive
  haya rusa watering ma–qlhis, a
  ma–nasha wa tuati; mim–panu yaku fariu That fish is too expensive
  (and) I can’t afford to buy it
3 pia–qlhis [C] raise the price of something
  haya wa hulis ya itia qalha tuati a
  shput mu–nay fariu pia–qlhis If someone with a lot of money comes to buy these clothes they raise the price

qlhup bag, pocket
2 pu–qlhup put into a bag or pocket
  yaku q–un–riu’ m–ihu a ma–dahun, pu–nay–ik pu–qlhup I stole your candy (and) I put it here in my pocket

NOTE: Probably a borrowing of northern or central Bunun /qalup/ ‘bag’.

qlhuran snake (generic)
2 ka sazum a qlhuran common rice paddy snake, water snake,

Enhydris plumbea (Boie), fam. Colubridae. A non-venomous snake common in rice paddies, with slender body, dark gray upper side, and yellowish under side

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /qruran/.

q–m–aibul [AF] tag after, follow after and make a nuisance of oneself, normally of children, but can also be used of dependent adults → |qaibul|:7

q–m–alaw [AF] grab, seize something → qalaw:8

q–m–alush [AF] divide into portions, distribute among people → qalush:6

q–m–alhuqtu [AF] catch up with someone → |qalhuqtu|:6

q–m–a–qautilh [AF/IT] continue to pursue → |qaqutilh|:6

q–m–aqutilh [AF] pursue, chase something or someone
  → |qaqutilh|:7

q–m–aras [AF] fence something in, enclose something with a fence → qaras:7

q–m–a–shishi [AF] shake the rice in a sifting tray to separate the husk from the grain, sift by shaking; rock, as a baby → shishi:6

q–m–a–shishi–n [PF] be sifted, be shaken, as rice grains being separated from the husk → shishi:7
q–m–aur

q–m–aur [AF] to hook → qaur:5
q–m–auriwa [AF] throw, toss; throw away, discard → qauriwa:5
q–m–azi–qazi [AF] look after for someone else, take care of someone else's property or children → qazi–qazi:2
q–m–ibaz [AF] give a hip throw to someone, trip with the foot and throw over one’s hip → qibaz:6
q–m–ig–qctu [AFc] ate something (special) → qctu:2
q–m–im–pi–qpit [AFc/IT] was pinched between arm and side repeatedly; was cut with scissors repeatedly → qpit:6
q–m–im–pit [AFc] was pinched; was cut with scissors → qpit:7

| qmin |
2 ma–qmin [S] preserved plums; potent, of alcoholic drinks
a kan–in ihu ma–qmin You are going to eat some preserved plums qilha ma–cuaw ma–qmin The wine is very strong
ma–nishir a ma–qmin very sour, as a plum
3 mig–qmin [IC] become potent (of wine)
4 pig–qmin [C] make something potent
pig–qmin uan qilha Please make the rice wine strong(er)

q–m–in–alaw [AFc] grabbed, seized something → qalaw:9
q–m–in–alush [AFc] divided something into portions, distributed something among people → qalush:7
q–m–in–alhuqtu [AFc] caught up with someone → qalhuqtu:7
q–m–in–a–qur [AFc] knocked, rapped with a knuckle → qur:7
q–m–in–aqutiluh [AFc] pursued, chased → qautiluh:8
q–m–in–aur [AFc] hooked, curved up → qaur:6
q–m–in–irqur [AFc] bit, ground the teeth → irqur:7
q–m–in–ri’u’ [AFc] stole something → qri’u’:2
q–m–in–shup [AFc] blocked off an area of water to trap fish → qshup:2
q–m–in–tut [AFc] farted → qtut:6
q–m–in–usaz [AFc] rained → quasaz:7
q–m–ipqip [AF] stay close to someone, not let someone out of one's sight, detain someone → qipqip:4
q–m–irqur [AF] bite; grind the teeth → irqur:8
q–m–iur [AF] wipe the anus → qiur:3

q–m–iur
qmu (PAN *qmu ‘sticky rice cake’) sticky rice, confection made of sticky rice
2 mig-qmu [IC] become sticky rice yaku a ma-kalawa sa qmu m-ig-m-igmir a mig-qmu When I make the qmu confection I knead it until it becomes sticky rice
3 pig-qmu [C] make sticky rice cake
pig-qmu yaku I’m making sticky rice cake
4 pig-qmu-n [C/PF] be made, of sticky rice cake
ar-aru-n sunda a pig-qmu-n Get the sticky rice and I’ll make the rice cake
q-m-ucquc [AF] to tie; tying, what someone does in tying → ucquc:8
q-m-usaz [AF] to rain → qusaz:8
q-m-utquqt [AF/IT] separate flesh from bones in eating (esp. with fish) → quqtut:3
qna groin, area between upper thigh and lower abdomen
NOTE: Li (1956) recorded this as /qna/ ‘hip joint’.
|qnish|:
2 k-m-a-qnish fillip, flick with the finger
yaku k-m-a-qnish m-ihu a punuq I flicked my finger against your head
nak a punuq pasay-in nak a ina k-m-a-qnish maqa yaku ma-sha My mother flicked my head because I was naughty
3 k-m-a-qni-qnish [IT] fillip repeated, rap repeatedly with the knuckles
i-zaháy a caw k-m-a-qni-qnish azazak a punuq That person filliped the child’s head repeatedly
4 k-m-a-qnish-an [LF] be filiped, flicked by someone’s finger
nak a punuq k-m-a-qnish-an My head was flicked
nak a punuq k-m-a-qnish-an nak a binanau’az My wife gave me a knuckle rap on the head
5 k-m-in-a-qnish-ak [LF1s] I filliped, I gave a knuckle rap to haya azazak k-m-in-a-qnish-ak I gave the child a knuckle rap
NOTE: Presumably a verb complex with /k-m-ay/ ‘hit’ as the first member.
qnuan large ungulate: buffalo, cow
2 lhqa ribush a qnuan largest species of deer
3 pash-qnuan-an any place where buffaloes are kept, even if they are just tied to a tree (does not imply that they are fenced in)
4 tu-qa-qnuan smell of a buffalo, odor of a buffalo, bovine scent
NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /pash-qnuan-in/ ‘place where buffaloes are kept’. PAN *qaNaq, borrowed from an unknown source. /lhqa ribush a qnuan/ may be a calque from Bu-
| qnur |

num /qanvang libus/ ‘deer’ (lit. ‘forest caraβao’).

[qnur]:
2 ki–qnu–qnur [IT] knock
*ata (tu) ki–qnu–qnur pitaw Don’t knock on the door
3 k–m–a–qnu–qnur [AF/IT] bump against repeatedly (deliberately)
4 k–m–a–qnur [AF] bump against (deliberately), rap with a knuckle, as on the head
yuku k–m–a–qnu qnuq I bumped my head (deliberately, as in banging one’s head against something)
5 k–m–i–qnu–qnur [AF/IT] knock repeatedly on something, as in knocking on a door
ciku k–m–i–qnu–qnur i pitaw He is knocking on the door
6 mapa–shag–qnur [R] bump together, collide
*nak a barimbin mapa–shag–qnur
*suma uu barimbin My car collided with another vehicle
7 q–m–i–a–qnur [AFc] knocked, rapped with a knuckle
8 pa–shag–qnur a balaba snap-on clothing
*nak a hulus a balaba azaz pa–shag–qnur a balaba All of my button-up clothes are snap-on
9 shag–qnur to bump, as the head on a lintel
*nak a qnuq shag–qnur shan–nasay pitaw maqa yaku ma–rulaw My head bumped against the doorway because I am tall
10 sh–in–ag–qnur [c] bumped, as the head on a lintel
*minu m–ihu a qnuq sh–in–ag–qnur Why did you bump your head?

qpit (PAN *qepit ‘pinch, press between two surfaces’) pinched, as between arm and side
qpit uan ihu sa patash–an Please hold the book under your arm
yaku qpit patash–an I’m holding a book under my arm
2 pia–qpit [C] pluck by pinching and pulling; tongs
ciku pia–qpit bizu He is plucking his beard (by pinching the hairs and pulling them)
*pasay–in pia–qpit bizu lh–m–ilhiq Take the tweezers and pluck your beard
2a piqpit sa balis iron tongs
3 qa–qpit [IN] tongs for picking up hot coals; scissors; clamping or gripping trap that seizes the leg of an animal (used especially for the Formosan serow, the leopard cat, and wild boars)
4 q–im–pit [PFC] was carried under the arm, was cut with scissors
*kushuman q–im–pit suma Someone carried the purse under her arm
5 q–im–pit–ak [LF1s] I cut
q–im–pit–ak iza qahil I have finished cutting the paper
6 q–m–im–pi–qpit [AFc/IT] was pinched between arm and side
qpit

repeatedly; was cut with scissors repeatedly

7 q–m–im–pit [AFc] was pinched; was cut with scissors

yaku tilha q–m–im–pit maqsum

Yesterday I cut the cloth

8 qpit–i [I] (don’t) cut it, (don’t) pinch it between your arm and side

qpit–i uan ihu sa patash–an  Please hold the book under your arm

9 qpit–in [PF] be pinched by someone or something

nak a rima qpit–in pitaw  My hand is caught in the door

10 q–um–pi–qpit [AF/IT] cut or pinch often or repeatedly

miqayy yaku q–um–pi–qpit maqsum  I often cut cloth

11 q–um–pit [AF] pinch between arm and side; cut with scissors

yaku q–um–pit kushuman/q–um–pit yaku sa kushuman  I’m carrying a purse under my arm

yaku q–um–pit maqsum  I’m cutting the cloth (with scissors)

ani yaku tu a q–um–pit maqsum  I won’t cut the cloth

yaku ya simaq a q–um–pit ihu a maqsum  I will cut the cloth for you tomorrow

minu ihu tilha a q–um–pit maqsum  Why did you cut the cloth yesterday?

yaku a i–suy m–ihu a taun ya simaq q–um–pit maqsum  I will cut the cloth in your house tomorrow

haya kalhan a q–um–pit ia–ramas, a q–um–pit ma–kashpar  Be careful of the crab’s pincers, it will give a painful pinch

NOTE: /q–um–pi–qpit/ also recorded as /q–um–pitpit/.

qris slate (formerly used as roofing material)

|qriu’|:

2 q–m–in–riu’ [AFc] stole something

3 qriu’–i [I] (don’t) steal it

ata tu qriu’–i cicu a tuali  Don’t steal his money

4 qriu’–ik [PF1s] I stole something

qriu’–ik cicu a tuali  I stole his money

5 qriu’–in [PF] be stolen by someone

nak a tuali qriu’–in suma  Someone stole my money

qriu’–in suma pašnan  Maybe someone stole it

nak a tuali a qriu’–in iza sa suma  Someone will steal my money

nak a tuali qriu’–in suma  Someone stole my money

ina wa tuali qriu’–in azazak  Mother’s money was stolen by a child

ya qriu’–in sa aniamin mu–say Shalizán fusih m–zai ‘nak a aniamin, tina sa a q–un–riu’?  If things were stolen (they) went to Shalizán and asked him ‘Who has stolen my things?’

6 q–un–riu’ [AF] steal

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qrus

cicu q-un-riu’ nak a tuāli  He stole my money
ata q-un-riu’ [tu] caw a aniamin Don’t steal people’s things
7 q-un-riu-riu’ [AF/IT] steal habitually or constantly
hay a sa q-un-riu-riu’ That (man) is a thief (i.e. he steals habitually or constantly)
numa uan sa caw antu q-un-riu-riu’ numa wa aniamin Because of that the person wouldn’t go on stealing other people’s things

qrus  (PAN *qelud ‘housepost’) housepost
2 mig-qrus [IC] make houseposts, make into houseposts
3 pia-qrus-in [C/PI] be made into posts
hay a wa kawi lhin-tusha-in cicu a pia-qrus-in He split the wood in two to make posts
4 pig-qrus-in [Cc/PI] was used to make posts
5 sh-m-ag-qrus [AF] make into houseposts
caycu k-m-ilhim sa līna wa kawi ta-lah-an caycu sh-m-ag-qrus ma-qa sa līna wa kawi ma-kulnīr, numa ya pig-qrus-in antu kit-ayaz-in They looked for the līna tree (and) cut it down to make into posts, because the wood is very hard so when it is made into posts it won’t be infested by termites

qshup :
2 q-m-in-shup [AFc] blocked off an area of water to trap fish
yaku tilha q-m-in-shup  I trapped fish yesterday (by blocking off the pond, etc. that they were in)
3 q-un-shup [AF] block off part of a rice paddy, lake, etc. in order to trap fish; open a passage for water to flow from the lake into the fields for fish to enter and be easier to catch

qtilha  (PAN *qasiRāh ‘salt’) salt
minu isa aqtilha mia-azaz qtilha, ma-cuaw ma-qasbi   Why is this meat all covered with salt—it’s really salty!
2 pash-qtilhā-n [LF] salt shaker, dispenser for salt
3 p-in-u-qtilhā-n salted, put salt on
4 pu-qtilhā-n [C/LF] to salt, put salt on
ya pu-qaizu rusaw pu-qtilhā-n, numa p-ātu-an sa afu, numa puil-in uma pītu isā wa qali  To pickle fish, put salt on it, then add rice and set it aside for seven days
nak a zuka ya pu-qtilhā-n shzip-an My wound stings if salt gets in it

NOTE: As an indication of the unreliability of folk testimony about features of linguistic or cultural history, Mr. Shih insisted that salt was introduced to the Thao by the Taiwanese. Apart from the general im-
probability of such a claim (unlike sugar, salt is essential to survival) the clear AN genealogy of this term belies his statement.

**qtip** upper part of the waist, waist above the navel; armpit; side of the body where the ribs are

**qtit**:  
2 **maka-î-qti-qtit** [IT] crowded together  
**maniuun la-turu malhus maka-î-qti-qtit, ma-shimzaw painan** The three of you are sleeping crowded together—maybe it’s cold  
3 **ma-qti-qtit** [S/IT] crowded together, as several people sleeping in a heap  
4 **ma-qtit** [S] narrow; crowded, placed close together  
**ma-qtit a saran** a narrow path  
**haya saran ma-qtit** That path/road is narrow  
**m-ihu a pitaw ma-qtit** Your door is narrow  
5 **pia-qtit** [C] make something narrow  
**cicu pia-qtit pitaw** He made the door narrow(er)  
**i-nay a saran pia-qtit wan** Please make this path narrow(er)

NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /maka-î-tiptip/.

| qtu |

2 **lhig-qtu-n** [PF] be cut, be sliced  
yaku k-un-lhit sa shaglaw, **lhig-qtu-n** sa rina I was cutting vegetables (and) my hand got sliced  
3 **pa-i-qtu-ak** [LF1s] I butchered  
haya wa atu **pa-i-qtu-ak** t-m-ala I butchered that dog  
4 **pa-i-qtu-an** be butchered?  
ma-nasha sa **pa-i-qtu-an** Many were butchered

**qtu2** a tree with a large trunk, growing to some 45 to 60 cm. in diameter. It has small, narrow leaves which are green on top and white on the bottom, and a tiny coffee-colored fruit which is eaten by squirrels, monkeys, and the *kukashan*

| qtu3 |

2 **kash-qtu-ak** [LF1s] I bit down on something unexpectedly  
tata wa kukulay **kash-qtu-ak** I bit into a worm (in eating one’s food)  
3 **kilh-qtu** come across by chance, find, discover, strike upon  
4 **kilh-qtu-n** [PF] be found by someone  
yaku mug-kuruz, **kilh-qtu-n** I was hiding (and) was found  
5 **k-in-ilh-qtu** [PF] was found by someone  
**k-in-ilh-qtu** yaku I was found  
6 **k-m-ag-qtu** step in by accident, inadvertently put one’s foot in  
yaku **k-m-ag-qtu** mnaw a caqi I accidently stepped in chicken shit
7 k-m-ash-qtu [AF] bite down hard on something; bite down unexpectedly on something; close firmly, of a deadfall trap on its prey

minu yaku k-m-ash-qtu fatu Ow! I bit down on a stone (as in cooked rice)
yaku k-un-talha sa i-zay a panis’an, k-m-ash-qtu sa kukulay I was eating those vegetables and bit into a worm

yaku ya k-m-ash-qtu sa zama, ma-cuaw ma-kashpar It really hurts when I bite my tongue

8 k-m-ilh-qtu [AF] find

nak a azazak shkaful-ak ‘kilhim uan m-ihu a ama’, numa sa i-zay azazak mu-shuqish uka tu kilh-qtu-n, numa ti ina man-shaish k-m-ilhim, numa ti ina iza sa k-m-ilh-qtu I asked my child to look for his father, but he came back without finding him, (so) then his mother took his place in searching (and) she found him (of a father playing ‘hide-and-seek’ with his young child)

9 kug-qtu [AB] encounter something unexpectedly

yaku k-m-an sa afu, kug-qtu sa fa-tu I was eating and bit into a stone fragment

yaku kug-qtu sa ma-kamun, ma-cuaw kamun-an I suddenly bit into something spicy (and) it was very hot to the taste

10 kug-qtu-qtu [AB/IT] arrive at a lucky moment, happen fortuitously

yaku ya k-m-ay p-acay sa ranaw, míaqay ihu ya mu-nay kug-qtu-qtu When I kill a chicken you always come at the right time (for a free meal)

11 mash-qtu close tightly, squeeze tightly

12 mati-qtu catch, as an animal in a trap

yaku sa mati-qtu i-zaháy a ma-qarman a shpit I am the one who caught that bad person

numa ya mu-rubsh sa parhaway, itia mati-qtu sa lhqa ribush, ma-shhtay dai mu-sun k-m-an sa lhqa ribush, masa a azazak, mashtay qulush-an lhqa ribush a bunhaz And when the young people went hunting (and) they caught some game everyone gathered to eat it, even the children, everyone was given some of the meat

numa ya mati-qtu sa muwaz, kac-kac-in, ará-n cicu a rumrum, pin-tata pi-sahay-in qashay, pin-rimum-in pin-tata, ya ma-ka-kashpar sa tiaz, ya antu ma-qitan ya mak-shnaw, mak-lui-luish, pi-qilha-n sa caw i-zay p-in-in-tata wa rumrum a shnir, ma-cuaw t-m-ali-qitan daí sa but, numa níza tu ma-ka-kashpar sa tiaz Then when they catch a flying squirrel (it) is gutted (and) its intestines are boiled in a pot, (and) after boiling a long time if someone has a stomach-ache, or if he is
short of breath, the person is given
the soup made from those boiled
intestines to drink (and) there is a
dramatic improvement in his health,
the stomach ache disappears
13 pati-\textit{qtu} catch, as a wild animal
\textit{y\textgreek{a} mapand\textgreek{u} s\textgreek{a} wazish pati-\textit{qtu} ihu, s-m-apuk} If you encounter a wild
boar try to catch it
14 pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{an} [LF] be caught, as
with a trap
\textit{pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{an} ihu cuini y\textit{a} m\textgreek{u}-\textgreek{t}\textgreek{u}-si ribush s-m-apuk so lhqa ribush}
When you go into the forest now
catch some wild animals
15 pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} [PF] be caught, as
a deer pursued by dogs
\textit{h\textgreek{a}ya w\textgreek{a} wazish pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} iz\textgreek{a} yamin} We caught a wild boar
\textit{la-ma-ra\textgreek{i}n a qh\textgreek{u}ra\textgreek{n} ma-cuaw ma-
\textgreek{h}aha pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} iz\textgreek{a} yamin} We
cought a rather big snake which was
very dangerous
\textit{izay a wazish pati-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} suma}
Someone caught that boar
16 p-\textit{in-u-\textit{qtu}} [PF\textgreek{c}] was won or
acquired by chance
\textit{yaku p-\textit{in-u-\textit{qtu} tuali, numa antu ma-t\textgreek{u}aw, \textgreek{u}ka iz\textgreek{a} tuali lh\textgreek{u}huqish-}
\textgreek{i}n} I won some money but I lost it
all
17 pu-\textit{qtu} won, acquired by chance
18 pu-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} [PF] be won, be ac-
cquired by chance
\textit{yaku pu-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} sa tuali} I won some
money
\textit{yaku antu pu-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} t-m-\textgreek{a}-m-
p\textgreek{u}t} I didn’t succeed—I missed the
target
19 q-\textit{m-ig-\textit{qtu}} [AF\textgreek{c}] found by
accident
\textit{h\textgreek{a}ya w\textgreek{a} h\textgreek{u}lus u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textgreek{an} cicu,}
\textit{q-\textit{m-ig-\textit{qtu} cicu mani} He has
found the clothes; he has also found
them (with different third person
subjects in each clause)
20 tali-\textit{qtu} strike or hit by chance
21 tali-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} [PF] be struck or hit
by chance
\textit{izay a lhqa ribush a q\textgreek{u}\textgreek{u}n tali-}
\textit{\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} lh\textgreek{a}zi\textgreek{h}an} The deer was
struck by an arrow
22 tish-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n} [PF] be touched ac-
cidentally, happen to be affected by
\textit{shu-r\textgreek{i}um sh-m-\textgreek{u}-\textgreek{n}a\textgreek{a}y sa pagk\textgreek{a}
laun-in a ma\textgreek{q}a antu tish-\textit{qtu}-\textit{n}
\textit{sa tilhaz} Pull the chair over here
into the shade so that it won’t be
touched by the sun
23 t-m-\textgreek{a}-\textit{ali-\textit{qtu}} [AF] strike or hit
something
\textit{izay a caw t-m-\textgreek{a}-\textit{ali-\textit{qtu} sa lhqa ri-
bush a q\textgreek{u}\textgreek{u}n} That person shot the
deer
24 u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textit{ak} [LF\textgreek{s}] I have found,
I have discovered
\textit{u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textit{ak iz\textgreek{a} I have found it al-
ready}
\textit{cu\textgreek{m}ay u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textit{ak iz\textgreek{a} I have al-
ready found the bear
25 u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textit{an} [LF] be found, dis-
covered
\textit{ihu u\textgreek{g}-\textit{qtu}-\textit{an} iz\textgreek{a} nam a lalawa}
qtut

You have found our (excl.) language

cumay ug–qtu–an yamin We (excl.) found the bear

mig–qaray iza ug–qtu–an caycuy, i–tusi Fta i–shirshir sa waqaqan ri–qaz–an caycuy After awhile they found (it), there at Fta on the shore of the lake they saw it

numa ita ya mu–ribush, sa atu ya

ug–qtu–an lhaq ribush a quan a shazik, isiswaza ciku ya q–m–aquhilh When we go hunting it is the dogs that find the scent of the deer, and in that way we pursue it

yaku mig–kuruz, ug–qtu–an I was hiding (and) was found

qtut (PAN *qetut ‘fart’) a fart

2 makit–qtu–qtut [IT] fart slowly and repeatedly

i–atu matash patash–an makit–qtu–qtut You are slowly farting as you write things down over there

3 pilh–qtut fart with a dry hissing sound (different from q–un–tut)

a pilh–qtut yaku I’m going to fart

m–ayaw yaku ihu, maqa yaku pilh–qtut I’m embarrassed because I farted in front of you

4 p–in–ilh–qtut [e] farted

5 q–in–tut [PFC] farted

6 q–m–in–tut [AFC] farted

q–m–in–tut ihu Did you fart?

7 q–un–tut [AF] fart with an explosive sound (different from pilh–qtut)

q–un–tut yaku I’m farting

qualh

qualh near

ya qualh ciyu He is near

2 i–qualh [L] near

nak a taun i–qualh ya mu–suy waqaqan My house is near the lake (lit. My house is near if you go to the lake)

3 makig–qualh growing nearer, getting closer

ita la–tusha m–undadán makig–qualh The two of us are walking toward each other

4 makit–na–qualh gradually grow nearer, approach slowly

huya wa ruwa makit–na–qualh ma–ku–na–nay That boat is slowly approaching

5 mapa–ki–qualh [R] be separated from one another, but not distant

nak a piacacuaun i–saháy, mapa–ki–qualh ihu–n My relatives are there, not far from you

tu kahivan i–nay Zintun numa Shta–fari mapa–ki–qualh numa sa Shta–fari azaz Shihítum In the old days from Sun-Moon Lake to Tou-She there were nothing but ‘Little people’

6 mu–qualh [MV] move closer, go nearer

yaku masay shput malhinuna, maqa ciyu antu t–un–maza numa yaku mu–qualh malhinuna isiswaza ciyu t–un–maza iza I was talking with a person (and) because he couldn’t hear I moved closer to speak to him at that time so that he could hear
pu-qualh [C] put something closer
haya buna i-hazish, pu-qualh cici a but That sweet potato is (too) far—put it closer to him (lit. Put it closer to his body)
pu-nay pu-qualh m-ihu a ani-min Bring your things closer to here
8 shau-na-qualh approach, draw nearer
yaku t-m-uqris m-aru tata wa takie, shau-na-qualh a ma-sapuk iza mu-ksha, mulanaz s-m-uqum I trapped a barking deer (but) when I approached to catch it, it escaped, and my inspection of the traps was in vain
9 t-m-ish-na-qualh bring something near
numa (ya) ma-qalhiw iza pataqz-in t-m-ish-na-qualh isisuaiza ya pakin-tutuz-in, k-m-alawa sa laun When they were dry they were carried by shoulder pole near (to the building place) and stacked up to be used in building a house
10 ug-qualh [I] (don't) approach
ata tu ug-qualh sa qhumn, ma-kuyu Don’t get too close to the snake—it’s dangerous
numa sa cici a binanaw’az m-zai ‘ata tu ug-qualh ki-sahay ihu shir-shir yanan malhus’ Then his wife said ‘Don’t come near—you stay there sleeping on the side of the bed’
ata ug-qualh i-say a runfaz; an-wail-i ihu mun-hazish a maka an-
tu a marfaz Don’t approach those birds; keep at a distance so they won’t fly off
quay (PAN *quay ‘rattan’) rattan (generic)
2 mu-quay [MV] search for rattan, go to collect rattan
qucqc tie
numa sa binanau’az mu-kruzi a qucqc a talhiz Then the women searched for the kruzi plant to tie the house beams
2 ma-qucqc [F] will tie
3 qa-qa-qucqc [IT3] tie very tight
i-say a binbin naur qa-qa-qucqc qnuan tu kahiwan ma-cuaw ma-rumiz qucqc qnuan antu mukun It was customary in the old days to use binbin as a buffalo leash, as it was very tough, and wouldn’t break
4 qa-qucqc [IN] anything used for tying
q-in-ucqc minabut sh-m-i-shka-shkash runfaz tied straw to scare off birds = scarecrow
4a tapaha wa qa-qucqc shoelaces
5 q-in-ucqc [PFc] was tied
6 q-in-ucqc-ak [LF1sc] was tied by me
haya wa klihiw q-in-ucqc-ak, mi-nu min-haraqqaq I tied that rope, but it came loose
7 q-in-ucqc-ik [PF1sc] I tied
nak a qnuan q–in–ucquc–ik, riqaz–ak m–usha, h–m–urqit q–in–ucquc I tied my buffalo (then) looked and it was gone, (as) it broke its ties
8 q–m–ucquc [AF] to tie; tying, what someone does in tying
cicu q–m–ucquc fukish She is tying her hair
m–ihu a fukish pin–husha q–m–ucquc You tied your hair in two parts
paq–n iza cicu q–m–ucquc, isisuaiz–za yaku tu mim–pulhiz, ‘minu yaku qa i–say sazum?’ He released his bonds, and in that way I woke up (asking) ‘Why am I in the water?’
9 qucquc–ak [LF1s] I am tying something
10 qucquc–an [LF] is tied to a place
numa tu mulha–aurn iza qucquc–an cicu sa but sh–ug–kash m–zai ‘a q–un–riu’ m–usha’ kashnasay–an cicu a tiaz q–m–ucquc numa sa i–zay bi–nanau’az mani kashnasay–an cicu a tiaz Then when he was sleeping deeply she tied his body (she said) for fear he might steal away, (so) his abdomen was tied to that of his wife
11 qucquc–i [IL] (don’t) tie them (as someone’s hands)
haya qnuan qucquc–ik I tied the buffalo
qucquc–i uan tapaha Tie your shoes
12 qucquc–ik [PF1s] I am tying something
13 qucquc–in [PF] be tied
q–ug–qctu [AF] eat something, of gourmet eating as opposed to eating ordinary food, or under ordinary circumstances, eat delicacies → |qctu|:
qugqurum distribute something so that equal shares are received
2 q–in–ugqurum–an [LFc] received one’s share in a distribution
cicu antu q–in–ugqurum–an, u–qeo–i uan qugqurum He didn’t get his share, (so) please distribute again
3 qugqurum–an receive one’s share in a distribution (as of food)
minu yaku antu qugqurum–an Why didn’t I get my share?
ya q–m–alush tualp paqnap a mashtay qugqurum–an When you distribute money be sure everyone gets a share
yaku antu qugqurum–an I didn’t get my share
ani yaku tu qugqurum–an I didn’t get my share
quula a thick, strong creeper with a red stem that twines around trees, unid. It was formerly used to swing
quiliush long
numa ya la–kuza tu quiliush a min–ruza pasay–in lha–lhllhik lh–m–in–tun Then if it is long enough to make a boat a saw is used to cut off any irregularities
2 k–m–a–sh–quliush [AF] give enough rope to, let stretch out so as to accommodate numa ya pi–say–īn buqān k–m–a–sh–quliush pa–kan sa lhmir, ya antu ma–hiaw shrāk–īn qayu sa cicu a khīw m–run run sa kuskus numa–wan sa qnuan tumpaui, antu k–m–an sa lhmir. Then when it was put out to pasture (and) extended its rope in grazing if it wasn’t quickly untied, its legs would become entangled so the buffalo would fall down and couldn’t eat.

3 ma–quliush [S] long (as a rope, stick, road); extensive, covering a large area; let something out, as in paying out a rope i–nay khīw ma–cūa ma–quliush This rope is very long haya wa apuy ma–cūw ma–quliush That fire is spreading a lot

4 mia–quliù–liush straighten, stretch out lengthwise yaku mia–quliù–liush maļlus I’m sleeping with my body straightened out

5 pia–quliush [C] make something longer, lengthen i–nay a khīw pia–quliush van Please lengthen this rope

6 shu–quliush [PF] stretch, lengthen or elongate haya khīw shu–quliush van ihu Please stretch the rope

7 shu–quliush–in [PF] be stretched, be lengthened or elongated

8 tu–quliush length

qulun qulun kind of red tree frog which croaks loudly at night. In the summer it stays in the trees, but in winter it comes down to the water

|qulha|:

2 ag–qulha red
cic u m–riqaz ag–qulha wa bukay She saw a red flower

3 kat–qulha redden, gradually become red yaku ya m–in–i qulha, ya lhazawān niwan tu mig–qut sa shaqīs, ya ishqalā iza kat–dau–dauk kat–qulha sa shaqīs When I drank at first my face didn’t change (but) when I became drunk my face gradually reddened

4 kit–qulha–k [PFIs] I make something red m–ihu a buntuc kit–qulha–k psaq I made your calf red by kicking it

5 kit–qulha–n [PF] be made red

6 lhig–qulhā–n [LF] be colored red, as the lips minu izā cicu a ružic lhig–qulhā–n? Why did she put lipstick on?
a lhig–qulhā–n m–ihu a ružic? Will you put lipstick on?

kahiwan a shput a binanau’az ma–cūw a rishup–an sa shaqīs lhig–qulhā–n sa patuk The Chinese women used to put on a lot of make-up (and) rouged their cheeks

7 ma–qulha–qulha [S/IT] very red, the very red one
(ti) ina miku a a sa ma-quilha-quilha  Mother wants to take the very 
red one
8 matig-quilha red
9 matig-quilha-quilha  [IC] reddish; having some red in a back-
ground of another color, as red 
spots on white paper
huya wa kawr matig-quilha-quilha  That wood is reddish
i-nay a qahil ma-puzi matig-qu-
lha-quilha  This paper is white 
with red markings
10 mig-quilha  [IC] become red
nak a luqush mig-quilha iza  My 
plums are getting ripe (lit. becom-
ing red)
numa sa wazaqan mig-quilha sa 
sazum numa tu p-in-un-tunq iza  
Then the water of the lake turned 
red when it was felled
yaku ya m-in-i-qilha niwan tu ishq-
la, numa ya ishqala iza kal-dau-
dauk sa shaqish mig-quilha  When 
I drank I wasn’t yet drunk, but 
when I got drunk my face slowly 
reddened
11 pashi-ma-qulhá-n  put on 
something red
huya wa binanu’az pashi-ma-qu-
lhá-n hulus  That woman wore red 
clothes
12 pati-quilha-qulhá-n red
yaku sh-m-akhay m-ihu a hulus pat-
i-quilha-qulhá-n  I want your red 
clothes
13 pig-quilha  [Cc] made red, caused 
to be red
cicu balis pa-shnara pig-quilha  He 
put the piece of iron in the fire to 
make it glow red
14 pish-quilha-n  [PF] reddened, 
made red
nak a rima masa kuskus tilhaz-in 
pish-quilha-n  My hands and feet 
are sunburned
15 shi-quilha-quilha-n reddish, 
pink; having some red in a larger 
background of another color
huya wa bakay shi-quilha-quilha-n 
Those flowers are reddish/pink
i-nay a qahil ma-puzi shi-quilha-
quilha-n  This paper is white with 
reddish markings
16 tish-quilha-quilha-n  [PF] be 
reddened, as by the sun
tish-quilha-quilha-n tu tilhaz na 
shaqish  a face reddened by the sun
cicu a shaqish tish-quilha-quilha-n 
His face is reddened (by the sun)
tish-quilha-quilha-n ihu tilhaz  You 
are sunburned

qumbu  smoke from a fire or 
cigarette
2 pish-qumbu to smoke, of a fire, 
pour out smoke
huya pin-apuy ma-ewaaw pish-qum-
bu  That fireplace is very smoky
3 pish-qumbu-an  [LF] be en-
veloped in smoke
maca wa cicu pish-qumbu-an 
There is smoke in her eyes (answer 
to Why is that woman constantly 
blinking?)
y'a ma-sakuw zazinis pish-qum-
**qumqum**

**bu–an** To catch bees you must smoke them out (lit. To catch bees, they must be smoked out)

4 **pish–qumbu–i** [I] blow smoke on it

NOTE: From northern or central Bunun /qumbu/ ‘smoke’.

**qumqum** brother’s child, sister’s child (m.s.); grandchild

NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of northern Bunun /quqm/ ‘baby’.

**qun** (PAN *quSuŋ ‘mushroom’) edible mushroom with brownish cap and white interior

**q–un–riu’** [AF] steal → |qriu’|6

**q–un–riu–riu’** [AF/IT] steal habitually or constantly → |qriu’|7

**q–un–shup** [AF] block off part of a rice paddy, lake, etc. in order to trap fish; open a passage for water to flow from the lake into the fields for fish to enter and be easier to catch → |qshup|3

**q–un–tut** [AF] fart with an explosive sound (different from pilh–qtut) → qtut:7

**qurqur**

**tug–qa–qurasi** yaku tu mig–qaray iza After awhile I began to stagger (as after having too much to drink)

i–say a shput kamun–in, i sa pruq

**tug–qa–qurasi** That person ate too much chili pepper (and) is rolling on the ground (in agony)

yaku paru–an sa suma k–m–ay na–sahay–an qtip numa yaku ma–ka–shpar qtip i–sahay yaku pruq **tug–qa–qurasi** Someone hit me in the side so that I fell to the ground writhing in pain

**qurazin** kind of fish similar to the kizuut, but with green stripes on the back and a white belly

**quirash** gash, scar

2 **m–in–u–quirash** [c] was gashed

3 **mu–quirash** [MV] be gashed, scarred

m–ihu a bantac **mu–quirash** tau-bukbuk Your thigh was injured when you fell

nak a kuku **mu–quirash** I have a hangnail/my fingernail is torn

4 **pag–quirash** be gashed, scarred, injured

nak a garuf **pag–quirash** My knee was gashed (when I fell)

**qurqur** rotten wood

2 **mig–qurqur** [IC] become rotten, of wood, become rusty, of iron

haya wa kawi **mig–qurqur** iza That tree has begun to rot

**mig–qurqur** iza pilaw The door has begun to rot

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qurup small elongated tightly-woven carrying basket used for rice. It was worn on the back, supported by a tumpline from the forehead
kahiwan a caw ya m-apá sa p-in-a-ka-rumu iza wx zashuq ma-pući iza pasay-in qurup maqa sa qurup ma-shpiz, antu murushrush sa zashuq, numa sa caw mashlay t-u-nun sa qurup When the old time Thao carried the rice that had been pounded they put the white rice in the qurup because the qurup was tightly woven (and) the rice wouldn’t leak out, so all the Thao people wove the qurup

qurzup flooded; awash with water, as a boat
nak a danšiqan qurzup My yard is flooded
nak a taun maní qurzup My house is flooded, too
haya ruwa qurzup That boat took water and sank

2 q-in–urzup [PFc] was flooded
nak a talhuqan q-in–urzup My field hut was flooded (but isn’t any more)

qusaz (PAN *quzan ‘rain’) rain
2 ma–qusa–qusaz [F/IT] will rain
3 ma–qusaz [F] will rain
malhinuna iza na lalay a ma–qusaz iza painan The cicada’s call tells us it might rain
a ma–qusaz iza qali It is going to rain
antu painan a ma–qusaz It probably won’t rain
a ma–qusaz iza, min-humhum sa qali, numa t-m-ú-barumun, kun-lhari–lhari, q-m–usaz iza It is going to rain, it is getting dark, then it will thunder and lightning will flash and it will rain
4 q-in–usaz–in [PFc] was affected by the rain, was deluged by the rain
haya wx kawi in–i-faflaw min-an-anak min-bumbura maqa q-in–usaz–in That log which was higher up began to roll down the slope by itself because it was dislodged by the rain

5 pa–qusaz [C] stand in the rain
ata pa–qusaz maqa antu ma–tubu sa hukus Don’t stand in the rain so your clothes won’t get wet
6 q-in–usaz [PFc] was rained on
7 q–m–in–usaz [AFc] rained
q–m–in–usaz a qali It rained
q–m–in–usaz pagqa iza q–m–usaz, ma–shimzaw It rained (and) has stopped now (and) it is cold
8 q–m–usaz [AF] to rain

815
q–m–usaz iza/q–m–usaz a qali
It’s raining
9 qusaz–in [PF] to rain, be rained on
qusaz–in iza It is raining already
tilha qusaz–in It rained yesterday
simaq a qusaz–in painan It probably will rain tomorrow
10 qusa–qusaz–in [IT/PF] rain often or much
ya miaru in qusa–qusaz–in runaq–in danshiqan If it rains a lot the yard gets mossy
|qusum| (PAN *qudem ‘dim, obscure, dark’):

2 kit–qusum–in [PF] be blackened
haya wa taun maqa pin-apu-apuy–an
kit–qusum–in iza, ma-qiba–qi-
haw iza That house is blackened because of frequent exposure to fire (and) it’s covered with soot
3 lhig–qusum–in [PF] be blackened

4 mapa–tish–qusum [R] blacken by covering in large numbers
ma–cuw ma–rion sa wi’rus, nu-
ma mun–sun i–sahay kuskus mapa–tish–qusum, sh–un–zaq numa
ya shu–ruru–n pak–talhum sa kus-
kus The leeches were very numerous, and they gathered on my legs, blackening them, and clinging (so that) when they were removed my legs bled
5 ma–qusum [S] black
6 ma–qusu–qusum [S/IT] very black

7 mig–qusum [IC] get black, become black (as a child’s dirty face or hands)
i–say a p–in–azim mig–qusum
That wall is getting black
azazak a shaqish mig–qusum The child’s face is getting black (from dirt, not from the sun)
8 min–ma–qusum [IC] become black
9 shag–qusum–an [LF] be blackened
nak a shaqish shag–qusum–an a
maqa sh–ug–kash azazak I blackened my face to frighten the children
10 pashi–ma–qusum–an put on something black, wear something black
11 shi–qusu–qusum [IT] blackish, somewhat black
12 tish–qusum–in [PF] be darkened by the sun, be blackened, as the skin
cicu tish–qusum–in tilhaz He is darkened by the sun
cwini ma–hnar iza a qali, ya mu-
buhat tish–qusum–in tilhaz It’s hot already now (and) if (you) go to work in the fields (you) will be blackened by the sun

qushzap (PAN *quSeNap ‘fish scales’) scales of a fish
nak a kuskus shqaq–an rusaw a qu-
shzap Fish scales are sticking to my feet
haya wa rusaw mia–kuza cicu a qu-
qut

shzap  What does that fish look like? (lit. How are the scales of that fish?)

qut  fish bone

2 qut–an [LF] have a fishbone stuck in the throat

yaku qut–an rusaw a puqu  I have a fishbone stuck in my throat

qutash  (PAN *qutaS ‘gray hair’)  gray hair

2 qutash–in [PF] get gray hair, have gray hair

cicu tuqa–tuqash ixa niwan tu qutash–in  He is old already, but he doesn’t have gray hair yet

nak a fukish qutash–in ixa  My hair is already gray

qutqut :

2 q–in–utqut [PFe] be separated, of fish meat from the bones

3 q–m–utqut [AF/IT] separate flesh from bones in eating (esp. with fish)

yaku q–m–utqut rusaw a puqu  I separated the fish meat from the bones (while eating)

4 qutqut–i [IT/I] (don’t) separate the flesh from the bones

qutqut–i un rusaw a puqu  Please separate the flesh from the fish bones

NOTE: The similarity of this word to /qut/ ‘fish bone’ is striking, but the two entries cannot be united under any known morphological formula, since (a) the reduplication of /qut/ would predictably be **qut–, and (b) there are no parallels by which a verb is derived from a concrete noun through a pattern of full reduplication.

qutun  foundation for a house

cari–n uan sa pruq k–m–ahl–kariz a pa–samn–an sa qutun numa ya mu–kaktun ixa k–m–ari isisuaiza ya pala–qutun–an a fatu  Please dig up the earth and make it level to put down the foundation, then when you are finished digging it will be right for laying the stone foundation

2 pala–qutun–an [LF] place where a foundation is laid for a house

3 p–in–ala–qutun a fatu [PFC] stone foundation for a house; stone paved path to the door of the house in the old Thao villages

NOTE: Probably a borrowing of Bunun /qutun/ ‘base of a wall’.

quyash  (PAN *quyaS ‘sing; song’)  song

2 ma–qa–quyash [IT] sing
caycuy ma–qa–quyash  They are singing

naur cicu ma–cuaw ma–faaq ma–qa–quyash  She has a natural talent for singing (lit. By nature she is very knowledgeable about singing)

3 mapa–tig–quyash [R] all sing together, sing in unison, as at festivals

4 ma–shag–quyash [F] will chant, will sing

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quyash

haya Rawaraway a ma–shag–quyash ita The Bunun will chant for us (in a shamanistic ritual to cure illness)

5 m–in–a–qa–quyash has sung yaku m–in–a–qa–quyash I have sung

6 pa–qa–quyash sing ata tu pa–qa–quyash Don’t sing

7 p–in–a–qa–quyash was sung haya wa quyash ma–cuaw ma–qitan p–in–a–qa–quyash That song was sung very well

8 shag–quyash–in [PF] be chanted over; be cursed through shamanistic chanting numa shag–quyash–in numa sa azazak miaqay i–say lhuzush a bagqir mi–lha–lhilhi Then the child was cursed so that he would stand forever by the plum tree

9 sh–m–ag–quya–quyash [AF/IT] treat or curse someone through shamanistic chanting; a shamanistic chanter

10 sh–m–ag–quyash [AF] treat or curse someone through shamanistic chanting i–say a binanau’az ma–cuaw ma–ania ya sh–m–ag–quyash That woman is very good at putting curses on people

quzam burning end of a cigarette, sparks from a fire

2 quzam a tamaku white ashes of a cigarette, fine ashes that fly off
R

**rabu** glowing ember; cold charcoal

2 **pash-rabu-an** [LF] place where charcoal is kept (on the ground, with a cover)

**racan** region of the foramen magnum, place where the base of the skull meets the spinal column, corresponding generally with the nape of the neck, but not identical to it

[rakak]:

2 **ma-raka-radak** [S/IT] all dirty

nak a tapaha **ma-rada-radak,**

titish-i uan  My shoes are dirty, please wipe them off

sa azazak ma-sa-sarapsap na in-ifaz

a hukus, shaqish man'i **ma-rada-radak** As for the child he got the clothes that he put on dirty (and) his face, too

3 **min-radak** [IC] become dirty

[rafir]:

2 **m-in-rafir** [AFc] fanned

3 **m-rafir** [AF] to fan

4 **m-rafi-rafir** [AF/IT] fan repeatedly

yaku **m-rafi-rafir** maqa ma-ru-aw ma-hnar I’m fanning myself because it’s very hot

5 **rafir-i** [I] (don’t) fan it

rafir-i uan yaku Please fan me

6 **ra-rafir** [IN] a fan

rafun taro stem

**raki** penis (intimate term used between husband and wife)

|rakak|:

2 **m-rakak** [AF] loosen, as stitches; unhem, take apart, tear apart, disassemble

ti ina **m-rakak** hukus a sinay

Mother is loosening the stitches of the clothes

a ma-lalawa yaku sa shput **m-rak-rak** nak a taun I am going to ask someone to tear down my house (to build a new one)

yaku **m-rakak** klhiw I’m loosening the rope

3 **pu-ku-rakak** loosen something, as a belt

**pu-ku-rakak** uan Please loosen it

4 **pu-rakak** loosen something

yaku **pu-rakak** klhiw I’m loosening the rope

5 **pu-rakak-ik** [PF1s] I loosened something

haya klhiw **pu-rakak-ik** I loosened the rope

6 **pu-rakak-in** [PF] be loosened

haya klhiw **pu-rakak-in** azazak

The children loosened the rope

7 **rakak-i** [I] (don’t) loosen it

**rakak-i** uan quan a klhiw Please loosen the buffalo’s leash

**ramaz** be careful, take care, be cautious

2 **ia-ramaz** [I] (don’t) be careful

ata tu **ia-ramaz,** huya wa atu ma-haha Watch out, there is a vicious dog
ata tu ia–ramaz, ma–haha(u) atu
Watch out, there is a vicious dog
ia–ramaz ihu i–say tishmamraw, a
makit–shuqish psaq Be careful when
you are next to a horse (as) it will
kick backward
3 mia–ramaz be careful, take pre-
cautions
ila ya h–m–adu sa balis antu mia–
ramaz a tu–pilhnac–an If we hold
onto metal without taking precau-
tions (we) will be electrocuted

|rambak| |ranash|
---|---
|2 kun–rambak [AB] open sud-
denly, of the mouth
yaku mukcuaw, kun–rambak a ruzic
I was startled (and) my mouth fell
open
3 mia–ramba–mbak [IT] fall
open, as the mouth of someone
who is startled
haya wa caw m–in–alalia, ruzic mi-
a–ramba–mbak, ma–cuaw makha
lhal That person ran (and so) his
mouth is wide open, panting a lot
4 muk–rambak [AF] open the
mouth
yaku muk–rambak ruzic I’m open-
ing my mouth
5 uk–rambak [I] (don’t) open
your mouth
uk–rambak uan sa ruzic Please
open your mouth
ramish fine facial hair on both
men and women above the level
of the cheekbone (cf. /bizu(h)/
‘beard’)

|ramu| |ranash|
---|---
|2 ma–ramu [S] fat, corpulent,
obese
3 ma–ramu–ramu [S/IT] very fat
цию yanan ma–ramu–ramu a fafuy
He has a very fat pig
4 min–ramu [IC] become corpu-
ient, get fat
5 pia–ramu [C] fatten, make some-
one or something fat

|ranch| |
---|
|2 maku–ranash pluck, pull out
the hair or feathers
yaku maku–ranash ranaw a kupur
I’m plucking chicken feathers
maku–ranash ihu ranaw a kupur
Pluck the chicken
yaku ya s–m–apuk ranaw mana
taun k–m–ay p–acay, numa sa nak
a binanau’az shaggabis–an cicu sa
ma–tata wa sazum, numa isiswai
za ya maku–ranash ranaw a ku
pur When I catch a chicken I bring
it home to kill, and then my wife
scalds it in hot water and when it is
ready she plucks it
3 ma–rana–ranash [S/IT] bald,
hairless; the Japanese military
during the occupation of Taiwan
nak a fukish ma–rana–ranash I’m
bald
а ilia cuini ma–rana–ranash mu
nay mi–lhugfu The Japanese offi
cials are coming now
4 ma–ranash [S] bald, hairless
5 un–ranash–an [LF] bald, leafless
punuq un–ranash–an a bald head

820
ranaw₁

kawi un–ranash–an a leafless tree
ranaw₁ chicken
2 pash–ranaw–an chicken coop
ranaw₂ (PAN *laŋaw ‘horsefly’) housefly, black fly common in houses
2 kit–ranaw–in [PF] be covered with flies
hayə wa rusaw m–acay (kit)–ranaw–in Those dead fish are covered with flies
i–subhuy sarun yanən sa ranaw m–acay (kit)–ranaw–in There is a dead chicken in the street covered with flies
3 ranaw–in [PF] be covered with flies
i–nay a aqtalha ranaw–in That pork is covered with flies
ranaw a papsaq cockspur → papsaq:²

|rapac| :
2 m–rapac [AF] whet, sharpen
yaku i–say kakhishan m–rapac kaul I’m sharpening a machete on the whetstone
yaku m–rapac kaul i–say kakhishan a maqa a ma–lamalam I’m grinding a knife on the whetstone to make it sharp
ihu ya m–rapac funush pia–lamalam When you sharpen the knife try to make it sharper
3 rapac–i [I] (don’t) sharpen it
rapac–i uan sa kaul a maqa a ma–lamalam ya shiwat sa lhmir Please sharpen the machete so that it will be sharp when we cut the grass
4 rapa–rapac–an [IT/LF] sharpen something against something else
hayə wa kakkishan rapa–rapac–an sa kaul, funush, paqit, masa ta–truqnu That whetstone is used to sharpen machetes, knives, axes, and chisels
5 r–in–apac [PFc] be sharpened
nak a kaul r–in–apac iza My machete was sharpened
6 r–in–apac–ak [LF1s] be sharpened by me
nak a aqur maqa ma–tarriqit r–in–apac–ak Because my hoe was blunt I sharpened it

rapic a scar
tata wa rapic a scar
hayə nak a rapic That is my scar
ma–nasha nak a rapic I have many scars
2 mat–rapic [S] be scarred
nak a riwa tu azazak uan khat–in kaul numa uan mat–rapic When I was still a child my hand was cut by a machete, so that I still have a scar
3 min–rapic [IC] begin to form, of a scar
rapu bamboo spear (for hunting fish, animals); (don’t) spear it
yaku kahiwana pasay–în rapu pa–naq rusaw I used to use a spear to spear fish
2 ku–rapu–an [LF] throw a spear at someone
yaku rucu-an suma, a ku-rapu-an payam panak Someone is aiming at me (and) may throw a spear at me

|raput|:
2 masha-raput [AF] escape, as an animal from a trap
danar ya mu-fkat antu mash-qtu, sa mashmash mash-raput When the deadfall trap was triggered it didn’t close tightly, (and) as for the rat, it escaped
3 pash-raput-an escape, as an animal from a trap
danar ya mu-fkat antu mash-qtu, sa waqish pash-raput-an When the deadfall trap was triggered it didn’t close tightly, (and) as for the boar, it escaped
4 pish-raput miss the game, of a spring-set trap that goes off, but catches nothing
nak a tugris mu-fkat, pish-raput My noose trap went off but caught nothing
5 t-m-ali-raput [AF] miss a target
yaku m-rucu/panaq sa ihparishan, t-m-ali-raput I aimed/shot an arrow but it missed the target

ra’in bigness, size
ya ma-ra’in iza za-zay sa i-nay tu ra’in It’s as big around as this (lit. If big like this size)
yamin kahiwan k-m-alawa sa ruza ma-ra’in Long ago we made a big boat
2 in-ra’in-an size, or figuratively, age
mashtay la-zicu a in-ra’in-an They are all the same size
3 kat-ra’in enlarge, grow bigger
4 kun-ra’in [AB] suddenly grow large(r), expand
cicu mim-bugnr, kun-ra’in a ma-ca He became angry (and his) eyes suddenly opened wide
5 la-ma-ra’in rather big, rather large
6 makir-ra’in gradually grow larger
haya wa sharanu makit-ra’in The papayas are gradually getting bigger
haya kawi kahiwan lagqisuyay, cuini makit-ra’in iza That tree used to be small, (but) has gradually gotten big
azazak ya kahiza makit-ra’in, makit-rutaw iza Those children will grow big and tall in the future
7 maku-ma-ra’in big, heavy (as rain)
minu qusaz-in, maku-ma-ra’in a qusaz It started to rain, (and) is raining really hard
8 ma-ra’in [S] big, tall; grow taller (plants, children); rise to a higher rank (people); loud; big-shot, official
ma-ra’in a hudun a big mountain tufish ma-ra’in The sugarcane is growing taller
ma-cuaw ma-ra’in cicu a lalawa

822
ra’īn

His voice is very loud
9 ma-ra’ī-ra’īna [S/IT] really big, very large
haya fatu azaz ma-ra’ī-ra’īna All the stones are very big
10 ma-tan-ra’ī-ra’īna [S/IT] happen in large quantities, or with something large
muqay tu lhazawan q-m-usaz tama-ba-bushbush, nuna tu mig-qamya iza ma-tan-ra’ī-ra’īna iza a ma-qusaz
At first it just rains in fine droplets, then after awhile it will pour
11 min-ma-ra’īna [IC/S] become big; figuratively, become a big-shot, become great
yaku ma-eua miku min-ma-ra’īna I really want to be a big-shot/I really want to be someone important
12 pai-ra’īna [C] do something in a big way
azazak pai-ra’īna c-m-anit The child is crying loudly
13 pia-ra’īna [C] enlarge, make bigger
haya wa qmu pia-ra’īna a maqa a shdu kan-in saycuq Make the rice cake larger so that there will be enough for them to eat
14 pilh-ra’ī-ra’īna [IT] exaggerate, boast, magnify one’s accomplishments, shout and carry on bombastically
cicu i–nay malhimuna pilh-ra’ī-ra’īna pa-shwa-shwaal-i, atu tu tmaza-i
Don’t listen to (him) exaggerating, let’s just leave
15 sh–m–i–ra’ī–ra’īna [IT] do with gusto, do in a big way
yaku sh–m–i–ra’ī–ra’īna sa tamaku I am smoking enthusiastically, inhaling deeply
16 tan-ra’ī-ra’īna [IT] in large quantity
tan-ra’ī-ra’īna iza na qusaz Big drops of rain are starting to fall
NOTE: Evidently from Bunn /daing/ ‘big, large’.
ra’ularada dirt on the clothes
2 ma-ra’ularada [S] dirty (of clothes)
NOTE: Mr. Kao gave this form, but Mr. Shih did not consider it Thao.

|rara:|

2 a–rara help oneself to something
a–rara uan iku k–m–an sa afu
Please take some more to eat
3 shin–rara help oneself to something
shin–rara iku s–m–in’an qilha
Please drink some more wine
NOTE: /a–rara/ may be /ar–ara/, a reduplication of /ara/ ‘fetch’, but /shin–rara/ cannot be derived from a base /ara/.
|rarabaza|

2 in–rarabaza [I] (don’t) fool around
asta tu in–rarabaza sa suma wa binana'az, uka, a ma–bugur m–ihu a binana'az: Don’t fool around with other women, don’t do it, (or) your wife will be angry

3 mapa–in–rarabaza [R] play around, fool around together
naur azazak ya mia–sun mapa–in–rarabaza It is natural for children to fool around when they gather together

4 ma–rarabaza [S] frivolous, not serious; disobey or be rebellious (used of older children or adults, who have a developed sense of responsibility, in contrast with ma–sha, which is applied to children before the ‘age of reason’)
ihu mu–buhat ma–rarabaza You aren’t serious about your farming
minu ihu a ma–rarabaza Why do you disobey?

5 min–rarabaza [Ic] joke, play, fool around, disobey
yamin kahawan azazak van, ya min–rarabaza numa ma–ha–hibur binana'az ma–ha–hibur ayubi azazak Long ago, when we were still children, when we played the girls and boys would mix together
yaku min–rarabaza I’m joking, I’m fooling around, I’m having fun

ra–rafir [IN] a fan → |rafir|6

rarain a tree (Taiwanese: ‘Black hen tree’), unid.
rarain a kawi ya maka–bukay iza a lhqa ribush a pazay numa ya malhui–za iza When the ‘Black hen tree’ blossoms it will be time to plant the wild rice

ra–rash rash [IN] a sieve for sand or gravel → rash rash:3

|Rariku| first district clockwise from Qa qin

ra–rishup [IN] facial powder, make-up → |rishup|:3

|rariwa|

2 mu–rariwa [MV] have a separated or dislocated joint, as in the elbow or shoulder
nak a rima mu–rariwa My arm is out of joint

3 pan–rariwa twist or sprain, as the ankle or wrist
nak a rima pan–rariwa My arm is out of joint
yaku pan–rariwa sa lima I sprained my wrist
kuskus mani' pan–rariwa I also twisted/sprained my ankle

4 pik–rariwa bend out of joint
cicu pik–rariwa nak a rima That person is twisting my arm out of joint

5 pu–rariwa [C] deliberately twist out of joint, as someone’s arm
haya wa shput ma–kalashay, pu–rariwa cicu a rima That person is
ra–runrun

hard to please (so) twist his arm out of joint!

ra–runrun [IN] bandage, something used to wrap around
→ [runrun]:4

[rasras] chew on, gnaw on (of animals, more than people)
2 m–rasras [AF] chew on something
atu m–rasras puqu The dog chewed / is chewing on a bone
yaku m–rasras aqlahla wa puqu I'm chewing on pork bones
azasak m–rasras ranaw a kuskus
The child chewed on a chicken leg (k–m–arkar is less marked for humans)
3 rasras–in [PF] be chewed on
i–nay a puqu rasras–in atu A dog is chewing on that bone
4 r–in–rasras [PFc] was chewed on
rashrash gravel, pulverized stone
2 min–rashrash [IC] become pulverized into sand or gravel
3 ra–rashrash [IN] a sieve for sand or gravel

|rataq|:
2 m–rataq [AF] fly away, cross over, skip over, overshoot one's target, pass something by
m–rataq iza rumfaz The bird flew away and is gone (out of sight)
yaku m–rataq jalhaza I crossed the stream
azasak m–rataq sarun The children crossed the street
caycuy cuini mun–sahay m–rataq
They just passed by this way
a mu–nay yaku Kilash a taun, mu–ririuw, yaku m–rataq I was going to go to Kilash's house (but) got lost and passed it
tau–na–say iku tana–ailhi m–rataq
tata wa taun—ciwu iza wa taun
Turn left there and pass by one house—that one is his house
3 rataq–an [LF] be passed over by someone, be overlooked, as in the distribution of food or gifts
yaku rataq–an I was left out/
passed over (as in the distribution of food or gifts)
yaku qalush–an tuali rataq–an I was passed over in the distribution of money

4 rataq–i [I] (don’t) pass him over, (don’t) skip him
ata tu rataq–i sa suma Don’t leave anyone out (in the distribution)
5 r–in–ataq–an [LFc] was skipped, was passed over
ya tusha wa qali r–in–ataq–an a
mu–tantu s–m–uqm qazi' a ili–a m–ara I would go there every second day to see if I had caught (anything)

ratuz be a long time since something happened
ratuz iza wa kawash yaku i–nay It's been many years since I was here
i–say a qali ya ratuz iza antu q–m–in–usaz, numa ya a ma–qusaz
iza mafarizig a qali, numa sa u–
rum ma-čuw malalia marfaz If it hasn’t rained for a long time the weather will show signs, then the clouds will move quickly over the sky
2 min-ratuz [IC] take a long time, use up a lot of time?
min-ratuz yaku i-nay mu-ribush q-m-aqtih sa lqta ribush a qnun I went round and round in the forest chasing after a deer

|rauriuq| raus

2 i-ra-auriuq [I/IT] (don’t) be quiet
i-ra-auriuq Keep quiet; don’t make noise!
i-ra-auriuq ita, uk a ka-fazaq-in suma Let’s be quiet (so) no one will know we are here
3 i-rauriuq (don’t) be quiet, (don’t) shut up
i-rauriuq iza, la’a mianin ma-sa-çarasap malhinuna Shut up! Don’t gossip so much
4 mu-ra-auriuq [IT] be quiet
ihu mu-nay mu-ra-auriuq, mu-čuwaw yaku, kug-qlha You came quietly and I cried out because I was startled
raus (PAN *lahud ‘downriver, toward the sea’) downhill, downstream; in a downhill direction
2 i-tana-raus located downhill from the speaker
caycuy a taum i-tana-raus Their house is down the mountain
3 kay na-raus chase downhill

kay na-raus iza sa ranaw Chase the chicken downhill
caycuy k-m-ay na-raus sa fafuy They chased the pig downhill
4 maka-tana-raus further downhill
5 makita-na-raus come slowly downhill
6 mana-raus [AF] go downstream, go downhill, go toward the sea
yaku a muq-say mana-raus I will walk/go downhill
7 mana-raus [IT] keep going downhill or downhill in one’s course
yaku mana-raus, ma-daqi a sarun, makit-nushnush m-undadin a-pia-kuza-n qali ma-daqi sarun I was going downhill on a slippery path, slipping and sliding on my rear end as I went
8 pan-na-raus fall downhill
haya wa kawi piazza-ıık puum-burabura pan-na-raus, numa ya shaw-nasay iza qariw niza tu mum-burabura, piazza-ık iza m-ransuz I rolled a log down the mountain, and when it reached level ground it stopped rolling, so I rolled it along again
9 tana-raus downhill; fig., sexually mature
10 tau-na-raus descend, move downward
tau-na-raus sa tilhaz, riqaz kilhpuz The sun is going down; look at the stars!

826
Raus

Raus  eleventh district clockwise from Qaqcín (said to have no connection with the preceding mor-
pheme). This narrowed extremity of the lake is now filled with reeds which are frequented by several
 types of ducks. It is the site of a former settlement, now sub-
merged

Raushian  male name (name of the reigning elder of the Thao
community at Te-hua village)

rauz  swim

cicu miku rauz  He wants to swim
naur yaku shi–sasaz antu miku rauz
For as long as I can remember I
haven’t liked to swim

2 ma–rauz  [F] will swim
a ma–rauz wun  (I) will go to swim
a ma–rauz wak  I am going to
swim
a ma–rauz yaku/yaku a ma–rauz
I will swim

3 m–rauz  [AF] to swim using
breast stroke
miarain yaku i–say sazum m–rauz
I tried hard to swim
yaku ya saqzi iza sa qali mu–suy
yaku shirshir a wazaqan m–rauz,
numa ya m–rauz marmuz yaku tu
suma  In the middle of the day I
got to the lakeside to swim, and I
also did some diving

NOTE: The meaning of /m–rauz/ apparently is ‘swim using breast stroke’, as opposed to /m–ihu/
‘swim using dog paddle’, although

informant reaction was inconsistent.

|rawac|:

2 min–rawac [Ic] do something
habitually, as in an occupation;
become accustomed to something
ihu miaoqay mu-na-nay min–rawac
iza  If you come often you will get
accustomed (to things here)

min–rawac  i–zahíy a shput mu-na–

nay fari–fariw sa pinaqrum, uka sa
fariw  That person comes around
selling blankets (but) hasn’t sold any

3 pin–rawac  [C] make something
or someone accustomed
haya wa rumfaz maqa shi’a’ail–ak

pin–rawac  pan-na–nay, a maqa a
sakp–ik iza  Because I have given
bait to that bird it has been made
accustomed to come here (and)
therefore I will catch it

NOTE: Possibly /pinrawac/, as Mr.
Shih would not accept a free form
/rawac/.

Rawaraway  the Thao name for
the Bunun

haya wa caw makulhana, sh–ug–
kash a riqaz–an Rawaraway  That
person is crawling (because) he is
afraid of being seen by the Bunun

2 maka–rawaraway resemble a
Bunun

haya wa shput maka–rawaraway
That Taiwanese person resembles a
Bunun

3 mash–rawaraway speak Bunun
rawaz (PAN *lawaR ‘flying squirrel’) generic for flying squirrels, including the white-faced flying squirrel, _Petaurista alborufus_ lena (Thomas), and the large red flying squirrel, _Petaurista pet-aurista grandis_ (Swinhoe), family _Sciuridae_.

NOTE: Expected **rawalh**.

|rayray|:
2 _makit–rayray_ slowly slip down azazak _m–ifaz sa sasaquq_, _makit–rayray_ sasaquq That child put on pants (and) they are slowly slipping down
3 _mu–rayray_ [MV] leak through, drop through, of solid objects such as rice grains
i–zay a _qa–shishi–‘an_ _mu–rayray_
iza, _ma–qarman qa–shishi sa zashuq_ That plaited winnowing basket is leaking, it’s not good for sifting rice any more

razu a kind of reed used to plait mats, umid. Its leaves are used to wrap sticky rice confections (dzong-dze)
t–u–num _razu_ Use the _razu_ to plait a mat

riaz an edible black bivalve found in the lake, somewhat larger than the _qaramat_; the largest bivalve found in Sun-Moon Lake
2 _kin–riaz_ gather _riaz_ bivalves

|ribuq|:
2 _ma–ra–ribuq_ [AF/IT] mix in, disturb others by barging into a conversation, etc.
shashanu _ita i–nay mi–ilhugq, mia-rain cicu ma–ilha–lhinuna ma–ra–ribuq_ We were sitting here this morning and he repeatedly butted into our conversation
3 _min–ribuq_ [IC] begin to stir or mix
4 _m–ribuq_ [AF] stir, mix
5 _m–ribu–ribuq_ [AF/IT] keep on stirring
_ina m–ribu–ribuq_ _lhalhuqa_ Mother keeps stirring the rice porridge (while it is cooking)
m–ribu–ribuq _yaku_ I just keep on stirring
6 _pa–ra–ribuq_ [C/IT] disturb, interrupt, as people in a conversation, mix in forcibly, or mix up
pa–ra–ribuq _shaglaw_ Mix the vegetables
numa _yaku m–zai ‘i–ntua iza i–zay a shput pa–ra–ribuq _ita_?’ Then I asked ‘Where is the person who interrupted us?’
7 _pa–ra–ribuq–in_ [PF] be disturbed
ma–qarman _i–nay ya malhinuna ma–qa pa–ra–ribuq–in_ caycuq. It’s hard for us to talk because we are constantly disturbed by their noise
8 _pa–ribuq_ [C] stir
_yaku sh–ug–kaful nak a azazak pa–ribuq_ _lhalhuqa_ I told my child to stir the rice porridge
9 _ribuq–i_ [I] (don’t) mix it
10 ribu–ribuq–an [IT/LF] be disturbed, be mixed up
\textit{ita ya pin–afuy i–sahay sarar mi–su–su, numa ya ku–sun–an ita sa apuy, numa ya ribu–ribuq–an sa apuy marfaz sa quzam} When we make a fire by the roadside to warm ourselves we gather the fire together, and when it is stirred up the sparks fly up into the air
11 ri–in–ibuq [PFe] was stirred by someone
lhalhuca ri–in–ibuq iza ti ama Fat–ther stirred the rice porridge panna’an ri–in–ibuq iza The vegetables are already mixed together
NOTE: /pa–ra–ribuq/ also recorded as /pala–ribuq/.

\textbf{ribush} primary forest; plants, vegetation
haya wa ribush mia–kuza cicu a filhaq What does that plant look like? (lit. How are the leaves of that plant?)

2 lhqa ribush things of the forest, wild animals, game
kahiwan la–tata wa caw mu–suy ku–dun, k–m–ilhim lhqa ribush Long ago a man went to the mountains to look for game
maza a Lus’an mashtay sa caw k–m–ilhim sa lhqa ribush a pa–kan sa caw ya a Lus’an Then at New Year’s everyone went searching for wild animals to feed the people at the New Year festival
2a lhqa ribush a qnuan largest type of deer (lit. ‘buffalo that lives in the forest’)
3 mu–ribu–ribush [MV/IT] go hunting (habitually)
4 mu–ribush [MV] hunt, go hunting (lit. ‘enter the forest’, but cf. next item)
5 mu–sa–ribush [MV] enter the forest
6 pu–ribush [C] send into the forest, cause to go hunting
numa tu ma–lhis iza mu–qca sa atu pu–ribush, minu mia–sa–ray mani tilha wa lhqa ribush a qnuan gaquilih–in sa atu Then when it grew light the dogs were sent into the forest again, and just like the previous day the deer was pursued by the dogs
7 ribush–an [LF] in the forest
8 sh–m–u–na–sa–ribush [AF] pull into the bush, pull into the forest
NOTE: From Bunun /libus/ ‘forest’.

\textbf{ribuz}: 2 ribuz–in [PF] dilapidated, broken down
ribuz–in cayceu nak a taun They demolished my house
3 ri–in–ibuq [PFe] was demolished, was broken down
ri–in–ibuq iza sa taun The house is dilapidated already

\textbf{rickuy} citrus fruit (minimally includes oranges, pomelos, tangerines)
| rifuz |

| rifuz | blurriness of vision
2 kat–rifuz blurry, of vision
nak a maca, maqa ma–tuqa–tuqash
iza kat–dau–dauk kat–rifuz Because I am old my vision is gradually becoming more blurry
3 ma–rifuz [S] blurry, of vision, having ocular cataracts, white cover on the iris
nak a maca ma–rifuz, ifu–an ihu
pakashqut My vision is blurry, (so) please thread the needle for me

rihaz1:
2 m–in–aka–rihaz [C] did something all the way through
3 pish–rihaz [IC] to clear, of the sky
pish–rihaz iza sa qali The sky has cleared
tilha wa saqazi pish–rihaz Earlier today the sky cleared
4 sh–m–an–rihaz to clear, of the sky
qali q–m–in–usaz, mu–qca pish–qitan
iza, sh–m–an–rihaz sa tilhaz It rained and cleared up again (and) the sun came out

| rihaz|2:

2 maka–rihaz do something all the way through
yaku lhuam maka–rihaz mu–buhat
I worked the whole night
3 m–in–aka–rihaz [C] did something all the way through; stayed up late, as to accomplish something

| rikrik |

| rikrik | yaku lhuam maqa m–in–aka–rihaz
mu–buhat, numa cuini ish–ta–lau–kduL Because I worked the whole night I’m dozing now
4 paka–rihaz do something all the way through with someone else?
paka–rihaz ita ya ma–humhum i–nay mi–qilha Why don’t we spend the whole night drinking?

rikazan stiff and aching, as from working
nak a rima rikazan My hands are stiff and aching

rikish (PAN *like S ‘mosquito’) mosquito
2 kit–rikish–in full of mosquitoes (as a place), infested with mosquitoes
minu iza ma–cuaw kit–rikish–in
Wow! There are lots of mosquitoes here
3 rikish–in [PF] covered with mosquitoes, affected by mosquitoes

| rikrik | 2 ma–ra–rikrik [S/IT] very irritated, constantly irritated
minu sa nak a maca yanan sa ma–ra–rikrik, um–paciq–an painan
Oh, my eye has something that is really irritating it, maybe I’ve got a mote
3 ma–rikrik [F] will irritate
numa sa i–sa(y) hulus a ma–rikrik
ifuz–ik Why will those clothes irritate my skin when I wear them?
4 m–rikrik [AF] irritate the skin, eyes, etc.
nak a hulus shzaq-an pa-pa-shzaq numa m–rikik, ma-’akaluhran I got burrs in my clothes which irritated my skin and made me itchy
5 rikik–in [PF] be irritated

rikus (PAN *likud ‘back’) back (anat.)
cicu ma-cuaw qalha rikus He has a very broad back
2 ki–rikus–an get a pain in the back’
3 k–m–a–rikus–an [LF] be hit on the back
huya k–m–a–rikus–an suma Someone hit him on the back
4 mapa–sha–rikus [R] be back to back, turn the back on each other, as people who have quarreled and no longer communicate
pashtay iza ila mapa–sha–rikus ‘ata iza tu w-na-nay nak a taun’ None of us are on speaking terms anymore (so I said) ‘Don’t come to my house’
5 masha–na–rikus turn the back toward someone or something
yaku masha–na–rikus m–rīqaz I turned my back to look
6 masha–riku–rikus [IT] be back to back
caucuy masha–riku–rikus malhus They are sleeping back to back
7 masha–rikus be back to back; turn the back on someone
minu ihu mim-buqmur painan, masha–rikus yakin Why do you seem to be angry—you’ve turned your back to me
8 mia–riku–rikus come behind, come after, be last to do something
yaku mia–riku–rikus I’ll go after haya wa caw mia–riku–rikus k–m–an That person is eating last
9 miqu–rikus follow someone
miqu–rikus ihu yaku Follow me
10 pasa–rikus–in [PF] be rubbed by someone’s back, have someone rub their back on you
pasa–rikus–in cicu ma–a–ishish i–zahāy ayūzi She used her back to keep brushing against that man
11 pasha–rikus turn the back on someone, turn away from someone, reject a person, as after a quarrel
12 pash–rikus–an be struck in or on the back, as by an arrow, a stone, etc.
yaku mu–tusi ribush, kawi mun–tu–nuq, pash–rikus–an sa kawi nak a rikus I went to the forest (and) a tree fell and struck my back
13 pat–rikus come behind, come after someone
pat–rikus ihu malhu‘iza sa pazay, yaku ya mia–hala malhu‘iza I’ll plant the rice first and you come after me, of two people planting together (lit. You follow after in planting the rice (and) I’ll plant first)
14 riku–rikus [IT] follow after
ya riku–rikus ihu You go after me
15 riku–rikus–an [IT/LF] catch up with someone who has gone ahead
taltal He pulled me by the hand/arm
4 la–rima five
la–rima wa furuz The fifth month
(in the lunar calendar)
yaku tu la–rima wa kawash mati–shaq yaku ihu Five years before I met you I dreamt of you
yanan la–rima atu i–nay nak a taun There are five dogs in my house
5 makin–rima fifth from the bottom of something
makin–rima nak a taun My house has five floors
6 ma–rima–z fifty
7 masa–rima masay rima use the hand for some purpose
yaku masa–rima k–m–an I’m eating with the hand
huya wa caw masa–rima k–m–an afu Those people are using their hands to eat
8 mi–ra–rima [IT] do together with four other people, do as a group of five
caycuy mi–ra–rima m–usha izā The five of them have left already
9 mu–rima–z do something five times
mu–rima–z yaku pish–tubu I’ve urinated five times
10 pasa–rima/pasay rima (don’t) use your hand to do it
pasa–rima ihu mak–lhuun Pinch your nose to throw away the snot
11 ra–rima [IT] five (in counting humans)
kan ra–rima yamin  Five of us are going
12 ra–rimá–k you five with me
13 rima–zan five (in counting paces)
14 sh–m–i–rima–z five, in counting units of past time?

|ririmim|:
2 ia–rimim [I] (don’t) look irritated, (don’t) look annoyed
3 maku–ra–ririmim [IT] keep staring at
ya itia sa a q–um–riu’ m–ita wa aniamin qata–za–zay, maku–ra–ririmim sa ka–dadu–un cicu a aniamin If someone wants to steal our things (he) turns his head this way and that looking hard for what he wants
4 maku–rimim stare at, glare at
ihu miarnin maku–rimim yakin, m–ushnaw painan ihu yakin You often stare at me (so) maybe you like me
ihu miarnin maku–rimim i–zay a binanau‘az; tihauta ya ma–qitan a shnaw a binanau‘az You often stare at that woman; (but) you don’t know if she is a good person
5 ma–rimim [S] having an irritated stare
ihu wa shput ya m–riqaz sa suma ma–rimim sa maca When that person looks at others he has a harsh stare
6 pia–rimim look irritated or annoyed (with a harsh stare)
7 pish–rimim open the eyes wide, as in anger or shock
8 pish–rimim–an [LF] be stared at with wide open eyes numa sa i–zaháy ayuzi m–riqaz i–nay binanau‘az antu painan ushnaw–in cicu, numa pish–rimim–an cicu Because that man is looking at this woman (and) probably doesn’t like her, he is glaring at her with wide-open eyes
r–in–apac [PFe] be sharpened
→ |rapac|:5
r–in–apac–ak [LF1s] be sharpened by me → |rapac|:6
r–in–aqat–an passed → |riqat|:2
r–in–asras [PFe] was chewed on → |rasras|:4
r–in–ataq–an [LFe] was skipped, was passed over → |rataq|:5
r–in–ibuz [PFe] was demolished, was broken down → |ribuz|:3
r–in–inuz [PFe] was shaken by an earthquake → |rinuz|:4
r–in–inuz–in [PFe] was shaken by an earthquake → |rinuz|:5
r–in–ishrish [PFe] was weeded → |rishrish|:4
r–in–ubuz [PFe] was broken → |rubuz|:8
r–in–uhum [PFe] was fenced in, of a house; what was used to fence in a house, a house fence → |ruhum|:2
r–in–umpash

| ripic |

r–in–umpash [c] overflowed
→ rumpash:2

r–in–usuz [PFc] was rolled over
→ |runsuz]|:5

r–in–ushup–an [LFc] was painted, had paint applied to it → |rishup]|:4

|rinuz| (PAN *linuj ‘earthquake’):
2 m–in–rinuz [AFc] shook, of an earthquake
3 m–rinuz [AF] shake, of an earthquake; earthquake
ma–ra’in a m–rinuz a big earthquake
4 r–in–inuz [PFc] was shaken by an earthquake
nak a taum r–in–inuz iza My house was shaken (as by an earthquake)
5 r–in–inuz–in [PFc] was shaken by an earthquake
hayā wa fatu ma–ra’in min–an–anak min–burabura ma qa r–in–inuz–in
That big stone began to roll down a slope because it was dislodged by an earthquake
6 rinuz–in [PF] be shaken by an earthquake
lhuan rinuz–in ma–cuaw ma–ra’in a m–rinuz Last night (we were) shaken by a very big earthquake
m–ita wa taum ya rinuz–in kum–piḥat a mun–tinuq, ma–cuaw ma–m’ in rinuz Our house which was cracked in an earthquake will collapse—it was a very big earthquake

NOTE: Despite its clear marking for Actor Focus, /m–rinuz/ appears to pattern syntactically like a noun.

ripca Enonymus laxiflorus Champ. ex. Benth., fam. Celastraceae, a tree with glossy dark green leaves with slightly rippled or warped edges, and tiny peach-colored flowers. The wood of this tree was traditionally used to make hunting bows and walking sticks
2 kin–ripca collect ripca wood

| ripic |

2 qata–ripic catch a passing glimpse of something, take a quick look at
ḥaita ḫa ṭimā, muqay yaku qata–ripic I don’t know who (went by), I only caught a glimpse
3 qata–ripi–ripic [IT] turn the head rapidly from side to side, as in looking for something; have wandering eyes, as a man or a woman who is flirting
hayā wa caw minu qata–ripi–ripic Why is that person jerking his head rapidly from side to side?
i–ṣay a shput m–rutaq iza yakin, qa–ta–ṣuqish, qata–ripi–ripic ya–kin That person passed me (then) turned around and kept looking back at me
4 q–in–ata–ripi–ripic [ITc] turned the head from side to side
cīw q–in–ata–ripi–ripic minu cui–ni pagga He was looking rapidly from side-to-side, but now has stopped

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ripnu  
ripnu rice paddy, wet rice field
nak a ama mu-tusi ripnu, m–riqaz
sa ripnu a pazay My father went to
the paddy to see the rice

|ripu|
2 m–ripu [AF] surround something, as a crowd of spectators
ya itia sa xa–shaila i–say pruq mu–llehezi so shput m–ripu, mig–ka–runkun m–riqaz When there is a
performance in that place all the people crowd around in a circle to watch
3 ripu–an be covered up so as to be concealed
nak a aniyanin p–in–i sahalya yaku
pul, numa tu mig–qarni ixa ri–pu–an sa ribush a filhaq, numa
cuini niza tu mia–kazash I stored
my things there, but in time they were covered with leaves so that
now they cannot be seen

riqat to pass, of time?
2 r–in–aqat–an passed

riqaz see

riqaz uan iku Please see if someone
is coming
2 in–riqaz [PFe] was seen by some–one
3 in–riqiz–ak [LF1sc] I saw
4 in–riqaz–an [LFc] be seen by some–one
cumay in–riqaz–an ciku He saw a
bear
5 in–riqaz–ik [PF1sc] I saw
6 ma–min–riqaz [F/C] will begin
to see, will be seeing

ani yaku ma–min–riqaz atu
I never see the dog
7 mapa–riqaz [R] look at one an–other; meet, become acquainted
ita la–tusha mapa–riqaz The two
of us are looking at each other
la–tusha iza wa kawash caycuy mapa–riqaz They met each other two
years ago
nak a huray ya simaq a i–tusi Qari–wan a mapa–riqaz Tomorrow my
friends will go to Pu–li to see each other
yamin ya simaq a kan ta–tusha Ishul
a mapa–riqaz ita Ishul and I will
see each other tomorrow
8 ma–riqaz [Fa] will see, will be
visible
simaq a shashanu a ma–riqaz uan
puzi a hudun Tomorrow morning
Mt. Puzi will still be visible
9 m–in–apa–riqaz [Rc] looked at
one another; saw one another, met
caycuy m–in–apa–riqaz iza They
have met already
ita la–tusha m–in–apa–riqaz The
two of us looked at each other
ita m–in–apa–riqaz iza We have
met before
10 m–in–riqaz [AFc] saw some–thing, examined someone
yaku m–in–riqaz Apin m–aru I
saw Apin take (it)
m–in–riqaz iza ise g nak a but The
doctor has examined me
11 mi–ra–riqaz [IT] keep looking
at, stare at
i-zay a shptu ma-cuw mī-ra-riqaz
yakin That person keeps staring at me
12 m̲-riqaz-[AF/IT] see or look at over and over again; read numa k-m-acu sa i-zay m̲-riqaz sa pruq Then (they) sent (someone) there to look over the land
13 m̲-riqaz-[AF] see, examine cicu m̲-riqaz nak a buṭ He examined me (as a doctor does during a health check)
tima sa m̲-riqaz ina Who saw Mother?
yaku m̲-riqaz ihu I see you yaku mu-tusi Qariwan m̲-riqaz sh-m-aila I went to Pu-li to see a show yaku mu-tusi buḥat m̲-riqaz I went to the fields to take a look cnumay cicu sa m̲-riqaz He is the one who saw the bear
14 pa-riqaz-[C] examine; show; have one’s eye on; allow to be seen; an overseer ama k-m-acu sa azazak pa-riqaz iseg sa buṭ Father took the child to be examined by the doctor yaku pa-riqaz cicu patash-an I showed him the book haywawacaw kahiwam ma-panu minu cuinimiq-karshkis, apa-riqaz binanau’az painan That man used to be lazy, but is hard-working now; maybe he has his eye on a woman (that he wants to marry)
atu tu pa-riqaz suma nipin Don’t show your teeth to other people
15 p-in-a-riqaz-[Cc] showed yaku p-in-a-riqaz haya patash-an I showed (you) those books
16 puk-riqaz open the eyes puk-riqaz m-iwu a maca Open your eyes atu (tu) puk-riqaz m-iwu a maca Don’t open your eyes!
17 r-in-iqaz-[PFc] was seen, what was seen, one’s field of vision
18 r-in-iqaz-an [LFc] was seen, what was seen numa tu itia sa r-in-iqaz-an cicu a kawi hikīhik-in cicu puntunuy Then they saw the tree that they had seen until it was toppled
19 riqa-riqaz-ak-[IT1s] was seen by me
20 riqa-riqaz-an [IT/LF] was seen
21 riqaz-ak-[LFc] was seen by me
22 riqaz-an [LF] be seen by someone
ma-qa-rman riqaz-an (It is) bad to see (lit. It is bad to be seen)
ba! riqaz-an cicu binanau’az i-su-hiyy ma-ra’in a kawi jafaw, ma-qa-rman a mu-pruq maqa ma-ra’in a kawi wow! His wife saw him there up in the big tree (and) it was hard (for him) to come down because the tree was (so) big
ina, timsa riqaz-an uhu Mother, who did you see?
tima sa riqaz-an ti ina who did
|riqin|

