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Dongxiang-English glossary

东乡语英语对照初稿

Second draft (03/10/2023)

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(CNRS - EHESS - INALCO)

This glossary is based on the vocabulary of the “Dongxiang short stories (with gloss and annotations) vol.1: (*dunxian kielien* 东乡语小故事 $\text{ᠳᠤᠨᠬᠢᠸᠠᠩ ᠰᠢᠭᠰᠣᠷᠢ ᠰᠢᠭᠰᠣᠷᠢ}$) (hal-04015834)(Lefort 2023), which is based on the *Teaching material of the bilingual experimental class of Narisi Primary school in the Dongxiang Autonomous County (Dōngxiāngzú zìzhìxiàn nàlěisì xiǎoxué shuāngyǔ jiàoxué shíyàn bān shíyòng jiàocái* 东乡族自治县那勒寺小学双语教学实验班试用教材).

The entries of the glossary are organized in 3 columns: the first column is the Dongxiang entry, the second column is the word's grammatical category, the third column comprises the English translations and explanations. Etymology and notes are presented in brackets.

For the Dongxiang words, I have used the *Dunxian pinyin* based on the *Dongxiang-Chinese dictionary*¹; for standard Chinese, I have used the Chinese pinyin (without tones) and simplified characters. For words of Mongolic origin, I have used the reconstructions and transcriptions of the *Etymological dictionary of Mongolic languages*² (EDML - 2015) and Nugteren's *Mongolic Phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu Languages* (2011)³; these words are preceded by an asterisk. Because the EDML does not cite its sources, I have labelled the words as ‘old Mongolian’ and have considered them as reconstructions. I have included both forms found in the EDML (2015) and Nugteren (2011) whenever the forms proposed in the two sources do not match. When available, I have also included the closest form of the Middle Mongolian word (the *Secret history of Mongols, Huayiyiyu, Muqaddimat al-Adab*⁴) based on Nugteren (2011). Khalkha Mongolian transcriptions in Uyghur script⁵ are based on the *New Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary* (1998)⁶. When available, I have also included references in Linxia Chinese which the transcriptions of the *Línxia fāngyán* 临夏方言 [The Linxia Dialect]⁷. When only ‘Chinese’ is mentioned in the etymology section, this means the source is a Chinese variety, but the exact

¹ For details see Ma Guozhong 马国忠 (A.Shareff 阿·舍勒夫), Chen Yuanlong 陈元龙 (A.Ibulaheimai 阿·伊布拉黑麦) (2001) *Dunxian kielien khidei kielien kieleni lygeqi* 东乡语汉语词典 *Dōngxiāng yǔ hàn yǔ cídiǎn*. Lanzhou: Gansu minzu chubanshe pp 13-14.

² Sanzheev G.D., Orlovskaya M.N., Shevernina Z.V. 2015. *Этимологический словарь монгольских языков: в 3 т.* [Etymological dictionary of Mongolic languages: In 3 vols]. Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences.

³ Nugteren Hans. 2011. *Mongolic Phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu Languages*. Utrecht: LOT.

⁴ The *Secret History of the Mongols*, or *Mongyol-un niyuca tobciyan*, is a chronicle written in the 13th century in Chinese characters and is the most important and oldest text available in Middle Mongolian. The ‘Sino-Barabarian Vocabulary’, or *Hua-Yi Yiyu* 华夷译语 (1389), is a glossary of Chinese and Middle Mongolian terms. The *Muqaddimat al-Adab* of Abū'l-Qāsim Maúmūd is a dictionary of Middle Mongolian written in Arabic script.

⁵ The Modern Mongolian script has been proofread and revised by He Ruyi from the Department of literature and linguistics of the Zhejiang University.

⁶ JIA Chaoqun 贾朝群 et al. 1998. Шинэ монгол-хятад толь *Shine mongol-xiatad toli* 新蒙汉词典 *Xīn méng hàn cídiǎn* [Nouveau dictionnaire mongol chinois]. Beijing: shangwu yinshu guan chuban.