Mother see?
ita ya saqaz išma sa riqaz–an ita who will we see this afternoon?
23 riqaz–i [I] (don’t) look at it
riqaz–i uan azazak pai–ra ‘in c–m–anit please see why the child is bawling
24 riqaz–ik [PF1s] I see, I am seeing
25 riqaz–in [PF] be seen by someone

|riqin|:
2 min–riqin [IC] swallow something
yaku min–riqin sazum I swallowed some water
min–riqin ihu lhmir have you swallowed the medicine?
3 m–riqin [AF] swallow something
yaku ma–cuw shibq šir an afu m–riqin I often choke on the rice that I am swallowing
4 riqin–in [PF] be swallowed
sazum riqin–in iša The water has been swallowed
riqin–in iša afu The rice has been swallowed
riqnish (PAN *lišeqeS ‘nit, egg of a louse’) nit, egg of head louse
m–ihu a futish yan an riqnish you have nits in your hair
2 riqnish–in [PF] have nits
m–ihu a futish riqnish–in you have nits in your hair

 NOTE: Expected **ritqish, with metathesis and unexplained change of *t to /n/.

|riqus|:
2 ma–riqus [S] blind
nak a maqa ma–riqus I am blind
3 mat–riqus blind
cicu mat–riqus tata wa magqaci he is blind in one eye
4 min–ma–riqus [IC/S] become blind
5 pia–riqus [C] blind someone, make someone blind
yaku pia–riqus cicu a maqa I blinded him (as through a curse)
6 p–in–ia–riqus [Cc] blinded someone, made someone blind
yaku sa p–in–ia–riqus cicu a maqa I blinded him
7 pin–riqus–ik [PF1s] I blinded someone
pin–riqus–ik na maqa ma–cuw mian k–m–a–kay tunu yakin I blinded him because he often beats me
8 talha–riqus–ik [PF1s] I blinded someone
m–ihu a maqa talha–riqus–ik I blinded you

riri return something in kind, as money or rice, but not a book, reciprocate, retaliate, return tit for tat
riri uan Please return/repay it
2 in–riri [c/l] take revenge, retaliate or repay in kind; (don’t) seek revenge
ata iša tu in–riri Don’t seek revenge
cicu tu kahiwan k–m–ay p–acay ya-
min miku in–riri yaku In the old
days if he killed one of us I would
have wanted to take revenge
3 in–riri–k [PF1sc] I took revenge, I
retaliated or responded
4 kash–ka–riri–an return some-
thing in kind, retaliate
nak a atu q–m–irqir qaruta, kash–
ka–riri–an qaruta q–m–irqir My
dog bit that cat (and) the cat retal-
iated by biting back
5 mapa–in–riri [Rc] were ex-
changed, of two things
i–sahadu nak a taun mapa–in–riri
That is my house that I changed for
another
6 mapa–riri [R] exchange with one
another
m–ihu la–tusha a mapa–riri bi-
nanau’az The two of you will ex-
change women/wives
7 m–in–riri [Af]c was returned in
kind, was reciprocated
cicu ya p–acay yaku a m–in–riri
yaku If he killed me (in the old
days) (my relatives) would have
taken revenge for me
8 m–riri [Af] return in kind, recip-
rocate
yaku m–riri cicu a tuali I repaid
his money
9 pa–riri [C] exchange (goods);
replace one thing with another of
the same type
cayeyu pa–riri lh–ug–qizi They
changed the guard

pa–riri van iša Let’s exchange
gifts
pa–riri van ihu sa tuali Please
change the money (break a bill)/
please exchange the money (one
currency for another)
m–ita wa hulus pa–riri van Let’s
exchange clothes (yours for mine
and vice versa)
10 pa–riri–k [C/PF1s] I exchange
nak a qnun a pa–riri–k buhat I
traded my buffalo(s) for a field
11 pa–riri–n [C/PF] be exchanged
m–ihu a baruku pa–riri–n m–ihu a
binanau’az You traded bowls with
your wife
12 p–in–a–riri [Cc] exchanged
p–in–a–riri iša yaku sa tuali I
have already changed/exchanged
the money
13 riri–ak [LF1s] I returned (it), I
exchanged it
m–ihu a zashuq sh–in–imul yaku, ri-
ri–ak iša I borrowed rice from you
and am returning it now
14 riri–i [I] (don’t) reciprocate
ata tu riri–i don’t seek revenge
15 un–riri (don’t) return it
un–riri van ihu mu–buhat You
should give work in return (for a
past favor done for you)
16 u–riri–n [PF] be returned, as a
favor
suma ya pagka’un yakin a u–riri–n
If someone treats me to a banquet
it must be returned

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| ririw |

2 kun–ririw [AB] do something wrong as the result of a sudden action
ya kun–ririw ma–qarman a kan–in mianin miku utaq If you gulp down something bad you will have a strong desire to vomit
yaku saqazi k–m–an sa afu kun–ririw painan, numa nak a tiaz an–tu suna ma–qitan I gulped down lunch, so my stomach doesn’t really feel well
3 k–in–un–ririw [ABC] did something wrong as the result of a sudden action
k–in–un–ririw painan a kan–in numa uan maqa baruqhuq na tiaz I probably ate something wrong, so my stomach is still bubbling
4 maka–ririw be wrong for one another, as people who are mismatched, be or give a bad omen or a sign of misfortune
5 man–ririw give a bad omen
shmashuni man–ririw The omen bird is giving a bad omen
6 masha–ririw do something in the wrong way, as in wearing one’s clothes inside out
7 m–in–u–ririw [MVC] was wrong
yaku m–in–u–ririw I used to be wrong (but have corrected my error)
yaku m–in–u–ririw p–in–alhinuma I said something wrong
8 mu–ririw [MV] be wrong, in error

ihu mu–ririw mu–nay You took the wrong way to come here
ihu matash mu–ririw You wrote (it) wrong
ama cku mu–ririw Father put the beam up wrong
mu–ririw m–ihu a p–in–atash What you have written is wrong
mu–ririw cuini a qali It is showing the wrong day (as a calendar that has lapsed)
ihu sa mu–ririw You are the one who is mistaken
9 pu–ririw [C] deliberately do something wrong, make something go wrong; let a mistake remain
10 pu–ririw–i [I] (don’t) make mistakes
pu–bala–balay matash, ata tu pu–ririw–i Correct what you have written, don’t leave mistakes
11 pu–ririw–ik [PF1s] I deliberately did something wrong
pu–ririw–ik saran I deliberately showed (someone) the wrong way
12 u–ririw (don’t) make a mistake, (don’t) do it wrong
ata (tu) u–ririw Don’t make a mistake
ata (tu) u–ririw saran Don’t take the wrong way

risin dirt on the skin
yaku ya piza wa qali antu fhuq, ma–cuaw risin–in, numa ya fhuq iza ma–cuaw marinaw sa risin If I haven’t bathed for some days I get
a lot of dirt on my body, and if I bathe a lot of dirt rolls off
2 risin–in [PF] have dirt on the skin
nak a punuq risin–in I have dandruff
yaku antu fliu–fliu sa but, risin–in sa but I haven’t bathed (and) my body is dirty
3 risi–risin [IT] dirt on the skin
4 ma–risi–risin [S/IT] dirty (of skin)

|risris| |

2 m–in–risris [AFc] push someone or something down
yaku m–in–risris ihu I pushed you down (and now you are up again)
3 m–risris [AF] push someone down
yaku m–risris ihu I’m pushing you down
4 risris–in [PF] be pushed down, of a person
yaku ma–cuauw risris–in cicu He pushed me down a lot

risurisu sinsin the sound made by the shmashuni omen bird (onom.)

rishri liver
1a ma–tata sarishi warm-hearted, compassionate
NOTE: The expression ‘hot liver’ was not offered spontaneously, but was given in response to a question which was motivated by the occurrence of a parallel collocation
in a number of Austronesian languages. Although Mr. Shih initially stated under questioning that /ma–tata sa rishi/ means ‘warm-hearted, compassionate’ he later retracted his statement, and claimed that although the expression occurs in Thao, it can only mean ‘The liver is infected’.

|rishrish| (PAN *riSriS ‘to weed, hoe up weeds’):
2 m–rishrish [AF] weed the crops
yaku m–rishrish buhat I’m weeding the fields
yaku mu–tusi ripnu, m–rishrish pazay I’m going to the paddy field to weed the rice
3 m–ra–rishrish [AF/IT] keep on weeding
yaku tu kahiwan m–ra–rishrish sa pazay In the old days I often used to weed the rice
4 r–in–rishrish [PFc] was weeded
buhat r–in–rishrish iza The fields have been weeded

|rishup| |

2 m–rishup [AF] apply to a surface, as medicine on the skin
yaku m–rishup shaqish/m–rishup shaqish yaku I’m applying (something) to my face
3 ra–rishup [IN] facial powder, make-up
4 r–in–ushup–an [LFc] was painted, had paint applied to it
5 rishup–an [LF] be applied to a surface, as medicine or cosmetics,
|rium|

be plastered over with something
nak a riina maqa talah-an **rishup-an**
sa lhmir, sh-un-zup Because I
cut my hand I applied medicine to
it (and) it stung

**ya shashanu sa binanau’az mig-qitan**
t-m-iyz a fukiš, numa **rishup-an**
sa shaqish, numa pit’ía iza In the
morning women beautify themselves
(by) brushing their hair, then applying
make-up, and then they cook
kahiwan nam a taum i-zay p-in-azim
**rishup-an** sa dipilhāq In the old
days the walls of our houses were
plastered with mud

|rium|1:
2 **an-rium** [I] (don’t) increase it
**an-rium** mana-faw (Don’t) raise
(it) higher
3 **man-rium** increase something
4 **ma-rium** [S] abundant, plentiful,
as fruit
**ma-cuaw** sa taum **ma-rium** na da-
daruna The house is crawling with
cockroaches
**ma-rium** cuini sa sharitunu The
papayas are plentiful now
**m-iwu** a punuq **ma-rium** na kucu
Your head is full of lice
**qati ma-cuaw** **ma-rium** The bam-
boo shoots are very abundant
4 **pin-rium** [Cc] increased the
amount
5 **pin-rium-in** [C/PFc] was in-
creased in quantity; was extended,
of time
kakanan a qati iagkawan ara-i,

|riut|

a **pin-rium-in** a pin-haran-in
Please refrain from collecting the
bamboo shoots (so) that they can
multiply and spread out (over a ter-
ritory)

|rium|2:
2 **shu-rium** pull
**shu-rium** sa futulh a maqa sa lhpa-
zishan a puskit Pull the bow harder
so the arrow will go far
**shu-rium** unaquaun shu-na-faw
a maqa a tau-du riqaz-an Please
pull up your pants so you will look
decent
**shu-rium** sh-m-u-tana sa pitaw
a maqa a ma-lhias Pull the door
open so it will be brighter
3 **shu-rium-in** [PF] be pulled by
someone

|riut| (PAN *liut ‘encircle, sur-
round’):
2 **m-riut** [AF] encircle, surround
caycu y **m-riut** binanau’az They
surrounded a woman
3 **mapa-u-riut** [R] swarm around,
crowd around something
**mapa-u-riut** iza sa caw The peo-
ple have started to form a crowd
**iwa mapa-u-riut** a malh-ka-kakca
We got together to discuss (some-
thing)
4 **mu-riut** [MV] gather round,
crowd around
caycu y **mu-riut** i-suñay sarun, ma-
nasha caw Many people gathered
over there on the road
riut-in

mu-riut na shput a group of Chinese, a crowd of Chinese
5 p-in-u-riut [Cc] were brought together, of people in a group
6 pu-riut bring together, of people in a group
nak a azazak m-ana sa binanau’az, pu-riut pa-kan sa caw-shput My son married (and) brought all the people together to feast
7 riut-in [PF] be surrounded by someone
yaku riut-in sa numa I was surrounded by people (e.g. who wanted to beat me)
riut-in [PF] be surrounded by someone → |riut|: 7

riway occupy a territory
ma-cua Shhilitun miku riway sa i-nay Zintun a pruq maqa sa i-nay Zintun ma-qitan ian-an a pruq
Many Little people wanted to occupy the area of Sun-Moon Lake, because this was a beautiful place to settle in
2 m-riway [AF] occupy a territory; take a detour, follow a route different from the one originally intended
numa tu itiza sa m-in-aka-tusi Toalú mu-nay m-riway i-nay a pruq
Then (people) from China came (and) occupied this land
yaku a mu-tusi magkaci, uka sa rusa, mu-nay yaku man-shirshir mun-maza mu-tusi magkaci, m-riway I was going to cross to the other side (but) had no boat, (so)
I came here (and) walked along the shore through the shallows to the other side to go there
3 pa-riway [C] let or make something go around an area, take a detour
yaku sh-m-ulshul sa quan, a farit sa waqrac, sh-ulq-kash sa quan fa-ritt, pun-tusi-k magkaci pa-riway
I was leading a buffalo (and) we were going to cross a river, (but) the buffalo was afraid to cross (so) I let it go around on a detour
4 riway-in [PF] be occupied, as land
numa sa Shafari a pruq riway-in lhqa na-nay Zintun a caw Then Tou-she was occupied by the people of Sun-Moon Lake

|riwir|:
2 pa-riwir-ak [LFis] I throw something at an object
haya wa atu ma-cua ma-cakaw, pa-riwir-ak That dog was stealing things (so) I threw (something) at it
3 pa-riwir-an [LF] have something thrown at it

|rizab|:
2 m-rizab [AF] to burn
apuy m-rizab nak a rima The fire burned my hand
3 rizab-an [LF] be burned
nak a rima rizab-an apuy, lhun-fu-lhashi My hand was burned by fire and has blistered
rizit₁ kind of fern with edible young leaves

rizit₂ kind of tall tree with seeds that are eaten by birds, and a hard core that traditionally was used for houseposts
NOTE: Said to be distinct from /rizit₁/.

|rubuz|:
2 k–m–ay rubuz–ik I messed something up, I broke something
pagka k–m–ay rubuz–ik I broke the chair (deliberately)
3 k–m–u–rubuz [AF] mess something up, destroy the order of something
These things were fine (and then) you came along and messed them up
4 ku–rubuz–in [PF] be demolished, be destroyed
5 mapa–u–rubuz [R] be destroyed, of two or more objects that collide, etc.
la–tusha wa barimbin mapa–shanturux, numa mapa–u–rubuz iza
Two cars collided with each other, and both were demolished
6 m–rubuz [AF] demolish, break something to pieces
coycuq m–rubuz nak a taun They demolished my house
7 mu–rubuz [MV] break, as a chair when someone sits in it,
break down, stop working, as a car
mu–rubuz pagka, paqi ma–kashpar
The chair broke (and my) buttocks got hurt
mu–rubuz na barin bin The car broke down
mu–rubuz na ruza The boat broke down
8 r–in–ubuz [PFc] was broken
9 rubuz–in [PF] is being broken
rucer take aim at something
ata (tu) rucer Don’t aim (at it)
2 m–rucer [AF] aim (a bow, gun, etc.) at something
yaku m–rucer I took aim
yaku m–rucer sa i–say a ruza I’m aiming at the boat
3 rucer–an [LF] be aimed at
4 rucer–i [I] (don’t) aim at it
ata tu rucer–i Don’t aim at it
rucer (PAN *ruCu ‘the Formosan rock monkey’) the Formosan rock monkey, Macaca cyclopis, fam. Cercopithecidae. A light gray, long-tailed monkey with triangular salmon-colored face
2 pash–rucer–an monkey-cage, place where monkeys are kept
Rugquan male name (informally: Quan; husband of Shaidu)
ruber wooden fence with a gate formerly used to enclose a house and its grounds, earthen embankment used to surround a house
rukcaw

nak a taun tu kahiwan pasay-in
pruq maka-runu, numa ruhum sa taun  My house in the old days used pounded earth to fence it in
2 r–in–uhum [PFe] was fenced in, of a house; what was used to fence in a house, a house fence
nak a taun yanan r–in–uhum  My house had a fence
3 ruhum–an [LF] be fenced in, be enclosed by a fence, of a house or houses
nak a taun ruhum–an  My house is fenced in
ruhum–an a taun  a fenced-in house
4 ruhum–in [PF] be fenced in, of a house
nak a taun ruhum–in  My house is fenced in
NOTE: One cannot say /nak a taun q–in–aras ruhum/, since /qaras/ applies only to fences to keep animals in enclosures or out of gardens. Instead one must use /ruhum–an/.

rukcaw (PAN *lukeNaw ‘the Formosan clouded leopard’) the Formosan clouded leopard, Neofelis nebulosa brachyurus (Swinhoe), fam. Felidae. A large predator, apparently extinct since the mid 1980’s
cuini uka iza sa rukcaw i–nay a hudun, kahiwan ma–cuaw ma–rimum sa rukcaw  Today there are no leopards on this mountain (but) in former times there were very many

|rukruk|₁:
2 ma–ra–rukruk [S/IT] full of holes, full of deep places, as a road with lots of potholes
3 ma–rukruk [S] deep, of a hole or a valley, but not of water; a deep place, steep declivity
haya ma–dishnum a sazum ma–cuaw ma–rukruk That dark blue water is very deep
haya wa ma–bruq mash–tan sa tata ma–rukruk That hole is deeper than the other
ma–cuaw ma–rukruk na i–itu  The (place) over there is very deep
ma–cuaw ma–rukruk na ruku  The valley is very deep
ya ruzum, ma–cuaw huja ma–rukruk  a pana ma–rukruk  Be careful, its very steep over there—it falls off abruptly
4 m–rukruk [AF] dig deep, as in excavating a grave; look down from a height
m–rukruk yaku a canup–an ma–dimrac  I will dig a deep hole to bury my gold jewelry
yaku ya mun–sahay furukuz m–ri–qaz m–rukruk ma–cuaw ma–kuyu  When I cross a bridge I look down and feel very queasy
5 pia–rukruk [C] make something deep
6 rukrūk–i [I] (don’t) dig it deep numa sa dadú m–zai sa caw ‘īan–ān ita wa hudun rukrūk–i a kalaw–n sa daqilhaw maqa sa suma wa caw antu ta–lal a caw miaqay ma–nā–
Rukruk2

nay a k–m–ay na taun ita’ Then the chief said to the people ‘Dig a protective ditch with pitfalls on the mountain where we are living because non-Thao people will often come to attack our villages’

Rukruk2 thirty-third district clockwise from Qaqcin

ruku ravine, valley; river bed with intermittent or seasonal flow yaku mu–ribush, ma–cuaw ish–uqaw, lhun–na–sahúy yaku ruku yanan sa sazum i–udu mi–qilha sa sazum I went hunting (and got) very thirsty, (and) I happened to find a stream bed there which had water, (so I) drank the water

rukul kind of jar

rumfaz bird

|rumiz|:
2 ma–rumiz [S] leathery; tough, sinewy, of meat; hard to pull out, as grass
i–nay mnuaw a bunhaz ma–cuaw
ma–rumiz This chicken meat is very tough
3 min–rumiz [IC] become tough, as meat from overcooking or vegetables from overdrying

rumpash overflowing, as a container, or a body of water (fuller than punish)
sazum rumpash iza The water has already overflowed
2 r–in–umpash [c] overflowed

rumrum guts, intestines
numa i–say shirshir sazum parha–way sh–m–inaw sa takic a rumrum Then on the edge of the water the young people washed the intestines of the barking deer

|run|
2 ia–ru–run [I/IT] (don’t) prepare it, (don’t) make it ready
a itia maniun mu–nay, zaik nak a binana’az ‘ia–ru–run, capu–ca–pu–i un sa taun, ma–qarman ya ian–an sa dishka’ When (I knew) you were coming I said to my wife ‘Please straighten things up and sweep the house (because) it is bad if the place is so disgusting’
3 kashi–run prepare, make something ready
kashi–run sa puthím Prepare the gun
kashi–run k–m–alawa sa puthím tihauta ya alha kaiza ya masham–panaq Prepare the weapons (as) I don’t know when we will have to fight
4 kashi–run–i [I] (don’t) prepare it, (don’t) make it ready
maqa simaq matin–humhum a ki–lhnaqalh kashi–run–i sa qmu Because tomorrow morning is a holiday prepare some sticky rice cake
5 kashi–run–in [PF] be prepared, be made ready
i–nay qmu kashi–run–in cicu She prepared this sticky rice cake
6 k–m–ashi–run [AF] prepare
something, make something ready
cici k–m–oshi–run gnu maaq a kilhnaqualh ya simaq She is preparing
sticky rice cake because tomorrow
she will go out to socialize
7 pia–run [C] prepare, as food
8 pia–ru–run [C/IT] prepare, as
lots of food
pia–ru–run i-say a pushawil, pi-
say paqka, a itia sa huruy mu–nay
m–ita wa taun Prepare some tea
(and) put it on the table (as) we
have a guest coming to our house
pia–ru–run aniamin, a m–usha iza
ila Prepare something, (since) we
are leaving
numa m–zai sa dadu ‘pashtay pi-
a–ru–run a kacu–n a kan–in an-
iamin, numa sa fafuy itia sa ma-
ra’in, kay p–acay, shi–qalhiw–i a
kan–in ya pamala’ Then the chief
said ‘Everyone prepare things to
be brought as food, slaughter the
fattened pigs and dry the meat to
be eaten on the way’
9 pia–ru–run–ik [C/IT/PF] I will
prepare lots of something
manium ya m–usha iza pia–ru–run–
ik a pansha manium When you
leave I’ll prepare a gift for you
10 pia–ru–run–in [C/IT/PF] be
prepared, of lots of food, etc.
11 p–in–ia–run [Cc] was prepared,
as food
12 p–in–ia–ru–run [C/PF] pre-
pared, was prepared in quantity
p–in–ia–ru–run iza yaku I’m al-
ready prepared (to go)

runa q moss, algae
2 runaq–in [PF] get mossy, be-
come covered with moss or algae
tau n ya antu ia–ian–an sa caw ru-
naq–in sa bukaz An abandoned
house gets moss on the floor

|runrun| (PAN *hułun ‘roll up, as
a mat’):
2 ma–runrun [S] wrapped around
3 m–runrun [AF] roll up, as a mat
4 ra–runrun [IN] bandage, some-
thing used to wrap around
5 runrun–an [LF] wrap or wind
around, as in tying something;
roll, as a log
yaku runrun–an qilhuran I was en-
circled/entangled by a snake
kawi runrun–an The log is rolling
6 runrun–i [I] (don’t) wrap it
7 runrun–ik [PF] I wound around
or rolled up
shizu runrun–ik pi–suy shirshir I
rolled up the mat (and) put it aside
over there
8 runrun–in [PF] was wound
around or rolled up by someone
or something; entangled, as by a
rope winding around in a consist-
tent clockwise or counterclockwise
direction, as opposed to chaotic
entanglement
yaku runrun–in sa klhiw I was
wrapped up by a rope
numa tu min–tana–fazfaz iza qali
maqa sa iza klhiw runrun–in
binanau’az suma numa sa magka-
ci runrun–in sa ayuzi, isisuaiza

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mapa-u-sun malhus  Then at midnight because the rope was wrapped around by the woman and on the other side by the man, in that way they were brought together in their sleep

NOTE: The evidence for PAN *lulun is complicated by nonconforming reflexes. Thus, while Puyuma /runu/ ‘roll up (a mat)’ supports *lulun, Amis /lolod/ points instead to *luluN. Thao agrees with Puyuma in indicating final *n, but disagrees with all other known witnesses in reflecting a CVCCVC reduplication, perhaps through reanalysis of earlier **ru rum as a reduplicated monosyllable.

[runusuz]:
2 mapa-ra-runsul [R/IT] wrestle back and forth, rolling over on the ground; engage in sexual rough and tumble
cicu mapa-ra-runsul sa wazish
He wrestled a wild boar to the ground
3 ma-runsuz [F] will roll
huya wa shlput a ma-runsuz kawi
That person will roll the log
4 m-runsuz [AF] roll something over, as a log, or a person in wrestling
yaku m-runsuz kawi I’m rolling a log
yaku un-sun-an suma m-runsuz
Some people ganged up on me and rolled me over
5 r-in-usuz [PFc] was rolled over
6 runsuz-i [I] (don’t) roll it over
haya wa kawi runsuz-i wun ihu
Please roll that log
7 runsuz-ik [PF1s] I rolled something over
haya wa kawi runsuz-ik I rolled that log
NOTE: Also recorded as /runcuz/, /runsul/.

runu rice mortar
2 maka-runu [AF] pound in a mortar
uka iza sa zashuj mu-qea maka-runu sa pazay When there is no more husked rice we have to pound unhusked rice again
cicu maka-runu qnu She is pounding sticky rice (to make a confection)
ita maka-runu pazay We are pounding rice in a mortar to loosen the husks
caycuy maka-runu sa pazay They are pounding rice in a mortar to loosen the husks
3 m-in-aka-runu [AFc] was pounded in a mortar
a ma-nasha sa zashuj ya m-in-aka-runu, a tata wa qali ya maka-runu There was a lot of rice that was pounded in a day of pounding
4 paka-ka-runu-an [LF] pound in a mortar
cicu paka-ka-runu-an sa tuza
She is pounding glutinous rice to make the tuza confection
rupiza

5 paka–runu pound in a mortar
6 paka–runu–an [LF] be pounded in a mortar, of grains
7 paka–runu–n [PF] be pounded in a mortar
8 p–in–aka–runu [PFc] was pounded in a mortar, was husked, of rice

p–in–aka–runu iza m–ihu (wa)
qmu Have you poured your sticky rice yet?

NOTE: Presumably to be connected with PAN *lesaj ‘mortar for husking grains’, but if so this is a loan from an unknown source. The anticipated Thao reflex is **rutun.

rupiza the white cattle egret, *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddart). A pheasant-size, long-necked, long-legged, snow-white bird often seen perching on the shoulders of carabaos

ruprup mango

|ruqit|

2 kash–ruqit–ik [PF1s] I scratched off the skin
nak a rima maga ma–kalunhan
kash–ruqit–ik Because my arm was itchy I scratched it until the skin came off
3 ma–ruqit [F] will peel or scratch off
haya (wa) shput (a) ma–ruqit fizfiz That person will peel a banana

yaku k–m–an sa fizfiz, m–ruqit fizfiz a shapa I peeled the banana to eat (lit. I was eating bananas, I peeled the banana skin)
yaku a ma–kan fizfiz/baiiku m–ruqit shapa I’ll peel a banana/husk a peanut and eat it (lit. I will eat a banana/husk a peanut, peel its skin)

5 mu–ruqit [MV] peel off, as the skin
yaku mu–ruqit nak a rima
I scratched my arm
nak a kuskus mu–ruqit My leg is scratched
yaku shagqabis–an ma–tata wa sa–zum, lhum–fulhashi numa mu–ruqit I was scalded by hot water and got blistered so that the skin peeled off

6 pan–ruqit scrape or scratch off, as the skin
yaku in–i–fajaw, ma–lhacaq pan–ruqit sa bantac I was on top (and) fell down (and) scraped my thigh

7 shan–ruqit abraded, scratched by a thorn, nail, etc. so that the skin comes off
yaku shashanu mun–suhuy saran m–undadán, shan–ruqit sa kuskus shana sa fatu This morning I went to walk on the road over there (and) I scratched my leg on a stone

|ruqmuz|

2 k–m–u–ruqmuz [AF] drop one’s pants, slip down one’s pants deliberately
ya a pu–caqi mìn–hia–hiaw k–m–u–
ruqμuz  sa  sa-su'aqun  If I am going to defecate I drop my pants in a hurry
yaku  shu-qa-n-tu  ma-gakci  m-um-dadan,  pnu-naur-ik  nak  a  sa-su'aqun
k-m-u-ruqμuz  pa-riqa  sa  su-ma  I was walking over there and deliberately dropped my pants so someone could see me
3  mαkit-ruqμuz  slip  down  gradually  so  as  to  expose  oneself,  as pants that are not securely fastened
m-ita  wa  sa-su'aqun  ya  antu  ma-lhic  a  ta-tihbhu,  mαkit-ruqμuz  sa  sa-su'aqun  If your belt isn’t tight your pants will gradually slip down
4  mi-ra-ruqμuz  [IT] not wearing pants, naked from the waist down haya  azazak  mi-ra-ruqμuz  That child doesn’t have any pants on suma  wa  caw  ya  a  malhus  iza  mi-ra-ruqμuz  Some people sleep without pants
5  mu-ruqμuz  [MV] fall off, of clothing shu-lhic-i  ta-tihbhu,  uka  mu-ruqμuz  sa-su'aqun  Tighten my belt so my pants won’t fall down
6  paku-ruqμuz  [I] (don’t) take off your pants paku-ruqμuz  m-ihu  a  sa-su'aqun  Take off your pants
7  paku-ruqμuz-in  [PF] be removed, taken off, of the pants nak  a  binanau'az,  ya  itiza  yaku  mu-taun,  paku-ruqμuz-in  cicu  sa  nak  a  sa-su'aqun,  lh-m-ipir,  pu'il  When
I come home my wife takes off my pants, folds them, and puts them away
ruquz  hallowed log used to make the hull of a boat, or storage containers for water
m-aru  sa  ruquz  kalaw-n  pash-alhā-n  Fetch a log to make into a water container
NOTE: Given once meaning ‘storage container for water’ and another time as ‘log used to make /pasha-talhā-n/’, which is the storage container for water.
|ruru|:
2  k-m-in-u-ruru  [AFc] took out, removed ina  sa  k-m-in-u-ruru  sa  miniacuk  un-sahāy/in-sahāy  nak  a  filhaq  Mother removed a splinter from my finger
3  k-m-u-ruru  [AF] remove something cicu  k-m-u-ruru  hulus  She is taking off her clothes yaku  k-m-u-ruru  sa-su'aqun  I am taking off my pants kizkiz-an cicu (sa) takic a rumrum a k-in-an,  k-m-u-ruru  He slit the intestines of the barking deer (and) removed the contents (what the deer had eaten)
4  ku-ruru  take off, take out, remove ku-ruru  tapaha  Take off your shoes

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ina, ku-ruru i-nay miniacuk
Mother, take out this splinter
ku-ruru uan hulus maa ma-hnar
Take off your clothes, because it's hot
ya k-m-ackac sa rusaw ku-ruru
rusaw a qiqlif If you gut a fish remove the gills
5 ku-ruru-ak [LFis] I removed it/them
6 ku-ruru-an [LF; I] be removed, as scales from a fish; remove them
ku-ruru-an rusaw a qushap a maa maa-qitan kan-in Scale the fish so that it will be good to eat (lit. Scale the fish so that it will be good to be eaten)
7 ku-ruru-n [PF] be removed, be taken out
nak a maca im-un-paciq-an ku-ruru-n iza sa paciq My eye had a mote that has now been removed
nak a hulus maa-mda-radak, a ku-ruru-n uan flhuq My clothes are dirty (so) I'll take them off to wash
8 makit-ruru loosen something gradually, as by turning a lid
9 mu-ruru [MV] come loose, come off
nak a nipin la-tata tag-qa-qinquin, a mu-ruru painan One of my teeth is loose (and) maybe it will come out
10 shan-ruru-an [LF/I] be poured out, as water or grain; pour it out; whittle it off (as an irregularity on the surface of wood)
shan-ruru-an sumu wa sazuum, ma-cuaw sa i-zay a pash-na-ulu-an sazuum rumpash Pour out some water (because) that container is overflowing
shan-ruru-an sa i-zay qashuru a ma-bucbuc Whittle down the pestle which has a splintered head (i.e. whittle it to make a new head)
yaku ya k-m-ala wa sa laun t-m-ala sa kakanan, fqat-in, numa shan-ruru-an sa puqu, numa ia-naur-an maxim sa p-in-azim When I build a house I cut down bamboo, shave it into strips, then smooth the joints inside, and normally plait it to make a wall
11 shan-ruru-i [I] (don't) shave it off
ara uan sinay-an, shan-ruru-i puqu Get the (bamboo) clothesline and shave off the nodes
12 sh-m-an-ruru [AF] pour, as water or grain
ti ina sh-m-an-ruru sazuum Mother is pouring the water
cicu sh-m-an-ruru qashuru a ma-bucbuc He is whittling down the head of the battered rice pestle (to renew its surface)
13 sh-m-u-ruru [AF] loosen something through deliberate action, as in loosening a tooth
14 shu-ruru-n [PF] be removed, be taken away
15 tan-ruru-an [LF] pull out, be pulled out
tan-ruru-an ibu sa qilhqilh Pull out the 'false rice'
16 **ti-ruru-an** [LF] be scraped off, of fish scales
_**rusaw** a **qush zap** ti-ruru-an **ina**
Mother is scaling a fish
17 **ti-ruru-i** [I] (don’t) scrape it off
**ti-ruru-i** *uan i-nay a rusaw a qush zap* Please scrape the scales off this fish
**ti-ruru-i** *uan ihu puqu* Please scrape off the nodes (of bamboo)
18 **t-m-an-ruru** [AF] pluck out, pull out
_nak a hulus shqa-an sa *papashaq*_,
zai-k *nak a azaq ‘in-dahiq t-m-an ruru’*
I got burrs in my clothes
(so) I said to my child ‘Help remove them’
*yaku tu kahiwan zai-n nak a apu*
’in-wawaz t-m-an-ruru ma-pu zi-puza a *fukish*_,
_maqa dai ma-ka-lunhan’* In the old days my grandmother would tell me ‘If you have nothing better to do pluck out my white hairs, because they make me itch’
19 **t-m-in-an-ruru** [AFc] plucked out, pulled out
_t-m-in-an-ruru_ *aku qilqilh/yaku*
_t-m-in-an-ruru_ *qilqilh* I pulled out the weeds from the rice field
20 **t-m-i-ruru** [AF] scrape off, as the scales of a fish
_cicu t-m-i-ruru sa rusaw a qush zap_ She is scaling a fish

**rusun** border, cleared strip or path between cultivated fields; earthen embankment between cultivated fields

**la-tata wa rusun lh-in-hipster cicu** He bundled up (the rice straw) in one...
rushaq

field section

yaku sh-m-iwat **rusun** I'm clearing a strip as a boundary between fields

2 **mak–rusun** make a cleared path or earthen embankment between fields, make mounds of soil for planting sweet potatoes

**numa ya mu-kaktun iza malhakac a mak–rusun** iza, numa a malhuiza sa buna Then when (I) am done hoeing the soil I will make earthen mounds and plant sweet potatoes

**haya caw mak–rusun a malhuiza iza taqali tata** That person is making earthen mounds for planting three days from now

3 **m–in–ak–rusun** [c] made an earthen embankment, made mounds of soil for planting sweet potatoes

**m–in–ak–rusun** iza palhuizá–n iza sa buna, numa ya p–in–alhuizá–n iza sa buna a pakí–lhmir–an iza When the mounds of soil were made the sweet potatoes were planted (and) then when the sweet potatoes were planted they would be weeded

**rushaq** (PAN *luSeq ‘tears’) tears

2 **pak–rushaq** [C] shed tears

**cicu ma-cuaw ma–salpu, numa pak–rushaq** She was very worried, and began to cry

**ihu i–nay min–daq ma–lha–lhinuna, a m–rsha iza ihu ata tu pak–rushaq** You’ve been here talking for a long time (so) when you go don’t shed tears

3 **pak–rusha–rushaq** [C/IT] for tears to keep flowing, for the eyes to water continuously

**cicu a macu minu qa miawin pak–rusha–rushaq, ma–kashpar painan** His eyes are really watering—maybe they sting

4 **p–in–ak–rushaq** [Cc] has shed tears

5 **rushaq–i** [l] (don’t) shed tears

rutaw:

2 **makit–rutaw** get gradually deeper, as someone walking into water; gradually get taller, as a growing child

3 **ma–ra–rutaw** [IT] tall, of many

**haya wa shput azaz ma–ra–rutaw** All those people are tall

4 **ma–ruta–rutaw** [S/IT] tall, of many

5 **ma–rutaw** [S] deep; tall

**hudun ma–rutaw** The mountain is high

**taun ma–rutaw** The house is tall

**ma–rutaw a hudun** a high mountain

**i–nay a taun ma–cuaw ma–rutaw** This house is very tall

**ma–rutaw kahiwan sa taun, cuini ma–tumpiq** The house used to be tall, but now is short

**haya i–nay Baruwhab a caw cicu ma–cuaw ma–rutaw** He is the tallest man in Te-hua Village (lit. Of these Te-hua village people he is
the tallest)
6 **min–rutaw** [IC] become tall(er), get tall(er) 
*i–nay azazak min–rutaw* This child is getting tall(er)
7 **pia–rutaw** [C] make something taller, higher, or deeper 
*ya k–m–alawa sa taun pia–rutaw* 
a maqa ya ma–hnaq sa qali a ma–haziwiw When you build a house make it high so that in hot weather it will be cool (inside) 
*yaku ya tu suma ya maalkus t–m–ulhaq, pia–tnaq sa shqurm–an pia–rutaw* When I sleep sometimes I snore, (so) don’t make the pillow too high

8 **pu–rutaw–ik** [C/PF1s] I made something get deeper or higher 
a **pu–rutaw–ik** pruq I’m heaping the earth into a pile (answer to What are you doing with that earth?)

**ruza** (PAN *pa–aluja ‘paddle a boat’) boat, canoe
2 **maka–ruza** [AF] paddle a boat 
*yaku maka–ruza* I am paddling 
*yaku tilha mun–ruza maka–ruza* I paddled a boat yesterday 
caycuq maka–ruza, yaku puqitan They are paddling (and) I am steering

3 **m–in–aka–ruza** [AFc] paddled a boat, was paddling a boat  
*yaku mun–ruza m–in–aka–ruza* I was paddling a boat
4 **min–ruza** [IC] become a boat, 
take the shape of a boat, as in the process of hewing out a hull, making the sides, etc. 
*yaku t–m–aqtaq a min–ruza* I’m hewing out a canoe (lit. I’m adzing (something) to become a canoe)
5 **m–in–un–ruza** [c] steered a boat  
*haya la–tusha m–in–un–ruza* The two of them operated a boat
6 **mun–ruza** steer a boat, travel by boat 
*yaku mun–ruza a shaw–na–maza iza* I steered my boat to arrive in the shallows
7 **pa–ruza** boat, canoe; a canoe paddle 
*yaku tau pa–ruza a puqitan yaku* I’m carrying a paddle to steer the boat
8 **pash–ruzá–n** [LF] place where boats are kept (dock, or area in lake near the shore)
9 **patun–ruza** paddle a boat 
**patun–ruza** haya la–tusha The two of them paddled the boat 
*haya la–tusha patun–ruza ihu* The two of them paddled you in a boat 
*haya la–tusha a m–usaha iza, patun–ruza van ihu* The two of them will go; please take them by boat
10 **pin–ruza** [C] make into a boat  
numa tu lh–un–baha ma–cuaw ma–qaran, numa mashtay iza k–m–ilhim shakish a pin–ruza Then when it floated they were very happy, (and) then everyone searched for camphor
ruza wa farukuz
dock, pier  \[\rightarrow\]  farukuz:4

ruza wa firiz  top edge of the sides of a boat, gunwales  \[\rightarrow\]  firiz:2

\[\text{ruzfut} \] :
2  mi-\text{-ra-ruzfut}  [IT]  be naked

above the waist, be shirtless/topless, go topless, go without a shirt

\[\text{suma wa caw ya a malhus izə mi-\text{-ra-ruzfut}}\]  Some people sleep without a shirt

\[\text{haya wa hulus ifaz-in azazak, maqa azazak mi-\text{-ra-ruzfut}}\]  The child dressed himself because he was naked

3  paku-\text{ruzfut}  take off the shirt

\[\text{paku-\text{ruzfut} m-ihu a hulus} \]  Take off your shirt

4  paku-\text{ruhut-ik}  \[\text{[PF1s]}\]  I remove, I take off, as a shirt

\[\text{yaku ya shi-buhät, itiza mu-taun, maqa ma-cuaw pak-shibun paku-\text{ruhut-ik} nak a hulus, t-m-itish sa shibun}\]  If I work in the fields and return home I take off my shirt because I am very sweaty, and I wipe off the sweat

5  paku-\text{ruhut-in}  \[\text{[PF]}\]  be removed, be taken off, as a shirt

6  pia-\text{ruzfut}  \[\text{[C]}\]  undress someone, remove someone’s clothing

\[\text{haya azazak ya m-ihu pia-\text{-ruzfut}}\]  Undress the child to bathe

NOTE: Also recorded as /rufut/ and /ruhut/.

ruzic  mouth; beak
rumfa\[\text{z a ruzic}\]  beak of a bird
S

sa concerning, as for, with regard to; topicalization particle
sa azazak a m-ihu ma-cuaw ma-ani-a As for that child of yours, he/she is very intelligent
sa caw mauna, man-hiri, sa shput ma-fazaq, ma-cuaw ma-ania As for the Thao, they have forgotten (and) they are stupid; as for the Chinese, they know (and) are intelligent
sa caycyu g-in-alush aniamin manasha, sa nak ladada As for them, they got plenty in the distribution; as for me, I got little
sa but ya antu ma-kaligkin min-ura ya tu suma As for the body, if it isn’t healthy you may sometimes swoon

[sabu]:
2 sabu-an [LF] be covered, as harvested rice in the fields with rice straw; a covering of something
yaku sa sabu-an I’m covering myself
numa tumpariuz a ruzic sabu-an, numa qucqu-an a maqa sa i-za-hay saiápa a pish-kanshuz Then the mouth of the storage jar was covered, and then tied so those turnips would become tasty
2a sabu-an flush a covering of leaves of the flush plant, used in making bulbul as part of the preparation of native wine
3 sabu-i [1] (don’t) cover it

sabu-i sa aniamin a qusaz-in Cover these things (because) it is going to rain
ata tu sabu-i Don’t cover it
ata tu sabu-i sa tahamish Don’t cover the water jar
4 s-m-abu [AF] to cover, as with earth
pasay pruq s-m-abu Use earth to cover it

Sage male name (husband of Amúy)

sagriz kind of green vegetable (called ‘empty heart’ in Taiwanese)

sahala the day before yesterday
1a sahala tata three days ago

saháy:
yaku mat saháy haya wa binana’az
pim-huruy I made friends with that woman
2 in-i-saháy [c] the one that was there
in-i-say tana-ailhi mi-lha-lhíhi a shput m-usha iza The person who was standing there on the left side has departed
in-i-say mi-lha-lhíhi a shput mia-rain m-rigaz yakin That person who was standing there was always looking at me
3 i-saháy there (near distance, visible)
i-saháy payka There on the table
atu i-saháy malhus The dog is sleeping over there

saháy
azazak i-saháy yanan ma-lhacaq
pan-na-praq The child fell from its
bed to the floor
yamin ya i-saháy pitu a furaz mu-
ribush iza t-m-ugris In the time of
the seventh month we went to the
forest to set our snare traps
4 i-sa-saháy [IT] staying there
(near distance, visible)
cumay i-sa-saháy ma-braq A bear
is staying there in that cave
5 ki-saháy stay over there
ata tu ki-saháy Don’t stay there
ata tu ki-saháy sarun pish-tubu
Don’t stand there urinating on the
road
haya wa atu miku ki-saháy apuy a
shirshir malhus That dog likes to
sleep by the fireside
6 k-m-ay na-saháy-an be hit
there on that place
7 kun-na-saháy [AB] suddenly
went over there
8 lh-in-un-na-saháy [c] came
without any purpose
haya wa caw lh-in-un-na-saháy
mi-lhuqqi, m-usha iza That person
came to visit unexpectedly (and)
then left
9 lhun-na-saháy happen upon,
come across, find by accident
haya wa caw lhun-na-saháy, mu-
qqa lhun-na-saháy, lhun-na-magka-
ca That person came unexpectedly
(and then) went over there (and)
then over to the other side
atu q-m-aquitil sa takic, lhun-na-
saháy nak a tana-muqqa A dog
chased the deer (and) it unexpected-
ly happened to pass by in front of
me
numa Shnawuman lhun-na-sa-
háy Futiz marmuz mu-apaw Then
Shnawuman happened upon the
island of Futiz while diving
10 maka-saháy approach a des-
tination or place in the distance;
since
nak a ama maka-saháy ma-ri-
ma-z a qamishan tu pan-shiz-an,
numa miarman iza ma-garman sa
but, numa tu mig-qaray iza m-acay
From the time my father reached
his fifties he got sick and then grew
worse and died
maka-saháy ita ta-tilha k-u-na si-
maq-an We (have been here) since
yesterday (and) will stay until to-
morrow
11 mikit-na-saháy gradually
move in that direction
12 maku-na-saháy go over there
haya mashmash m-ríqaz caw malalía
maku-na-saháy ma-braq mug-ku-
ruz That rat saw people (and) ran
to hide in a hole
13 ma-saháy [S] GLOSS?
14 masha-na-saháy there inside
yaku masha-na-saháy sazum m-
ríqaz yanan sa tuali I see some
money there in the water
15 m-in-aka-saháy came from
over there
m-in-aka-saháy ma-braq It came
from a hole over there (of a snake)
yaku ya shashanu ya m-im-pulhiz iza
m-in-aka-saháy yanan mu-pruq iza In the morning when I woke up
I got (down) out of bed
16 m-in-un-saháy [c] went there
m-in-un-saháy yaku I took this
route (one near the speaker at the
time of conversation)
numa wa rumfaz sa i-zay m-in-
un-saháy marfaz What kind of
bird was that flying over there?
tina sa m-in-un-saháy m-un-
dadan, minu yanan k-in-an qa-a-n
Who was walking there? Just look
at the footprints!
17 mu-na-saháy go over there
18 mun-saháy [MV] go there
ihu mu-riruw mun-saháy You took
the wrong way/route
cicu maku-na-nay mun-saháy He
passed us (on the road)
tina sa mun-saháy Who came
by/who went past?
atu mun-saháy p-in-azim The
dog went over there to the wall
lhaq ribush a qnuan mun-saháy
waqrac mia-lundu-nduz maku-na-
nay zai-n tu tumpi dai a pruq The
deer followed the river in a straight
line to a place called Tumpi
19 mun-sa-saháy [MV/IT] go
there repeatedly or often
20 mu-saháy [MV] go over there
21 pa-i-saháy [C] make something
happen to the one over there
haya aqtalha pa-i-saháy I lay Give
this pork to that person there
22 paka-na-saháy put something
over there
yaku paka-na-saháy pagka sa pa-
tash-an I put the book there on
the table
23 paka-na-sahay-in [PF] be put
over there
paka-na-sahay-in punuq cicu a
aniamin m-undadán She is putting
the things on her head and walking
24 palha-na-saháy do something
to that person or thing over there
25 palha-na-sahay-ik [PFis]
I did something to that thing/
person over there
26 palha-na-sahay-in [PF] be
done to that person or thing over there
yaku shashanu k-m-an afu k-un-ta-
lha sa kizuat a sh-in-i-qalhiv-an;
piaza-ik lh-m-im-pania’an p-ul-
an sa tatanaq palha-na-sahay-in
lh-in-im-pania’an h-m-izu-hizuq,
pandu-an ti Lujan This morning I
was eating rice together with dried
kizuat fish; I helped cook vegeta-
tbles with tatanaq leaves and was
relishing it when Lujan happened to
bump into me
27 pan-na-saháy down there; go
down there; fall down there
a mu-su yaku hudun pan-na-sa-
háy uan buhat minu yaku min-aur
tamaku, numa mu-shuqish taun m-
amu When I went to the mountain
to work in the fields I forgot my
cigarettes, (and so) returned home
to get them
malalía yaku i-saháy dawaz, pan-na-saháy yaku wazaqaan. I ran to the fishnet and fell down into the lake.

28 pash-na-saháy do something on that thing over there
ata tu pash-na-saháy afu lh-ug-qaušhin. Don’t sneeze on the rice!

29 pa–tana-saháy–in [PF] be put over there

cicu pa–tana-saháy–in punuq an-niamin m-undadhán. She is putting the things on her head there and walking

hayu wa shput mataqaz kawi, ma-briq paiman, pa–tana-saháy–in cicu pagqa, numa uan i-saháy a lhmir mun-tunuq. That man was carrying wood with a shoulder pole, and it probably was heavy (so) he put it down there to rest, and the grass over there got bent to one side

30 p–in–alha–na–saháy [c] did something to that thing/person over there

31 p–in–alha–saháy–ik [c1s] I did something to that thing/person over there

hayu shput p–in–alha–saháy–ik
caw a lalawa malhimmuna. I spoke to Thao to that Chinese person over there

32 p–in–i–saháy [c] was put or placed there

33 p–in–u–saháy was made to enter; mark made by entering

34 pi–saháy put something there

pi–saháy sa pagka. Put the chair there

pi–saháy haya. Put it there

pi–sahay pagka sa patash–an. Put the book there on the table

azazak a patash–an pi–sahay pagka. Put the child’s book there on the table

35 pi–sahay–i [I] put it there!


36 pi–sahay–ik [PF1s] I put it there to stand (or hang)
i–say a rusaw pi–sahay–ik. pugqa-qaudin pa–tilhaz, pa–tish–qalhiw. I put that fish there to hang up and dry out in the sun

37 pi–sahay–in [C/ PF] was put there, were put there

yamin tu kahiwan azazak uan pi–sahay–in hiwic, numa m–uka iza ina mu–i–u–i–tutu sh–m–a–sha–shishi sa hiwic. Long ago when we were still children we were put in the cradle so Mother wouldn’t have to go there to rock us

38 pun–sahay–ik [C/ PF1s] I made something go over there

pun–sahay–ik sha–mazá–n. I am going to the lake shore

yaku sh–m–ashaw ranaw, pun–sahay–ik. I chased the chicken away (lit. I chased the chicken, I made it go over there)

39 pu–saháy [C] make something
pass by a place; pour; put something in, make something enter
yaku pu–saháy sazum baruku mun–tilhush I poured water and spilled
some (e.g. by missing the cup)
yaku zashuq pu–saháy pash–zashuq–an I poured the rice into the rice
basket
mu-apaw cicu pu–saháy ruza sa
tuza, numa sa cicu a binana’aaz
miqay i–saháy ruza lh–ug–qiizi tuza
He came up to put eels in the boat,
and his wife just stayed in the boat
guarding the eels
40 pu–sahay–ik [PF1s] is put there by me
41 pu–sahay–in [PF] be put there
pu–say–in arziq a filhaq batiqu,
pu–say–in lhalhuzu, numa ya mu–
say niza lhalhuzu pulha–na–tmaz–in
sazum (I) put leaves of the arziq
tree around to wrap it, I put it into
the trap line, then if it didn’t enter
the fish trap it was pushed down
into the water
42 shan–na–saháy take it there,
put it there; fill it with something
shan–na–saháy sha–maz–i n ruza
Take the boat there to the docking
place
shan–na–say sa tahamish sazum
Fill the water jar with water!
shan–na–say m–ihu a barimbín pi–
a–yanan Put your car there in that
space
43 shan–na–say–in [PF] be filled,
of a container
tilha cicu shan–na–say–in taha–
mish sazum rumpash Yesterday he
filled the water jar to the brim with
water
44 shau–na–saháy arrive there?
45 shi–saháy went there, have
gone there
46 sh–m–an–na–saháy [AF] put
something there
47 sh–m–u–na–saháy pull some-
one or something over there, move
someone or something over there
48 shu–na–saháy pull someone or
something over there
49 tali–na–sahay–in [PF] be put
over there
caycuw panaq futu tali–na–sahay–
in They threw a stone over there
sa atu ya tali–na–sahay–in sa–
zum, numa cicu m–rauz mani’, numa
ya tuqar–an iza mu–maza iza ci–
cu, matu–wa–wishwish cicu a kupur
maqa ma–tubu If a dog enters the
water over there to swim and then
is called it will come to shore and
shakes its fur because it is wet
50 talha–na–sahay–in [PF] be put
over there
nak a funush talha–na–sahay–in
hukuc a maqa antu a maka–uka I
put my knife in its scabbard so it
wouldn’t get lost
51 t–m–ali–na–saháy put some-
thing over there
yaku ya panaq sa futu t–m–ali–na–
saháy sazum, kum–pshiq If I throw
a stone over there into the water it
will splash

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pasa-y in cicu fatu t-m-ali-na-saháy nak a punuq panaq He used a stone to throw at my head from over there
52 tau-na-saháy turn in that direction
53 tu-saháy over there (near addressee)
54 un-saháy [I] (don’t) pass by there
un-saháy uan nak a piacaucaun Please drop by to see my relatives (on your way to some place)
un-saháy ita m-undadán Let’s go wandering
un-sahay-ak [LF1s] I performed an action in that direction
yaku ma-parfu sa shput, un-sahay-ak kuskus, mag-kalada numa sa shput mun-tunuq I was wrestling with someone and lifted his leg and knocked him down
un-sahay-ak cicu a fatu pitpit, numa uan cicu muntunuq I squeezed his testicles and threw him down
un-sahay-an toward, in that direction
yamin caw ya m-ara sa tapiriz un-sahay-an buqtur a cicu k-un-lhit, numa m-ara sa ma-m'in a baruku pia-yanan sa qilha pusha-talá-
 n tapiriz a talham, numa ya mig-
 ka-kashlay sa kuskus tish-buntas, mi-qilha sa i-zay tapiriz a talham When we Thao catch a civet cat passing by we slit its throat and get a big cup to put the blood in, then when our leg grows numb (and) cramps up we drink the civet blood
NOTE: Often reduced to /say/.
saipú turnip
NOTE: From Taiwanese.
sakisan be constipated
sakisan yaku I’m constipated
yaku miaqay sakisan I’m often constipated
ata tu iamin k-m-an lapat, uka sakisan ya pu-caqi Don’t eat a lot of guavas or you will get constipated
yaku tu pu-caqi lh-m-ig-qiniz, maqa ya pu-caqi sakisan I bore down hard in defecating because I was constipated
2 s-in-akisan [c] was constipated
yaku s-in-akisan I was constipated (but am not any more)
sakp-ı [I] (don’t) massage
→ sakup:4
sakp-ık [PF1s] I will catch something → sakup:5
sakp-in [PF] be caught (as fish, animals, people) → sakup:6
sak-sakp-ı [IT] massage repeatedly → sakup:7
sakup (PAN *dakep ‘catch, seize, hold in the arms’) (don’t) catch it; (don’t) pinch it
sakp-ı uan sa fahuy Please catch the pig
sakp-ı uan nak a qalhafa Please massage my shoulders
2 mapa-sakup [R] play tag, play a game of catching one another
numa yamin mapa-sakup m-in-ram-baza yanan ayizi psaq yamin, numa un-sum-an yamin binanau’az azazak
s-m-akup pia-zay-in iza qaurna-
n
Then we played tag (and) there was a boy who would kick us, so we girls surrounded him, caught him, and threw him out (lit. Then we played tag (and) there was a boy who would kick us, so he was surrounded by us girls (who) caught (him) and were helped to throw him out)

3 ma-sakup [F] will catch

yaku a ma-sakup fafuy I will catch the pig

4 sakp-ı [1] (don’t) massage

ata (tu) sakp-ı Don’t massage me

sakp-ı ıan nak a qalhafa Please massage my shoulders

5 sakp-ık [PFis] I will catch something

hay mandumpin wac un pun-

I have made that bird accustomed to coming here (and) when it is tame I will catch it

6 sakp-in [PF] be caught (as fish, animals, people)

i-nay a ranaw sakp-in numa Someone caught/is catching this chicken

7 sak-sakp-ı [IT] massage repeatedly

8 s-in-akup [PFc] was caught by someone

nak a fafuy s-in-akup numa Someone caught my pig

9 s-m-akup [AF] catch, seize, grasp in the hands or the arms

yaku s-m-akup ranaw I caught a chicken

10 s-ak-iku-sakup [AF/IT] catch repeatedly, catch a lot of

yamin tu kahiwan azazak uan s-m-

m-aku-sakup babu Long ago when we were children we used to go catching grasshoppers

11 s-m-in-akup [AFc] caught

niwan yaku s-m-in-akup ranaw I haven’t caught the chicken yet

|salam|:

2 salam-in [PF] be separated, as hemp fibers in preparation for weaving

ya ma-qalhiw iza salam-in When they were dry they were separated

3 s-in-alam [PFc] was separated; what was separated, thing separated, bunch of separated fibers

numa ya tatwa s-in-alam la’a zay tu qarimusuz, numa ya mu-kak-

ttun iza s-m-alam, ma-nasha iza sa

s-in-alam, shu-firtil-in iza Then when the separated fibers were the size of that ball (and) you were done separating (and) had many such balls of separated fibers they were twisted on a spindle

4 s-m-alam [AF] to separate, as hemp fibers in the preparation of traditional Thao clothing; separate fibers to make rope and then wind them up for future use

cicu s-m-alam klhiw a ma-queque
salan

atu  He is twining a rope to tie the
dog
yaku s-m-alam sinay  I am wind-
ing thread

salan kind of green bamboo with ed-
ible shoots

NOTE: From Taiwanese.

|salpu| worry
2 ka-salpu worry
ata (tu) ka-salpu  Don’t worry
3 ka-salpu-'uk [ls] I have some-
thing on my mind, I am worried or con-
cerned
4 ka-salpu-'un [PF] have some-
thing on one’s mind, be preoc-
cupied with a concern or worry
numa sa ka-salpu-'un ihu minu
qa a mashdagkhin  You are worried
about something, that is why you
are resting your chin on your palm
5 mapa-salpu [R] worry about
something (collective or recipro-
cal)
ita mapa-salpu  We worry about
each other
6 ma-salpu [S] be worried, feel
distressed or sorry for someone
yaku ma-salpu uka sa twali  I’m
worried (because) there is no money
left
dadu antu ma-kaligkin, mashtay ita
ma-salpu  All of us are worried
(because) our chief is not healthy
ma-salpu yaku qriu'-in shput u-
ka iza dai ar-aru-n numa-numa
I feel sorry for the person who was
robbed, everything was taken (from
him)
7 m-in-a-salpu was worried (but
not any more)
8 pashi-sa-salpu make others
feel worried

NOTE: From Bunun /salpu/ ‘miss, 
become sorrowful’.

samaz dregs, tiny particles, ei-
ther floating on the surface or
settled to the bottom of a liquid
i-nay baruku yanan samaz  There
are dregs in this cup
1a pushawila samaz dregs of tea
leaves
1b qilha wa samaz dregs of wine

samuq (PAN *zamuq ‘dew’) dew,
water droplets on grass or leaves
early in the morning
2 pash-samuq-in [PF] become
dewy, covered with dew drops
haya wa hokus in-aur-a pu-taun,
pash-samuq-in  (Someone) forgot
to bring the clothes indoors (so)
they got damp with the dew
haya ayuzi masa binanau'az i-say
buqan mi-lhuqqu antu sh-ug-kash
pash-samuq-in  That man and
woman sitting there in the meadow
aren’t afraid of getting wet with the
falling dew
3 samuq-in [PF] be covered with
dewdrops, dewy
ya shashanu ya m-un-da-dadán sa-
muq-in uan  If you walk in the
morning there is still dew
Sanian thirty-second district clockwise from Qaqcin, a part of the lake shore where rice farms used to be maintained

sansan (PAN *daŋday ‘warm something by a fire’) to warm, to heat

2 pa–sansan [C] roast; heat by direct exposure to a fire

yaku ya pa–sansan sa rusaw, pa–say–ik shikish duruk sa rusaw a ma–qa ya patug–kariri ma–qitan If I am going to roast fish I use a bamboo skewer to pierce them so they can be grilled nicely

yamin pa–sansan aqtalha We are roasting pork

caycuy pa–sansan apuy They warmed themselves by a fire

3 pa–sansan–ık [C/PF1s] I put something by a fire to warm up or dry out

nak a kulus maqa ma–tubu pa–sansan–ık apuy pasha–i–qalhiw Because my clothes were wet I put them by the fire to dry

4 pa–sansan–in [C/PF] be roasted

haya rusaw duruk–i pa–sansan–in Skewer that fish to roast it

5 p–in–a–sansan [Cc] was roasted, was heated by direct exposure to a fire

p–in–a–sansan aqtalha The pork was roasted by direct exposure to a fire

6 sansan–in [PF] be heated by a fire

yaku sansan–in apuy I am being warmed by the fire

7 s–in–ansan [PFc] was heated by a fire

8 s–m–ansan [AF] to warm or heat by a fire

yaku s–m–ansan rima I’m warming my hands by the fire

Sapan male name (younger brother of Kullu, husband of Tumpiq)
sapaz (PAN *dapaN ‘sole of the foot’) sole of the foot; footprint

haya wa sapaz tu takic numa mia–kazash The footprint of the barking clear is clearly visible

[sapuk] (PAN *dakep ‘catch, seize, hold in the arms’) catch

2 ma–sapuk [F] will catch, grab, seize

yaku a ma–sapuk rumfaz I’m going to catch a bird

nak a binanau’az ya simaq a ma–sapuk nak a rikus Tomorrow my wife will massage my back

3 s–m–apuk [AF] catch an animate being
cicu s–m–apuk rusaw He is fishing/catching fish

nak a minhafut s–m–apuk wazish My brother caught a boar

s–m–apuk ihu ma–ru’ın a rusaw? Did you catch a big fish?

antu yaku s–m–apuk ma–ra’ın a rusaw? I didn’t catch a big fish

4 s–in–apuk [PFc] be caught by someone
saqazi

numa tu ma–humhum iza i–say ribush malhus, m–ayaw ya mu–taun uka sa bhqa ribush s–in–apuk
Then it was dark already (and they) slept in the forest, (because) it would be shameful to return home without having caught the deer
5 s–m–in–apuk [AFc] caught someone, seized someone or something
NOTE: Variant pronunciation of /sakup/.

saqazi (PAN *daqaNi ‘mid–day; noon’) mid-day, noon
ita cuini saqazi iza, pagqa uan It’s noon already—let’s take a break
saqazi iza a pit’ia yaku It’s noon already (so) I have to cook
2 ak–saqazi–n lunch, noon meal
nak a binanau’az pit’ia ak–saqazi–n My wife is cooking lunch
3 k–in–un–saqazi [c] ate lunch
k–in–un–saqazi ihu k–m–an Have you eaten lunch?
4 kun–saqazi eat lunch, eat the noontime meal
yamin kun–saqazi k–m–an We are eating lunch, eating the mid-day meal
yaku a kun–saqazi k–m–an I will eat lunch
5 pan–saqazi take an afternoon nap
ani yaku pan–saqazi I didn’t take an afternoon nap
6 pan–sa–saqazi [IT] take afternoon naps habitually

saran

ani yaku pan–sa–saqazi I don’t take afternoon naps
7 p–in–an–saqazi [c] an afternoon nap

saran (PAN *zalan ‘path, road’) path, road
2 mat–na–saran [AF] do something on the road
ani yaku tu a mat–na–saran pash’uzu I won’t spit on the street
ani yaku tu mat–na–saran pash’uzu tilha I didn’t spit on the street yesterday
3 mu–saran [MV] go out onto the road, take out onto the road
ya ma–qitan sa qali mu–saran sa pimuqran sh–m–u–dahda pa–tilhaz When the weather is good take the blankets out to spread in the sun
4 pa–saran–an [C/LF] make a (paved) path in that place
5 patna–saran–i [I] (don’t) do it on the road
ata tu patna–saran–i pu–capi Don’t defecate on the road
6 saran–ak [LF1s] I walked across
7 saran–an [LF] walk on or across something; place where one is walking or going
haya wa falhaza ma–qitan saran–an maqa ma–kapa sa sazum This stream is easy to cross because the water is shallow
k–m–alawa sa yaku farukuz a saran–an suma I’m building a bridge for someone to walk on
yaku a mun–suy huya m–undadáñ,
ma-qarman *saran-an, ma-pucum*
I will go over there to walk (but) the way is bad (because) it’s overgrown.

8 *sara-saran-an* [IT/LF] walk on or across something; place where one is walking or going

9 *s-ìn-aran-ak* [LF1sc] I walked on, I went

*s-ìn-aran-ak* a *saran ma-cuaw ma-daqri* The road that I walked on is very slippery

*s-ìn-aran-ak* *iza sa i-zahày saran* I went that way (on that path)

10 *s-ìn-aran-an* [LFc] was walked on; place where one walked or went

*m-ihu a s-ìn-aran-an* yanan sàpaz The place where you walked has footprints

mun-sahày *s-ìn-aran-an* caycu tu maku-na-nay wàn They took the path they had come by

nak a bukrìzin pakulhanà-n sa qarupiace, matig-qiha sa *s-ìn-aran-an* cicu A centipede crawled on my arm, (and now) it is red in the place where it went

11 *tali-na-saran* put something on the road

12 *tali-na-saran-i* [I] (don’t) put it on the road

*ata tu tali-na-saran-i* bzu, pi-sahày naur pash-na-etu-an bzu, pi-a-sun Don’t throw garbage on the road, put it in the garbage dump to collect

|sarapsap|

2 *ma-sa-sarapsap* [S/IT] talkative, gossipy

*miamin* *ma-sa-sarapsap* i-nay a *binanau’az* This woman is very talkative/gossipy

*ani cicu ma-sa-sarapsap, ma-da-ma-damat a binanau’az* She isn’t talkative/gossipy, she is a calm/reserved woman

3 *m-in-a-sa-sarapsap* [S/c/IT] was talkative, was gossipy

*cicu m-in-a-sa-sarapsap* *iza* She used to be talkative/gossipy

*sara-saran-an* [IT/LF] walk on or across something; place where one is walking or going → *saran*:s

*sas* take, deliver

*sas* *uan i-nay a aniamin sh-m-u-na-lusi Qarivan* Please deliver these things to Pu-li

*haya afu sas* *uan uhu lhay ama pa-kan* Please take this rice to Father to eat

2 *ma-sas* [F] will take to someone

*yaku a ma-sas* afu a kan-in ihu I will bring rice to feed you (lit. I will bring rice for you to be fed)

3 *sas-i* [I] (don’t) send it

*sas-i* *uan ihu sa zasuq i-zuhìiy* Please send some uncooked rice there

*yaku uka sa zasuq, a zai-k uan Lagiyi ‘sas-i wak zasuq’* I was out of rice so I told Lagiyi ‘Send me some rice’
yaku uka sa zashuq, a ma-zai wag van Lagüy ‘sas-i wak zashuq’ I am out of rice and I will ask Lagüy to send me some
4 sas-in [PF] be taken to someone
nak a aniamin sas-in suma Someone sent my things, took my things
(to someone else)
5 sh-in-as-ik [PF3e] I delivered,
took to someone
haya afu sh-in-as-ik iz a lhay cicu I took the rice to give to him
6 s-m-as [AF] take to someone,
deliver to someone
yaku s-m-as afu a kan-in shi-mu-buhat I’m bringing rice to feed
(the people who) went to work in the fields (lit. I’m bringing rice for
the people who went to work in the fields to be fed)
yaku s-m-as azazak sh-m-u-na-tu-si maykaci I took the child to the other side
ina s-m-as afu a kan-in ya saqazi Mother is taking lunch to them for
them to eat
7 s-m-a-sas [AF/IT] deliver, take
to someone repeatedly or habitually
cicu s-m-a-sas patash-an riqa-
riqaz-an yamin ya k-m-uza-kuza 
cuini He delivers newspapers for us
to read and see what is happening
now
tilha wa shput s-m-a-sas sa pa-
tash-an The person who came yester-
yard delivered some books
8 s-m-in-as [AFc] delivered some-
thing
sasaz (PAN *dadaN ‘old, of ma-
terial objects’) old (things)
haya wa taun sasaz iza That house
is old already
nak a hulus maqa sasaz iza mu-liq-
liq iza Because my clothes are old
they are already torn
2 min-sasaz [IC] become old, of
material objects
nak a hulus faqlhu-an piza iza wa ka-
wash in-ifaz yaku numa cuini min-
sasaz iza My clothes were new a
few years ago are already old now
(lit. My clothes that were just put
on by me (for the first time) a few
years ago have already become old)
haya wa taun kahiwan m-in-a-fa-
qlhu, numa cuini min-sasaz iza That house used to be new, but
now has become old
3 shi-sasaz [p] for a long time,
from the remote past; always
shi-sasaz ihu ma-panu You have
always been lazy
naur yaku shi-sasaz antu miku u-
buhat For as long as I can remem-er I have never liked to work (lit.
My nature from the far past is that
I don’t like to work)
4 shi-sasaz-ak I have always, for
a long time I have been
shi-sasaz-ak ihu ma-zima sa aqta-
lha For as long as I can remember I
have been fond of pork
sas-i [I] (don’t) send it → sas:3
sas–i [I] (don’t) take it to them → \textit{shas\textbackslash:2}

sasilum broken rice grain

2 min–sasilum [IC] become broken into fragments, of grains
zashuq min–sasilum maqa min–cu–aw mig–qaray paka–runu The rice is broken into fragments because it was pounded a long time in the mortar

sas–in [PF] be taken to someone → \textit{sas\textbackslash:4}

sa–spin [IN] head decoration or wreath of palm leaves worn in ceremonial dances → \textit{spin\textbackslash:2}

sasur the howl of a dog

2 ma–sa–sasur to howl, as a dog
atu lhuan miamin ma–sa–sasur
The dog did nothing but howl last night

3 s–m–asur [AF] to howl
atu s–m–asur The dog is howling

saya (PAN *daya ‘toward the interior, upriver’) uphill, upstream; in an uphill direction

2 ana–saya [I] (don’t) go uphill
ana–saya ihu Go higher uphill!

3 i–tana–saya located uphill from the speaker
caycuw a tawaun \textit{i–tana–saya} Their house is further uphill

4 k–m–ay na–saya chase something uphill, hit someone or something with an upward blow
ami k–m–ay na–saya sa fafuq We chased the pig uphill

yaku k–m–ay tunu sa binanau’az,
k–m–ay na–saya patak I hit the woman up alongside her cheek

5 k–m–ay na–saya–n [LF] be struck by an upward blow (?)
cicu a binanau’az k–m–ay tunu sa
cicu a ayuzi, k–m–ay na–saya–n awan His wife slapped him, hitting him an upward blow on the temple

6 makit–na–saya gradually move uphill

7 mana–saya go upstream, go uphill, go toward the interior; climb a hill or mountain

yaku a mun–say \textit{mana–saya} I will walk/go uphill

yaku ya simaq a mun–say yaku \textit{mana–saya} Puzi a Hudun Tomorrow I will climb Mt. Puzi

\textit{mana–saya} yaku shan–na–tusi iza, kum–bariz iza hudun, numa yaku pagqa uan I climbed up to the level part of the mountain, and then I rested (lit. ‘I climbed up there to where the mountain is already level, and then I rested’)

8 ma–tish–na–saya [F] will carry something uphill

9 ma–tish–na–saya–wak [F1s] I will carry something uphill

a \textit{ma–tish–na–saya–wak} sa ika–hi pahat pu–sahay–in shaylaw In a little while I will carry fertilizer uphill to put on the vegetables

10 m–in–ana–saya [c] went uphill, ascended

m–in–ana–saya yaku I climbed uphill

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11 pish-na-saya unintentionally go upward, as a missile which was intended to hit a target but struck too high
minu sa nak a p-in-anaq pish-na-saya Oh! my arrow flew upward (instead of toward the target)
12 sh-m-i-saya dry wind from the interior that may cause fire on the mountain slopes
tana-saya be located upstream, uphill, toward the interior yaku shi-tusi tana-saya fafa, ma-ki nar-rais is a yaku I went up the mountain and am slowly descending now
haya wa kawi in-tusi tana-saya p-aggaruz yaku sazu numa shau-na-nay That tree which was uphill there was carried downstream to me by the current
tish-na-saya carry something uphill
sazum (PAN *daNum ‘fresh water’) water
2 kilh-sazum ask for a drink of water; seek or search for water
huya wa caw mu-nay kilh-sazum That person came to ask for a drink of water
yaku ma-cuaw ish-uqaw, kilh-sazum I am very thirsty (and) am looking for water
3 min-sazum [IC] dissolve, melt
haya qtiha min-sazum The salt dissolved
min-sazum na kamsia dissolved sugar
kamsia pu-say baruku a maqa a min-sazum Put the sugar in the cup in order to dissolve it
ulhza min-sazum The snow is melting
hudun a ulhza min-sazum The snow on the mountains is melting
4 mu-sa-sazum [MV] go into the water, enter the water
5 mu-sazum [MV] go into the water, enter the water qnuan ya ma-hnar mu-sazum When it’s hot the carabao enter the water
haya takic qaqtih-in atu numa mu-sazum That barking deer was pursued by the dogs, so it went into the water
haya caw ma-salpu numa mu-sa-zum m-acay That person was depressed, so he drowned himself in the water (lit. so he entered the water to die)
6 pan-na-sa-sazum fall into the water
fiziz ma-lhacoq pan-na-sa-sazum A banana fell into the water
nak a tuali pan-na-sa-sazum My money fell into the water
caqcuq pan-na-sa-sazum m-acay They fell into the water/they drowned
7 pash-sazum-an place where water is stored; section of bamboo, etc. where water is stored, water container
8 pu–sazum [C] to water, irrigate
pu–sazum *yaku riqmu* I’m irrigating my rice paddy
9 pu–sazum–an [C/LF] be watered
nak a riqmu pu–sazum–an My rice paddy is being irrigated
10 sazum–i [I] (don’t) water it
11 shan–sazum–an [LF] have water poured on it, as a plant
nak a shaglaw shan–sazum–an ma–smik my vegetables were watered (until they were) wet
nak a shaglaw, *maqa shan–sazum–an* sham–p–acya Because I overwatered my vegetables it killed them all
12 shan–sazum–i [I] (don’t) pour water on it
shan–sazum–i uan sa bukay Please water the flowers
shan–sazum–i sa apuy Pour water on the fire
sh–in–an–sazum–an ihu sa tama–kuan Have you watered the garden?
14 sh–m–an–sazum [AF] pour water on something
yaku sh–m–an–sazum shaglaw pi–a–tabu I watered the vegetables, adding water

sbut:
2 ma–sbut [S] interested, as in a subject or activity, enthusiastic about, attracted by

yaku *masbut* ya ma–qa–qayash I’m interested in singing
haya wa azazak min–an–anak ma–cuw masbut *matash* That child is interested in writing through his own initiative
ma–cuw ti ina ma–sbut t–u–nun Mother really likes to weave

3 pia–sbut–ik [C/PFIs] I made someone take an interest in something
haya wa azazak pia–sbut–ik *matash* I made/encouraged that child to take an interest in writing

|sia–siaq|:
2 maka–sia–siaq to cheep
3 ma–sa–sia–siaq [IT] to chirp repeatedly, to sing (of birds)
4 ma–sia–siaq to chirp, of birds, peep

minu runfaz a huqi ma–sia–siaq The baby bird is chirping
ranaw a huqi ma–sia–siaq *maqa ma–shuru* The baby chick is peeping because it is hungry
runfaz ya fucika–n ma–sia–siaq When a bird hatches it chirps

NOTE: Given the deletion of morpheme codas in ‘full’ reduplication, a base /siaq/ appears likely. However, this could not be recorded in isolation.

|sigki|:
2 ia–sigki [I] (don’t) kneel
ata tu ia–sigki Don’t kneel
3 makit–sigki walk on the knees, kneel and walk; drop to the knees
azazak a mu-taun makin-sigki The child will enter the house on his knees
haya wa caw maki-lhmir makin-sigki That person is walking on his knees weeding
haya wa caw lh-m-ufu azazak, maqa ma-bric numa makin-sigki That person is holding a child (and) because it is heavy he has fallen to his knees
4 makun-sigki crawl on the knees
makun-sigki yaku I'm crawling on my knees
5 mia-sigki to kneel
6 mia-sigki-gki [IT] to kneel
    cicu mia-sigki-gki mi-ilhugqu She is sitting in a kneeling position
haya wa caw sh-m-umshum aki mia-sigki-gki That person is kneeling to worship the ancestors
7 mia-sigki [IT] keep kneeling, continue to kneel
    sa i-zay a caw maqa m-inshiraq yakin, in-iri-k m-inshiraq 'ihu sa mu-ririw', numa cicu mi-sigki yakin Because that person criticized me I criticized him in turn (saying) 'You are the one who is wrong', (so) then he knelt (in repentance) before me'
8 pan-sigki kneel; fall into a kneeling position
    yaku pan-sigki I'm falling to my knees
m-in-i-lha-lhihi yaku, mulhum zaw yaku pan-sigki I was standing (and) suddenly I fell to my knees
7 cicu pan-sigki yakin He fell to his knees before me
9 sigki-gki (don't) kneel
    ata (tu) ya sigki-gki Don't kneel

Sihaw female name

sihusihu kind of bird the size of a man's hand, with a very melodious call. When someone is drinking wine at Lus'an (New Years) he dips his fingers in the drink and flicks some drops in offering in hopes that his child will be as clever as the sihusihu

sikwin outer corner of the eye
2 qata-sa-sikwin look out of the corner of one's eye, look askance
    ihu malhintaz yakin m-undadín, itia sa binanau'az ma-pandú ita-n, miaqay ihu qata-sa-sikwin qata-shuqish You and I were walking together and met a woman (and) you kept watching (her) out of the corner of your eye, and turning your head (to look at her)

NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of Bumun /sikwin/ 'outer corner' (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

simaq tomorrow
yaku simaq a mu-tusi Qariwan I will go to Pu-Li tomorrow
2 simaq-in [PF] the following day
a k-na sa simaq-in a m-usha We will leave tomorrow (lit. The leaving will be put off until tomorrow)
s–im–pin [PFe] was put on, of a palm leaf head decoration or wreath → [spin]:3
s–in–akisan [c] was constipated → sakisan:2
s–in–akup [PFe] was caught by someone → sakup:8
s–in–alam [PFe] was separated; what was separated, thing separated, bunch of separated fibers → [salam]:3
s–in–ansan [PFe] was heated by a fire → sansan:7
s–in–apuk [PFe] be caught by someone → [sapuk]:4
s–in–aran–ak [LF1sc] I walked on, I went → [saran]:9
sinay thread
2 pash–sinay–an wooden spool for keeping thread
3 sinay–an [LF] place to hang clothes, clothesline
pi–sahay sinay–an t–m–au–dada sa hukus Hang the clothes up on the line
Sinaz twenty-fourth district clockwise from Qaqcin. A small inlet on the lake where Hen Gong temple is now, this location used to be the site of granaries which were raised on piles
Sinhow female name (different from /Sihaw/)
s–in–in’an [PFe] was drunk up by someone, of wine → sin’an:2
s–in–iraq–in [PFe] was kissed by someone → siraq:4
| sinis |
| 2 ma–sinis [S] sticky; gluey
afu p–in–it’ia ma–sinis The cooked rice is sticky
3 pia–sinis [C] make something sticky or adhesive
sin’an drink, drunk; drink up! (cheer to someone to drink wine)
ata (tu) sin’an qilha Don’t drink the wine
sazum iza sin’an The water has already been drunk
2 s–in–in’an [PFe] was drunk up by someone, of wine
3 s–m–in’an [AF] drink up wine; drink up! (expression used when drinking rice wine with others)
pashta s–m–in’an Let’s drink!
yaku s–m–in’an qilha I’m drinking wine
4 s–m–in–in’an [AFc] drank up
s–in–unut [PFe] was smothered with ashes, of a fire → [sunut]:3
s–in–uqum–an [LFc] was checked, was examined → [suqum]:2
s–in–uriz [PFe] was poured or spilled → suriz:7
sipsaq be hung over from drinking
tiha mî–qilha lhuan antu k–m–an afu numa cuini sipsaq Last night I
sipu
drank without eating first, so now I have a hangover
2 s–m–ipsaq [AF] be hung over
yaku s–m–ipsaq I have a hangover

sisiqan
yaku ya k–m–an fizfiz sira–siraq–an rima When I eat a banana I lick my fingers
9 s–m–in–iraq [AfC] kissed someone
10 s–m–iraq [AF] to kiss, to lick azazak s–m–iraq ma–dahun The child is licking the candy
11 s–m–ira–siraq [AF/IT] kiss or lick repeatedly
azazak s–m–ira–siraq sa ma–tici The child is licking the ice cream
atu s–m–ira–siraq kuskus a nak The dog is licking my foot

sipu kind of small yam or sweet potato vine that twines around the papaya tree, unid.

sisar a relatively large mountain rat, probably the bandicoot rat, Bandicota indica Hodgson (the largest rodent in Taiwan)

siraq (PAN *dilaq ‘lick’) kiss, lick ata (tu) siraq ciicu Don’t kiss her
2 mapa–siraq [R] kiss one another ita la–tusha mapa–siraq The two of them are kissing
manium la–tusha antu mapa–siraq Don’t you two kiss each other!
3 ma–siraq [F] will kiss, will lick
4 s–in–iraq–in [PFc] was kissed by someone
5 siraq–an [LF] be kissed, be licked
6 siraq–i [I] (don’t) kiss him/her, (don’t) lick it
ata tu siraq–i sa rima ya k–m–in–an sa fizfiz Don’t lick your fingers when you have eaten a banana
siraq–i azazak Lick it, child (as in telling a child to lick the ice cream before it melts and runs down the cone)
7 siraq–in [PF] be kissed, be licked
ma–dahun siraq–in azazak The child is licking the candy
8 sira–siraq–an [LF/IT] kiss or lick repeatedly

sisiqan lean against something
ata (tu) sisiqan sa pitaw Don’t lean against the door
ata (tu) sisiqan nakin Don’t lean on me
yaku ya ma–humhum ya mi–lhugqu miaqay nak a binanau’az miku sisiqan yakin When I sit at night my wife often like to lean against me
2 **mapa–sisiqan** [R] lean against one another

**ita la-tusha mapa–sisiqan** The two of us are leaning against each other

3 **sisiqan–an** [LF] backrest, place to lean back against in a reclining position; be depended on haya wa pagka ma-qitan i–lhuqq–an, yanan sa **sisiqan–an** That chair is good to sit in (because) it has a backrest

**yaku yanan ma–m’in a dadú sisiq–an–an** I have a big chief (who) I can depend on

4 **s–m–in–isiqan** [AFc] leaned against something

**i–zay a kawi s–m–in–isiqan cieo a tuaun** That tree was leaning on his house

5 **s–m–isiqan** [AF] lean on or against something

**ina s–m–isiqan yakin** Mother is leaning on me

**s–m–isiqan yaku p–in–azim** I’m leaning against the wall

**minu sa i–zahay a shput i–suhay s–m–isiqan sa p–in–azim mia–kug–ku–gku malhus** Why is that person over there leaning against the wall hundred up asleep?

NOTE: This entry may contain the locative suffix –/an/, but all attempts to isolate a base without it failed.

**sitaz** leaf insect, green leafhopper.

On summer nights (July, August, and September) it makes a loud noise, different from that of the cicada

**Siua** female name (daughter of Dariz)

|siwisw|:

2 **siwisw–in** [PF] be shaved into pliable strips, of bamboo

**anun–in qaulh siwisw–in ihu?** A mig–qafay Why are you shaving bamboo into strips? To make a basket

3 **s–m–iwisw** [AF] shave bamboo into pliable strips (for plaiting)

**cieo s–m–iwisw qaulh a mig–qafay** She is shaving bamboo into strips to make a basket

|sizaq|:

2 **ma–sizaq** [S] bitter

**haya wa lbmir ma–sizaq** That medicine is bitter

3 **min–sizaq** [IC] become bitter, grow bitter

**ma–dahun tu ikahi minu cuini min–sizaq iza** It was sweet awhile ago, but has become bitter

|skin|:

2 **ka–skin–ik** [PF]s I despise, I find something disgusting

**haya aqiz miqay miku ia–sun ya–kin, ka–skin–ik** That man often wants to associate with me (but) I despise him

3 **ka–skin–in** [PF] be despised, be found disgusting; obnoxious, annoying to others
ihu ka–skin–in  You are obnoxious (said, e.g. by a woman to a man who persists in making unwanted advances)

hayu wa shput ka–skin–in That person is despised/is disgusting

4 ma–skin [S] obnoxious, as a man who persistently makes unwanted advances to a woman; a man may also refer to someone by this term; rejected, not accepted by others

yaku ma–skin ihu ya m–riqaz I don’t like to see you/I am fed up with you

niza cuini tu mia–ziu ma–skin, mig–qa iza cuini sa parhaway This kind of thing isn’t rejected any more, the young people have changed today

5 min–skin [IC] become obnoxious, as through one’s behavior; become revolted or extremely annoyed by someone

s–m–abu [AF] to cover, as with earth → |sabu|:4

s–m–akup [AF] catch, seize, grasp in the hands or the arms → sakup:9

s–m–alam [AF] to separate, as hemp fibers in the preparation of traditional Thao clothing; separate fibers to make rope and then wind them up for future use → |salam|:4

s–m–ansan [AF] to warm or heat by a fire → |sansan|:8

s–m–apuk [AF] catch an animate being → |sapuk|:3

s–m–as [AF] take to someone, deliver to someone → |sas|:6

s–m–a–sas [AF] deliver to someone, as a meal to workers in the fields → |shas|:3

s–m–a–sas [AF/IT] deliver, take to someone repeatedly or habitually → |sas|:7

s–m–a–sa–sa–sas [AF/IT4] deliver on a regular basis, deliver routinely → |shas|:4

s–m–a–sukus [AF/IT] keep pushing, persist in pushing → |sukus|:2

s–m–asur [AF] to howl → |sasur|:3

|smik|

2 ma–smik [S] damp, as a floor from the rain, vegetables after watering (not as wet as ma–tubu)

hayu prug ma–smik That floor is damp

3 pia–smik [C] dampen something

s–m–im–pin [AFc] has put on, of a palm leaf head decoration or wreath → |spin|:4

s–m–in’an [AF] drink up wine; drink up! (expression used when drinking rice wine with others) → |sin’an|:3
s–m–in–apuk  [AFc] caught someone, seized someone or something → |sapuk|:5

s–m–in–as  [AFc] delivered something → |sas|:8

s–m–in–in’an  [AFc] drank up → |sin’an|:4

s–m–in–iraq  [AFc] kissed someone → |siraq|:9

s–m–in–isiqan  [AFc] leaned against something → |sisiqan|:4

s–m–in–ukus  [AFc] pushed → |sukus|:3

s–m–ipsaq  [AF] be hung over → |sipsaq|:2

s–m–isiqan  [AF] lean on or against something → |sisiqan|:5

s–m–iwsiw  [AF] shave bamboo into pliable strips (for plaiting) → |siwsiw|:3

s–m–ukus  [AF] push, as a boat into the water; to pole, propel a boat in shallow water with a punting pole; use a cane or crutch to walk; a walking stick → |sukus|:4

s–m–uku–sukus  [AF/IT] push against repeatedly → |sukus:5

s–m–unut  [AF] smother a fire so as to keep the flames down, but not to extinguish it, as when covering it with ashes or dirt → |sunut|:4

s–m–uqum  [AF] check, examine something, as a trap that must be inspected routinely for results → |suqum|:3

s–m–uri–suriz  [AF/IT] pour repeatedly, as slop for the pigs → |suriz|:8

s–m–uriz  [AF] pour, spill, throw out, as liquid when disposing of it → |suriz|:9

|spin|
1 sa–spin  [IN] head decoration or wreath of palm leaves worn in ceremonial dances
3 s–im–pin  [PFc] was put on, of a palm leaf head decoration or wreath
4 s–m–im–pin  [AFc] has put on, of a palm leaf head decoration or wreath
5 spin–an  [LF] be decorated with a head wreath
6 s–um–pin  [AF] put on a palm leaf head decoration or wreath yaku sa a s–um–pin thu–n I’m putting a wreath on your head

suaqum pants

NOTE: Also /sasuaqum/. From Northern or Central Bunun /sisuaqum/ ‘trousers’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

subís the white-tailed blue robin, _Cinclidium leucurum montium_ (Swinhoe), fam. _Turdidae_, a small, short-billed melodious songbird. The male is dark blue
or bluish-black, the female a drab mottled brown or coffee-colored. Both sexes have two white stripes on the tail. This is a very terrestrial bird which favors wet and gloomy broad-leaf forest or mountain stream areas. In the winter it comes down from the mountain slopes to feed on worms at lower altitudes.

NOTE: Also *suwis*.

**sudun** forehead

2 k-m-ay sudun hit someone on the forehead

*haya wa shput psatsay-ik kawi k-m-ay sudun* I used a stick to hit that person on the forehead

3 k-m-ay sudun-ak [LF1s] I hit someone on the forehead

4 k-m-ay sudun-an [LF] be hit on the forehead

5 k-m-ay sudun-i [t] (don’t) hit him on the forehead

*k-m-ay sudun-i i-zaháy a caw* Hit that person on the forehead!

6 k-m-ay sudun-ik [PF1s] I was hit on the forehead

NOTE: Mr. Shih provided this form but months later rejected it when asked about its meaning.

**Suhut** male name (father of Ishul)

**|suhúy|:**

2 in-i-suhúy was over there (not near addressee)

3 i-suhúy there (not near addressee)

nak a taun i-suhúy iza putut My house is there on the corner

rumfaz i-suhúy tafaq A bird is on the roof

kallus van ihu i-suhúy yanan Please sleep on that bed over there

qunan i-suhúy buqan k-m-an lhmir The cows are eating grass there in the pasture

i-suhúy jafaw on top of

*cicu a taun i-suhúy tana-saya* His house is located uphill (from the speaker)

yaku sa i-suhúy buhat I was there in the fields (answer to *shi-nthua i-hu*? Where were you?)

4 ki-suhúy stand there

*ki-suhúy van* Please stand over there

5 lhun-na-suhúy go there by chance, happen to go there

6 maku-na-suhúy go there

7 m-in-aka-suhúy came from over there

*m-in-aka-suhúy pílaw mu-taun* It came into the house from the door over there (referring to how a snake entered the house)

8 m-in-un-suhúy [c] took a route over there

*m-in-un-suhúy yaku* I took that route (further from the speaker than *m-in-un-saháy*)

9 mun-suhúy take that route over there

*shi-nay mi-lhugqu numa mun-suy* saran m-andadán He came to visit
and then left by taking that route
a mun-suy ita ma-daru a hudun
We’ll start (to walk) on the gentle slope
10 mu-suhúy [MV] go there
yaku mu-suy ribus I entered the forest over there
yaku a mu-suy m-ihu a taw m-iqilha I’ll go to your house to have something to drink
a mu-suy yaku t-m-uquis I’m going to the mountains to set my traps
yaku a mu-suy m-ihu a taw malhinuna I’m going to your house to chat
yam in a mu-suy Luja a tan-lhu-an We’ll go to Lujan’s place this evening
kahinwan caw mu-suhúy hudun a k-m-alawa rusa Long ago people went to the mountains to make a boat
11 mu-su-suhúy [IT] go there
12 pa-i-suhúy make something happen to the one over there
hay a fizi pa-i-suy thay Give these bananas (to those people) over there
13 paka-na-suhúy put over there
nak a suma wa patash-an paka-na-suy huya wa pagka Some of my books are put on the table
14 palha-na-suhúy [I] (don’t) put it over there
aqtalha palha-na-suhúy uan ma-qasbit Please dip the pork in the soy sauce
15 palha-na-suhuy-ik [PF1s] I put something over there
yaku m-aru sa kawi palha-na-suhuy-ik putut I got the wood and put it in the corner
16 palha-na-suhuy-in [PF] be put way over there
17 pan-na-suhúy go down over there
18 pa-tana-suhúy put over there
19 pi-suhúy [I] (don’t) put it there
ata (tu) pi-suhúy sa patash-an Don’t put the book there
pi-suhuy m-ihu a patash-an i putut Put your book in the corner
20 pi-suhuy-huy [IT] be put there repeatedly
21 pi-suhuy-ik [C/PF1s] I put something there
nak a aniamin pi-suhuy-ik nak a huruy tusha iswa kawash I put my things in my friend’s place for two years
22 pi-suhuy-in [PF] be put or placed somewhere
hay a caw kacu-n cumay maku-rada kawi, pi-suhuy-in cumay kawi a fajaw The bear carried that person up and put him in the top of the tree (lit. That person was taken by the bear to climb a tree (and) was put by the bear on the tree top)
23 pun-suhúy go over there
24 pu-suhúy [I] put it there
25 pu–suhuy–ik [C/MV/PF1s] was put there by me
26 pu–suhuy–in [C/MV/PF] be put there
27 shan–na–suhuy put over there
   shan–na–suhuy sazum Throw the water over there
   shan–na–suhuy m–ihu a barimbin
      nak a taun Put your car over there by my house
28 shan–na–suhuy–in [PF] be taken over there, be put over there
   shan–na–suhuy–in nak a minha–fut a taun There to my brother’s house (answer to Where did you drive your car?)
29 shi–suhuy [p] was there
   si–suhuy manium Did someone come to visit you?
   si–suhuy yaku m–ihu a taun I have been to your house
30 tali–na–suhuy [I] (don’t) put it over there
   ma–qarman iza wa patash–an, tali–na–suhuy duhmul This book is no good any more—throw it away over there in the junk-heap
31 t–m–ali–na–suhuy [AF] put over there
32 tu–suhuy over there (not near addressee)
33 u–suhuy [I] (don’t) go there
   ya itia shawan u–suhuy nam a taun
      mi–lhugqu If/when you have time come to our house to visit
   pagqa uan ita u–suhuy uan ribush

sukus

mu–laun a maqa a ma–haziwih
Let’s take a break (and) go into the shade to cool off
NOTE: Often reduced to /suy/.

sukág go to an urban area to work, work a ‘job’ (as opposed to working in the fields, hunting, fishing, or other traditional occupations that had an economic basis)

sukus (PAN *dukduk ‘ginger:
   Zingiber officinale’) Zingiber officinale, the ginger plant

sukus (PAN *Cukud ‘cane; prop; support’) push, shove; boat pole?

sukus uhu t–m–alha–shuqish Push it back to where it was

shawiki a mun–tumu–tumuq, sukus
   t–m–alha–shuqish The betel tree is going to fall over—push it back up

2 s–m–a–sukus [AF/IT] keep pushing, persist in pushing
haya binanau’az s–m–a–sukus ya–
   kin maqa miku kalhus iza That woman kept pushing against me because she wanted to sleep with me

3 s–m–in–ukus [AFc] pushed
   yamin s–m–in–ukus fatu We pushed the stone

4 s–m–ukus [AF] push, as a boat into the water; to pole, propel
   a boat in shallow water with a punting pole; use a cane or crutch to walk; a walking stick
   ila izáu s–m–ukus fatu Let’s go push the stone
sulikhín

cicu s–m–ukuṣ ruza  He is poling a boat
tunaw s–m–ukuṣ  Push hard!
padiutun s–m–ukuṣ cicu  He uses a walking stick
patsay-in cicu pa–ruza s–m–ukuṣ sa ruza  He is using a paddle to pole the boat
5 s–m–uku–sukus [AF/IT] push against repeatedly
tima sa i samun s–m–uku–sukus m–ita wa pitaw  Who is on the street pushing repeatedly against our door?
6 sukus–i [I] (don’t) push it
7 sukus–in [PF] be poled, of a boat, be pushed
shashu ya m–ita wa bahi sukus–in cicu talha–na–sahay–in cicu marukuk, numa ita miarain m–ima–baw antu ma–mu–apaw  Sometimes if our soul is pushed away to the edge of a cliff, even if we cry out repeatedly our voice will not emerge

sulikhín place name (Taiwanese Tsui-li-kê)

Sulmu name of a male buffalo

suluq the rufous breasted blue flycatcher, Fidecula hyperythra innexa (Swinhoe), fam. Musci-capidae, a rare non-migratory finch-size song bird which inhabits the forest zone from about 700 to 2,300 meters, but winters in lower altitude broad-leaf forest. The male has a deep blue back, golden-yellow breast, and a small white spot between bill and eye; the female is pale brown and resembles a small sparrow. This bird, seen mostly in the morning, has a shrill, dissonant call, feeds on insects, and shakes its tail feathers up and down when perching; also, Johnstone’s bush robin, Tarsiger johnstoniae (Ogilvie-Grant), fam. Turdidae, a bird which bears a close resemblance to the preceding, but which has a rufous throat and a long white stripe over the eye. It is highly territorial, and eats insects, spiders, and soft fruits

sumal

sumal (PAN *duma ‘other; other people’) other; other people; someone; someone’s; sometimes; elsewhere
mi–lhekiz sa pagka i–nay, uka iza sa suma All of the chairs are here, there are none anywhere else
suma wa caw other people
suma wa tuali someone’s money
numa sa suma antu masha–shdu
Then there were some who didn’t agree
yaku ya i–shawan–an ya tu suma
mu–tu–tusi yaku wazaqan maniza
When I have free time I often go to the lake to fish
2 pan–na–sa–suma various others

sumal disturb people, be an annoyance to others
ata tu ya sumal Don’t disturb
s–um–pin

other people!
2 in–sumal–in [PFe] was teased by someone
3 ma–sumal [S] disturbing, to disturb
ma–cuwa i–zahay a azazak ma–sumal That child is really a pest
4 ma–suma–sumal [S/IT] annoying, causing a disturbance
ma–suma–sumal a azazak a naughty child (one that constantly disturbs people)
5 min–sumal [IC] tease
yaku min–sumal ihu k–m–urkur
I'm teasing you by tickling
6 min–suma–sumal [IC/IT] tease repeatedly, vex, annoy
kahiwan a caw antu mapa–qa–qitan,
min–suma–sumal 'The Thao of olden times didn’t get along, and teased each other

NOTE: From Bunun /sumal/, /masumal/ ‘call one names, to blaspheme, to profane’.

s–um–pin [AF] put on a palm leaf head decoration or wreath → [spin]:6

|sun|

2 an–sun–in [PF] be gathered in a place
an–sun–in i–say yanan lha–lhaushin mi–qilha i–utu, mapa–tig–qu–yash, matig–garam i–utu Everyone crowded around bringing game, and they gathered to eat the meat, and if someone had home-made wine, they gathered at the swings to drink it, singing and celebrating there
3 ia–sun [I] gather them together!
4 kalh–sun–in [PF] be collected into a pile or heap, as rice that is stacked in the fields after the harvest
numa sa pazay a kalh–sun–in, sa–bu–an minabut Then the rice would be gathered in heaps (and) covered with rice straw
5 k–m–alh–sun [AF] collect into a pile or heap
6 ku–sun–an [LF] be gathered together into one place, be collected
7 makin–sun put into a pile, collect in one place
i–nay a taun c–in–apu–capu makin–sun isa, qawwata isa. The rubbish in this house has been swept into a pile (so) throw it out
ya antu lhiur–in sa tuqiq makin–sun numa antu t–um–maza sa la–lawa If you don’t remove your ear wax it will collect so that you won’t be able to hear people speaking
8 ma–lan–sun come together in one place, as paths that cross; a crossroads, a place where paths converge or diverge
haya rumfaz ma–nasha marfaz ma–lan–sun tata wa kawi pagga That flock of birds all flew down together to settle on one tree
yamin tu kahiwan ya a mu-rībush
mun-sahāy ma-lan-sun a sa rin, ya tima sa shau-hala shau-na-say
ma-lan-sun a saran patqal-i sa sarn. In the old days when we
went hunting (and we) came to a
crossroads, whoever arrived there
first at the crossroads marked the
road
9 mapa-lan-sun [R] flow together
yaku a i-say mapa-lan-sun a sa-zun manīza I will fish in the place
where the rivers flow together
10 mapa-ia-sun [R] come to-
gether, as people in a meeting
caycuy mapa-ia-sun mī-lha-lhilhi
They are standing side-by-side
11 mapa-u-sun [R] be rolled to-
gether
12 mia-sun go together, be to-
gether, associate with (people)
manīun la-tusha mia-sun yā ma-
hunnhum malhus Do the two of you
sleep in the same place?
ua, mia-sun Yes, we sleep in the
same place (answer to previous
question)
maqa sa caw yā Lus’ān mā-qarman
yā mia-sun sa binanau’az malhus Because for the Thao at New Year’s
it is bad (for a man) to sleep with
his wife
caycuy la-tusha mia-sun tata wa
pagka The two of them sat on one
chair
haya wa parhayaw m-usha binanau-
’az mia-sun malhus That young
man went to look for a woman to
sleep with
13 mia-su-sun [IT] mix or asso-
ciate with, as people
14 m-in-ia-sun got together
with, joined in company
tīha mu-nay a shput kahiwan m-
in-ia-sun nam a taun/mapa-ki-
bariz The person who came yes-
terday used to get together at our
house
15 mun-su-sun [MV/IT] come to-
gether, gather in a place
mashtay mun-su-sun k-m-ala-
wa They all came together to build
(houses)
kahiwan sa caw ya mu-buhat mun-
su-sun, numa ya m-apa sa pasay
makinwail maqa-qayash When the old-time Thao worked in the
fields they came together and car-
rried the (harvested) rice on their
backs chanting and singing
16 mu-sun [MV] gather, come to-
gether
caycuy la-tusha mu-sun mī-lhugqu
pagka The two of them came to sit
together
q-un-riu’, numa painan numa sh-
ug-kash mu-sun (He) stole (some-
ting) so maybe he is afraid to join
us
17 mu-su-sun [MV/IT] go to visit
someone, go to join someone
18 pakin-sun put or gather things
together
pasay-in lagqisusay a tahamish pu-
i-utu-n sa rubu pakin-sun, numa
sa tahamish a ruzic sabu-an pia-li-
ric-in s-m-abu uka sa ruβu mu-qea
min-dadu sa apyu Use a small jar
to gather the coals, and then cover
the mouth of the container tightly
so that they won’t burst into flame
again
19 pia-lan-sun [C] go together
pia-lan-sun man ın a m-usha
ribsh b-m-uqrıs; mu-kaktun ıza
pia-lan-sun mu-shuqish Go to
the forest together to set your traps
(and) when you are done come back
together
20 pia-sun [C] gather things to-
gether
m-ıbu a aniəmin masa nak a a-
niəmin pia-sun Your things and
mine have been put together
21 pia-sun-i [C/I] (don’t) gather
it together
ata pia-sun-i pazay, pia-qbit pi-
nay Don’t gather the rice here, put
it separately
22 pia-sun-in [C/PF] be brought
together with something else, be
combined with something
nak a a’a kahıwan malhus pia-sun-
in cıcu a ama pa-kahıus, masa ina
wa cıcu My baby long ago used to
sleep together with his father and
mother
23 p-in-u-sun [Cc] were brought
together
maqa tu kahiwan tu ina-ama p-in-
u-sun antu mia-zay cuini min-an-
anak k-m-ıhım sa a mix-ayuzy ya a
mix-bınanau’aż Because in the old
days (one’s) parents brought them
together (in an arranged marriage),
not like today when one can choose
one’s husband or wife oneself
24 pu-sun [C] bring together
lina pu-sun lı-m-uc The beads
are strung together
25 pu-sun-ık [PF1s] I gathered or
brought together
haya (wa) patash-an pu-sun-ık
I gathered the books together
26 pu-sun-in [PF] be gathered or
brought together
haya (wa) patash-an pu-sun-in ci-
cu He gathered the books together
numa sa i-zay dadi pu-sun-in ci-
cu sa cau Then the chief gathered
the people together (lit. Then that
chief, the people were gathered by
him)
27 sun-an [LF] be associated with,
be together with
28 sun-in [PF] be assembled
haya cau ma-cau ma-qarman ya
sun-an That person is hard to get
along with (lit. That person is bad
to associate with)
haya wa şpıt ma-qarman ya sun-
an, miəmin p-aca-p-acay sa suma,
ma-əshkaž That person is bad to
associate with, he often fights with
others (and) is scheming
29 shan-sun be thrown together
in one place, as by natural forces
i-nay a ruku qusaz-in talha-punal-
in, numa shan-sun sa rur rash
(Because) of the rains detritus was
washed into this valley bottom so
that gravel has collected here
30 tan–sun–i [I] (don’t) pile them up
haya fatu tan–sun–i ihu Pile up the stones
31 tan–sun–in [PF] be gathered together, be put in a common pile
haya buna tan–sun–in cicu He put the sweet potatoes into a pile
32 t–in–an–sun [c] was gathered together, was put in a common pile
haya kawi t–in–an–sun ti ama Father piled up the wood
33 un–sun–an [LF] be surrounded, as by people
34 u–sun [I] gather together, collect together
u–sun maniun malhus a maqa a ma–shimzaw Gather together to sleep because it is going to be cold
35 u–sun–in [PF] was joined, was put together with; hortative: let’s gather
m–ihu a qilha, haya wa qilha u–sun–in, caycuq q–un–riq’ m–aru
Your wine was put together with that wine (and) they stole it
u–sun–in ita k–m–an Let’s gather to eat
35a ma–qitan u–sun–in compatible, of people’s personalities
sunda real, genuine, native
sunda caw a qilha real aboriginal wine
dadú sa sunda ma–ru’in That chief is truly the most important

tantu sunda ma–tata wa sazum water that is not really hot
sunda iza mia–zay sa caw He really looks like a Thao
2 pin–sunda qilha make native wine
yamin caw ya a pin–sunda qilha
sa tahamish ia–naur–an pasay–in
lindash sh–m–inaw a maqa sa qilha
a ma–qmin ma–kanshuz When we Thao make native wine we usually use lindash to clean the wine jar so that the wine will be strong and fragrant
3 suna qilha native wine
4 suna rusaw kind of small fish highly prized for its flesh, the deep-bodied crucian carp, Carassius cuvieri (Temminck and Schlegel), fam. Cyprinidae (lit. ‘the real fish’)
5 suna shaglaw kind of green vegetable, unid.
6 suna wa zashuq sticky rice
sun–in [PF] be assembled
→|sun|:28

|sunut|:

2 ma–sunut [F] will smother a fire with ashes
yaku ya ma–humhum iza ya malhus
iza a ma–sunut uan apuy a maqa a yanan rabu a shashanu a pil–’ia iza, mu–hiaw min–adu sa apuy At night when I go to sleep I will smother the fire so we will have embers in the morning to cook, to quickly start a fire
Suqdawn

3 s–in–unut [PFe] was smothered with ashes, of a fire
apuy \( s–in–unut \) suma Someone has put out the fire
4 s–m–unut [AF] smother a fire so as to keep the flames down, but not to extinguish it, as when covering it with ashes or dirt
yaku \( s–m–unut \) apuy I smothered /
am smothering the fire
5 sunut–in [PF] be smothered, as a fire that is covered with ashes or dirt
apuy sunut–in yaku I smothered /
am smothering the fire
Suqdawn a Thao dog name (for female dogs)

\[s\text{u}q\text{um}\]

|suqum|:
2 s–in–uqum–an [LFc] was checked, was examined
numa ya mu–tal \( s–in–uqum–an \) ma–nasha sa tuza, mu–qa iza ma–qcin a qali \( r–in–aqat–an \) s–m–uqum kan ta–tusha sa cici a binanau’az \( s–m–uqum \) iza \( pum–tuzá–n \) Then one time when they checked (their traps) they had a lot of eels, (and so) every ten days he and his wife checked the eel traps
3 s–m–uqum [AF] check, examine something, as a trap that must be inspected routinely for results
yaku mun–suy ribush \( s–m–uqum \) tuqris, uka, mulamaz I went to the forest to check my noose traps (but) they were empty so I came back empty-handed
4 suqum–i [I] (don’t) check it, (don’t) inspect it
suqum–i uan \( ihu \) sazum Please check the water
5 suqum–ik [PF1s] I checked, I inspected
nak a tuqris suqum–ik, m–ara la–tata qaruta I checked my traps (and found) I caught one cat
6 suqum–in [PF] be checked, be examined
ya shashanu ya pulha–na–tmaz, ya saqazi iza a suqum–in iza, ma–cu–aw ma–punish m–ara sa tawahi In the morning I would put it (bait) down (in the water), and at midday I would check it (and) it would be chock-full of tawahi fish
yaku ya pu–ålhalhuzu miaqay ya shashanu ya suqum–in m–ar–ara sa rusaw When I use the lhalhuzu trap I often go to check it in the morning to fetch the fish from it

Su‘in twentieth district clockwise from Qaqeín

\[s\text{u}r\text{iz}\]

suriz [I] (don’t) pour it out, (don’t) throw it out
suriz sazum Throw out the water!
2 an–suriz–in [PF] be spilled
a \( pa–kan \) sa fafu, minu qa \( an–suriz–in \) yaku I was going to feed the pigs and I spilled (the slop)
3 m–in–uni–suriz [MVc] was spilled, was emptied of contents
4 mun–suriz [MV] spill, fall out, as sweet potatoes from a basket or liquid from a vessel
suriz

baruku a sazum mun–suriz The cup of water spilled
yaku munsulan, taubukbuk, mun–suriz sa sazum I went to fetch water and tripped and the water spilled
5 pun–suriz pour
6 pun–suriz–in [PF] be poured
minu ihu k–m–acu sa zashuq a pun–suriz–in Why did you bring the rice to pour?
7 s–in–uriz [PFe] was poured or spilled
8 s–m–uri–suriz [AF/IT] pour repeatedly, as slop for the pigs
9 s–m–uriz [AF] pour, spill, throw out, as liquid when disposing of it cicu s–m–uriz sazum She threw out the water, as from a basin
10 suri–suriz–in [IT/PF] be poured out, as slop for the pigs
na a pa–kan sa fafuy suri–suriz–in When I go out early in the morning to feed the pigs I pour grated sweet potatoes into the trough to feed them
11 suriz–i [It] (don’t) pour it out, (don’t) throw it out
ata tu suriz–i sazum Don’t throw out the water!
12 suriz–ik [PFIs] I poured out, I threw out
suriz–ik sazum I threw out the water
13 suriz–in [PF] be poured or spilled out by someone
sazum suriz–in The water was thrown out
sazum suriz–in azazak The child spilled the water
14 shan–suriz–in [PF] be poured into something
yaku ya pa–kan fafuy k–m–acu sa a pa–kan fafuy l–in–ishlish a bu-
na shan–suriz–in sh–m–an–na–say qacu When I feed the pigs I take grated sweet potatoes and pour them there into the feeding trough
15 sh–m–an–suri–suriz [AF/IT] pour repeatedly into something
16 sh–m–an–suriz [AF] to pour, as slop for the pigs

|susu|:

2 i–susu–an [LF] warm oneself by a fire
ya ma–shimzaw qali pin–apuy un a i–susu–an a maqa antu ma–shim–
zaw If the weather is cold please make a fire for us to stand by so we won’t be cold
3 m–in–i–susu [AFc] warmed oneself by a fire
yaku m–in–i–susu sa apuy I warmed myself by the fire
4 mi–susu [AF] warm oneself by a fire
ya ma–shimzaw sa qali miaimin sa tuqa–tuqash iza wa caw mi–susu
sa apuy When the weather is cold the old people often go to warm
themselves by the fire
\[\text{yamin mi–susu apuy (maqa) ma–shimzaw maqa ma–ulhza}\]
We warmed ourselves by a fire (since) we were cold because it was snowy
\[\text{huqa la–tusha ma–tubu a hulus, numa mi–susu apuy maqa ma–shimzaw}\]
The two of them have wet clothes so they are warming themselves by the fire because they are cold

5 **pia–susu** [C] warm something by a fire
\[\text{atu a huqi ma–tubu sa kupur, pia–susu sa apuy a maqa ma–tata, antu m–acay}\]
The puppy has wet fur—put it by the fire to warm up so it won’t die

6 **susu–an** [LF] warm oneself by a fire
\[\text{a pin–apuy a susu–an maqa ma–shimzaw}\]
Let’s fan the fire to warm ourselves, because it’s cold

7 **sh–m–in–usu** [AFc] warmed oneself by a fire
\[\text{yaku sh–m–in–usu iza apuy, ilu iza}\]

\[\text{mi–susu I’ve warmed myself by the fire—now it’s your turn}\]

**suzay** reluctant, unwilling
\[\text{ata tu ya suzay}\]
Don’t be unwilling to do it

2 **ka–suzay–ik** [PF1s] I am reluctant, I am unwilling; I am attached to, unwilling to part with
\[\text{ata ka–suzay–ik}\]
I’m unwilling to do it

\[\text{ani ka–suzay–ik i–zay a hulus}\]
I’m not willing to give those clothes to others

3 **ma–suzay** [S] reluctant, unwilling
\[\text{ma–cuaw yaku ma–suzay tu caw a lalawa ar–am–n uhu}\]
I’m not willing to tell you about Thao

\[\text{nak a binana’az antu ma–suzay}\]

\[\text{fari–fariw sa fiṣif a kan–in ila}\]
My wife is not unwilling to buy bananas for us to eat (e.g. even though the price is high)

**suzup** clitoris
SH

sha₁ naughty, misbehaving (of a child)
ata tu ya sha Don’t be naughty (said to a child)
2 ma–sha [S] naughty, misbehaving, disobedient (of a child)
haya wa azazak ma–cuaw ma–sha That child is very naughty
haya azazak ma–sha, kay tunu, antu t-un-maza, u-qca–k k-m-ay tunu That child was disobedient (and so) I struck him; (he) didn’t listen/obey (so) I struck him again ma–cuaw ma–sha wa azazak zai–k ‘u-tusi yanani!’ I said to the badly misbehaving child ‘Go to bed!’
3 m–in–a–ma–sha [S/c/IT] used to be naughty, used to be disobedient
haya wa azazak m–in–a–ma–sha, min–ma–dundun That child used to be disobedient (but) has become well-mannered
4 min–ma–sha [S/IC] become naughty, become disobedient
i–zahay a azazak ma–dundun tu ka–hiwan, minu cuini min–ma–sha, antu tun–du ya palhinun–n That child used to be well behaved, but now has become naughty (and) won’t do what he is told

[sha₂]:
2 kan sha accompany
3 kan sha–k [PFIs] accompany me
a kan sha–k ihu Follow me! come with me!
kan sha–k ihu mu–tusi hudun a pa–lha–lhimun–k Come with me to the mountain to talk (lit. Come with me to the mountain to talk to me)
a kan sha–k ihu mu–tusi hudun Will you come with me to the mountains?
a kan ta–tushá–k ihu mu–tusi hu–dun Will the two of you come with me to the mountains?
4 kan ta–tu–sha–k the two of you accompany me
NOTE: Evidently distinct from /kan qca/ ‘step on, crush underfoot’.
The expression /kan ta–tu–sha–k/ ‘the two of you accompany me’ is assumed to result from haplology which applies to an underlying sequence /kan ta–tusha–sha–k/.

shaba a group of one hundred
tata wa shaba ‘100’; tusha wa shaba 200
huya i–tusi Tarigkwa m–rina ma–kalh–shpa–shpat shaba wa caw Tarigkwa village had 500 to 800 people

|shadudú|

2 shadudu–an [LF] be visible
shadudu–an cicu a taun His house is visible
huya wa caw shadudu–an i–say cicu a pílaw m–an–sa–sásailan iđa That person is visible in his doorway peeping at us
huya wa binanau’az ma–bazay i–faz a hulus shadudu–an cicu a tutu
shadunan

That woman is dressed in (such) thin clothes that her breasts are visible
3 sh–m–adudú [AF] see clearly from a distance
huya binana’az fīhuq hulūs yaku
sh–m–adudú I can clearly see that woman washing clothes over there

shadunan bright yellow (as a young orange)

|shagkiz|:
2 shagkiz–ik [PF1s] I am smelling something
3 sh–in–agkiz–ik [PF1sc] I smelled something
haya būkay sh–in–agkiz–ik, dadū ma–kanshu I smelled that flower (and) it really is fragrant

shagkulian the male of the rufous breasted blue flycatcher, Fidecula hyperythra innixa (Swinhoe). A finch-size bird with short beak, dark blue back, golden throat area, and white abdomen; the male of Johnstone’s bush robin, Tarsiger johnstoniæ (Ogilvie-Grant), a bird of strikingly similar appearance, distinguished mainly by a lateral white stripe along the head above each eye and a reddish throat area
NOTE: Evidently a borrowing from Bunun. Nojima (n.d.) gives Ishbukan /sangkulian/ ‘bird sp.’.

|shagqabis|:
2 shagqabis–an [LF] scalded
nak a rima shagqabis–an ma–tata
wa sazum/shagqabis–an ma–tata
wa sazum rima wa nak My hands were scalded by hot water
3 shagqabis–i [I] (don’t) scald it
haya wa rīnaw shagqabis–i ihu
Put that chicken in scalding water (to remove the feathers preparatory to cooking)
4 shagqabis–ik [PF1s] I have scalded it
shag–qafu

shag–qafu rub with ashes, throw ashes on something or someone → qafu: 5

shag–qafu–an [LF] be rubbed with ashes, have ashes thrown on one → qafu: 6

shag–quur to bump, as the head on a lintel → qur: 9

shag–qusum–an [LF] be blackened → qusum: 9

shag–quyaš–in [PF] be chanted over; be cursed through shamanistic chanting → quyaš: 8

Shahitan other mountain aborigines, non-Thao aborigines of the high country, with the apparent exception of the Bunun (who are known as Rawaraway)
ma-cuaw ma-kalashay i–zay a Shahitan That aboriginal person is hard to please

2 maka–shahitan resemble a non-Thao mountain aborigine

shaidu1 a plant which grows to about 60 cm. in height, with long serrated leaves that grow parallel along the stem. This is the favorite food of the barking deer

Shaidu2 female name, apparently from the shaidu plant (wife of Laihu, wife of Quan)

shaila [l] (don’t) act, (don’t) perform

shaila uan ihu, a riqaz–ak Please perform (and) I will watch

2 sh–m–aila [AF] to act, dance or perform for entertainment
numa ya a Lus’an mashtay mu–sun sh–m–aila, matiq–qaran a aza– zak, mashtay mu–sun masa tana–tuqash mashtay mu–apaw mim–paraw ma–qaran Lus’an Then at the New Year festival everyone gathered to celebrate, happy children, everyone gathered, even the elders, everyone danced and celebrated the New Year

3 pa–shaila [C] to act, to perform numa yamin malhkakca ya pa–saila ya ani Then we discuss whether to dance or not

4 pasha–shaila [C/IT] to act, to perform; to pretend ani yaku tu bunda, pasha–shaila I'm not genuine, I'm acting

|shaish|

2 an–shaish (don’t) take your turn

an–shaish uan ihu matash patash–an Please take your turn to write the book

an–shaish ihu fariw sa pani‘an, miaqay yaku sa fari–fariw Why don’t you shop for me; I shop a lot

3 an–shaish–i [l] (don’t) take your turn

ata tu an–shaish–i Don’t take his place!

4 an–shaish–ik [PF1s] I change, I take my turn

an–shaish–ik uan puqitan sa barim–bin Change with me now to drive

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the car
*an-shaisha* ik  
*wa n i-say mi-lhuggu*  
It’s my turn to sit there
5 *an-shaisha* in [PF] be replaced  
(by someone)
*an-shaisha* in  
*cicu fariw sa pania-*  
’an  
He took (someone’s) place to go shopping
6 *man-shaish* [AF] take turns in  
doing something, change over in function
*yaku sa *man-shaish*  
I am the one who is taking (his) turn
*a *man-shaish*  
*cicu fariw sa pania-*  
’an  
She will take (your) place to go shopping
7 *shaish*–i  
[I] (don’t) take turns  
*m–ihu a ama mataqaz kawi, ma-cu-*  
*aw shkuda, shaisha*–i  
*u n uku*  
Your father has been carrying wood on a shoulder pole (and) is very tired, (so) take his place
8 *sh–m-aish* [AF] help someone  
by taking over a task, relieve a person at a job or a shift
*yaku wa shput m–riqaz yaku ma-*  
*taqaz antu shirua-n, yaku shput*  
*sh–m–aish* yaku mataqaz  
That person saw me carrying a load with a shoulder pole (and) wasn’t willing to help, (but) that (other) person helped me carry the load

NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of Bunun /mi-sais/ ‘take one’s turn at something’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

**Shakash**  
dog name (male or female)

*shakish*  
*(PAN *dakeS* ‘camphor laurel’) a tree with light wood traditionally used for canoe hulls: camphor laurel
*shakish*  
tata _wa baggir_  
one camphor laurel
*shakish*  
tusha _wa baggir_  
two camphor laurels

**shakhay**:  
2 *shakhay*–ik  
[PFIs] I covet, I desire, I admire
*yaku wa shput hulus ma-cuaw ma-*  
*qitan, shakhay*–ik  
That person has very nice clothes (and) I want them
*yaku binanau’az ma-cuaw ma-qitan*  
*shakhay*–ik  
I want that pretty woman
3 *shakhay*–in  
[PF] be coveted, be desired; be admired
*yaku wa azazak ma-nasha na kum-*  
*sia, shakhay*–in  
*suma wa azazak*  
That child had a lot of candy (and) some of the other children wanted to have it
*yaku wa azazak ma-qitan a hulus in-*  
*ifaz, ma-cuaw shakhay*–in  
*shput*  
That child is dressed nicely and is very much admired by the Chinese person
4 *sh–in–aklha–n*  
[LF] was coveted, was desired
5 *sh–m–aklha*  
[AF] covet, desire something; admire sometime
*yaku *sh–m–aklha*  
*haya aniamin*  
I want those things
ma-cuaw yaku sh–m–akhay I want (it) a lot
NOTE: Also recorded as /shakla/.

|shakshak|:
2 shakshak–in [PF] be felt by groping
nak a qlhup yanan tuali, shakshak–in (sa) suma Someone is feeling in my pocket for money
m–ihu a tuali a shakshak–in suma Someone will grope around (in your pocket) for your money
3 sh–m–akshak [AF] feel by groping
yaku sh–m–akshak sa tuali I'm feeling my money (in my pocket)
cicu sh–m–akshak nak a qlhup He is feeling in my pocket
4 sh–m–a–sha–shakshak [AF/IT3] feel blindly for something, keep groping repeatedly in the dark
yaku sh–m–a–sha–shakshak tuali a nak a lhay ihu–n; pu–pi–ntua, uka i–say a qlhup I'm groping for the money to give to you—it's not in my pocket (lit. I'm groping for my money to give to you; where is it? Not in the pocket)

|shaktu|:
2 shaktu–k [PF]s] I see it, it is visible to me
shaktu–k cicu a pash–caqi–an, ma-qa mu-katkat maka–tmaz a suaqun I saw his anus because the stitches split open at the bottom of his pants

3 shaktu–n [PF] be visible, showing
i–say a taun shaktu–n That house is visible
m–ihu a tuali shaktu–n, a qriu’–in suma Your money is showing—someone will steal it
nak a suaqun ma–brug, shaktu–n paqi My pants have a hole in them (and) my buttocks are showing
4 sh–m–aktu [AF] show itself, be visible, see clearly
tilha sa wazaqan ma–cuaw man–har–buk; antu sh–m–aktu sa wazaqan Yesterday the lake was very foggy (and) it wasn't clear
yaku sh–m–aktu sa huqa wa taun I clearly see that house
mig–qaray iza minu sh–m–aktu iza After awhile it will become visible (to you)

shalimáw a thick tree, sometimes one meter in diameter, with long leaves and exposed seeds on the trunk

shalinshin1 buzzing or droning sound, as of a bee, or a disturbance in the ear
minu yaku nak a but maqa antu ma–kaligkin miwarin sa lharina yanan sa shalinshin Since I’m not healthy I have a buzzing/ringing sound in my ears
2 kun–shalinshin [AB] experience a sudden buzzing or droning sensation, as in the ear
sh amplified

minu sa nak a lharina yanan pai-
nan m-aggtu-qtu, kun-shalinshin
Maybe someone is thinking about me, (because) there is a sudden
droning in my ear
3 ma–shalinshin make a droning
sound, as of a boat engine; ring-
ing, jangling of small bells
huya wa ruza m–m–un–sahay ma-
cuaw sh–m–anash ma–shalinshin
That boat which passed by here
disturbed us a lot with its engine
sound
4 pish–shalinshin sound off by
itself, like an alarm clock
Shalinshin2 name of a buffalo
(from the bell worn around the
neck)
Shalinshin2 male name
kahiwan yanan tata wa caw zai–n
cieu a lhanaz Shalinshin Long ago
there was a person named Shalinshin
Shalizán a place name, the place
on Sun-Moon Lake where the
dam is built
sha–ma–mazá–n be beached;
traditional bamboo beaching
platform for boats on the lake
→ |maza|:4
shamaq (PAN *Samaq ‘a plant:
Lactuca indica’) kind of low-lying
plant with purple berries and long
soft leaves which are boiled and
eaten for their antifebrile prop-
ties, unid., but probably Lactuca
indica
sha–mazá–n shoal, shallow place
in water, as where boats can be
beached → |maza|:5
sham–p–acay drop dead, as a
person who collapses suddenly
with no prior sign of illness; die,
as a car engine → |acay|:30
sham–p–acay–in [PF] be killed
→ |acay|:31
shampapairuz sway, stagger
2 sham–pa–papairuz [IT] sway,
stagger repeatedly
ya antu ma–kaligkin sa but, m–unda-
dán sham–pa–papairuz If you are
not healthy (you will) sway when
you walk
yaku ya ishqala, sham–pa–papairuz
‘mani’ If I am drunk I will stagger, too

|shampula|:
2 shampula–i [I] (don’t) splash it
ata tu shampula–i yakin sa sazum
Don’t splash water on me
3 shampulá–k [LF1s] I splashed
liquid on something
haya wa mnnaw mun–sahay shampu-
lá–k sa sazum I splashed water on
shana

that chicken passing by
4 shampulá–n [LF] be splashed with liquid
yaku shampulá–n ihu sazum You splashed water on me
5 sh–m–ampula [AF] toss out, cast out
cicu sh–m–ampula sa sazum She tossed out the water (as in washing away feces)

shana come into contact with, brush against, collide with; until?
yaku mu–say ribush, shana kawi numa nak a hulus sh–m–u–lqiq When I went into the forest my clothes were torn by/on a tree
nak a ruza shana sa tuduq My boat bumped into a stump
yaku shana saháy tuduq I stumbled on a stump over there
maniu ki–nay miaun, shana alha kaiza maniu ya m–usha iza You can stay here overnight and leave when you want

NOTE: This entry is uncertain. A prefix /shan/– appears in a number of words that refer to violent contact, but the two appear to be phonologically distinct unless the forms given here are to be analyzed as /shan–na/–. On semantic grounds /shana saháy/ in the next-to-last sentence probably should be distinguished from /shan–na–saháy/.

shanaq (PAN *Sanaq ‘the Chinese river otter’) the Chinese river

otter, Lutra lutra chinensis Gray, fam. Mustelidae

shanash to disturb, as someone’s peace
ata tu shanash Don’t disturb (him)!
2 shanash–i [I] (don’t) disturb him
ata tu shanash–i Don’t disturb (him)!
m–ihu a ama malhus uan, ata tu shanash–i; pa–kalhus uan Your father is still sleeping; don’t disturb him; let him sleep some more
3 shanash–in [PF] be disturbed by someone
yaku shanash–in maniu manuin ma–qa–quyash I’m disturbed by you singing a lot
maniu lhuan i–nay malhus antu shanash–in sa suma wa shput No one disturbed you last night while you were sleeping
yamin lhuan malhus mapa–im–pulhiz, maqa shanash–in sa suma We went to sleep last night and all woke up because someone disturbed us
4 sh–m–anash [AF] disturb, as someone’s peace, annoy someone
ata tu ki–utu ma–lha–lhinuna, ma–cuaw sh–m–anash ma–lha–lhinuna Don’t talk over there, you are causing a big disturbance with your conversation

shanautuan sub-chief, hunting leader in traditional society;

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shan–damat

de the word is now used to refer to the leader of a work crew, to the police, or to anyone who leads temporarily; to protect, as police protect the village

shan–damat come to a standstill, stop running, as an engine that breaks down → [damat]:6

shan–daqdaq–an [LF] be splashed, as water in a house → [daqdaq]:3

shan–daqdaq–i [I] (don't) splash it! → [daqdaq]:4

|shani: |

2 ma–shani [S] be nauseating, of something that one eats or sees

ma–shani yaku i–say a aqtalha
That pork makes me nauseous (just to look at it)

3 shani–an nauseated, feeling nauseous, as from eating something disagreeable

ila ya mìnr–min k–m–an sa aqtalha
shani–an iza ya mig–qaruy iza If we eat a lot of pork eventually we will get nauseous

hayya aqtalha mìnrin yaku k–m–a–kan, numa shani–an iza; ara iza
ahu I’ve eaten so much pork I’m nauseous. You take it!

hayya wa qmu niza yaku a ma–kan,
maqa shani–an iza I won’t eat that rice cake because I’m nauseous already (from overeating)

shan–ikahi stub the toe → [ikahi]:6

shan–lamlam–ik [PF1s] I sharpened something → [lamlam]:6

shan–lamlam–in [PF] be sharpened → [lamlam]:5

shan–na–a–ihu–n [IT] it’s up to you → [ihu]:9

shan–na–ca–caycuy its up to them → [caycuy]:3

shan–na–ca–cicu [IT] it’s up to him/her → [cicu]:5

shan–na–ikahi wait awhile → [ikahi]:3

shan–na–kilhpuz look at the stars → [kilhpuz]:3

shan–na–ntua went where? → [ntua]:22

shan–na–qali depend on the weather → [qali]:2

shan–na–saháy take it there, put it there; fill it with something → [saháy]:42

shan–na–say–in [PF] be filled, of a container → [saháy]:43

shan–na–suhúy put over there → [suhúy]:27

shan–na–suhuy–in [PF] be taken over there, be put over there → [suhúy]:28

shan–na–tilhaz to rise, of the sun; the sun is rising → [tilhaz]:9

shan–na–tusi go there → [tusi]:33
shan-na-utu

shan-na-utu pour, add to, put there → utug:27

shan-na-utu-an [LF] add to → utug:28

shan-na-utu-i [I] add something to it → utug:29

shan’awan be entangled, be caught on something in passing, as clothes caught on branches; fig., be detained or held back by circumstances
nak a qnaan m-usha mutan khiw, riqaz-ak i-suq ribush shan’awan
My cow went and broke its leash and I saw it entangled in the forest
hayk sinay-an shan-ruru-an puqu a maqa antu shan’awan hulus Shave the irregularities off that (bamboo) clothesline so the clothes won’t snag on it
nak a tishmamraw m-usha shan’a- wan sa khiw, numa sa qayu sa kus- kus My horse went and got tangled in its rope because it got twisted around its legs

shanrariwa to glare, of bright light

2 shanrariwá-n [PF] be affected by glare, as the eyes, suffer from glare in the eyes
yaku shanrariwá-n tilha The sun is glaring in my eyes
wazqaqan tilhaz-in, kan-na-dimmac a sazum numa sa maca shanrariwá-n The sun was shining on the lake and suddenly flashed on the water so that my eyes were dazzled

3 sh-m-anrariwa [AF] to glare, as sunlight in one’s eyes
tilhaz sh-m-anrariwa nak a maca The sun is glaring in my eyes
NOTE: Possibly /shan-rariwa/, but all efforts to isolate a prefix in this form were futile.

shan-ruqit abraded, scratched by a thorn, nail, etc. so that the skin comes off → |ruqit|:7

shan-sun be thrown together in one place, as by natural forces → |sun|:29

shantalhaq clear away something
ata (tu) shantalhaq rusun Don’t clear the border (open strip between the fields)

2 shantalhaq-an [LF] be cleared away, be removed from a place in cleaning up

3 shantalhaq-i [I] (don’t) clear it away
ata (tu) shantalhaq-i Don’t clear it away

shantalhaq-i iku rusun a ma-ka- rasa Clear the field boundary to make a border

4 sh-m-antalhaq [AF] clear something away
ciku sh-m-antalhaq rusun He cleared the field boundary (e.g., by removing earth, weeds, etc.)
NOTE: Possibly connected with /talhaq/ ‘adze’, but efforts to connect the two were indeterminate.
shan–talhaq–an  [LF] be adzed by someone → talhaq:3
shan–talhaq–i  [I] (don’t) adze it → talhaq:4
shan–tan greater than; exceed, be more than → |tan|:5
Shanti’az legendary Thao character, the wife of Shnawluman; name for a female buffalo
shan–tiqur trip, stumble, stub the toe → |tiqur|:3
shan–tiqur–ak  [LF1s] I stumbled, I stubbed my toe → |tiqur|:4
shan–tiqur–an  [LF] stumble on something → |tiqur|:5
shan–tiqur–in  [PF] be tripped by someone → |tiqur|:6
shan–tudul bump the head, as on colliding with some unnoticed object → |tudul|:5
shan–tudul–in  [PF] be bumped into, be collided with → |tudul|:6
shan–tuktuk trip, stumble and fall → tuktuk:4
shan–tuktuk–ak  [LF1s] I stumbled and fell → tuktuk:5
shan–tuktuk–an  [LF] was stumbled against, was the cause of stumbling → tuktuk:6
shan–tun to break, as a rope under tension → |tun|:3
|shanturuz|:
2 mapa–shanturuz  [R] collide with one another, meet with great force
3 shanturuz–in  [PF] be struck by something with great force so as to tear the flesh
yaku shanturuz–in barimbin I was struck by a car
yaku shanturuz–in ishqala wa shpat A drunk collided with me
haya atu shanturuz–in sa qnuan, numa mulush That dog was gored by a buffalo, and now drags one leg
4 sh–m–anturuz  [AF] strike with great force so as to tear the flesh
haya wa qnuan sh–m–anturuz atu That buffalo gored a dog
barimbin sh–m–anturuz yakin numa yaku i–say sarun mun–turuq A car struck me so that I fell on the road

NOTE: Presumably /shan–turu/, but repeated efforts to isolate a smaller base met with frustration. The reciprocal form /mapa–shanturuz/, rather than /mapa–an–turuz/ lends further support to the analysis of this form as a simple base, perhaps with historical reanalysis of a prefix /shan–/.

shapa skin (of people or animals)
cumay a shapa bear skin
qlhuran a shapa snake skin
NOTE: From Bunun /sapa/ ‘leather, side– or back–skin of wild animals’ (belly–skin is not /sapa/).
|shapalh| (PAN *SapaR ‘unroll, as a mat’):
2 pa–lhapash–an [C/LF] pad used as a foundation for carrying something on the head, putting down a hot pot, etc.
3 pa–lhapash–i [C/I] (don’t) spread it out

pa–lhapash–i uan punuq kulambit maqa paka-na-atu-an sa aniamin Please put a towel on your head as a place for carrying things

4 shapalh–ak [LF1s] I unrolled something
i–nay a shizu shapalh–ak iza I unrolled the mat
5 shapalh–an [LF] be unrolled, as a mat
shapalh–an uan qaçuAuf numa p–utu–an shizu Please unroll the bamboo platform then put a mat on it
6 shapalh–i [I] (don’t) unroll it
shapalh–i uan shizu Please unroll the mat
shapalh–i uan uhu shizu maqa a itia shput mu–nay malhus Please unroll the mat because we have a guest coming to sleep
7 sh–in–apalh–ak [LF1sc] I unrolled something
sh–in–apalh–ak iza shizu I unrolled the mat already
8 sh–m–apalh [AF] unroll a mat
ti ina sh–m–apalh shizu Mother is unrolling the mat

NOTE: Also recorded from Mrs. Shih as /lhapash/.

|shapshap| (PAN *SapSap ‘gropfe, as in the dark’):
2 shapshap–i [I] (don’t) grope for it
ata tu shapshap–i Don’t grope for it!
3 sha–shapshap [IT] grope repeatedly
ata tu sha–shapshap sa binanaun–’az, a paru–an suma Don’t grope women (or) someone will beat you
4 sh–in–a–sha–shapshap [PFC/IT3] was groped repeatedly
5 sh–m–apshap [AF] grope, feel for something without seeing it

Shapalhan twenty-sixth district clockwise from Qaqcin. This was a place used primarily for fishing
NOTE: Also given as /Lhapashan/ and /Lhapalhan/.

|shapiq|:
2 ma–shapiq [S] slightly flattened on the sides, of roundish objects
rickuy ma–shapiq The citrus fruit is slightly flattened on the sides
3 min–shapiq [IC] become flattened, of a round or other three-dimensional object
cuini riqa–ak ma–qarimusuz, minu u–qa–k riqa–ak, ma–shapiq Just now I looked (and it was) round, then I returned to look again (and) it was flat!
NOTE: Possibly connected with PAN *Sapiq ‘flattened to the ground, of the stalks of cereal plants’.

|shapshap| (PAN *SapSap ‘gropfe, as in the dark’):
2 shapshap–i [I] (don’t) grope for it
ata tu shapshap–i Don’t grope for it!
3 sha–shapshap [IT] grope repeatedly
ata tu sha–shapshap sa binanaun–’az, a paru–an suma Don’t grope women (or) someone will beat you
4 sh–in–a–sha–shapshap [PFC/IT3] was groped repeatedly
5 sh–m–apshap [AF] grope, feel for something without seeing it
6 6 sh–m–a–shapshap [AF/IT] feel blindy, grope repeatedly in the dark
cicu sh–m–a–shapshap binanau’az
He is groping a woman
7 7 sh–m–a–sha–shapshap [AF/IT3] feel blindy, grope repeatedly in the dark
yaku maqa uka sa apuy muqay yaku
sh–m–a–sha–shapshap Because the fire went out I just had to grope
in the dark
shaqish1 (PAN *daqiS ‘forehead’) face
2 k–m–ay shaqish–an [LF] be hit in the face
cicu k–m–ay shaqish–an He was hit in the face
3 u–shaqish–in [PF] be affected in the face
yaku ya mi–gilha u–shaqish–in i–za ya ma–quha–quha sa shaqish
When I drink I get red in the face
(sh)du iza mi–gilha, u–shaqish–in iza yaku, ishqala ya ikahi That’s
enough for me to drink—my face is already getting red (and) later I’ll
get drunk
shaqish2 (PAN *CaqiS ‘sew’) sew
ina miku shaqish Mother likes to sew
2 pa–shaqish [C] have something sewn for oneself, as clothes
yaku ya pa–shaqish sa hulus shu–ta–zam–in sa but When I have clothes
sewn for me I get myself measured
3 shaqish–i [I] (don’t) sew it
shaqish–i van hulus Please sew the clothes
4 sh–in–aqish [PFc] was sewed by someone
sh–in–aqish iza yaku i–nay hulus
I’ve sewed these clothes
5 sh–in–aqish–an [LFc] was sewed by someone
haya hulus sh–in–aqish–an iza
These clothes have been sewed already
6 6 sh–m–aqish [AF] sew
ina sh–m–aqish suqaqun Mother is sewing the pants
7 sh–m–in–aqish [AFc] sewed something
ina sh–m–in–aqish nak a hulus
Mother sewed my clothes
sharaquma the ‘mountain banana’, a kind of wild banana tree
sharaquma wa hubuq ar–ara–n mani pa–kan fafyg The fruiting stalk
of the mountain banana is taken to feed the pigs

|sharihaz|

2 sharihaz–ak [LF1s] I see something uncetarily, as a person in a
dark room
haya wa shput antu m–in–ifaz hulus
i–nay yaku m–riqaz sharihaz–ak
I saw that person without clothes
(dimly, as in a dark room)
3 sharihaz–an [LF] be vaguely visible; be seen, of something normal-
ally concealed from view

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sharitunu

*haya binanau‘az mim-paraw sharīraz—an cic u a i-tmaz a suaqun*
That woman lifted her leg and her panties were visible
*yaku sh-m-an-na-tmaz m-riqaz sharīraz—an* I looked inside and
saw something that is normally concealed from view

4 *sh-in-arihaz—an* [Pfc] was seen vaguely

5 *sh-marihaz* [AF] see something that is partially concealed
*yaku sh-marihaz caqwy i-tmaz yanun* I see them inside on the bed
(of people not clearly visible, as
when one is peering through the openings in a slit bamboo wall)

sharitunu papaya

sharuzáy *Illex rotunda* Thunb.,
fam. *Aquifoliaceae*, a tree growing
to a height of between five and
ten meters with thick, shiny oval
leaves, and perennial petite white
flowers. It has small red fruits,
which grow in large clusters; these
are eaten by children, or someti-
times by adults when in the for-
est, but they are more commonly
used for decoration; *Neolitsea par-
vigemma* (Hay.) Kanehira et Sa-
saki, fam. *Lauraceae*, a tree grow-
ing to a height of between six and
eighteen meters, with a rounded
umbrella shape, dark green oval
leaves, small yellow flowers, and
fruits that become red when ripe

NOTE: In attempting to identify the
sharuzáy from color photographs
in You, Chen, & Wu (1990) three
trees were indicated as referents.
The third, *Drypetes littoralis* (C.B.
Rob.) Merr., fam. *Euphorbiaceae-
cae* is a much shorter bush-like tree
which is said to be confined to el-
evations below 150 meters in the
Hengchun Peninsula of extreme
southern Taiwan, and on Lanyu
(Botel Tobago) Island. Nonetheless,
I was also given /shanruzáy/ ‘kind
of small tree or bush with a thin
trunk and small red fruit’, which
appears to be a variant pronunciation
(or mistaken pronunciation) of
the same word, but with reference
to the shorter plant.

sharun kind of reed which grows
to a height of about one meter. It
has a round stem about the diam-
eter of a broom handle, which is
peeled to make *shizu* mats

sharun takic the Formosan
leopard cat, *Felis bengalensis
chinensis* Gray, fam. *Felidae*. A
small fierce wild cat that preys on
the muntjac or barking deer

NOTE: Since /takic/ is the muntjac
deer /sharun/ must once have had
some meaning other than that of
the preceding entry. Efforts to de-
termine it, however, did not suc-
ceed.

|shas|

2 *sas–i [I] (don’t) take it to them

sas–i *van uhv afu, lhay ama* Please
shashanu

3 s-m-a-sas [AF] deliver to someone, as a meal to workers in the fields

cicu s-m-a-sas afu ya saqazi She is delivering lunch (as to people working in the fields)

haya caw s-m-a-sas qilha a pia-qilha yakin That person delivered some wine to make me drink

4 s-m-a-sa-sa-sas [AF/IT4] deliver on a regular basis, deliver routinely

haya caw s-m-a-sa-sa-sas qilha lhay cicu That person delivers wine to him (on a regular basis)

5 sh-m-in-a-sas [AFC] delivered to someone, as a meal to workers in the fields

cicu sh-m-in-a-sas afu ya saqazi She delivered lunch

shashanu dawning (first light of day when the sun’s rays are visible, but the orb is still below the horizon); early morning

ya shashanu sa qali a milh-hum-hum pit’ia While it was still early in the morning we cooked

2 ak-shashanu-n breakfast, morning meal

3 kun-shashanu eat breakfast, eat the morning meal

numa tu k-m-in-an iza kun-shashanu Then (they) ate breakfast

ya kun-shashanu ita k-m-an, ya mashlal malhintaz k-m-an, m-zai sa ama, ‘ita kan iza’ When we

went to eat breakfast and all were gathered to eat, Father would say ‘Let’s eat now!’

4 kun-shashanu-n eat breakfast, eat the morning meal

yaku a kun-shashanu-n k-m-an I am going to eat breakfast

sha-shapshap [IT] grope repeatedly →|shapshap|3

sha-sha-shishi-k [IT3/PFI]s I shake something over and over again →|shishi|9

sha-shashu [IT] various →|shashu|4

shashaw [I] (don’t) chase it away

haya wa shput shashaw Chase that person away!

haya apuy ma-barumbun; shashaw azazak, a klhir-in apuy That fire is roaring; shoo the child away (or it) will be struck by sparks

2 pa-shashaw [C] chase away, shoo off

haya wa shput ishqala, pa-shashaw cicu a maqa a m-usha That person is drunk, shoo him off so he’ll go away

3 shashaw-i [I] (don’t) chase it away

huya wa qnuan k-m-an pazay, shashaw-i uan uhu kay na-nay That buffalo is eating the rice, please drive it over here

huya runaw k-m-an pazay, shashaw uan uhu That chicken is eating the rice—chase it away!
shashbinaz

4 sh–in–ashaw [PF] be chased away
haya wa ranaw sh–in–ashaw suma
Someone chased off that chicken

5 sh–m–ashaw [AF] chase or scare off, as birds or land animals from the fields

cicu sh–m–ashaw ranaw She is chasing off a chicken
yaku k–m–ay tama sa atu, sh–m–ashaw I hit the dog (and) chased (it) away

NOTE: /shashaw–i uan uhu/ = [shashavín uhu].

shashbinaz chief

NOTE: From Bumun /sasbinaz/ ‘chief, person who has beheaded many enemies’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

sha–shinaw [IN] brush used for cleaning → shinaw:5

sha–shiwshiw bamboo with split ends which is shaken in the hand or struck on the ground to cause a commotion and so used to chase chickens → |shiwshiw|:2

sha–shqurun–an [IN] headrest, pillow → |shqurun|:5

shashu1 some; different, not the same; sometimes

shashu a caw some people
numa shashu sa suma palhuiz–n sa buna Then some of the people planted sweet potatoes

shashu sa i–zay a aniamin some of the things

shashu sa cicu a p–in–in–tata wa kan–in His cooking is different from mine

shashu sa i–za a caw, shashu sa i–zay a shput Some of them are Thai and some are Chinese

shashu iza b’isir m–itá wa buqtur, numa ita ya m–imbabaw antu mu–apa paw sa lajawa Sometimes it seizes our throat, so when we scream no sound comes out

2 ma–shashu [S] various, different, varied

m–ihu a tapaha ma–shashu, sa cicu ma–shashu, antu ta–tal Your shoes are different from his—they aren’t the same

muqay iza maní i–zay a shput pín–apuy, a ñía pish–qumbu, ma–shashu a shazik That person is starting a fire again; it will be smoky, with a different kind of smell (said when someone in the area was burning rubbish, and the smoke kept blowing our way as we worked)

3 ma–shashu–shashu [S/IT] various, different, varied

4 sha–shashu [IT] various

5 shashu–shashu [IT] of different kinds, various (as merchandise with different prices)

|shashu|2:

2 tu–sha–shashu foul smell, as from a pigsty

haya wa sisi tu–sha–shashu, ma–qarnan, shaz–in That goat has a strong odor—it is bad and smelly
shashuazi

yaw sh-m-azik i-zay sazum, tu-sha-shashu I smelled that water (and) it had a foul odor
minu da m-undadán shau-na-nay iza, yanan sa tu-sha-shashu, yanan paiman sa alu m-acay numa uan tu-sha-shashu We went for a walk (and) noticed a foul odor; maybe a dog died and caused that stench
shashuazi younger sibling
haya wa aazak shashuazi That is the youngest child
2 mashi-shashuazi be younger than another
mashi-shashuazi ihu You are younger than me
shashulhi:
2 shashulhi-k [PFls] I criticize, I find fault with
huya wa shput shashulhi-k maqa ma-qarman I criticized that person because he is bad
3 shashulhi-n [PF] be criticized, be the target of negative remarks
4 sh-m-a-shashulhi [AF/IT] keep criticizing, keep finding fault with
5 sh-m-ashulhi [AF] criticize, find fault with
huya wa shput sh-m-ashulhi yakin That person criticized me
NOTE: Mr. Shih also gave /sh-m-a-shulhi/ as /sh-m-ashulhi and /lh-m-ashulhi/.
sh-a-shumshum-an [LF] temple, church, place of worship → shumshum:2

shashu-shashu [IT] of different kinds, various (as merchandise with different prices) → shashu1:5
shau-shut [IN] a ruler, device for taking measurements → shut:2
shau-taqā-n to use the taqa to lift water for irrigating the fields → taqa2:2
shau-cicu be selfish, be greedy; appropriate something for himself/herself → cicu:6
shau-cicu-n [PF] be taken for himself/herself, be appropriated by him/her → cicu:7
shau-dada hang something up → |dada]:2
shau-na-cuini before now, ago → cuini:5
shau-na-cuini-an now again, once more at this time → cuini:6
shau-na-maza close to shore → |maza]:6
shau-na-na-nay [IT] arrive, come here → |nay]:34
shau-na-nay [IT] arrive → |nay]:35
shau-na-qualh approach, draw nearer → qualh:8
shau-na-saháy arrive there? → saháy:44
shau-na-tana-utu arrive there → utu2:30
shau–na–tantu

shau–na–tantu arrive there
→|tantuː|6
shau–na–taun come home
→taunː21
shau–na–tusi arrive there
→|tusiː|34
shau–na–utu–an arrive from there
→|utuː|31
shau–pariuz turn the eyelid inside out
→|pariuzː|4
shau–pariuz–in [PF] be turned up (deliberately), of the eyelid
→|pariuzː|5

shawan leisure time, opportunity

itia shawan u–qua uan mu–nay
mi–lhuggu (When you) have time please come again to visit
mu–kaktun izay sa i–say a shawan
That job is done

2 i–shawan–an [LF] have free time, have leisure time, be free from work
tu kahiwan cici miarai i–shawan–an
He used to have a lot of free time
mu–kaktun izay cuini mu–buhat, numa cuini i–shawan–an izay
We are finished working, so now we’ll have free time

i–shawan–an yaku I’m free, I have leisure time
miku u–tana–utu yaku, a–pia–kuza–antu i–shawan–an
I want to go, but what can I do? I have no time (for it)

minu ihu cuini qa i–shawan–an
Why do you have leisure time now?
a mu–tantu izay yaku ya i–shawan–an izay
I’ll go there when I have some leisure time

3 shawa–shawan [IT] take a break, have a breather
ya shasharu uka shawa–shawan
In the morning you have no free time
uka izay shawa–shawan There was no break (from work)

4 shu–shawa–shawan not have leisure time
shu–shawa–shawan ihu mu–tana–utu (I) don’t have time to come to see you

NOTE: The meaning of the second example sentence is surprising, and may be an error or an idiomatic usage with no known parallels.

Shawi female name (wife of Tikis)

shawiki (PAN *Sawiki ‘the areca palm and its nut’) the betel palm, Areca catechu; the nut of this palm, commonly chewed as a refreshment. It causes strong salivation, turning the saliva a vivid red and staining the teeth dark brown

3 pash–shawiki–an [LF] a place to keep betel nuts for chewing

shawigan red beans

Shawugaz female name (wife of Huqu)

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|shaynanáw|:  
2 sh–m–aynanáw [AF] do something without interruption, do continuously or incessantly, without stopping  
sh–m–aynanáw q–m–usaz It has been raining for several days  
yamin tu kahivan ya sh–m–aynanáw q–m–usaz numa sa waqruc a sazum ma–phu mu–na–say wasaqan numa yamin caw mu–ihkekiz mu–say ma–phu a sazum i–utu pam–bahah–bahamana In the old days when it rained heavily and the muddy water of the river came down into the lake we Thao all went together to the muddy water by the floating islands to fish with hook and line cicu sh–m–aynanáw mi–qilha He drank incessantly (lit. He drank till it flooded)  
qali sh–m–aynanáw q–m–usaz i–ca–cuini, niwan sh–un–saw It has been raining continuously till now, without a break  
3 ma–shaynanáw [F] will do continuously  
cicu a ma–shaynanáw i–tantu He will be there for a long time (without a break)  

|shayshay|:  
2 shayshay–an [LF/I] be put on, as a headband  
shayshay–an tu lina Put on the necklace  

shaza a kind of pine, the China fir. Its wood is sometimes used to make the ta–turtur  

shazik (PAN *Sajek ‘to sniff, to kiss’) smell, odor  
bukay itia shazik Flowers are fragrant (lit. Flowers have an odor)  
2 min–shazk–in [IC/PF] become odorous  
aqtalha min–shazk–in The pork is starting to smell bad  
ya antu mu–tantu tusha wa qali a min–shazk–in takik If I don’t go (to check my traps) every second day the (trapped) barking deer will start to smell bad  
3 pish–shazk–in [PF] be smelly, malodorous  
yaku mun–suy pu–caqi–caqi–an, ma–cuaw pish–shazk–in I passed the latrine (and) it was very smelly  
qumbu pish–na–nay, pish–shazk–in, numa–wan yaku maqa sh–m–azik sa qumbu mash’uzu–’uzu The smoke is drifting over here (and) is smelly, so that I am coughing because of it  
4 shazk–in [PF] have a smell, as of flatulence or of something rotten; be smelled, as a flower  
isáy a hunhaz ma–garman iza,  
shazk–in That meat is bad already; it smells  

minu sa buna qa a shazk–in? Why does the sweet potato stink?  
haya bukay shazk–in una uhu ya ma–kanshuz Smell that flower to see if it is fragrant  
5 sh–m–azik [AF] to smell  
cicu sh–m–azik bukay She is
shbuntulan

smelling a flower
yaku ya sh–m–azik sa i–zay a bukay a wa–tur–u–z li–ug–qaushin If I smell that flower I will sneeze three times
6 sh–m–azi–shazik [AF/IT] sniff or smell repeatedly
yaku sh–m–azi–shazik bukay maqa sa bukay ma–kanshul I am smelling the flowers because they are fragrant
atu sh–m–azi–shazik pruq The dog is sniffing the ground

shbuntulan a small bird with golden-yellow or reddish belly, bluish back, long beak, and short tail and legs. It dives from a height for fish or shrimps in the lake

shdu suitable, sufficient; suffice, be right or enough; be compatible, of a young man and woman of marriageable age; agree (to buy, etc.); all right, O.K., agree
shdu isə That’s enough (said e.g. to someone serving you tea, or said when finishing a story)
ani nak a tuali shdu I don’t have enough money (lit. My money is not sufficient)
antu shdu kan–in p–in–it’iwa wa nak I didn’t cook enough food (lit. My cooked food is not sufficient)
antu shdu nak a p–in–it’iwa kan–in I didn’t cook enough food
maqin isə wa kawash antu shdu yanan caycuy i–zay Puzi After ten years Mt. Puzi was no longer suitable for them
numa sa ciku a ayuzi m–zai ‘shdu ya i–say shirsir gyanan maḥlus’ Then her husband said ‘I agree if I sleep on the edge of the bed’
numa mig–garay iza antu shdu Lalu, gyanan mu–tusi iza sumu wa caw Zintun Then after awhile the island of Lalu was no longer suitable (and) some people crossed over to Zintun antu shdu sa i–ray Zintun Zintun could not accommodate (them)
shdu yaku ya k–m–an shawiki Is it all right if I chew betel?
shdu yaku ya t–m–ana sa piṭaw May I open the door?
shdu yau t–m–ana sa piṭaw, a m–u–sha iza yaku May I open the door, (so) I can leave?
nak a pazay ma–bulaw iza, shdu iza klhît–in My rice is ripe and ready to be cut
shdu iza sharîtuwa kan–in? Are the papayas ready to eat?
az–i a shdu See if it fits (e.g. as a post that is being put in place)
haya kalup shdu iza kan–in The peaches are ready to eat
shdu uan sa tumbush ma–qîlan sakp–in Clothes lice are easy to catch (lit. Clothes lice are easy to be caught) (recorded with [dhuwan] for what I take to be shdu uan)
2 mak–sha–shdu [IT] be well matched, agree or get along well together

shdu
haya wa binanau’az agusi mak-sha-shdu That man and woman are well-matched
3 masa-shdu agree with someone antu masa-shdu nak a azazak My child doesn’t agree with me caycuy la-tusha antu masa-shdu The two of them don’t agree with each other
numa sa parhaway mashtay masa-shdu Then all of the young people agreed
ani yaku tu masa-shdu a m-ara sa nak a binanau’az a azazak I don’t agree with him marrying our daughter
4 pasha-shdu-i (don’t) agree with it
5 shdu-an this is enough, this is fine
NOTE: /masa-shdu/ was occasionally heard as /masha-shdu/, Almost certainly connected with /du/ ’right, correct’ through a reduced form of /shi-du/, but this word has already acquired such independence that it is best listed as a separate lexical entry.

|shfari| shiaisia

haya wa shput a sh-um-fari maqa min-iaw That person will leave in a hurry because he is embarrassed
i-say a shput m-im-bun sh-um-fari m-uska, maqa ita miarin mash-caw, maum t-um-maza painan, numa m-uska That Chinese person suddenly got up and left, maybe because we were speaking Thao a lot and he couldn’t understand

shiar pour wine for guests
2 shiar-i [I] (don’t) pour it
shiar-i sa qilha Pour the wine
ata tu shiar-i Don’t pour (it)
3 sh-in-iar [PFC] was poured
4 sh-in-iar-ak [LF1sc] I poured it
sh-in-iar-ak izu I’ve poured it already
5 sh-m-iar [AF] to toast, drink a toast to someone
yaku sh-m-iar qilha I’m pouring wine

shiaasia make repeated trips to carry something
ata tu shiaasia sa fatu Don’t keep coming here to move the stones
2 ma-shiaasia [F] will make repeated trips to carry something
yaku a ma-shiaasia sa fatu I will make several trips to carry the stones
3 sh-in-iashia [PFC] was brought by carrying in repeated trips la-tusha-tusha sa sh-in-iashia ihu fatu You brought the stones two at a time
shi–a–ucuc

4 sh–m–iashia [AF] make repeated trips to carry something
cicu sh–m–iashia la–tusha wa fa–tu He brought the stones two at a time
yaku sh–m–iashia sa awinin I am making repeated trips to carry things
5 sh–m–iashia [AFc] made repeated trips to carry something
shi–a–ucuc a straw for drinking → ucuc:4
shi–a–ucuc–an [IN] a straw for drinking → ucuc:5

|shiawiːr|:

2 shiawir–in [PFp] be caught on something
ata tu u–tusi ribush, a shiawir–in m–ihu a sasaqun, a shaktu–n sa paqi Don’t go into the forest (or) your pants will get torn and expose your buttocks
yaku mu–suhay ribush, shiawir–in kawi a panu numa sa hulus mu–liq–liq I went into the forest (and) my clothes got caught on a branch so that they tore
shi–buhat [p] went to work in the fields → buhat:7
shi–buhat–an [p/LF] worked; what was done, work done → buhat:8

shibun sweat, perspiration
2 pak–shibun [C] to sweat, perspire
nak a binañau’az pak–shibun, maccu ætitsh–ak na shibun a maka a ma–alah’a My wife is sweating (and) I’m wiping it off a lot so she will be in a good mood
3 p–in–ak–shibun [c] sweated
nak a ka–kurkur ya p–in–ak–shibun ma–sinis, numa tu–za–zanshish After I’ve sweated my armpits are sticky and smelly
4 p–in–ak–shibun–an [LFc] was covered with sweat
ita ya p–in–ak–shibun–an a filhuruan but numa pakaliliñit mashiwa–shiwun hulus, numa ya antu m–in–ashiwun hulus tu–sha–shibun If we have sweated it is best to wash off and change clothes, because if we don’t we will stay sweaty
5 tu–sha–shibun [IT] to sweat, be sweaty, have a sweaty smell m–ihu a but tu–sha–shibun I’m sweaty, I’m perspiring

|shibuqtir|:

2 shibuqtir–an [LF] choke on something that sticks in the throat, as a fishbone or rice
yaku k–m–an rusaw, shibuqtir–an qut I was eating fish (and) choked on a bone
yaku shibuqtir–an sa qut I choked on a fish bone
ata tu pa–ca–cawa uka a shibuqtir–an sa afu Don’t laugh, or you’ll choke on the rice
3 sh–m–ibuqtir [AF] choke on something that sticks in the
throat

yaku k-m-an afu sh-m-ibuqti
maqa ma-cuaw ma-kushrae I'm choking on the rice because it isn't well-cooked

|shici|

2 sh-m-ici [AF] shake off, as a dog shaking water from its back when its fur is wet
atu sh-m-ici sa kupur The dog is shaking its fur (to rid it of water droplets)
atu ya ma-tubu sa kupur sh-m-ici sa cieu a kupur a maqa a ma-qalhiw If a dog's fur is wet he shakes himself to get dry

NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /sh-m-ishi/.

shicici kind of water bird which visits the lake during the winter. It has a black back and white breast, is a little larger than the kirpa, with a somewhat longer beak

shi-da-dahun-in was sweetened → |dahun|:6
shi-da-daidaz-in [PF] was cared about, was the object of sympathy or concern → |daidaz|:7
shi-da-dishka [p/IT] was disgusting → |dishka|:4
shi-da-dishlum-in greenish/bluish, dappled with green, stippled with green → |dishlum|:8
shi-damat [p] calmed down → |damat|:7

|shifulh|

shi-dampus-in [PFp] were put or placed together → |dampus|:2
shi-danshir-ik [1s/p] I defecated → |danshir|:5
shi-dau-dauk [p/IT] was still, kept still → |dauk|:8
shi-dauk [p] stopped, as in walking; stayed for awhile → |dauk|:9

shiduoq family name, surname
(originally a clan name)
nak a shiduoq my relative; my clansman (old usage)
ita ta-tal a shiduoq We have the same surname
caycuy antu ta-tal a shiduoq They don't have the same surname
NOTE: From Bunun /siduo/ 'clan name'.

shi-fari-an [LF] was struck by the wind → |fari|:6

|shifulh|

2 ma-shifulh [F] will massage
yaku a ma-shifulh suma I will massage someone
suma a ma-shifulh yakin Someone will massage me
3 shifulh-i [i] (don’t) rub it, (don’t) massage it
shifulh-i uan nak a rikus Please rub my back
nak a qalhafa shifulh-i uan numa lh-kti-kîr uan Please massage my shoulders with stroking motions, then deep pinching motions
shig–qis–an

4 sh–in–ifulh [PFc] was rubbed, was massaged with stroking motions
yaku sh–in–ifulh suma Someone gave me a massage
5 sh–m–ifulh [AF] to massage, stroke with massaging motions
6 sh–m–ifu–shifulh [AF/IT] to massage repeatedly, stroke repeatedly with massaging motions
ma–cuaw nak a binanau’az ma–dai–daz yakin, numa ya ma–humhum
sh–m–ifu–shifulh nak a rikus My wife really cares for me, so at night she massages my back

shig–qis–an [LF] tilt to one side while performing an action
→ |qis|5

shig–qis–i [i] (don’t) make it tilt
→ |qis|6

shi–habas–an [LFp] for a long time, since an early age
→ |habas|3

shi–hurqut [p] broke loose
→ |hurqut|4

shi–hurqut–ik [PF1sp] I loosened something, I pulled something apart
→ |hurqut|5

shi–hurqut–in [PFp] was taken apart, disassembled, loosened, became detached, was broken loose from its attachments
→ |hurqut|6

shikasim feel pity or sympathy for someone, mourn for someone
cicu m–acay, shikasim He died, (and) I feel sympathy (for his relatives)
shikasim van dai m–ihu a ayu–zi m–acay Don’t mourn your dead husband so long

NOTE: According to Kilash this word is Twapina dialect, corresponding to /shidadaidaz/ in Tarigkuan. Both words appear to contain a prefix /shi–/ and either partial reduplication or Ca– reduplication, but attempts to isolate a smaller base form were unsuccessful.

|shikarman| thinness, slenderness of build

2 mapa–shikarman [R] thin (collective term)
m–ihu a fafuy a huqi mapa–shikarman Your piglets are scrawny
3 ma–shikarman [S] thin (of animals)
m–ihu a fafuy a huqi ma–shikarman Your piglet is scrawny/your piglet is a runt
nak a but ma–shikarman I am thin/slender
ihu ma–ramu, yaku ma–shikarman You are fat (but) I am slim
m–ihu a but ma–shikarman mat cicu You are thinner than her
shi–lagqisusay

shi–lagqisusay was small
→ lagqisusay:5

shi–laun [ɪ] (don’t) take shelter
→ laun:5

shi–ma–mazā–n [p/IT/LF] went to the shallows → [maza]:7

shi–mamraw for no apparent reason → [mamraw]:5

shi–maniun came to visit you
(= /shi–suḥuy maniun/) → maniun:2

shim–pazaw–an [LFc] departed from a place → pazaw:2

shi–mu–buhat [p] went to work in the fields → buhat:9

[shimul]:
2 ma–shimul [F] will borrow
ama cuini a ma–shimul nak a pa-tash–an Father will borrow my book now
a ma–shimul nak a ruza sh–m–irua yaku (If you want) to borrow my boat I will let you
3 pa–shimul [C] lend something to someone
4 shimul–ik [PF1s] I am borrowing
m–ihu a tuali a shimul–ik I will borrow money from you (lit. I will borrow your money)
yaku shimul–ik patash–an I borrowed a book
m–ihu a patash–an a shimul–ik I will borrow your book

ana–i van tata wa shaba, a shimul–ik Give me a hundred (dollars) to borrow

5 shimul–in [PF] be borrowed by someone

nak a hulus shimul–in cicu He borrowed my clothes

6 sh–in–imul [PFc] was borrowed by someone

nak a patash–an sh–in–imul ti ama Father borrowed my book

sh–in–imul oayecuy nak a ruza They borrowed my boat

7 sh–in–imul–ak [LF1sc] I borrowed
m–ihu a tuali sh–in–imul–ak, a ri–ri–ak cuini I borrowed money from you and I will return it now

Kilash sh–in–imul–ak kahiwan tua-li, riri–ak cuini I borrowed money from Kilash a long time ago and returned it today

amazaiza ihu sh–in–imul–ak tua-li ma-daq yaku m–riri I'm sorry I took a long time to return the money that I borrowed from you

8 sh–in–imul–an [LFc] was borrowed

9 sh–m–in–imul [AFc] borrowed
yaku sh–m–in–imul m–ihu a patash–an, pu–shuqish–ik iza cuini I borrowed your book, and have now returned it

NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of Bunun /simul/ ‘borrow’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).
|shimzaw|

|shimzaw|:

2 kat–shimzaw get colder, become colder
In the evening when the sun has gone it gradually gets colder
3 ma–shimzaw [S] cold, of the weather; winter
ma–shimzaw iza (wa qali) It’s winter already
niwan ma–shimzaw It’s not cold yet
ma–shimzaw ulhza Snow is cold
ya ma–shimzaw iza m–in–aka–say huhun a fari ma–cuaw ma–tici
In the winter the wind from the mountains was very cold
4 makit–shimzaw gradually become colder
ma–cuaw cuini makit–shimzaw
It’s gradually getting much colder
ya man–harbuk iza sa qali kat–dau–dauk makit–shimzaw When the weather is misty it will gradually get colder
5 m–in–a–shimzaw [Sc] was cold
m–in–a–shimzaw yaku I was cold
6 min–shimzaw [IC] getting cold, becoming winter
min–shimzaw iza wa qali The weather is already starting to get cold
7 m–in–uk–sha–shimzaw [c/IT] had malaria, had chills and fever
m–in–uk–sha–shimzaw iza yaku, ma–qitan iza I had malaria (but)
am well now
8 muk–sha–sha–shimzaw [IT3] get chills, shiver constantly with chills, as in malaria
kahiwan a caw miaqay muk–sha–sha–shimzaw In the old days the Thao often got malaria
9 muk–sha–shimzaw [IT] get malaria, chills and fever
10 shi–shimzaw–in [PF] be affected by the cold
cuini ma–shimzaw a qali, ya mu–buhat ma–cuaw shi–shimzaw–in, magka–kakalay The weather is very cold now (and) when we go to work in the fields we get cold and shiver a lot

NOTE: /muk–sha–shimzaw/ also recorded several times as /muksha–shimzaw/.

sh–in–agkiz–ik [PF1sc] I smelled something → |shagkiz|:3

sh–in–aklha–n [LF] was coveted, was desired → |shaklay|:4

sh–in–an–ikahi [c] stubbed the toe → |ikahi|:2

sh–in–an–lam–in [PFc] was sharpened → |lamlam|:7


shi–nanuma doesn’t matter, don’t be concerned with → nanuma:2

sh–in–apalh–ak [LF1sc] I un–rolled something → |shapalh|:7

911
sh–in–aqish

sh–in–aqish [PFc] was sewed by someone → shaqishyːː4

sh–in–aqish–an [LFc] was sewed by someone → shaqish2ː5

sh–i–nará–n [LFc] was set afire, was burned → shnaraː8

sh–in–arihaz–an [PFc] was seen vaguely → sharihazː4

sh–in–as–ik [PF1sc] I delivered, I took to someone → sasː5

sh–in–a–sha–shapshap [PFc/IT3] was groped repeatedly → shapshapː4

sh–in–ashaw [PF] be chased away → shashawː4

shinabun’an hunting spear traditionally used for wild pig, etc.

shinat Zacco spp., fam. Cyprinidae, a small bright silvery fish with gaping mouth and pale blue vertical stripes on the sides

NOTE: Also given as the walking catfish, Clarias fuscus (Lacépède), fam. Clariidae.

sh–i–na–tmaz sank, drowned → tmazːː6

shinaw (PAN *Sinaw ‘wash dishes or other utensils’) wash

shinaw uan m–ita wa rima Let’s wash our hands

2 ma–shinaw [F] will wash something
tina sa a ma–shinaw baruku Who will wash the bowls/cups?

ina sa a ma–shinaw baruku Mother will wash the bowls/cups

3 pa–shinaw [C] wash something, clean something
cicu pa–shinaw nak a nipin He cleaned my teeth (as a dentist)
yaku pa–shinaw cicu a lharina I cleaned her ear (removing cerumen)

4 p–in–a–shinaw [Cc] has been washed by someone

p–in–a–shinaw iza nak a fukish My hair has been washed (e.g. by someone in a hair salon)

5 sha–shinaw [IN] brush used for cleaning

6 shinaw–i [Il] (don’t) wash it

shinaw–i uan m–ihu a rima Please wash your hands

shinaw–i baruku Wash this bowl! (brusque or direct imperative used, e.g. by a man to a woman or child)

shinaw–i uan baruku Please wash this bowl (used more by women, reportedly to show their tenderness)

7 shinaw–in [PF] be washed by someone

i–nay a baruku shinaw–in ti ina Mother is washing these bowls

8 sh–in–inaw–an [LFc] has been washed by someone

sh–in–inaw–an iza i–nay baruku This bowl has been washed already

9 sh–m–inaw [AF] to wash
caycu sh–m–inaw baruku They are washing dishes
cicu sh–m–inaw but She is bathing
shī–nay  |shintirtir|

minu ihu shī–m–inaw fukih  Why are you washing your hair?
yaku shī–m–inaw kuskus  I'm washing my feet
cicu shī–m–inaw rima  He is washing his hands
yaku shī–m–inaw shaqish  I am washing my face
10 shī–m–inaw  [AFc] washed something

shī–nay  [p] came → |nay|:36

Shinhaw  female name (name of both the paternal and the maternal grandmothers of Kilash)
NOTE: Probably identical to /Sinhaw/.

shī–in–i’a’ail  [c] was baited
→ shi’a’ai’al:2

shī–in–iar  [PFc] was poured
→ shiar:3

shī–in–iar–ak  [LF1sc] I poured it
→ shiar:4

shī–in–iashia  [PFc] was brought by carrying in repeated trips
→ shiashia:3

shī–in–ifulh  [PFc] was rubbed, was massaged with stroking motions
→ shifulh:4

shī–in–im–fari–an  [LFcc] was blown by the wind → fari:7

shī–in–imul  [PFc] was borrowed by someone → |shimul|:6

shī–in–imul–ak  [LF1sc] I borrowed → |shimul|:7

shī–in–imul–an  [LFc] was borrowed → |shimul|:8

shī–in–inaw–an  [LFc] has been washed by someone → shinaw:8

shī–nishir–an  was fermented → nishir:7

shī–namlam–in  [PF] be sharpened → |lamlam|:8

shī–in–rak  [PFc] was unwrapped/untied by someone → shrak:6

shī–rara  help oneself to something → |rara|:3

shinshi  teacher; doctor; shaman
nak a shinshi  my teacher
nak a shinshi sa i–zahāy  That (one) is my teacher
2 min–shinshi  [IC] become a shaman, traditional healer and spirit medium

min–shinshi cicu  She has become a shaman/healer
NOTE: Borrowed from Japanese.

shī–taraw  (don’t) gulp it
→ |taraw|:4

shī–tazam  taste, try something
→ tazam:8

shīnirtir  |shintirtir| (PAN *tirtir ‘shiver, tremble’):

2 mapa–shinirtir  [R] shiver with cold, of several people
īta la–shphat mashtay mapa–shinirtir–tir  The four of us are shivering
shi–ntua

3 ma–shintirtir shiver with cold, as when there is a slight chill in the air (when the cold is more extreme shivering is man–hitit)
ma–cuaw ma–shintirtir numa yaku pa–sansan sa apuy I’m shivering a lot so I’m warming myself by the fire
4 pa–shintirtir [C/I] (don’t) shiver
pa–shintirtir ihu Shiver!
(e.g. command to an actor)
NOTE: Possibly /shin–tirtir/, but a base /tirtir/ could not be isolated by elicitation.

shi–ntua [p] was where? (past) → |ntua|:23
shi–ntua–n [LFp] where? (past) → |ntua|:24

shinu fathom
shinu talan one fathom
shinu pushaz two fathoms
shinu turu three fathoms
shinu shpat four fathoms
shinu rima five fathoms

sh–in–u–azaz–ik was lifted off by me → azaz:2

sh–in–u–firit [PFc] was spun, as a top; was spun or twisted, as thread → firit:2

sh–in–ulshul [PF] was led by the hand or a lead rope, as someone assisted in walking, or a domesticated animal being taken somewhere → |shulshul|:4

shipship

sh–in–um–buluq–an [LFc] was rolled, as a stone → |buluq|:7

sh–in–umshum [PFc] was worshipped by someone
→ shumshum:3

sh–in–umshum–in [PFc] was worshipped by someone
→ shumshum:4

sh–in–upilh–ik [PF1sc] I counted; I studied; I read → cupish:8

sh–in–uruz [PFc] was pulled, was dragged → shuruz:6

sh–in–ut [PFc] was measured; measurement, size → shut:3

sh–in–u–tana [c] opened, unwrapped → tana:5

shipauknun tall and slightly hunched over, of people
i–zaháy a caw mi–za–ziwan, shipauknun That person is tall, slender, and hunched over a bit

shipcuk rice bran used to feed pigs
2 lh–m–in–shipcuk [AFc] separated the bran from the rice grains
ya mu–kaktun iza q–m–a–shishi sa zashaq, muqay iza lh–m–in–shipcuk iza When you have finished sifting the rice (to separate whole grains from broken bits), then separate the bran

shipship very small sweet edible pink saprophyte found on fallen logs

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shi-puhak

shi-puhak  [c] became faded or blank, of vision → |puhak|:4

|shipush|:
2 ma-shipush will castrate
ama a ma-shipush fafuy Father will castrate the pig
3 shipush-in [PF] be castrated
haya fafuy a shipush-in a maqa mu-hiaw ma-m’in That pig will be castrated so that it will grow rapidly
4 sh-m-ipush [AF] castrate an animal
haya wa caw sh-m-ipush fafuy That man is castrating a pig
5 sh-m-in-ipush [AFc] castrated

shiput blood-sucking tick on buffalo or cow
2 kit-shiput-in [PF] be infested with ticks
haya wa qnuan kit-shiput-in That water buffalo is infested with ticks

shi-puзи-puзи-n whitish, somewhat white → |puзи|:9

shiqamish wave, ripple in water
wazaqaq a shiqamish shi-damat iza The waves on the lake have calmed (lit. The wavy lake has calmed)
cuini haya wazaqaq ma-cuaw ma-ra’in shiqamish, ata tu un-ruza, a pan-na-sa-sazum There are a lot of waves on the lake now; don’t go out in your boat or you’ll sink
2 shiqamish-in [PF] be swamped by waves or rough water

ruza shiqamish-in, numa kashum-bulq The boat was swamped by waves, and then capsized
m-ihu a ruza shiqamish-in, utun sazum, a pan-na-tmaz iza Your boat is swamped by waves (and) is filling with water, (and) will go down

shi-qa-qaizu-n [p/IT/PF] made slightly sour, made sourish → |qaizu|:9

shi-qa-qasbit-in [p/IT/PF] was salted, was flavored with salt → |qasbit|:5

shi-qariwan [p] went to Pu-li → Qariwan:3

shi-qca went again, moved again → |qca|:37

shi-qilha-z [p] drank → qilha:23

shiqsiq diarrhoea, watery feces
haya caqi, haya shiqsiq, minu ya-ku pu-shiqsiq My gosh, I have diarrhoea
2 p-in-u-shiqsiq [c] had diarrhoea
3 pu-shiqsiq to have diarrhoea
yaku k-m-an sa bахat pu-shiqsiq numa kumah’in I ate a pumpkin and got diarrhoea because of food poisoning

NOTE: Probably from northern or central Bunun /mu-siqlsiq/ ‘to have diarrhoea’.
Shiquilh  the Crested goshawk,
Accipiter trivirgatus (Mayr), fam. Accipitridae, a small migratory
hawk which resembles a pigeon with brown back, reddish-brown
sides, a brown and white pattern of broken stripes on the under-
sides of the wings, dark wing tips (males only), and long straight
compact tail. It feeds on frogs and dragonflies, and during times
of migration is sometimes seen in flocks numbering thousands of in-
dividuals; the ‘bird’s nest fern’, Asplenium nidus and Asplenium
antiquum Makino., fam. Aspleniaceae, so called because it is a
favorite nesting place for the Chi-
nese sparrow hawk
NOTE: Probably from Bumun /siqu-
is/ ‘eagle’. Recorded as /shiquish/
from Mrs. Shih, but almost uni-
formly as /shiquilh/ from Mr. Shih.