⁷ Liu Ling 刘伶, Gao Xia 高霞, Ban Xingcai 班兴彩 et al 1996. 临夏方言 *Línxia fāngyán* [The dialect of Linxia]. Lanzhou : Lanzhou daxue chubanshe.

dialect is uncertain or could be multiple. An interrogation point preceding the etymological form means that the source is uncertain.

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| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| <i>a</i> | [a] | <i>ie</i> | [iə] | <i>t</i> | [t] | <i>j</i> | [dz] |
| <i>e</i> | [ə] | <i>iu</i> | [iu] | <i>n</i> | [n] / [ŋ] | <i>q</i> | [tɕ] |
| <i>i</i> | [i] | <i>ua</i> | [ua] | <i>l</i> | [l] | <i>x</i> | [ɕ] |
| <i>ii</i> | [ʉ] | <i>ui</i> | [ui] | <i>r</i> | [r] | <i>zh</i> | [dʒ] |
| <i>o</i> | [o] | <i>iao</i> | [iao] | <i>g</i> | [g] | <i>ch</i> | [tʃ] |
| <i>u</i> | [u] | <i>uai</i> | [uai] | <i>j</i> | [k] | <i>sh</i> | [ʃ] |
| <i>ai</i> | [ai] | <i>b</i> | [b] | <i>gh</i> | [g] | <i>z</i> | [dz] |
| <i>ei</i> | [əi] | <i>p</i> | [p] | <i>kh</i> | [q] | <i>c</i> | [ts] |
| <i>ao</i> | [ao] | <i>m</i> | [m] | <i>h</i> | [χ] | <i>s</i> | [s] |
| <i>ou</i> | [əu] | <i>f</i> | [f] | <i>gv</i> | [ʁ] | <i>w</i> | [w] |
| <i>ia</i> | [ia] | <i>d</i> | [d] | <i>hh</i> | [h] | <i>y</i> | [j] |

Table 1 : *dunxian pinyin* transcription and API

List of abbreviations:

ADJ - adjective

ADV – adverb

AR - Arabic

BUR - Buryat

CL - classifier

CON – converb

EDML - *Etymological dictionary of Mongolic languages*

HY – *Hua yi yiyu* 华夷译语 [Sino-Barbarian Dictionary]