Shi’a’il  bait for fishing
2 sh–i’a’il [c] was baited
nak a tuqris sh–i’a’il  My trap
was baited (but is no more)  
3 shi’a’il–an  [LF/l] be baited;
something given to a child to
comfort it
shi’a’il–an sa kakulhum numa
ma–nasha sa kakulhum mu–apaw
Put out bait to attract the ants so
that a lot of ants will come out
4 shi’a’il–ak  [LF1s] I baited
something, I put out bait for
something
5 shi’a’il–i  [I] (don’t) bait it,
(don’t) give it something as a dis-
traction
shi’a’il–i  uan sa qatidauluk a
maqa m–an sa ma–r’in a rusaw
Please use an earthworm as bait to
catch a big fish
shi’a’il–i  uan azazak sa kalup a
maqa antu a ma–canit  Please give
the child a peach so that it won’t
cry
huja azazak shi’a’il–i a maqa a
maku–na–nay  Entice the child to
come here

6 shi’a’il–in  [PF] be baited, of a
hook; of a child, be given some-
thing as ‘bait’ to influence its be-
behavior
huja azazak shi’a’il–in kamsia a
maqa antu a ma–canit  That child
was given candy so he wouldn’t cry
7 sh–m–i’a’il  [AF] to bait a hook
or trap
huja rusaw p–in–asahay–in qatidau-
luk sh–m–i’a’il numa mu–pani-
za  I used an earthworm as bait to
catch that fish (lit. That fish was
used an earthworm to bait then to
go fishing with line and hook)
NOTE: Also recorded as /shia’il–
an/ and /shia’ak/, but on June
25 1996 the former word was clearly
and distinctively recorded as /shia’-
’ail–an/.

Shi’a’ania  tease
2 ma–shi’a’ania  [F] will tease
someone
i–zay a binana’az a ma–shi’a’ania
shirariwa

yakin That woman will tease me
3 sh–m–i’a‘ania [AF] tease someone, is teasing someone
itia sa tata wa binanau’az sh–m–i’a‘ania yakin There is a woman teasing me
i–say a shput sh–m–i’a‘ania yakin That person is teasing me

shirariwa choke
2 shirariwá–n [LF] be choked by liquid, swallow the wrong way
yaku mi–qilha sazum, shirariwá–n
I choked while drinking water
3 sh–m–irariwa [AF] to choke

shiraus typhoon
2 ma–shiraus [F] will be a typhoon
qusaz–in, a ma–shiraus It is raining, and a typhoon is on its way
a ma–shiraus painan ya mu–sa–ta–ta wa furuz There probably will be a typhoon next month
3 shiraus–in [PF] be affected by a typhoon, be struck by a typhoon
yamin tina–kawash ma–cuaw shiraus–in numa cuini a kawash uka sa shiraus Last year we had a lot of typhoons, but this year we haven’t had any
4 sh–m–iraus [AF] be a typhoon, to gust and storm, of a typhoon
NOTE: Historically connected with raus ‘downhill, toward the sea’, but the form shiraus appears to have acquired a high degree of lexical independence.

shirizi a creeper with small oval leaves and small sweet red fruit that grows in long clusters, like beads on a string, unid.
NOTE: Mr. Kao gives /shirizit/.

shir–qalhi–in [PF] was smoked or dried for preservation
→ |qalhi|:20

shirshir side, flanks
pi–say uan sa i–nay aniamin shirshir Please put these things on the side
haya caw i–say fatu a shirshir mi–lhuggu That person is sitting next to a stone
2 i–shirshir on the side, at the side
nak a taun i–shirshir wazaqan My house is on the shore of the lake
nak a ripnu i–shirshir yanar fuar There is a spring at the edge of my rice paddy
3 maka–shirshir be on the flanks, be on the outside, as the end houses in a row, or the outermost (furthest from the wall) of three people sleeping side-by-side in a bed
eiu maka–shirshir malhus He is sleeping on the closed side of the bed (near the wall)
4 man–sha–shirshir [IT] go along the edge, follow the flank or margin
numa sa binanau’az man–sha–shirshir wazaqan kin–tukuku
Then the women walked along the
shirshir

shore of the lake looking for edible snails

*huya wa ayu* **man–sha–shirshir**
*mun–rusu a malhim–panaq painan rusaw* Maybe that man steering his boat along the lake shore will spear fish

*yaku ya shashamu waazaqa man–sha–shirshir m–uwadán* This morning I walked along the shore of the lake

5 **man–shirshir** perform an action along the side or edge of something, as in walking along the side, trimming the side, etc.

*caycuq mun–say waqnu** man–shirshir They are walking along the shore of the lake

*mashtay i–nay man–shirshir a waazaqa pulka–na–tmaz–an pun–tusá–n* They walked along the shore of the lake putting down the eel traps

6 **pi–shirshir** [C] put something on the side

*pi–shirshir iku i–nay aniamin** Put these things on the side!

7 **pi–shirshir–ik** [PF1s] I put something on the side

*pi–shirshir–ik i–nay aniamin a maqa antu shan–tiqu–an ya mun–dadán* I’ll put these things on the side so we won’t stumble on them when we walk

8 **pish–na–shirshir** go to the side, move aside, sidestep

*yamin ma–palalia, mashtay tu ihmazawun ma–tha–lhintaz malalia, numa sa tata maqa dai shkudo pish–na–

shirshir cici pagqa We all began to run together, but there was one who said it was hard, (and) went to the side to rest

shirua agree, be willing to do something

2 **shirua–n** [PF] be willing to do something; succeed in doing something
talhtalh–i uan iku nak a kawi, ani *yaku shirua–n talhtalh* Please split the firewood for me (as) I don’t want to split it

*yaku ya mataqaz ma–bric antu shirua–n* If I try to carry something heavy with a shoulder pole I won’t succeed

*a shirua–n ila ya t–m–amuku i–zay a fatu* Can we succeed in lifting that stone?

3 **sh–m–irua** [AF] be willing, agree with something, give permission; obey
caycuq min–mrubaza, antu sh–m–irua They are just playing around (and) not obeying (as misbehaving children)

shih–saháy went there, have gone there → saháy:45

shih–sasaz [p] for a long time, from the remote past; always → sasaz:3

shih–sasaz–ak I have always, for a long time I have been → sasaz:4

shih–suhúy [p] was there → |suhúy|:29

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shishi  shake something back and forth
ata (tu) shishi sa i-nay a kawi
Don’t shake this tree!
ata (tu) shishi Don’t shake (it)
2 qa–shishi to sift, as grains of rice
3 qa–shishi–’an kind of coarsely woven winnowing basket used to screen or filter rice grains from husks by shaking the grains through the openings of the plait-work
4 qa–shishi–n [PF] be sifted or screened by someone
5 q–in–a–shishi [PFC] was sifted by someone
 numa ya q–in–a–shishi iza zashuq, lh–m–in–shipcak iza, numa shipcak ar–am–n pa–kan sa fafiy Then when the rice was sifted and the bran separated the bran was taken to feed the pigs
6 q–m–a–shishi [AF] shake the rice in a sifting tray to separate the husk from the grain, sift by shaking; rock, as a baby
cicu k–m–a(y) shishi She is shaking rice and husks in a basket to separate them
 numa sa ina k–m–a(y) shishi sa zashuq Then the mother sifted the husked rice
yamin ya q–m–a–shishi zashuq numa ya mushizi iza, numa lhakpin i–zya a fcin pu–sahay–in runu When we sifted the rice (and) it was removed for a second pound-
ing we gathered the unbroken rice grains up in the two cupped hands and put them in the mortar
nak a binanau’az q–m–a–shishi a–zazak My wife is rocking the baby
7 q–m–a–shishi–n [PF] be sifted, be shaken, as rice grains being separated from the husk
8 pu–sha–shishi [C/IT] shake something repeatedly, as a table
minu dai futulh pu–sha–shishi Then his bow trembled/shook (in his hand)
9 sha–sha–shishi–k [IT3/PF1s] I shake something over and over again
sha–sha–shishi–k sa qrus I’m shaking a post repeatedly
10 sha–shishi [I/IT] shake it repeatedly
sha–shishi ihu sa i–zya a lhuzush a mapa–talhin–cakcak Shake that plum tree so (the plums) will come falling down
11 sha–shishi–n [PF/IT] be shaken repeatedly
kawi a shawiki sha–shishi–n suma Someone shook the areca palm
12 sh–m–a–sha–shishi [IT3] shake repeatedly, keep shaking something
13 sh–m–a–shishi [AF/IT] shake repeatedly, keep shaking something
yaku sh–m–a–shishi sa qrus I’m shaking a post repeatedly
yaku sh–m–a–shishi kawi a maqa a
shishnan

ma-lhacaq qilhumn I'm shaking the
tree to make a snake fall out
14 sh–m–ishi [AF] shake some-
thing, as a tree to get the fruit
sh–m–ishi yaku kawi I'm shaking
the tree
NOTE: Probably from Bunun /ma–
quasisi/ ‘to sift’, /quasisi–an/ ‘sifter,
sieve’.

shishnan milky water left over
after washing rice, used as pig
slop and to wash dishes

shishúp bamboo fish trap thrust
down by hand from the top so as
to enclose a fish in shallow water
yamin tu parhaway uan t–m–alha
shishúp sa rusaw When we were
young we used to catch fish with the
shishúp trap

shi–tamaz [p] were separated,
as people who no longer see each
other; were treated with indiffer-
tence → |tamaz|:9

shi–tana–utu was there
→ utu₂:32

shi–tan–lhuwan–an [LFp] was
overcome by night, was benighted
→ lhuwan:4

shi–tantu [p] went there
→ |tantu|:7

shi–ta–tantu [p/IT] have gone
there repeatedly → |tantu|:8

shi–tazakin [p] came to visit
→ |tazakin|:4

shi–tilaw already clear → |tikaw|:6

shi–tusi [p] went there → |tusi|:35

shi–tusi–wak [pls] I went there
→ |tusi|:36

shi–ucuc–in [PF] be sucked by
someone → ucuc:6

|shiwanan|:
2 shiwanan–an [LF] be met by a
ghost
yaku mu–suy tawun numa sa shiw-
an–an If I go to the house I will
meet a ghost
3 sh–m–iwahan [AF] encounter a
ghost

shiwat cut grass or underbrush,
ata (tu) shiwat i–nay alhnir Don’t
cut this grass!
2 ma–shiwat [F] will cut grass or
underbrush
yaku k–m–acu sa kaul a ma–shiwat
sa ribush I brought a machete to
clear the forest
3 shiwat–an [LF] be cut, of grass
or underbrush
caycuy t–m–alak ribush a shiwat–
an caycuy a palhuizá–n caycuy sa
lhqa ribush a pazay They cut down
the forest and cleared the under-
brush to plant hill rice
4 shiwat–i [l] (don’t) cut it

shiwat–i uan i–nay kawi Please
clear this land for cultivation
5 sh–m–iwat [AF] cut down un-
derbrush or smaller growth (not
large trees)
caycuy sh–m–iwat  lhmi r They are cutting grass
yaku sh–m–iwat gauh I am cutting bamboo
sh–m–iwat yaku  sa ribush I am cutting the forest

|shiwshiw|  
2 sh–shiwshiw bamboo with split ends which is shaken in the hand or struck on the ground to cause a commotion and so used to chase chickens
pasay  sha–shiwshiw  sh–m–ashaw  sa ranaw maqa a sh–ug-kash Use a sh–shiwshiw to chase the chickens, because they will be frightened
3 shiwshiw–in [PF] was chased off with the sh–shiwshiw, of chickens
4 sh–m–in–iwshiw [AFc] chased off chickens using the sh–shiwshiw
5 sh–m–iwshiw [AF] chase off, as chickens
yaku sh–m–iwshiw  sa ranaw I'm chasing off chickens

shiz pain; illness
ina wa shiz a ma–qîtan iza  Mother's health will improve (lit. Mother’s illness will improve/become better)
2 pan–shiz–an sick, ill
haya wa shiz ya pan–shiz–an iza  man–ha–hîthîl  If I get sick with that illness I will shake a lot
3 p–in–an–shiz–an became sick, was sick

|shizum|  
maqa cicu  p–in–an–shiz–an numa uan ma–riqas maca  Because he got sick he became blind

|shizaw|  
2 shizaw–in [PF] have something stuck to, as mud on the shoes
yaku shizaw–in diplhaq hulus  I have mud stuck on my clothes
nak a hulus shizaw–in  papashaq  I have burns stuck to my clothes
3 sh–m–izaw [AF] stick to, as mud on the shoes
NOTE: Rejected by Lujan.
shizu mat, usually made of razu reeds
a t–u–num yaku  sa shizu  I will weave a mat
2 pin–shizu–shizu–n [C/PF] be used to make mats
ruz u pin–shizu–shizu–n/pin–shizu–shizu–n  sa ruzu  The ruzu reed is used to make mats

|shizum|  
2 mun–shizum to rape, force intercourse on a woman
ma–cuaw cuini ma–nasha  sa mun–shizum  sa binana’az  Many women are being raped these days
3 mun–shizum–in [PF] be raped by someone
4 mun–shizu–shizum [IT] rape repeatedly, or many

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|shizuq| (PAN *SiNuq ‘necklace; beads for a necklace’):
2 ma–shizuq wear something around the neck, as when money is put in a garland around the neck of a sick person
yaku ma–shizuq lina I’m wearing beads around my neck
3 pa–shizuq [C] put around the neck, will put around the neck
yaku a pa–shizuq lina I will put a necklace (on someone)
yaku a pa–shizuq iwu n lina I will put a necklace on you
4 pa–shizuq–ak [C/LF]s I put something around the neck
pa–shizuq–ak ihu lina I put a necklace on you
5 pa–shizuq–an [C/LF] put around the neck
numa sa mawala pa–shizuq–an sa marun Then the mother’s brother put on round white beads
6 p–in–a–shizuq [PF]c was put around the neck by someone; thing put around the neck, necklace
m–ihu a p–in–a–shizuq a lina your necklace
7 shizuq–an [LF] put something around the neck; necklace
eciu shizuq–an lina She is wearing beads/she is wearing a necklace
eciu shizuq–an ma–dimmuc a lina She is wearing a golden necklace
8 shizuq–in [PF] was put around the neck by someone

|shkaful|:
2 ma–shkaful ask a favor of someone
hayu wa shput ma–shkaful ya–
kin k–m–ilhim ilmir, maura yaku That person asked me to send him medicine, but I couldn’t
3 pa–shkaful [C] ask or tell someone to do something
yaku pa–shkaful i–zahuy a bina-
na’az ‘pai–tam yakin’ I told that woman ‘Pay attention to me’
4 shkaful–ak [LF]s I ask someone to do something, I bid someone to do my request
m–ihu a azak a shkaful–ak uan pa–fariw sa qilha I’ll ask your child to buy salt for me
5 shkaful–an [LF] be at someone’s bid and command
yaku shkaful–an ihu I am at your command
yaku shkaful–an eciu mu–tusi Qa–
riwan malh–ka–kaka sa a min–a–
piq He asked me to go to Pu-li to discuss the marriage arrangements
6 shkaful–in [PF] be asked to do something; be told to do something
yaku shkaful–in numa pa–fariw sa qilha Someone ordered me to buy wine
7 sh–m–ig–kaful [AF]c asked
someone to do something; ordered someone to do something, com-
manded someone to do something
yaku sh–m–ig–kaful azazak fariw
sa tamaku I ordered the child to
shkaruban

buy cigarettes (for me)

8 **sh-ug-kaful** [AF] ask or tell someone to do something, ask a favor of someone

_yaku sh-ug-kaful azazak fariw sa tamaku_ I'm ordering the child to go and buy cigarettes (for me)

_yaku sh-ug-kaful iht-ntus w-an Qariwan fariw sa fafiy a punuq, aqtahta, ita ya k-m-an_ I'm telling you to go to Pu-li to buy a pig's head and pork for us to eat

_yaku sh-ug-kaful cici mu-ntus Qariwan malh-ka-kakka sa a min-apiq_ I asked him to go to Pu-li to discuss the marriage arrangements

_yaku sh-ug-kaful i-suy a binanau-taz 'mar-tam yakin, maqa suma a p-acay yakin_ I told that woman 'Pay attention to me because someone will try to beat me'

NOTE: Most commonly heard as /shkaful/.

shkaruban solidified pork fat

2 **tau-shkaruban** to solidify, of pork fat that has cooled

aqtalha ya p-in-in-tata ita tau-shkaruban sa lhimash ya ma-tici iza The fat of the pork that we boil will solidify when it cools

shkash afraid

_ata tu shkash_ Don't be afraid

2 **la-shkash** be afraid, be a coward

_cici la-shkash la'ay-in thu kay p-acay sa cumay_ He is just as afraid as you to kill the bear

*i-zay a cow* _la-shkash_ That man is a coward

_**la-shkash** i-zahay a cow, numa an-tu mu-ribu-ribush_ That man is a coward, so he doesn't go hunting

3 **maka-sh-ug-kash** [AF] frighten, scare off

_huya wa caw a maka-sh-ug-kash rumfaz_ That man will frighten the birds

4 **makt-shka-shkash** [IT] gradually grow fearful, have a creeping feeling of fear

5 **makt-shka-shka-shkash** [IT3] gradually be overcome with fear, be slowly overwhelmed with a sense of apprehension or foreboding

_yaku mu-suy ribush, makit-shka-shka-shkash maqa yanan sa tam-papuray_ I went into the forest (and) was overcome with fear, because there was a forest spirit there

_yaku mu-suy huya wa tawn, makit-shka-shkash yaku_ I was afraid when I passed that house (lit. I passed that house (and) was overcome with fear)

_yaku makit-shka-shkash m-riqaz cumay_ I grew fearful when I saw the bear

6 **mashi-shka-shkash** to frighten, scare someone

_huya wa shput masi-shka-shkash tu caw a azazak numa mapalali-a mu-tawn_ That Chinese person scared the Thao child so that he ran home
7 ma-shkash [AF/F] will become afraid
cicu a ma-shkash he will be afraid
8 min-shkash [IC] become fearful, grow afraid of something
uka a min-shkash Don’t be afraid
minu iiza ma-cuaw ma-nasha sa ru-saw mu-sun min-shkash a parhay-wa My gosh, a lot of fish gathered (and) became afraid of the young people
9 pashi-shka-shkash frighten
cayeq pashi-shka-shkash rumfaz They frightened off the birds
10 pig-shka-shkash [PFc] was frightened
cicu pig-shka-shkash azak, mii- a-rumba-mbak ruziu ma-apaw nipin She was frightened by a child (and) her mouth fell open showing her teeth
11 pin-shkash-in [C/PF] be frightened by someone
bolinuqaz ya q-in-usaz i-ay ma- braq muqay mu-apaw cicu a punuq, numa ya pin-shkash-in ita kun- na-tma/pish-na-tma cicu a punuq After it rains the crickets stick their heads out of their holes, but if they are frightened by us they (suddenly) pull them back in
12 pi-shkash-i [I] (don’t) scare it, (don’t) frighten it
haya atu pi-shkash-i ihu a maqa a m-niisha Scare that dog so it will leave
13 pi-shkash-ik [PF1s] I scared it/him
haya rumfaz pi-shkash-ik numa marfaz I scared that bird so it flew away
14 pi-shkash-in [PF] was scared by someone
15 shkash-in [PF] be frightened
haya wa shput ma-cuaw ma-haha, shkash-in That person is very bad-tempered (and I) am afraid of him
ata tu ia-rinrim ya m-riqaz sa su- ma, a maqa a shkash-in Don’t put on an irritated expression when you look at other people, or they will be afraid (of you)
16 sh-m-ig-kash [AFc] feared, was afraid
17 sh-m-i-shka-shkash [AF/IT] scare something off, frighten something so that it flees
18 sh-ug-kash [AF] to fear, be afraid
yaku sh-ug-kash ihu I am afraid of you
yaku sh-ug-kash qali I am afraid of ghosts
sh-ug-kash ihu sa cumay? Are you afraid of bears?
haya wa caw sh-ug-kash k-m-ay p-acay cumay That person is afraid to kill a bear
NOTE: The forms /mikit-shka-shka-shkash/, /pashi-shka-shkash/, /pig-shka-shkash/, and /sh-m-i-shka-shkash/ were also recorded without /sh/ in the reduplicative element,

**shki** the Taiwan oak, *Lithocarpus amygdalifolius* (Skau) Hay., fam. *Fagaceae*, a tree with lanceolate leaves and an edible acorn entirely encased within a hard shell that must be cracked with a stone

NOTE: The identification of /shki/ given here is that of Mr. Shih. His wife identified the /shki/ as *Cyclobalanopsis myrsinæfolia* (Blume) Schott., fam. *Fagaceae*, an oak with slightly serrated dark green lanceolate leaves and a capped acorn.

**shkish** (PAN *CekeS ‘a slender bamboo: Sinobambusa kunishii (Nakai)’) the slenderest bamboo, bamboo of smallest diameter. It is sometimes used as a whip in urging on a buffalo, and with a hook attached to the end as a pole for detaching fruits from a tree

**shkuda** difficult, hard, as the conditions of life; weak and sluggish, lethargic, as the body during illness; aching

*nak a but ma-cuaw shkuda maqa qusaz-in* My body is sluggish because of the rain

*yaku ma-cuaw shkuda sa paku* My chest is aching

*yanin kahewan mim-binanau’az, mim-parhaway, ma-cuaw shkuda* In the old days when we became young women it was very hard (because of the heavy work responsibilities)

numa Shnawhum man ma-cuaw ma-qiriz *shkuda* maqa m-in-a-p-acay masáy takhuzae Then Shnawhum was very tired and aching because he had fought with the spirit of the deep

**sh-kutnir** [p] hardened, as skin calloused by friction; a callus → |kutnir|6

**sh-kutnir-an** [LF] be callused → |kutnir|7

**shlaup** heal

*nak a kuskus lh-m-im-bakbak,*

*shlaup/pish-qitan isa* My leg was swollen (but) has healed already

**Shlilitun** a mythical or quasi-historical race of short people who inhabited the region about Sun-Moon Lake when the Thao arrived

**shmadia** generic for owls of all types, families *Tytonidae* and *Strigidae*. An owl calling at night is a sign of a woman expecting a child

**sh–m–adudú** [AF] see clearly from a distance → |shadudú|3

**sh–m–ag–qafu** [AF] throw ashes at or on something (to ensure spiritual protection) → |qafu|7

**sh–m–ag–qca** add to something → |qca|3:38
sh–m–ag–qurus

sh–m–ag–qurus  [AF] make into houseposts → qurus:5

sh–m–ag–quya–quyash  [AF/IT] treat or curse someone through shamanistic chanting; a shamanistic chanter → quyash:9

sh–m–aila  [AF] to act, dance or perform for entertainment → shaila:2

sh–m–aish  [AF] help someone by taking over a task, relieve someone at a job or a shift → shaiha:8

sh–m–aklhay  [AF] covet, desire something; admire sometime → shakhlay:5

sh–m–akshak  [AF] feel by groping → shakshak:3

sh–m–aktu  [AF] show itself, be visible, see clearly → shaktu:4

sh–m–ampula  [AF] toss out, cast out → shampilu:5

sh–m–anash  [AF] disturb, as someone’s peace, annoy someone → shanash:4

sh–m–an–lamlam  [AF] sharpen, make something sharper → lamlam:9

sh–m–an–na–saháy  [AF] put something there → sahay:46


sh–m–an–na–tusi  see over there, observe over there → tusi:37

sh–m–an–na–utu  [AF] add to → utu2:33

sh–m–anrariwa  [AF] to glare, as sunlight in one’s eyes → shanrariwa:3

sh–m–an–rihaz  to clear, of the sky → rihaz:4

sh–m–an–talhaq  [AF] to adze → talhaq:5

sh–m–antalhaq  [AF] clear something away → shantalhaq:4

sh–m–an–tudul  [AF] collide with, bump into → tudul:7

sh–m–anturuz  [AF] strike with great force so as to tear the flesh → shanturuz:4

sh–m–apalh  [AF] unroll a mat → shapalh:8

sh–m–apshap  [AF] grope, feel for something without seeing it → shapshap:5

sh–m–aqish  [AF] sew → shaqish:6

sh–m–arihaz  [AF] see something that is partially concealed → shariha:5

sh–m–a–shapshap  [AF/IT] feel blindly, grope repeatedly in the dark → shapshap:6

sh–m–a–sha–shakshak  [AF/IT3] feel blindly for something, keep groping repeatedly in the dark → shakshak:4

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sh–m–a–sha–shapshap

sh–m–a–sha–shapshap  [AF/IT] feel blindly, grope repeatedly in the dark → |shapshap|:7

sh–m–a–shashulhi  [AF/IT] keep criticizing, keep finding fault with → |shashulhi|:4

sh–m–ashaw  [AF] chase or scare off, as birds or land animals from the fields → |shashaw|:5

sh–m–ashulhi  [AF] criticize, find fault with → |shashulhi|:5

shmashuni  (PAN *Suni ‘chirping of birds; sound’) the fire crest, *Regulus goodfellowi* Ogilvie-Grant, fam. *Sylviidae*, a tiny (9 cm.) songbird with short bill, pale mustard back, ashy throat, light yellow sides, brown wings and tail, white cheeks and temples, and a black circle around the eye. It inhabits pine and cypress forest at higher altitudes, where it pecks the bark of trees in search of insects and their larvae. This is an omen bird. If it calls on your left side when you go hunting you will succeed; if it calls on the right side you should discontinue. If you throw a stone at the bird and it crosses your path your success in the hunt will be augmented

shmashuni ya malhinuna i–say tana–ailhi maka–du, shmashuni ya malhinuna i–say tana–du maka–ririw  If an omen bird calls on the left side it means good fortune; if it calls on the right it is bad

NOTE: Also called /shmashumi a rumfaz/, which suggests that /shmashumi/ is a verb. The counter-universal positive associations with the left side and negative associations with the right side were checked repeatedly and confirmed by more than one speaker.

sh–m–au–dada  [AF] hang something up, as clothes to dry → |dada|:3

sh–m–au–pariuz  [AF] turn up the eyelid → |pariuz|:6

sh–m–aynanáw  [AF] do something without interruption, do continuously or incessantly, without stopping → |shaynanáw|:2

sh–m–azik  [AF] to smell → |shazik|:5

sh–m–azi–shazik  [AF/IT] sniff or smell repeatedly → |shazik|:6

sh–m–i’a’ail  [AF] to bait a hook or trap → |shi’a’ail|:7

sh–m–i’a’ania  [AF] tease someone, is teasing someone → |shi’a’ania|:3

sh–m–iar  [AF] to toast, drink a toast to someone → |shiar|:5

sh–m–iashia  [AF] make repeated trips to carry something → |shiaishia|:4

sh–m–ibuqtir  [AF] choke on something that sticks in the throat → |shibuqtir|:3
sh–m–ici  [AF] shake off, as a dog
shaking water from its back when
its fur is wet → [shici]:2
sh–m–i–dampus  put two things
together → [dampus]:3
sh–m–ifulh  [AF] to massage,
stroke with massaging motions
→ [shifulh]:5
sh–m–ifu–shifulh  [AF/IT] to
massage repeatedly, stroke re-
peatedly with massaging motions
→ [shifulh]:6
sh–m–ig–kaful  [AFc] asked some-
one to do something; ordered
someone to do something, com-
mmanded someone to do something
→ [shkaful]:7
sh–m–ig–qa  [AFc] bequeathed,
left an inheritance to someone
→ [shqa]:2
sh–m–i–kiri–kiri  [IT] to twist
sideways, of the mouth → [kiri]:5
sh–m–i–kun  [AF] seek shelter
→ [laun]:6
sh–m–i–luish  [AF] become short
→ [luish]:5
sh–m–i–maka–tanacu  nine,
in counting units of past time?
→ [tanacu]:5
sh–m–i–maqin  ten, in counting
units of past time? → [maqin]:6
sh–m–im–pazaw  [AFc] departed,
walked → [pazaw]:3
sh–m–in–aqish  [AFc] sewed
something → [shaqish]:7
sh–m–i–nara  [AFc] burned
→ [shnara]:9
sh–m–in–a–sas  [AFc] delivered to
someone, as a meal to workers in
the fields → [shas]:5
sh–m–i–naw  [AFc] breathed
→ [shnaw]:5
sh–m–inaw  [AF] to wash
→ [shinaw]:9
sh–m–in–iaxia  [AFc] made re-
peated trips to carry something
→ [shiaxia]:5
sh–m–in–iq–qa  [AFcc] was be-
queathed, was left to one’s heirs,
was left for someone else to see or
use → [shqa]:3
sh–m–in–imul  [AFc] borrowed
→ [shimul]:9
sh–m–in–ipush  [AFc] castrated
→ [shipush]:5
sh–m–in–iwshiw  [AFc] chased off
chickens using the sha–shiwshiw
→ [shiwshiw]:4
sh–m–in–rihaz  [AFc] was sober
(but isn’t any more) → [shrihaz]:2
sh–m–in–taraw  [AFc] gulp a li-
quid, drink by swallowing large
quantities at once → [taraw]:5
sh–m–in–u–azaz  [AFc] unrolled,
lifted off → [azaz]:6
sh–m–in–umshum

sh–m–in–umshum [AFc] worshipped → shumshum:5

sh–m–i–nuru [AFc] recognized someone or something, used to recognize → |shnuru|:2

sh–m–i–usu [AFc] warmed oneself by a fire → |susu|:7

sh–m–in–uz [AFc] loosened, untied something → |shuz|:2

sh–m–in–uzap [AFc] touched, fondled someone → |shuzap|:2

sh–m–in–zaw [AFc] stopped, of a natural process → |shzaw|:3

sh–m–i–pitu seven days ago? → |pitu|:8

sh–m–i–piza how many?; how long has it been? → |piza|:8

sh–m–i–push [AF] castrate an animal → |shipush|:4

sh–m–i–pushaz two, of units of past time? → |pushaz|:9

|shmiq|

2 p–in–u–shmiq [c] sprouted, as plants from seed

3 pu–shmiq to sprout, of plants

nak a pazay pu–shmiq ixa My rice is already sprouting

pu–shmiq ixa na lhmir The grass is already sprouting

4 shmiq–in [PF] be sprouting

shmiq–in lhmir The grass is sprouting

sh–m–irariwa [AF] to choke → |shirariwa|:3

sh–m–iraus [AF] be a typhoon, to gust and storm, of a typhoon → |shiraus|:4

sh–m–ir–qalhiw [AF] smoke fish or meat to preserve it → |qalhiw|:21

sh–m–irua [AF] be willing, agree with something, give permission; obey → |shirua|:3

sh–m–i–tal stay one day or night? → |tal|:5

sh–m–i–ucuc suck or sip, as through a straw; to kiss → |ucuc|:7

sh–m–i–wahan [AF] encounter a ghost → |shiwahan|:3

sh–m–iwat [AF] cut down underbrush or smaller growth (not large trees) → |shiwat|:5

sh–m–iwshiw [AF] chase off, as chickens → |shiwshiw|:5

sh–m–izaw [AF] stick to, as mud on the shoes → |shizaw|:3

sh–m–u–azaz [AF] unroll, lift something off → |azaz|:5

sh–m–u–buntus [AF] pull a line until it becomes straight → |buntus|:3

sh–m–u–dahda [AF] loosen something, spread something out → |dahda(h)|:4
sh-m-u-firit

sh-m-u-firit [AF] to spin, as a top; spin or twist thread on a spindle → firit:3

sh-m-u-fkat spring a trap, as an animal that takes the bait → fkat:7

sh-m-u-libi-libic [AF/IT] shred something, as in tearing at meat with the teeth → libic:3

sh-m-u-liqliq [AF] to tear, as paper → liqliq:4

sh-m-ulshul [AF] to lead, as an animal (pigs were formerly led by a rope that passed through holes in the ears); lend a helping hand to a person in need → shulshul:5

sh-m-u-lhilhiq [AF] pull something up or out → lhilhiq:7

sh-m-umshum [AF] to pray, worship → shumshum:6

sh-m-una [AF] pull, drag → shuna:2

sh-m-u-na-caycuy bring to them → caycuy:4

sh-m-u-na-cicu bring to him/her → cicu:8

sh-m-u-na-maniun bring to you → maniun:3

sh-m-u-na-nay pull something over here → nay:37

sh-m-utaltal

sh-m-u-na-saháy pull someone or something over there, move someone or something over there → saháy:47

sh-m-u-na-ri-bush [AF] pull into the bush, pull into the forest → ribush:8

sh-m-u-na-tusi go or take to the other side → tusi:38

sh-m-u-nushnush pull someone along backward while they are in a sitting position on the ground → nushnush:6

sh-m-upilh [AF] to read → cupish:9

sh-m-u-qurum [AF] to respect → shuqrum:2

sh-m-uru-shuruz [AF/IT] pull on something continuously → shuruz:7

sh-m-uruz [AF] pull, either vertically or horizontally → shuruz:8

sh-m-ushtqut [AF] take something apart, withdraw, as a knife from its scabbard → shushqut:2

sh-m-u-shuqish [AF] pull back, take back, as something that was taken from you → shuqish:20

sh-m-ut [AF] to measure → shut:4

sh-m-utaltal [AF] grab and yank, as a child who won’t cooperate → shutaltal:2
sh-m-u-tana [AF] open something → tana:6
sh-m-u-ta-ttal [IT] grab and yank repeatedly → shuttal:3
sh-m-u-tazam [AF] measure the dimensions of something → tazam:9
sh-m-utun [AF] break a rope or thread by pulling until the tension causes it to snap → shutun:2
sh-m-uz [AF] loosen, untie something → shuz:3
sh-m-uzap [AF] to touch; fondle, caress someone → shuzap:3
sh-m-uzu-shuzap [AF/IT] fondle or caress repeatedly → shuzap:4
sh-m-uzáy to separate, as two people who are fighting; to open, as a book (i.e., to separate the pages) → shuzáy:3
Shna'uanan lineage name, the modern Yuan family
data Shna'uanan k-m-alawa sa ma-m'im a ruza zi-n cicu a lhanaz 'Malumu.' Then the Yuan family made a big boat called Malumu
shnara ignite, catch fire
2 pa-shnara [C] burn something, as a field
data pa-shnara nak a taun Someone may have burned my house down
tima sa pa-shnara Who burned it?
3 pa-shnará-k [C/LF1s] I set fire to, I burned
haya ribush pasnará-k I burned/am burning the forest
haya hudun pa-shnará-k I burned the mountain side
haya hulus ma-qarman pa-shnará-k I burned the old clothes
4 pa-shnara-n [C/PF] be burned by someone
nak a taun pa-shnara-n suma Someone burned by house
5 pa-shnara-nara [C/IT] burn something repeatedly, burn over and over
yaku pa-shnara-nara sa buhat I burned the fields repeatedly
5a pa-shnara-nara sa taun a shput pyromaniac
6 p-in-a-shnara [Cc] burned something; was burned
nak a taun p-in-a-shnara sa suma Someone burned my house' (said in complaint or lament to others)
i-say a shput p-in-ashnara taun That person burned the house
yaku p-in-ashnara buhat I burned the field
cicu sa p-in-ashnara nak a taun He is the one who burned my house
haya wa apuy cicu sa p-in-ashnara He is the one who started the fire
7 p-in-a-shnará-n [Cc/LF] was burned
8 sh-i-nará-n [LFc] was set afire, was burned
9 sh–m–i–nara [AFc] burned
   i-magkaci a taun sh–m–in–ara
   The house on the other side burned
haya ribush sh–m–i–nara is a cay-
cuy They have burned the forest
10 sh–m–in–u–nara [AFc:AF]
burned
haya wa taun sh–m–in–u–nara
   This house has been burned
11 sh–u–nara [AF] burn something
   nak a taun sh–u–nara
   My house is burning
minu sa nak a taun qa a sh–u–nara
   Why was my house burned?
12 sh–u–nara–nara [AF/IT] burn
   something repeatedly
miagay nak a taun sh–u–nara–nara
   My house has often burned
down
haya wa hudun miarain sh–u–na-
ra–nara
   The mountains are often burned
   (to make new fields)
shnaw (PAN *Señaw ‘exhale; ex-
ude vapor; vent emotions’) heart;
breath; character
cicu ma–cuaw ma–qitan a shnaw
   He is very good-natured
1a ma–qitan a shnaw of good
   character, good-natured
1b ma–ura sa shnaw of bad char-
   acter, bad-natured
2 mak–shnaw breathe; mean-
   something sincerely, speak ‘from
   the heart’
caycuy auntu mak–shnaw
   They are unable to breathe, they are suffocat-
yaku mak–shnaw miku u–qoa uan
   mu–qoa mu–nay mi–lhugyu, ma-
   qa ihu ma–alah’a I sincerely want
   you to come again, because you are
   congenial
3 mak–shnaw–shnaw [IT] breathe;
   fontanelle; temple
yaku ya m–in–alalia ma–cuaw ma-
   khalhal, numa ya pagq isa mala-
   lia muqay is a mak–shnaw–shnaw
   After I ran I was out of breath,
   but after I took a break I began
   to breath (normally) again
ya azazak uan shaktu–n i–say su-
dun mak–shnaw–shnaw
   If a child
   is still young the fontanelle can be
   seen on the forehead
4 ma–shnaw hold the breath
   maqo sa i–zay Shnawhuman ma–cuaw
   ma–ania ya marmuz, ma–cuaw ma–
   shnaw, ya tata wa qali ya marmuz
   mu–pushaz ya mu–apaw, miarain
   m– lukush cicu a pun–tuz–n y a itia
   m–ara
   Because Shnawhuman was
   very good at diving, very good at
   holding his breath, one day when
   he was diving he came up (just)
   twice, doing nothing but making the
   rounds of his eel traps to ferret out
   what he had caught
5 sh–m–i–naw [AFc] breathed
6 pak–shnaw [C] reflect on a mat-
   ter, give serious thought to some-
   thing
minu ihu miaqay mu–muqmuq ma-
   lhimuna, inshinuq–in suma, pak–
   shnaw uan ihu
   Why, you really
   spoke a lot of nonsense (and) were
Shnawluman

scolded by someone, (so) go reflect on it
7 p–in–ak–shnaw [Cc] was felt, was thought
yaku a ma–zai numa cicu mu–ri–riw p–in–ak–shnaw; maum cicu painan I will tell (you) what was wrong with his thinking (since) he is perhaps unable to

Shnawluman name of a legendary Thao hero was capable of prodigious feats of diving, through his ability to hold his breath for extended periods of time
kahwlan yanu tata wa caw zai–n Shnawluman cicu a lhanuz Long ago there was a man named Shnawluman
NOTE: From /shnaw/ ‘breath’ plus /lum–an/ ‘held in, held back, restrained’.

shnir soup; juice
cicu mi–qulha shnir He is drinking soup
ricky a shnir juice of a citrus fruit
tutu a shnir breast milk

2 ma–shnir [S] juicy, full of juice
Because I made wine, last night I filtered a lot of liquid
3 pia–shnir [C] make juice

|shnuru|:
2 sh–m–i–nuru [AFc] recognized someone or something, used to recognize
haya wa shput sh–m–i–nuru yakin, mu–qoa in–auri–n cicu That person used to recognize me, but he has forgotten me again
3 shnuru–k [PF1s] I recognized someone or something
haya wa aniamin nak, shnuru–k iza Those things are mine—I recognize them
huya sa m–ita wa karimbín, shnuru–k That car over there is ours—I recognize it
haya wa aniamin shnuru–k nak a aniamin, a shu–shugis–ik iza I recognized those things as mine, and I will ask for them to be returned to me
4 shnuru–n [PF] be recognized, be noticed
maqa sa i–zay parakaz mu–qoa cicu a t–in–alah–an ma–quln min–shukup, numa antu shnuru–n cayenuy Since the cuts on that parakaz tree had healed they couldn’t recognize it
pia–pulshash m–ihu a fukish a maqa antu a shnuru–n Mess up your hair so you won’t be recognized!
5 sh–u–nuru [AF] recognize someone or something
yaku sh–u–nuru shu–n I recognize you
sh–u–nuru ihu yakin Do you recognize me?
yaku sh–u–nuru m–ihu a binanau–’az I recognize your wife
minu yaku min–aura, ani yaku tu la
shpat

*sh–u–nuru*  Oh! I’ve forgotten, I don’t quite recognize you

**shpat**  (PAN *Sepat ‘four’) four
(in combination forms)

*shpat a qali*  four days

*shpat a furuz*  the fourth month (in the lunar calendar)

2 **ka–shpat**  eight

3 **ka–shpa–shpat**  eight (in counting people)

*kan ka–shpa–shpat yamin*  Eight of us are going

4 **kun–shpat**  eat four times

*kun–shpat yaku k–m–an*  I ate four times/I eat four meals

5 **la–shpat**  four

*la–shpat ita i–nay mi–lhugqu*  Four of us are here (answer to How many of you are here?)

*yaku q–m–alush ma–dahun la–shpat*  Iza sa ma–dahun  I distributed four candies to everyone

6 **makalh–shpa–shpat**  eight, eighth

*haya wa caw s–m–apuk makalh–shpa–shpat a rusaw*  That person caught eight fish

*yamin a Lus’an i–say makalh–shpa–shpat a furuz, naur nam a kaza–kazash*  Our New Year was celebrated in the eighth month (of the lunar calendar), that was our custom

7 **makalh–shpa–shpat a maqcin**  eighty

8 **makin–shpat**  to have four floors

**makin–shpat nak a taun**  My house has four floors

9 **makin–shpat–iz**  fourth from the bottom of something

10 **ma–shpat–iz**  forty

**ma–shpat–iz yanan makalh–turu–turu**  forty-six (answer to a question about one’s age)

*turu iza wa shaba yanan tu ma–shpat–iz a qamishan shau–na–cuin–ni, yamin ma–cuaw ma–nasha sa caw*  340 years ago we were a numerious people

11 **mi–sha–shpat**  [IT] do something together with three other people, do as a group of four

*caycuy mi–sha–shpat i–suhuy ma–la–lalia*  The four of them are running over there

12 **mu–makalh–shpa–shpat**  do eight times

13 **mu–shpat**  [MV] do something four times

**mu–shpat iku lh–ug–qaushin**  You sneezed four times

14 **mu–shpat–iz**  four times

**mu–shpat–iz iza yaku mu–nay Barrawbaw**  I’ve come to Tel-Hnu village four times

*yaku mu–shpat–iz lh–ug–kaushin*  I sneezed four times

15 **sha–shpat**  four (in counting people)

*kan sha–shpat yamin*  Four of us are going

16 **sha–shpat–ak**  the four of you with me
a kan sha-shpat-ak ihu mu-tusi hudun Will the four of you come with me to the mountains?
17 sh-m-i-makalh-shpa-shpat eight, in counting units of time?
18 sh-m-i-shpat-iz four, in counting units of time?
19 shpat-iz four, of steps
NOTE: In serial counting /pat/ is used, but all other forms of the morpheme for ‘four’ have the allomorph /shpat/, which I take to be the underlying form. In rapid speech Mr. Shih gave /makalh-shpa-shpat/ as /maka-shpa-shpat/ ‘eight’; Mr. Kao accepted only the latter form.

sh-pazaw go, leave → pazaw:4

shpiz:
cicu ya shpiz sa ruzic He is closing his mouth
2 ma-shpiz [S] closed, as the mouth; healed, as a wound, tight, as the weave of a basket
ma-shpiz iza sa t-in-alah-an The cut has healed already
3 pia-shpiz [C] make something closed, close something tight; arrange cargo to make room for more
ya q-un-dup sa pitaw pia-shpiz, uka mu-taun sa rikish When you close the door make it tight so mosquitos don’t come into the house
4 shpiz-piz [IT] become compact, become closely packed or woven

sa pruq ya k-in-ari ita maqa ma-balihhu, numa ya qusaz-in iza shpiz-piz iza Earth which we have dug up in order to loosen it will become compacted again when it rains

Shput1 Han people, Chinese (or, more particularly, Taiwanese)
2 mash-shpu-shput [IT] to speak Chinese

manian la-tusha mash-shpu-shput malhinuna The two of you are speaking Chinese
NOTE: Often used in the unmarked sense ‘person’, and in that usage written in lower case: /shput/.

|shqa|:

2 sh-m-ig-qa [AFc] bequeathed, left an inheritance to someone

sh-m-ig-qa sa tuali pi-nay alha nakin Leave your money to me m-ihu a ama sh-m-ig-qa sa pruq alha m-ihu-n? Did your father leave his lands to you?
nak a ama sh-m-ig-qa sa pruq, taun My father left (me) his land (and) house
cicu a ama sh-m-ig-qa sa pruq alha cicu-n? Did his/her father leave his lands to him/her?
3 sh-m-in-ig-qa [AFcc] was bequeathed, was left to one’s heirs, was left for someone else to see or use

sh-m-in-ig-qa sa m-ihu a ania-min pi-nay a riqa-riqaz-ak Your things were left here for me to look over
|shqat| shrak

4 shqa–i [I] (don’t) leave it/them behind
ata tu shqa–i m–ihu a aniamin
Don’t forget your things!
5 shqa–k [PF1s] I am bequeathing, I am leaving to someone
i–zay a aniamin a shqa–k; ara iza i–hu nak a tapaha ya m–usaha iza yaku a shqa–k; pi–nay ara iza ihu I will bequeath those things to you; take my shoes (and) when I go I’ll give them (to you)
6 shqa–n [PF] be unintentionally left behind; be detained
m–ihu a aniamin shqa–n i–nay
Your things were left here
manium a m–usaha iza, yaku shqa–n manium When you want to go I will insist that you stay (of a host who presses his/her hospitality)
7 sh–ug–qa [AF] bequeath to someone
nak a ama sh–ug–qa i–nay a pruq aniamin My father bequeathed this land and possessions (to someone)
nak a ama sh–ug–qa sa pruq, masa taun, masa tuali a lbay nakin My father left his land and his house and money to me

|shqat|:

2 ma–shqat [S] broad, wide, extensive, as fields
nak a buhat ma–shqat My fields are extensive
nak a pruq ma–shqat My land is broad/wide
3 pia–shqat [C] expand, widen, make extensive or more extensive

|shqurun| (PAN *Sequun ‘head-rest’):
2 i–shqurun [I] (don’t) rest your head
ata (tu) i–shqurun nak a bantac
Don’t rest your head on my thigh
3 mi–shqurun [AF] rest one’s head
4 pash–shqurun–an [C/LF] pillow
yaku ya malhus mi–shqurun sa rima When I sleep I rest my head on my arm
5 sha–shqurun–an [IN] headrest, pillow
6 shqurun–an [LF] be used to rest the head; headrest
ara uan ihu sha–shqurun–an a shqurun–an shput malhus Get a pillow for the visitor to use to sleep
7 shqurun–i [I] (don’t) rest your head
shqurun–i uan m–ihu a punuq i pagqa Please rest your head on the table

shrak unwrapped, untied; loosen
aniamin shrak iza The things are unwrapped/untied already
zai uan m–ihu a ama ‘shrak uan kl–hiw’ Tell your father ‘Please loosen the rope’
2 mu–shrak [MV] come untied, come loose (as shoelaces, or a boat from its moorings)
m–ihu a tapaha mu–shrak Your shoelaces have come loose
shrak

3 pa–shrak–i [C/I] let him (a third person) untie it
pa–shrak–i Ali khiw Let Ali untie the rope (as in freeing a moored boat)
4 pu–shrak [C] deliberately untie something
pu–shrak–ik [PF1s] I deliberately untied something
pu–shrak–ik ruza I deliberately untied the boat from its moorings
6 sh–in–rak [PFC] was unwrapped/untied by someone
aniamin sh–in–rak iza yaku I unwrapped/untied the things
sh–in–rak kliw untied the rope!
shak–i sa m–iu a tapaha Untie your shoes!
8 shak–ik [PF1s] I loosened it, I untied it
nak a atu maqa queqe–ans sa suma mutan sa kliw, min–qawan sa kliw i–sahay buqtar, numa maku–taun, numa shak–ik Someone tied up my dog, so he gradually broke the rope; he still had it on his neck when he came home, and I untied it
9 shak–in [PF] be untied by someone
kliw shak–in suma Someone untied the rope
10 sh–un–rak [AF] untie, unfasten
yaku sh–un–rak kliw I untied the rope

|shramuz|:
2 ma–shramuz [S] drizzling, of rain
a ma–shramuz painan It probably will drizzle
muqay qusaz ma–shramuz It’s only drizzling
mu–syu yaku buhat sh–m–antaqla
rusun, ma–cuaw ma–shramuz, numa yaku mu–hiaw mu–laan maqa ma–shimzaw I went to the fields to hoe the border strip (and) it was drizzling a lot so I hurried home, because I was cold
qali cuini minu qa ma–shramuz Why is it drizzling now?
3 min–shramuz [IC] begin drizzling, of rain (not commonly used, but understood when presented)
min cuini min–shramuz Oh!, it’s starting to drizzle

shrihaz to clear, of a cloudy sky; be sober (opposite of drunk)
yaku in–ishqala, shrihaz iza I was drunk (but) am sober already
2 sh–m–in–rihaz [AFc] was sober (but isn’t any more)
3 sh–un–rihaz [AF] be sober
yaku in–ishqala, sh–un–rihaz iza I was drunk (but) am sober already

NOTE: When questioned some time after these sentences were collected Mr. Shihiu insisted that /shrihaz/ means only ‘to clear, of the sky, as after rain’.

Shtafari name of a former Thao settlement near Sui-li (now called
shtam

Tou-she in Mandarin)

|shtam|:
2 shtam–i [I] (don’t) respond, (don’t) answer
tina sa i–zuy ma–lalawa, shtam–i uan ya k–m–aza Who is calling? Please answer to find out what it’s about

3 shtam–ik [PF1s] I answered
ihu–wan malhinuna, a shtam–ik You take your turn to ask (and I) will answer
haya wa shput m–imbabaw yakin, antu shtam–ik That person called me, (but) I didn’t answer

4 shtam–in [PF] be answered, be responded to
pia–cuaw pia–m’in p–in–a–lalawa a maqa a shtam–in caycuy a tma–zá–n caycuy Speak louder so they can hear and respond to you (lit. Increase your voice so that (it) will be responded to (and) heard by them)

5 sh–un–tam [AF] to answer, respond to someone
azazak ya pa–lalawa–n antu sh–un–tam When the child was called he didn’t respond
minu, iti sh–un–tam Wow! There was an answer (as to a call for a missing person)

shtaynulan puddle of liquid
i–zahay pushawil mun–tumuj i–say baraku, shtaynulan i sa pagka The tea spilled from the cup and made a puddle on the table

2 shtaynulan sazum puddle of rainwater
ya ma–rukruk shtaynulan sa–zum If there is a depression in the ground it fills with a puddle of water

shuari escape, run away

shuari ita Let’s escape (from someone in pursuit)

2 shuari–an [LF] be affected by someone escaping, or running away
yaku shuari–an binana’az My wife ran off with someone

shu–ashkaz–ik [PF1s] I forced it to come out → ashkaz:5

Shuatan Bunun name for the Thao

shu–azaz unroll, lift something off, uncover; open → azaz:7

shu–azaz–an [LF] be lifted off, fall off, slide off → azaz:8

shu–azaz–i [I] unroll, uncover → azaz:9

shu–buntus pull a line until it becomes straight, draw a bow in shooting → buntus:4

shucici a migratory brown or black bird, similar in size to the domesticated duck which flocks to the lake in winter, swimming on the water and ducking under the surface to fish
shu–dahda

loosen something tied
→ |dahda(h)|:5

shu–dahdah–ik [PF1s] I loosened something, I took something apart → |dahda(h)|:6

shu–dahda–n [PF] be loosened by someone, be pulled apart or opened up by someone
→ |dahda(h)|:7

shu–dampus place things closer together → |dampus|:4

shu–firit spin something, as a top; spin or twist thread on a spindle → |firit|:4

shu–firit–in [PF] be spun, as thread on a spindle → |firit|:5

shu–flkat spring a trap → |flkat|:8

shu–flkat–in [PF] be caught by a sprung trap → |flkat|:9

sh–ug–kaful [AF] ask or tell someone to do something, ask a favor of someone → |shkaful|:8

sh–ug–qa [AF] bequeath to someone → |shqa|:7

shug–qafu–qafu [IT] turn into a lot of ashes → |qafu|:8

Shuggawi male name (husband of Ali)

shu–haraqhaq–in [PF] be untied
→ |haraqhaq|:4

|shukup|:

2 ma–shukup [S] healed
3 min–shukup [IC] begin to heal

nak a ma–braq min–shukup My wound is beginning to heal
haya zuka min–shukup iza That wound has healed already

Shulay male name

shu–libic–in [PF] be shredded
→ |libic|:4

shu–libi–libic [IT] (don’t) shred it → |libic|:5

shu–liqliq [I] (don’t) tear it → |liqliq|:5

shu–liqliq–in [PF] be torn by someone → |liqliq|:6

|shulshul|:

2 mapa–sha–shulshul [R/IT] hold hands, as in walking (not in hand-shaking position)
caycuy mapa–sha–shulshul m–usha
They ran away together (lit. They ran away hand-in-hand)

3 mapa–shulshul [R] hold hands, be hand in hand
haya ayuzi binanau’az mapa–shulshul in–riqaz–ik I saw that man and woman holding hands

4 sh–in–ulshul [PF] was led by the hand or a lead rope, as someone assisted in walking, or a domesticated animal being taken somewhere

yaku sh–in–ulshul cicu He led me by the hand
5 sh–m–ulshul [AF] to lead, as an animal (pigs were formerly led by a rope that passed through holes in the ears); lend a helping hand to a person in need

yanan sa sh–m–ulshul sa qnun,
yanan sa sh–m–ulshul sa fajuy,
yanan sa m–apa sa ranaw Some were leading buffaloes, some were leading pigs, (while) some carried chickens

numa sa numa sh–m–ulshul sa atu a mu–ribush Then someone led a dog to go hunting

cicu sh–m–ulshul yakin m–undadán He helped me walk

6 shulshul–i [I] (don’t) give him a hand, (don’t) help lead him

hay nqun tan–ltuan iza shulshul–i pu–suy lagga It’s evening (so) put the buffalo in the barn

huya azazak t–im–au–bukbu, shulshul–i uan cicu That child fell down—give him a helping hand

7 shulshul–ik [PF1s] I am leading someone by the hand

izâu, a shulshul–ik Come on, I will lead you

manu a ruza mu–qazus numa shulshul–ik pu–nay moza q–m–ucuc Whose boat drifted off so that I had to take it back to the shallows to moor it?

8 shulshul–in [PF] be led by the hand

huya wa shput maqa cicu ma–riqus shulshul–in ya m–undadán Help that person to walk, because he is blind

NOTE: The reduced form /sh–m–ushul/ was also recorded in rapid speech.

shu–lunduz straighten

→ |lunduz|:8

shu–lunduz–ik [PF1s] I straighten

→ |lunduz|:9

shu–lhic pull something that is slack until it becomes tight

→ |lhic|:7

shu–lhic–i [I] (don’t) tighten it!

→ |lhic|:8

shu–lhilhiq uproot, as a tree, grass, etc.; pull up someone who has fallen → lhilhiq:8

shum–buluq–an be rolled, as a stone → |buluq|:8

shum–pazaw [AF] depart, walk

→ |pazaw|:5

shumshum pray, worship, make offerings to

ama m–zai sa azazak ‘shumshum aki’ Father told his child ‘Pray to the ancestors’

2 sha–shumshum–an [LF] temple, church, place of worship

3 sh–in–umshum [PFc] was worshipped by someone

4 sh–in–umshum–in [PFc] was worshipped by someone

aki sh–in–umshum–in iza ila We worshipped/have worshipped God

5 sh–m–in–umshum [AFc] worshipped
ita sh–m–in–umshum aki We worshipped the ancestors
6 sh–m–umshum [AF] to pray, worship
cicu sh–m–umshum aki He is praying to the ancestors
sa shput ya sh–m–umshum sa aki yanan sa k–m–ay ta–bantum, yanan sa pish–buru–buru, yanan sa pish–latuk When the Taiwanese worship their ancestors some play the drums, some blow trumpets, and some play stringed instruments
7 shumshum–an [LF] temple, place of worship
8 shumshum–in [PF] is worshipped by
NOTE: Evidently from Bunun /sum-sum/ ‘worship’.

|shuna| |
|shu–nushnush–in [PF] be dragged by someone against one’s will → |nushnush|:7
sh–un–zaq [AF] stick, adhere → shzaq:7
sh–un–zaw [AF] relent, decrease in force; stop, of a natural process → |shzaw|:4
sh–un–zup [AF] treat with medicine, heal; smart or sting, as a wound in contact with salt → shuzup:5

shupak dregs floating on the surface of fermenting wine, used as bait to catch shrimp; fruit from the arziq tree, fermented and used to attract fish
shupiz egg of a fly, small maggot which becomes a kuku lay, smaller than dilhay
2 shupiz–in [PF] be infested with maggots, as a wound
haya wa wazish shupiz–in That (dead) boar has maggots
rusaw mu–blue shupiz–in The fish has rotted (and) has maggots
ba, p–m–azim yanan sa ranaw, k–m–ay p–acay–ik uka a shupiz–in Achi!, there is a fly on the wall; I’ll kill it so it doesn’t lay eggs
sh–pruq–an [LF] fill something with dirt, as a hole → |pruq|:20

|shuqish| |
2 in–shuqish–ik [PF1sc] I returned it, I put it back, I restored it to its earlier condition
nak a binanau’az k-un-tir nak a pa-
qi, in–shuqish–ik k-un-tir mani
My wife pinched my butt, and I
reciprocated

3 k–m–ashi–shuqish [AF] pull
someone back, as when they try to
leave
miaqay cicu a binanau’az k–m–a-
shi–shuqish, m–zai ‘ki-taun ila mi–a–sun mallus’ Often his wife pulled
him back, saying ‘At home we sleep
together’

4 k–m–it–shuqish [AF] perform
an action in a backward direction
tishnamraw k–m–it–shuqish psaq
The horse is kicking backward

5 makit–shuqish slowly back up,
do something gradually with a
retrograde motion
cicu makit–shuqish He is walking
backward
barimbin makit–shuqish The car is
backing up
rumfaz a makit–shuqish marfaz
The bird will fly back toward us
(after first flying away)
tishnamraw a makit–shuqish psaq
The horse will kick backward

6 masha–shuqish feel like going
back, feel like returning

7 ma–shuqish [F] will return, will
take back
nak a azazak ar–ara–n shput, ma–
cuaw ma–shuqish taun Someone
took my child (and) he longed to
return home

8 masha–shuqish take back, re-
trieve something that has been
taken away

9 min–shuqish [IC] revive, come
back to consciousness

10 mu–shuqish [MV] come back
numa mu–shuqish iza mia–zicu i–
za pan–shiz–an, ma–qarman sa but
Then he returned in that way, sick
and in bad physical condition

11 pakit–shuqish do something in
reverse
zai sa azazak ‘pakit–shuqish’ Tell
the child ‘Come back here’
pakit–shuqish m–ihu a barimbin
Put your car in reverse

12 pakulh–shuqish buy some-
thing back

13 pakulh–shuqish–ik [PFIs] I
bought something back that I had
previously sold
nak a taun fariw–in numa
pakulh–shuqish–ik fariw Someone
bought my horse (and) then I
bought it back

14 pasha–shuqish–ik [PFIs] I long
for someone to return
nak a binanau’az m–usha, pasha–
shuqish–ik My wife left (and) I
am longing for her to return

15 pu–shuqish return something
borrowed (must be same object,
not merely the same class of ob-
jects)

16 pu–shuqish–ik [C/PFIs] I re-
turned something borrowed
yaku s–m–apuk rusaw, pu–shuqish–
ik pu–say sazum p–usha I caught
a fish, but returned it to the water,
[shuqish]

letting it go
pu–shuqish–ik lhay ihu-n ya m–i-hu a ani'am in I'm returning your things to you
17 pu–shuqish–in [C/ PF] be returned to an earlier place or state
18 qata–shuqish look back, look behind oneself
qata–shuqish yaku m–riqaz uka tu numa–numa I looked back to be sure nothing was there
19 qata–shuqi–shuqish [IT] keep looking back, keep looking behind oneself
20 sh–m–u–shuqish [AF] pull back, take back, as something that was taken from you
  i–zay a shpul m–muz a shi–na–tmaz iza, yaku sa sh–m–u–shuqish That person was drowning, (so) I pulled him back
21 shu–shuqish–ik [PF1s] be returned to me
22 shu–shuqish–in [PF] be returned, be restored to an earlier condition
23 tali–shuqish return something to its previous place or condition, restore
24 talha–shuqish put something back the way it was, restore it to its former state
25 t–m–alha–shuqish put something back in the place where it was found, restore something to its earlier condition
26 tau–shuqish turn the body, rotate the body; return to a place
27 u–shuqish [I] (don’t) come back, (don’t) return
zai sa azazak ‘u–shuqish!’ Tell the child ‘Come back!’
NOTE: Also recorded from Mr. Shih as /lhuqish/. Probably from Bunun /suqis/ ‘return’.

[shuqrum] respect
2 sh–m–uqrum [AF] to respect
  ihu sh–m–uqrum yakin, yaku mani sh–m–uqrum ihu You respect me (and) I will also respect you
3 shuqrum–in [PF] be respected by someone
  yaku shuqrum–in ihu You respect me
  ia–bric ya min–caw a maqa a shuqrum–in suma Behave yourself so people will respect you

shu–quliush [PF] stretch, lengthen or elongate → quliush:6
shu–quliush–in [PF] be stretched, be lengthened or elongated → quliush:7
shu–rium pull → riium:2:2
shu–rium–in [PF] be pulled by someone → riium:2:3

shuriz heart of banana, large purple fruiting body of the banana tree. The juice extracted from the core is used for its antifebrile properties
* tata wa shuriz a fruiting stalk of bananas

943
2 maka-shuriz develop a fruiting stalk, of a banana tree that is ready to bear fruit
maka-shuriz iza lhuqu/lhuqu maka-shuriz The banana tree has a hanging fruiting body ready to bear fruit
3 m-in-aka-shuriz [c] developed a fruiting stalk, of a banana tree

|shuru|:
2 ma-shuru [S] hungry
ma-shuru iza tiaz I'm hungry (lit. My stomach is hungry)
yaku ma-shuru iza I'm hungry
niwan yaku k-m-in-an, ma-shuru iza ka tiaz I haven't eaten yet (and) I'm hungry
yaku ma-shuru iza, miku kan sa afu I'm hungry, and want to eat
3 ma-shuru-an [S/LF] hungry
yaku ma-shuru-an/ma-shuru-an yaku I'm hungry
4 pik-shuru [C] make someone go hungry; refrain from eating, as in fasting
ama pik-shuru azazak The children's father made them go hungry
5 pik-shuru-an [C/LF] to fast, refrain from eating
yaku pik-shuru-an sa tiaz I am refraining from eating
6 pik-shuru-n [C/PF] be forced to go hungry
azazak pik-shuru-n ama The children's father made them go hungry

shuruz pull
shuruz iza sa apuy Pull out the (electrical) plug
shuruz azazak Pull the child
shuruz ilu sh-m-u-na-nay Pull it over here
2 mapa-sha-shuruz [R/IT] pull each other steadily
caycuy la-tusha wa rima mapa-sha-shuruz They are pulling each other's arms
nak a huruy mu-nay nak a taun
a m-usha iza, zai-k 'igqa wa an tu usha', numa cici miku usha iza,
mapa-sha-shuruz yamin la-tusha, zai-k 'ki-nay wa amucun' My friend came to my house and was going to leave (so) I said 'Please, there is no need to go', but he wanted to go (so) the two of us pulled each other in opposite directions (and) I said 'Please stay here overnight'
2a mapa-sha-shuruz klhiw tug-of-war
3 mapa-shuruz-shuruz [R/IT] pull each other repeatedly
sa pahaway a azazak ya masa bina-nau'az a azazak mapa-shuruz-shuruz ya mum-dadan The teen-age boys and girls tug at each other while they are walking
4 mapa-shuruz [R] pull each other, pull together
5 ma-shuruz [F] will pull
6 sh-in-uruz [PFC] was pulled, was dragged

944
7 sh–m–uru–shuruz [AF/IT] pull on something continuously
8 sh–m–uruz [AF] pull, either vertically or horizontally
tunaw sh–m–uruz  Pull hard!
cicu ya simaq s–m–uqum puq–ku–cu–kucum–an a lhalhuzu, mun–sa–hây cicu khâw, sh–m–uruz s–m–uqum He put out his shrimp traps yesterday and now is pulling in the rope to inspect them
9 shuruz–i [I] (don’t) pull it, (don’t) pull him
haya wa shput a m–usha iza, shuruz–i zai ‘igqa wax shawa k–m–in–an iza a m–usha iza’ That person is going to leave, (so) pull him back (and) say ‘There is no need to go until you have eaten’
10 shuruz–ik [PFIs] I pull, I am pulling, I pulled
azazak pan-na–sa–sazum shuruz–ik I pulled out the child that fell in the water
azazak shuruz–ik, miaqay makil–shuquis A person pulled the child, resisted
haya kaawi shuruz–ik, shan’awen i–say ja I was pulling a log (when) it got caught on a vine
11 shuruz–in [PF] be pulled
shu–shawa–shawan not have leisure time → shawan:4
shushqut :
shushqut ithu Untie it!
shushqut izà sa apuy Pull out the (electrical) plug

2 sh–m–ushqut [AF] take something apart, withdraw, as a knife from its scabbard
yaku sh–m–ushqut sa funush I’m withdrawing my knife (from its scabbard)
3 shushqut–in [PF] is taken apart, is withdrawn from a container
NOTE: This form exhibits a close phonetic and semantic resemblance to /hurstq/, but the two cannot be united under any established rule of Thao morphology.
shu–shuquis–ik  [PFIs] be returned to me → |shuquis|:21
shu–shuquis–in  [PF] be returned, be restored to an earlier condition → |shuquis|:22
shu–shuz–ak  [LFIs] I insisted → |shuz|:2:6
shu–shuz–an  [LF] be insisted on → |shuz|:2:7
shut measure
shut wa n–nay a pruq Please measure this floor
2 sha–shut [IN] a ruler, device for taking measurements
3 sh–in–ut [PFc] was measured; measurement, size
haya pagka shu–in cicu ya la–pi–za wa sh–in–ut He measured the table to determine its size
4 sh–m–ut [AF] to measure
haya wa piwa la–kuza tu quish, piwa–i wax a sh–m–ut Please help me measure the height of that
shu–tal

-door (lit. That door, how much its height, please help me measure it)
yaku sh–m–ut pitaw ya la–kuza tu haran I'm measuring the width of the door
5 shut–i [I] (don’t) measure it
shut–i uan zashuq Please measure the rice
6 shut–in [PF] be measured
shu–tal do something once, try something once → |tal|:6
shu–tal–ik [PF1s] I tried it once

|shutaltal|:
2 sh–m–utaltal [AF] grab and yank, as a child who won’t cooperate
azazak ya antu tun–du shu­tal­­­­tal–ik sh–m–uruz I yanked back that child who wouldn’t obey
3 sh–m–u–ta–tal­­­­tal [IT] grab and yank repeatedly
yaku sh–m–u–ta–tal­­­­tal azazak I grabbed the child and yanked him aside
4 shutaltal–ik [PF1s] I grab and yank
5 shutaltal–in [PF] be grabbed and yanked
i–zay a azazak shutaltal–in suma Someone grabbed that child and yanked him over

shu–tana open → tana:7
shu–tana–n [PF] be opened, be lifted, as a lid → tana:8

shut–i [I] (don’t) measure it
→ shut:5
shut–in [PF] be measured
→ shut:6
shutun break a rope or thread without cutting
shutun i–zay a kliwiw Pull the rope till it breaks!
2 sh–m–utun [AF] break a rope or thread by pulling until the tension causes it to snap
yaku sh–m–utun sinay I broke the thread (by pulling it)
3 shutun–in [PF] be broken someone by pulling
kliwiw shutun–in suma Someone broke the rope

NOTE: The similarity of this form to /putun/ ‘break, as a rope’ was noted, but the two forms could not be united under any established morphological formula.

shu–uka stop, cease to happen → uka:9

shuz1 loosen, untie
shuz ihu, ama Untie (it) (for me),
Father
2 sh–m–in–uz [AFc] loosened, untied something
3 sh–m–uz [AF] loosen, untie something

|shuz|2:
2 kat–shu–shuz worsen, grow worse, as an illness; increase in intensity, as frustration or anger
|shuz|_2 |

**haya wa azazak maqa ma-r‘in iza**

**kat-shu-shuz ma-haha** Because that child is growing up his bad temper is getting worse

**3 min-shuz** [IC] increase, become more intense; take advantage of someone who is vulnerable

**haya azazak ma-canit, inshin-q-ik, min-shuz ma-canit** That child was crying (and) I scolded him (so that he) cried even more

**cumay ya l-in-un min-shuz ma-haha** If a bear is caged it gets more furious

**min-shuz sa suma ayuzi masasun-su> sa binanau’az** Some men take advantage of a situation to have sex with a woman

**4 pu-shuz-ak** [C/LF1s] I made something more extreme, I increased the degree of something

**haya pania’an ma-qasbit, pu-shuz-ak pu-qca-k qtilha** Those vegetables were salty already (and) I made things worse by adding more salt

**haya shpuq mu-ririu m-undadán,**

**pu-shuz–ak pu-ririu** That person lost his way (and) I made him become even more lost (as by giving bad directions)

**5 pu-shuz–an** [LF] add to, increase

**6 shu-shuz-ak** [LF1s] I insisted

**shu-shuz-ak shu m-zai ‘dadi ci cu ma-qarman’** I insisted that you say ‘Truly, he is bad’

**7 shu-shuz–an** [LF] be insisted on

|shuzap|

**2 sh–m–in–uzap** [AFc] touched, fondled someone

**ci cu sh–m–in–uzap ci cu a tutu** He fondled her breasts

**3 sh–m–uzap** [AF] to touch; fondle, caress someone

**ci cu sh–m–uzap m–ihu a tumay** She is fondling your penis

**4 sh–m–uza–shuzap** [AF/IT] fondle or caress repeatedly

**ci cu sh–m–uza–shuzap i–nay a binanau’az** He is fondling that woman

**huya wa caw min–muqmuq ya mu–nay kihnaqilh,**

**sh–m–uza–shuzap suma wa binanau’az** That man misbehaves when he comes here, (he) fondles women

**haya azazak sh–m–uza–shuzap**

**ci cu a ruki, a puqin km–a–apaw** That boy is masturbating (fondling his penis) (and) the semen will suddenly shoot out

**yaku sh–m–uza–shuzap p–in–azim maqa antu sh–m–aktu** I’m feeling my way along the wall because it isn’t visible (in the dark)

**5 shuza–shuzap–ik** [IT/PF1s] I caress it repeatedly

**haya wa azazak miaqay shuza–shuzap–ik puquq** I often caress that child’s head (e.g. by running a hand through his/her hair)

**yaku masa i–zahay a binanau’az**

**min–m–ubaza, numa shuza–shuzap–ik ci cu a bur** That woman and I played around together, then I
shuzay

fondled her body

6 shuzap—i [Il] (don’t) touch it

7 shuzap—in [PF] be touched or caressed

Ita ya an-m-ac-acay iza shuzap—in
i—nay shnaw qaz—i ya mia—qawan
mak—shna—shnaw When someone is
dying we touch the heart to see if
there still is a pulse (lit. When we
are dying this heart is touched to
see if there is breathing)

|shuzay|:

2 ma—shuzay will separate, will
be separated from something

3 sh—m—uzay to separate, as two
people who are fighting; to open,
as a book (i.e. to separate the
pages)

Yaku sh—m—uzay suma wa azazak
maqa ma—p—acay I separated some
children because they were fighting
azazak sh—m—uzay patash—an The
child is opening the book

4 shuzay—ik [PFIs] I separated
them (e.g. two people who were
fighting)

caycay maqa ma—p—acay shuzay—
ik, k—m-atqtu sa nak a punuq numa
yaku klh—an Because they were
fighting I separated them (and) I
get knocked on the head then when
I got in the way

Haya shput ma—p—acay, shuzay—ik
Those people were fighting (so) I
separated them

NOTE: Also recorded as /shauzay/.

shuzup scab, crust over a wound
zuka ya a ma—qitan itia sa shuzup
If a wound is going to heal it gets a
scab
zuka ya ma—qitan iza mu—ruru iza
shuzup When a wound has healed
the scab comes off

2 min—shuzup [IC] form a scab
over a wound

3 pa—shuzup—ak [C/LFIs] I cover a
wound (as with a medicinal poultice)

Haya wa binanau‘az mat—zuka sa kus—
kus, numa yaku mara sa lhmir pa—
shuzup—ak sa zuka That woman
had a wound on her leg, so I got
some medicine (and) covered it

4 pa—shuzup—an [C/LF] cause to be
covered over, of a wound

5 sh—un—zup [AF] treat with
medicines, heal; smart or sting,
as a wound in contact with salt
nak a maca ma—kashpar, p—utu wan
lhmir sh—un—zup My eye hurts—
please put medicine on it to heal
it

6 shz—an [LF] heal, of a wound;
smart or sting, as when salt gets
in an open wound

Nak a zuka shz—an lhmir My
wound was healed with medicine

Nak a rima shz—an qtilha My
hand is stinging from the salt

Nak a biktiz shz—an ulhza My leg
is stinging from contact with the
snow

NOTE: This entry is problematic.
Most affixed forms can be derived
regularly from /shuzup/, but several of these, including /pa-shzup-ak/ and /sh-un-zup/ (rather than **sh-m-unzup) indicate a base /shzup/.

|shwal|:  
2 maka-shwa-shwal [IT] disperse, break up, as a gathering of people that disbonds  
_huya wa shput i-suhuy mia-sun mi-lhugy minu maka-balha maka-shwa-shwal_ Those people gathered over there suddenly dispersed  
3 mapa-shwa-shwal [R/IT] disperse, as a crowd or meeting  
_huya wa caw mapa-shwa-shwal_  
_iya_ Those people (in a crowd) have dispersed  
_haya caw in-i-nay mapa-ia-sun mitalaq q-m-alush tuali, minu uka, mapa-shwa-shwal_ Those people were gathered here to wait for the distribution of money but there was none, (so) they dispersed  
_tan-lhuan iya mu-kakht a ya mu-buai, mapa-shwa-shwal_ sa shput  
_When evening comes and the work is done, the people disperse_  
4 pa-shwal-an [C/LF] ask someone to leave so that you can discuss something in private  
5 pa-shwal-i [I] (don’t) separate from, (don’t) divorce  
_yaku pa-shwal-i sa binanaw’az, mati-qa yaku masa sawa wa binanaw’az_ I divorced my wife, and changed her for another woman  
6 pa-shwal-ik [PF1s] I separated, I left  
_nak a binanaw’az maka ma-haha pa-shwal-ik_ I separated from my wife because she was a nag  
7 pa-shwa-shwal-an [C/IT/LF] disperse  
_pa-shwa-shwal-an_  
_iza caycuy_ They have dispersed  
8 pa-shwa-shwal-I (don’t) leave  
9 pa-shwa-shwal-in [PF] be ignored, be kept away or separated from someone  
_cicu a binanaw’az maka ma-ha-ha pa-shwa-shwal-in cicu_ He left his wife because she was bad-tempered  
_haya azazak ma-cuw ma-baqq, ma-cuw ma-sha, pa-shwa-shwal-in cicu a ina_ That child was very whiny and naughty (so) his mother ignored him  
10 sh-um-wal [AF] leave someone or something  
_cicu sh-um-wal yakin_ He/she left me  
11 shwal-ik [PF1s] I left him/her/it  
_haya azazak pishtigq c-m-anit, shwal-ik_ That child was making a fuss and crying (so) I left it  
NOTE: /pa-shwal/ also recorded as /pashwar/.  

shzaq sticking, adhering  
2 pa-pa-shzaq [IN] burrs, stick-ers, plant parts that are designed to catch on passing objects and adhere to them
shzaq

3 pa–shzaq [C] make something stick or adhere to something else
  pi–say i p–in–ázim qahil pa–shzaq
  Stick the paper on the wall (lit.
  Put the paper on the wall, make it stick)
qahil i p–in–ázim pa–shzaq Stick the paper on the wall!

4 pa–shzaq–i [C/[I] (don’t) stick it there
  pa–shzaq–i sa qahil Stick the paper there
atu tu pa–shzaq–i Don’t stick the paper (there)!

5 pa–shza–shzaq [IT] glue, paste
  huya wa qahil pasay pa–shza–shzaq
  Put glue on that paper

6 p–in–a–shzaq [Cc] was stuck to something
  huya wa p–in–a–shzaq a kawi a
  mu–ruru, mug–qa–qaqaudin iza
  That piece of wood which is stuck (to the wall) will come off (but) is
  still hanging

7 sh–un–zaq [AF] stick, adhere
  huya binanau’az k–m–ushkush qashay moqo sh–un–zaq pani’a’an,
  kushkush–ín ciciu That woman is scraping out the frying pan because
  the vegetables are stuck to it

8 shzaq–an [LF] have something sticking or adhering to the subject
  yaku shzaq–an afu I have cooked
  rice sticking to me (as when accidentally sitting on it)
m–ihu a shaqish shzaq–an afu You
  have rice stuck on your face (as after eating)

nak a nipin shzaq–an aqtalha I
  have pork stuck to my teeth
atu ya m–usha ribush shzaq–an shi–
  put masa wii, mu–say atu a muzin,
  numa sa atu xin u huwa
The dog that went into the forest
  has ticks and leeches sticking all
  over it, (they) entered its nose so
  that the dog is sneezing a lot
nak a tapaha shzaq–an mnaw a caqi
  My shoes have chicken shit stuck to
  them

|shzaw|

2 pa–shzaw–an [C/[LF] be stopped, cease
  pa–shzaw–an qusaz a m–usha iza
  (I) will return home after the rain
  has stopped

3 sh–m–in–zaw [AFc] stopped, of
  a natural process
  sh–m–in–zaw iza, mu–qa qusaz–in
  It stopped raining and then started
to rain again

4 sh–un–zaw [AF] relent, decrease
  in force; stop, of a natural process
  qali mun–tawr q–m–usaz, numa tu
  ikahi sh–un–zaw iza qagga iza q–
m–usaz The rain was pouring, but
  it stopped awhile ago

NOTE: /sh–un–zaw/ also recorded as
/sh–un–zaw/, without place assimilation.

shzup–an [LF] heal, of a wound;
  smart or sting, as when salt gets
  in an open wound → shzup:6
ta one

* haya wa ruza ma-qis maqa ta wa magkaci ma-bric* That boat is listing because one side is heavy

NOTE: Variant of /tata/, heard only from Mrs. Shih.

**ta–bra–braq–ak** [IT/LF1s] I made holes in something → /braq/:8

**ta–bra–braq–an** [IT/LF] be perforated, be punctured with many holes → /braq/:9

**ta–fqat–an** [LF] be shaved into strips, be broken off cleanly, as slabs of slate that are used for roofing → /fqat/:5

**taftaf** make a loud slurping noise in eating, like a pig

**2 t–m–aftaf** [AF] make a loud slurping noise in eating, like a pig

*fafuy sa t–m–aftaf k–m–an maqa ma–shuru* The pigs are making a lot of noise in eating because they are hungry

*fafuy mu–dudur maka–na–saháy qa–cu k–m–an, numa ma–cuaw t–m–aftaf, maqa ma–shuru* The pigs went there to line up at the feeding trough to eat, and are slurping loudly because they are hungry

**tafulh** *Miscanthus floridulus* (Labill) Schum. et Laut., fam. Poaceae, a tall cane-like grass bearing a whitish tuft which grows in clusters amid other vegetation, formerly used as material for brooms, torches, and as roof thatch

NOTE: Also recorded as /taful/, and as /tafuz/.

**tafuq** roof of a house

**tagkakaligkin** pace back and forth, wander around

*haya wa shput tagkakaligkin* That person is pacing back and forth

*haya wa shput uka ka kalawa–n, cicu muqay tagkakaligkin* That person doesn’t do anything, he just wanders around

*sa shput ya m–in–î–qilha ya antu ishqala mu–qca uan tagkakaligkin k–m–ilki–kilhîn sa mi–qilha wa shput* The person who has been drinking but isn’t drunk yet is wandering back to look for a drinking partner

NOTE: Possibly /tag–ka–kaligkin/, but efforts to elicit a smaller base form were unsuccessful.

**tag–qaha–qaha** [IT] stand with bowed legs → /qaha/:3

**tagqapu** mother’s brother, maternal uncle

NOTE: Li (1956) recorded this term in the meaning ‘sister’s child’.

**tag–qa–qinqin** [IT] shaky, unstable, as a table that wobbles; loose, of a tooth → /qinqin/:3
tagqaqizi

tagqaqizi of a person, one-armed, having only one arm; of a chair or a dog, missing a leg; of a shoulder pole, having a load at only one end

tagqaqizi cici a rima He has only one arm

ata tu i-lhugqu-i sa i-zay a pag-ka, tagqaqili izi sa cici a kuskus Don’t sit in that chair, (because) it is missing a leg

NOTE: Also recorded as /tagqaqili/. Probably connected with /tagqaqili/ through the notion of ‘one side only’.

tagqihasan Kikuchi’s turtle-design snake, Trimeresurus gracilis Oshima, fam. Viperidae, a fairly common venomous snake not exceeding 60 cm. in length, with dark gray oval head flecked with black marks framed in yellowish brown. The back is purplish brown or grayish brown, and two rows of squarish marks can be seen along the sides. It frequents the forest floor, bamboo thickets, and stone heaps on the sides of streams or mountain paths, and is most active at dusk

ntagqlhin Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, fam. Rubiaceae, a shrub or medium-sized tree between 1.5 and 3.5 meters in height with small elongated leaves, fragrant white flowers, and a seed that can be mashed to produce a yellow paste used as medicine to lower blood pressure or as dye to color hemp fiber in traditional clothing

yamin shadunan m-arm sa tagqlhin

We got yellow (dyestuff) from the tagqlhin tree

taha one (variant of /tata/)

tahamish kind of clay water jar about one meter tall, with a larger opening than the tumpariuz

2 pin–tahamish [Cc] was made into a tahamish

uka sa tahamish pasay-in rukul pin–tahamish If there was no tahamish we used a rukul to serve as a tahamish

NOTE: Probably from northern or central Bunun /tahamis/ ‘large jar’.

|tahaw|:

2 min–tahaw come to expect something

haya azazak miaqay kacu-k mu-su-hiy fariv–fariv sa aniamin, fariv sa ma–dahun, min–tahaw miku u–qca mu–tantu I often took that child there to buy things, to buy sweets, (and) he came to expect it, (and so) wanted to return to that place

3 min–taha–tahaw [IT] feel familiar with, act familiar with someone, be affectionate

yaku ya mu–taun izi nak a azazak ma–cuaw min–taha–tahaw yakin malhimuna When I come home my children exchange pleasantries with me
taina

4 pin–tahaw–in [C/PF] be spoiled by someone
haya azazak ma–sha maqa pin–tahaw–in cicu a apu That child is naughty because he is spoiled by his grandparents
haya binanau’az ma–cuaw ma–kalashay maqa pin–tahaw–in ayuzy a cicu That woman is very fussy because her husband pampers her

5 pish–tahaw–in [PF] be spoiled, as a child that is given everything it wants
haya azazak pish–tahaw–in cicu a apu numa ma–sumal That child is spoiled by its grandparents so that it has become annoying

taina (PAN* taina ‘female; mother, of animals’?) female, of mammals other than man
taina wa quan t–m–uqar cicu a huqi The buffalo cow is lowing to her calf
1a atu a taina/taina wa atu bitch, female dog
1b fafuy a taina/taina wa fafuy sow, female pig
1c quan a taina/taina wa quan buffalo cow, female buffalo
1d sisi a taina/taina wa sisi female goat
2 malhi–taina give birth to a female calf

Taipak Taipei (from Taiwanese)
tai’eg Caucasian, European

taiták kind of trap used in fishing
kahíwan a caw k–m–alawa sa taiták,
numa pu–sahay–ín sazum, numa sa i–zahay a sazum shi’a’ais–an pazay
In the old days people made taiták traps, then put them in the water (and) when they were in the water baited them with rice

2 mu–taiták use a taiták trap in fishing
numa ya mu–taiták iza mu–fkat sa taiták, numa isisuaiza ya kay tutu–an sa walanu pish–walanu–an cicu i–zay taiták Then when the trap was entered it went off and at that time the fish poison was pounded and they were poisoned in the trap

|takcat|:

2 takcat–i [t] (don’t) cut (the cloth) with scissors
takcat–i uan hulus Please pull the thread from the clothes
takcat–i uan iku sa i–zay a maqum–sum a min–nak a hulus Please cut this cloth to make my clothes

3 takcat–in [PF] is being cut by someone
ti ina t–m–akcat maqum–sum a min–cicu a hulus Mother is cutting the cloth to make his clothes

4 t–in–akcat [PFc] was cut by someone

5 t–m–akcat [AF] cut cloth, etc. with scissors; pull thread from cloth

NOTE: Also recorded as /takrak/.
**takic**

**takic** (PAN *takeC ‘the muntjac, or barking deer’) the muntjac, or barking deer, Formosan Reeve’s muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi microrus* (Sclater), fam. *Cervidae*

2 **pum–takic** trap for catching barking deer; to trap barking deer

3 **tu–ta–takic** odor of a barking deer, smell of a barking deer

**takrahaz** spirit of the deep, spirit which resides in the depths of Sun-Moon Lake

**taku** **k–m–ay taku** [AF] scoop up water, as when irrigating the fields

*cici* **k–m–ay taku** sazum He scooped up water

*tunaw* **k–m–ay taku** sazum pia–ha–hiwziw fasuy a maqa antu ma–hnar Try to ladle up water to cool off the pigs so they won’t be hot

**k–m–in–ay taku** ihu sazum Did you scoop up the water?

2 **ma–i–taku** scoop up water, as when irrigating the fields

3 **pa–i–taku–i** [C/I] (don’t) ladle it up

4 **ta–taku** [IN] wooden dustpan-shaped water scoop used to lift water up from its source to put in the fields’

5 **t–in–aku–ak** [LF1sc] was scooped up by me

**t–in–aku–ak** iza sazum I scooped up the water

6 **t–m–aku** [AF] to scoop up water

**takulush** *Artemisia princeps*

Pampanini var. orientalis (Pamp.) Hara, fam. *Compositae*, a low-lying plant with sharp-edged leaves that can cut the bare legs when walking

**|tal|** one, in certain collocations

2 **makin–tal** first from the bottom’

**makin–tal** nak a taun My house has one floor

3 **ma–tal** [S] once; for a long time

**minu nak a punuq ma–tal** iza mia-rain ma–kashpar Oh! I’ve had a headache for a long time

**maniun ma–tal** iza painan mu–nay; piza iza wa qali k–in–i–nay–an Maybe you have been here for awhile; how many days has it been since you came?

**nak a aniamin ma–tal** iza pi–subuy–ik huruy I left my things there with my friend for a long time

**shī–nay iza yaku ma–tal** iza I’ve come here once before

**ihu miiruin mi–lha–líhíi ma–tal** iza painan You’ve probably been standing there for a long time

4 **mu–tal** once, one time

**mu–tal** van yaku mu–nay I’ve come once already

yaku **mu–tal** mashaushuaw I yawned once

5 **sh–m–i–tal** stay one day or night?
yaku mu-nay cuini m-uka yaku sh-
m-i-tal  I haven't yet stayed here one day/night
yaku sh-m-i-tal i-nay Barnnbaw
I stayed one day/night here in Te-
hua village
6 shu-tal do something once, try something once
7 shu-tal-ik [PFIs] I tried it once
8 tal-an suffixal form of ‘one’
9 ta-tal [IT] one and the same; one kind, same kind
haya wa aniamin ta-tal Those things are the same
ta-tal a baruku Two cups that are of the same type
numa mig-qaray iza itia sa suma wa
caw antu ta-tal a caw mu-nay k-
m-ay na taun Then after awhile there were some non-Thao people (who) came to attack the village
haya tamaku ta-tal ma-qmin These cigarettes have the same strength
mashtay ta-tal Everyone is the same/we are all the same
antu ta-tal a bukay/ja-finshiq a different kind of flower/seed
m-ihu a taun ma-cuaw ma-qitan
k-in-alawa; yaku ya k-m-alawa i-
za sa taun a piiza-in m-ihu ta-tal
Your house is well-made (and) when I make a house I want to make one just like it
haya wa shput ma-cuaw qalha qaraw,
antu ta-tal iza caw That Chinese person’s brows are fuller, (and) he isn’t one of us Thao

tala(h) cut something solid with a sweeping motion, to fell
ata (tu) tala cicu duruk Don’t stab him! (lit. Don’t cut him by stab-
bing)
ata (tu) tala sa kawi Don’t cut down the tree!
2 p-in-ai-talah-an was cut down, was felled
3 talah-ak [LFIs] I am cutting down, I am felling
4 talah-an [LF] be cut with a sweeping motion, as wood or bamboo
i-zay a kawi talah-an suma Someone cut down this tree
cicu talah-an suma Someone slashed him
kahiwan sa caw malhuiza sa khiw,
numa ya ma-rutaw iza talah-an
In the old days people planted hemp; then when it was tall it was cut

ya talah-an pasay iza m-runrun
runrun a maqa antu a m-usha sa
talhum If you are cut wrap a ban-
dage around to keep the blood from flowing out
dadu iza talah-an caycuy, numa a
tan-lhuan iza ladadu iza niwan tu	t-in-alah-an Truly they worked to fell it, (but) when the evening came it was still not quite felled
nak a filhaq talah-an My finger is cut
5 talah-i [I] (don’t) fell it, (don’t) cut it down
**talah-i** sa kawi Cut down these trees!
numa Toalh a ma-ra’in m-zai ‘**talah-i** sa i-zay a parakaz, ya an-
tu talah-an i-nay pruq caycuy a ‘lh-ug-qivi’ Then the Chinese offi-
cial said ‘Cut down the parakaz tree, (because) it isn’t cut down this
land will be controlled by them (the Thao)’
6 **t-in-alah-an** [LFc] was felled, was cut
nak a butrizin **t-in-alah-an** tu i 
mu-hala min-shukup iza My arm
(which) was cut recently has healed
already
yanan tu caw a qali minu **t-in-a-
lah-an** mu-qca ma-qitan, mu-turuz
mu-i-ulu t-m-ala, miaqay min-shu-
kup It possesses a spirit (that is
why) when it is cut it heals again;
three times it was cut and every
time it healed
7 **t-m-ala** [AF] clear away under-
brush in the forest, cut firewood,
cut with a sweeping motion, cut
into pieces
ata **t-m-ala** i-nay kawi Don’t cut
down this tree!
**t-m-ala** sa ma-m’in a kawi a pin-
ruza-n a samn-an caycuy a mu-tusi
Lalu Fell a big tree to be made into
a boat to give them a way to cross
to Lalu island
ama pasay-in funush **t-m-ala** sa
shaza Father used a machete to fell
the China fir
numa **t-m-ala** sa kakanan, numa
kruzi, ya uka sa kruzi pasay-in bin-
bin, pasay-in quay Then we cut
down slender bamboos, then the
kruzi plant (and) if there was no
kruzi we used the binbin plant (or)
we used rattan
numa sa parhaway m-ara sa funush,
pasay-in funush **t-m-ala** sa rusa
Then the young people got knives
and used the knives to cut up the
fish (lit. Then the young people got
knives and the knives were used to
cut up the fish)
**talahi** lemon
**talan** one (in counting fathoms)
**tal-an** suffixal form of ‘one’
→ |tal|ś
**talapa** small round jar or de-
canter used to pour rice wine
haya qilha a pu-say-ik **talapa**, ma-
punish iza, mun-tnash ladadu I will
put that wine into a decanter until
it is full and a little is left over
**talaqidin** swelling of the lymph
nodes under the ears
2 un-**talaqidin-an** swollen, as the
lymph nodes under the ears; have
the mumps
nak a buqtur un-**talaqidin-an**
I have mumps
**talibakbak** throw someone side-
ways, heave someone from your
side with a hip throw
2 **talibakbak-ik** [PF1s] I heaved
someone with a hip throw
tali–haziwhiwi

3 talibakbak–in [PF] be heaved with a hip throw
4 t–m–alibakbak [AF] give someone a hip throw
yaku t–m–alibakbak suma I gave someone a hip throw

tali–haziwhiwi cool off, become cool, as the weather after a downpour → haziwhiwi

tali–haziwhiwi–in [PF] be cooled off, be refreshed → haziwhiwi

tali–na–nay–in [PF] over here → nay

tali–na–sahay–in [PF] be put over there → sahay

tali–na–suhúy [I] (don’t) put it over there → suhúy

tali–na–utu–utu–an [IT/LF] put something over there → utu

tali–qalhuz to warm something → qalhuz

tali–qtu strike or hit by chance → qtu

tali–qtu–n [PF] be struck or hit by chance → qtu

talisqadan become pregnant out of wedlock
haya wa binanau’az talisqadan iza That woman is pregnant out of wedlock
haya wa binanau’az ar–aru–k min–apiq talisqadan iza When that woman became my daughter-in-law she was pregnant already

NOTE: Mrs. Shih gave /talusqadan/.

tali–shuqish return something to its previous place or condition, restore → shuqish

talpu the reinforcing band around a kaunu bucket; stand for a round-bottomed pot

|tala| [PAN *taRa ‘receive; extend the hand to receive):

2 pasha–tala contain water, hold water
m–ila wa lharu ya pasha–tala sa sazum ya ma–nasha iza, rumpash iza sazum If our water container already contains a lot of water it will overflow

3 pasha–talhá–n [LF] water container made of a hollowed log

4 pashi–talha collect liquid in a container
pashi–talha uan sazum Please collect some water

5 pashi–talhá–i [I] (don’t) collect it in a container
huya murushrush, ara uan uhu kaunu pashi–talhá–i a maqa antu a ma–tubu pruq That (place) is leaking, (so) get a bucket and collect it so the floor won’t be wet

6 pashi–talhá–n [LF] be collected in a container, of liquid
nak a taun ya tusuq–in pashi–talhá–n kaunu If my house is leaking collect the water in a container

7 p–in–ashi–talha [PFc] was collected in a container, of liquid
**p–in–ashi–talha** yaku sa tusuq I caught the dripping water in a container

**talha**

1a **talha tana** push open

2 **kun–talha** [AB] push suddenly, shove or stuff something

*ila ya ma–nasha sa pania’ân pashtân kun–talha* When we have a lot of food we stuff ourselves with every kind

*ma–cuaw cuini kun–buqciw k–m–an maqa kun–talha rusaw, numa kun–talha kucun, kun–talha shag–law, ma–qitan kan–in* I’m really stuffed from eating now because I gorged myself with fish, shrimps, and vegetables; it was delicious

3 **t–m–alha** [AF] push something

4 **t–m–in–alha** [AFc] pushed something

**talha** (PAN *tara* ‘wait’):

2 **i–talha** [I] (don’t) wait

*i–talha* uan ya niza tu galha qusaz maqa sa i–zay a niza waqrac a sa–sum ma–cuaw ma–haha* Wait until the time of heavy rains is over so the river current will not be flowing hard any more

*ata tu i–talha* Don’t wait!

*zai ihu ‘i–talha uan yaku’* Tell him ‘Please wait for me’

3 **i–talha–talha** [IT] keep waiting for someone

4 **i–talha–talha–k** [IT/PF1s] I waited and waited
talha–bunaz

come)
8 mi–talha–k [PF] I am waiting
mi–talha–k yaku nak a qumqum a pu–lhalhum I am waiting for my
grandchild to thread the needle (e.g.,
because my vision is poor)
9 pash–talha–k I will wait for
someone or something
pun-cakeak khu rickuy a pash–talha–k Knock down the oranges
(and) I will wait (for them)
talha–bunaz be covered with
sand or silt, as by floodwaters → bunaz:7
talha–bunaz–in [PF] be cov-
ered with sand, as by floodwaters
→ bunaz:8
talha–lhuri deafen someone,
make someone deaf → lhuri:6
talha–na–i–utu put something
there → utu:2:35
talha–na–sahay–in [PF] be put
over there → saháy:50
talha–punal bottom lands, fertile
alluvial lowlands which are valued
for agriculture → punal:2
talha–punal–in [PF] be cov-
ered with detritus washed down
from higher ground by flooding
→ punal:3
talhaq (PAN *taRaq ‘to adze,
cut with an adze’) chips from adz-
ing wood
2 ma–talhaq [F] will adze, will
shape with an adze
ama a ma–talhaq kawi Father will
adze the log
3 shan–talhaq–an [LF] be adzed
by someone
4 shan–talhaq–i [I] (don’t) adze it
5 sh–m–an–talhaq [AF] to adze
cicu sh–m–an–talhaq kawi He is
hewing a log (removing the bark
and preparing the timber for use in
construction)
6 talhaq–i [I] (don’t) adze it,
(don’t) shape it by adzing
ata tu talhaq–i Don’t adze (it)!
7 t–m–alhaq [AF] shape a log by
hewing it with an adze
talha–riquis–ik [PF] I blinded
someone → riquis:8
talha–shuqish put something
back the way it was, restore it to
its former state → shuqish:24
talhkiz small horizontal house
beams that rest on the /ktu/
talhtalh (PAN *taRtaR ‘split,
cut lengthwise’) split
ata (tu) talhtalh i–nay a kawi
Don’t split this wood!
2 ma–talhtalh [F] will split
yaku k–m–acu sa paqit a ma–ta-
lhtalh sa kawi I’m bringing an axe
to split the wood
3 pa–talhtalh [C] split something
for someone
ya (iltia) cicu mw–nay, pa–talhtalh
uan kawi, maqa yaku binanau’az,
antu undu–an t–m–alhtalh If he
comes please split some firewood for
talhum

me, because I am a woman, and am not able to split it
4 talhtalh–i [f] (don’t) split it
talhtalh–i un Ḣu nak a kawi, ani yaku širma–n talhtalh Please split the firewood for me (as) I’m not willing to split it
5 talhtalh–in [PF] be split
hayə wa kawi talhtalh–in ti ama Father split the wood
6 ṭ–in–alhtalh [PFC] was split by someone
ṭ–in–alhtalh iza wa kawi firewood that has already been split
7 ṭ–m–alhtalh [AF] to split, as firewood; chop wood
cicu ṭ–m–alhtalh kawi He is splitting wood
ṭ–m–alhtalh yaku sa kawi/yaku sa ṭ–m–alhtalh kawi I’m splitting firewood
ṭ–m–alhtalh a kawi yanən sa puk-puk If you cut wood there will be chips
hayə wa shput ṭ–m–alhtalh kawi, pukpuk k–un–lir kun–na–say azazak a maca That man was splitting wood (and) a chip suddenly flew out into the child’s eye
NOTE: Also recorded as /tactac/.
talhum blood
i–nay tu atu a talhum, numa sa i–nay fafuy a talhum This is dog’s blood, but this is pig’s blood
2 ma–talhu–talhum [S/IT] covered with blood, bloody
nak a hulus ma–talhu–talhum My clothes are bloody/spattered with blood
3 pak–talhum [C] to bleed
nak a rima pak–talhum My hand is bleeding
4 tu–ta–talhum [IT] odor of blood, smell of blood
talhuqan (PAN *taRuqan ‘field hut’) temporary hut used when spending extended periods in the fields for agricultural work
numa sa talhuqan pu–ainuz saqazi iza ti Ḣa a pit’ia a kan–in a saqazi Then in the field hut at noon Mother made a fire to cook lunch
2 min–talhuqan [IC] make a field hut
a kalawa yaku sa a min–talhuqan I will make a field hut
3 pin–talhuqan move residence, change the location of one’s residence
ṭilha caycuq muq–qea mu–suy shama–n pin–talhuqan Yesterday they moved over there to the harbor/place of the boat anchorage
tamaku tobacco; cigarette
2 paka–tamaku buy cigarettes
huya a lhay yakin tuali a paka–tama ku That (person) will give me money to buy cigarettes
3 pash–tamaku–an [LF] place where cigarettes are kept
NOTE: Loanword, ultimately from Spanish.
tamakuan garden
2 ka–tamakuan make a garden
*yaku i–suy magkaci ka–tamakuan*
I’m going there on the other side to make a vegetable garden’ (a new garden)
3 pin–tamakuan be made into a garden
*caicuy lh–m–ikci jawi qaras–in*
*pin–tamakuan* They sank poles to fence in the vegetable garden

|tamaz|
2 in–tama–ik [PF1s] I treat with indifference
*hay wa shput in–tama–ik* I treat that person with indifference
3 ka–tama–ik [1s] I find something uninteresting
*hay wa caw ka–tama–ik, hay wa shput ma–tama–ik shu* I find that person boring (and) that (other) person considers you boring
4 mapa–in–tama [R] treat each other with indifference, be indifferent to one another
*hay wa caw kahlavan mapa–qa–qitan, cuani mapa–in–tama* Those people used to be on good terms, (but) now they are indifferent to one another
5 maza–tama [S] weak, of alcoholic drinks; insipid, of food without enough salt or spices; not stimulating, uninteresting, boring
*hay wa pania’an maza–tama* Those vegetables are tasteless/insipid
*pania’an ya p–in–in–lata maza–tama* The broth of those cooked vegetables is tasteless (not salty enough)
6 maza–tama–tama [S/IT] tasteless, without flavor
7 min–tama–iza [IC] become (more) insipid; treat with indifference, persist in doing something so long that one becomes numb to it; not keep in touch with someone because of indifference
*qilha ya min–daq puil–in min–tama–iza* Wine that has been stored for a long time goes flat/becomes tasteless
*hay wa shput min–tama–iza yakin* That person treats me with indifference
*caicuy min–tama–iza mu–buhat* They have worked until they are numb with indifference
*min–tama–iza lambda sa khiw a min–hulu* I’m spinning hemp twine to make clothes (working until I am indifferent to my actions)
*manian sahala maku–na–nay, min–tama–iza miarun ma–kikalhi tu caw a lalawa* You came here the day before yesterday and have questioned me about Thaw until I have become numb with indifference
*caicuy min–tama–iza* They are no longer in contact, they don’t see each other
*hay wa caw kahlavan ma–qitan ya sun–in, cuani min–tama–iza* Those people used to like to get together, but now don’t see each other much

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tamazun

8 **pin–tamaz** brag, boast, talk too much about oneself

*i–ay a shpat* **pin–tamaz** iza ya–kin malhinuna That person was bragging to me

9 **shi–tamaz** [p] were separated, as people who no longer see each other; were treated with indifference

**tamazun** male, of birds and chickens

**runaw a tamazun** ma–lalawa ma–qa saqazi iza The cock is crowing because it’s noon

**tam–ba–bushbush** [IT] drizzle continuously → **tambushbush**:2

**tambalawan** dragonfly

**tambushbush** for small raindrops or mist to fall before a real rainfall begins, light prelude to hard rain

**qali** **tambushbush** It’s raining

2 **tam–ba–bushbush** [IT] drizzle continuously

**minu** **tam–ba–bushbush**, a ma–qu–saz painan Oh boy, it’s drizzling; maybe it’s going to rain

ya a ma–qu–saz **tam–ba–bushbush** If it is going to rain it will drizzle (first)

3 **t–in–am–ba–bushbush** [PFc/IT] drizzled

NOTE: Also recorded as /tma–ba–bus–shbush/.

tampapuráy spirit of the forest (not the ghost of someone who once lived)

NOTE: Also said to be a Taiwanese tomb god.

**Tampawa** male name (husband of Umaw)

**Tampawalhuri** a mythical character and male given name

*ya iba sa ma–qarman sa but mu–say* **Tampawalhuri** hahw–in cihu Those who were sick went to Tampawalhuri to be chanted over

NOTE: Possibly /Tampawa–lhuuri/ ‘deaf Tampawa’.

tampudaq *Momordica cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Spreng., fam. Cucurbitaceae, a creeping plant with large striking leaves that are deeply indented to produce a five-lobed shape which can be said to resemble a standing person with outstretched arms and legs. It bears a green pendant fruit which is roughly oval, with shallow longitudinal creases and a stippled or slightly prickly surface

**tampunuq** a bird with brown body and a white patch on top of the head; it eats fruit, seeds, and insects, unid.

**tamuhun** round sun hat shaped like a shallow cone, used when working in the fields

2 **tamuhun–an** [LF] put on a sun hat
tamuku

yaku ya qusaz-in *tamuhun-an marahar an tamuhun, numa pag-kulun-an* When it rains I put on a wide hat and it serves as a rain shield

NOTE: From Bunun /tamuhang/ ‘round hat’.

tamuku [I] lift
tamuku un ihu fatu Please lift this stone

ata tu tamuku haya pagka Don’t lift that chair

2 tamuku–n [PF] be lifted

haya wa fatu ma-qilan *tamuku–n, ma-zaggaw* That stone is easy to lift—it’s light (lit. That stone is easy to be lifted—it’s light.)

3 t–m–amuku [AF] lift, carry on upturned palms

yaku *t–m–amuku fatu* I’m lifting a stone

yaku t–m–amuku sa pania’an, mun-tihush a shnir I was carrying the vegetables (and) the broth spilled

4 t–m–in–amuku [AfC] lifted something

yaku *t–m–in–amuku fatu* I lifted a stone

|tamumu|:

2 tamumu–an [I] cover the head with something

tamumu–an tamuhun a maqua antu a ma-shimzaw Cover your head with a hat so it won’t be cold

3 tamumu–i [I] (don’t) cover your head with it

ata tu tamumu–i Don’t cover your head!

tamuq tribal leader appointed during the Japanese administration

NOTE: During the Japanese period the /tamuqu/ reportedly had more prestige than the /dadü/. According to Lin Hsiu–hsu this word probably is from Japanese /toomoku/, itself a loan from Mandarin /tou4–mu4/ (lit. ‘head-eye’).

|tan|:

2 ki–ta–tan [I] greater than, surpassing

huya la-rima wa shawiki *ki–ta–tan* sa tata ma-rutaw Of those five betel palms one is taller than the others

ihu *ki–ta–tan* ma-rutaw You are taller (than someone else previously mentioned)

3 mash–tan more, greater than, most; greater than in size

mash–tan nak a qamishan mas mihu I am older than you

mash–tan cicu a qamishan mas nak He is older than me

mash–tan cicu a qamishan mas mita He is older than all of us/any of us

haya wa hudun mash–tan ma-rutaw That mountain is the highest of all

i–nay a Barawbaw *mash–tan* sa shput Most of the people in Te-hua village are Chinese
cicu mash–tan ama cicu ma–lagkaw
He is taller than his father
mash–tan cicu ma–qilha–qilha
mash–nak a hulus Her clothes are
dredder than mine
4 pash–tan equal, equally
pash–tan yamin qalush–an ihu pa-
tash–an You gave each of us a book
(lit. We were each given a book by
you)
4a antu pash–tan unequaled, un-
surpassed, famous
5 shan–tan greater than; exceed, be
more than
la–tusha wa kihiu mashtay mana–zi-
cu, numa sa tata shan–tan There
are two ropes of the same length,
and one which is longer
haya qilha m–ihu latadu, nak a
shan–tan I have more wine than
you (lit. That wine of yours is little,
mine is greater)

NOTE: Apparently from Northern or
Central Bunun /masta/ ‘chiefly,
more, extremely’.

Tan2 personal name
tan’ali1 kind of small black
mushroom that grows in clusters
tan’ali2 traditional ceremony to
celebrate the birth of a son. At
this time the baby and some wine
were taken to be presented to the
mother’s brother
tana (PAN *taña ‘open’) open
tana uan ihu Open it!

2 kun–tana [AB] open up sud-
denly or spontaneously
kun–tana iza muzin (My) nose
is suddenly clearing up (becoming
unplugged)
3 ma–tana [F] will open
cicu a ma–tana sa pila He will
open the door
4 p–in–a–tana–i [Ic] told to open
p–in–a–tana–i iza ihu I’ve already
told you to open it!
5 sh–in–u–tana [c] opened, un-
wrapped
nak a animin mia–kulmu–lhmuz
uan, niwan tu sh–in–u–tana My
things are still intact—they haven’t
been opened yet
6 sh–m–u–tana [AF] open some-
thing
yaku sh–m–u–tana patash–an I’m
opening a book
7 shu–tana open
8 shu–tana–n [PF] be opened, be
lifted, as a lid
ya tusha iza wa furaz ya shu–ta-
na–n ita After two months we
opened it (storage jar used in pick-
ling turnips)
yaku pin–tata sa pania’an, ma–lha-
lhas iza sa pania’an shu–tana–n sa
ta–tuqulu t–m–azam ya ma–lhalhas
iza; niwan tu malhalhas u–qea–n
t–m–uqulu I am boiling vegetables,
(and) when they are cooked I’ll lift
the lid to see if they are ready; if
they aren’t cooked yet I’ll put the
lid back on again

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tana–ailhi

9 tana–i [I] (don’t) open it
tana–i sa pilaw Open the door!
tana–i yam ihu Please open (it)
tana–i yam pilaw Please open the door
10 tana–ik [PF1s] I am opening it
11 taná–n [LF] be opened
taná–n pilaw The door is open(ed)

12 t–in–aná–k [LF1c] I opened something
t–in–aná–k izi sa pilaw I opened the door
13 t–in–aná–n [LFc] someone opened something
t–in–aná–n izi pilaw The door has been opened
14 t–m–ana [AF] open something, lift off
azazak t–m–ana pilaw The child is opening the door
cicu t–m–ana qashay a ta–tuqflu She removed the lid of the pot
15 t–m–in–ana [AFc] opened something
yaku t–m–in–ana pilaw I opened the door
tana–ailhi left side → |ailhi|:2
tana–azaz empty-handed, completely lacking something → azaz:3
tanacu nine
2 maka–tanacu nine
maka–tanacu so nak a azazak I have nine children (lit. My children are nine)

kan maka–tanacu yamin Nine of us are going
3 maka–tanacu a maqcin ninety
4 mu–maka–tanacu do something nine times
mu–maka–tanacu cicu mu–nay He has come here nine times
5 sh–m–i–maka–tanacu nine, in counting units of past time?
yamin sh–m–i–maka–tanacu izi qali i–nay We have been here nine days already
tana–dilhi left side → |dilhi|:2
tana–i [I] (don’t) open it
→ tana:9
tanalhiwan steamer for cooking rice
2 pa–tanalhiwan–in be steamed
3 pu–tanalhiwan steam something by cooking
yaku ya a pin–fuczash a afu pasay–in tanalhiwan pu–tanalhiwan When I cook sweet rice I use a steamer to steam it

Tanamarutaw a lineage name, the modern Kao family
numa sa Tanamarutaw k–m–ala–wa sa tata wa ruza zai–n ‘Haipin’ Then the Kao family built a boat called Haipin

Tanamaza thirty-first district clockwise from Qaçin, site of the third power plant
tana–muqca

tana–muqca in front, facing, opposite to the viewer → muqca:5

tana–raus downhill; fig., sexually mature → raus:9

tana–tuqash elders, ancestors, forefathers → tuqash:7

tana–utu over there → utu:36

tan–bizuh–an bearded → bizu(h):2

taniwu1 the mulberry, a small tree with three-pointed leaves that are eaten by deer and used to feed silkworms

Taniwu2 male name, evidently from the plant (husband of Ahuni)

taniza pick up, as something from the ground, pick out, as husk from grain

ata tu taniza sa fatu Don’t pick up the stone

2 taniza–n [PF] be picked up by someone

yaku t–m–aniza sa qaricuy I’m picking up the egg

yaku t–m–aniza fatu I picked up some stones (with one hand)

in–wawâz thu ya t–taun, t–m–aniza sa zashuq a fcín When you are at home with nothing to do pick out the broken rice grains (from the whole ones)

3 t–in–aniza [PFC] was picked up by someone

yaku t–m–in–aniza sa tuktu ku I picked up the snail

4 t–m–aniza [AF] pick up with one hand, pick out

5 t–m–in–aniza [AFc] picked up

tan–lhuann evening → lhuann:5

tan–lhuann–in [PF] be overcome by dark, be late getting somewhere → lhuann:6

tan’ashilan mushroom with long stem and small cap

tansakay a black, white, and yellow bird a bit smaller than a dove, but with longer legs. It eats worms around the lake in the winter, unid.

tan–sun–i [I] (don’t) pile them up → sun:30

tan–sun–in [PF] be gathered together, be put in a common pile → sun:31

|tanshqut|:

2 t–in–anshqut [PFC] was done without directed or deliberate effort

i–zay a caw ma–kikalhi yakin maqa yaku m–apa sa buna, numa m–zai ‘p–in–alhuiza wa buna, ani wa–naz iza t–in–anshqut yaku’ That person asked me why I was carrying sweet potatoes, so I answered ‘After they are planted they just multiply by themselves with no care from me’

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3 t-in-anshquat-an [LFc] was done without directed or deliberate effort
i-nay buna t-in-anshquat-an suma Someone picked up these sweet potatoes at random
4 t-m-anshquat [AF] do something at random
caycuq t-m-anshquat buna They picked up sweet potatoes at random (one here, one there)

tan–taun go house-to-house; one family after another → taun:22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tantu</th>
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2 i-tantu there, in that place
i-tantu yaku malhus I sleep there
(in another town)
nak a azazak i-tantu Qariwan My child is in Pul-
uma sa caw mu-tusi Shtafari sa su-
ma pim-buhat, pin-taun i-tantu
iza Shtafari ka-taun Then some people went to Toushe to farm and to build (their) homes in that place
3 m-in-un-tantu [MVe] went there
yaku m-in-un-tantu iza I’ve been there already
4 mu-tantu go there, go to that place
5 pu-tantu send there
pu-tantu sa i-zahay Send him over there!
6 shau-na-tantu arrive there
caycuq a shau-na-tantu iza ikahi They have almost arrived at their destination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tanwari</th>
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7 shi-tantu [p] went there
shi-tantu iza yaku I went there/
I’ve been there
shi-tantu iza yaku tina-kawash
I went there last year
hudun shi-tantu yaku I went to that mountain
8 shi-ta-tantu [p/IT] have gone there repeatedly
shi-ta-tantu iza yaku I’ve been there many times
9 u-tantu [i] (don’t) go there
u-tantu wan ihu You just go (don’t wait for me)

tan-tuqash a azazak eldest
child, first child → |tuqash|:9
tan-tuqash (minhafut) elder sibling (m.s., w.s.) → |tuqash|:8

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<th>tanwari</th>
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2 tanwari–n [PF] be trespassed upon, be intruded upon
nak a buna tanwari–n cieu He is trespassing on my sweet potato patch
3 t-in-anwari–n [PFc] was tres-
passed upon, was intruded upon’
nak a p-in-ishpirit t-in-anwa-
ri–n i-zahay a shput That person trespassed on my rice seedlings
4 t-m-anwari [AF] trespass upon, intrude on
cieu a mu-qa a t-m-anwari nak a buhat He will trespass on my fields again
5 t-m-in-anwari [AFc] trespassed upon, intruded upon
haya kirpa t–m–in–anwari nak a buhat That duck came into my field
haya wa qnuan t–m–in–anwari nak a buhat That buffalo came into my field
tapaha shoes
NOTE: Possibly from Bunun /tapa-ha/ ‘cloth, blanket’.
taparuz the Formosan hare, *Lepus sinensis formosus* (Thomas), a small grayish-brown native rabbit; domesticated rabbit
tapiriz the small Chinese civet cat, *Viverricula indica pallida* (Gray), fam. *Viverridae*. A small buff and dappled mammal with weasel-like face, long ringed tail, and a strong musky odor
tapiriz ma–cuaw shazk–in, tu–sha–shashu The civet cat is very smelly, with a strong odor
NOTE: Mrs. Shih gave /tapiri/.
tapish (PAN *tapeS ‘winnow’) winnowing
2 ma–tapish [F] will winnow
ina a ma–tapish zashuq Mother will winnow the rice
3 tapsh–i [I] winnow it!
haya zashuq tapsh–i wan ihu Please winnow that rice
4 tapsh–in [PF] be winnowed
haya zashuq tapsh–in binanau’az That rice is being winnowed by the women
numa qa–shishi–n iza, a tapsh–in iza Then it was sifted, and winnowed
5 t–m–apish [AF] winnow
haya binanau’az t–m–apish zashuq Those women are winnowing rice
apiq ya t–m–apish zashuq mu–apaw sa qa, numa sasilum qa–shi–shi–n mu–apaw shipeuk When my daughter-in-law winnows the rice the husks come into view, then when the broken rice grains are sifted the bran appears
|tap’an| patch, repair by patching
2 tap’an–ak [LF1s] I am patching
yaku sh–m–in–aqish ayuzi a sasuaqan ma–bruq, numa tap’an–ak I sewed my husband’s pants which had holes in them, and so patched them
3 tap’an–i [I] (don’t) patch it, (don’t) repair it by patching
|tap’an–i wan sáuaqan Please patch the pants
4 t–in–ap’a–p’a–p’an [IT3c] patched something repeatedly, until it was full of patches
sa laqsimuaw, t–in–ap’a–p’a–p’an iza hukus As for a beggar, his clothes have been patched and patched again
5 t–in–ap’an–an [LFc] was patched, thing that was patched
laqsimuaw a hukus azaz t–in–ap’an–an The beggar’s clothes are all patched up
6 t–m–ap’an [AF] patch some-
|tapul|

thing  
cicu  $t$m–ap’an hulus  She is patching (the) clothes
7  $t$m–in–ap’an [AFc] patched something
NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of Bunun /ma–tap’ang/ ‘to patch’.

|tapul|:
2  ma–tapul [F] will be sorted out, will be put in separate categories
numa a ma–tapul sa baiwu Then the beans would be sorted out
3  tapul–in [PF] be separated out into different categories
sa baiwu tapul–in (ti) ina  Mother is sorting out the beans
4  t–in–apul [PFc] was separated into classes
sa baiwu t–in–apul ti ina  Mother sorted out the beans
5  t–m–apul [AF] separate out into different categories
ti ina t–m–apul sa baiwu  Mother is sorting out the beans

|taqa|:
2  kashun–taqa twist this way and that, flip around, as a trapped animal trying to free itself
3  mashu–taqa [AF] lie on one’s back, as a dog
atu mashu–taqa malhus  The dog is sleeping on its back
4  m–in–asha–taqa [c] was lying on the back
yaku m–in–asha–taqa malhus, min–hiaqnuw iza, m–im bun kashun–fizin  I was sleeping on my back
(but) became stiff (and) suddenly turned onto my side
5  pasha–taqa [I] (don’t) lie on your back
ata tu pasha–taqa ya malhus  Don’t lie on your back

taqa1  a tripod structure with a rope used to hold the ta–taku to facilitate scooping up water in irrigating the fields
2  sha–taqá–n to use the taqa to lift water for irrigating the fields
a ma–i–taku sazum sha–taqá–n
The water will be scooped up with the taqa

taqali  the day after tomorrow, two days hence
yaku ya taqali a mu–tusi fariw sa numa–numa a pagka’un sa huruy
The day after tomorrow I’ll go to buy some things to entertain a friend
2  taqali tata three days hence
yaku taqali tata a mu–tusi Qariwan
I will go to Pu-li three days from now

imbun uan pagqa mu–buhat u–tusi uan ihu Qariwan fariw sa wandan a puqnuan ya taqali  Please take a break from working now (and) go to Pu-li to buy a plow to plow (the fields) the day after tomorrow

taqitaqi non-flying squirrel, probably including the Formosan red-bellied tree squirrel, Callosciurus erythraeus roberti (Bonhote),
taqlhan

Owston’s squirrel, *Dremomys pernyi owstoni* (Thomas), and the Formosan striped squirrel, *Tamiops swinhoei formosanus* (Bonthote), fam. Sciuridae

**taqlhan** molar teeth

**NOTE:** Some historical connection must be assumed with PMP *baReqaq* ‘molar teeth’, but the incompatibility of the initial consonants poses problems. Likewise, although it is similar, central Bunum /dal-qam/ ‘molar’ is an unlikely loan source, given the discrepancies of initial and final consonants, and the order of consonants in the medial cluster.

|**taqnaq**|

2 mia-taqna-qaq rest one’s head on something, doze or relax

*cicu* mia-taqna-qaq, ‘u-lhilli uan mi-lhugu’ He is lying down—‘Please sit up to eat’ (as in asking someone to sit up in a sick bed to eat)

nak a ina, maqa ma-qargan sa but miarain i-say yan tan mia-taqna-qaq, numa ya a mi-qilha sa sa-zum pak-azu-an pi-qilha sa sa-zum

Because my mother is ill she often dozes in that bed, (and) when she wants a drink of water (I must) help her drink

*yaku* i-sahay sarun maqa ishqala mia-taqna-qaq, riqaz-an sa suma, shurus-in sh-m-u-na-sahay shirshir I was (lying) in the road because I was drunk (but) someone saw me and pulled me to the side

3 **pan-taqnar** lie down to sleep, take a nap

*yaku* pan-taqnar uan I’ll still lie down

lhapash-i sa pinaqrum a **pan-taqnar** ta yaku Spread out the quilt (as) I am going to take a nap

**taqrahaz** the spirit of the lake

**NOTE:** When asked whether this was the name of a specific individual spirit or whether it was the name of a general class of spirits Mr. Shih volunteered that it was general. However, he did not make it clear whether the Thao conceived the lake as having a single /taqrahaz/ or more than one.

**taqriw** gourd

kahivain sa caw ya a ma-kaush sa-zum pasay-in taqriw k-m-aush sa-zum, numa sa caw kahivain ya marrih mi-qilha pasay-in mani tariw pi-qilha In the old days the Thao used a gourd to scoop up water, (and) if they were sitting around drinking together they also used a gourd to serve water to drink

**taqtqal** (PAN *taqtq ‘chisel, chop’) chopping of wood, to chop wood

*ata* tu taqtqal i-nay a kawi Don’t chop this wood

2 **taqtq-ì** [í] (don’t) chop it

*ata* tu taqtq-ì Don’t chop it!
taqtaq\textsubscript{2}

3 taqtaq–in [PF] is chopped by someone
kawi taqtaq–in ti ama Father is chopping the wood
4 ta–taqtaq [IN] adze used to hollow out canoe hull, etc.
5 t–in–aqtaq [PFc] was chopped by someone
6 t–m–aqtaq chop something
yaku t–m–aqtaq kawi I’m chopping wood
7 t–m–in–aqtaq [AFc] chopped something

NOTE: Mr. Kao gave /taqtaq/ with the meaning ‘to chop wood’ and /t–m–alhaq/ with the meaning ‘to adze wood, shape a log into a timber for use in construction’. Mr. Shih reversed these meanings, but the comparative evidence favors the glosses given by Mr. Kao.

\textit{taqtaq}\textsubscript{2}:

2 taqtaq–i [I] (don’t) spit (it) out
\textit{ata tu taqtaq–i} Don’t spit out (food)!
3 taqtaq–ik [PF1s] I spit out, I eject from my mouth
yaku k–m–an pania’an, ma–garman kan–in, taqtaq–ik I was eating vegetables (and) they tasted bad (so) I spit them out
yaku k–m–an lapat, antu ma–qitan kan–in, taqtaq–ik I was eating a guava (and) it didn’t taste good (so) I spit it out
4 taqtaq–in [PF] be spat out, of food
5 t–m–aqtaq [AF] spit out, as food or chewed betel quid
yaku t–m–aqtaq lapat I spit out the guava (that I was chewing)
6 t–m–in–aqtaq [AFc] has spit out

|\textit{tarac}|

2 mai–tara [AF] pay attention to
3 pai–tara (don’t) pay attention to him
pai–tara \textit{uan} Please pay attention
4 tara–i [I] (don’t) pay attention to him
anun–in qa, ata tu tara–i Don’t pay attention to him
5 tará–n [LF] be given heed, be paid attention
haya wa shpat \textit{i–nay ita malh–ka–kakka}, pukwaw \textit{it–n pilh–ra’–i–ra’–in malhinuma}, anun–in qa a ta–rará–n While we were talking here that person startled us with a lot of bombast; don’t pay attention to him
6 t–m–ara [AF] pay attention, follow what someone is saying or doing
yaku t–m–ara ihu I’m paying attention to you/I’m following what you say
za–\textit{k ihu ‘u–tusi uan Qariwan’, t–m–ara ihu, kan ta–tusha m–ihu a binanau’a’az kilhnaqualh I said to you ‘Please go to Pu-li’, (and) you took heed, and you and your wife went to see the sights

\textit{tarac} to cork
\textit{tarac uan ihu} Please cork it
tara–i

2 tarac–i [I] (don’t) cork it
tarac–i ihu Cork it!
3 tarac–in [PF] be corked, be stopped up with a cork
4 ta–tarač [IN] a cork
5 t–in–arac [PFc] was corked, was stopped up with a cork
6 t–m–arac [AF] to cork something
7 t–m–in–arac [AFc] corked something
tara–i [I] (don’t) pay attention to him → |tara|:4

tarakas a low-lying plant with fern-like fronds, used to treat infected wounds, unid.
NOTE: Mrs. Shih gave /tazakas/.
tar–n [LF] be given heed, be paid attention → |tara|:5

|tara|:1:

2 ka–taraw be cool toward someone, not feel friendly impulses toward a person
haya wa caw ka–taraw ihu Don’t be friendly toward him!
3 ka–taraw–in [PF] be received coolly, be treated in an unfriendly manner
yaku ka–taraw–in caycu They are unfriendly toward me
4 mapa–ka–taraw [R] be at enmity with one another, be enemies
yamin kahiwān mapa–ka–taraw Pasish, numa ya ma–pandú a mākay p–acay i sa saran mai–tara sa

kay na–nay a caw In the old days we were at enmity with the Atayal and Sediq (and) if we encountered each other the people here would strike (them) dead on the road
5 ma–taraw [S] be unfriendly, cool or distant toward others
caycu ma–taraw yakin They are unfriendly toward me
6 pia–taraw [C] behave in an unfriendly manner
haya pia–taraw ihu Don’t be friendly with him!
7 tu–taraw–ik [PF1s] I treated someone severely
haya apiq tu–taraw–ik m–inshi–raq numa m–usha I scolded my daughter-in-law severely, so she left
8 tu–taraw–in [PF] be treated severely
haya azazak tu–taraw–in cicu m–inshi–raq, min–shkash, numa c–m–a–nīt That child was scolded severely so he became afraid and cried

|tara|:2:

2 mun–taraw to pour, of heavy rain
ma–cuaw mun–taraw na qusaz The rain is pouring (it is raining ‘cats and dogs’)
quaz mun–taraw The rain is pouring
a mun–taraw na qusaz It will rain ‘cats and dogs’, it will pour
3 pu–taraw–in [C/PF] be poured
haya qilha pu–taraw–in cicu pia–punish numa mun–suriz He (de-
lately) poured the wine until it was full to the brim
4 shin–taraw (don’t) gulp it

\textit{shin–taraw\ uh\ s\-m\-\textit{in}‘an sa qil\ha}
Take big gulps when you drink the wine

5 sh–m–in–taraw [AfC] gulp a liquid, drink by swallowing large quantities at once

\textit{hu\ya\ wa\ sh\-\textit{put\ ma\-cu\aw\ sh–m–in–taraw\ ya\ mi–qil\ha\ maq\ pain\an}}
That person takes really big gulps when he drinks, maybe because he likes wine

6 tu–taraw–ik [PFs] I poured it without restraint

\textit{qil\ha\ tu–taraw–ik}\ I poured the wine without holding back

7 un–taraw–in [PF] be caught in a downpour

\textit{yaku\ mu–\tu\-st\ buhat\ mu–\buhat,\ un–taraw–in\ tu\ qusaz}\ I was going there to the fields to work (when)
I was caught in a downpour

| taristic |

2 ma–taristic [S] blunt (of a point or blade)

\textit{hu\ya\ wa\ k\a\u\l\ maq\a\ sa\sa\z\ iza\ ma–taristic\ iza}\ Because that knife is old it is already blunt

3 min–taristic [IC] become blunt

4 pia–taristic [C] make something blunt

\textit{par\-ri\-\textit{rin\ rin\ pia–taristic\ wan}}\ Please make this drill blunt (e.g. so the bit won’t cut someone’s fingers)

\textbf{Tarigkuan} twenty-second district clockwise from \textit{Qaqcin}. This was formerly a Thao settlement on the southeast shore of Sun-Moon Lake which was submerged when the lake was expanded by damming in 1935. Most surviving Thao in Te-hua village trace their origin to Tarigkuan

\textbf{ta–rima} five

\textbf{tarin} (PAN *saleŋ ‘pine tree’) pine tree, traditionally an important source of firewood

\textbf{tarinshua} the Taiwan beauty snake, \textit{Elaphe taeniura friesei} (Werner), fam. \textit{Colubridae}, a fairly common, non-venomous light brownish or olive-yellow snake which grows up to 2.6 meters. The forepart of the body has four rows of blackish-brown lozenge patterns, and the tail is narrow and pointed. Its habitat includes the forest floor, agricultural land, grassland, and caves, and it is sometimes found in trees or on the roofs of houses

\textbf{Tarma} male name

\textbf{tash} copy, imitate

\textit{ata\ tu\ \textbf{tash}\ suma\ y\-a\ k–m–\textit{an\ tamaku}}
Don’t copy people who smoke

2 \textbf{tash–in} [PF] be imitated by someone

\textit{yaku\ \textbf{tash–in\ cicu}}\ He is imitating me

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tashtash

3 ta–tash [IT] copy or imitate repeatedly
ata tu ta–tash suma a malhinuna
Don’t imitate someone who is talking
4 ta–tash–in [IT/PF] be copied repeatedly by someone
i–zay a azazak ya malhinuna yaku ta–tash–in cieu If I talk that child copies me (lit. That child, if I talk I am copied by him)
5 t–m–ash [AF] copy or imitate something
yaku t–m–ash cieu I’m copying him/I’m imitating him

tashtash a vine or creeper which climbs around the trunks of trees, unid. It has curly wire-like tendrils growing from the stem, and a tuberous root resembling a mountain sweet potato, from which a red dye is obtained and used to stain fish nets to make them more water resistant

Tashu thirty-fourth district clockwise from Qaqcín, site of a former Thao village on the west side of Sun–Moon Lake and of the second power plant in modern times

|tata|1 :

2 an–tató–n [PF] feverish, affected by fever
yaku ma–qarman sa but, maqa ma–cuaw an–tató–n, min–ura yaku,
numa yaku canīl–an sa nak a azazak I was ill, (and) so became very feverish (and) passed out, so that my child wept for me (thinking me dead)
3 ma–tata [S] hot; feverish
sazum ma–tata The water is hot
punuq ma–tata My head is feverish
ma–tata wa sazum hot water
4 p–in–in–tata [Cc] was boiled
ma–lhaças iza p–in–in–tata wa aqtalha? Niwin, parrau uan Is the pork cooked already? Not yet, leave it for awhile
ma–lhaças iza nak a buna p–in–in–tata My sweet potato has been cooked until it is soft
5 p–in–in–tató–n [CdLF] was boiled
haya rüsa p–in–in–tató–n, minu mataq uan That fish was boiled, but it’s still raw!
6 pin–tata [C] to boil; boiled food
pin–tata aqtalha Boil the pork!
yaku pin–tata aqtalha I’m boiling the pork
numa ya p–in–it’ia iza pin–tata iza sa pani’an Then when the cooking was done we boiled the vegetables
yaku shashamu matin–humhum ma–taqaz sa kawi pin–tata sa buna pa–kan sa fafuy Early this morning I carried wood to boil sweet potatoes to feed the pigs
7 pin–tató–k [C/LF1s] I boiled something
8 pin–tató–n [C/LF] be boiled by someone

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haya buna kari uan ihu a pin-tata-tá-n Please dig up those sweet potatoes to cook

tata₂ (PAN *esa ‘one’) one
tata wa qali one day
tata wa furuz the first month (in the lunar calendar)

2 la-tata alone, single
la-tata nak a minlhaft I have one sibling
yaku la-tata azazak I have one child
yaku itia la-tata wa taun I have one house
yaku kahiwan la-tusha sa nak a kaka’un, minu cuini qa la-tata īza I used to have two spoons, why do I just have one now?

2a la-tata īza ayuzi widower

3 min-tata [IC] become one, become a full unit
min-tata wa qali i-tmaz a sazum matsahāy takrahaz ma-p-acay All day long/or a whole day deep in the water he fought with the spirit

4 mu-sa-tata next, the next one
a matfuw painan qali ya mu-sa-tata wa furuz We probably will have bad weather next month
a mu-sa-tata wa furuz ya a m-usha īza yamin We will leave next month
a mu-sa-tata wa furuz a makakuay sa rusaw numa sa pihash sh-un-zaq i-say i sa sazum a lhmir Next month the fish will spawn so that their eggs stick to the plants in the water

5 mu-ta-tata [MV/IT] come one-by-one, come one at a time
nak a azazak shī-tusi ma-shupih pa-tash-an mu-ta-tata mu-taun My children went there to study and then came home one at a time

6 pashi-tata-n the same one
nak a hulus pashi-tata-n m-ifaz kat-bazay īza If I wear the same clothes every day they will become thinner with wear

7 pu-ta-tata-n [IT] one at a time, one by one
caycu p-ta-tata-n m-ara They took one at a time
haya wa kalup pu-ta-tata-n ci-cu q-un-riu’ m-ara He stole the peaches one by one
yamin la-turu pu-ta-tata-n ma-kikalhi lalawa The three of us are asking questions one at a time

8 ta-tata [IT] not even one
yaku kahiwan la-tusha sa nak a kaka’un, minu cuini uka īza ta-tata I used to have two spoons, but now don’t even have one

|tataiwar|:

2 pin-tataiwar crafty, deceitful; deceive; pretend
cicu ma-cuaw pin-tataiwar He lies a lot
ihu malhimuna pin-tataiwar You tell lies
numa pin-tataiwar cicu m-acay Then he pretended to be dead

3 pin-tataiwar-ik [PF1s] I lied to
someone, I deceived someone

4 pin–tataiwar–in [PF] be lied to, be deceived, be cheated

yaku pin–tataiwar–in nak a bīnanau’aż, m–zai a fariw hukus alha nakin I was deceived by my wife (who) said (she) would buy clothes for me

5 pin–ta–tataiwar [IT] lie repeatedly or habitually, deceive others in this way

cicu miku pin–ta–tataiwar He likes to lie a lot

6 pish–tataiwar [IC] stretch the truth, tell white lies

ma–cuaw ihu pish–cua–cuaw pish–tataiwar You really stretch the truth

[tatak]:

2 tatak–in [PF] is being cut, is being felled

3 t–in–atak [PFc] was cut, was felled

yaku pa–shnara sa t–in–atak a mim–buhat, pa–shnara–k, sh–i–nara–n I ignited the area that was cleared for a farm, and it caught fire

4 t–in–atak–an [LFc] was cut; what was cut, cuttings from clearing forest with a machete

5 t–m–atak [AF] fell trees and underbrush, clear away forest

cayeuq t–m–atak ma–m’iñ a kawi They are felling large trees

numa ya mu–kaktun iza t–m–a–tak ma–qalhiw iza t–in–atak–an pa–shnara–n Then when we finished clearing away forest the dried cuttings were burned

6 t–m–in–atak [AFc] felled trees and underbrush, cleared away forest

ta–taku [IN] wooden dustpan-shaped water scoop used to lift water up from its source to put in the fields’ → taku:4

ta–tal [IT] one and the same; one kind, same kind → [tal]:9

ta–tal hnanz namesake; person with the same name → hnanz:1:3

Tataqaq twenty-third district clockwise from Qaqcín. Named from the tataqaq plants found in abundance there

tatanaq (PAN *tanaq ‘a plant: Aralia decaisneana’) Aralia decaisneana (Hance), a tiny plant with a thorny stem and dark green pointed aromatic leaves that are used both as seasoning in cooking and as medicine in the treatment of fevers, colds, and respiratory problems

ta–tætaq [IN] adze used to hollow out canoe hull, etc. → taqtaq:4

ta–tarac [IN] a cork → tarac:4

ta–tash [IT] copy or imitate repeatedly → tash:3

ta–tash–in [IT/PF] be copied repeatedly by someone → tash:4

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ta–ta
ta–tata [IT] not even one
→ tataː́
ta–ta–tur [IT3] three at a time
→ turuː́
ta–tiklun [IN] a rake-like device about one meter wide which is held by a person and pulled by a buffalo through the fields to turn over the soil preparatory to planting; the native plow → tiklunː̩ː
ta–tiktik–an [IN/LF] cutting board used to chop pig fodder, etc. → tiktikː
ta–tilha [IT] since yesterday, from yesterday → tilhaː
ta–tilhbu [IN] belt → tilhbuː
ta–tilhbu–an [IN/LF] be outfitted with a belt, be held up with a belt, as pants → tilhbuː
ta–tina kawah [IT] last year
→ kawahː
ta–titish [IN] cloth for wiping a table, blackboard eraser → titishː
ta–tiuz [IN] a comb; a rake → tiuzː
ta–tmaza listen to someone, eavesdrop? → tmazaː
ta–tnun–an [IN/LF] loom → tnunː
ta–tnur [IT] restrain, hold back
→ tnurː
ta–tnur ya k–m–an Don’t overeat
2 ta–tnur [IT] restrain, hold back
ta–truqz [IN] a chisel; to chisel
→ truqzː
ta–truqz the Chinese catfish, \textit{Parasilurus asotus} (Linnaeus), a grayish fish with a white belly and lateral barbels projecting from the sides of the upper lip
NOTE: Named from its resemblance to the shape of a chisel (/ta–truqz/).
ta–tulhuk

**ta–tulhuk** [IN] kind of bamboo trap into which fish are pursued. It is shaped roughly like a cone, but has no means of blocking the fish from escaping, and so must he jerked up by hand when the fish enter → **tulhuk**:2

**ta–tumtum** [IN] a drum → **tumtum**:3

**ta–tuqlu** [IN] lid, cover (as of a pot) → **tuqlu**:2

**ta–turtur** [IN] a six-foot long wooden pestle used to pound out the dance rhythm at the Thao New Year ceremony. It was preferably made of *pilhzw* wood, with *shaza* as the second choice → **turtur**:2

**ta–turu** [IT] three, of humans → **turu**:21

**ta–turu–ak** the three of you with me → **turu**:22

**ta–tutu** [IT] breasts → **tutu**:5

**tau–aqur** to hoe, use a hoe to loosen the soil; carry a hoe → **aqur**:3

**tau–aqur–an** [LF] be hoed, be chopped with a hoe → **aqur**:4

**tau–biuk** tilt to the side, as a house that is about to collapse → **biuk**:3

**tau–bukbuk** stumble and fall → **bukbuk**:2

**tau–dada** hang something up → |dada|:4

**tau–dada–n** [PF] be hung up by someone → |dada|:5

**tau–fatu** carry a stone → **fatu**:7

**tau–kawi** carry wood → **kawi**:8

**tau–klhiw** carry rope → **klhiw**:2

**Taulaylay** fifth district clockwise from Qaqin, formerly the site of a few Thao homesteads

**taun** house

*ak a* **taun** my house

*m–ihu a* **taun** your house

2 **in–i–taun** [PFc] was at home

*ani yaku tilha in–i–taun* I wasn’t home yesterday

3 **i–taun** at home

*i–taun nak a binana’az* My wife is at home

4 **ka–taun** build a house

*yaku ka–taun* I’m building a house

*suma wa caw ka–taun* Some of the people built houses

5 **ka–taun–an** foundation for a house

*k–m–alawa sa iza a ka–taun–an* (They) are laying the foundation for our house
taun

6 ki-taun stay at home
nak a azak antu miku ki-taun, miaqay mu-tusi kilnaquah My child doesn’t like to stay at home, but often goes out to have fun
ki-taun (tun) uhu, (yaku) a mu-tusi Qariwan (Please) stay at home, (as I) am going to Pu-li
7 k-m-ay na taun attack a house or village
8 lhqa taun domesticated, living in or near the house
8a lhqa taun a rumfaz sparrow (bird seen around the house)
9 ma-kay na taun [F] will attack a house or village
10 maku-na-taun come home, enter the house
yaku ya maku-na-taun iza t-m-i-lish sa pitaw When I entered the house I brushed against the door
11 mana-taun bring something home, take something home
numa ya m-ama, kacu-n mana-taun kackac-in, shi-qalhiw-in Then if (we) caught (any) they were brought home, butchered, and dried
12 min-taun make a house, use to build a house
numa sa i-zay a parhaway k-m-ilhim i-zay a kawi a min-taun Then those young men searched for the wood to build a house
13 mu-taun enter a house, go home
a mu-taun yaku I’m going home
atu mu-taun A dog is entering the house
a ma-kan iza yaku ya mu-taun iza I will eat when I go home
sa qilhuran mu-taun m-ita wa taun A snake entered our house
14 na-taun-in [PF] be taken home
15 patna-taun-i [I] (don’t) do it in the house
ata tu patna-taun-i pash’uzu Don’t spit in the house
16 pin-taun built a house
pin-taun iza yaku I’ve built a house already
17 pi-taun put or leave something or someone in a house
pi-taun sa i-zay a azak Leave this child at home
18 pu-taun put something or someone in a house; let someone enter a house, invite into a house’
tana-i sa pitaw, pu-taun dai sa hurray Open the door and tell your friend to come inside the house
a ma-qusaz iza, pu-taun sa hulus It’s going to rain (so) put the clothes in the house
19 pu-taun-i [C/I] (don’t) let him into the house
ata sa i-zay a atu tu pu-taun-i Don’t let that dog into the house!
20 pu-taun-in [C/PF] be taken home, be put in the house
numa ya tan-lhuan iza pu-taun-in bailhu Then when evening came the beans were put in the house
21 shau-na-taun come home
tau-na-ailhi

tag-

tau-na-saháy turn in that direction → saháy:52

taupdaq

tau-na-saháy turn in that direction → saháy:52

|taupcaw|:
2 taupcaw-an [LF] be broken up, as soil
3 t-in-aupcaw-an [LFe] was broken up, as soil preparatory to planting
4 t-m-aupcaw [AF] break up the soil, as in preparation for planting

yaku antu t-m-aupcaw, ma-kutnir tau-aqur-an I can’t break up the soil, it is resistant to hoeing

taupcaw-an [LF] be broken up, as soil → |taupcaw|:2

taupdaq cling to something, as a vine

haya wa fa taupdaq sa ribush That vine is clinging to the plant

2 pa.taupdaq [C] stick it, make it stick to something

pa.taupdaq sa qahil a p-in-atash-an pi-suy p-in-azim pa.taupdaq
Stick the paper that has been written on against the wall (lit. Stick the written on paper put it there on the wall, stick it)

3 pa.taupdaq-an [C/LF] bind to a surface, as a medicinal plaster over a wound

nak a zuka pa.taupdaq-an lhmi’ir
Apply a poultice to my wound

nak a biktis mat-zuka, pa.taupdaq-an uan lhmi’ir My leg is wounded (so) please apply medicine to it

nak a kuskus mat-zuka, pa.taupdaq-an sa lhmi’ir maqa niwan
Taupi

ma-qitan  My leg is wounded; put medicine on it because it hasn’t yet healed

4 pa-taupdaq-ak  I bind something to a surface

5 pa-taupdaq-i  [Il] (don’t) stick to it, don’t cling to it

ata tu pa-taupdaq-i  Don’t cling to it (to me)

6 taupdaq-an  [LF] have something clinging to it

haya wa ribush taupdaq-an sa fa  That plant is being entwined by a vine

NOTE: Probably from northern Bu- nun /taupdat/ ‘stick, adhere’.

Taupi  male name

tau-puil  pile up in stacks, as harvested rice → puil:7

[tauqra(h)]:

2 mapa-tauqra  [R] cross over each other, of the legs
caycay la-tusha a kuskus mapa-tauqra  The two of them are crossing their legs at right angles (of two people lying at right angles with legs crisscrossing)

3 tauqrah-an  [LF] rest one’s feet or legs on another person

4 t-in-auqra  [PFc] were crossed over each other, of the legs

yaku ya ma-humhum t-m-auqra sa binanau’az  At night I rest my feet/legs on my wife

ihu t-m-auqra m-ihu a binanau’az  You are resting your leg on your wife

5 t-in-auqrah-an  [LFc] were crossed over each other, of the legs

6 t-m-auqra  [AF] rest one’s feet or legs on another person

taus  beckon (imper.)

2 taus-i  [Il] (don’t) beckon to him

taus-i uan cicu  Call him here (said by A to B to call C)

3 taus-ik  [PF1s] I beckon, I am beckoning to someone

4 t-m-aus  [AF] beckon someone, call someone with beckoning motion of downturned hand

haya wa binanau’az t-m-aus ya-kin  That woman is beckoning me to come

5 t-m-au-taus  [AF/IT] beckon repeatedly to someone, make repeated beckoning motions with the hand

6 t-m-in-aus  [AFc] beckoned to someone

cicu t-m-in-aus yakin  He beckoned to me (but is not beckoning to me now)

NOTE: Probably a borrowing of Sediq /taus/ ‘beckon’.

Tausa  name of a boat built by the chief in the story of the white deer

numa tu caw a dadú k-m-alawa sa tata wa ruza zai-n ‘Tausa’  Then the chief of the Thao built a boat called Tausa
taus-i  [ti]  (don’t) beckon to him
→ taus:2

taus-ik  [PF1s] I beckon, I am beckoning to someone → taus:3

tau-shkaruban to solidify, of pork fat that has cooled
→ shkaruban:2

tau-shuqish turn the body, rotate the body; return to a place
→ [shuqish]:36

tawahi kind of small, golden-yellow fat-bodied fish, unid.

2 pun-tawahi to fish for tawahi yaku tu kahiyan pun-tawahi shi'a-
'ailan sa hhalhuzu patshahay-in shupak I used to go fishing for tawahi
(and) I would bait the fish trap by putting the shupak fruit in it

tay function uncertain
rumfaz tay kupar-an iza The bird has feathers already

NOTE: This morpheme was found only in the expressions /tay kupar-
an/ ‘get feathers’, and /tay pali-an/ ‘get wings’. Its function remains
unclear, since the sentence /i-nay a rumfaz niwan tu kupar-an/ ‘This
bird hasn’t developed feathers yet’ expresses essentially the same verbal
sense without /tay/.

|tazaikin|

2 lhuna-tazaikin fix on a target, stay focused on a goal
atu q-m-aqtilih takic, lhun-balabalay lhuna-tazaikin The dogs
pursued the deer, fixing on the target as it dodged and veered
haya wa shput a ma-kilhim cici mu-
ririv lhuna-tazaikin, yaku ila sa
k-m-acu sa i-zay a shput sh-m-u-
na-manin That person is looking
for him, (but) came to my place by
mistake, (so) I will take him to your
place

3 maku-na-tazaikin come to someone, head toward someone
with a fixed intention, make a beeline for someone or something
yaku k-m-an p-in-arbu a buna, nu-
ma sa nak a qumqum maku-na-
tazaikin, numa k-i-ktir-ak sa buna
pa-kan I was eating a roast sweet
potato, when my grandchild made a
beeline toward me, (so) I picked it
apart to feed (him)

4 shi-tazaikin  [p] came to visit
shi-tazaikin mi-lhugqu (Someone)
came to visit (answer to Did some-
one come to visit you?)
haya wa shput shi-tazaikin, m-zai
‘a mu-tusi manan a tawn’ That
person came to my house and said
‘I will go to your (pl.) home’

tazam  (PAN *tañam ‘taste, try;
tasty’) taste, try
tazam van i-zay a ma-dahun k-m-
an Try eating this candy
ka tazam van fizfiz Please try the
bananas

2 mashin-tazam  [AF] weigh
something on a hand balance
kahiyan ya fariw sa aqtalha, pasay-
in pashin-taza-tazam mashin-tazam  

**tazam** In the days when we bought pork we used a hand balance to weigh (it)

3 **palkāli-tazam** try, experiment with something

palkāli-tazam uan ita  Come on, let’s try it!

palkāli-tazam uan pa-parfu-an ita  Let’s try to wrestle with each other

4 **pashin-tazam** weigh something on a scale

yaku a pashin-tazam ya la-kuza tu im-bric-an  I’ll weigh (them to see) how heavy they are

5 **pashin-tazam-i** [C/I] (don’t) weigh it

pashin-tazam-i uan rusaw  Please weigh this fish on the scale

6 **pashin-taza-tazam** [C/IT] Chinese hand scale

7 **pu-tazam** [C] try or test something

mashtay k-m-alawa pu-tazam pu-say sazam, mu-lhckiz shi-na-tmaz  They all worked to try to put them in the water (but) everything sank numa sa i-zahdy tanamarutaw par-hawaq m-am sa shakish k-m-alawa sa kacu pu-tazam  Then that Tanamarutaw youth got a camphor tree and made it into a hull to test

8 **shin-tazam** taste, try something

shin-tazam uan utu qilha ya ma-qmin  Please taste the wine to see if it is strong enough

9 **sh-m-u-tazam** [AF] measure the dimensions of something

10 **sh-m-u-taza-tazam** [AF/IT] measure the dimensions of something (checking repeatedly)

11 **shu-tazam** measure

*ata (tu) shu-tazam*  Don’t measure (it)!

shu-tazam uan uhu sa i-zahuy a kawi ya la-kuza tu quiliush  Please measure the length of that board/piece of wood

12 **shu-tazam-in** [PF] be measured, have the measurements taken

13 **shu-taza-tazam** [IT] a ruler, yardstick

14 **tazam-an** [LF] be tasted, be tried

15 **tazam-ik** [PF1s] I tasted

hana pania’an tazam-ik, ma-cu-aw ma-qitan kan-in  I tasted those vegetables; they are very good to eat

16 **t-m-azam** [AF] taste something, test or try

yaku t-m-azam shnir ma-qasbit ya ma-dahun  I’m tasting the soup to see if it is salty or sweet

17 **u-tazam** try it!, test it!

u-tazam uan ita ya tima ma-tunaw  Let’s try to see who will win

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>tazaq</strong>:</th>
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2 **ma-tazaq** [S] be talented at, have a knack for something

nak a ina m-zai nak a ama ma-cu-aw ma-tazaq ma-qaqyash  My
mother says my father really has a talent for singing

tazum Cinnamomum reticulatum Hay., fam. Lauraceae, a flowering plant the height of a person which yields a bead-size seed much eaten by birds

NOTE: The identifications for /tazum/ and /maqaw/ were reversed in one informant session.

tazuqs finger ring
nak a tazuqs ma-dimrac My ring is gold

2 pu–tazuqs–an wear a ring on the finger
yaku pu–tazuqs–an I’m wearing a ring

|tdik|:

2 ma–tdik [S] steep, of slopes; a steep slope
haya wa sarun ma-cuaw ma–tdik That path is very steep
haya wa caw mun-sahay ma–tdik m–undadán That person is walking horizontally on a steep slope
haya wa caw mun-sahay ma–tdik mana–sayá That person is walking vertically up a steep slope
yaku i–say ma–tdik mun–buruburá I rolled down the slope

3 ma–tdi–tdik [IT] very steep
haya wa hudun ma-cuaw ma–tdi–tdik, ata tu um–i–utu m–undadán, a kashum–buluq That mountain is very steep, don’t go walking on it or you will tumble down

4 m–in–a–ma–tdik [S/c/IT] was steep, of slopes
5 m–in–a–tdik formerly steep, as of mountain slopes that have been leveled
6 min–ma–tdik [IC/S] become steep

7 pia–tdik [C] make something steep
pia–tdik uná Make it steep! (as a roof under construction)

thokat brick (Taiwanese)

2 min–thokat [IC] make into bricks, become bricks
numa ya ma-duw–duw ic a pu–say–in ic kalvi–n a min–thokat Then when it was nice and soft, it was made into bricks (with reference to mud)

ti (PAN *si ‘marker of the Actor Focus of personal nouns’) personal article, marker of personal names or kin terms used as personal names
haya wa cumay ti ama wa p–in–a–taqaz The bear was carried by Father

ti iná Mother (ref.) → iná:2

Tian male name (husband of Uli)

ti–awák–an [LF] be tied at the waist → awák:4

tiaz (PAN *tiaN ‘abdomen, belly’) upper abdomen, abdomen above the navel
cích mani in tiaz She is in an advanced stage of pregnancy
Tibabu

2 qalha tiaz big-bellied
3 qalha tiaz a rusaw tadpole (lit. ‘big-bellied fish’, calqued from Taiwanese)
4 ki–tiaz–an have a stomach-ache, feel pain or discomfort in the stomach or intestines
   yaku miari n ki–tiaz–an I have chronic stomach trouble
5 k–m–a–tiaz–an [LF] be hit in the stomach
   yaku k–m–a–tiaz–an I was hit in the stomach
6 k–m–a–tiaz–ik [PF1s] I was hit in the stomach

Tibatu a lineage name, the modern Shih family
   numa sa Tibatu k–m–alawa sa ta–ta wa ruza zai–n ‘Lawian’ Then the Shih family built a boat called Lawian

tibugkat kind of dark green mountain dove. In winter they come down from the mountains to the lake

NOTE: Given as /tibugkat/ by Mr. Shih and Mr. Mao, but as /tibugkac/ by Mrs. Mao.

| tici |
| 2 an–tici–an [LF] be affected by chills
cicu muk–sha–shinzaw, an–tatá–n, an–tici–an He caught malaria (and got) a fever and chills
3 ma–tici [S] cold (of water, body below normal temperature, cooked foods that cool off, etc.); ice cream
   ma–tici ulhıza Snow is cold (to the touch)
i–nay pushwil maticı ıza This tea is cold already
4 min–tici [IC] grow cold, become cold

Tibabu

2 qalha tiaz big-bellied
3 qalha tiaz a rusaw tadpole (lit. ‘big-bellied fish’, calqued from Taiwanese)

Tibabu thirtieth district clockwise from Qaqcin, the site of a large Thao settlement in the past. It is located on the southwest shore of Sun-Moon Lake near the site of modern Tou village. According to legend this area was formerly inhabited by the Shilitun, a race of short stocky people only a little over one meter tall. They reportedly did not differ in skin color, hair type, or other features from the Thao themselves, but only in their stature and stockiness

Tiban male name

Tibanshara seventh district clockwise from Qaqcin, site of a former Thao settlement and agricultural area

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**min–tici** _afu_ The rice is getting cold

*yaku min–tici_ I’m getting cold

5 **pash–tici** [C] let something cool

*haya pushawil ma–tata, pash–tici* uan That tea is hot—please let it cool

6 **pash–tici–n** [C/PF] be allowed to cool, be put out to cool


Then when it was cooked it was put on a cutting board to cool off, and when it was cool it was chopped up


Then when it is cooked it is fetched and put in a winnowing basket to cool, and when it is cool a covering of flhush leaves is put there to cover the bulbul

7 **pu–tici–tici–an** [IT/LF] feel cold on some spots

*ya ma–cuw an–tata–n sa but, pu–tici–tici–an* sa rikus ma–shim–zaw, ar–ara–n sa shput, kari–n caycuy pin–llmir, pin–tatá–n caycuy i–gih–n caycuy sa shnir, numa ya ma–tata mu–hiaw ma–qidan sa but If you are very feverish (and) your back feels cold all over people get it—they dig it up to make into medicine (and) the ones who are feverish drink the juice so that the fever quickly improves

NOTE: /pash–tici–n/ also recorded as /pashtihin/.

**tigqaqtuna** epilepsy, have epilepsy

*haya wa caw tigqaqtuna* That person has epilepsy

2 **tig–qa–qaqtuna** [IT] have epilepsy, experience seizures

NOTE: Probably /tig–qa–qutna/, but efforts to isolate a small base failed to succeed.

**tigtig** catty (unit of weight in commercial transactions, equal to approximately one and one third pounds avoidance)

NOTE: Taiwanese loan.

**tihauta** don’t know, unsure, uncertain

**tihauta ya mu–tusi** I don’t know how to go there

**tihauta ya tima** I don’t know who it is

**tihauta ya tima sa ma–kikalhi Ishul** I don’t know who is asking about Ishul

**tihauta, suma paiman p–in–atash**

I don’t know, maybe someone else wrote it (answer to Who wrote on that wall?)

2 **pu–tihauta** don’t know

**pu–tihauta maumu yaku cicu a taun** I don’t know where his house is

**Tikis** male name (husband of Shawi)

NOTE: Also recorded as /Tikic/, /Tikit/, but these were rejected by Mr. Shih when asked about them.
|tikluhun|

|tikluhun|:  
2 ma–tikluhun [AF] to plow numa u-qca–n ma–tikluhun Then (they) plowed again  
3 pa–tikluhun to plow nak a ama pa–tikluhun sa buhat ma–qa ya simaq a palhuizá–n iza sa pa–zay ya simaq My father is plowing the fields because tomorrow the rice will be planted  
4 pa–tikluhun–an [LF] be plowed numa iza k–in–alawa iza buhat a pa–tikluhun–an iza Then the fields that had been worked would be plowed with an animal  
5 ta–tikluhun [IN] a rake-like device about one meter wide which is held by a person and pulled by a buffalo through the fields to turn over the soil preparatory to planting; the native plow  
|tiktik| (PAN *tektek ‘hack, chop’):  
2 ma–tiktik [F] will cut, wish to cut ita ya ma–tiktik aqtalha wa bun–lhas pi–say–in ka–danar–an ma–tiktik When we chop pork we use a cutting board to chop it  
3 ta–tiktik–an [IN/LF] cutting board used to chop pig fodder, etc.  
4 tiktik–in [PF/IL] be chopped, of meat or vegetables; chop it up aqtalha tiktik–in ina Mother is chopping up the pork  
|tiktik–in i–say a shamaquma, pin–tató–n, numa ya itia shipcek pa–hi–bur–an shipcek pin–lata, pa–kan sa fafuy mu–hiaw sa fafuy ma–ramu Chop up that mountain banana, cook it, then if you have rice bran, mix them together, cook the mixture, and feed it to the pigs so they will get fat quickly  
5 t–in–iktik [PFe] was chopped up  
6 t–m–iktik [AF] chop meat or vegetables with a cleaver cicu t–m–iktik aqtalha i–say ka–danar–an She is chopping pork on the cutting board  
yaku t–m–iktik kabua a pin–lata–n a pa–kan fafuy I’m chopping sweet potato leaves to be boiled and fed to the pigs  
yaku cuini t–m–iktik kabua pa–say–in ta–tiktik–an t–m–iktik kabua pa–kan fafuy I am chopping sweet potato leaves now, using a cutting board to cut the leaves to feed the pigs  
|tikulhat| (PAN *tikuRas ‘kind of rail or quail desired for its flesh’) Bambusicola thoracica sonorinax (Gould), a dark brown, sparrow-size bird with a long tail that is much prized for its meat (called ‘bamboo chicken’ in Taiwanese). It is gregarious, and calls out loudly when feeding in flocks. The male has an additional toe which is used in fighting  
|tikulhat| ya shasharu matin–hum–hum malhinuna, a qusaz–in If the tikulhat bird sings early in the
tikún

morning it will rain
NOTE: Recorded from Mr. Kao as /tikul hac/.