KHAL.- Khalkha

N - nouns

PART - Participle

FP - final particle

MM - Middle Mongolian

MUQ - *Muqaddimat al-Adab*

SH - *The Secret History of the Mongols*

MM - Middle Mongolian

NEG - negation

OM - Old Mongolian

PERS. - Persian

PRON - pronoun

PROP. N - proper name

TUR. - Turkic

SUFF - suffix

V - verb

| a | | |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| <i>a</i> | FP | final particle to express surprise [Chinese < <i>a</i> 啊] |
| <i>ada</i> | N | dad [Tur. < <i>ada</i>] |
| <i>aghili</i> | N | wisdom [Arabic < ' <i>aqlī</i> عَقْلِي 'spirit'] |
| <i>agi</i> | V | to give, to take [maybe derived from the verb <i>ogi</i> 'to take'] |
| <i>agvin</i> | N | village [OM < * <i>ayil</i> / SH <i>ayil</i> / CT * <i>a:gil</i> / <i>ayil</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰍] [note: probably a borrowing from Turkic rather than inherited from Mongolic (Nugteren 2011:227)]. |
| <i>aiya</i> | FP | final particle used to express surprise or fear [Chinese < <i>aya</i> 啊呀] |
| <i>ala</i> | V | to kill [OM < * <i>ala-</i> / SH <i>ala</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰎] |
| <i>alama</i> | N | cave dwelling (a natural of human dug cave of a mountain where used as a house) [OM < * <i>alma</i> / Khal. <i>الام</i> 'big hole' (EDML VOL.1: 46)] |
| <i>amala</i> | V | to hold in the mouth |
| <i>aman</i> | N | mouth [OM < * <i>aman</i> / HY <i>aman</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰏] |
| <i>amin</i> | N | Life, destiny [OM < * <i>amin</i> / HY <i>amin</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰐(𐰺)] |
| <i>ana</i> | N | mom [Tur. < <i>ana</i>] |
| <i>anda</i> | V | let go [OM < * <i>alda</i> / SH <i>alda</i> Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰑] |
| <i>andatu</i> | ADJ | tasty [OM < * <i>amta</i> * <i>amtan</i> / Muq <i>amta</i> , <i>amtan</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰒 + lexical derivation suffix expressing possession <i>-tu</i> . Lit.: 'with taste'] |
| <i>anei</i> | N | mother [Tur. < <i>ane</i>] |
| <i>anei awi</i> | N | parents |
| <i>anghei</i> | V | open mouth [OM< * <i>angyarqai</i> ; * <i>angai-</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰓𐰺] |
| <i>asiman</i> | N | sky [Pers. < <i>asman</i> آسمان] |
| <i>ayi</i> | V | to be scared [OM< * <i>ayu</i> / SH <i>ayu</i> / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰔] |
| <i>Ayinshe</i> | PROP.N | Ayinshe (Muslim girl's name) [? Arabic < <i>Ā'ishah</i> عائشة] |
| b | | |
| <i>ba</i> | FP | final particle [Chinese < <i>ba</i> 吧] |
| <i>baer</i> | N | money [Tur. < <i>bakir</i> / <i>baqer</i>] |
| <i>bagva</i> | N | frog [Tur. < <i>baka</i>] |
| <i>bai</i> | V | stand [OM< <i>bai</i> / HY <i>bayi-</i> 拔亦 / Khal. 𐰽𐰺𐰕] |
| <i>bala</i> | FP | final particle used to indicate that an action is over or finished [Chinese < <i>bala</i> 罢啦] |
| <i>balu</i> | V | to finish |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| <i>ban</i> | N | honey [OM < * <i>bal</i> / Muq <i>bal</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺 / CT <i>bal</i>] |
| <i>ban</i> | CL; N | classifier or noun for classrooms [Chinese < <i>ban</i> 班] |
| <i>banbun</i> | N | bee [also <i>banbu</i> , <i>banbiin</i>] |
| <i>banfa</i> | N | solution [Chinese < <i>banfa</i> 办法] |
| <i>banji</i> | V | to help [Chinese < <i>bang</i> 帮] |
| <i>banji</i> | V | to move [Chinese < <i>ban</i> 搬] |
| <i>banla</i> | V | to tied up [Chinese < <i>bang</i> 绑] |
| <i>banman</i> | V | to help [Chinese < <i>bangmang</i> 帮忙] |
| <i>banxiang</i> | N | cupboard [Chinese < <i>banxiang</i> 板箱] |
| <i>bao</i> | V | to fall [OM < * <i>bayu</i> * <i>bau</i> / SH <i>bao</i> 'u-, <i>ba</i> 'u Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>baohu</i> | V | to protect [Chinese < <i>baohu</i> 保护] |
| <i>bara</i> | V | to finish [OM < * <i>bara</i> / SH <i>bara</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠] |
| <i>barei</i> | V | to take, to hold, to seize, to get married, to stick, to build by laying bricks [OM < * <i>bari</i> / SH <i>bari</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠] |
| <i>basi</i> | N | tiger [OM < * <i>bars</i> / SH <i>bars</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 / Iranian (via Turk.?) Nugteren 2011:278] |
| <i>bayasi</i> | ADJ | happy [MM < * <i>bayas</i> / SH <i>bayas</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>bazila</i> | V | to endure |
| <i>beilie</i> | V | to carry on the back [Chinese < <i>bei</i> 背] |
| <i>bi</i> | V | to be, to have, to be located [MM < <i>bai</i> / HY <i>bayi</i> 拔亦 / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠] |
| <i>bi</i> | PRON | 1SG First singular person pronoun [OM < * <i>bi</i> / SH <i>bi</i> / Khal. 𐎧] |
| <i>biehujuji</i> | ADJ | bulging [form radical + <i>huhu</i> + suffix <i>-ji</i> suggests a loan from Linxia, e.g.: <i>t'iä̃nxuxutei</i> 甜乎乎的 'overly sweet', <i>xixuxutei</i> 黑乎乎的 'deep black'; <i>zuä̃xuxutei</i> 软乎乎的 'very soft', etc. (LXFY 1996: 70-73)] |
| <i>biinzi</i> | N | notebook [Chinese < <i>benzi</i> 本子] |
| <i>bijen</i> | PRON | 1PL. First plural person pronoun |
| <i>binjilin</i> | N | ice cream [Chinese < <i>bingqilin</i> 冰淇淋] |
| <i>bixin</i> | ADJ | bad, incapable, weak [MM < <i>bokir</i> 'dirty, untidy' / Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠] |
| <i>bu</i> | NEG | do not [prohibitive negation MM < <i>bu</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎺] |
| <i>bunda</i> | V | throw |
| <i>bunzhu</i> | N | sparrow [OM < * <i>bilduur</i> ~ * <i>biljür</i> / SH <i>bilji</i> 'ur ~ <i>bildu</i> 'ur/ Khal. 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢] |

| c | | |
|-------------------|--------|--|
| <i>cai</i> | ADV | only [MM < <i>saya</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏; possibly extended its function under the influence of Chinese <i>cai</i> 才] |
| <i>can</i> | N | greedy [Chinese < <i>chan</i> 饑] |
| <i>canda</i> | V | to be greedy [Chinese < <i>chan</i> 饑] |
| <i>caoye</i> | N | medicinal her [Chinese < <i>caoyao</i> 草叶] |
| <i>cha</i> | N | time [MM < *čay / SH <i>cah</i> / HY <i>čaq</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chanban</i> | ADV | often |
| <i>chanchin</i> | PROP.N | great wall [Chinese < <i>changcheng</i> 长城] |
| <i>chanla</i> | V | see |
| <i>chaoyi</i> | V | copy [Chinese < <i>chao</i> 抄] |
| <i>chasun</i> | N | snow [OM < *časun / SH <i>casun</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chenlie</i> | V | hear [OM < *čijla- / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chi</i> | PRON | you (sing.) [OM < <i>či</i> / SH <i>ci</i> / Khal. 𐰇] |
| <i>chighan</i> | ADJ | blanc [OM < *čaya(n) *čagaan / HY <i>čaqɑ:n</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chighara 1</i> | ADJ | 1. tight, firm 2. busy [MM < *čīirag / HY <i>či'iraq</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chighara 2</i> | ADV | rapidly |
| <i>chijia</i> | ADJ | difficult [Chinese < <i>chijin</i> 吃劲] |
| <i>chima</i> | PRON | your (sing.) [second person singular, oblique case] |
| <i>chini</i> | PRON | your (sing.) [second person singular, genitive/accusative case] |
| <i>chinji</i> | N | marks, points [Chinese < <i>chengji</i> 成绩] |
| <i>chinlou</i> | N | gate tower [Chinese < <i>chenglou</i> 城楼] |
| <i>chinshi</i> | ADJ | honest [Chinese < <i>cheng shi</i> 诚实] |
| <i>-chiyi</i> | SUFF | 2POSS [reflexive possessive suffix, second person singular] |
| <i>chizhe</i> | N | flower [OM < *čečeg / HY <i>čeček</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰏] |
| <i>chu</i> | ADV | most [Linxia <i>tʂʰu</i> (LXFY 1996:174)] |
| <i>chugu</i> | N | chopsticks [also <i>chulu</i> Middle Tur. < <i>čelpek</i> / cf. Western Yugur <i>tʰut'qəʃ</i>] |
| <i>chujiegve</i> | V | to see |
| <i>chunyou</i> | V | spring outing [Chinese < <i>chunyou</i> 春游] |
| <i>chuzhong</i> | N | middle school [Chinese < <i>chuzhong</i> 初中] |
| <i>ciban</i> | N | wing [Chinese < <i>chibang</i> 翅膀] |
| <i>cunmin</i> | ADJ | smart [Chinese < <i>congming</i> 聪明] |