**tikún** deep pot for boiling soup, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tilaw</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 <strong>ma–tila–tilaw</strong> [S/IT] very clear nam i–nay wazaqan ma–cuwa ma–tila–tilaw a sazum, ya antu qusaz–in ma–tila–tilaw Our lake was very clear, if it didn’t rain it was very clear sazum ma–tila–tilaw iza cuini The water is very clear now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 <strong>ma–tila</strong> [S] clear, limpid, perfidious, transparent, of water or sky clean, of clothes that have been washed i–nay sazum ma–tilaw This water is clear/limpid yaku ya shashanu fihq sa hulus, numa ya mu–kaktun iza ma–tila sa hulus cnut–in sa hulus This morning I washed clothes, and when they were clean I wrung them out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a <strong>ma–tila</strong> na shnaw be happy, have a clear conscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 <strong>min–tila</strong> [IC] become clear i–nay a sazum min–tila The water is becoming clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 <strong>pia–tila</strong> [C] let something become clear, as by not stirring it up again; do something in a clean way, wear something clean pia–tila sa in–ifaz a hulus Wear clean clothes (lit. Make clean the clothes that are worn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 **shi–tila** already clear

**shi–tila** iza It’s already clear (of water that was stirred up but has settled)

NOTE: Possibly connected with Pazeh /ma–sizaw/ ‘clear‘, but if so the Thao form must be borrowed from an unknown source.

tilkun kind of plant in the onion family

NOTE: Probably a Bunun loan; cf. /tilkum/ ‘scallion, onion’ in some subdialects of southern Bunun (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

**tilha** (PAN *siRa) yesterday

2 **ta–tilha** [IT] since yesterday, from yesterday

**tilhaz** (PAN *siNaR ‘ray of the sun’, with metathesis) sun

2 **ma–shan–tilhaz** [F] will rise, of the sun

3 **pa–tilhaz** [C] expose to the sun, put something in the sun, as to dry it numa sa binanaz’az a pa–tilhaz pa–zay Then the women would put the rice in the sun (to dry)

4 **pa–tilhaz–an** [C/LF] be put in the sun cicu pa–tilhaz–an hulus She put the clothes in the sun (to dry)

5 **pa–tilhaz–in** [C/PF] be put in the sun i–zay a pazay pa–tilhaz–in suma Someone put the rice in the sun to dry
tilhbu

*haya saipú pash−tutu−i fatu a maqa a mu−apaw shmir a mu−hiaw pa−tilhas−an* Press the turnip with a stone so the juice will come out (and) we can put it out in the sun to dry sooner

6 pa−shan−tilhaz sun oneself

7 p−in−a−tilhaz [Cc] was put in the sun

p−in−a−tilhaz m−ihu a hulus? Were your clothes put in the sun to dry?

8 p−in−a−tilhaz−an [LFc] was put in the sun

9 shan−na−tilhaz to rise, of the sun; the sun is rising

10 sh−m−an−tilhaz [AF] to rise, as the sun

11 sh−m−in−an−tilhaz [AFc] rose, of the sun

12 tilhaz−in be exposed to the sun, be affected by the sun

*tilhaz−in iza* The sun is rising already

qali pish−llias iza, a tilhaz−in iza The sky is growing bright, the sun is about to rise

13 t−in−ilhaz−in [PFc] was in the sun, was exposed to the sun

tilhbu encircling

2 ta−tilhbu [IN] belt

3 tilhbu−ak [LF1s] I am putting a belt around someone

ihu tilhbu−ak ta−tilhbu I am putting a belt around you

4 ta−tilhbu−an [IN/LF] be outfitted with a belt, be held up with a belt, as pants

*haya wa caw maqa antu ta−tilh−bu−an mu−ruqmuza sa suqun, numa yaku lhay a ta−tilhbu, tilhbu−an ci−cu* That person’s pants are slipping down because he isn’t using a belt, (so) I gave him a belt to use

5 tilhbu−an [LF] be held up with a belt

6 tilhbu−i [l] (don’t) put it around, (don’t) encircle it

ina, tilhbu−i wak ta−tilhbu Mother, put my belt on

7 t−m−ilhbu [AF] encircle something with a belt

tilhshiq *Isoetes taiwanensis* De Vol. fam. *Isotaceae*, a plant resembling the leek or green onion which grows in rice paddies

|tilhush|:

*tilhush ihu pazay malhuiza* Sprinkle the rice grains to plant them

2 ma−tilhush [F] will spill

nak a sazum a ma−tilhush My water will spill

3 mun−tilhush [AF] spill

m−ihu a sazum mun−tilhush Your water spilled

yaku fariw sa zashug, ma−braq sa qlhup, mun−tilhush sa zashug I bought rice (and) the container had a hole in it (so) the rice spilled out

4 pun−tilhush [C] spill something on purpose, let something spill out

yaku pun−tilhush sa bunaz I spilled the sand (deliberately, as in a line
timā

timā (PAN *si ima ‘who?’) who?, which one?
timā sa i-zahīy Who is that person?
timā wa shput Which person?
timā sa q-un-riu nak a tuali Who stole my money?
antu yaku sa m-ara, timā/suma
painan sa m-ara I didn’t take it; maybe someone else took it.
timā maniun f-in-ariw sa i-zay
a ma-dahun Which one of you bought those sweets? (lit. Was bought by who of you those sweets?)

haya azazak timā sa mash-tan qa-
mishan? Which of those children is older?
timā sa f-in-ariw fizfiz pi-nay?
Who bought the bananas that are put here?

timā–kawash last year; got a year older → kawash:4

timā–kawash tata the year before last → kawash:5

timā–kawash tusha three years ago → kawash:6

t-in–akcat [Pfc] was cut by someone → |takcat|:4

t-in–aku–ak [L1sc] was scooped up by me → taku:5

t-in–alah–an [Lfc] was felled, was cut → tala(h):6

t-in–ali–qarizqiz [Pfc] clattered → |qarizqiz|:4

t-in–alha–punal [Pfc] was washed down by rains → punal:4

t-in–alhtalh [Pfc] was split by someone → talhtalh:6

t-in–am–ba–bushbush [Pfc/It] drizzled → tambushbush:3

t-in–aniza [Pfc] was picked up by someone → taniza:3

t-in–an–sun [c] was gathered together, was put in a common pile → |sun|:32

t-in–anshquṭ [Pfc] was done without directed or deliberate effort → |tanshquṭ|:2

t-in–anshquṭ–an [Lfc] was done without directed or deliberate effort → |tanshquṭ|:3

t-in–anwari–n [Pfc] was trespassed upon, was intruded upon’ → |tanwari|:3

t-in–ap’an–an [Lfc] was patched, thing that was patched → |tap’an|:5

t-in–ap’a–p’a–p’an [IT3c] patched something repeatedly, until it was full of patches → |tap’an|:4

t-in–apul [Pfc] was separated into classes → |tapul|:4

990
|tinaq|:  
2 ma–tina–tinaq [S/IT] dark, of the skin  
ma–tina–tinaq a caw cicu  He is a dark-skinned person (Mr. Shih describes himself like this, although objectively he is rather light)  
i–zay a caw ma–tina–tinaq na shaqish  That person is black (lit. That person has a black face)  
3 min–tinaq [IC] become dark, as the skin from exposure to the sun; be bruised  
nak a rima min–tinaq maqa sh–in–aq–qmar  My arm is bruised because I bumped it  
4 tish–tinaq–in darkened, of the skin by exposure to sunlight  
nak a rima ma–tina–tinaq, tish–tinaq–in tilhaz  My arms are black, darkened by the sun  
t–in–aqtaq [PFc] was chopped by someone → taqtaq:5  
t–in–arac [PFc] was corked, was stopped up with a cork → tarac:5  
t–in–atak [PFc] was cut, was felled → tatak:3  
t–in–atak–an [LFc] was cut; what was cut, cuttings from clearing forest with a machete → tatak:4  
t–in–au–bukbuk  [c] stumbled and fell → bukbuk:2  
t–in–au–upcaw–an  [LFc] was broken up, as soil preparatory to planting → taupcaw:3  
t–in–auqra  [PFc] were crossed over each other, of the legs → tauqra(h):4  
t–in–auqrah–an [LFc] were crossed over each other, of the legs → tauqra(h):5  
t–in–iktk  [PFc] was chopped up → tiktk:5  
t–in–ipish  [PFc] was grazed by something → tipish:2  
t–in–iruq–an  [LFc] was matched with someone by a match-maker → tiruq:3  
t–in–iruq–in  [PFc] was intruded on → tiruq:2  
t–in–izu–an  [LFc] was combed by someone → tiuz:4  
t–in–rik  [PFc] was pecked → trik:3  
t–in–uful  [PFc] was beaten, was thrashed by someone → tuful:2  
t–in–umpauri  [c] slipped and fell backward → upmauri:2  
t–i–un  [PFc] was woven; what was woven, weaving → tnu:n:3  
t–in–un–maza [AFc] heard → tmaza:5  
t–in–upcaw  [PFc] was called, was hailed, was invited to come → tuqar:2  
t–in–upcaw–ik  [PF1sc] I called someone; I invited someone to come → tuqar:3
t-in-uqrin |tiric|
yaku mish-tiqur sa fatu I stumbled on a stone/stubbed my toe on a stone
3 shan-tiqur trip, stumble, stub the toe
_yaku shan-tiqur sa tuduq_ I stumbled on a stump/stubbed my toe on a stump
ihu shan-tiqur kuskus You stubbed your toe
nak a kuskus _shan-tiqur mu-ruqit_ My foot stumbled on something and was scratched
4 shan-tiqur-ak [LF1s] I stumbled, I stubbed my toe
huya wa fatu _shan-tiqur-ak_ I tripped on that stone
5 shan-tiqur-an [LF] stumble on something
minu sa kuskus a m-ihu pan-ikahi,
sh-in-an-tiqur painan Oh, your leg is injured—did you stumble, maybe?
6 shan-tiqur-in [PF] be tripped by someone
_yaku shan-tiqur-in suma wa caw_ Someone tripped me
7 sh-in-an-tiqur [c] stumbled

|tipish|:
2 t-in-ipish [PF] was grazed by something
3 tipish-in [PF] be grazed by something
cicu _tipish-in pilhnac_ He was grazed by lightning (close enough to feel the heat)
4 t-m-in-ipish [AFc] brushed against, grazed something
5 t-m-ipish [AF] brush against, graze something

tipish-in [PF] be grazed by something → |tipish|:3

tipur maize, corn
NOTE: Borrowed from northern Burnum /tipul/ ‘corn’.
ti-qalhiw-i [i] (don’t) dry it → |qalhiw|:22

tiqun-tiqun a small black edible freshwater snail with spiral shell found in Sun-Moon Lake
NOTE: Mr. Shih also gave /siqm-isiqun/.

|tiqur|:
2 mish-tiqur to stumble
ma–tiric/ma–pricum (That place) is impassible because it is heavily overgrown
3 pia–tiric [C] place close together, as seedlings in planting
  ya malhuiza sa pazay pia–tiric
  When planting rice put the seedlings close together (lit. When planting rice make it close)
4 pia–tiric–in [C/IF] be covered tightly

|tirqit|:
2 ma–tirqit [F] will drive posts into the ground
  If you are going to drive in a post, first use iron to drill (a hole), then when (it) has been drilled put the post into the hole and sink it in
3 min–tirqit–an [IC] be made into posts
4 tirqit–an [LF] a post that is driven into the ground to secure it
5 t–m–irqi–rqit [AF/IT] drive posts into the ground repeatedly or habitually
  yaku sa nauw t–m–irqi–rqit sa q–in–amarus
  It’s my profession to drive in posts
6 t–m–irqit [AF] drive in a post, as in making a fence
  yaku t–m–irqit tirqit–an
  I’m driving in the posts

tirqit–an [LF] a post that is driven into the ground to secure it → |tirqit|:
2 t–in–iruq–in [PFc] was intruded on
3 tiruq–in be intruded on
4 t–m–in–iruq [AFc] intruded on someone
5 t–m–iruq [AF] intrude on someone
caycuy shashanu mu–nay nak a taun
t–m–iruq ita–n
  They came to my house this morning and intruded on us

tiruq2:
2 ma–tiruq [F] will choose a spouse, will make a match
  nak a azazak a binanau’az a ma–tiruq sa a min–ciw a ayuzi
  My daughter will choose her husband
3 t–in–iruq–an [LFC] was matched with someone by a match-maker
  yaku t–in–iruq–an suma
  Someone made a marriage match for me
4 tiruq–an [LF] be matched with someone by a match-maker
5 tiruq–i [I] (don’t) choose a spouse
  haya wa parhaway tiruq–i a min–m–ihu a luqi
  Choose this young man to become your son-in-law
6 tiruq–ik [PFIs] I have chosen a spouse
tiruq–ik
  I have chosen a spouse
7 t–m–iruq [AF] engage in matchmaking, choose spouses
nak a bi nan aw'uz a azazak \textit{t-m–tiruq} a min–ciw a ayużi My daughter chose her husband (i.e. made the match herself)

\textbf{\textit{tiruq}3:}

2 \textbf{man–tiruq} [AF] carry a torch; ignite with a torch, set fire to something
\textit{yaku ya ma–humhum man–tiruq sa apuy} In the evening I start a fire

3 \textbf{m–in–an–tiruq} [AFd] brought a torch along; ignited with a torch
\textit{m–in–an–tiruq ciw ci apuy} He brought a torch with him (anything used to set a fire)

4 \textbf{pan–tiruq} torch; ignite, set fire to
\textit{pan–tiruq apuy} Set it on fire!
\textit{ama m–sai azazak ‘pan–tiruq apuy’} Father told the child ‘Set it on fire’
\textit{yam in pan–tiruq apuy ma–sap uk rusaw} We will use torches to catch fish

5 \textbf{pash–tiruq} ignite, start a fire; take a picture of someone

6 \textbf{pash–tiruq–ak} [LF1s] I will take your picture
\textit{i–dau–dauk ihu, a pash–tiruq–ak} Keep still, I am going to take your picture

7 \textbf{pash–tiruq–an} [LF] be photographed, have one’s picture taken
\textit{yaku pash–tiruq–an ihu} You took a photo of me

8 \textbf{pash–tiruq–i} [l] (don’t) shine a light on it; (don’t) take his picture

\textbf{\textit{tish–buntuc}}

\textbf{\textit{pash–tiruq–i} uan} Please shine a light on it

\textbf{\textit{tish’ia}} general feeling of malaise experienced by a pregnant woman, a hen ready to lay an egg, etc.; miscarry, of a birth; be possessed; be deeply disturbed by some circumstance that is incompatible with one’s nature or temperament
\textit{nak a mn n afi k–n is, minu yanan shput k–m–aluwa sa taun an–tu afi k–n, tish’ia} My hen was about to lay an egg, (but because) that person was building a house it miscarried (because of the disturbance)
\textit{azazak tish’ia} The child is possessed

2 \textbf{tish’ia–an} [LF] be deeply disturbed by some circumstance that is incompatible with one’s nature or temperament
\textit{shu maq mi na m k–m–aluwa–aluwa numa tish’ia–an sa suma} Because you are bustling about working you will disturb someone (spiritually)

\textbf{\textit{tish–ainuz}} [l] (don’t) start a fire
\textit{\rightarrow ainuz\textsuperscript{2}5}

\textbf{\textit{tish–ainuz}} become numb, as from exposure to cold
\textit{\rightarrow ainuz\textsuperscript{1}2}

\textbf{\textit{tish–buntuc}} get a cramp in the calf of the leg
\textit{\rightarrow buntuc\textsuperscript{2}}
tish–hubuq has borne offspring, have children (figurative, hence considered more polite than ma-lhi–azazak) → hubuq:3

tish–hubuq–in [PF] be born, be given birth to → hubuq:4

tishmamraw horse (said to mean ‘animal that can kick and jump’)

tishmamraw a kuskus horse-hoof clover, a small clover-like plant with a single leaf shaped somewhat like the hoof of a horse. The leaf is prepared as a medicine in much the same way as the ag–qulha, and given to children in the treatment of colds and gas. The name is a transparent calque from Taiwanese

tish–qantisân be stunted in growth; eat without growing → qantisân:3

|tishqaudia| to slip, as on a slick surface

yaku tishqaudia maqa diphaq I slipped because of the mud

ya qusaz–in tau–bukbuk tishqaudia When it’s raining (you can) slip and fall

yaku malalia tishqaudia I slipped while running

NOTE: Also recorded as /ishkaudia/.

tish–qtu–n [PF] be touched accidentally, happen to be affected by → qtu:22

tish–tinaq–in darkened, of the skin by exposure to sunlight → tinaq:4

titish [I] wipe them

titish shinaw rîna maqa a ma–kan iza sa afu Wash and wipe your hands before eating

2 ta–titish [IN] cloth for wiping a table, blackboard eraser

yaku m–aru sa ta–titish, t–m–îtish pagka I fetched a cloth and wiped the table

3 titish–ak [LF1s] I wiped something

4 titish–an [LF] be wiped

numa mu–lîkkiz yamin, tuqa–tuqash, parhaway, azazak ma–suy Raushi–an titish–an, maqa yamin Lus’an Then we all, elders, youth, and children, go to Raushian to be (ceremonially) wiped (clean), thus we celebrate our New Year

5 titish–î [I] (don’t) wipe it

ar–aru sa ta–titish, titish–î uan sa pagka Get a cloth and wipe off the table

6 t–m–a–titish [AF/R] wipe something off through repeated strokes with a cloth, etc.

ciçu sa t–m–a–titish canaw He is wiping them off

7 t–m–îtish [AF] wipe

yaku min–an–anak t–m–îtish I wiped it off myself

titu (PAN *titu ‘puppy’) puppy, young dog
tiuz  combing
2 pa-tiuz rake a field preparatory to planting
3 ta-tiuz [IN] a comb; a rake
4 t-in-tiuz-an [LFc] was combed by someone
ya antu t-in-tiuz-an fukish, ma-pulha-pulhash If your hair wasn’t combed it would be messy
5 tiuz-ak [LFIs] I combed
nak a fukish, maqa ma-ka-kapic tiuz-ak uan I’m still combing my hair because it’s knotted
6 tiuz-an [LF] combed, raked
7 tiuz-i [I] (don’t) comb it
fukish ya ma-pulha-pulhash tiuz-an/tiuz-i man’i Combing my messy hair, too!
tiuz-i uan m-ihu a fukish Please comb your hair
8 tiu-tiuz-an [LF/IT] comb repeatedly
m-ita wa fukish ya antu tiu-tiuz-an ma-ka-kapic If we don’t comb our hair it gets tangled and knotted
9 t-m-in-tiuz [AFc] combed
yaku t-m-in-tiuz fukish I combed my hair
10 t-m-iu-tiuz [AF/IT] comb over and over again
yaku t-m-iu-tiuz fukish I’m combing my hair
11 t-m-iuz [AF] to comb
yaku t-m-iuz fukish I’m combing my hair

tkazi to separate, as two people who are fighting
1 tkazi uan ihu sa la-tuša miarrin ma-p-acay Please separate those two who are always fighting
2 tkazi-k [PFIs] I will side with, I will take the side of (someone)
ihu p-acay-in suma wa shput, a tka-zi-k Someone fought with you (so) I will take your side
3 tkazi-n [PF] be sided with, be joined by someone who is taking your side
4 t-m-ig-kazi [AFc] sided with, took the side of (someone)
yaku t-m-ig-kazi ihu I took your side (used only by children)
5 t-ug-kazi [AF] side with, take the side of; separate, as two people who are fighting
ihu p-acay-in suma wa shput, yaku sa t-ug-kazi Someone fought with you (so) I will take your side
yaku ma-p-acay suma, nak a min-hafit t-ug-kazi I was fighting with someone (and) my brother took my side/separated us

t-m-fqat [AF] shave strips off, break off cleanly → fqat:6

t-m-aftaf [AF] make a loud slurping noise in eating, like a pig → taftaf:2

t-m-ag-qitan arrange something, put something in order → |qitan|:20
t–m–akcat  [AF] cut cloth, etc. with scissors; pull thread from cloth → |takcat|:5

t–m–aku  [AF] to scoop up water → |taku|:6

t–m–ala  [AF] clear away underbrush in the forest, cut firewood, cut with a sweeping motion, cut into pieces → |tala(h)|:7

t–m–alibakbak  [AF] give someone a hip throw → |talibakbak|:4

t–m–ali–na–saháy  put something over there → |saháy|:51

t–m–ali–na–suhúy  [AF] put over there → |suhúy|:31

t–m–ali–qarizkiz  [AF] make a crashing or clattering sound → |qarizqiz|:5

t–m–ali–qitan  improve, get better, as a patient after taking medication → |qitan|:21

t–m–ali–qtu  [AF] strike or hit something → |qtu|:23

t–m–ali–raput  [AF] miss a target → |raput|:5

t–m–alha  [AF] push something → |talha|:3

t–m–alha–punál  [AF] cover something with detritus as a result of flooding → |punál|:5

t–m–alhaq  [AF] shape a log by hewing it with an adze → |talhaq|:7

t–m–alha–shuqish  put something back in the place where it was found, restore something to its earlier condition → |shuqish|:25

t–m–alhtalh  [AF] to split, as firewood; chop wood → |talhtalh|:7

t–m–amuku  [AF] lift, carry on upturned palms → |tamuku|:3

t–m–aniza  [AF] pick up with one hand, pick out → |taniza|:4

t–m–anshqut  [AF] do something at random → |tanshqut|:4

t–m–anwari  [AF] trespass upon, intrude on → |tanwari|:4

t–m–ap’an  [AF] patch something → |tap’an|:6

t–m–apish  [AF] winnow → |tapish|:5

t–m–apul  [AF] separate out into different categories → |tapul|:5

t–m–aqtaq  [AF] spit out, as food or chewed betel quid → |taqtaq|:5

t–m–aqtaq  chop something → |taqtaq|:6

t–m–ara  [AF] pay attention, follow what someone is saying or doing → |tara|:6

t–m–arac  [AF] to cork something → |tarac|:6

t–m–ash  [AF] copy or imitate something → |tash|:5
\textbf{t-\textit{m-atak}}

\textit{t-\textit{m-atak}} [AF] fell trees and underbrush, clear away forest
→ \textit{tatak}:5

\textit{t-\textit{m-a-titish}} [AF/R] wipe something off through repeated strokes with a cloth, etc. → \textit{titish}:6

\textit{t-\textit{m-au-aqur}} [AF] use a hoe to loosen the soil → \textit{aqur}:5

\textit{t-\textit{m-au-dada}} [AF] hang something up → \textit{dada}:6

\textit{t-\textit{m-aupcaw}} [AF] break up the soil, as in preparation for planting → \textit{taupcaw}:4

\textit{t-\textit{m-au-puil}} [AF] pile up in stacks, as harvested rice → \textit{puil}:8

\textit{t-\textit{m-auqra}} [AF] rest one's feet or legs on another person → \textit{tauqra(h)}:6

\textit{t-\textit{m-aus}} [AF] beckon someone, call someone with beckoning motion of downturned hand → \textit{taus}:4

\textit{t-\textit{m-au-taus}} [AF/IT] beckon repeatedly to someone, make repeated beckoning motions with the hand → \textit{taus}:5

\textit{tmaz} bottom, inside

\textit{ita i-nay mi-ilhuqu tata wa qbit, numa a i-subhiy yaku \textit{tmaz} mia-qbit}
We are sitting here together as a group, but I want to separate myself from the group

2 \textit{i-tmaz} [L] inside; at the bottom
numa \textit{sa i-\textit{tmaz}}? What is inside?

\textit{i-\textit{tmaz}} sazum yanan rusaw There are fish under the water
\textit{atu i-\textit{tmaz} (sa) pagka} A dog is under the table

3 \textit{k-in-i-\textit{tmaz}} [c] stood below something, was below something

4 \textit{ki-\textit{tmaz}} stand or be below or under something
\textit{ki-\textit{tmaz} ihu mug-\text{kuruz}} Stay under there hiding!

5 \textit{kun-na-\textit{tmaz}} [AB] suddenly go inside, suddenly duck down

6 \textit{maka-\textit{tmaz}} bottom part/inner part; underneath
\textit{haya wa patash-an maka-\textit{tmaz}, numa sa pashikan maka-\text{apaw}} The book is beneath (and) an umbrella is on top

6a \textit{maka-\textit{tmaz} a} \textit{sasuaqun} underwear

7 \textit{m-in-aka-\textit{tmaz}} [c] was underneath

8 \textit{makit-na-\textit{tmaz}} slowly tighten, as a lid or a screw

9 \textit{maku-na-\textit{tmaz}} underneath, as under a bed

10 \textit{mulha-na-\textit{tmaz}} sink
\textit{mulha-na-\textit{tmaz} iza} It has sunk already

11 \textit{mu-\textit{tmaz}} [MV] enter a hole or cave; penetrate with a bullet or arrow; submerge
\textit{numa \textit{sa mu-\textit{tmaz}}?} What went inside?
\textit{haya qhuran mu-\textit{tmaz} ma-braq}
That snake went into a hole
\textit{cicu mu-\textit{tmaz} sazum} He sub-

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merged, he went under the water
atu mu-tmaz (sa) pagka A dog is
going under the table
12 pan-na-tmaz fall down inside
something, as into a container or
a hole
13 p-in-i-tmaz [Cc] was put into
something else
14 pish-na-tmaz go inside, duck
down
15 pi-tmaz [C] put something in-
side something else
ar-ara-n apu a hulus, pi-tmaz Get
the ancestors’ clothes and put them
inside (the u-la-lalu-an)
16 pi-tmaz-ik [C/PF1s] I put
something into something else
hayu bunu pi-tmaz-ik pruq, pari-
pupu-ak a maqa antu a shaktu-n
caw I put that sweet potato in the
ground and covered it up so that no
one would see it
17 pi-tmaz-in [C/PF] be put into
something else
18 pulha-na-tmaz push down to
the bottom
19 pulha-na-tmaz-an [LF] put
something down to the bottom
20 pulha-na-tmaz-in [PF] be
pushed down to the bottom
21 pu-tmaz [C] put something at
the bottom of a container, put
something inside
pu-tmaz iqa qrus Put the post in
the bottom! (of the hole, etc.)
cicu pu-tmaz aniamin k-m-uruz
She put things (in the house) to
hide them
ya qusaz-in pu-tmaz sa pagka u-
taun If it rains put the table in the
house
22 pu-tmaz-ik [C/PF1s] I put
something at the bottom of a con-
tainer
23 pu-tmaz-in [C/PF] be put at
the bottom of a container, be put
inside something
24 sh-m-an-na-tmaz [AF] look
inside
yaku sh-m-an-na-tmaz ma-hruq,
yanan i-tmaz qilhuran I looked into
a hole (and) there was a snake in-
side
26 shi-na-tmaz sank, drowned
cicu m-muz shi-na-tmaz He
drowned while swimming

tmaza (PAN *timaNa ‘hear, lis-
ten’) hear, listen

tmaza (uan) nak a lalawa (Please)
listen to what I say
nak a lalawa tmaza ihu You must
listen to what I say
ata ka (tu) tmaza Don’t listen to
him!
ata (tu) tmaza cicu a lalawa Don’t
listen to what he says!

2 pa-tmaza [C] cause someone to
hear something, make someone
listen
yaku a ma-lhupish pa-tmaza ihu I
will read it to you (lit. I will read it
to make you hear)
yaku a ma-lhupish i-zay a patash-an
pa-tmaza ihu-n I will read the

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3 p-in-a-tmaza [Cc] caused someone to hear, made someone listen
p-in-a-tmaza ihu lhuan nak a p-in-a-tha-lhinuna wa lalawa Did you listen last night to what I told you?
4 ta-tmaza listen to someone, eavesdrop?
caycu malhinuna k-m-uza-kuza painan, ta-tmaza uan ihu They are talking about something I'm not sure of (so) please eavesdrop on them (to find out what it is)
5 t-in-un-maza [AFc] heard
t-in-un-maza (iza) yaku I heard it/you
6 tmazá-k [LF1s] I heard something
7 tmazá-n [LF] be heard
haya wa quqash ma-qitan tmazá-n That song is pretty (lit. That song is beautiful to be heard)
sihu a malhinuna ma-cuaw ma-qitan tmazá-n The voice of the sihu is very beautiful to hear
yaku miku kay ta-tumhum sa qaulhi, ma-cuaw ma-qitan tmazá-n I want to play the bamboo drum (as) it has a very nice sound (lit. I want to play the bamboo drum (as) it is nice to be heard)
caycu la-tusha sh-ug-kash tmazá-n cow, numa mu-say shirshir mahahawhaw The two of them were afraid of being heard by someone so they went aside to whisper
8 tmaza-i [l] (don't) listen to him ata tu tmaza-i, usha ita Don't listen to him—let's go!
9 t-m-in-maza [AFc] heard
t-m-in-maza ihu Did you hear me?
t-m-in-maza yaku ciru a lalawa malatara yakin I heard her gossip about me (lit. I heard her words gossiping about me)
yaku t-m-in-maza sa takic t-m-in-uqilha I heard the barking deer barking
10 t-un-maza [AF] hear, listen, understand (a language)
t-un-maza ihu Do you hear me?
ihu antu t-un-maza nak a lalawa You don't listen to what I say
t-un-maza yaku/yaku t-un-maza ihu I hear you (answer to Do you hear me?)
numa sa parhaway mashtay t-un-maza Then all the young people listened
ma-fazaq yaku t-un-maza cow a lalawa I understand Thao (lit. I know how to listen to Thao)
11 t-un-maza-maza [AF/IT] listen to repeatedly or often
miqay ihu t-un-maza-maza ciru malhinuna Have you often heard him speak?
yaku ya ma-humhum ya malhus iza t-un-maza-maza sa atu ma-hur-hur When I go to sleep at night I keep hearing the dogs barking
t-m-ig-kazi

NOTE: Mr. Shih rejected /t-in-un-maza/, accepting only /t-m-in-maza/.

t-m-ig-kazi [AFc] sided with, took the side of (someone) → tkazi:4

t-m-iktik [AF] chop meat or vegetables with a cleaver → |tiki|:6

t-m-ilhbu [AF] encircle something with a belt → tilhbu:7

t-m-in-alha [AFc] pushed something → talha:4

t-m-in-amuku [AFc] lifted something → tamuku:4

t-m-in-aniza [AFc] picked up → taniza:5

t-m-in-anvari [AFc] trespassed upon, intruded upon → |tanvari|:5

t-m-in-ap'an [AFc] patched something → |tap'an|:7

t-m-in-a-qarizqiz [AFc] made a lot of noise, was full of clattering sounds → |qarizqiz|:6

t-m-in-aqtaq [AFc] chopped something → taqtaq:7

t-m-in-aqtaq [AFc] has spit out → taqtaq:6

t-m-in-arac [AFc] corked something → tarac:7

t-m-in-atak [AFc] felled trees and underbrush, cleared away forest → |tatak|:6

t-m-in-au-aqur [AFc] hoed, used a hoe → aqur:6

t-m-in-aus [AFc] beckoned to someone → taua:6

t-m-in-ipish [AFc] brushed against, grazed something → |tipis|:4

t-m-in-iruq [AFc] intruded on someone → |tiruq|:4

t-m-in-iuz [AFc] combed → tiuz:9

t-m-in-maza [AFc] heard → tmaza:9

t-m-in-rik [AFc] pecked → |trik|:3

t-m-in-ruquz [AFc] chiseled something → truqu:3

t-m-in-u-barumbun [AFc] has thundered, has rumbled → barumbun:6

t-m-i-nun [AFc] wove, has woven → |tnun|:4

t-m-in-uqar [AFc] called to, hailed someone → tuqar:4

t-m-in-uqlha [AFc] barked, of a barking deer → qlha:6

t-m-in-uqris [AFc] caught with a snare trap → tuqris:4

t-m-in-uqu [AFc] propped up or open, supported → tuqu:2

t-m-in-urtur [AFc] pounded with a ta-turtur → turtur:3
t–m–in–usuq  [AFc] instructed, lectured → tusuq:3

**t–m–in–usuq**  [AFc] nursed, sucked at the breast → tutu:6

**t–m–in–uzuk**  [AFc] repaired a fish net, etc. → tuzuk:3

**t–m–ipish**  [AF] brush against, graze something → tipish:5

**t–m–irqi–rqit**  [AF/IT] drive posts into the ground repeatedly or habitually → tirqit:5

**t–m–irqit**  [AF] drive in a post, as in making a fence → tirqit:6

**t–m–iruq**  [AF] engage in matchmaking, choose spouses → tiruq:7

**t–m–iruq**  [AF] intrude on someone → tiruq:5

**t–m–i–ruru**  [AF] scrape off, as the scales of a fish → ruru:20

**t–m–ish–ainuz**  [AF] set up a hearth for cooking → ainuz:26

**t–m–ish–na–qualh**  bring something near → qualh:9

**t–m–itish**  [AF] wipe → titish:7

**t–m–ubar**  [AF] beat, thrash, whip, as with a stick → tubar:2

**t–m–u–barumbun**  [AF] to rumble, of distant thunder, be thundering → barumbun:5

**t–m–uful**  [AF] to beat, thrash someone or something → tuful:3

**t–m–ukus**  [AF] walk with a walking stick or cane → tukus:7

**t–m–u–lhanaz**  [AF] to name, give a name to → lhanaz:6

**t–m–ulhaq**  [AF] to snore; to grunt, as a pig → tulhaq:2

**t–m–ulhuk**  [AF] catch fish by trapping them → tulhuk:3

**t–m–unuq**  [AF] push down, knock down → tunuq:9

**t–m–u–pilhnaq**  have thunder and lightning together; explode, of a violent thunderclap → pilhnaq:3

**t–m–u–qrar**  [AF] call to, as in calling animals; hail a person; invite someone to come → tuqar:5

**t–m–uqa–tuqar**  [AF/IT] call repeatedly, chuck, as a hen calling her chicks → tuqar:6

**t–m–uqlu**  [AF] to cover (as a pot) → tuqlu:3

**t–m–u–qla**  [AF] to bark, as the barking deer → qla:7

**t–m–uqris**  [AF] catch with a nose trap → tuqris:5

**t–m–uqu**  [AF] prop something up or open, support with a prop → tuqu:3

**t–m–urtur**  [AF] pound with a ta–urtur → turtur:4

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t-m-usuq  [AF] instruct, lecture, speak to someone in a manner intended to convey useful advice → tusuq:

2 t-m-usuq [AF] nurse at the breast (intr.) → tutu:

3 t-m-uzuk [AF] to repair a fish net, basket, etc. → tuzuk:

Tnaq hold back, control one’s appetite or impulses

Tnaq k-m-an qunan a bunlhaq, antu ka-kan-in ita We don’t eat so much beef

Tnaq k-m-an antu ka-kan-in ita wa pania’an You shouldn’t eat too much food that is not our cooking (i.e. strange foods)

Tnaq k-m-an, ma-kashpar tiaz ya ma-nasha k-in-an If you eat too much you’ll get a stomach ache (lit. Restrained yourself in eating; you’ll get a stomach ache if too much is eaten)

Tnaq un k-m-an aqtalha Don’t eat too much pork

Tnaq mi-qilha Don’t drink too much!

2 ia-tnaq [I] (don’t) do it to excess

Ia-tnaq k-m-an sa fiziz uka a ma-kashpar sa tiaz Don’t eat too many bananas or you’ll get a stomach ache

Ia-tnaq ma-cuaw k-m-an tamaku You shouldn’t smoke too much

Ia-tnaq ma-cuaw ma-biskaw You shouldn’t drink too fast

Ia-tnaq malhakkrikiw uka a mu-qca pan-shiz-an If you work too hard you’ll be sick again

Ia-tnaq ya mi-qilha a maqa antu ishqala Don’t drink too much or you’ll get drunk

Ia-tnaq ya simaq malhakkrikiw, kan iza ihu cuuni uan ma-qitan Don’t work too hard tomorrow (and) eat now so you will stay healthy

Ihu ya yanac sa tuali ia-tnaq lahlay m-ihu a binanau’a’az If you have some money you shouldn’t always give it all to your wife (to manage)

3 Pia-tnaq [C] hold back, restrain oneself

Pararinrim pia-tnaq ma-lamlam The drill should not be too sharp

Pia-tnaq barinbin pia-biskaw, ma-cuaw yaku sh-ug-kash, ma-kuyu Don’t drive the car too fast (as) I’m very afraid (and) am feeling weak in my stomach

Pia-tnaq i-zay ya mi-qilha a maqa antu masasuqa ya ishqla Don’t let him drink too much so he won’t get into a quarrel if he’s drunk

4 Pish-tnaq do with restraint, hold back in performing some activity

Yaku a finshiq sa shaglaw a fa-finshiq, zai-n nak a azazak ‘pish-tnaq ihu finshiq sa shaglaw a fa-finshiq’ I was going to sow the vegetable seeds (and) my child said ‘Don’t scatter so many vegetable seeds’
tnash

leave some, done consume it all

**tnash** ihu k-m-an  Don’t eat it all
(leave some for others)

2 **m-in-un-tnash** [c] was left over, as food from a meal; leftovers

*afu i-nay m-in-un-tnash*  This rice was left over

2a **m-in-un-tnash** a *afu* leftover rice

2b **m-in-un-tnash** a aqtalha leftover pork

3 **mun-tnash** leave a portion uneaten or unused; pass by without results?

*antu qeqaw-in ita la-shpat, ma-nash-a wan sa mun-tnash*  The four of us weren’t very hungry (so) there is a lot left over

*tata wa qali mun-tnash** uka tu Shnawhunan mu-apaw  Another day passed without Shnawhunan appearing

4 **mun-tna-tnash** [IT] leave a lot untouched, of food one has been eating

*haya wa afu kan-in cicu miaznin mun-tna-tnash*  He left a lot of the food he was eating untouched

5 **pia-tnash** [C] add to someone’s serving (of food)

*haya zashuq lhay haya shput maqa uka a kan-in, pia-tnash lhay*  Give the rice to that man, because he has no food (lit. Give that rice to that man because (he is) without food, give some more)

6 **tnash-an** [LF] be left for someone

*yaku k-m-an, antu ma-zima, tnash-an nak a afu i-sahay baruku*  I ate (but) it wasn’t tasty (so) I left some rice in my bowl

*fizfiz tnash-an a kan-in m-ihu a azazak*  (Some) bananas have been left for your children to eat

7 **tnash-i** [I] (don’t) leave it for others

*ihu k-m-an fizfiz tnash-i uan a kan-in sa mia-riku-riqus a caw*  (When) you eat bananas please leave some to be eaten by the people who come after you

*haya sazum pu-suhay ihu tahamish, tnash-i uan ladadu*  Put that water into a storage jar (but) please keep a little

*tnash-i uan pania’an a kan-in ya tan-lhuan*  Please leave some vegetables for dinner

*ata tu tnash-i*  Don’t leave any leftovers when you eat!

8 **tnash-in** [PF] be left over

*tnash-in cicu*  He left some over

|tnun| (PAN *tenun ‘weave; weaving’):

2 **ta-tmun-an** [IN/LF] loom

3 **t-ī-nun** [PFc] was woven; what was woven, weaving

*huya wa qafay ti apu-an kahiwan t-ī-nun cicu*  that basket was plaited by our ancestor

*huya wa qafay nam wan tana-tugash t-ī-nun*  that basket was plaited
by our ancestors
		 ti apu a t-i-nun qafay the basket that Grandmother wove
		 i-nay nak a ina t-i-nun a maqusum this is the cloth my mother wove
	4 t-m-i-nun [AFc] wove, has woven
		 ihu cuini t-m-i-nun qafay have you wove a basket today?

5 tnum-nun-án [IT/LF] be woven; loom
	 tnum-nun-án a mig-kurin a min-
		 hulus i-zay a aniam in that thing is a loom for making kurin vests and
		 (other) clothing

6 tnum-ik [PFs] I wove something
	 tnum-ik qafay I’m weaving a qafay basket

7 tnum-in [PF] be woven
	 numa ya sh-in-afirit iza isisuaiza ya tnum-in, min-hulus ya a mig-
		 kurin, min-baun then when they were spun like that they would be
		 woven to make clothing, as in making the kurin or the baun

8 t-u-nun [AF] weave something
	 cicu t-u-nun maqusum she is weaving cloth
		 ti ina a t-u-nun maqusum Mother will weave the cloth
		 cicu t-u-nun qafay she is plaiting a basket

NOTE: The pattern of reduplication seen in /tnum-nun-án/ is irregular, and may result from phonetic difficulties in the expected but unattested **tun-tun-an.

Toalú China, Chinese from the mainland of China, first encountered during the Ching dynasty
	 itia sa i-zay ka-tusi Toalú ma-ru’in
	 mu-nay m-riqaz minu iza sa caw
	 ma-cuaw ma-nasha There were
	 officials in China who came to see
	 why the people had become so numerous

m-zai sa tata wa Toalú ‘ki-nay u-
	 an ita Zintun malhus’ A Chinese
	 (official) said ‘Let’s spend the night
	 here at Zintun’

NOTE: Borrowed from Taiwanese.

tqir take offense
	 ata tu tqir ya palhinuná-k Don’t
	 take offense at what I say

2 tqir-ik [PFs] I protest, I dis-
	 agree with, I reject
	 ihu malhinuna ma-cuaw ma-qar-
	 man tmazá-n, tqir-ik You said
	 some very bad things, (and) I don’t
	 accept them
	 ihu malhinuna, ma-cuaw tqir-ik
	 I don’t agree at all with what you
	 said

3 tqir-in [PF] be protested or ob-
	 jected to, be rejected; be annoyed
	 at
	 yaku tqir-in cicu He disagreed
	 with me
	 ata tu pah-ma-mugmuq ya malhinuna,
	 a tqir-in sa suma Don’t talk
	 nonsense or someone will get angry
	 with you

4 t-ug-qir do something in protest,
	 get angry and leave in a huff
cicu t-ug-qir yaku He disagreed with me
haya shpat maka pin-an-anak-ik, numa t-ug-qir m-usha Because I ignored that person he got angry and left in protest
ihu ma-cuaw ma-m‘in a lalawa, yaku t-ug-qir You brag a lot (but) I don’t accept it
5 t-ug-qir-qir [AF/IT] often take offense, habitually take offense
nak a lalawa p-in-almuna miaqay ihu t-ug-qir-qir You often take offense at what I say

|trik|:

2 mapa-t-un-rikrik [R/AF/IT] keep pecking at each other
ranaw mat-at-anak mapa-t-un-rikrik The chickens are pecking each other
3 t-in-rik [PFc] was pecked
yaku t-in-rik ranaw I was pecked by a chicken
3 t-m-in-rik [AFc] pecked
4 trik-in [PF] be pecked
nak a ranaw t-m-in-rik numa My chicken pecked someone
5 tri-trik-in [IT/PF] be pecked repeatedly
 numa trik-in nak a ranaw My chicken pecked/is pecking someone
6 t-un-rik [AF] to peck, as chickens fighting each other
nak a biktis tri-trik-in ranaw A chicken kept pecking my leg
7 t-un-rikrik [IT] keep pecking at
ranaw t-un-rik yakin/yaku A chicken pecked me
ranaw t-un-rikrik hulus A chicken keeps pecking at my clothes

truqiz chiseling
2 ta-truqiz [IN] a chisel; to chisel at continually or repeatedly
ta-truqiz cicu sa fatu, antu t-un-ruquz kawi He is chiseling stone, not wood
3 t-m-in-ruquz [AFc] chiseled something
4 t-un-ruq-ruquz [AF/IT] chisel at something; peck repeatedly, of birds
5 t-un-ruquz [AF] work with a chisel; peck at
pasay-in cicu ta-truqiz t-un-ruquz kawi He is using a chisel to chisel wood
a pasay-in cicu ta-truqiz t-un-ruquz kawi He will use a chisel to chisel wood
antu pasay-in cicu ta-truqiz t-un-ruquz kawi He is not using a chisel to chisel wood
6 truqiz-in [PF] be chiseled; be pecked
yaku truqiz-in kirpa I was pecked by a duck
tu ameliorative particle, particle softening a dehortative command; it appears to have multiple functions, not all of which are understood
tu–a–atu

*ata tu k–m–an tamakū* Don’t smoke cigarettes

*nīwan tu furaz–in* The moon has not yet risen

*nīsa sa tu tusuq–in* It won’t leak any more

*i–ntua ihu tu fariw i–nay a hulus* Where did you buy this shirt?

*tu caw a qilha* Thao wine

*tu qnuan a sapaz* footprint of a deer or buffalo

*tu atu a sapaz* footprint of a dog

*tu fafuy a sapaz* footprint of a pig

*tu ranaw a sapaz* footprint of a chicken

*nīwan tu ma–buqcīw* I’m not full yet (still hungry)

*haya buhat a tu shput ya kahīza maqa in–ara yaku tualī* Those fields will be taken by Chinese later because they have already paid for them (lit. because I have already received money (for them))

*haya binanaw’az a tu shput ya kahīza minu maqa p–in–alqal–an iza* That woman is going to marry a Chinese because she has already been paid for by bride money (lit. That woman will be taken by a Chinese because she has already been marked/promised)

**tu–a–atu** smell of a dog, odor of a dog → atu:3

**tualī** money

*haya wa caw qalha tualī* That man has lots of money

*itīsa m–ihu a tualī i sa but* Are you carrying money (on your person)?

2 **ka–tualī** to make money

*a mu–tusi yaku Qariwan ka–tualī* I will go to Pu-li to make money

3 **pash–tualī–an** [LF] bank; piggy-bank (formerly a bamboo container); cache of money

*haya qhup pash–tualī–an* That purse is where I keep my money

4 **qalha tualī** to have lots of money, be wealthy

5 **tualī–an** [LF] be wealthy, have money

*yā tualī–an ihu* You are wealthy

Tuba male name (eldest son of Sapan, husband of Mani)

**tubār**:  

2 **t–m–ubār** [AF] beat, thrash, whip, as with a stick

*yaku m–ara sa kawi t–m–ubār azazak* I fetched a stick (and) thrashed the child

*pasay–in cicu kawi t–m–ubār* He used a stick to beat (it)

*pasay–ik kawi t–m–ubār cicu* I used a stick to beat him

3 **tubār–ak** [LF1s] I beat, I hit (with an instrument)

**tubār–ak cicu a rikūs** I beat him on the back

4 **tubār–an** [LF] be beaten, as with a stick

**tubār–an ita** We are being beaten

*nak a rikūs tubār–an cicu* He beat me on the back
tubu

5 tubar–i [I] (don’t) beat him/it

tubar–i sa azazak Whip the child
hayu wa shput ma–garman tubar–i, paru–i Beat that bad person

tubu urine

minu ma–cuaw cicu a tubu shazk–in
My gosh his urine really stinks

2 kun–tubu [AB] uncontrolled urination, incontinence of the bladder

maqa ishqala numa kun–tubu cicu
Because he was drunk he wet his pants

3 ma–tubu wet

ma–tubu a saran a wet road
ma–tubu na saran a wet road
nak a hulus ma–tubu My clothes are wet

4 ma–tubu–an [S/LF] sappy, as green wood

hayu kawi ma–tubu–an That wood is sappy

5 pash–tubu–an bladder; chamber pot

6 pia–tubu [C] to add water, make something wet

yaku sh–m–an–sazum buhay pia–tubu I watered the flowers with more water

7 p–in–ish–tubu [c] urinated

8 pish–tubu urinate, make water

yaku a pish–tubu I’m going to urinate

yaku miku pish–tubu I want to urinate

a pish–tubu ihu Do you want to use the toilet? (lit. Are you going to urinate?)

kī–nay uan ihu la–tusha mi–lhugqu, a mu–suhīy wak pish–tubu You two please stay seated—I’m going to go urinate

yaku maqa i–suy samn pish–tubu riqaz–an sa binanaw’az A woman saw me because I was pissing by the roadside

9 pish–tubu–ak [LF1s] I am urinating

a pish–tubu–ak I am going to urinate

10 pish–tubu–tubu–an [IT/LF] bathroom, latrine

ita ya shī–say pish–tubu–tubu–an, ya p–in–ish–tubu iza a flhuq uan sa rima When we have gone to the restroom and have urinated we should wash our hands

11 shan–tubu–an [LF] be fertilized, of garden plants

12 shan–tubu–i [I] (don’t) fertilize it

shan–tubu–i sa shiqlaw maqa ma–dishhum Fertilize the vegetables so they will be green

13 sh–in–an–tubu–an [LFc] was fertilized

14 tu–ta–tubu [IT] to smell of urine; odor of urine

tu–ca–caqi [IT] to smell of feces; odor of feces → caqi:9

tu–ca–cumay odor of a bear, smell of a bear → cumay:2
tudaq

**tudaq** sap of a tree; dark sticky or caked tobacco residue in the bowl of a smoking pipe

1a **kawi a tudaq** sap of a tree

1b **tarin a tudaq** pine resin

1c **sharitunu a tudaq** papaya sap

2 **pak–tudaq** exude sap

*i–zay a kawi pak–tudaq* That tree is exuding sap

**Tuday** male name

| (tudul): |

2 **ish–tudul–ak** [LF18] I bumped into something

*amasai* *ihu, ish–tudul–ak* Excuse me for bumping into you

3 **mapa–shan–tudul** [R] be touching, in contact; come into violent contact, collide

*caycu* *punuq* *masa* *punuq* **mapa–shan–tudul** malhus They are sleeping head to head

*yam* *la–tusha* *ma–pandu* **mapa–shan–tudul** *punuq* The two of us bumped heads

4 **mish–tudul** [AF] bump into, collide with

*pu* *iua* *minu ihu a mish–tudul yakin* Damn you! why did you bump into me?

5 **shan–tudul** bump the head, as on colliding with some unnoticed object

*cicu a punuq* **shan–tudul** *shan–na–sahay p–in–azim* His head bumped into the wall

*yaku maqa* *ishqala* *iza nak a punuq* **shan–tudul** *shan–na–suhay* *a qrus,* numa *yaku tumpauri* Because I was drunk I bumped by head on that post and fell down

6 **shan–tudul–in** [PF] be bumped into, be collided with

*yaku* **shan–tudul–in cicu** He bumped into me

7 **sh–m–an–tudul** [AF] collide with, bump into

*yaku* **sh–m–an–tudul** azazak, a–azzak c–m–anit, maqa ma–kashpar painan I bumped into a child (and) the child cried, maybe because it hurt

**tuduq** stump of a tree left in the ground (usually low and partly covered by earth)

*yaku* **shan–tiqur** *shan–na–say*** **tuduq** I stumbled on that tree stump over there

**tufa** Machilus thunbergii Sieb. et. Zucc., fam. Lauraceae, a tall tree with porous bark used for tying purposes and to make the strap for the *palanquin* carrying basket. It grows to a height of between five and twenty-five meters in a rounded umbrella shape and bears many small yellowish-white flowers between February and May

**tu–fa–fafuy** smell of a pig, odor of a pig → **fafuy:**3

**tuftuf** a frown

2 **ia–tuftuf** [I] (don’t) frown

*ata tu* **ia–tuftuf** ya m–riqaz sa caw, *ia–alah’a/ia–bahba* Don’t frown

1009
|tuful| |tukmus|

when you look at people, be cheerful
3 mia–tufuf frown, look angry or displeased
cīcu miaqay mia–tufuf na shaqish
She often frowns
ma–buqmur painan, numa mia–tufuf na ruzic’ Maybe (she) is angry,
and so is making a displeased gesture with her mouth

|tuful|:
2 t–in–eful [PFc] was beaten, was thrashed by someone
yakut t–in–eful suma Someone beat me
3 t–m–eful [AF] to beat, thrash someone or something
4 tuful–ik [PFls] I beat, I thrash
haya wa shput a tuful–ik maqa mu–muqmug malhinuna I’m going to
beat that person because he is talking nonsense
5 tuful–in [PF] be beaten, be thrashed by someone

tufulh lower abdomen, abdomen below the navel
NOTE: Also recorded as /futulh/
from Mr. Kao.

tufish (PAN *tebuS ‘sugarcane’)
Saccharum officinarum, sugarcane

tug–kazash understand, perceive clearly → |kazash|3:8

t–ug–kazi [AF] side with, take the side of; separate, as two people
who are fighting → tkazi:5

t–ug–qa–qarizqiz [AF/IT] produce lots of noises, clattering
sounds → |qarizqiz|:7

tug–qa–qaur curve up like a hook? → qaur:7

tug–qa–qurasi [IT] stagger, wobble on one’s feet, roll on
the ground writhing in pain
→ |qurasi|:3

t–ug–qir do something in protest, get angry and leave in a huff
→ tqir:4

t–ug–qir–qir [AF/IT] often take offense, habitually take offense
→ tqir:5

tu–ka–kukulay odor of a beetle
or other creepy-crawly creature
→ kukulay:7

tukbūn a long-legged forest bird
which stands about 60 cm. high.
It is grayish in color, with a white
breast and a straight beak about
10 cm. long that curves at the
tip. It lives in trees and comes
down to forage for earthworms,
tadpoles, toads, mice, and other
small prey at night, when its
loud, deep-pitched pulsating cry
can be heard. Occasionally it will
attack moles with its long beak

|tukmus|:
2 ia–tukmu–kmus [I] (don’t) lie
on your stomach
ata tu ia–tukmu–kmus Don’t lie
on your stomach
3 **kashun–tukmus** sleep alternately on the back and then the belly

4 **mia–tukmu–kmus** lie prone, lie on the stomach with paws tucked under, of a dog

*atu i–say mia–tukmu–kmus* The dog is lying on its stomach with its paws tucked under

*yaku mia–tukmu–kmus* malhus I’m sleeping on my stomach

*minu ihu malhus qa a mia–tukmu–kmus, antu ma–qitan sa tiaz qa* Why are you sleeping on your stomach, it isn’t good for the stomach, is it?

**tukru** coffin

NOTE: Possibly the same entry as /tuglu/ ‘lid, cover’.

**tuktuk:**

2 **mapa–shan–ta–tuktuk** [R/IT] all stumble and fall

sa caw qaqtulh–in sa shpat malala, numa mapa–shan–ta–tuktuk, numa mun–tukmus The Thao people were running away from the Chinese when they all stumbled and fell down

3 **pan–tuktuk** fall down

*yaku m–undadán, pan–tuktuk pan-na–saháy fatu* I was walking and stumbled on a stone over there

4 **shan–tuktuk** trip, stumble and fall

*yaku shan–tuktuk fatu* I stumbled on a stone

*ciyu shan–tuktuk numa kashum–bulug* He tripped and took a tumble

5 **shan–tuktuk–ak** [LF1s] I stumbled and fell

*huya wa fatu shan–tuktuk–ak* I stumbled on that stone

6 **shan–tuktuk–an** [LF] was stumbled against, was the cause of stumbling

*huya wa fatu shan–tuktuk–an* numa Someone stumbled on that stone

**tuktuku** edible black snail found in the fields and in the lake

2 **kin–tuktuku** collect *tuktuku* snails

**|tukus|** (PAN *tukud ‘prop up, support; walking stick’):

2 **lh–tukus** walking stick, cane

3 **lh–tukus–an** [PF] walking stick

*ita ya tuqa–tuquash iza, ya m–undaðán m–ara sa lh–tukus–an* malh–tukus When we are old we will use a walking stick to walk

4 **malh–tukus** [AF] walk with a walking stick or cane

*yaku tuq–tuquash iza, malh–tukus iza m–undaðán* I’m old (and) must walk with a cane

5 **palh–tukus** [C] use a walking stick or cane

*ata (tu) palh–tukus m–undaðán* Don’t use a walking stick to walk

6 **pin–tukus–an** walking stick or cane

7 **t–m–ukus** [AF] walk with a walking stick or cane

1011
tulshuq  
*Rhus succedanea* L., fam. *Anacardiaceae*, a tree growing to a height of six to twelve meters in a broad umbrella shape, with numerous small branches. Its small yellowish-green flowers form rounded clusters, and its fruits, which look like flat seeds, change color from green to black. Its leaves, used in the manufacture of paint, contain a toxic sap which causes a rash when it comes into contact with the skin.

tu–ihanaz  give a name to
→ ihanz1

**tu–ihanaz–an**  [LF] be named, given a name → ihanz1

**tulhaq**  snore

_ata* (tu) tulhaq*  Don’t snore!

2 **t–m–ulhaq**  [AF] to snore; to grunt, as a pig

_ihu t–m–ulhaq*  You snored

*t–m–ulhaq* _ihu*  Did you snore?

*fasuy malhus t–m–ulhaq*  The pig is grunting while asleep

3 **tulhaq–i**  [I] (don’t) snore

_ata tu tulhaq–i*  Don’t snore!

tulhuk  catch fish by trapping them

**tulhuk** _wan rusaw*  Please catch some fish!

2 **ta–tulhuk**  [IN] kind of bamboo trap into which fish are pursued. It is shaped roughly like a cone, but has no means of blocking the fish from escaping, and so must he jerked up by hand when the fish enter

3 **t–m–ulhuk**  [AF] catch fish by trapping them

*caquy t–m–ulhuk shinat*  They are chasing *shinat* fish into a basket trap

**tumazay**  any of various ferns, *Alsophila metteneveriana* Hance; *Alsophila podophylla* Hook; *Alsophila spinulosa* (Hook) Tryon, fam. *Cytaceae*. The hair-like fibers on the trunk and branches of these plants was used as a poultice to stop bleeding.

NOTE: Also recorded as /tumalay/ from Mr. Shih.

tumbush  clothes louse

2 **kit–tumbush–in**  [PF] be infested with clothes lice

_nak a hulus kit–tumbush–in*  I have lice in my clothes

NOTE: PAN *tumeS*, through Bumun /tumbus/ ‘clothes louse’.

tumbuz  rise up precipitously, as a cliff or escarpment

_qina* a **tumbuz**  a steep cliff overlooking a valley

2 **kalh–tumbuz**  pile up into a heap

**kalh–tumbuz** _sa pazay*  Pile up the rice (answer to What are you going to do?)

3 **kun–ta–tumbuz**  [AB/IT] rise and fall precipitously, as mountains in a range
huya wa hudun kun-ta-tumbuz
Those mountains rise up and down
(in successive peaks and valleys)
huya wa qoriw yanan sa pruq kun-
ta-tumbuz That plain has some land that rises and falls

Tumi female name
tumpariuz kind of clay jar
about 50 cm. tall, with a smaller opening than the tabarmish. It was used, among other things, to ferment rice
numa ya ma-qalhiw iza pu-sahay-in
iza tumpariuz a lagquisay, puil
When they (turnips being prepared for pickling) were dry, they were put in a small storage jar to keep
tumpauri slip and fall backward, as on a slippery surface
yaku tumpauri maqa ma-daquiri sar-
ran I slipped and fell because the road was slippery
yaku maqa išqala tumpauri iza
I slipped and fell because I was drunk
2 t-in-umpauri [c] slipped and fell backward
i-zay a shput minu ma-pru-pruq na
rikus, t-in-umpauri painan That person’s back is covered with mud—maybe (he) fell over backward
NOTE: Possibly /t-um-pauri/.

|tumpiq|1|
2 ma-tumpiq [S] short or low in height
tauw ma-tumpiq [tun] The house is short
haya pagka ma-tumpiq [tun] This table is short
nak a azazak ma-tumpiq uan cuini, ya ma-pishkit a lhuqz iza painan
My child is still short now, (but) maybe he will grow next year
3 pia-tumpiq [C] make something lower or shorter in height
zai k-m-alawa-lawa sa pitaw pi-
a-tumpiq a maqa ya mun-say pi-
taw a mun-dukuduku Tell (him) to make the door low so when passing through it (people) will have to stoop down

Tumpiq2 female name, probably a nickname based on the short stature of the person bearing it
(wife of Sapan)
Tumpú name of a place (Bunun)
tumtum beating of a drum, sound of a drumbeat
2 k-m-ay tumtum [AF] beat a drum, play a drum
yaku k-m-ay tumtum I am drumming
3 ta-tumtum [IN] a drum
haya caw k-m-ay ta-tumtum That person is beating a drum

|tun|
2 ma-tun [S] be broken
haya wa klhiw shuruz-ik, ma-tun
iza I pulled the rope (and) it is broken
3 **shan–tun** to break, as a rope under tension

* nak a tishmammraw qucqu-ak i-suhviy samun, **shan–tun**, maku-na-ntu- a iza painan I tied my horse by the roadside, (but) it broke loose (and) now I don’t know where it has gone

NOTE: Possibly connected with /putun/, but these bases cannot be united under any known morphological formula.

**tu–na–nay** come here  →  |**nay**|:41

**tuna–tuna** [IT] strength  
→  **tunaw**:6

**tu–na–tusi** go there  →  |**tusi**|:39

**tunaw** use to the utmost, try one’s best or hardest

**tunaw ihu paru** Strike it hard!, Hammer it hard!

**tunaw van māca l–m–iruq a min–m–ihu a ayuzi, qaz–i a ma–qi'ān** Please use your eyes well in choosing your husband—search well

*cicu** **tunaw** m–riqaz She ‘played the field (looked long and hard for a mate before choosing)

**tunaw km–buqīw k–m–an** Try to eat your fill

**tunaw k–m–an sa aqtalha** Eat some more pork

2 **ia–tunaw** [I] (don’t) try your hardest

**ia–tunaw ihu** Use all your strength!

3 **ma–tunaw** [S] strong, as in ability to lift weights; to win (war, contest, money)

**ma–tunaw** a cow a strong person

*yaku sa ma–tunaw* I will win

*numa Shnawhumant a** **ma–tunaw** masāy takmahaz ma–p–acay But Shnawhumand did not win in fighting the spirit of the deep

*numa tu mig–qaray iza ani yamin tu ma–tunaw* Then in time we were defeated (lit. Then after awhile we didn’t win)

*yaku antu ma–tunaw k–m–ari i–zay pruq maqa ma–kuτnir* I can’t dig up this soil because it is hard

4 **pia–tunaw** [C] try one’s best or hardest, make every possible effort

5 **tunaw–in** be done with all one’s strength or effort

*yaku kay tunu–n ama tunaw–in* Father beat me with all his strength

6 **tuna–tuna** [IT] strength

*yaku uka tuna–tuna* I am without strength, I am weak

NOTE: Also recorded as /tun/. Tunaway a Thao dog name (for female dogs)

tunaway small yellowish snail found in streams and in Sun-Moon Lake

2 **kin–tunaway** collect tunaway snails

*yaku kin–tunaway, haya i–nay ma–rium* I went to collect tunaway
tunaw—in

snails (and) there were plenty

**tunaw—in** be done with all one’s strength or effort → **tunaw:**5

**tun—du** follow; obey; obedient, submissive; be right, go the right way → |**du|:20

[tuniqniq]:

2 ma—tuniqniq [S] noisy, not quiet

*i—ny a malhus ma—cuaw ma—tu—niqniq* This is a very noisy place to sleep

3 pa—tuniqniq [C] be noisy

*ata tu pa—tuniqniq* Don’t be noisy!

t—un—rik [AF] to peck, as chickens fighting each other → |**rik|:6

**t—un—rik—rik** [IT] keep pecking each other → |**rik|:7

**t—un—ruqu—ruquz** [AF/IT] chisel at something; peck repeatedly, of birds → **ruquz:**4

**t—un—ruquz** [AF] work with a chisel; peck at → **ruquz:**5

**tunruquz a kawi** generic for woodpeckers, including the white-backed woodpecker, *Dendrocopus leucotos insularis* (Gould), and the gray-headed green woodpecker, *Picus canus tanocolo* (Gould), fam. *Picidae*, non-migratory birds of the broad-leaf forest. In both species the male has a red crest and the female a black crest. Like woodpeckers in other parts of the world these birds are solitary or move in pairs, nesting in tree hollows, and moving up the sides of trees where they peck the bark in search of insects

NOTE: Clearly from */t—un—ruquz/,
but probably best treated as a separate lexical entry.

**tunu1** pith?

2 punuq a tunu brain

3 puqu a tunu marrow of a bone

**tunu2** kay tunu slap, beat, thrash

2 kay tunu—an [LF] slap, beat, thrash

*kay tunu—an i—zay a rikish* Slap that mosquito!

3 kay tunu—i [I] (don’t) beat him

*kay tunu—i i—zay atu* Beat that dog!

4 kay tunu—k [PF1s] I beat someone or something

*kay tunu—k maqa ma—cuaw ma—sha* I beat (him) because he was very naughty

5 kay tunu—n [PF] be beaten by someone

*nak a qumqu qay tunu—n cicu a apu shashanu* My grandchild was beaten by his grandfather this morning

atu **kay tunu—n suma, min—unu, pish—qitan iza** The dog was beaten, passed out, and has now revived

*haya azazak c—m—anit, anin—in i—hu kay tunu—n, miaqay c—m—anit
t–u–nun

That child is crying—why did you
hit him to make him cry so much?
6 k–in–ay tunu [PFc] was beaten
by someone
7 k–m–ay tunu [AF] to slap, beat, thresh
ina k–m–ay tunu sa azazak Mother
slapped the child
yaku k–m–ay tunu rikish I slapped
a mosquito
ata tu patsáy sa shkish k–m–ay
tunu Don’t use a bamboo rod to
thrash (him)!
8 ma–kay tunu [F] will slap, will
beat, will thrash someone
yaku a ma–kay tunu sa azazak I
will slap the child
yaku a ma–kay tunu so atu maqa
ma–haha I will hit the dog because
it is bad-tempered

t–u–nun [AF] weave something
→ [tnun]–8

tunuq fall down, collapse
kawi talha tunuq Push the tree
over!
hayu wa qrus tunuq uhw/ihu Push
that post down
2 mapa–un–tunuq [R] all fall
over, all fall down together
3 m–in–un–tunuq [C] fell down, collapsed
taun m–in–un–tunuq The house
collapsed (but has since been re-
built)
4 mun–tunuq fall down, collapse
(person, house, tree); be bent to
one side, as grass that has been
pressed down for some time by a
heavy object
kawi mun–tunuq iza The trees
have been felled
mun–tunuq na taun a collapsed
house
numa tu lhiklih–in mun–tunuq iza
Then when it was sawed it fell
taun mun–tunuq maqa rinuz–in
The house collapsed because of an
earthquake (lit. The house collapsed
because it was shaken)
5 mun–tunu–tunuq [IT] fall over, collapse
6 p–in–un–tunuq [Ce] felled, as a
tree by chopping
7 pun–tunuq [C] to fell, as a tree
by chopping
hayu wa qrus pun–tunuq That post
fell over
caycuy pun–tunuq nak a taun
They demolished my house
yaku ya a ma–kalawa sa ruwa k–ma–
cu sa paqit masa ta–taqaq, lha–lhik–
likhik pun–tunuq sa shaqish If I
am going to make a boat I bring
an axe, an adze, and a saw to fell a
camphor tree
8 pun–tunuq–in [C/PF] be felled,
be cut down by someone
nak a taun pun–tunuq–in iza My
house has been demolished
numa tu simaq iza k–ma–cu caycuy
paqit a pun–tunuq–in caycuy, m–
zai sa tata ‘talah–il’ Then the next
day they sent an axe for it to be
felled, (and) one of them said ‘Cut
it down!’
9 **t–m–unuq** [AF] push down, knock down  
caycay **t–m–unuq** *q–in-aras* They pushed down the fence/barricade  
10 **tunuq–in** [PF] be pushed down, knocked over  
i–zay *q–in-aras* **tunuq–in** *suma* Someone pushed down the fence/barricade  
*shput* a tawm ya **tunuq–in** tata wa *quwa* a mun-tunuq *iza* If one of the posts of a Chinese person's house is knocked down (the house) will collapse  
11 **un–tunuq** [I] fall down, collapse  
*ata* (tu) **un–tunuq** Don't fall down!  
NOTE: Probably from Bunun /mun-tunuq/ 'earthquake'.

**|tup|**:

2 **kan tup** follow someone from a distance, as in spying on them, or tracking them  
*ata* tu **kan tup** *yakin* Please don't follow me  
*huya wa shput** **kan tup** *uan* Please follow that man  
numa sa i–zay takmha’ **kan tup** mu-tusi Shnawhuman a tawm, sh–m–u-shuqish cicu a yanan, kaca–n cicu mana-tusi Futiz a i–atu cicu pa–shan–tilhaz Then the spirit of the deep followed Shnawhuman to his house and took back his bed (which) he brought back to the island of Futiz to sun himself there  
3 **kan tup–ik** [PF1s] I follow  
yaku ya simaq a **kan tup–ik** tata wa qali I will follow him all day tomorrow  
a **kan tup–ik** *huya wa caw ya numa kalawx–n cicu* I'll follow that person to see what he is doing  
4 **kan tu–tup** [IT] follow persistently  
**kan tu–tup** *iza* *ihu yakin* You are following me  
*ata* *iza* **kan tu–tup** *yakin* Don't follow me  
5 **kan tu–tup–in** [PF/IT] be followed doggedly by someone or something  
huya wa caw **kan tu–tup–in** *suma* *q–m–aqui'ih* Someone is following that person  
6 **k–in–an tup** [PFc] was followed by someone  
i–zay a *shput* tata wa qali **k–in–an tup** *yaku* I followed that man all day  
7 **k–m–an tup** [AF] follow, walk after someone or something  
8 **k–m–an tu–tup** [AF/IT] persist in following, keep walking after  
huya ayuzi **k–m–an tu–tup** i–zay a binana’az That man keeps following the woman  
9 **malhi–tup** [AF] catch up with someone  
yaku **malhi–tup** cicu *m–usha* *iza* I caught up with him when he went  
10 **palhi–tup** catch up with someone
**tu–pilhnac–an**

**tu–pilhnac–an** [LF] be struck by lightning, be electrocuted → **pilhnac:**4

**tu–pilhnac–in** [PF] be struck by lighting, be electrocuted → **pilhnac:**5

**tu–qa–qalhum** odor of a pangolin, smell of a pangolin → **qalhum:**2

**tu–qa–qaruta** odor of a civet cat, smell of a civet cat → **qaruta:**2

**tu–qa–qnuan** smell of a buffalo, odor of a buffalo, bovine scent → **qnuan:**4

**tuqar** [I] (don’t) call them; (don’t) invite them

*tuqar* **uan** **caycuy a mi–gilha** Call them to come and drink (wine)

2 **t–in–uqar** [PFe] was called, was hailed, was invited to come

*haya* wa **shput t–in–uqar yaku** a *itiza* ya *ikahi* I called that person (and) he will come in awhile

3 **t–in–uqar–ik** [PFisc] I called someone; I invited someone to come

*haya* wa **caw t–in–uqar–ik** I called that person

4 **t–m–in–uqar** [AFe] called to, hailed someone

5 **t–m–uqar** [AF] call to, as in calling animals; hail a person; invite someone to come

*yaku t–m–uqar* **atu*/**qafuy/*ranaw* I called the dog/pig/chicken

**tuqash**

**|tuqash|:**1

*qnuan a *ina t–m–uqar cicu a huqi*
The cow is calling to her calf

6 **t–m–uqa–tuqar** [AF/TT] call repeatedly, clutch, as a hen calling her chicks

**ranaw t–m–uqa–tuqar** The hen is clucking

7 **tuqar–ak** [Is] I called, I invited

*tuqar–ak* a *paga’un–ak nak a pin–cau–caun* I invited my relatives to a feast (lit. I invited my relatives to be feasted by me)

8 **tuqar–an** [LF] be called, be hailed, be invited

9 **tuqar–i** [I] (don’t) call him; (don’t) invite him

*haya atu tuqar–i van* Please call that dog

*tuqar–i van i–nay a cow a i–nay nak a taeun mi–gilha* Please invite these people to come to my house for a drink

10 **tuqar–in** [PF] be called or invited

*yaku tuqar–in cicu* He invited me

**|tuqash|:**1 (PAN *tuqash ‘old; mature’) elder (of people)?

2 **maki–tuqa–tuqash** [IT] be old

*yaku maki–tuqa–tuqash* **iza**

I’m old already

3 **mashi–tan–tuqash** be older than another person; elder sibling, father’s elder brother; elder person

*mashi–tan–tuqash* **ihu** You are older than me

*m–zai sa mashi–tan–tuqash* ‘igga
|tuqash|1 |tuqic |

uan maniu n parhaway tu ia-hala k-m-an sa rusa, tihauta ya ma-qitan kan-in; yaku tana-tuqash ma-nasha iza qamishan a kun-hala k-m-an
The elder said ‘Don’t you young people eat the fish first, as I’m not sure if it is good to eat; I, an elder of many years, will eat it first’
3a mashi-tan-tuqash a binanau’az azazak eldest daughter
3b mashi-tan-tuqash a binanau’az minhlafut elder sister; be older than another
4 mashi-tuqash elder sibling, father’s elder brother; elder person (variant of mashi-tan-tuqash)
mashi-tuqash a azazak My elder brother’s child (answer to Whose child is this?)
5 ma-tuqa-tuqash [S/IT] old, elder
6 min-tuqa-tuqash [IC/IT] become old, grow old
Hay y shpat a min-tuqa-tuqash iza ya kahiza That person will become old in future times
maniu azaz uan mim-parhaway, yaku min-tuqa-tuqash iza You are all still young (but) I have become old
7 tana-tuqash elders, ancestors, forefathers
yamin tu iq-kahiwan nam a tana-tuqash in-i-tusi zai-n cuini ka-gi a pruq Long ago our ancestors used to be there (in that place) now called Chia-yi
8 tan-tuqash (minhlafut) elder sibling (m.s., w.s.)
9 tan-tuqash a azazak eldest child, first child
i-nay nak a tan-tuqash binanau’az a azazak This is my eldest daughter
10 tuqa-tuqash [IT] older people cicu ma-cua tuqa-tuqash iza She is already very old
nak a binanau’az ya kahiza a ma-cuaw tuqa-tuqash In the future my wife will be really old
11 tuq-tuqash parent-in-law; WF, WM, HF, HM; elders; senior in age, of people
NOTE: Mr. Shih rejected the form /maki-tuqa-tuqash/. For /mashi-tan-tuqash/ cf. southern Bunun /masi-tuhas/ ‘elder sibling’. It is unclear whether this agreement is due to borrowing or to common inheritance.

tuqash2 primary forest with large trees (like the Mt. Ali area); wilderness
2 min-tuqash [IC] become primary forest, revert to primary forest through neglect (of formerly cultivated fields that are long abandoned)

tu-qa repeat, say again → |qca|3:39

tuqic earwax, cerumen
nak a lharina ya antu lihur-in sa tuqic, ma-cua ma-punish, numa antu t-un-maza sa lalawa If my
|tuqlu|

earwax hasn’t been removed (my ear) gets very full so I can’t hear what people are saying
NOTE: Probably from Bunnun /tuqiv/ ‘earwax, cerumen’.

|tuqlu|:
2 ta-tuqlu [IN] lid, cover (as of a pot)
3 t–m–uqulu [AF] to cover (as a pot)
4 tuqlu-an [LF] be covered
   fa-finshiq a mani a tuqlu-an, numa pazy ya a kan–in numa a tuqlu-an paricipic The seed rice will be covered, and then the rice for consumption will be covered with bamboo sheaths
5 tuqlu–i [I] (don’t) cover it
   tuqlu–i sa pania’an itiza sa marfarfaz a runaw Cover the vegetables—there is a fly flying around
NOTE: From northern or central Bunnun /tuqlu/ ‘cover for a pot/pan’,
/ma-tuqlu/ ‘to cover a pot/pan’.

tuqris snare trap used to catch barking deer or wild boar
naka tuqris m–ara sa takic My trap caught a barking deer
2 mu-tuqris [MV] be caught in a snare trap, blunder into a snare trap
   sa takic mu-tuqris, numa i–say (ci–ci) ribush quy The barking deer got caught in a snare trap, so now is entangled there in the forest
   mu-tuqris iz na lhizahan The pheasant is caught in a snare trap
3 t–in–uqris [PFc] was caught in a snare trap; a snare trap
4 t–m–in–uqris [AFc] caught with a snare trap
   yaku t–m–in–uqris i–tusi hudun I went trapping in the mountains
5 t–m–uqris [AF] catch with a nose trap
   yaku t–m–uqris takic I caught a barking deer in a snare trap

tuqu a prop or support
2 t–m–in–uqu [AFc] propped up or open, supported
3 t–m–uqu [AF] prop something up or open, support with a prop
   ama m–ara kawi t–m–uqu pitaw Father fetched a stick to prop the door open
   ara un kawi t–m–uqu taun Please fetch a stick to prop up the house (because it is sagging)
4 tuqu-an [LF] be propped up or open
   taun tuqu–an cow The house was propped up by someone

tu–quiliush length → quliush:8

tu’a meaning uncertain
   hiuq rishuan manium tu’a, uka shawa–shawan; masharizish cicu m–zai ‘u–nay un kihnaqualsh shu–shawa–shawan un’ You are disturbing me now, I have no free time’; on the contrary, he says ‘Come here and socialize, as (I) do have free time’

tu–ra–rusaw smell of fish, odor of fish → rusaw:7
turay

**turay** (PAN *tulay ‘penis’) penis
(polite term used in public situations)

**turtur:**

2 **ta–turtur** [IN] a six-foot long wooden pestle used to pound out the dance rhythm at the Thao New Year ceremony. It was preferably made of pilhzaw wood, with *shaza* as the second choice

3 **t–m–in–urtur** [AFc] pounded with a *ta–turtur*

4 **t–m–urtur** [AF] pound with a *ta–turtur*

**turu** (PAN *tehu ‘three’) three

**turu a qali** three days

**turu a furaz** the third month (in the lunar calendar)

2 **kun–turuz** do something three times

**kun–turuz** *yaku k–m–an* I ate three times/I’ve eaten three times

3 **la–turu** three

**haya la–turu** binana’az nak Those three women are mine (of a man with three wives)

**yanin la–turu** *m–in–aka–tusi Qarib–wan maku–na–nay* The three of us came here from Pu-li

**yaku la–turu** azazak I have three children

4 **lhin–turuz**–in [PF] be divided into three parts

5 **lhun–turuz** do something three times

**yaku tu k–m–in–an iza, lhun–turuz** *lh–um–faz* I ate (and then) belched three times

6 **makalh–turuz–turuz** six

**makalh–turuz–turuz** *a azazak, la–turu sa ina* six children, each with three mothers

**kan makalh–turuz–turuz** yamin Six of us are going

**makalh–turuz–turuz** *a furaz* the sixth month of the lunar calendar

7 **makalh–turuz–turuz** a ma–qcin sixty

8 **makin–turuz** third from the bottom

**makin–turuz** *nak a taun* My house has three floors

9 **makin–turuz**–z thirtieth from the bottom

10 **mashi–turuz**–z have three of something

**yaku mu–nay a mashi–turuz–z a qali** I will stay here three days

11 **ma–turuz** thirty

12 **mi–ta–turuz** [IT] do something together with two other people, act as a group of three

**caycuq mi–ta–turuz** *k–m–an afu* The three of them are eating

13 **mu–makalh–turuz–turuz** six times

**mu–makalh–turuz–turuz** *ciq u m–u–taq* He vomited six times

14 **mu–turuz** [MV] three times

**mu–turuz** *yaku lh–ug–gaushin* I sneezed three times

**yaku mu–turuz** *mash’uzu–uzu* I coughed three times

**mu–turuz** *iza yaku mu–tusi Lipin*
m–riqaz nak a azazak I have been to Japan three times to visit my daughter
15 shi–tur–z–in [PF] three times
i–zay a Shahidan in–i–nay shi–tur–z–in ma–humhum malhus, i–sisuaiza m–usha That aboriginal person stayed here three nights and at that time he left
16 sh–m–i–makalh–tur–tur–u six (in counting units of future time?)
17 sh–m–i–tur–z [AF] three times
yaku cuini mu–nay m–uka yaku sh–m–i–tur–z I haven’t yet stayed here three days
yaku tu sh–m–i–tur–z a qali ma–tiashaq yaku ihu I have dreamt of you three times already
i–nay a sharitumu niwan tu ma–bulaw, p–aruma uan a kan–in yahu sh–m–i–tur–z iza This papaya isn’t ripe yet—leave it to eat in three days
18 shu–tur–z do something three times, try something three times
19 shu–turuz–ik [ls] I did it three times
20 ta–ta–tur [IT3] three at a time
manium mu–nay kan ta–ta–tur
You are coming three at a time
21 ta–tur [IT] three, of humans
kan ta–tur yamin Three of us are going
22 ta–tur–ak the three of you with me
a kan ta–tur–ak ihu mu–tusi hu–dun Will the three of you come with me to the mountains?
23 tur–zan three (in counting paces)
tu–saháy over there (near addressee) → saháy:53
tu–sa–sisi smell of a goat, hircine odor → sisi:3
|tusi| :
2 i–tusi [L] over there
nak a azazak i–tusi Qariwan My child is in Pu-li
yaku i–tusi Qariwan mig–karishkish I work in Pu-li
ciu i–tusi nam a taun He is in our house (visiting)
yaku mik i–tusi Qariwan fariw sa taun, malh–ka–kakca uan cuini I want to buy a house in Pu-li, (and) I still need to discuss it now
qusaz–in sa i–tusi Taipak, antu qu–saz–in sa i–nay It’s raining over there in Taipei (but) it’s not raining here
3 in–i–tusi [Lc] was over there
in–i–tusi k–m–an, mu–nay ug–qca k–m–an He ate over there (and then) came here to eat again
in–i–tusi yamin Tarigkuan ma–ni–na–nay Barumbar Before we came to Te–luna Village we lived in Tarigkuan
4 ka–tusi be over there
i ka–tusi Twapina Ta–p’ing–lin is over there
5 ki-tusi standing over there

ki-tusi ihu mi-talha Wait there!
ki-tusi ihu i-magkaci Wait way over there (in a place that is out of view)

6 k-m-a-na-tusi-an [AF/LF] be made to go over there, be ‘struck’ in that direction

qumbu k-m-a-na-tusi-an magkaci The smoke is being blown over to the other side

7 lhqa tusi reside over there, in that place

yaku lhqa tusi i-magkaci I live over there

yaku lhqa tusi Qariwan/lhqa tusi yaku Qariwan I live in Pu-li

numa tu miq-qamy izia itia sa lhqa tusi Toalí mu-nay nam a pruq k-m-ay na taun Then after awhile there were Chinese who came to our land (and) attacked us

8 maka-tusi begin over there

9 maka-tusi-wan begin over there

maka-tana-du a maka-tusi-wan caycuy They are on the right side beginning over there in the distance

cicu maka-tusi-wan ya shashanu q-m-alush patash-an, a makita-na-nay izia ya ikahi He began distributing newspapers over there this morning (and) will eventually arrive here later

10 makin-ta-nu tusi gradually cross over to a place

makin-ta-nu tusi suma Shafari Some (of them) went to Touf-he

11 maka-na-tusi go, cross over to a place

numa sa lhqa ribush a quan mun-say Puuí, m-rau maka-na-tusi magkaci Then the (white) deer followed the slopes of White Mountain (and) swam over there to the far side

12 mana-tusi over there, to that place

13 masha-na-tusi look over there, in the distance

yaku masha-na-tusi magkaci I'm looking way over there (as to the far side of the lake)

14 mati-na-tusi move from the speaker's location to another place

cecu ce cu mati-na-tusi Qariwan They moved (from Te-hua village) to Pu-li

yaku a mati-na-tusi Qariwan I will move to Pu-li

15 ma-tusi-k [F/PF1s] I will go there

a maka-tusi-k magkaci pakuhi-qaqhir farav I will go there to resell it

16 m-in-aka-tusi [c] came from that place

yaku shashanu m-in-aka-tusi Qariwan maka-na-nay I came here from Pu-li this morning

numa sa i-zay m-in-aka-tusi Toalí a ma-ra'in apa-kuza-n sa 2aw ya ma-nasha Then the Chinese officials came to find out why the
Thao were so numerous
17 mi-tusi do something over there
18 mun-tusi pass someone from behind, overtake and pass someone moving in the same direction
19 mun-tusi-wan pass through a place on one's way to another destination
yaku a mu-tusi Taitiog mun-tusi-wan Qariwan I will go to Taichong through Pu-li
20 mun-tu-tusi [IT] go over there
21 mu-tusi [MV] go over there
yaku taqali a mu-tusi Qariwan I will go to Pu-li the day after tomorrow
a mu-tusi-wak Qariwan/a mu-tusi yaku Qariwan I will go to Pu-li
yaku a mun-untal ihu mu-tusi Qariwan I will follow you to Pu-li
mu-tusi wak tana-saya malh-kakaka I will go there to discuss something
a mu-tusi wak nak a huruuy kilhna-quallh I will go visit my friend to relax and socialize
22 mu-tusi-wak [MV1s] I go over there
23 mu-tu-tusi [MV/IT] go often or repeatedly over there
mianmi-min ihu mu-tu-tusi Taipak Have you often gone to Taipei?
24 pan-na-tusi settle over there, in that place
dadu iza sa suma pan-na-tusi Tongpu, a i-nay iza caycuy pim-

buhat maqa yanan sa qariw 'Truly some of them settled over there at Tongpu; here they would be able to farm because they had flat lands
25 pasha-na-tusi turn to that side over there
ata tu pasha-na-tusi magkaci; pasha-du masha-na-nay Don't turn to the other side; turn this way
26 pa-shau-na-tusi to someone or something over there
yaku ya simaq a matash patash-an pa-shau-na-tusi nak a huruuy, psish-fazaq Tomorrow I will write a letter to my friend to let him know
27 pun-na-tusi-n [C/PF] be made to go over there
 numa a pug-qalhiw-an cicu so i-nay Zintun a wazaqan, a pun-na-tusi-n cicu so Shafari sa i-nay a sazum a mia-zay i-nay Zintun yanan ma-ni wazaqan Then they would drain Sun-Moon Lake to make a similar lake in Tou-shhe
28 pun-tusi [C] move away
cicu pun-tusi magkaci He moved to the other side
29 pun-tusi-k [C/PI]s I am going over there; I am making something go over there
pun-tusi-k shaw-mazâ-n I am going to the lake shore
pun-tusi-k hudan I am going to the mountains
yaku sh-m-ashaw runaw, pun-tusi-k I chased the chicken away (lit. I chased the chicken, I made it go over there)
30 pun-tusi-n [PF] be taken over there 
haya qaulh pun-tusi-n ribush malhuiza That bamboo was taken through the forest to plant
31 pu-tusi [I] (don’t) put it over there, (don’t) take it away 
pu-tusi ma-dahuq magkaci, shani-an iza yaku k-an Take the candy away, I’m nauseous from eating it
32 pu-tusi-n [PF] be put or taken over there, be taken away 
a pu-tusi-n ribush malhuiza They will be planted in the forest 
haya wa ribush a pu-tusi-n hudun a malhuiza These plants will be taken to the mountains to plant
i-zay a balis a pu-tusi-n sarun i-tana-saya That iron will be taken on the road uphill
nak a qaruta a pu-tusi-n hudun c-m-anup My (dead) cat will be taken to the mountains to be buried
33 shan-na-tusi go there
34 shau-na-tusi arrive there 
shau-na-tusi iza makalh-shpa-shpat a furaz yanan sitaz ma-lha-lhinuna ya ma-humhum iza When the eighth month arrives (in August-September) the sitaz insect sings at night
35 shi-tusi [p] went there 
yaku shi-tusi iza tilha Qariwan I went to Pu-li yesterday 
shi-tusi iza yaku nak a hurug ki-
lhnaqalh I went to visit my friend to relax and socialize
36 shi-tusi-wak [pls] I went there 
yaku shi-tusi Qariwan, shi-tusi-wak Lujan a huruy I went to Pu-li and visited my friend Lujan there
37 sh-m-an-na-tusi see over there, observe over there 
ita i-nay fajaw sh-m-adudi sh-m-an-na-tusi magkaci From up here we have a clear view over there into the distance
38 sh-m-u-na-tusi go or take to the other side
39 tu-na-tusi go there
numa suma tu-na-tusi Capuduk Then some (of them) went to Capuduk
sa caw sh-ug-kash tu-na-tusi zai-n cuini Ali san a pruq The people were afraid (and) went to the place now called Mt. Ali
40 un-tusi-wan let’s pass through that place on our way (to some other destination) 
ita ya a m-usha iza un-tusi-wan ita Qariwan Let’s go through Pu-li on the way home
tu–suhý

41 u–tusi [I] (don’t) go there
u–tusi uan ihu Please go there
tu–suhý over there (not near addressee) → |suhý|:32

tusuq₁ (PAN *tuduq ‘leak, drip’) a leak, as in a roof or a container for liquids; dripping water
taun ya sasaz iza ya qusaz-in, murushrush sa tusuq The water leaks through an old house when it rains
2 ma–tusuq [F] will drip
3 t–in–usuq [PFc] dripped
4 tusuq–in [PF] drip, of water from a leaking roof, be leaking

tusuq–in m–ihu a taun Does your roof leak? (not at this moment, but as a general problem)
dadu, nak a taun tusuq–in Yes, my roof leaks

tusuq₂ (PAN *tuzuq ‘point out, indicate’) stand up and speak, as a person at a meeting; to instruct, lecture (as to correct someone’s behavior); mediate a conflict
la–tusha ma–p–acay—tusuq uan i–hu Those two are fighting—please lecture them
2 ma–tusuq [F] will instruct
yaku mu–nay a ma–tusuq maniüm I have come here to instruct you (a teacher could say this to his/her students, or a governor to the people)
3 t–m–in–usuq [AFc] instructed, lectured
4 t–m–usuq [AF] instruct, lecture, speak to someone in a manner intended to convey useful advice
yaku t–m–usuq ihu ‘ata tu ya su–mal‘ I said ‘Don’t cause a disturbance!‘
yaku t–m–usuq nak a azazak ‘ya a–ruz’uz ya shashanu’ I told my child ‘Don’t be a lazy-bones in the morning!’
5 tusuq–i [I] (don’t) instruct, (don’t) mediate
ata tusuq–i Don’t lecture people!
tusuq–i uan ihu sa nak a azazak
Please instruct my children
6 tusuq–ik [PFIs] I instruct
tusuq–ik uan ciciu I am still instructing him
7 tusuq–in [PF] be instructed

tusha (PAN *duSa ‘two’) two, in serial counting
tusha wa qali two days
tusha wa furnz the second month (in the lunar calendar)
2 kun–tusha divide into two parts, as something being cut
haya wa klhwi kut–ik kun–tusha I cut the rope into two pieces
3 la–tusha two, in counting objects
yaku la–tusha sa binanau’az I have two wives
4 la–tusha–tusha [IT] have two each
la–turu nak a binanau’az, mashtay
la–tusha–tusha sa azazak I have three wives and each of them has two children

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5 lhîn–tushâ–in [PF] be divided into two, as portions of something to be served
hayâ aqâthla lhîn–tushâ–in cicu
He divided the pork into two portions
6 min–tusha [IC] become two; do together, do as a pair or couple
a min–tusha wa furuz k-in–i–nay–an yâmîn a m–tusha iza It will be two months before we go (lit. It will become two months we stayed here (before) we will go)
yakû mât ihu–n min–tusha mî-qîlha
You and I are drinking together
7 mî–ta–tusha do something with someone else, perform an action together with one other person
caycuy mî–ta–tusha i–utu mî–susu apuy maqâ ma–shîmzaw The two of them are warming themselves by the fire because it’s cold
8 pa–i–tushâ–i [C/I] (don’t) divide it into two
hayâ aqâthla pa–i–tushâ–i t–m–i–kkîk, lhay sa i–zahây tata, lhay sa i–zahây tata Cut the pork in two (and) give one (piece) to that person and one to the other
9 pak–tushâ–n [LF] be divided into two (by someone)
i–nay ma–dahum pak–tushâ–n (sa suma) (Someone) divided this candy into two portions
10 pak–tushâ–i [I] (don’t) divide it into two
pak–tusha–i uan i–zuhîy azazak ma–dahum Divide the candy into two portions for those children
11 pak–tushâ–ik [PFIs] I am dividing something into two parts
hayâ aqâthla pak–tushâ–ik I divided the pork into two portions
12 pak–tushâ–in [PF] be divided into two, as portions of something to be served
13 pin–tusha [C] make into two parts
pin–tusha sa i–nay ma–dahum, lhay tata wa magkaci/qbit suma Divide this candy into two portions (and) give half to someone
14 pin–tushâ–n [C/LF] be made into two parts
cicu azazak a binanau‘az a fukîsh
pin–tushâ–n q–m–uczuc Her daughter wears her hair in two braids
15 ta–ta–tusha [IT3] two at a time
hayâ wa binanau‘az kan ta–ta–tusha maku–na–nay Those women are coming two at a time
16 ta–tusha [IT] two, of people
a kan ta–tusha yâmîn mu–qariwan We two (excl.) are going to Pu-li
shî–tusi tilha yâmîn Qariwan kan
ta–tusha sa Ali Ali and I went to Pu-li yesterday
Lujan ma–lalawa~lawa yakin a kan
ta–tusha manîza Lujan invited me to go fishing with him
tu–sha–shasu

rina, mapa–sha–shulshul yamin My wife and I went to the side of the bad road because she was afraid, (then) she held on to my arm (to steady her), (and) we walked hand in hand

tu–sha–shasu foul smell, as from a pigsty → |shashu|\2:2

tu–sha–shibun [IT] to sweat, be sweaty, have a sweaty smell → shibun:5

tu–taraw–ik [PFIs] I poured it without restraint → |taraw|\2:6

tu–taraw–ik [PFIs] I treated someone severely → |taraw|\1:7

tu–taraw–in [PF] be treated severely → |taraw|\1:8

tu–ta–takic odor of a barking deer, smell of a barking deer → takic:3

tu–ta–talhum [IT] odor of blood, smell of blood → talhum:4

\textit{tutu}_1 (PAN *susu ‘breast’) breast
tu qnuan a tutu the udder of a cow
tu qnuan a tutu a shnir cow’s milk
nak a ina wa tutu a shnir my mother’s milk

2 \textit{pa–tutu} [C] to nurse (trans.), give the breast to
 \textit{pa–tutu} uan azazak Please nurse the child
ina wa cicu \textit{pa–tutu} sa azazak His mother nursed the child
numa isiswaiza ya \textit{pa–tutu} sa azazak, numa niza c–m–amit azazak ya

\textit{pa–tutu–n} iza Then in that way she nursed the baby so that it wouldn’t cry any more after being nursed

3 \textit{pa–tutu–n} [C/PF] be nursed, of a child at the breast

4 \textit{pa–tutu–an} [C/LF/I] nurse him
 \textit{pa–tutu–an} ihu sa azazak Nurse your baby!