| <i>d</i> | | |
|------------------------|------|--|
| <i>da</i> | AUX | cannot [OM < * <i>yada</i> / SH <i>yada</i> / Khal. ዳላል] |
| <i>dagva</i> | V | follow [OM < <i>daya</i> / SH <i>daqa</i> Khal. ዳግታ] |
| <i>daila</i> | V | carry [Chinese < <i>dai</i> 帶] |
| <i>daizi</i> | N | bag, generally used for plastic bags [Chinese < <i>dàizi</i> 袋子] |
| <i>-dan</i> | SUFF | derivation suffix [The suffix <i>-dan</i> derives nouns from verbs with the meaning ‘style’ or ‘method’ of verb; e.g. <i>yawu</i> ‘to walk’ < <i>yawudan</i> ‘walking style’] |
| <i>danzi</i> | N | courage [Chinese < <i>danzi</i> 胆子] |
| <i>dao</i> | ADV | also [Tur. < <i>daha</i>] |
| <i>daola</i> | V | to sing [OM < * <i>dayula</i> / Khal. ዳዕላ] |
| <i>daoli</i> | N | sense [Chinese < <i>daoli</i> 道理] |
| <i>daqinla</i> | V | ask about [Linxia <i>tate^hin</i> 打听] |
| <i>dawa</i> | V | pass by [OM < * <i>daba</i> / SH <i>daba</i> / Khal. ዳወል] |
| <i>-de¹</i> | CASE | DAT (dative case) / [The dative marker <i>-de</i> indicates that the NP it is suffixed to is the recipient of an object or action or the possessor of an object.] |
| <i>-de²</i> | CASE | BEN (benefactive case marker) [The benefactive marker <i>-de</i> indicates that the NP it is suffixed to is the beneficiary or that an action is performed to the benefit of the NP] |
| <i>-de³</i> | CASE | LOC (locative case) [The locative marker <i>-de</i> indicate the location of an action or another object] |
| <i>-de⁴</i> | CONV | SEQ (Sequential converb) (see <i>-dene</i>) |
| <i>-de⁵</i> | SUFF | SUB (substantivizer) [when <i>-de</i> is used to substantivize adjectives, e.g. <i>gaode</i> ‘the good one’, it is a direct loan from Chinese <i>de</i> 的] |
| <i>-dene</i> | CONV | SEQ (Sequential converb) [This converb specifies 1) that the verb marked by <i>-dene</i> and the following verb are different events; and 2) that there is a temporal/semantic relationship of sequentiality between these two events There is not necessarily a relationship where the first event implies the second or the subject] |
| <i>dogvolo</i> | V | limp [OM < * <i>dogal</i> / HY <i>dogalan</i> / Khal. ዳግብ] |
| <i>donji</i> | V | hold, carry [Chinese < <i>duan</i> 端] |
| <i>doura</i> | N | 1. inside 2. under [OM < * <i>doa-ra</i> / SH <i>do:ro</i> ; HY <i>dora</i> ~ <i>doro</i> / Khal. ዳዎራ] |
| <i>-du</i> | CASE | LOC (locative case) [see <i>-de</i>] |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--|
| <i>dumuqiao</i> | N | single-plank bridge [Chinese < <i>dumuqiao</i> 独木桥] |
| <i>dunda</i> | N | middle [OM <i>*dumda</i> / SH <i>dumda</i> , <i>dunda</i> / Khal. ᠳᠦᠨᠳᠠ] |
| <i>durán</i> | N | will, wish, aspiration [OM < <i>*durán</i> / SH <i>dura</i> , <i>durán</i> / Khal. ᠳᠦᠷᠠᠨ] |
| <i>duru</i> | V | 1. to fill [OM < <i>düggür</i> / SH <i>du'ur</i> / Khal. ᠳᠦᠷᠦ] 2. to feel |
| <i>duyi</i> | V | to block [Chinese < <i>du</i> 堵] |
| <i>e</i> | | |
| <i>echi</i> | V | 1. to go 2. to die [OM < <i>*eči</i> / Muq <i>eči</i> / Khal. ᠡᠴᠢ] |
| <i>egvi</i> | V | to beat up [OM < <i>*högi</i> / Khal. ᠡᠭᠦᠢ] |
| <i>Emine</i> | PROP.N | Amin [Male Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Amin</i> أمين] |
| <i>ene</i> | DEM | this [OM < <i>ene</i> / SH <i>ene</i> / Khal. ᠡᠨᠡ] |
| <i>enedu</i> | N | today [OM < <i>*ene üdür</i> / SH < <i>enedür</i> / Khal. ᠡᠨᠡᠳᠦᠷ] |
| <i>eqiegven</i> | ADJ | early (<i>eqie</i> + <i>gven</i>) [OM < <i>*erte</i> / SH <i>erde</i> / Khal. ᠡᠬᠡᠭᠡᠭᠦᠨ] |
| <i>erei</i> | V | look for, see <i>eri</i> |
| <i>eri</i> | V | look for, see <i>erei</i> [OM < <i>*eri</i> / SH <i>eri</i> / Khal. ᠡᠷᠢ] |
| <i>ertunjie</i> | N | children's day [Chinese < <i>ertongjie</i> 儿童节] |
| <i>ese</i> | NEG | NEG. Realis negation [OM < <i>*ese</i> / SH <i>ese</i> / Khal. ᠡᠰᠡ]; negation <i>ese</i> co-occurs with both the perfective and progressive aspects, although it is found primarily in perfective contexts] |
| <i>Exiye</i> | PROP.N | Asiya [Female Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Asia</i> آسیة] |
| <i>Eyibu</i> | PROP.N | Eyibu [Female Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Ayyub</i> أَيُّوب] |
| <i>ezegven</i> | PRON | a few (<i>ene</i> DEM + <i>zegven</i> PL) |
| <i>f</i> | | |
| <i>fa</i> | NUM | time |
| <i>fanbienmien</i> | N | instant noodles [Chinese < <i>fāng biàn miàn</i> 方便面] |
| <i>Fatume</i> | PROP.N | Fatima [Female Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Fatima</i> فاطمه] |
| <i>fayi</i> | V | to burst out [Chinese < <i>fa</i> 发 (in the meaning of <i>baofa</i> 爆发)] |
| <i>feixin¹</i> | N | to take a lot of trouble [Chinese < <i>feixin</i> 费心] |
| <i>feixin²</i> | V | to thank [Chinese < <i>feixin</i> 费心] |
| <i>fudude</i> | V | to elongate (<i>fudu</i> + <i>de</i>) [OM < <i>*urtu</i> / SH <i>urtu</i> / Khal. ᠲᠦᠳᠦᠳᠡ] |
| <i>fugie</i> | ADJ | big [OM < <i>*yeke</i> / SH <i>yeke</i> / Khal. < ᠶᠡᠬᠡ] |
| <i>funjie</i> | V | to pursue [OM < <i>*hülde *ülde</i> / SH <i>hulde</i> / Khal. < ᠬᠦᠯᠳᠡ] |
| <i>fura</i> | V | to throw, turn over, turn around [OM < <i>*hurba</i> / SH <i>hurba</i> / ᠬᠦᠷᠪᠠ] |

| | | |
|---------------------|------|--|
| <i>futan</i> | ADJ | comfortable [Linxia < <i>fut</i> ^{hǎ} 舒坦] |
| <i>fuyi</i> | V | to hold up [Chinese < <i>fu</i> 扶] |
| g | | |
| <i>ga</i> | ADJ | small [Linxia < <i>ga</i> 尕] |
| <i>ganguzi</i> | N | small stick [Chinese < <i>ganguzi</i> 尕棍子] |
| <i>ganjinra</i> | V | to clean [Chinese < <i>gān jìng</i> 干净] |
| <i>gao</i> | ADJ | good [OM < * <i>γoya</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡ}] |
| <i>gao zhugvetu</i> | ADJ | kind hearted [Chinese < <i>haoxin</i> 好心, semi-calque] |
| <i>gaoda</i> | V | to get better |
| <i>gaode</i> | ADV | a good [semi-calque from North-Western Mandarin dialects < <i>haode</i> 好的] |
| <i>gayi jiao</i> | N | younger brother [OM < * <i>deü</i> * <i>degü</i> / SH <i>de'u</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡ}] |
| <i>-ghala</i> | CASE | INS (instrumental case) [The NP the instrumental case is suffixed to is a tool or an instrument which is used in order to perform an action] |
| <i>ghodei</i> | V | to lower the head, to bow, to bend down [OM < * <i>γuduyi</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>gholu</i> | V | to change, to become [OM < * <i>kubil</i> / Khalk. ^{ḡḡḡḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghua</i> | NUM | two [OM < * <i>koyar</i> / SH <i>qoyar</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghuala</i> | NUM | two together [Khal. ^{ḡḡḡḡḡḡ / ḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghudu ghudu</i> | ONO | sound of bubbling water (same as <i>ghudughuduji</i>) [Chinese < <i>gudu</i> 咕嘟] |
| <i>ghudughuduji</i> | ONO | sound of water (same as <i>ghudu ghudu</i>) [Chinese < <i>gudu</i> 咕嘟] |
| <i>ghuji</i> | ADV | rapidly (also <i>ghudun</i>) < <i>ghuji</i> + <i>gvan</i> (INT) [OM < * <i>kurdun</i> / MM < <i>qurdun</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghujigvan</i> | ADV | rapidly < * <i>ghuji</i> + <i>gvan</i> (INT) |
| <i>ghura</i> | N | rain [OM < * <i>kura</i> * <i>qura</i> / SH < * <i>qura</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghurala</i> | NUM | three together < * <i>ghuran</i> + <i>la</i> (COM) |
| <i>ghuralie</i> | NUM | three together [same as <i>ghurala</i>] |
| <i>ghuran</i> | NUM | three [OM < * <i>gurban</i> / SH <i>qurban</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>ghurun</i> | N | finger [OM < * <i>kuruun</i> ; * <i>quruyu(n)</i> / SH <i>quru'u(n)</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡḡḡḡ}] |
| <i>giel</i> | N | house, home, room [OM < * <i>ger</i> / SH <i>ger</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡ}] |
| <i>gie2</i> | V | 1. to do [OM < * <i>ki</i> / SH <i>ki</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡ}] 2. to say [OM < * <i>kee</i> * <i>ge</i> / SH <i>ke'e</i> / Khal. ^{ḡḡḡ}] |