5 \textit{ta–tutu} [IT] breasts
haya binanou‘az uka \textit{ta–tutu} That woman is flat-chested

6 \textit{t–m–in–utu} [AFc] nursed, sucked at the breast
atu \textit{t–m–in–utu} The dog nursed

7 \textit{t–m–utu} [AF] nurse at the breast (intr.)
azazak \textit{t–m–utu} The child is nursing
a’a \textit{t–m–utu} sa ina wa tutu The infant is nursing at its mother’s breast

atu a huqi \textit{t–m–utu} sa ina wa ci–cicu The puppy is nursing from its mother
haya wa huqi a qnuan \textit{t–m–utu} sa ina wa tutu That buffalo calf is nursing from its mother’s breast
a’a \textit{t–m–utu} uan The infant is still nursing at its mother’s breast

8 \textit{tutu–an} [LF] to nurse
 \textit{tutu–an} sa azazak The child is nursing

9 \textit{tutu–i} [I] (don’t) suck at the breast
atu \textit{tutu–i} Don’t suck at the breast

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tutu2 (PAN *tutuh ‘pound, crush by pounding’):
2 kay tutu crush it, press it down
3 kay tutu-an [LF] be crushed, be struck a heavy blow
4 k–m–ay ta–tutu [AF/IT] work a material by pounding, as in working iron
caycu k–m–ay ta–tutu sa balis They are working iron
5 k–m–ay tutu [AF] crush or press something down under a heavy weight
tima sa k–m–ay tutu sa balis Who hammered the iron?
cicu k–m–ay tutu sa balis He is pounding iron (in blacksmithing)
6 mash–tutu [AF] press down with a heavy weight
fatu mash–tutu nak a rikus A rock pressed down on my back
7 pash–tutu crush something
8 pash–tutu–an [LF] be crushed or pressed down by something heavy
nak a rikus pash–tutu–an fatu My back is pressed down by a stone (rare)
yaku pash–tutu–an sa kawi I was pinned down by a falling tree
9 pash–tutu–i [CI] (don’t) crush it
10 pash–tutu–n [PF] be crushed or pressed down by something heavy
nak a kuskus pash–tutu–n fatu My foot is pressed down by a stone
11 tutu–n [PF] is pounded, is crushed by pounding
|tutuan|:
2 an–tutuan container for something
2a an–tutuan sa ma–dahun candy jar
2b an–tutuan patash–an book bag
3 pu–tutuan place to put something, container for something
haya pu–tutuan sa tuali That is a container for money
4 pu–tutuan kamsia sugar bowl
5 pu–tutuan patash–an place to put books
6 pu–tutuan qtilha salt shaker
NOTE: Possibly with locative suffix -/an/.

tutut a greenish sparrow-size bird that makes the sound ‘tut–tut’. According to traditional belief anyone who imitates the call will have stomach problems
|tutuz| (PAN *susuN ‘stack up, pile up’):
2 in–tutuz–in [PFe] were piled up by someone
in–tutuz–in ihu fatu Pile up those stones
3 makin–tutuz gather together, collect in one place
runaw huqi i sa putut maqa ma–shimzaw numa makin–tutuz The baby chicks were crowding together in the corner because they were cold
**tuza**

minu fatu qa a **makin–tutuz**?
Why are the stones piled up?
4 **pakin–tutuz** stack up, pile up in stacks

*ina pakin–tutuz* sa baruku Mother stacked up the cups

*ama pakin–tutuz* sa kawi Father stacked up the wood

*ama a pakin–tutuz* sa kawi Father will stack up the wood

*pu–sun ihu* sa fatu, **pakin–tutuz**
Gather the stones and stack them up

5 **pakin–tutuz–i** [Il] (don’t) stack them up

*ata tu pakin–tutuz–i* sa kawi Don’t stack up the firewood

6 **pakin–tutuz–in** [PF] be stacked up, be put in a pile

7 **p–in–a–ka–kin–tutuz–in** [C/IT/ PFc] was/were stacked up or piled together

*haya fatu p–in–a–ka–kin–tutuz–in* ama Father piled up those stones

8 **p–in–a–kin–tutuz** [C/PFc] caused to be stacked or piled together

*i–nay ti ama wa p–in–a–kin–tu–
tuz fatu* Here are the stones that Father piled up

**tuza** (PAN *tu*Na ‘freshwater eel’) generic for freshwater eels apart from the paddy eel (*fraq*), fam. *Anguillidae*; kind of eel-shaped rice cake made during the Thao New Year ceremony *Lus’an ma–puzi a **tuza** a white eel

2 **pash–tuzá–n** [LF] kind of wicker eel cage made of *kruzí* suspended in the water next to a boat and used to keep one’s catch alive until returning to shore

3 **pin–tuzá–n** made rice eels

4 **pun–ta–tuza** [IT] trap eels

5 **pun–tuzá–n** [LF] bamboo eel trap

*numa sa cicu a pun–tuzá–n pa-
say–in gaulh pulha–na–tmaz–in sa-
zum* Then for his eel trap he used bamboo stuffed down into the water

**tuzuk** repair a fish net, basket, etc.

**tuzuk** uan lhalhuzu Please repair the string of fish traps

2 **t–in–uzuk** [PFc] was repaired, of a fish net, etc.

3 **t–m–in–uzuk** [AFc] repaired a fish net, etc.

5 **t–m–uzuk** [AF] to repair a fish net, basket, etc.

6 **tuzuk–i** [Il] repair a fish net, etc.

**tuzuk–i** uan lhalhuzu Please repair the string of fish traps

**tuzuk–i** uan qafay Please repair the fish basket

7 **tuzuk–in** [PF] be repaired, of a fish net, etc.

**Twapiná** a small Thao settlement some 14 km. from Sun-
Moon Lake (Mandarin: Ta–p’ing–lin)
ua yes, O.K., affirmative marker
2 pu–ua [C] agree, affirm
pu–ua, a–pia–kuza–n k–m–alawa;
mauna yaku k–m–alawa I agree—
how will we do it? I don’t know
how to do it
uan1 ameliorative particle, marker
of request or polite imperative;
please
uan2 still, continuing to be; yet
ma–dishlim uan sa pazay The rice
is still green
yaku parhaway uan I am still
young
ma–kashpar uan It still hurts
cicu azazak uan He/she is still a
child
wazaqan a sazum ya i–say uan shir–
shir ma–kapa The water on the
shore of the lake is still shallow
itía uan nak a ponia’an I still have
vegetables (lit. My vegetables still
exist)

Uan3 male name
ūayūay lowing, as of a carabao
2 man–ā–ūayūay [IT] to low
continuously, as a carabao; call
carabaos by imitating their lowing
qnuan a huqi man–a–ūayūay k–m–
ilhim cicu a ina The buffalo calf is
lowing, in search of its mother
ya t–m–wqar qnuan man–a–ūayūay
If you call a carabao you must use
the carabao-calling sound

U–azu–i [I] (don’t) help me
→ azu:8
U–cap [I] go do a favor for me
→ cap:8
ucuc suck, sip, smoke cigarettes
cicu ucuc tutu He is sucking at the
breast
caycuy ucuc lamaku They are
smoking cigarettes
2 mapa–shi–a–ucuc [R/IT] kiss
each other repeatedly
yaku sh–m–arihaz caycuy i–say ya–
nan mapa–shi–a–ucuc I saw
them kiss repeatedly on the bed
3 mapa–shi–ucuc [R] suck or kiss
one another′
cuini a parhaway ya lhazawan ma–
pa–ushraw, miarin mapa–shi–
ucuc sa ruzic The young people
today when they first fall in love
often kiss each other on the mouth
4 shi–a–ucuc a straw for drinking
yaku pasāy shi–a–ucuc sh–m–i–u–
cuc mahaziwiy I’m using a straw
to sip cold (drinks)
5 shi–a–ucuc–an [IN] a straw for
drinking
6 shi–ucuc–in [PF] be sucked by
someone
sazum shi–ucuc–in azazak The
child sipped the water
7 sh–m–i–ucuc suck or sip, as
through a straw; to kiss
azazak sh–m–i–ucuc tutu The
child is sucking at the breast
yaku sh–m–i–ucuc azazak I’m kiss–
ing the child

ucuc
azazak șh–m–i–ucuc kamsia The child is sucking on candy
ya k–un–talha sa tuktu ku ma–cuaw
șh–m–i–ucuc If you are going to eat tuktu snails you really have to suck them out

|ucun|:
2 m–ucu–ucun [AF] do something immediately
m–ucu–ucun yaku maku–na–nay, maqa mash–anu manium I’m coming immediately, because you called for help
3 m–ucun immediately
m–ucun yaku mu–sahây cicu a taum maqa m–in–a–lalawa I’ll go to his house at once because I was called (to go)
4 p–ucu–ucun [C] immediately
p–ucu–ucun pu–shuqish cicu a–niamin Return his things immediately
5 ucu–ucun [IT] immediately
yaku ma–lalawa ihu–n, ‘ucu–ucun ihu maku–na–nay’ I called out to you ‘Come here immediately!’
6 ucu–ucun–i [IT/IT] (don’t) control him
ucu–ucun–i ihu i–zahây azazak a maqa antu q–un–riu’ aniamin Control this child so he won’t steal things
ucu–ucun [IT] immediately
→ |ucun|:5
ucu–ucun–i [IT/IT] (don’t) control him → |ucun|:6

|ugqa|:
2 ugqá–k [LF] I left someone behind
azazak ugqá–k a m–usaha iza yaku mu–tusi Qariwan I left the kids behind (because) I’m going to Pu–li
3 ugqá–n [LF] fail to meet someone, be left behind
yaku ugqá–n manium You left me behind (went away without me)
cicu ugqá–n yamin He couldn’t keep up with us (and so was left behind)
haya wa azazak ugqá–n i na wa ci–cu numa ma–qaâbul That child was neglected by his mother, so he followed her around
manium a m–usaha iza yaku ugqá–n manium When you leave I will be left behind
4 m–ugqā [AF] leave someone behind
ihu m–ugqā yakın You left me behind (I couldn’t keep up)
ug–qca  [I] move; again
   → |qca|[^3:40]
ug–qcá–n again → |qca|[^3:41]
ugqibi carry on a carrying pole suspended between two persons
   ata (tu) ugqibi Don’t carry it (on a pole)
2 m–ugqibi [AF] carry between two persons (as a load on a carrying pole)
cicu m–ugqibi fatu He is carrying a stone
la-tusha wa caw m–ugqibi wazish Two people carried a boar between them on a shoulder pole
ila la-tusha m–ugqibi wazish pasahay–in qauh m–ugqibi The two of us are using a bamboo pole to carry a boar
3 ugqibí [I] (don’t) carry it
ugqibi uan i–nay wazish Please carry this boar
4 ugqibi–n [PF] be carried by someone
wazish ugqibi–n suma Someone else carried the boar
ug–qtu–ak [LF1s] I have found, I have discovered → |qtu|^3:24
ug–qtu–an [LF] be found, discovered → |qtu|^3:25
u–hazish go out!, go away!’
   (said, for example, to noisy children) → |hazish|^:20
u–hiaw [I] do it speedily; may it happen quickly → hiaw:7
u–hiaw–i [I] (don’t) hurry!
   → hiaw:8
u–hiaw–in [PF] be done quickly
   → hiaw:9
uhu 2s actor, you
   ma–fazaq uhu sa i–zaháy a caw Do you know that person?
i–ntua sa ar–ara–n uhu Which one do you want? (lit. Where is the one that you will take?)
2 i–uhu you
3 kal–uhu told by you?
4 n–uhu your; 2sg genitive
5 pan–uhu by you?
yaku ya malhinuna ya mu–ririw so lalawa t–ug–qir pan–uhu If I say something wrong you will reject it
6 uhu–n 2s patient
   a i–k cicu in–dahip uhu–n m–ugqibi pu–taun I’ll tell him to help you carry it home
uhu–n 2s patient → uhu:6
uka (PAN *uka ‘not have, not exist’) not have, not exist; so as not to
   ihu uka sa tuali You have no money
uka tu caw–caw mu–nay There are no people coming
uka sa ma–fazaq malhinuma sa tu caw a lalawa No one knows how to speak Thao
uka iza sa caw a mia–zay yakin ma–fazaq a tu caw a lalawa No one knows how to speak Thao like me
uka uan maniin maka–na–nay ma–lhus uan Before you came I was
still sleeping (lit. When you still had not come I slept)

uka yaku shawan I have no free time

uka suma mu-nay Some haven’t come (with reference to some members of a group who are not present, while others are)

ata tu pi-say pagka sa fīfīz, uka kan-in sa azaak Don’t put the bananas on the table so they won’t be eaten by the children

2 maka-uka lose something one cannot find

nak a aniāmin maka-uka My things are lost

yaku a malhus iza mina maka-uka pash-shqurran-an I want to sleep (but) I don’t have a pillow

3 m-in-aka-uka were lost

nak a twali m-in-aka-uka My money was lost (but now is found)

4 m-uka [AF] have nothing

m-uka iza azaak cicu He is an orphan (lit. He is a child who has nothing)

m-uka iza! It’s empty (as a teapot)

numa sa parhaway m-uka iza m-rīqa-riqaz mu-fariṭ sa lhuq ribush a qunuān Then the young people saw the (white) deer disappear as it crossed (lit. Then the young people were without seeing the deer cross)

5 mut-uka be less, be reduced in amount, be missing, of part of a quantity

sazum tu ikahi ma-ceuaw ma-haha, minu cuini mut-uka, qdūp-in cay-cuy painan The water was rushing very strongly a while ago, but now the flow has lessened (so) maybe they have dammed it

haya wa shawiki mut-uka, m-in-arra ihu? There isn’t much betel nut left—did you take some?

azazak la-tusha m-undadán, minu mut-uka sa tata Two children were walking, but one got lost/has disappeared

nak a aniāmin p-in-i-nay yaku puīl, minu mut-uka sa suma I left my things here for safekeeping and now something is missing (there is less than before)

6 mu-uka be taken away; be gone

7 put-uka [C/I] (don’t) reduce it, don’t lower it

8 put-uka-n [PF] be lowered or reduced, as the price of merchandise

9 shu-uka stop, cease to happen t-in-am-ba-bushbash tu ikahi, minu shu-uka iza It was drizzling awhile ago, but now has stopped

uka sa qazpu be a coward, be without courage → qazpu:

|ukcaw|

2 m-ukcaw [AF] coil the hair, put the hair around the head

yaku ya shashānu ya mim-pulhiz i-zā t-m-īuz sa fukish m-ukcaw, numa rishup-an sa ra-rishup, ma-ku-na-suṣ yza pi-ta-t’ia-an pil’ia
ak-shashanu-ua When I wake up in the morning I comb and my hair, put on make-up, and then go to the hearth to cook and make breakfast.

3 ukcaW-an [LF] coiled, wrapped around the head, of the hair

"yaku ukcaW-an fukish" My hair is coiled/put in a bun
ciu a fukish ukcaW-an Her hair is coiled/put in a bun

NOTE: Traditionally women grew their hair long and wrapped it repeatedly around the head like a headband. Men shaved their heads close to the skin, using pottery sherds as razors. Since the Thao claim not to have made pottery traditionally, and since /kudum/ ‘pot’ appears to be a Bunun loan, the reference to use of pottery sherds as razors presumably dates from a time after intensive contact already existed between Thao and Bunun.

ukcaW-an [LF] coiled, wrapped around the head, of the hair → |ukcaW|:3

uk-rambak [I] (don’t) open your mouth → |rambak|:5

|uladin|:

2 m-uladin [AF] put something into a container

m-uladin yaku sa tamaku pu-sa-hay-in kakanan I put tobacco into the pipe

3 uladin-in [PF] be put into a container

mu-blue iza sa afu uladin-in pu-say-in iza tumparius The rice was already fermented before it was put into the tumparius (storage jar)

NOTE: Probably a borrowing of Bunun /aulading/ ‘put something into a container’ (Motoyasu Nojima, p.c.).

uladin-in [PF] be put into a container → |uladin|:3

u-la-lalu-an [IN/LF] ancestral offering basket, a deep basket with four sides and four legs, used to hold the apparel of the ancestors on ceremonial occasions → |ulalu|:6

|ulalu|:

2 mapa-ulalu [R] worship one’s ancestors as a group

i-lha-lhugu-an ya maka-ruza mapa-ulalu Sit to worship the ancestors

3 m-ulalu [AF] worship one’s ancestors

alha kaiza ya m-ulalu When do you honor the ancestors?
a m-ulalu iza ya Lus’an We will honor (them) at the New Year festival

nuna yanan shinshi m-ulalu Then there is a shaman who conducts the rites for the ancestors

4 m-ulalu-lalu [AF/IT] worship one’s ancestors

m-ulalu-lalu a shinshi pitu There are seven shamans (lit. The shamans
ulalu–an

for holding ceremonies to honor the
ancestors are seven
5 p–ulalu [C] worship one’s ancestors
alha kaisa manian ya p–ulalu
When do you usually worship your ancestors?
6 u–la–lalu–an [IN/LF] ancestral offering basket, a deep basket
with four sides and four legs, used
to hold the apparel of the ancestors
on ceremonial occasions
to worship the ancestors
7 ulalu–an [LF] be given in offering
to the ancestors → |ulalu|:7

u–lawashwash scatter in all
directions, as fleeing people
→ lawashwash:8

Uli female name (wife of Tian)

ulul (don’t) roll it (log, etc.)
ulul van sa kawi Please roll the log
2 m–ulul [AF] roll something, as a log
yaku m–ulul sa kawi I’m rolling the log
3 ulul–i [I] (don’t) roll it
ulul van kawi Roll the log!

ata tu ulul–i Don’t roll it
4 ulul–in [PF] be rolled by some- one
kawi ulul–in suma Someone rolled
the log

ulul–i [I] (don’t) roll it → ulul:3
ulul–in [PF] be rolled by someone
→ ulul:4

ulhac (PAN *huRaC ‘vein, ves- sel, tendon’) vein, vessel
1a papsaq a ulhac Achilles tendon (lit. ‘tendon of the heel’)

|ulhakca|:

2 m–ulhakca [AF] spread, dif- fuse to something near (as a cold
spreading between people)
ma–qulha–qulha wa hulus m–ulha- kca mu–say ma–puzi–puzi a hulus
Red clothes will spread their color
into white clothes (in the wash)
3 ulhakcá–n [LF] be affected by
something spreading or diffusing
ma–puzi–puzi a hulus ulhakcá–n
ma–qulha–qulha White clothes are
stained by red ones (in the wash)
haya wa caw mash–uzu–uzu; ata
u–sun, a ulhakcá–n cicu That
person is coughing; don’t approach
(him or) you’ll become infected

ulhakcá–n [LF] be affected by
something spreading or diffusing
→ |ulhakca|:3

u–lhckiz–in [PF] be taken off;
take them off → |lhckiz|:20

1036
ulhucan a small tree with slender stem and small, dark green closely-spaced leaves, unid. The root is cooked to make a decoction used in the treatment of diarrhoea

ulhumzaw suddenly → pulhumzaw:3

ulha (PAN *SuReNa ‘snow, ice, frost’) snow, ice, frost

2 ma-ulha [S] snowy, covered with snow; will snow

a ma-ulha ya simaq It will snow tomorrow

3 ma-shulha [F] will snow
gali a ma-shulha It will snow

a ma-shulha painan ya mu-sa-la-ta wa furaz It probably will snow next month

4 min-ulha [IC] become ice, freeze

5 pash-ulhzá-n [LF] freeze; snowfield, place where there is plenty of snow, be covered with snow

hudun pash-ulhzá-n The mountains are covered with snow (lit. The mountains are places where snow gathers)
lhackaz sh-ug-kash a ulha maqa ya pash-ulhzá-n sh-ug-kash ma-tici m-acay Bumblebees dread snow, because if they are caught in a snowfield a they are afraid they will get cold and die

ya ma-cuaw sa qali ma-shimzaw mas-sa sazum pash-ulhzá-n When the weather is really cold the water freezes (lit. When the weather is very cold the water freezes)

6 ulhzá-n [LF] be snowed on

yaku mu-suy hudun, ma-cua(w) u-ulhzá-n I went to the mountains (and) it snowed a lot in that place

7 ulha-za-in [PF] be snowed on

haya hudun ulha-za-in Those mountains are snow-covered

NOTE: This base has a variant form /shiulha/, seen in /ma-shiulha/ ‘will snow’.

ulhzá-n [LF] be snowed on

→ ulha:6

ulha-za-in [PF] be snowed on

→ ulha:7

Umaw common female name
(wife of Bulaw, wife of Kaluzat, wife of Kulhu, wife of Tampawa)

um-biqi-an have a goiter

→ biqi:3

Umí female name (daughter of Dariz)

Umin male name (husband of Ibu)

um-paciq-an get a mote in the eye → paciq:3

u-na-nay [I/IT] (don’t) come here (again) → nay:42

u-nay [II] (don’t) come here

→ nay:43

un-azaz-an completely, entirely, totally → azaz1:2
undadán

undadán : 
m–undadán a qatidau luk a crawling earthworm
ihu m–undadán mu–daru–daru
You are walking slowly/sluggishly
2 in–undadan–an [LFc] the place where one has walked
datu iza pitu a qali in–undadan–an, shau–na–nay iza yanan wazaqan
Truly after seven days of walking they arrived here (where) there is a lake
m–usha iza piza iza wa qali in–undadan–an, numa shau–na–nay iza Tongpú dái
They walked for several days (and) then they arrived at the place called Tongpú
qnuan m–in–un–saháy, in–undadan–an a cicu A cow passed here and left its tracks
3 m–in–undadán [AFc] walked
yaku m–in–undadán I have walked
4 m–un–da–dadán [AF/IT] walk around, keep walking
a mu–tusi hudun m–un–da–dadán
We will go to walk on the mountain
5 m–undadán [AF] to walk
haya wa caw m–undadán min–mamraw min–uru That person was walking (and) suddenly fainted for no apparent reason
6 un–da–dadán [IT] go for a walk, stroll around
ani yaku miku un–da–dadán maqa ma–tubu saran I don’t want to go
for a walk because the road is wet
7 undadán [I] walk!
ata (tu) undadán Don’t walk!
cicu miku undadán He likes to walk
8 undadan–an [LF] walk on, use for walking
haya samm ma–cuw ma–qarman
undadán–an That road is bad to walk on
9 undadán–in [PF] be walked in or on, as a space or path
ya ma–tubu ma–daqri na pruq, ma–qarman undadán–in If it is wet the floor is slippery (and) is bad to walk on

| undu |

| undu | :
2 m–undu [AF] do something correctly, do something in the right way
haya quyash m–undu cicu p–in–a–qa–quyash He sang the song correctly
3 undu–ak [LFIs] I am able to do something
4 undu–an [LF] be able, capable of doing something
ihu malhimuna caw a lalawa mu–hiaw, undu–an You learn Thao quickly
yaku antu undu–an t–u–nun sa qa–fay; a–pia–kuza–n antu undu–an t–u–nun I wasn’t able to make the basket; why couldn’t I weave (it)?
un–dukuduku

*haya wa Rawaraway undu–an tu caw a lalawa* That Bunn is able to speak Thao

azuan, cicu ma–cuaw undu–an ma-qa ma–karishkish, yahu ma–panu, numa antu undu–an Just look, he is knowledgeable because he studied hard (but) you are lazy and so don’t know much

5 undu–i (don’t) do it right

**undu–i iku** Do it right!

*ya malhimuna ata tu u–ririw, undu–i* When you speak don’t say it wrong, say it right

un–dukuduku [I] (don’t) bend down, (don’t) stoop → dukuduku:4

un–i–utu [I] (don’t) go there → utu2:37

un–lha–irush–an water at the mouth, slaver → irush:2

un–lha–nuzush–an have a nose-bleed → nuzush:2

un–lhaqlhaq–an [LF] have a hernia → lhaqlhaq:2

|unlhuas|:

2 m–unlhuas [AF] slide down, have a landslide

*haya hudun m–unlhuas maqa qu–saz–in* That mountain had a landslide because it was inundated with rain

ya sh–m–iruwa m–unlhuas sa hudun If there is a typhoon landslides occur

maqa sh–m–iruwa hudun m–unlhuas Because of a typhoon there was a landslide on the mountain

3 **unlhuas–an** [LF] be affected by a landslide

*nak a taun unlhuas–an* My house is covered by a landslide

maqa sh–m–iruwa nak a taun unlhuas–an Because of a typhoon my house slid down (a slope)

un–lhun–an have a (constantly) runny nose → lhun:4

un–mamuri–an [LF] be lonely; be alone, left by oneself → mamuri:7

un–ranash–an [LF] bald, leafless → ranash:5

un–saháy [I] (don’t) pass by there → saháy:54

un–sahay–ak [LFs] I performed an action in that direction → saháy:55

un–sahay–an toward, in that direction → saháy:56

unsulan [I] (don’t) fetch water → punsulan:4

unsún encircle; coil or twine around, as a vine around a tree; work in concert

2 in–unsún [PFc] worked together

**in–unsún yamin t–m–amuku fatu** We joined forces to lift the stone

3 m–unsún [AF] work together; encircle
untal

yamin m-unsín t-m-amuku fatu
We are working together to lift the stone
i—zay a shput m-unsín yakin
Those people surrounded me
numa la-tusha m-unsín Shrawman
Then the two of them encircled Shrawman
4 unsun—an [LF] be surrounded by someone or something
haya wa kawi unsun—an cow q-un—riu’ Everyone is encircling that tree to steal the wood
unsun—an takrahaz, moqa sa i-tusi Qariwan a wazaq yan-an mani
sa takrahaz He was surrounded by spirits, because the lake at Pu-li also had a spirit of the deep
NOTE: Possibly connected with /sun/ ‘gather’, although their semantics do not match exactly, and they cannot be joined under any established morphological formula.

untal follow
miku untal yaku ciciu I want to follow him
ata (tu) untal yaku Don’t follow me!
2 m-untal [AF] accompany, be included with
m-untal ciciu Follow him!
yaku m-untal ciciu I followed him
a m-untal yaku ciciu I will follow him
a m-untal yaku mani I will come along, too
haya wa taun yan-an m—aay, ya-
ku m—untal ma—salpu There is a death in that house (and) I also feel distressed (lit. I follow in distress)
haya wa taun m—untal mani taun—biuk That house is also leaning over (as after an earthquake, first one, then another house begins to tilt)
3 munta—tal [AF/IT3] follow someone’s actions closely, imitate
haya wa atu m—unta—tal yakin
That dog follows me everywhere
haya azazak m—unta—tal/p—unta—tal ciciu a moqa a ma—fasaq matash That child imitated him in order to learn how to write
huya wa binann’aaz m—unta—tal yakin That woman follows (accompanies) me everywhere
4 p—untal [C] let or make someone follow or accompany another person
p—untal ciciu dai Let him/make him follow
p—untal i—zay azazak Let that child accompany you
5 p—untal—in [C/PF] be allowed to be followed by someone or something
6 p—unta—tal follow, imitate
7 untal—an [LF] be followed, as in temporal sequence
qusaz—in, untal—an sa lhataz It rained, followed by hail
8 untal—in [PF] be followed, as by someone coming behind
9unta—tal—tal [T] (don’t) follow him

1040
unta-ta-tal ihu m-ihu a ama kilhnaquilh Go with your father to have fun
NOTE: Also recorded as /undal-an/.
un-talaqdidin-an swollen, as the lymph nodes under the ears; have the mumps → talaqdidin:2
un-tana-utu go there → utu₂:38
un-taraw-in [PF] be caught in a downpour → taraw₂:7
untikuy:
2 untikuy a filhaq Cibotium cumingii Kunze, fam. Dicksoniaeceae, a fern with edible tuberous root
u-ntua-n take where?/take to some place → ntuaː:25
un-tusi-wan let’s pass through that place on our way (to some other destination) → tusi:40
upup large edible bullfrog with smooth green skin
Upus male name (husband of Failug)
u-qariwan [I] (don’t) go to Pu-li → Qariwan:4
|uqaw| (PAN *quSaw ‘thirst’, with metathesis) thirst
2 ish-uqaw thirsty
yaku ish-uqaw I’m thirsty numa yamin ya ma-kawi mun-ruza, numa ya ish-uqaw mi-qilha wazagan a sazum. Then if we went by boat to gather wood and we were thirsty we would drink the water of the lake
3 ma-uqaw thirsty
NOTE: The PAN word for ‘thirst(y)’ may have been *Suqaw (cf. Amis /so‘aw/ ‘thirsty’), with ‘*S metathesis’ in PMP (Blust 1993). However, Paiwan /ma-qusaw/ stands in the way of this interpretation.
uqay [I] just do it → muqay:2
u-qca again; do it again → qca:3:42
u-qca-i [I] (don’t) do it again, (don’t) repeat it → qca:3:43
u-qca-k [PFs] I did it again, I repeated it → qca:3:44
u-qca-n [PF] be repeated, be done again → qca:3:45
u-qiwin [I] please step aside → qiwin:3
|ura|₁:
2 ma-ura [S] bad-tempered, hard to get along with, unreasonable, acting on emotions or stubbornness, bad-natured or surly
cicu ma-cua(w) ma-ura He/she is very bad-tempered
haya wa shput, haya wa caw ma-ura That Chinese (and) that Thao person are unreasonable (e.g. of two people who are quarrelling)
haya wa shput ma-ura, pa-shna-ra sa taun, pa-fciq sa suma That person is vicious—he) burned a house and shot someone

1041
huya wa shput azaz ma-ura-u-ra All of those people are bad-tempered
3 min-ura to faint, pass out, lose consciousness
ihu min-ura, yaku min-ura You fainted, (and) I forgot
yaku ma-cuw ma-lat sa tilhaz, min-ura tilhaz-in I got very hot and fainted from sunstroke

[ura]2:
2 mat-ura [S] weak, soft
ma-cuw yaku mat-ura na but My body is very weak/soft
3 ma-ura-ura [S/IT] soft, of the voice
minu iza sa i-zay ma-ura-ura iza a malhinuna Why does that (person) speak so softly?

urum (PAN *Sulem ‘cloud, overcast weather’) cloud, fog, mist
2 in-urum-in [PFc] was clouded over, was covered with clouds
in-urum-in, uka sa urum It was cloudy (but) there are no clouds (now)
3 urum-in [PF] cloudy, foggy; clouded over

urum-in a qali The sky is clouded over; it is cloudy
tilhaz urum-in/urum-in tilhaz the sun is clouded over, it is overcast
makit-dau-dauk urum-in sa qali It has gradually become overcast/cloudy

antu shaktu-n maqa urum-in It's not visible because it is cloudy

urum-in [PF] cloudy, foggy; clouded over → urun:3

urün arrive
2 m-urün [AF] arrive
yaku m-urün i-nay, mi-talha malinun I arrived here (and) have awaited you
yaku m-urün shau-na-nay I arrived here ahead of you
3 urun-ik [PF1s] I arrived

urun-ik mi-talha I went ahead and waited
4 urun-in [PF] be kept waiting for someone who is expected to arrive

urun do first, do before someone else can
haya wa qati urun ihu m-ar a maqa antu a ar-ar-n suma Go fetch those bamboo shoots before someone else gets them
2 m-urun [AF] do something first
yaku a m-urun m-ar I will take them first (before others can)
3 urun-ik [PF1s] I do something before some else can

urun-ik [PF1s] I arrived → urün:3

urun-ik [PF1s] I do something before some else can → urun:3

urun-in [PF] be kept waiting for someone who is expected to arrive → urün:4
u–suhúy

u–suhúy  [I] (don’t) go there → |suhúy|:33

u–sun  [I] gather together, collect together → |sun|:34

u–sun–ín  [PF] was joined, was put together with; hortative: let’s gather → |sun|:35

usha  (PAN *uSa ‘go’) go

ata (tu) usha  Don’t go!

ata uan (tu) usha  Please don’t go

yà ka uan tu usha, ki–nay uan makan  Please don’t go, stay here and eat

numa tu mig–qarny iza cicu a aywi miaqay miku usha mu–saháy ribush muruza, sh–ug–kash a inshiraq–in dadi  Then after awhile her husband frequently wanted to go out to sleep in the forest (because) he was afraid he would be reprimanded by the chief

2 in–ushá–k  [LFsc] I went by

in–ushá–k haya saran  I went by that road

m–ihu a ruza in–ushá–k  I passed by your boat

3 in–ushá–n  [LFc] went by

caycu in–ushá–n cicu  He passed them

m–ihu a taun in–ushá–n caycu  They passed by your house

4 mapa–usha  [P] leave, go, of many at once

ma–nasha sa in–i–nay a shput, numa sa numa mapa–usha iza  There were a lot of people here, but some have left already

5 m–in–usha  [AFc] went

6 m–usha  [AF] go, walk away

ita iza a m–usha iza  Let’s go!

a m–usha iza cicu  He went away

minu ihu cuini qa a m–usha  Why did you walk out just now?

alha kaiza ihu ya m–usha  About when will you leave?

a m–usha iza yaku ya saqazi  I’ll leave this noon

numa tu m–usha iza huda  Then they went to the mountains

7 p–usha  [C] let go; send away

p–usha rumfaz  Let the bird go!

minu ihu p–usha rumfaz  Why did you let the bird go?

haya rumfaz minu qa p–usha ihu  Why did you let the bird go?

yaku p–usha haya wa rumfaz maqa huqi uan  I let the bird go because it was still a chick

caycu p–usha sa atu mu–hiaw, ug–qtu–an lhqa ribush a qnuan  They let the dogs go quickly, and they found a deer

numa sa cicu a binanau’az antu

p–usha i–saháy a ribush muruza

Then his wife wouldn’t let him go to sleep in the forest

p–usha uan i–zay a shput isisuaiza, ya mu–qa iza malhinuna  Please send that person away (and then) we can talk again

8 p–usha–i  [I] (don’t) let it go

9 p–ushá–k  [LF1s] I let it go

haya runaw q–in–alhuqtu–ak numa cuini p–ushá–k maqa niwan ma–
ushán

ra’in I caught the bird, but have let it go now because it’s not yet big (enough)
10 p–ushá–n [C/LF] be let go, be released
haya qnan anun–in ihu qa p–ushá–n numa cuini maka–uka Why did you let the buffalo go so that now it has disappeared?

ushán menstruation, menses; to menstruate
binanau’az ushán Women menstruate
2 in–ushán [c] menstruated

u–shaqish–in [PF] be affected in the face → shaqish1:3

ushnaw like, be fond of
haya wa binanau’az ma–cuaw ma–qitán, yaku ma–cuaw mikú ushnaw That woman is very pretty (and) I feel very fond of her
2 in–ushnaw [PFc] was liked or desired by someone
numa sa in–ushnaw cieú What did he want?
3 mapa–ushnaw [R] like one another, fall in love with one another
ila la–tusha mapa–ushnaw The two of us like each other
haya la–tusha mapa–ushnaw The two of them fell in love
4 m–ushnaw [AF] like, be fond of m–zai ti Ali ma–cuaw m–ushnaw ihu–n Ali said she likes you a lot minu ihu m–ushnaw yakin? Why do you like me?

ina m–ushnaw i–zay ma–qulha–qu–lha Mother really likes that red one (dress, etc.)
ara iza ihu ya m–ushnaw shapaw wa hulus If you like it take the leather jacket
5 ushnaw–ik [PF1s] I am fond of, I desire
6 ushnaw–in be liked or desired
ina, i–ntua sa ushnaw–in uhu Mother, where is the one you like?
numa sa ushnaw–in ti ina Which one does Mother want?
man i–ntua sa ushnaw–in
Where is the one you want?
haya ayyzi antu la ushnaw–in binanau’az; haya binanau’az antu la ushnaw–in ayyzi That woman isn’t quite fond of the man, and vice-versa

NOTE: /ushnaw/ is said to signal a stronger degree of liking or desire than /miku/.

ushnaw–ik [PF1s] I am fond of, I desire → ushnaw:5

ushnaw–in be liked or desired → ushnaw:6

Ushul female name

Ushun male name

u–shuqish [I] (don’t) come back, (don’t) return → shuqish:27
u–tana–utu [I] (don’t) go there → utu2:39
u–tantu [I] (don’t) go there → tantu:9
utaq

utaq (PAN *utaq ‘vomit, vomitus’) vomit, vomitus

utaq ihu Vomit it!
cicu miku utaq He wants to vomit
ata tu utaq Don’t vomit!

2 in–utaq–an [LFc] was vomited; what was vomited
azaz in–utaq–an i–zay a pruq Everything (that you) vomited is there on the ground

3 kun–utaq [AB] abrupt vomiting, sudden attack of vomiting

4 m–in–utaq [AFc] vomited

5 m–utaq [AF] to vomit
cicu ishqala numa m–utaq He vomited because he was drunk

6 pashī–utaq make someone vomit, as through causing disgust
pashī–utaq cicu He makes people vomit

7 pu–utaq [C] make someone vomit (by deliberate action)
miku pu–utaq cicu Someone wants to make him vomit

8 p–utaq–i [C/I] (don’t) make him vomit, (don’t) let him vomit
haṣa (wa) ḍaw ishqala, p–utaq–i cicu a maqa shriḥaz That man is drunk, make him vomit so that he will sober up

9 utaq–an [LF] vomit, place where one vomits

10 utaq–i [I] (don’t) vomit
ata tu utaq–i Don’t vomit!

11 utaq–in [PF] almost vomit, be on the brink of vomiting

NOTE: The implied contrast of /pu–utaq/ [pu’utaq] and /p–utaq–i/ [putaqe] is not well-supported semantically, since both /pu/– and /p/– appear to have a causative function.

utaq–an [LF] vomit, place where one vomits → utaq:9
u–taun [I] enter the house, let’s go home → taun:23

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<th>utu</th>
<th></th>
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</table>

2 a–utu–n [IT/PF] be copulated with steadily or for a long time
ihu ya ma–humhum ya maḥkus i–za a–utu–n i–zay a binanau’az When it’s dark and you go to sleep you copulate incessantly with that woman

3 in–utu [PFc] was copulated with
haṣa wa binanau’az in–utu suma Someone had sex with that woman

4 m–utu [AF] copulate with, have sex with (both parties willing participants)
cicu mān–anak mu–nay taun, m–utu He came to the house at his own initiative (and) had sex (with her)

5 p–utu–an [LF] have sexual intercourse, be copulated with
p–utu–an cicu numa yanay azazak She had intercourse with someone, so she has a child

6 utu–i [I] fuck you! (expletive to a belligerent woman, apparently not used in anger toward a man)
7 utu–n [PF] be copulated with
i-zay a binana'u'az utu-n cicu He had sex with that woman
minu ihu utu-n cicu Why did he have sex with you?
8 utu-utu-n [IT/PF] be copulated with repeatedly; sleep around, be morally loose
i-zay a binana'u'az utu-utu-n That woman had sex repeatedly

utu2:
2 in-i-tana-utu [c] was over there, came from that place
haya wa shput in-i-tana-utu That person was over there
3 i-tana-utu over there
haya wa shput i-tana-utu That person is over there
a i-tana-utu yaku I will be over there
ya i-tana-utu ka-taun yanun sa wazaqan, yanun sa qariw a mim-buhat, yanun sa rusan a kan-in, yanun sa lhqa ribush a ribush-an If we build houses there (we will) have a lake, flat lands to be worked into fields, fish to eat, game in the forest
4 i-utu there, in that place
yaku a i-utu maniza I will fish over there
a i-utu yaku yanun sa ruza maniza I'll fish by that boat over there
i-utu iza k-m-ackac sa takic (They) gutted the barking deer over there
5 i-utu-an [LF] there, in that place
haya wa ranaw i-utu-an m-un-dadán ya ikahi-n iza a suk-p-in iza a kay p-acay-in iza That chicken walking over there just now is going to be caught and killed
6 ki-utu over there
ata tu ki-utu mi-lha-hilki Don't stand there
ata ki-utu matinhina pruq, qaz uan m-ihu a hulus ma-muda-mudak iza Don't play in the dirt over there—just look, your clothes are all dirty already
7 lhqa tana-utu living over there
lhqa tana-utu a shput ya tina? Who is that person who lives over there?
8 m-in-u-tana-utu [MVc] went over there
9 mu-i-u-i-utu [MV/IT] keep going over there
10 mu-i-utu [MV] go over there
11 mun-i-utu pass there
fizfiz a shapa pi-saháy saran a ma-qo ya tiia sa caw mun-i-utu a ti-shqaudia Put a banana peel on the road so that if someone passes there they will slip and fall
12 mu-tana-utu [MV] to go over there
yaku sa mu-tana-utu I am the one who is going there
haya wa shput mu-tana-utu That person is going over there
a mu-tana-utu yaku I will go over there
13 paka-na-utu-an [LF] make a
place to put things; place to put things

\[ \text{buti}qu-i \text{van sa punuq a } \text{paka-na-}\u2010\text{utu-an sa aniamin} \quad \text{Please bind your head to make a place for (carrying) things} \]

14 \text{paka-na-utu-utu-an [IT/LF]} make a place to put things; place to put things

15 \text{palha-na-utu-ak [LF1s]} I put something in something else over there, as when dipping meat in a sauce, or putting salt in a bowl of soup

\[ \text{haya kawi palha-na-utu-ak balis} \quad \text{I put a nail in the wood} \]

\[ \text{haya palha-na-utu-ak sa balis} \quad \text{I put a nail in that one over there} \]

16 \text{palha-na-utu-an [LF]} be put over there

17 \text{pash-na-utu-an [LF] place or location}

\[ \text{nak a punuq pasha-na-utu-an aniamin in-i-suhiq fafaw} \quad \text{Something that was put up there fell on my head} \]

16a \text{pash-na-utu-an atu} dog house, dog kennel

16b \text{pash-na-utu-an buz} garbage bin, garbage dump

16c \text{pash-na-utu-an pushawil} teapot

16d \text{pash-na-utu-an szum} water container

16e \text{pash-na-utu-an shia'ay} trigger of a trap (lit. ‘place of the bait’)

16f \text{pash-na-utu-an tuali} place to keep money, safe

17 \text{pa-tana-utu-an [LF]} be put over there

18 \text{pi-tana-utu-an [C/LF]} be left over there

\[ \text{nak a azazak pi-tana-utu-an ihug-qizi} \quad \text{My child was left there to be looked after} \]

19 \text{pi-utu-i [C/I]} (don’t) put it there

\[ \text{ata (tu) pi-utu-i patash-an} \quad \text{Don’t put the book there!} \]

\[ \text{ata tu pi-utu-i, uka kan-in sa azazak} \quad \text{Don’t put (them), so they won’t be eaten by the children} \]

\[ \text{pi-utu-i iza, a min-an-anak m-ara} \quad \text{Just put it there (and) I’ll fetch it myself} \]

20 \text{pi-utu-n [C/PF]} be put there by someone

21 \text{pu-i-utu-n [PF]} be put there

22 \text{p-utu [C]} (don’t) put it there

\[ \text{pitaw p-utu wan sa lihikish maqa} \quad \text{Lu’san} \quad \text{Please put some lihikish grass at the sides of the door, since it is New Year} \]

23 \text{p-utu-ak [C/LF1s]} I put it there

\[ \text{ar-ara-k a p-utu-ak szum} \quad \text{I’ll get it and put it in the water} \]

\[ \text{nak a kaunu p-utu-ak szum, mu-ra-rushrush maqa kum-pilhat sa kaunu} \quad \text{My water container is leaking because it is cracked (lit. I put water in my water container (and) it is leaking because it is cracked)} \]
haya shnir p–utu–ak qtilha I put some salt in the soup
24 p–utu–an [LF] be put on or in yaku a pishqati sazum; ya mim–plhu iza a p–utu–an pushawil I will boil some water (and) when it is boiling I’ll put the tea in numa ti Makaw ya antu mapa–qa–qitan p–utu–an cici sa amiamin numa sa i–zay ayuzi mapa–qa–qitan masa binana‘az Then for those (couples) that were not getting along, Makaw put her charm, then that man and wife got along fine yaku ya a kilinaqadh p–utu–an sa buqtur sa tina If I go out to socialize I’ll put on a necklace
25 p–utu–i [C/I] (don’t) put it there haya shnir p–utu–i uan ilhu qtilha Please put some salt in the soup pushawil p–utu–i uan ladadu a madahan Please put a little sugar in the tea
26 p–utu–utu–an [LF/IT] the place where something is put
26a p–utu–utu–an pushawil teapot
27 shan–na–utu pour, add to, put there
29 shan–na–utu–i [I] add something to it simaq a shashanu tahamish shan–na–utu–i sa sazum pia–punish Tomorrow morning fill the water jar over there to the brim
30 shau–na–tana–utu arrive there shau–na–tana–utu iza (Have they) arrived there already?
31 shau–na–utu–an arrive from there
32 shi–tana–utu was there yaku shi–tana–utu/shi–tana–utu iza yaku I went there (and now am back) ani yaku tu shi–tana–utu mu–tusi yaku Barawbaw I didn’t go to that place, (rather) I went to Te-hua village shi–tana–utu iza yaku tina–kawash I went there last year
35 talha–na–i–utu put something there talha–na–i–utu iza sa apuy Put in the (electrical) plug over there
36 tana–utu over there
37 un–i–utu [I] (don’t) go there ata un–i–utu, a diplhaq–in Don’t
pass there (or) you’ll get muddy
*huya wa taun masha-biuk, ata un-ī-
utu, a pash-tutu-an* That house is
leaning over; don’t go there or you’ll
be crushed
38 *un-tana-utu* go there
numa sa *un-tana-utu qa* Why are
we going there?
39 *u-tana-utu* [I] (don’t) go there
*ata tu u-tana-utu* Don’t go
there!

**utu-ī** [I] fuck you! (expletive to
a belligerent woman, apparently
not used in anger toward a man)
→ |utu|:6

|utun|:
2 *maka-utun* enter
2a *maka-utun sa fari* catch a
cold
*yaku a maka-utun sa fari, mak-
lhu-lhun, mash-’a-’uzu-’uzu* I will
catch a cold and have a runny nose,
and cough up phlegm
3 *utun fari* catch a cold (lit. ‘enter
wind’)
*yaku utun sa fari, numa mak-lhu-
lhun, lh-ug-gaushin* I got a cold,
(so) I am sniffling and sneezing
4 *utun shiz* get sick (lit. ‘enter
illness’)
*i-zay a caw muk-sha-shimzaw, utun
shiz* That person is shivering, (he)
has fallen ill with malaria

**utu-utu-n**

NOTE: Possibly connected with /u-
tu/ ‘copulate with’. The Thao expres-
sions /utun fari/ or /maka-utu-
un sa fari/ correspond structurally
with Malay /masuk angin/ (lit. ‘en-
ter wind’) and similar collocations
in other Austronesian languages
meaning ‘catch a cold’. Although
its morphemic content cannot yet
be reconstructed with confidence, it
seems very likely that a construc-
tion ‘enter wind’ meaning ‘catch a
cold’ existed in Proto-Austronesian.

utu-n [PF] be copulated with
→ |utu|:7

u-tusi [I] (don’t) go there
→ |tusi|:41

**utu-utu-n** [IT/PF] be copulated
with repeatedly; sleep around, be
morally loose → |utu|:8
W

**wa** linking particle, ligature, marker of lexical, phrasal or clausal attribution or modification; allomorph of a which occurs following stems that end in –a
tata *wa* shaba 100
tata *wa* matīla–tilaw 1000

**wacan** water reservoir traditionally used for irrigation; well for drinking water; puddle
*yaku* *k-m–*alawa *sa wacan* a *lum–an sa sazum* I’m building a reservoir to contain the water
ti ina, cicu *mu–say wacan* munsulan Mother, she went there to the well to fetch water

2 **min–wacan** [IC] to form, of puddles after a rain
*yu ma–cuaw mun–tarw wa qali q–m–usaz, numa sa saum yanan ma–m–rakruk, ya qus az–in iza** min–wacan
If it rains hard and the road is full of potholes they fill with rainwater and form puddles

**[wahnaz]**:

2 **ma–wahnaz** [S] spacious, wide
*nak a taun ma–cuaw ma–wahnaz* My house is very spacious
*nak a taun k–in–alawa antu ma–wahnaz, ma–cuaw ma–qtit* My house wasn’t made spacious, it is very cramped

3 **pia–wahnaz** [C] widen, make wider, enlarge something, make something more spacious
*yaku h–m–adana sa fafuy a pash–fafuy–an pia–wahnaz a maqa sa fafuy a i– utu malhalqi qash* I am raising pigs (and) will enlarge my pigpen so the pigs will be able to play in there

|**[wail]** |

2 **an–wail** (don’t) take it away, (don’t) remove it to another location; (don’t) take a detour

**an–wail** *uhu* Take a detour

**an–wail** *wan i–zay azazak mana–hazish* Please take that child away (e.g. because it is crying, or causing a disturbance)

**an–wail** *wan i–zahāy azazak maqa ma–qaibul yakin* Please take that child away (because) he is following after me

3 **an–wail–i** [II] (don’t) take a detour

**azazak i–nay miq–qara–qarun,** **an–wail–i** *ihu ya m–usha a maqa antu a q–m–aibul* These children are playing here, take a detour around them when you go so they won’t try to follow you

4 **an–wail–ik** [PF1s] I separated; I took a detour, I circumvented

*haya wa caw ishqala,** **an–wail–ik** maqa antu a riqaz–an cicu That person is drunk (and) I avoided him so he wouldn’t see me

*haya la–tusha shput an–wail–ik a maqa antu a map–acay* I separated those two people so they wouldn’t fight
haya wa shput maqa ma-p-acay an-wail-ik k-m-uruz. Because those people were fighting I took (one) away and hid (him).

5 an-wail-in [PF] be separated, taken away or removed

an-wail-in Kilash Kilash was taken away

6 man-wail [AF] take a detour, follow an indirect route

a man-wail yaku I'll take a detour

7 pu-wail-in [C/PF] be removed from a place

haya wa azazak maqa miarin e-m-anit pu-wail-in eiec pi-nay Because that child was crying a lot he was brought here

wak1 the pheasant-tailed jacana, Hydrophasianus chirurgus sinensis (Gmelin), fam. Jacanidae, a non-migratory, long-legged bird the size of a large gull (50 cm. in length), with splayed feet, short bill, and a single long downcurved tail feather which accounts for about half the body length. It walks over aquatic plants in the lake and fishes in the shallow water, also building its nest on the floating plants. During the mating season the males engage in fierce combat, sometimes biting off the tail feathers of rival birds; also, the painted snipe, Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis, a long-legged, long-billed brownling bird with white markings on the shoulders, fam. Rostratulidae

wak2 first person singular: I

a malhus wak I'm going to sleep

a ma-kan wak I'm going to eat

a i-nay wak ya tan-lhuun malhus I'm going to sleep here tonight

a i-nay wak ya tan-lhuun malhus, shdu? I'm going to sleep here tonight, O.K.?

nak a fukish ma-quliush, a ma-kish-kish wak a maqa a ma-waqnar My hair is long, I'll cut it so it will be (more) comfortable

walanu kind of plant and a fish poison obtained from it by pounding the root, which is spread in the water to stun or stupefy fish; poison in general

2 pish-walanu-ak [LF1s] I poisoned something

nak a shaqlaw kit-kucu-n, numa kit-kukulay-in, numa yaku m-ana sa wulanu, pish-walanu-ak Because my vegetables were infested with lice and insects, I got insecticide and poisoned them

3 pish-walanu-an [LF] be poisoned

NOTE: From Bunun /valunu/ 'plant root which stupefies fish'.

walanumash to regret; begrudge or hold something against someone

walanumash qali i-zay a caw, ma-cuaw ma-garmun I really dislike that person—(he is) very bad
walanumash yaku sa mu–ririw nak a shī–buḥat–an I regret that my work was done wrong

wali hour
tata wa wali one o’clock
la–rima wa wali yanan ma–i–fazfaz
It is 5:30 P.M.

walhan a stream on the valley floor
mu–suhīq yaku walhan pu–hlahhuzu a m–ara sa kalhan I’m going to the stream on the valley floor to trap crabs

2 pia–walhan [C] make something more open, as a field by cutting away weeds

3 pia–walhan–ik [PF1s] I made it more open
haya wa buḥat qalha ḥmir, shiwaṭ–an a pia–walhan–ik That field had a lot of weeds (so) I cut them to make it more open

4 pia–walhan–in [PF] be made more open

walhnaq loud, noisy talk, commotion caused by people talking loudly

2 ma–walhnaq [S] loud, noisy, causing a hubbub, commotion or disturbance; wedding banquet
manuʾn lḥuʾn ma–cuwāw ma–wa–lḥnaq mahl–ka–kakca You made a lot of noise talking last night
caycuy maqā a m–ara sa apiq ma–walhnaq iza cuını Because their son is going to get married they are making a hubbub now

3 pia–walhnaq [C] cause a commotion?

pia–walhnaq sa azazak The children are causing a commotion
NOTE: Also recorded as /mawacnaq/ ‘wedding ceremony’.

wanaz regenerate, reproduce, multiply; anything that sprouts untended, vegetation that produces without the need for cultivation

2 p–in–u–wanaz was multiplied, reproduced; what is produced by multiplying or reproduction; descendants
ma–nasha m–ihu a p–in–u–wanaz Your descendants are numerous

3 pu–wanaz regenerate, reproduce, multiply
buna pu–wanaz The sweet potato has spread out and formed new tubers

yaku pu–wanaz I have left many descendants (grandchildren, etc.)
NOTE: Like many other AN languages, Thao makes use of vegetative metaphors to express descent (Fox 1971).

wandan plow for plowing the fields
numa sa suma m–apa sa wandan Then other people were carrying plows
NOTE: Apparently a different type of plow than /puqnuan/, although I was unable to determine the distinctive characteristics.
Wane

Wane  female name

waqa  horn (buffalo, cow), antler (deer); male bovid, stag

2 malhi–waqa  give birth to a male calf

ila ya h–m–in–adana sa qnuan, numa sa qnuan ya malhi–huqi, ma–lhi–waqa sa suma, yanan sa malhi–taina  When we raised a buffalo it gave birth to some male calves and some female calves

waqic  water caltrop, a floating plant with purplish-black seed pod shaped like a set of buffalo horns; the mealy white pith of the seed is eaten with moon cake

|waqnar|:

2 ma–waqnar  [S] comfortable, because it affords adequate space, spacious, as a house

ma–cwaw cuini ma–waqnar maqa in–fari–n  It’s very comfortable now because the wind is blowing

haya apu i–sahây taun ma–cwaw ma–hnar; shulshul ithu pu–sahây danshiqan a maqa a ma–waqnar  That grandmother is hot in the house (so) take her out to the yard so she will be comfortable

3 pia–waqnar  [C] make something spacious

pia–waqnar cicu  Make him/her comfortable!

nak a taun xai–k sa k–m–alawa–la–wa sa taun, pia–waqnar a maka a ma–haziwhiwiw  I told (them) to make my house spacious, so it would be cool

NOTE: Mrs. Shih gives /waqnaz/.

waqrac  a big river (there are none this size in the Sun-Moon Lake area)

NOTE: Probably from Bunun /vâng–laz/ ‘large river’.

waqwaq  jaw, mandible

NOTE: Probably from Bunun /vaq–vaq/ ‘jaw’.

washu  round rattan basket from 25 cm. to 50 cm. in diameter used to carry needles and thread, and other articles of the bride’s dowry; watertight meal container made of two baskets, one fitted tightly onto the other as top to bottom

|wawâz|:

2 in–wawâz  be idle, waste one’s time by fooling around without doing anything useful

i–shawan–an, in–wawâz ma–shupish patash–an  (If) you have free time, go off to study

ata tu ya i–taun muqay i–shawan–an in–wawâz, sh–m–inaw sa baruku, sh–m–inaw sa qashay, sh–m–inaw sa ka–kzi, numa ya saqazi iza pu–ainuz iza pi♯’ia a maqa yamin ya itiza shi–buhat a muqay iza yamin k–m–an sa afu  If you are at home don’t just loaf around, wash the dishes, wash the pots, wash the chopsticks, and at lunchtime start a fire to cook so
that when we return from working in the fields there will be food to eat.

3 min–wawáz [AF] wander off idly

min–wawáz nak a azazak m–riqaz patash–an My child wandered off to study (answer to What is your child doing?)

4 mun–wawáz wander around, fool around, be idle

haya wa azazak antu mu–bhat, mu-qay mun–wawáz, ma–cuaw ma–pa–nu azazak This child doesn’t work, he just wanders around, he’s a very lazy child

5 mun–wa–wawáz [IT] habitually wander, roam, go around with nothing to do

maniun shashanu uka tu mu–nay, shi–ntua maniun mun–wa–wawáz You didn’t come this morning, where did you go wandering around?

mú–tusi mágkáí mun–wa–wa–wáí (He) went over there to stroll around

6 pin–wawáz disturb a person, disrupt an activity

yaku i–nay matash, numa binanaun–’az ih–m–ufu sa azazak van, azazak pin–wawáz yakin matash I was writing here, but a woman (came by) holding a child (and) the child disturbed my writing

7 pin–wawaz–ik [PF1s] disturbed me

8 pun–wa–wawáz [C] send someone out to wander around, take someone out for a stroll

pun–wa–wawáz šhu i–zay a azazak Send that child out to roam around (so he won’t disturb me)

yaku ya shashanu s–m–ukus sa azazak a barimbin pun–wa–wawáz sa azazak In the morning I take the baby out for a ride in its stroller

9 un–wawáz [I] (don’t) wander around

ata tu un–wawáz Don’t wander around!

wazaqan sea, lake, any permanent body of water

2 min–wazaqan be covered by a lake, be turned into a lake

Tarikwan cuini min–wazaqan iza (The old village of) Tarikwan has been covered by the lake

wazish (PAN *waNiS ‘wild boar’) the Formosan wild boar, Sus scrofa taivanus (Swinhoe)

2 pun–wazish hunt wild boars

a mu–suháy wak hudun pun–wazish I’m going to the mountains to hunt wild boars

wiqras large black leech with a yellow stripe down its back: paddy leech

2 kit–wiqras–in be infested with paddy leeches, have lots of paddy leeches on one’s body

Ti Lujan a buhat ma–cuaw ma–rìum sa wiqras, numa ita ya mu–suháy cicu a buhat k–m–an qca, ma–cuaw kit–wiqras–in Lujan’s fields are leech-infested, and if we step


| wira |
into them we will be covered with leeches

| wira |
2 ma–wira [IS] have poor eyesight
haya wa binana'az ananasikin la–ma-qidan, annun iza cicu a maca
ma–wira It’s a pity that although that woman is pretty she has poor eyesight

| wirwir |
2 pa–wirwir–ak [LFis] I throw something at an object with a sidehand motion
so atu pa–wirwir–ak sa kawi I threw a stick at the dog
3 pa–wirwir–an [LF] be thrown with a sidehand motion
haya wa kawi pa–wirwir–an cicu He threw a stick (at something)
yaku pa–wirwir–an suma sa kawi Someone threw a stick at me
4 pa–wirwir–i [I] (don’t) throw it at him
pa–wirwir–i iku kawi sa atu, ma–cuaw ma–cakaw Throw a stick at the dog (as) it is very greedy (trying to get food)

| wiswis |
coccyx, tailbone
NOTE: Apparently a borrowing of northern Bunun /visvis/ ‘tail’. Said to be unrelated to /wa–wishwish/.

| wishwish |
2 matu–wa–wishwish [AF/IT] whirl, as violent wind; shake, as a dog shaking water from its fur
qusaz matu–wa–wishwish The rain whirled around and around (as in a gusty storm)
mim–fari matu–wa–wishwish The wind is whirling (lit. It is wind-blowing and whirling)
2a matu–wa–wishwish a fari whirlwind
3 ma–wa–wishwish wag, as a dog’s tail
atu a wa–wishwish ma–wa–wishwish The dog’s tail is wagging
4 ma–wishwish wave back and forth, as a cat waving its tail
qaruta ma’a’wish ma–wishwish numa mashmash ma–lhacaq maqa sh–ug–kash, numa sakp–in qaruta
The cat waved its tail so that the mouse fell down out of fright, and was caught by the cat
5 patu–wa–wishwish [IT] whirl around and around
5a patu–wa–wishwish a fari whirlwind; fig., quarrel between husband and wife
6 tali–wishwish–ik [PFIs] I threw someone head over heels
cicu tali–wishwish–ik numa cicu t–m–ali–wishwish yakin I threw him head over heels, so he did the same to me
7 t–m–ali–wishwish [AF] throw someone head over heels
8 wa–wishwish [IN] tail (of dog, fish, bird, monkey, etc.)
atu a wa–wishwish a dog’s tail
rucun a wa–wishwish a monkey’s

1055
wiwi small black leech, forest leech. It sucks the blood of the pikpik toad, and the mountain rat, and sometimes enters the nostrils of sniffing dogs on the hunt

NOTE: Possibly a borrowing of northern or central Bunun /vini/ ‘leech’.

[wizi| left (side), cf. /tana/

NOTE: PAN *wiRi, but probably borrowed from northern or central Bunun /vili/ ‘left side’.

wuluwulu whistling or droning sound produced by some pieces of burning wood which release trapped air during combustion.

wuluwulu sa apuy The fire is making a loud humming sound.

sa apuy ya wuluwulu a itia sa pia-caucaum mu-nay If the fire produces a droning sound relatives will come to visit.

ya shashanu wuluwulu sa apuy ma-qitan, ya tan-lhuan parshian, a itia sa i-zay ma-qarman a qali If the fire hums in the morning it is good, if in the evening it is a sign there will be misfortune.

NOTE: There is a traditional belief that if the fire produces such a sound in the morning you will receive visitors later in the day; if the fire produces such a sound at night you will be visited by a ghost.
Y

ya₁ conditional: if
yaku ya qusaz–in ani (yaku) a m–usha If it rains I won’t go
(ya) anitu qusaz–in a m–usha iza yaku If it doesn’t rain I’ll go

ya₂ grammatical particle of uncertain function
pia–kamun uan iza ya pania’an Please spice up these vegetables
kilh–a–kan–in iza ita ya saqazi iza We are looking for lunch

yakin (PAN *–aken ‘1s absolute possessive pronoun: mine’) 1s accusative and absolute possessive: me, mine
caycuy matatam yakin They are gossiping about me
yakin qaqtih–in cicu He chased me
haya shipt sh–m–in–a–sas tua li thay yakin That person came to deliver money to me
i–nay a patash–an yakin This book is mine

2 nakin 1s benefactive, for me
cicu k–m–acu sa p–in–ansha a thay nakin, a thay m–ihu–n He brought presents to give to me and to you

3 pan–yakin as for me?
pan–yakin min–ma–m’in numa manium mashtay ma–qita–qitan sa taun Let me become the boss and all of you will prosper (lit. Let me be boss and all of your houses will prosper)

4 pashi–yakin leave me alone; for me; let me have it
pashi–yakin Leave me alone; don’t interfere with me
ya ani ithu pashi–yakin If you don’t want it then let me have it, e.g. of two people who both want the same chair (lit. If not you (then) for me)
haya wa hulus yamin la–tusha mashtay m–usnaw, zai–k ‘pashi–yakin’ The two of us both liked those clothes, (so) I said ‘Let me have them!’

5 shi–na–ya–yakin [IT] it’s up to me
6 sh–m–u–na–yakin bring to me

NOTE: The morphological relationship of /nakin/ to /yakin/ is not understood.

yaku (PAN *–aku ‘1s nominative: I’) 1s nominative and optional substitute for accusative yakin, I, me
2 yaku–wan [LF] my turn
yaku–wan sa pit’ia ya saqazi It’s my turn to cook lunch
yaku–wan sa puqitan sa barimbin It’s my turn to drive

yamin (PAN *–amen ‘1ple absolute possessive: ours’) 1ple nominative, accusative, and agentive: we, us, by us
yamin caw We are Thao/we are people
2 yamin la–tusha we (de): the two of us
**yampít**  
pen, pencil

NOTE: From Taiwanese.

**yanaíza** almost, nearly

**yanaíza ciciu pan-na-sa-sazum** He almost fell into the water

**yanaíza yaku ug-qtu-an ciciu** He almost found me

**yanaíza ciciu kan-in bahi** He was almost killed by a malevolent spirit (lit. eaten by a ghost)

2 **ya-na-nyaíza** [IT] probably?

*haya azaazak k-m-ay tuwu pikpik,*  
**ya-na-nyaíza ciciu a kan-in bahi** That child beat a toad (so) he probably will be supernaturally punished

**yanań1** existential: have, be  
*zuka yanań nazaq** The boil has pus / the boil is suppurating

**pania’an yanań kakułhum** There are ants on the vegetables

**i-taun yanań ta’u w3 qhuñun**  
There is a snake in the house

**yanań makan-turu-turu shput i-nay naq a taun mi-lhugqu** There are six people in my house

**yanań sa k-m-ílim himza a kuful sa taw8**  
There were some who searched for sword grass to thatch the house

**yanań sa m-ara sa aruzay, m-ara sa quruzin, m-ara sa daul, m-ara sa shinañ** There were (some) who got aruzay, some who got quruzin, some who got daul, some who got shinañ

2 **pu-yanań** have, possess

**pu-yanań iza paiman azaazak i-zay a binnana’az** It seems that woman already has children

3 **ya-yanań** [IT] have, possess  
*i-nay a taun anku ya-yanań sa caow** That house has no people in it (is abandoned)

NOTE: /pu-yanań/ was recorded once as [pu?yanań], hence suggesting that the phonemic representation of this base should be /jiman/.

**yanań2** bed; lie in bed

*nuna sa i-zay Futiz yanań ciciu a yanań, ya yanań ciciu ya pa-shan-tiñaz, yanań sa qris a fatu, ya yanań ciciu ya malhus, amun iza riqaz-an Shnawhum.** Then on the island of Futiz he was lying in bed sunning himself, lying on a piece of slate, and while he slept there Shnawhum happened to see him

**yanań3** a place; a room in a house

*haya w3 yanań ya yanań caycuq ma-lha-lhinuna mahahawahaw** That place is where they whisper to each other

2 **in-yanań** [c] the place where something was done

*i-nay in-yanań yamin mu-laun**  
This is the place where we took shelter

*haya talhuqan in-yanań ciciu malhi-azaazak** She used that hut as a place to give birth

*huya w3 taun in-yanań shput i-utu malhus** That house over there is
yanan3

the place where the person slept
3 pia–yanan [C] put something in a place; place where something is put

pia–yanan azazak i–nay a pagka patash–an The child put his books on this table

i–nay a pagka pia–yanan azazak a patash–an This table is the place where the children’s books are put

a pia–yanan azazak patash–an The child will put the book (somewhere)
yaku q–m–ans pia–yanan sa sisi I fenced in the goat

nak a tuqris pia–yanan sa shi’a’aiz My trap has been baited

nak a baruku pia–yanan pushawil ka–ladadu Just put a little tea in my cup

4 pia–pia–yanan [C2] place where things are put

4a pia–pia–yanan patash–an bookshelf, bookcase

4b pia–pia–yanan pushawil teapot

NOTE: /pia–yanan/ also recorded as /pi–yanan/.
yhu 2s accusative

tina sa ma–kikalhi yhu Who is asking about you?

2 yhu–wan you do it for me

yhu–wan t–m–ish–ainuz, maqa yaku uka shawa–shawan You start the cooking fire because I’m busy

3 yhu–n 2s accusative

m–zai ti ina tilha Ali dai m–ushnaw dai yhu–n Yesterday Mother said that Ali likes you
Z

[zagqaw]:
2 ma-zagqaw [S] light in weight haya binana’az lhufu-ak, minu ma-cuwaw ma-zagqaw I embraced that woman, and wow! she was really light
3 min-zagqaw [IC] get light(er) in weight

[zaháy]:
2 i-zaháy there; that one
i-zay nak a hulus Those are my clothes
yana ma-ra ’in a t-in-’uris a m-ara sa i-zay takic, wazish There were large snare traps to catch the barking deer (or) wild pigs that were there
numa sa nam a i-zaháy dadú a binana’az a azazak i sa ruza mim-ihyqqu Then our chief’s daughter sat in the boat
yana ihu sa i-zay a aniemin Do you have these kinds of things?
3 tushi-zaháy belonging to that one

zai advice, words spoken to a social inferior or to someone with something to gain
zai ihu Tell him!
zai van ihu Please tell him
zai van ihu Ali Please tell Ali
zai van ihu cicu ‘u-nay van nak a taun kihnaqul’ Please tell him ‘Come to my house to visit’

zai wan ihu sa azazak ‘a-ilhíhi, ata tu miemin mi’a-laquina-qanir’ Please tell the child ‘Get up, don’t lie around too much’
2 in-zai [PFc] was said by someone; what was said by someone
in-zai iza yaku I’ve told you already/I’ve said it already
in-zai iza caycuy ita-n They told us already
in-zai ihu Did you tell (him)?
nak a in-zai a labawa shau-zay-in ihu You changed what I said
3 ma-zai [F] will say, will tell
cicu a ma-zai yakin He will tell me
cicu ani a ma-zai yakin He won’t tell me
caycuy a ma-zai ita-n ya ikahi They will tell us
pi-nluu-n ihu sa m-iju a tuali qa, a ma-zai ‘uka sa tuali’ Where did you put the money, so that you could say ‘There is no money?’ (to someone being accused of concealing money owed, etc.)
4 m-in-zai [AFc] said, told
m-in-zai iza caycuy ita-n They told us already
m-in-zai iza Ali caycuy Did Ali tell them already?
Ali sa m-in-zai iza Ali told (them) already
m-in-zai caycuy Ali Did they tell Ali?
niwan cicu m-in-zai yakin He hasn’t told me yet
yaku m—in–zai cicu ‘usha van ihu m—am sa shaghau’, numa cicu antu sh—m—irua I told her ‘Please go and get some vegetables’, but she didn’t obey

5 m—in–zai–zai [AFc/IT] said repeatedly, said over and over again ihu m—in–zai–zai You have told me many times

6 m—zai [AF] tell, advise; call
  m—zai ti ina tilha Ali dai yakin
  Yesterday Mother said that Ali likes me

shinshi m—zai inwuaawaz k—m—an afu The doctor advises you to eat rice anyway (e.g. even though you don’t have teeth)

ina m—zai azazak k—m—an panja’an Mother told the child to eat the vegetables

7 m—zai–k [AF1s] I told, I advised: I called

8 zaií [t] tell someone
  atá iza (tu) zái Don’t tell him! you don’t have to tell him
  zái van ihu atá tu ya cicu Please tell him to stop bothering me

9 zai–k [PF1s] I tell, I say
  a zai–k iza ya ikahi I will tell him in awhile
  a zai–k iza ya ikahi cayciy I will tell them later

10 zai–n [PF] be said, be called
  numa zai–n sa dahá ’pashtay ita mu—nay ya karishkesh mu—buhat a maqa a yanan sa a kan—in’ Then the chief said ‘Let’s all go to work in the fields so that we will have food’

nam a atu zai–n Marun, numa sa tata zai–n Pita atu a lhanaz Our dog is called Marun, and there is one called Pita

ya antu (qal) zai–n ahu ani cicu a ma—bqnr yakin If you hadn’t told him he wouldn’t be angry with me

zakzkak kind of bee similar to a honeybee, but smaller and black in color and with a milder sting; the hive of this bee, which can be used as an adhesive material, traditionally used for attaching arrowheads, feathering arrows, and treating the strings of the latuk

2 sh–m–u–zakzkak put zakzkak on something

sh–m–u–zakzkak sa pagka Put adhesive on the chair (as part of a trick on someone)

3 shu–zakzkak–an [LF] have zakzkak put on by someone

ya itia sa lhqa na—ntua wa caw mu—nay kihnaquail shu—zakzkak–an cicu a pagka numa ya i—lhuqqa—an lhqa hazish a caw sh—un—zaq sa pag—ka m—ita wa paqi When someone from another place came here to visit they put adhesive on his chair so when he sat in it the chair stuck to his bottom

zama tongue

|zamzam| (PAN *ñamñam ‘taste, try; tasty’):
2 mak–za–zamzam [IT] chew betel nut, chewing gum, or other substances that one does not intend to swallow; move the lips continuously, as in speaking; make chewing motions, as someone without teeth

minu sa i–zuhūy a caw mak–za–zamzam Look at that person chewing and chewing

3 ma–zamzam greedy, of one who likes to eat, gluttonous

Lujan ma–cuaw ma–zamzam Lujan is a glutton

4 m–zamzam [AF] lick one’s lips

5 pak–za–zamzam chew

pak–za–zamzam wan ihu Please chew it

pak–za–zamzam k–m–an shawiki Chew some betel

|zanshish| body odor

2 tu–za–zanshish [IT] smell strongly of sweat, as the armpits; a sweaty odor; crotch odor, as from sitting too long

m–ihu a but tu–za–zanshish You smell sweaty/musty

sasuaqun mani pati–qca van uka a tu–za–zanshish Change your pants too (so) they won’t have a musty smell

zasu kind of large forest tree with thorny branches and a small, round yellow fruit which gets sweeter as it grows

zashuq husked rice

2 ma–zashuq ripe, of rice; ready to be husked, of rice

ma–cuaw a ma–zashuq sa pazay The rice is already ripe

3 matin–zashu–zashuq goose bumps, chicken skin (lit. ‘rice grain skin’)

yaku matin–zashu–zashuq maqa ma–shin zaw I have goose bumps because it is cold

4 min–zashuq [IC] become husked rice, as in the process of pounding

pu–shuqish–in pu–say–in runu, u–qca–n maka–runu issisuaiza ya min–zashuq Put (it) back in the mortar (and) pound (it) again until it has become husked rice

5 pash–zashuq–an a storage container for uncooked husked rice in the house

zay₁ standard of comparison

1a la’ā zay compared to that one, the same as that one, according to that one

i–zay a lhaqash la’ā zay sa taun tu rutaw That tree fern is as tall as the house

la’ā zay tu rutaw It’s just that tall (indefinite, pointing to an object for comparison)

2 ia–zay (don’t) imitate them

3 maku–za–zay do what?

a maku–za–zay ita cuini What are we going to do now?

4 mia–zay like, resembling, similar to; apparently, seems
cicu mika mia-zay yakin He/she is like me, similar to me
shau-na-tusi Qariwan, yanan mia-
a-zay sa i-nay yanan sa wazaqan
i-tana-utu iza (They) went to Pul- li; there was a similar lake in that place
parakaz cicu a shnir mia-zay ta-
lhum, mu-na-saháy wazaqan The sap of the parakaz tree resembled
blood (and it) flowed into the lake
mia-zay sa nak a bahi queque-an sa qalí Apparen
tly my soul was tied
up by a ghost
i-zaháy a caw mia-zay ma-an-
a That person seems to be very
great
ani sa nak a binanau’az tu mia-zay
yakin mim-pusi-pusi My wife does not
tell tall tales as well as me (lit.
My wife does not resemble me in
exaggerating)
5 mia-za-
5 mia-za-
5 mia-
a-zay the same as, similar
to
mia-
a-zay maní tilha qusaz-in
The same rain we had yesterday
6 m-in-ia-
a-zay [c] was like, was
similar to, resembled
7 min-
a-zay began to resemble, be-
gan to look like
ribush min-
a-zay iza a m-acay min-
dishlim iza cuini The plants that
seemed to be dead have revived
now
8 pia-
a-zaháy [C/I] imitate another
person’s actions, give assistance
to someone by imitating their ac-
tions
mu-ririw m-ihu a k-in-alawa pia-
zay The way you did that work is
wrong (lit. Your thing done in that
way is wrong)
pia-
zay ihu sa nak a p-in-alhinu-
na/p-in-atash Follow what I said/
wrote
9 pia-
zahay–i [1] (don’t) imitate
me/him, (don’t) copy my/his ac-
tions
pia-
zay–i uan Please do like me,
please follow my actions
igga iza tu pia-zazay–i, ani yaku
Don’t imitate me, I don’t want it
10 pia-
zay–ik [PF1s] I helped
someone by imitating their ac-
tions
11 pia-
zay–in [PF] be followed in
an action, be imitated; be helped
by someone who follows one’s
lead
nuna sa Shkitun ma-cuaw ma-ka-
ristishik m-apa sa pruq a pia-
zay–in caqun mia-zay sa Lalu So the
Little People were very busy carry-
ing earth to be used to make some-
thing resembling Lalu Island (in
Sun-Moon Lake)
pia-
zay–in finshiq i-zay a pazay
Follow my actions in sowing the
rice
12 pia-
zazay–i [IT/I] (don’t) help
them
pia-
zazay–i uan Please follow
their actions (to help them with
work)
13 shau-
zay–i [I] (don’t) change it
ata tu shau-zay–i Don’t change
what I said
14 sha‘-zay–in [PF] be changed
by someone
15 sh–m–au–zay [AF] change
something
16 la‘a zay–in [PF] be done in that
way; be compared to another
la‘a zay–in kal–ahu azuan cici ma–
buqur yakin Why did you say it
like that—(now) he’s mad at me
17 za–zay so, such, like this

|zay| 2:
2 qata–za–zay [IT] turn the head
from side to side, as when crossing
a street
ila ya sha‘-na-say iza lhun–pana
wa sarun qata–za–zay ila qaz–i iza
a ila sa barain bin When we come
to an intersection we look back and
forth to see if there is a car coming
turn the head from side to side
4 tau–zay make a turn to left or
right
cici a ruza tau–zay His boat is
making a turn (to left or right)
zazinis honeybee; honey
2 pash–zazinis–an beehive
zicu that (relational, non-deictic)
2 ia–zicu [I] (don’t) do it like that;
(don’t) do that
ata tu ia–zicu Don’t do that!
3 la–zicu only that, just that, not
much
muqay la–zicu Only so little! (said
by e.g. a beggar when given less
than desired)
ihu a lhay yakin sa ma–dahun, ma–
cuaw ma-nasha; shdu–an la–zicu—
a kan–in iza suma ya simaq You
are going to give me a lot of candy;
this is enough—save some for to-
morrow (lit. Some can be eaten to-
morrow)
4 mana–zicu regular, evenly, the
same
ila ya malhiiza sa pasay pashtay sa
qhab mana–zicu When we plant
rice we do it at regular intervals
mashtay mana–zicu sa qamishan
They are all the same age
5 mia–zicu in that way; is that
so? (discourse binder, parti-
cle requesting affirmation of a
statement from the interlocutor
‘That’s true, isn’t it?’)
aazaz mia–zicu We are the same,
aren’t we?
dadu mia–zicu That’s true!, that’s
right!
a mia–zicu iza maqa q-in–aran–
an iza There is no need to worry
because it is fenced in already’ (said
with reference to a statement about
buffaloes entering the fields and
eating the rice)
minu ihu a mia–zicu malhimuna
Why did you say it that way?
mia–zicu mani gali tan–luwan iza
Thus evening came again
ani mia–zicu Not that way/Don’t
do it that way
6 pan–zicu stop what one is doing
**pan–zc u** iza, a m–usahaan i za yaku
That’s all for now, I’ll be going
7 **pia–zc u** [C] decided, agreed (as when trying to settle on a price in buying, or when reaching consensus in a discussion); do in that way, in such a way
ya ma–shimzaw **pia–zc u** iku sa hu–lus If you are cold do like this with your clothes (showing hearer how to bundle up)
ata tu **pia–zc u** iza malhinuna uka a mim–buqmar Don’t speak like that, or I will get angry
8 **pia–zc u–i** [C/I] (don’t) do it that way
NOTE: /pan–zc u iza/ is a standard expression used when parting company with someone, often heard as [panidiwu∫a]. It corresponds roughly to ‘That’s all for now’.

**zc u** (PAN *Nibu ‘nest, den, lair’)
nest, hive
1a **rumfaz a zcu** nest of a bird
1b **ayaz a zcu** termite nest
1c **za zinis a zcu** beehive

**zc u**:
2 **ma–zc u** [AF] desire strongly, like intensely, relish something, enjoy a lot
mashtay **ma–zc u** sa shawiki Every one likes to chew betel
**ma–zc u** yaku sa ranaw a bunlhz I like to eat chicken
naur cicu **ma–zc u** binanau’az He is a born lover (lit. By nature he relishes women)

**m a–zc u** maniun saqazi i–tusi tana–saya k–man, **ma–zc u** maniun cicu a p–in–in–tata wa pania’an You went up there to eat at noon, did you enjoy her cooked vegetables?
3 **m i–zc u** [IC] begin to like
yaku ma–zc u sa shawiki, **m i–zc u** mani i–zahay I am crazy about betel nut, and so is that (person)
4 **p a k a–zc u** delicious, desirable; make more delicious or desirable ma–cuaw **p a k a–zc u** sa afu The rice is very delicious
5 **p i s h–zc u** have a passion for something, desire something constantly
yaku mia–sun binanau’az, minu binanau’az **p i s h–zc u** I associate with a woman (and) she desires (me) constantly
NOTE: Probably from Bunam /zima/ ‘fond of, wish for’.

Zintun thirty-fifth district clockwise from Qaqcin, the western part of Sun-Moon Lake, where the feeding stream called Qaqcin enters, site of the first power plant; the name for Sun-Moon Lake as a whole
piza iza wa kawash maniun māti–nānay Zintun How many years has it been since you came to Sun-Moon Lake?

**zi w a n**1 (PAN *Niwaŋ ‘slender, of people’):
2 **m a k i t–zi w a n** gradually become tall and slender, as a sapling

1065
nak a azazak lhugqas makt–ziwan
My child is gradually growing into a ‘bean pole’ (tall and slender)
3 ma–ziwan [S] slender, long and thin
qau lh ma–ra in, shkish ma–ziwan
The qauh bamboo is thick (but) the shkish bamboo is slender
4 ma–ziwa–ziwan [S/IT] slender, of trees and plants
hayya wa qau lh ma–ziwa–ziwan
That bamboo is very slender
yanan ma–ziwa–ziwan tuqris a m–ra in sa alhua, kuzkuz There were slender snare traps to catch female pheasants (and) partridges
5 min–ziwan [IC] become slender or thin
6 mi–za–ziwan [IT] tall, slender, and bent over
7 pia–ziwan [C] make something more slender, as by shaving or whistling
hayya k–m–alau sa tuza pia–ziwan
a maga a shdu qalush caw She (= that one) is making the ‘rice eel’ slimmer (by cutting it into narrower slices) so there will be enough to distribute to everyone
8 pin–ziwan–in [C/PF] be made more slender; make it more slender
hayya kawi a pin–tukus–an ma–bric,
la–ma–ra in–pin–ziwan–in maqa antu ma–bric That walking stick is heavy (and) rather large—whittle it down so that it won’t be (so) heavy

ziwan1

Ziwan2 male name (‘Slim’)
2 i–zuhuy there (distant from hearer)
2 ba! sa i–zuhuy a shput uka iza nipin nipin Wow! That person over there has no teeth
3 tushi–zuhuy belonging to that one over there
zuka (PAN *Nuka ‘wound’) purulent swelling under the skin, boil; wound
2 mat–zuka wounded; swollen, of a boil or other subcutaneous infection
nak a rima mat–zuka, minu pak–nazaq My arm is swollen with an infection, my god, how full of pus it is
yanan summa wa caw kuskus mat–zuka, numa antu mu–hiaw mig–qitan mig–qaray iza mat–baga Some people have wounds on their legs, and if they don’t heal quickly eventually they become deep abscesses

| zumzum |
| 2 m–zumzum [AF] hold in one’s mouth
azazak m–zumzum ma–dahun The child is sucking on candy
 cicu in–wawiz m–zumzum ma–qmin He is holding a plum in his mouth (sucking on it)
3 za–za–zumzum [IT3] keep holding in one’s mouth
za–za–zumzum uan ma–qmin

1066
Please keep the sour plum in your mouth (don’t spit it out)

zuzuy kind of creeper with a thorny vine and edible elongated dark green fruit, similar in taste to the passion fruit; und., but probably a wild variety of the kiwi fruit

zuzuy
ENGLISH–THAO INDEX
aborigines: Alishay (sinicized), Shahitan (mountain)
above: i-fafaw
abraded: shan–ruqit
abrupt: aka–balha–balha
abscess: baga
abundant: ma–rium
accelerate: pia–hiaw
accuse: kilaw
accustomed: min–rawac
ache: kug–ka–kashpar
Achilles tendon: cincin (pig)
aching: ma–kashpar, rikazan
act: sh–m–aila
Adam’s apple: lahu–lahu
add to: mash–qca
adjacent: mapa–tish–bariz
admire: sh–m–aklhay
adopt: hadana
age: qamishan
ago: shau–na–cuini
agree: mapa–qa–qitan, shdu
aim: m–rucu
algae: runaq
aligned: masha–du
alive: ma–qalhtash
all: azaz, mi–lichiz, mashtay
all right: shdu
almost: miamaiza
alone: min–an–anak, mamuri
already: iza
also: maní
altar: pash–aki–an
alternate: ma–pati–qca
always: shi–sasaz

arrogant

ambush: lh–m–ashun
amount: la–kuza
ancestor: apu
and: matsaháy
angle: maniza (fish with line and hook)
angry: lhun–buqnur
animal (wild): lhqa ribush
annoy: pin–haha, min–shiraq, laláw, pia–rimrim (look annoyed), ma–sumal, sh–m–anash
ant: kakuhihun
anteater: qalhum
ant hill: pash–kakuhihun–an
ants: palipatash, qapizut
anus: pash–caqi–an
any: suma
anyway: miwáq
apart: makin–hazish (move), h–m–urqut (fall)
appear: mulhurak, qamisa (seem)
apply: m–rishup
appreciation: madanul
approach: shau–na–Qualh, maka–saháy
appropriate: shdu
approximately: alha
aqueduct: patug–qaulh
areca: shawiki (palm and nut)
arm: butrizin
armpit: ka–kurkur, qtip
arrange: pia–qitan (arrange nicely)
arrive: itiza
arrogant: pazázáy
arrow

arrow: lhazishan
as for: sa
ascend: mu-fafaw, mig-kafaw
ash: qafu
aside: mu-qiw (step aside)
ask: maka-kikalhi (question)
assist: m-ia’awan, pu-lhipas
asthma: lhunfásh
astringent: ma-katar
asylum: ian
at: i
Atayal: Pazish
attack: k-m-ay na taun,
    lh-m-ashun
attracted: ma-sbut
aunt: pan-iná-n
awake: ma-pulhiz
awhile:mindun
axe: paqít

B
babble: mim-ba-buqbuq
baby: a’a
babysit: pash-azazak-in
back (anat.): rikus
back-to-back: mapa-sha-rikus
bad: matfufu (weather),
    ma-qarman
badger: lulus
bag: lhalahi, patashan, qllup
bake: marbu
bald: ma-ranash
ball: pusuz (of thread),
    qarimusuz
bamboo: kakanan, katis (white membrane), mauli,
    minliana, paricpic (brown membrane), pintamuhumin,
    qati (shoot), qaulh, salan
banana: fizfiz (fruit), lhuqu
    (tree), lhuqu a huqi (shoot),
    sharaquma (mountain)
bandage: ra-runrun
bark: h-m-urhur (dog),
    t-m-u-qlha (barking deer)
barn: capa (rice barn)
barricade: qaras
base of tree: bagqir
basket: kalala, katiá, palanan,
    pash’amu, pashzamuq, qafay,
    qatapay, qirup
bat: papraq (cave bat, flying fox)
bathe: m-ilu
beach: mun-maza (a boat)
bead: marun
beak: ma-lamlam, ruzic
beam: cku
bean: bailu, layan, paliká,
    qaridan, shawugan
bear down: lh-ug-qniz
bear fruit: maka-bunlha
bear: cumay
beard: bizu(h)
beat: kay p-acay, c-un-piq,
    k-m-ay tuu, k-m-ay tutu
beautiful: la-ma-qitan
because: maqa
bed: kalhus-an, lhatash
bedbug: banhilan
bee: fulhía
beef: quan a bunlha
bees: kaklhisman
beetle: kuklay, qadádáw
before: kahwan, muqca
beg: man–aliwa, makuiza
beggar: lqsimuaw
begin: lhazawan
beginning: bagqir
behave: malha–qitan
behind: mia–rik–rikus,
tana–rikus
belch: lhaz (a belch),
lh–um–faz (to belch)
believe: miakaiza
bell: balumbun
below: i-pruq
bend over: pia–dukuduku,
mia–dutkh–khun
bend: pish–kiwar, pik–rariwa
(out of joint)
benighted: tan–lhuwan–in
bent: ma–kiwar
bereaved: k–acay–an
betel nut: shawiki
bifurcate: pana
bifurcation: pana
big: ma–ra’in
bird: rumfaz
birds: alhua, aq, mika aq,
baracuk, baruqaqa, buliqiq,
falhuz, fitfit, kaksiut, k–m–a–
kan quan a caqi, kuaw, kunay, kuzkuz, lhicipit, lhizashan, man–
’a–oga wa rumfaz, pathshan,
qabus, qanqan, rupiza, sihu–
sihu, subis, suluq, shagkulian,
shbuntulan, shicipi, shmashum–
i, tampunuq, tansakay, tauka–
ha, tbugkat, tikulhat, tukbun,
tutut, wak

birth, give: malhi–azazak
(humans), malhi–huqi (other
mammals)
bite: q–m–irqr
bitter: ma–siqaq
bivalve: qaramat, riaz
black: ma–qusum
blacken: qihaw–in (blackened by
soot), tish–qusum–in (blackened
by sun, etc.)
blank: ma–puhak (vision)
blind: ma–riquis
blink: mismis, pish–mumu
blister: fullhashi
block (obstruct): pa–ta–qdup,
q–un–dup, q–un–shup
blood: nuzush (from the nose),
talhum
bloom: maka–bukay
blossom: bukay
blow: min–fari (wind), m–iup
(person), mak–lhum (the nose)
blunt: antu ma–lamlam
blurry (vision): ma–rifuz
boar: cacay
boast: manipin
boat platform: sha–ma–maz–n
boat: ruza
body: but
boil (water): pishqati, ma–plhu
(overboiled), pim–plhu
bolo: kaul
bone: puqu (mammalian), qut
(fish)
border: lhakci, rusun
bored: m–igqa
born: palhi–azazak–in
both: mashtay

brush: ma-ishish (against), shana

bubble: buruqbuq, fuar-an
(effervesce), pullmuq

build: k-m-alawa, mi-ka-ki-
rac (a fire), ma-kanta (body
build), mifafaka (body build),
mintanalhi (a house)
bunch: flhi, qbit

bundle: lh-in-ipir

Bunun: Rawaraway

burn: mishbuaq (with liquid),
m-rizab

bury: canup

but: muqay, numa

butterfly: kurari

button: balaba

buy: fariw

buzz: barumbun, ma-shalinhin

C

calf (of leg): buntuc

call out: m-imbabaw,
pa-lalawa
callous: fcu, rusaw a maca
calloused: sh-kutnir-an
calls: brrrrrr (for pigs), iaa’ihih (for pigs), man’a’uyay’uyay (for carabao or cow)
calm: ma-dama-damat
can’t: maura
candy: ma-dahun
cape: kuhun (rain)
capture: pia-qalhtash
car: barimbin
carabao: quan

care for: ma-daïdaz, q-m-aziqazi
careful: qaiza (be careful with), mia-qawan, mia-ramaz
caress: k-m-alan-kalan
carry: m-agqaqili (on hip), m-agqiqi (with one hand), m-antabal (seize and carry off), m-apa (on back), tau-aqur (hoe), tau-fatu (stone), tau-kawi (wood), tau-khliw (rope), maggaqirac (on hip), mataqaz (with shoulder pole), q-un-pit (under the arm), tish-na-saya (uphill), shishia (through repeated trips), t-m-amuku (on upturned palms), man-tiruq (a torch), m-ugqibi (on a pole between two people), sh-m-ia-shia (making repeated trips)
carrying frame: batakan
cart: barimbin
cat: qaruta
catch up with: q-m-alhuqtu
catch: mashtapuq, s-m-akup
caterpillar: papca
calched: shan’awan
cave in: pu-kuaz
cave: ma-braq
cavernous: ma-dunhun
caw (of crow): aq aq
centipede: qarupiac
ceremonies: Mashbabi’ar, Matansú, Mathakan, Paru sa nipin, Pāthaul, Pudaqu
chair: pagka
chance: lhun-balabalay (by chance), pantu, kilh-qtu (discover by chance)
change: m-igqa, pashawan (clothes), kashug-qca-qca (position), matig-qca (location)
chant: h-m-afuy, makinwail, sh-m-ag-quyaq
chaotic: mu-muqmuq, mim-pulluz
character: naur
charcoal: rabu
charm: amiamin
chase: q-m-aqtilh, k-m-ay-na-saya (uphill), sh-m-asaw
chatter (teeth): maka-karkar
check: s-m-uqum
cheek: patuk
cheep: ma-sia-siaq
cheerful: ma-bahba, mia-lhillnit
chest (anat.): paku
chew: k-m-an, k-m-arkar, m-rasras
chick: ranaw a huqi
chicken: ranaw
chief: dadú, shashbinaz
child: azazak
childish: min–azazak
chin: bibi
chips: pukpuk (of wood)
chirp: ma–sia–siaq
choke: biqṣir
chop: k–m–utafalh
chopsticks: ka–kzi
chose: kadadu’u
cicada: lalay
circumambulate: mig–karunkun (circle something)
civet cat: kušashan, qaruta, tapiriz
clap: k–m–ay pa–pakpak
clarify: mi–kawa–kazash
clatter: t–m–ali–qarizqiz
clay: puzak
clear up: pish–lihas (sky after storm), pish–rihaz
clear: pia–karaza (a border strip), mi–kazash (clearly visible), ma–lushkin (voice), sh–m–antalhaq (clear away)
cleared: ma–karaza (of a border strip)
clever: ma–ania
cliff: qinut
climb: makurada
clitoris: suzup
close: ma–pucum (closely spaced), qipqip (stay close to)
close: mia–nunu (eyes), q–un–dup
cloth: kpiz (sleeping), kmaqsum
clothesline: sinay–an
clothing: hulus
cloudy: ma–phu (water)
cockroach: dadaruma
cockspar: ranaw a papsaq
coil: qariwataz
coincide: mu–bala–balay
cold: ma–haziiwhw
collapse: mu–ptuq (roof)
collect: k–m–alh–sun
collide with: mapa–shag–qnr, shana, mapa–shanturuz
comb: a’u’u (of fowl), ta–tiuz (a comb), t–m–iuz (to comb)
come: mu–nay
comfortable: ma–duhray, ma–kazaka
common sense: na–nashnash
company: kan sha
compared to: mas
compassionate: ma–tata sa rishi
complain: makin–damu
completely: hkekiz–in
conceited: ma–kalashay
concerning: sa
confusion: babubuk, muqmuq
congenial: ma–alah’a
conquer: pikbzw
consider: qazaiqku
consideration: madanul
constipated: pish’asán, sakisan
constricted: ma–lihic
consume

crabby: pishtigtig
crack: pish-pilhat
cracking sound: ma-pariqpiq
cradle: hiwic
cramp: tish-buntuc (in the calf)
crash: ma-ka-karashkash (through underbrush), t-m-ali-qarizqiz
crawl: makulhana, makun-sigki
crazy: m-inanual
create: k-m-alawa
creek: falhaza
crest (of a bird): a’u’u
cricket: balinuqaz
criticize: sh-m-ashulhi
cross: mu-farit (over), mash-kalada (the legs)
crossroads: ma-lan-sun
crow: aq
crowd around: mu-riut
crowded: ma-pizpiz, ma-pucum, ma-qtit
cruel: ma-haha
crumbly: ma-baluhbu (from dryness), ma-faruzfuz (from rot)
crush: pdis, k-m-an qca
cry out: kug-qlha (in surprise)
cry: canit
cub: cumay a huqi (bear)
culture: kaza-kazash
cumquat: qapiz
cup: baruku
cupboard: kakadu
curl: karitkit
**curled up**: mashi–amuzkuz, mia–kugku–gku, ma–lhig–qa–rivwataz

**curly**: mashi–karikit (hair)

**current**: agqaruz

**curse**: k–acay, pai’ua (a curse), patihaul, sh–m–ag–quyash

**curved**: ma–daru, ma–kiwar

**custom**: kaza–kazash

**cut**: lhin–dazumdum (into smaller pièces), k–m–a-kishkish (hair), k–un–lhit (rice stalks, etc.), k–un–tun (rope or thread), lh–m–intun, k–m–u–paqit (with an axe), pinpin, q–um–pit (with scissors), lhig–qtu–n

**cutting board**: ka–danar–an

**D**

**damp**: ma–dumur, ma–smik

**dance**: mim–paraw

**dandruff**: faruzfuz–in punuq

**dark**: ma–humhum, tish–qusum–in (darkened by the sun)

**daughter–in–law**: apiq

**daughter**: azazak a binana’az

**dawning**: shashanu

**day before yesterday**: sahala

**day**: qali

**daylight**: ma–lhias

**dead**: m–acay

**deadfall trap**: danar, qadup

**deaf**: ma–lhuri

**deceive**: pish–duhaz

**decoration**: sa–spin (head)

**deep**: ma–rukruk, ma–rutaw

**deer**: lhqa ribush a quan (largest), takic (barking)

**defecate**: pu–caqi, pu–danshir

**deliberately**: mu–naur

**delicious**: ma–kanshuz

**deliver**: s–m–as

**demand**: makuaiza

**demolish**: pu–kuaz, k–m–u–rubuz

**demolished**: sham–bhu–bluc

**depart**: pazaw, sh–um–fari (in a hurry)

**descend**: maka–fawfaw, mu–pruq, tau–na–raus

**desire**: miku, sh–m–aklhay

** despised**: ka–skin–in

**despite**: maní

**destroy**: pu–kuaz, k–m–u–rubuz

**detach**: sh–m–i–hurqut

**detain**: qipqiq

**deteriorate**: kat–pukaw (of vision)

**determine**: qaz

**detour**: m–riway

**detritus**: punal

**devour**: k–un–cuaw

**dew**: samuq

**diarrhoea**: kun–caqi

**die, dead**: m–acay

**different**: mia–qbit, shashu

**dig**: k–m–ari, m–rukruk (dig deep)

**dilapidated**: ribuz–in

**dim**: ma–dumdum, marumrum, ma–pukaw (vision)
dinner: afi u tan-lhuan, ak-tan-lhuan-in, kun-tan-lhuan
(eat dinner)
dirt: pruq, ra’ularada, risin
dirty: ma-puqshiw, ma-rada-radak, ma-ra’ularada, ma-risi-risin
disapprove: ma-dishqun
disassemble: sh-m-i-hurqut, kudada(h), m-rakrak
discuss: mali-ka-kakca
disgusting: ka-dishkā-n
dish: pania’an (cooked dish)
dislike: ma-buqnrur,
ma-dishqun
dislocate: mu-rariwa (joint)
disobedient: ma-sha
disobey: ma-rarabaza
disorganized: mim-pulhuz
dispersed: lawashwash
dissatisfied: mia-nicnic
(look dissatisfied)
dissolve: min-sazum
distribute: q-m-alush, quqrum
districts: Arumiqan, Barawbaw, Capukuk, Farufuk, Faruqiz, Fta, Filhaw, Futiz, Hasulan, Hijic, Lhillian, Macumacumay, Maharan a buqan, Manshiran, Ma’awak, Palahuan, Paqarasu, Puzi, Qantin, Qaqasawan, Qaqcin, Rariku, Raus, Rukruk, Sanian, Sinaz, Su’in, Shapalhan, Tanamaza, Tarigkuan, Tashu, Tatanaq, Taulaylay, Tibabu,

Tibanshara, Zintun
disturb: ma-sumal, sh-m-anash
ditch: falhaza
dive: marmuz
divide: q-m-alush, pia-qbit
dizzy: ma-qarimuzmuz pumnq
do: k-m-alawa
dock: ruza wa farukuz, pash-ruzá-n
doctor: iseg
dog: atu
domesticate: h-m-adana
don’t: ata
door: pitaw
double chin: miqmiq
douse: k-m-utun (a fire)
dove: falhuz
downhill: raus
downstream: raus
doze: ishtatukdul
drag: muliush (drag leg), mu-nushnush
dream: matiashaq
dregs: mablan, samaz
dress: m-ifaz (put on clothes)
drift: mu-qazus
driftwood: in-agqaruz a kawi
drill: marimrim (to drill), pa-parimrim (a drill)
drink: mi-qilha, s-m-in’án
drip: murushrush
drone: ma-shalinshin
drool: un-lha-irush-an
drop: pa-tan-lhacaq, k-m-u-ruqmunz (pants)
drowsy: ma-pushkat
drunk: ishqala, ishrayzay
    (staggering drunk)
dry up: ash’ukanan
dry: ma-kutbaz, ma-pilhzq, ma-qalhayqay, ma-qalhiw
duck: dakray, kirpa, parat
duck: dutkhun (the head)
dusk: ma-lumhum, matansharap
dust: bulbul, faruzfuz
duster: lhanl haz
dye: k-m-alisial
ear: lharina
early: mu-habas, shau-hala
earring: kazinkin
earth: pruq
earthquake: rinuz
eat: k-m-an, k-un-talha (as a side dish), ma’un, maudu
    (with hands), paquhan (as a side dish), q-ug-qctu (special food)
eaves: niw iq
echo: qalushin az
eclipse: furaz shi-kupit (lunar)
edema: lh-un-bakbak
edge: fa-fizin (of bed)
eel: fraq, tuza
egg: daiz (fly), pilhash (fish or crab), qaricuy (chicken),
    malhi-qaricuy (lay an egg), riqnish (louse)
elbow: butrizin
eloquent: ma-dahun
else: azuan
embarrassed: m-ayaw
ember: rabu
embrace: lh-m-ufu
emerge: mu-apaw
empty: azaz, minsuhay (egg), naubaq (husk or shell)
enamored: manadu
encircle: mig-karunkun (circle something), m-riut
enclose: m-lum
encounter: ma-tilh-du,
    ma-pandú
enemy: pazish
energetic: ma-aruz’uz
energy: ka-kushfit
engaged: maka-du
enjoy oneself: patig-qaran
enough: shdu qali
entangled: shan’awan
entertain: pagka’um
enthusiastic: ma-sbut
entire: azaz
entirely: lhckiz-in
entwine: ma-lhig-qariwataz
envious: m-asay
equal: mulhalhintash
equitably: paqnap
erect: pish’izi (penis)
error: mu-ririw
escape: mu-hawaz, mu-ksha,
    makashqut, mash-raput
evaporated: shi-qalhiw
even: pulhalhintash (make things even)
evening: lhuan
eventually: mig-qaray
everyone: masha-bu-but, mashay, pashtay
eviscerate: k-m-ackac, k-m-izkiz
exaggerate: pusi
examine: m-riqaz, s-m-uqum
excessive: cuaw
excessively: ma-cuaw
exchange: pa-riri
exclamation: ananá, asuy, ba, hay, hiq rishuan, hizas, ish, nuqa
exercise: pish-ka-kushfit
exist: itia
expectorate: mash’uzu
expensive: ma-qulhis
experiment: pish-kazash
explain: mi-kaza-kazash
explode: pa-fciq
extend: piag-qaray (duration)
extensive: ma-quliush
extinguish: k-m-ay kupit (a fire), k-m-upit, k-m-utun, s-m-unut
eye of a needle: ma-braq
eye: maca
eyebrow: qaraw
eyelash: mismis
eyelid: pariuz

F
face each other: mapa-sha-du
face: shaqish
facing: tana-muqca

faded: ma-puhak (vision)
fail to catch: pish-qaqa (noose trap)
fall: kashum-buluq, min-hulhu (fall apart), kashun-ikah, ma-lhacaq (from a height), pan-na-paqi (on the buttocks), pan-na-sa-pruq, kam-putq-an (fall through), pan-na-raus (downhill), mu-ruqmu (fall off, of cloth- ing), pan-na-sa-sazu (into water), mun-suz (fall out)
fallow land: kimbaran
fan: pu-kirac (flames), pu-llaplap (flames), m-rafir (to fan), ra-rafir (a fan)
far side: magkaci
far: i-hazish
fart: qutut
fast: ma-biskaw
fat: lihimash (substance), ma-ramu (obese)
father: ama
fatten: pia-ramu
fatty: ma-lhimash
feast: pagka’un
feather: kipur, lihizash (long feather)
feces: caqi
fed up: m-igqa
feeble: ma-duhaz, ma-pu’ul
feed: pa-kan, p-aqta (with meat)
feel like: miku
female: binanau’az (humans), babahu (birds and chickens),
fence

ki’ay (grandparents)
fence: lhkiz, qaras, ruhum
fermentative agent: aminina
fermented: shi-nishir-an
fern: buntikuy
fertilizer: pahat
festival: kazash
fetch: m-ara, munsulan
(water)
few: ladadu
fifty: ma-rima-z
fight: ma-p-acay, pa-p-acay, ma-panaq (with one another), malhim-panaq (in war)
file: k-m-ilhkilh (to file), ka-kilhkhilh (wood file)
fill: shu-pruq-an (with dirt), pia-punish (container), shan-na-sahay (container)
fillip: k-m-a-qnish
filter: c-um-put, lha-ashaush
find: kilh-qtu
finger: filhaq a rima/rima a filhaq
fingernail: kuku
finish: mash-kaktun, mu-kaktun, mu-lhckiz, maka-rihaz
fire: apuy
firefly: palidu
firm: ma-kushrac
first: mi-hala, lhazawan (at first), mu-urun (do first), mia-muqa (go first)
fish: rusaw
fishes: baruqizay, kizuut, qalibuuz, qurazin, shinat,
tatraqz, tawahi
fit: pasha-du, tau-du
five: rima (things), ra-rima (people)
fix: kashi-qitan, pasiz
flap: k-m-ay pa-pakpak (wings)
flash: kun-na-dimrac, kug-kirac, kunlhari
flat: ma-bariz
flattened: ma-shapiq
lea: qatitira
flesh: bunhaz
flick: k-m-a-qnish
flicker: ma-kupi-kupit (fire)
flip: kash-kariri (flip about)
flirtatious: ma-lawlaw
float: min-fuaw (belly up), lh-un-baha, pam-baha-baha (fishline float)
flooded: quzup
floor: bukhaz
flourishing: ma-qitan
flow: m-agqaruiz, mapa-lan-sun (flow together)
flower: bukay
flute: fufut
fly-swatter: ca-cpiq ranaw
fly: marfaz (to fly)
fly: ranaw, papaqu (blowfly)
flaying fox: papraq
foam: pullmuq
fog: harbuk
foggy: ma-harbuk
fold: lh-m-rip
follow

follow: pun–du (a course),
m–liliz (a person), ma–qaibul
(a person), miq–rikus

food poisoning: kumahin

food: ka–kan–in

fool around: masimuaw

foot: kuskus

footprint: k–in–an qca–n,
sapaz

for: lhay (benefactive)

forbidden: parshian

forehead: sudun

foresight: na–nashnash

forest: ribush (primary),
kimbaran (secondary)

foretell: mafarizfiz

forget: min–aura

fork: pana

formerly: kahiwan

fortunate: lamin

foundation: naur, qutun
(house)

four: pat (things), sha–shpat
(people)

fragment: hulhul

fragrant: ma–kanshuz

free time: mig–kuini (have)

frequently: miaqay

friend: huruy, piacaucaun

frighten: pukuaw

frivolous: ma–rarabaza

frogs: bakbaki, kantashan,
quhun qulun

front: muqca, tana–muqca
(in front)

fruit: bukay

frustrated: pakish pakish

fry: k–m–al’in

full: ma–bashbash, ma–punish

funny: pashi–ca–cawa

furious: ma–haha

fused: lh–um–piaq

fussy: ma–kalashay

future marker: a

future: kahiza, ma–nashnash

G

gall: qazpu

game (activity): pakinhurhur

game (animal): lhqa ribush

garbage dump: duhmul

garbage: bzu

gargle: maruqrurq

gash: quriash

gasp: makhalhal

gather round: mu–riut

gather: mu–sun, pia–sun

generous: ma–bahba

genitals: kashamuan

gentle: kalalapa

genuine: sunda

germination: fcq

get along: mapa–qa–qitan

get: m–ara

ghost: qali

giddy: ma–qarimuzmuz punuq

gills: qifqif

ginger: suksuk

girlfriend: kawiaz

give: ana, lhay, panaka
(a gift), mansha (a gift)

glare at: maku–rimrim

glare: sh–m–anrariwa
glimpse: qata-rikip
glowing: ma-kirac
gluey: ma-sinis
glut: k-un-cuaw, lh-un-bashkaw
gluttonous: ma-qantisan
gnaw: m-rasras
go: kan, pazaw
goat: sisi
gobble up: k-un-cuaw
god, deity: aki
goiter: biqi
gold: dimrac (metal), ma-dimrac (color)
good-natured: ma-bahba
good: du, ma-qitan, punwahi (weather)
gorge: kum-buqciw
gossip: matatara, ma-sa-sara-psap (gossipy)
grab: q-m-alaw
gradual: ma-daru
gradually: kat-dau-dauk
grain: sasihum (broken rice)
grainy: ma-baluhbu
granary: capa
grand uncle, grand aunt: pan-apu-an
grandchild: qati, qumqum
grandfather: apu ra’in
grandmother: apu ki’ay
grandparent: apu
grasp: h-m-adu, m-igkimir, ma-pa’i ar (grasp hands crosswise), s-m-akup
grass: lhimir

grasshopper: babu, qarudun
grassly: ma-lhmir
grate: m-lishlish
grater: la-lishlish
gravel: rashrash
gray: ma-puqsiw
graze: ma-a-ishish (against)
grease: lhimash
greasy: ma-lhimash
greedy: ma-cakaw, ma-qantisan
green: ma-dishlum (color), mataq (fruit, wood)
greenish: shi-da-dishlum-in
grind: q-m-irqir (the teeth)
grindstone: kakhishan
groan: makin-damu, pakin-iih
groin: qna
grope: lh-m-amliham,
    sh-m-akshak, sh-m-apshap
ground: pruq

group: qbit

grow: maka-bunhaz (fruit), lhugquz
grub: qatumu
gruel, rice: am
grunt: pakin-iih
guard: pikpiq
guava: lapat
gun: puthum
gunwales: ruza wa firiz
guts: rumrum

H

habitual: min-rawac
hail: lhataz (frozen rain)
**hair**

- hair: fukish (head), kumish (pubic), kupur (body), qutash (gray), ramish (facial)
- hairy: ma–kupu–kupur
- Hakka: kakitlan
- half: ma–i–fazfaz
- halfway: pampala, pan–na–fazfaz (halfway through an activity)
- hammer: paru (a hammer), paru–paru (to hammer)
- hand: rima
- handle: qaqartin
- hang: shau–dada, k–m–awar, pugqaqaudin, munhiqir (oneself)
- happen upon: lhun–na–saháy
- happy: ma–qaran
- hard of hearing: ma–lhuri
- hard–working: ma–karishkish
- hard: ma–kalashay (to please), ma–kushrac (as rice)
- harden: pia–kutnir
- harmonica: bulíkgaw
- harrow: ka–kulhaw
- hatch: fucika
- hate: ma–buqmur
- have: itia
- he: cicu
- head–to–toe: masharizish
- head: butbut (of boil), punuq, qalimasaz (of grain)
- headband: patikrin
- healthy: ma–kaligkin
- heartwood: lina wa kawi
- heat: pia–hmar, sansan
- heavy: ma–bric

**heel**

- heel: papsaq
- help: mash–anna (ask for), azu–an, min–dahip, kaidá, pu–lhipas, shin–rara (help oneself to)
- hemp: klhiw
- her: cicu
- herbs: lhmir
- here and there: ka–kariri–an (scattered around)
- here: i–nay
- hernia: lhaqlhaq
- herniated: un–lhaqlhaq–an
- hiccups: lhulhuk
- hide (skin): kahum (deer or buffalo)
- hide: k–m–uruz (tr.), mug–kuruz (intr.), shagkúm
- high–pitched: ma–lushkin
- him: cicu
- hip bone: nugnug
- hit: k–m–atqtu, k–m–ay macá–n (in the eye), k–m–ay punuq–an (on the head), k–m–a–rikus–an (on the back), k–m–ay sudun (on the forehead), k–m–ay tu–nu, k–m–ay tutu
- hoarse: ma–hulaw
- hoe: aqur; tau–aqur (to hoe), ka–kashkash, malhakac (to hoe)
- hold: h–m–adu, k–m–iskis (down), lh–m–ufu (in arms)
- hole: ma–braq
- hoof: kuskus
- hook: kawar (wallhook), lh–m–iur (hook with pole),
qa-qaur (a hook), q-m-aur (to hook)

hope: pantu

hospitable: ma-alah’a

hot: ma-hnar (weather), ma-kamun (taste)

how much/how many?: piza (things), pa-piza (people)

how?: a-pia-kuza-n, mug-kuza

howl: mapa-qiaqia, s-m-asur

hug: lh-m-ufu

hull (of boat): ruquz

hunched over: mashi-amuzkuz, mun-dukuduku

hundred: shaba

hung over: sipsaq

hunt: mu-ribush

hurry: hiaw, sh-um-fari (hurry away)

husband: ayuzi

husk: qca (rice)

husky: ma-pni (voice)

I

if: mirá, ya

ignite: pish-kirac

ignorant: man-hiri

ignore: anus, pasi

iguana: liush

in order to: maqa

in: i

incessantly: miaqay, sh-m-aynanáw (do incessantly)

incidentally: man-cap

increase: pia-nasha, man-rium

indicate: malhatuzus

indigestion: paziwatan

industrious: ma-karishkush

infant: a’a

infected: mim-bulnu

inform: pia-fazaq, pish-fazaq, fuillh

infrequently: maklalilit (do infrequently)

insane: m-inanual

insect: kukulay

inside out: shau-pariuuz (eyelid)

instead: mia-azu

insufficient: manaliw

intact: mia-kulu-hmuz

intelligent: ma-ania

intentionally: mu-naur

intercede: maka-dahi-dahip

interested: ma-sbut

intermittent: butmun

interrogative marker: qa

interrupt: pish-duhaz

interval: qlhas

intestines: rumrum

iridescent: ma-dimrac

iron (metal): balis

irrigate: pu-sazum

irritate: pin-haha, m-rikrik, pia-rimrim (look irritated)

itch: ma-kalunhan

J

jail: m-lum

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Japan

Japan: Lipún
Japanese: Lipún, Maranash
jealous: m-asay
Jew’s harp: bulikgaw
join in: maka-dahi-dahip
joint: puqu
joke: ma-rarabaza
jump: milh-na-faw,
    mim-paraw, puskit
just look: mimu-an
just now: ikahi
just: la’a, muqay

K
kennel: pash-atu-an
kick: pṣaq
kill: ka-ma-p-acay,
    k-m-ay p-acay
kind: acan
kindle, set afire: sh-m-i-apuy
kiss: s-m-iraq
knee: qaruf
kneel: mia-sigki
knife: bulailuq, funush, kaul, ka-
    klhit (harvesting), mammian
knock: k-m-ay cakcak (down),
    k-m-atqtu (against), k-m-ay
    punuq (on head)
knot: puqu
know: ma-fazaq

L
lackadasical: ma-panu
ladder: farukuz
ladle: kaka’un, ka-kaush,
    qaqlhus
lame: ma-piqq
language: lalawa
lanky: ma-lgkwaw
lap: danshiqan
large: ma-ra’in
larynx: lahu-lahu
last night: lhuan i-nay
last: mia-riku-rikus
late: pia-humhum (to return
    home)
later: ikahi
laugh: ca-cawa
lazy: ma-laylay
lead: pihhick (by the hand)
leader: dadú, shanautuan
leaf: filhaq, farifüz (bamboo),
    kabua (sweet potato)
leafhopper: sitaz
leak: murushrush, mu-rayray
lean (tilt): kashug-qis,
    s-m-isiqqan (lean on)
leap: mim-paraw
learn: c-m-upish
leathery: ma-rumiz
leave alone: p-ar-ara
leave: sh-pazaw, mig-qali (the
    body)
left side: tana-ailhi, tana-dilhi
leg: biktiz (human), cincin
    (animal), kuskus
leisure time: shawan
length: tu-qulish
lengthen: pia-qulish
leopard cat: sharum takic
leopard: rukcaw
let’s: arara, izáw

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lethargic: ma–panu
leucoderma: fuqcin
level: ma–bariz, qariw (land)
lick: s–m–iraq
lift off: shu–azaz
lift: mag–kalada (the leg)
ligature: a, na
light: kirac
likely: qamisa
limp: ma–piqa (walk with)
line: dudur; pu–dudur (line things up)
list (to the side): kashug–qis
little–by–little: ladadu–an
little: ladadu (a little)
live: lhqa
liver: rishi
living: ma–qalhtash
lock: maishur
log: muzu (burning), ruquz (hollowed)
lonely: un–mamuri–an
long: ma–daq (time), shi–habas–an (time), ig–kahiwan (long ago), maduay (time), pag–qadqa (strides), ma–quliush, ratuz (long interval between events)
longan (fruit): ligkí
look after: lh–ug–qizi, q–m–azi–qazi
look downward: mash–na–pruq, m–rukruk
look for: k–m–ilhim
look upward: mashakadaw
look: m–riqaz, qata–sa–sikwin (from the corner of one’s eye)

loose: ma–haraqhaq, ma–pazashpash (soil), k–m–ay qinqin (knock loose)
loosen: shu–dahda(h), k–m–urkur (soil), m–rakrak
lose: muntatara
loser: duhaz
lot: miarain (a lot)
loud: ma–ra’in
louse: kucu (head), tumbush (clothes)
love: manadu (in love)
lover: kawiaz
low: luish, maka–pruq
lower: pia–dutkhun (head), pa–lhacaq (object)
luminosity: kirac
lump: kunul
lunch: afu a saqa, ak–saqazi–n
lungs: faq

machete: funush, ma–bazay a kaul
maggot: dikhay
make–up: ra–rishup
make: k–m–alawa
malaria: malalia
male: ayuzi
malign: malh–qa–qarman
malodorous: shazk–in
man: ayuzi
mango: ruqrup
manure: pahat
many: ma–nasha, qalha
mark

mark: patqal
marry: min–apiq (become a wife); m–ara sa apiq (marry off one’s son)
massage: lh–kti–ktir (pinching massage), pa–pitpit (pinching massage)
match: mapa–ka–du
material: maqsum
matter: nanuma
mature (sexually): tana–raus
maybe: painan
meadow: buqan
meander: tau–kiwa–kiwar (river)
measles: pampumqan
meat: bunhaz
medicine: lhmir
meet: ma–tilh–du, ma–pandí (by chance)
melt: min–sazum
menace: mamaza
messy: ma–pulha–pulhash (hair), mim–pulhuz (situation)
metamorphose: mig–kurari (butterfly)
miaow: ma–qa–qiaqia
micturate: kun–ishir
mid–day: saqazi
middle: fazfaz
midnight: min–tana fazfaz
millet: kamar
mine: nak
mirror: lhqanizu
misbehaving: ma–sha
mismatched: maka–riwiw

miss: pashbaraz (miss doing something), mulamaz (miss a meeting), ma–qaibul (someone), pish–raput (of a trap)
mistake: mu–riwiw (make a mistake)
mistreat: pia–qarman
misty: man–harbuk
mite: kucu (chicken)
mix: mu–hibur, m–ribuq
mixed: ma–hibur
moan: makin–damu
mole (animal): mumu
mole (skin): qadun
money: kariasan
monkey: rucun
month: furaz
moon: furaz
mortar (rice): runu
mosquito: rikish
moss: runaq
mossy: runaq–in
mote: paciq (in eye)
moth: lhqa ma–humhum a kurari
mother: ina
mottled: patikaran
mountain: hudun
mourn: canit–an (be mourned), mapa–qiaqia
mouse: mashmash (small)
moustache: bizu(h)
mouth: ruzic
move: matig–qca
mucus: puraq (in corner of eye)
mud: diplhaq
muddy: ma–diplhaq, ma–dunlaq
multicolored: mazbu (sweet potatoes)
multiply: min–caw (people), min–nasha
mumble: mararraf
mushroom: kul kulaz (wood ear), qalisqisan, qiqiq, qun
mushy: ma–dunlaq, ma–fumuq, ma–haluq
mutter: mararraf
my: nak
myself: mamuri yaku

nail: balis
naked: mia–azaz
name: lhanaz, t–m–u–lhanaz (to name)
names (boats): Haipin, Lawian, Mahumu, Matipluq, Qailis
names (buffalos): Bahebun (M,F), Binbin (M), Sulmu (M), Salinshin, Sulmu (M), Shanti–'az (F)
names (dogs): Lumay (M), Luqi (M), Marun (M,F), Pilus (M), Pita (M,F), Suqda'iw (F), Shaka (M,F), Tunaway (F)
names (lineages): Lhqahihi, Lhqapanu, Lhqash'awana, Lhqatafatu, Pakamumu, Tanamarutaw
names (male): Abish, Akiko, Alan, A'an, Asag, Atun, Awain, Awari, Bia, Bulaw, Dariz, Dushqan, Hiday, Huq, Ilash, Kaluzut, Kansuaz, Kilash, Kilin, Kimula, Kuan, Kulhu, Laihu, (La)qaimu, Luan, Lujan, Mahuq, Malihan, Maqba, Maqaitan, Mashutini, Mhu, Muu, Mutaw, Nawi, Paitabu, Parawan, Paruqatash, Pashulan, Pila, Pita, Pumut, Qaba, Qatash, Quan, Raushian, (Rug)quan, Sage, Sapan, Suhut, Shalizan, Shugquawi, Shulay, Tampawa, Tampawalhuri, Taniwu, Tarma, Taupi, Tian, Tiban, Tikis, Tubu, Tuday, Uan, Umin, Upus, Ushun, Ziwan.
namesake: laqi, ta–tal lhanaz
nape: racan
narrow: ma–qit
nasal mucus: lhun (wet), ninis (dry)
native: suda
nature: nur
naughty: ma–sha
nauseous: ma–kuyu,
navel
ma-shani

not: ani, antu

navel: puza
notch: awak
near: i-qualh
nourishment: manu
nearly: miamaiza
now: cuini, imbun
neat: mashi-qitan
numb: tish-ainuz, mig-kashlay
neck: buqur
numerous: ma-nasha
necklace: lina
nyctalopia: ma-pukaw

never: niza
New Year: Lus'an
New: faqlu
Newly wed: lhazawan
new: faqlu

obedient: tun-du, m-irariu'
new: faqlu
obe: ma-ramu
newly wed: lhazawan
obey: tun-du

niece: qumqum
obnoxious: ma-skin
night: ma-humhum
occupy: m-riway

nightmare: pniit-in (have a
odor: shazik
nightmare)

odors: tu-ca-caqi (of
nine: tanacu
feces), tu-fa-fafuy (of pigs),
ninety: makalh-tanacu a
tu-ra-rusaw (of fish),
maqcin
tu-sa-sisi (of goats),
tu-ca-cumay (of bears),
tu-sha-shashu (foul),
tu-sha-shibun (of sweat)
offspring: huqi

often: miaqay, miarain
old: sasaz (things), tuqash

omen: man-riiw (bad)
people)
on: i
oneself: mamuri

one: i
only: la'a, muqay
oneself: mamuri
open: shu-azaz, k-m-ay tana,
node: puqu
mukbaqá (eyes), muk-ram-
nonsense: muqmuq
bak (mouth), pish-rimrim
noon: saqazi
(eyes wide)

nose: muzin
opportunity: kahawaz,
nosebleed: un-lha-nuzush-an
shawan
not: ani, antu
not: ani, antu

neonate: muzin
not yet: niwan

opportunity: kahawaz,
### Oppressive

**Oppressive**: ma-pnit

**Orange (fruit)**: rickuy

**Order**: lh–m–ucun

**Orderly**: mashi–qitan

**Origin**: bagqir, naur

**Other people**: suma

**Other side**: magkaci

**Other**: suma

**Otter**: shanaq

**Our**: m–ita (incl.), nam (excl.)

**Out of breath**: ash’ukanan sa shnaw

**Overcast**: ma–dum-dum

**Overflowing**: kat–bashbash, rumpash

**Overgrown**: ki–pucum–in

**Overshoot**: m–rataq

**Overthrow**: pikbzaw

**Overt urned**: kashub–kariri

**Ox**: humbáq

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### P

**Pace**: kan

**Pack**: butíqu

**Pad**: pa–lahap–an (for carrying load on head)

**Paddle**: maka–ruza (to paddle), pa–ruza (a paddle)

**Paddy (rice field)**: ripnu

**Pan**: baqrawan (frying), bulwa (cooking)

**Pangolin**: qalhum

**Pant**: makhallhal

**Pants**: suaqum

**Papaya**: sharitumì

**Paper**: qahil

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### Pickle

**Parents**: ama–ina/ina–ama

**Pass**: pash–du, m–rataq (pass by)

**Pasture**: buqan

**Path**: saran

**Patient**: ma–kundur na shnaw

**Pause**: mia–qawan

**Peaceful**: ma–dama–damat

**Peach**: kalup

**Peak**: ma–lam am (mountain)

**Peanut**: lhqa pruq a bailu

**Peck open**: kum–bra–braq

**Peel**: m–lalas, pdaspdas, mun–ruquit

**Peeler**: la–lalas

**Peep (bird)**: ma–sia–siaq

**Peep at**: m–ansa–alain

**Pelvic bone**: mugrug

**Pen (enclosure)**: lagqa, m–hum (pen up),

**Pen (writing instrument)**: pata–tash

**Penetrate**: makashqut

**Penis**: raki

**Perform**: sh–m–aila

**Perhaps**: painan

**Persist**: pum–bala–balay

**Person**: caw

**Pestle**: qashtum

**Pheasant**: allua (female), lhzashan (male)

**Phlegm**: pash’uzu

**Phlegmatic**: ma–panù

**Pick up**: k–un–zi (with tongs or chopsticks)

**Pickle**: pia–qaizu (pickle foods)
pier: ruza wa farukuz
pierce: k-m-utafalh, lh-m-irik
pig: fafuy
piglet: fafuy a huqi
pigpen: pash-fafuy-an
pile: k-m-ushkush (pile up), tau-puil, qbit
pillage: k-m-uptuq (a grave)
pimples: lhułuk
pimply: kit-lhułuk-in
pin: da-duruk (hair)
pinch: k-un-tir, k-un-zi (with tongs), pitpit, q-un-pit
pincushion: pash-lhalhum-an
pinky (finger): rima wa huqi
pipe (smoking): kakanan
pitfall: daugl̄aw
pity: ananaikin
placenta: in-ian-an
plain (level land): qariw
plait: lh-m-iza, mazim
plant (n.): ribush
plant (v.): malhuiza
plants: agquilha, arar, baramban, binbin, fa, fakun, falhan, farazay, filhiq, filhush, fumun, kakanan, kandash, kihan, khiw, kruzi, kulkulaz, kupirin, lindash, luktu, lhalhanash, lhalhumiz, likish, lhimza, lhqa ribush a kabua, madaqri, mafanlhush, ma-kamun a bagqir, manishir, mascaw, masizak a bukay, pakapanu, palhitiz, papashzaq, parucukay, pinacacapuan a ribush, puca, pulnuq, qaimulan, qalisqisam, qalhus, qamci, qapiz, qarifan-fan, qaripuhut, qashiza, qicqic, qülhqli, qula, qun, razu, rizit, saqriz, sipu, suksuk, sun-da shaglaw, shaidu, shamaq, shampiaq, sharaquma, sharitumu, sharun, shirizi, shkish, tafulh, tagqlhin, takulsh, tam-pudaq, tan’ali, tan’ashilan, tarakas, tashtash, tatanaq, tazum, tilmun, tillshiq, tishmanraw a kuskus, tumazay, walunu, waqic, zuzuy
platform: bali, lhataš, qaçquf
play: kilnaqualh, malhalhiqash, matinhina
plentiful: ma-nasha, ma-rium
pliable: ma-dumur
plow: puqnan
pluck: fafaq, lh-m-ilhiq, maku-ranash
plugged: ma-lhu-lhnuq (nose), mashi-ql̄up
plum: lhaqɬhaq, lhuzush, ma-qmin (preserved)
pocket: qhlup
point at: malhatuzus
pointed: ma-lamlam
poison: walunu
poke: lh-m-irik, malhatuzus
pole: lha-lhiir (fruiving pole)
polite: ma-dundun
pomelo: rickuy
popping sound: pa-parakpak, ma-pariql̄iq
pork: aqtalha
porridge: lhuluca (rice), mulmulh (make porridge)
portion: qbit
possess: itia
possessions: aniamin
possibility: ma-qmin (of alcoholic drinks)
pound: maka-rumu (in a mortar)
pour: sh-m-an-ruru, sh-m-an-sazum (water), pun-suriz, s-m-uriz, shiar (wine)
powder: faruzfuz, ra-rishup (facial)
praise: lh-um-fan
precaution: m-ramaz (take precautions)
pregnant: pu-azazak-an (made pregnant by someone), lhizán (recently), lhquzan
prepare: asasa (food), pia-ru-run
president: dadú
press: k-m-iskis (down), pizpiz-an (against)
pretend: pish’asán (put on airs), sh-m-aila
prick: lh-m-irik
private parts: kashamuan
probably: painan
prolapsed uterus: lhqhaq
promised: patqal-an (in marriage)
prosper: min-caw
protect: lh-ug-qizi
protrude: mubaqá
proud: pazazáy
provided that: mirá
pry up: dinur, ishur
pull: shu-buntu (tight), shu-dahda(h) (apart), k-m-a-shi-fukish (by the hair), k-m-ashi-lharina (by the ear), lh-m-ilhiq (out), sh-m-u-nushush (someone backwards), pillikic (by the hand), k-m-ash-punuq-an (by the hair), maku-ranash (out), k-m-ash-rima (by the hand or arm), shu-rium
pulverize: min-dazumdum, min-rashrash
pumpkin: bahat
punch: malhashput, paru
pupil (of eye): maca wa caw
purse: kushuman
pursue: q-m-aqtililh
purulent: kit-nazaq-in
pus: nazaq
push: m-risris (down), s-m-ukus
put away (for safekeeping): pala, puil
put on: shayshay (headband)
put: pu-suhúy (there)

Q
quantity: la-kuza
quarrel: maka-p-acay, masasuqa
queasy: ma-kuyu
quick: ma-biskaw
quickly: mu-hiaw
quiet: ma-dama-damat, m-irariru’, mu-ra-rauriqu
quilt: pinuqrum
quite: la

R

rain: qusaz (rain), q-m-usaz (to rain)
rainbow: qariwazwaz
raise: mana-faw (object), h-m-adana (pet), pia-kafaw (object)
rake: ka-kashkash, ka-kulhaw, ka-kulhi, k-m-ulhi (to rake)
rapp: k-m-a-qur (with muckle)
rat: sisar
rather (somewhat): darawan
rational: mia-bric
rattan: quay
rattans: marumiz, puca
ravine: ruku
raw: mataq
razor: ka-kishkish
reach up: milh-na-faw
read: c-m-upish
real: sunda
really: dadu
rear part: pispis
rebellious: ma-rarabaza
recede: makit-kapa
recent (ly): faqlhu-an
reciprocate: m-iri
recovered: ma-dhuray, ma-kazaka

red: ma-quilha
redden: kat-quilha
reddish: matig-quilha-quilha
reflection: bahi, lhqánízu
refuge: ian
refuse: k-m-iru
regale: pagka’un
regard: qazaiku
regenerate: ma-kaliki
regret: amazaiza
reject: k-m-iru
rejoice: matig-qaran
relative: piacaucaun
relax: kun-dunray, kilhnaqualh
release: pu-hawaz, paqa, mumamraw
relieve: sh-m-aish (person from responsibility)
relish: h-m-izuq (food)
reluctant: ma-suzay
remember: ma-fazaq
remind: lh-m-ucun
remodel: k-m-ashi-qca
remove: malhamaza (from the fire), mu-ruru, sh-m-antalhaq
renew: pia-faqlhu
renovate: pakaikca, k-m-ashi-qca
repair: k-m-alawa, pakaikca, kashi-qitan
repeat: pashiwan, mu-qca
replace: pa-riri
replete: mia-ac-acan
rescue: pig-qalhtash
resell: pakulh-qaqlha
resemble: mika
reside: lhqa
residence: ian–an
resistant: ma–kutnir
rest: pagqa, mashdagkhin
  (cheek on palm)
rested: ma–duhray
restore: pia–faqlhu, pasiz,
  k–m–ashi–qca
resume: ma–qa–qca
retaliate: m–riri
retired: ma–kazaka
return: itiza, m–riri (in kind)
revive: min–caw (people),
  makit–dishhum (vegetation),
  mig–qalhtash, pish–qitan
reward: kazash
rib: falhán
rice cake: qmu
rice grain: fcin (unbroken)
rice: afu (cooked), kupi (that
  sticks to pot), pazay (in field),
  zashuq (in storage)
riddle: maha–cawa,
  kafrzán (be ridiculed)
right side: tana–du
right: du (good), ma–lunduz
  (correct)
ripped: ma–phu
rim: fa–firiz
ring (finger): tazuqs
ring (sound): ma–shalinshin
ripe: ma–bulaw (grain),
  ma–lhas (banana)
ripple: pulluq
rise: furaz–in (moon),
  milh–humhum (early),
mu–hlhli (from sitting)
river bed: ruku
road: saran
roar: t–m–u–barumbun
roast: pa–sansan
rob: k–m–uptuq (a grave)
robust: ma–ku shipment
rock (stone): fatu
rock (sway): lh–m–ashin,
  kashug–qi–qis
roe: pilhash
roll up: pish–karunkun (into a
  ball), pik–lihiipir (shirt sleeves),
  lhim–puzuz (roll thread up),
  m–runrun
roll: pum–buluq, mimi–bura–bura, kashug–qi–qis (in the
  water), m–runsuz
root up: dunhu
root: lhamic
rope: khiw
rot(ten): mu–bluc,
  ma–fanlhus, qarrur (wood)
round: ma–buzuq,
  ma–qaripupu
row: dudur
rub: pa–ishish (against),
  marinaw (off)
rubbish heap: dhumal
rubbish: bzu
rumble: t–m–u–barumbun
rump: palgé (of chicken),
  paqi
run: malalia
runny (nose): un–lhun–an,
  murushrush lhun
runty: mutdi
**rustle**

**rustle**: ma-ka–karashkash, makit–paparashpash

**rusty**: mig–qurqur

**safe**: pia–pishkit (go safely)

**saliva**: filhaq, irush

**salt**: m–luslus (massage salt into), pu–qaizu (salt to preserve), qtilha

**salty**: ma–qasbit

**sanctuary**: ian

**sand**: bunaz

**satiated**: ma–buqciw

**saw**: lha–lkhlihik (a saw), lh–m–iklihik (to saw)

**sawdust**: pukpuk

**say**: malhimna

**scabbard**: hukuc

**scabies**: kullu

**scald**: mishhvaq, shaqqabis–an (scalded)

**scale** *(fish)*: qushzap

**scapula**: qaquqzip

**scar**: qariash, rapic

**scare away**: sh–m–ashaw

**scarecrow**: danshir

**scarred**: mat–rapic

**scatter**: finshiq (grains), k–un–llhir (particles from an explosion), mu–lawwashwash (in every direction), mu–luplusup (in every direction), pa–tana–pruq (on the ground)

**scheme against**: ashkaz

**school**: azazak ma–shupilh a taun

**scold**: m–inshiraq, masasuqa

**scoop**: ka–kaush (a scoop), k–m–aush (scoop up), lh–m–akup (in cupped hands), lh–m–aush (with dip net)

**scrape**: k–m–ishkish, k–m–ushkush

**scraper**: ka–kishkish, ka–kushkush

**scratch up**: k–m–ashkash

**scratch**: k–m–ulhaw (an itch), mu–ruqit (scratch off)

**scream**: ma–qa–qiaqa

**scrimp**: k–un–zush

**scrotum**: fatu a shapa

**scrub**: marinaw

**scythe**: ka–klhit

**search**: k–m–ilhim

**season**: kawash

**seat**: pagka

**second**: makim–pushaz (from the bottom), pushaz–in (be done a second time)

**Sediq**: Pakán, Pazish

**seduce**: pia–lawlaw

**see**: m–rîqaz, sh–m–adudú (see clearly), sh–m–arihaz (something partly concealed)

**seed–rice**: pazay a fa–finshiq

**seed**: fa–finshiq, puqu

**seem**: mika, mulhurak, qamisa

**segregate**: mushizi

**seize**: m–antabal (and carry), biqsr, q–m–alaw, s–m–akup

**self**: but
selfish: ma-qaimuc
sell: pashitalha (as
an occupation)
semen: puqin
send: pa-kacu
separate: mushizi, mia-qbit,
q-m-utqut (meat from bone),
s-m-alam
separated: ma-ki-hazish,
ma-qaqda (widely separated),
mu-rariwa (joint)
serow: sisi
sesame oil: ma’iu
sesame: lhanaz
set (a trap): puqitan
set (sun): matahnut,
ma-tana-pruq
seven: pitu (things),
pa-pitu (people)
sever: mutun
several: piza
severe: ma-haha
sew: sh-m-aqish
sexual intercourse: ma’ara
shade: laun
shadow: bahti (person), laun
(thing)
shake: mag-ka-kakalay, man-
ha-hithit, mawawinwin (from
side-to-side), m-rinuz (earth-
quake)
shaky: tag-qa-qinqin
shallow: ma-kapa
shallows: kapa
share: qbit
sharp: ma-lamlam
sharpen: pia-lamlam,
m-rapac
shave: fqat (bamboo),
k-m-ishkish (hair), sh-m-an-
ruru (shave off irregularities),
s-m-iwsiw (bamboo)
she: cicu
shed (enclosure): lagqa
shelf: qalhimpit
shelter: ian, shi-laun (seek)
shift: m-igqca, ma-kakri
shin: bhani
shining: ma-kirac
shirt: kurin, htpaku
shirtless: mi-ra-ruzfut
shiver: mag-ka-kakalay,
man-ha-hithit
shoal: sha-mazán
shoot: pa-fciq (gun),
ku-lhpazishan (arrow), panaq
(with weapon)
shop: fari-fariw (go shopping)
shop: fari-fariw-an (market,
store)
short: lagquisay (people), luish
(length or height)
shoulder bone: qaqrzip
shoulder pole: pataqaz, puntá
shoulder: qalhafa
shout: mim-ba-baramban
shove: s-m-ukus
show off: lh-un-fa-fan
show: mia-laslalas (teeth),
sh-m-aktu (itself)
shred: sh-m-ubic
shrimp: kucun
shrine: hanán
shuffle  

**shuffle:** mu-na-nushnush  
**shy:** m-ayaw  
**sibling:** minlhafut, shashuazi  
(younger)  
**sick:** ma-qarman a but  
**side dish:** paquhan  
**side-by-side:** mum-biriz  
**side:** kashun-fizin (turn on)  
**sieve:** ca-cput, ra-rashash  
**sigh:** matupapá  
**similar:** mika  
**since:** maka-saháy  
**sinewy:** ma-rumiz  
**sing:** ma-qa-quyash  
**single-file:** mu-dudur  
**single:** ma-mamuri  
**sink:** lh-m-ikeik (a post), mulhbuuz  
**sister:** minlhafut  
**sit:** mia-kugku-gku (on one’s haunches), mi-lhugqu, malhimpapia (cross-legged); muk-sharáy (in a sloppy manner)  
**six:** ka-turu, makalh-turu-turu  
**sixty:** makalh-turu-turu a maqcín  
**skewer:** da-duruk  
**skin:** kafatan (shed skin of snake or insect), kaha (shed skin of bamboo), k-m-azkaz (skin an animal), shapa  
**sky:** qali  
**slack:** ma-baraybay  
**slap:** k-m-alhpizaq  
**slate (stone):** qris  
**slaver:** un-lha-irush-an

sleep: kalhus, malhus, muruza  
(in the mountains)  
**sleepy:** ma-pushkat  
**sliced:** lhig-qtu-n  
**slide:** ishdaukria, makit-na-nushnush  
**slip:** ishdaukria, makit-na-nushnush, makit-rayray, makit-ruqmuz (pants)  
**slippery:** ma-daqri  
**slither:** tau-kiwa-kiwar  
(snake)  
**sliver:** ka-kizkiz  
**slope:** kimbaran, matnap  
**sloping:** ma-daru  
**slow:** mia-qawan  
**small:** lagqiku’ay, lagqinunay, lagqisusay, mutdú (animals)  
**smear on:** m-rishup  
**smell:** shagkiz, sh-m-azik  
**smelly:** ma-fanlush, shazk-in  
**smile:** pa-ca-cawa, mia-lhilhnit  
**smoke:** sh-m-ir-qahwiw (to preserve), qumbu (from a fire)  
**smooth:** ma-diqv, lh-m-intun  
(smooth off irregularities)  
**smother:** s-m-unut (a fire)  
**snail:** pakakuma, pakalhuri, síqun síqun  
**snake:** qlhuran  
**snakes:** ma-dishhum a qlhuran, fraq, lhamuruq, pu-ka-kuwav a qlhuran, qalimatun, ka sazum a qlhuran, tagqihasan, tarinshua  
**snap:** kum-pna (as a branch)  
**sneeze:** lhqaushin (a sneeze), lh-ug-qaushin (to sneeze)
sniff: pakfinzish
snort: pakfinzish
snot: llun
so long as: mirá
so that: maqa
soak: lh-m-unllhum
soap: dauqan
soft: mim-bulnu, ma-dumuc, ma-dumur, ma-funuq, ma-ha-luq, ma-lhacaq, ma-pazashpash (soil)
soil: pruq
sole (of foot): sapaz
some: ladadu, suma, shashu
someone: suma
somersault: kashug-ka-kariri
sometimes: shashu
somewhat: darawan, ladadu
son-in-law: luqí
son: azazak a ayuzi
song: quyash
soon: hiaw
soot: qihaw
sore: ma-kashpar, min-lhaqraw
soul: bahi
sound, of sleep: mulha-aura
sounds: matuhuhum (make shivering sounds), parawan (made by cicada), risirisu sinsin (omen bird)
sour: ma-nishir, ma-qaizu
source: fuar
sow: finshiq (seed), pisphirqit (seedling)
space: quhas
sparse: ma-qdaqda

speak: malhinuna
spear: rapu
speech: lalawa
spell: patihaul
sperm: puqin
sphere: qarimusuz
spherical: ma-qaripupu
spice: kamun, pia-kamun (to spice)
spicy: ma-kamun
spider: kakatu
spike (pitfall): daqa
spill: mun-suriz
spin: shu-firit (top, thread), minalash, mintamar
spirit: bahi, qali
spit: mat-filhaq
splash: min-daqdaq, kum-psiq, sh-m-ampula
splice: lh-m-ituz
splinter: miniacuk, pazuzuyan
split: ma-qila
spoil: ku-bluc
spool: pash-sinay-an
spoon: kaka'un
spotted: patikaran
spout: kum-psiq
sprain: mu-pna (leg or groin)
spray: kum-psiq
spread: fillish (spread out), mu-laplap (of a fire), milalaha (legs wide)
spring: fuar (of water)
spring: mu-fkat (a trap)
sprinkle: maplish
sprout: i–apaw (up), pu–filhaq (leaves), hubuq (of plant)
sputum: filhaq
spy on: m–ansasailan
squat: mia–kugku–gku
squeal: ma–qa–quia
squeez: damriz
squirrel: rawaz (flying)
squirt: kum–pshiq
stab: d–m–uruk, k–m–utarlah
stack: malakutun
stagger: tug–qa–qurasi, shampapairuz
stand: mi–hilhi, malakutun (on end), ki–suhuwy (over there)
star: kilhpuz
stare at: maku–rimrim
starry: kilhpuz–in
start: lhmazawan, maqnap (do from the start)
started: mukcuaw
stash: puil
stay overnight: miacun
stay there: ki–sahy
steal: q–un–rin’
steam: paor
steer: puqitan, mun–ruza
stem: huqi (of smoking pipe), rafun (taro)
step on: kan qca–n
step: kan, maka–paraw (step forward)
stern: pispis
stick: kawi (wood)
sticky: ma–sinis

stiff: ma–kundur, ma–kutniy, min–lhaqraw (body), min–lha–shkay (neck), rikazan
still: mi–dau–dauk
sting: mashbalis
stingy: ma–qaimuc
stir up: m–ansinis
stir: ma–ka–kakri (move), m–ribuq (mix in)
stitches: katkat
stomach: buhanuq
stone: fatu
stop (motion): shi–dauk, pam–pala–pala (stop here and there along the way)
store: puil (put away)
straight: ma–lunduz
straighten: pia–lunduz
strainer: ca–cput, lha–lhaush
stranger: kauran
strangle: biqsir
straw: minabuit (rice)
stream: falhaza
strength: ka–kushfit
stretch: shu–qulish
stride: k–m–an
strike: k–m–atqutu
string: lh–m–uc (string beads, etc.)
stroke: k–m–alan–kalan
strong: ma–haha (current), ma–kundur (person)
struck: khir–an (by flying particles)
stub the toe: shan–ikahi
stuck in the throat: qut–an (fish bone)
study

study: c–m–upish
stuff: lh–um–bashkaw (with food)
stuffed: ma–lhu–lhumq (nose)
stumble: tau–bukbuk
stunted: tish–qantisan
sturdy: ma–kundur
submerge: marmuz
submissive: tun–du
subside: sh–m–i–na–pruq
succession, in: paka–biriz–an
sudden: hiaw
suddenly: mu–lhrqaq (come suddenly), pulhumzaw
suds: pulhnuq
sufficient: shdu
sugar: kamsia
suitable: shdu
suited: mapa–tish–du
summer: ma–lnar
suppose: qazaiku
suppurate: pak–nazaq
surprised: mukuaw
surround: m–ripu, m–riut
swallow: m–riqin
swarm around: mapa–u–lheckiz
swarm: makakuay (fish)
swat: c–um–piq
sway: lh–m–aushin, ma’a’uis, ma’ainur (hips), shampapairuz
sweep: c–m–apu
sweet potato: buna, pita, sipu
sweet rice: fuczasah a afu
sweet: ma–dahum
sweetheart: kawiaz

swelling: lhum–puqnu
swidden: buhat (horizontal), padaw (on slope)
swim: m–rauz, mu–maza (to shore)
swing: lh–lhausin (a swing), lh–m–aushin (to swing), ma’a’uis (to swing), ma’ainur (swing hips)
swirl: mig–ka–karunkun (in a vortex)
swollen: lhum–bulhrqu, ma–kirak, lh–um–fawa
systematically: paqnap

table: pagka
taboo: parshian
tag (game): mapa–sakup
take off: ku–ruru, paku–ruzfut (shirt)
take one’s time: mu–daru–daru
take turns: ifu, ma–pati–qca, man–shaish
take: m–ara (fetch), s–m–asas (deliver)
talisman: amiamin
talk: malhinuna
talkative: qalha lalawa, ma–sa–sarapsap
tall: ma–lagkaw (and thin), ma–ra’in, ma–rutaw
talon: kuku
tame: ma–dundun, hadana (to tame)
tangerine: rickuy
tangled: ma–ka–kapic, mashi–karupkup, ma–pucuk, qayu

tap the fingers: k–m–ay
balakbak

taro: lhari

taste: ma–damdam

tasty: ma–kanshuq

taut: mashi–buntus

tea: pushawil

teach: pish–fazaq, fui–fuilh

tear: sh–m–u–liqliq, pu–ptuq (tear off), m–rakrak (tear apart)

tears: rushaq

tease: laláw, patigkahuzut

temple (anat.): awan

temporarily: mindun

ten thousand: ban

ten: maqcin

tender: ma–da–dazumdum

termite: ayaz

test: qaz

testicle: fatu

than: mas, mat

that: haya, huya

thatch: k–m–ufuhl (a roof)

their: caycuy

tem: caycuy

then: numa

there: i–saháy, i–suhúy

therefore: numa

these: i–nay

they: caycuy

thick: ma–kushtur (materials)

thigh: bantac (human), paparu (animal)

thin: lagojusay (people)

thing: aniamin

think: m–agqu (contemplate), miakaiza (have the opinion)

this: i–nay

thorn: qacna

thousand: matilaw

thread: pu–lhalhun (a needle), makashqu (a needle), sinay (a thread)

threaten: mamaza

thresh: c–um–piq, k–m–umkum

thrift: ma–qaimuc

throat: buqth, lahu–lahu

throw: panaq (at a target), qauriwa, q–m–ibaz (with hip), ku–rapun–an (a spear at), pa–riwir–an (have something thrown at it), s–m–uriz (throw out)

thumb: rima wa ina

thunder: t–m–u–barumbun, pilhnac

tickle: k–m–alan–kalan, k–m–urkur

ticklish: ma–kimzi

tie: futulh, kashnasáy, mia–lhic, lhi–puqu–an (into a knot), q–m–ucquq

tight: ma–lhic

tilt: masha–biuk, kashug–qis

tired: ma–kashpar, ma–qiriz

toad: pikpik

toast: sh–m–iar (to toast)

toe: filhao a kuskus/kuskus a filhao
**together**

**together:** mam–biriz, sh–m–i–dampus (put), malhintaz (go together)

**toilet:** pu–caqi–caqi–an

**tomorrow:** simaq

**too:** maní

**tooth:** nipin

**toothpick:** lha–lhirik nipin

**top (spinning):** alushum

**top (upper part):** fafaw

**torment:** patigkaluzut

**torn:** mu–liqlq, ma–qila

**toss and turn:** kashug–ka–kariri

**toss out:** sh–m–ampula

**totally:** lhkiz–in

**tough:** ma–rumiz (meat)

**towel:** kulambit

**toy:** patinhina

**trace:** ma–danshir (leave)

**track:** danshir (footprints), palalia na danshiqan (track for running)

**trample:** k–m–an qca

**transparent:** ma–qdaqda

**trap:** Ihalhuzu (for fish, eels), pa–panaq (spring–set spear or arrow), qaqlhis (pinching)

**tray:** pash’amu

**tread:** kan

**tree:** kawi

**trees:** arziq, fafalhaz, fagru, habar, kizuat, kut, lalisa, lhakash, lhaqilhaq, lhazawash, lhqaluş’an, maramban, mumulas, nacuq, panadan, parakaz, paruru, pazik, pilhzaw, qalhic, qapic, qarincumay, qarubic, qtu, rarain, ripca, rizit, shakish, shalimáw, sharugzáy, shaza, shki, tagklhin, taniwu, tufa, tulshuq, tunruquz, a kawi, ulhucan, zasu

**trellis:** pash–bukay–an

**tremble:** mag–ka–kakalay, man–ha–hithit

**trick:** pish–duhaz

**trim:** pinpin

**trip:** q–m–ibaz (trip someone)

**trivet:** ainuz

**trough:** kaunu (water), qacu (feeding)

**trousers:** suaqun

**true:** dadu

**trumpet:** buruburu

**try:** pish–kazash, qaz

Tsou: Alisán

**tumble:** kashum–bulu–buluq

**tumescent:** ma–kirak

**turbid:** ma–phu

**turn off:** k–m–upit (light)

**turn on:** pia–kirac (light), pik–lhiás (light)

**turn:** mig–kariri (over), tau–ka–kariri (change direction), k–m–awkaw (crops to dry), tau–kiwar (to the side), kashug–qca–qca, kashug–qifat, mapa–sha–rikus (turn the back toward)

**turnip:** saipú

**turtle:** hara (hard–shelled), qciqa (soft–shelled)

**twenty:** ma–pushaz

**twice:** mu–pushaz

**twilight:** humhum
twins: lh–um–piaq

twist: mu–kiri (mouth),
mu–pna (leg or groin),
pu–rariwa (out of joint)
twisted: ma–kiri (mouth)
two: tusha, pushaz
type: acan
typhoon: shi–raus

U

ugly: ma–qarman
umbrella: pashikan
unable: maura
uncle: pan–amá–n (FB)
uncooked: mataq
uncovered: azaaz
under: i–pruq
understand: ma–fazaq,
tug–kazash
undone: mu–katkat (come undone)
undress: pia–ruzfut
unexpectedly: maka–balha, m–imbun
unhem: m–rakrak
unrequited: pish–qaqa (love)
unroll: shu–azaz, sh–m–apalh
unsheath: iat
unstable: tag–qa–qi’nqin
untied: ma–haraqhaq
until: k–i–na, k–u–na
unwilling: ma–suzay
up to here: pan–na–nay
uphill: saya
upside down: kashug–kariri
upstream: saya

upturned: shau–pariu2z
(eyelid)
upward: qa2t–na–fafa2 (look)
us: ita–n (incl.), yamin (excl.)
use up: lh2rkiz
use: antua, k–m–usay, padiutu,
pasaháy

V

vacation: kihnaqualh
vagina: kikulh, kuti
vain: mu–mamraw (in vain),
mu–qaqa (in vain)
valley: ruku
variety: acan
various: ma–shashu
veer: man–fizin
vegetables: pania’an (cooked),
shaglaw (raw)
vegetation: ribush
versatile: ma–aruz’uz
very: ma–cuaw
vest: baum
vex: pin–haha, laláw
vigor: ka–kushfit
vigorous: ma–aruz’uz,
pia–karishkish (do vigorously)
violin: latuk
visible: shadudu–an, shaktu–n
vole: mashmash
vulva: kikulh, kuti

W

waist: awak, qtqip
wait: ikahi, pashbara,
ia–qawan (a minute)
wake up: fanuz, mim-pulhiz
walk: mash–kada–kada (on toes), m–undadán, mash–ka-na–kanash (with a limp), mim–muran (in one’s sleep), pazaw, makht–sigki (on knees)
wander: mu–hapal, qata–ripi–ripic (eyes)
want: miku
wardrobe: pash–hulus–an
warm–hearted: ma–tata sarishi
warm: ma–qallhuz, sansan, mi–susu (warm oneself)
wash: flhuq
washboard: fa–flhuq
washed out: mug–kuaz
wasp: fulhia
wasps: kakhlishan, krasa
waste: mulamaz (waste one’s time)
watch out: inanuru
watch over: lh–ug–qizi
watch: pieqiq
water container: lharu, pash–sazum–an
water: sazum, maplish (water plants), pak–rusaha–rushaq (to water, of eyes)
waterfall: kum–pshiq a sazum, qinut a sazum
wave (in water): qamish
we (excl.): yamin
we (incl.): ita
weak: ma–duhaz
wealthy: ma–buqciw
weather: qali

weed: lhmir, maki–lhmir (to weed), m–rishrish (to weed)
weighty: mia–bric
well–behaved: ma–dundun
well–cooked: ma–llacas
what?: a–pi–kuza–n, numa
when?: kaiza
where?: i–ntua
whereas: miarâq
whet: m–rapac
whetstone: kakhlishan
which?: manu
while: miarâq
whine: pia–baqbaq
whip: ca–cpiq
whirl: minalash
whisper: mahahawhaw
whistle: fufût
white: ma–puzi
whitish: shi–puzi–puzi–n
whorl: qaripazu (in hair)
whose?: manu
why?: minu, numa
wide: ma–haran
widow: ka–p–acay–an a ayuzi
widower: ka–p–acay–an a binanau’az
wife: binanau’az
wig: lalutu
wilt: mim–bair
wind around: mig–qayu
wind: fari
window: paziwat
windy: ma–fari
wine: qilha (rice)
wing: pali
wink

wink: qata-ba'iqus
winnow: t-m-apish
winnowing tool: didiran
wipe: q-m-iur (the anus)
with: mas, mat, matsahay
  (comitative), patna
  (instrumental)
withered: ma-qalhayqay
wobble: tug qa-quras
wobbly: tag qa-qinquin
woman: binanau'az
womb: qatumu
wood: kawi
work: minshauluk (together),
  malhakrikriw, sukág
worm: papasha (intestinal),
  qatidauluk (earth)
worn out: ma-bucbuc
worry: ka-salpu
wound: baga
wrap: bu'tiqu, pa-lhipir,
  runrun-an
wreath: sa-spin
wrecked: sham-blu-bluuc
wrestle: ma-parfu-rfu
wring out: cnit, malhaza

wrinkle: karuckuc
wrinkled: mashi-karuckuc
write: matash
wrong: mu-ririw

Y

yam: sipu
yawn: mashushuaw
year: kawash, pug-kawash (next
  year), ma-pishkit (next year),
  tina-kawash (last year)
yellow: shadamun (bright)
yield: p-ara
you (pl.): maniun
you (sg.): ihu
young people: parhaway
younger: mashi-shashuazi
your: m-ihu
yourself: manuri ihu
youth: parhaway

Z

zigzag: mig-kiwar, makin-qifat
zipper: katkat
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