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|----------------------|------|---|
| <i>gie3</i> | AUX | BVM (borrowed verb marker) [auxiliary used with dissyllabic (usually Chinese) borrowed verbs marker] |
| <i>giechin</i> | ADJ | good [same as <i>gansan</i>] |
| <i>gieda</i> | N | knot [Chinese < <i>geda</i> 疙瘩] |
| <i>giedulie</i> | PRON | few people |
| <i>giedun</i> | PRON | many [MM < * <i>kedün</i> / SH <i>kedun</i> / Khal. ^{كعدن} ; when used with <i>gao</i> (good) in <i>giedun gao</i> , it is a calque of Chinese < <i>duohao</i> 多好) |
| <i>giegvun</i> | N | rooster, same as <i>giegvun tegha</i> and <i>gaigun</i> |
| <i>giegvun tegha</i> | N | rooster [calque of Chinese < <i>gongji</i> 公鸡], same a <i>giegvun</i> |
| <i>giekuni</i> | N | something that must be done, e.g.: <i>hhe jinleidene yama giekuni mejie dawo</i> ‘He was stunned and didn't know what to do’ [this word should be decomposed as <i>gie -ku-ni</i> ‘todo-‘INMLZ-GEN’ The genitive is a calque of Chinese <i>de</i> 的 used to substantivize clauses as in <i>yinggaide</i> 应该的] |
| <i>gien</i> | N | sickness [OM<* <i>gem</i> / Khal. ^{كع}] |
| <i>gienkuru</i> | V | to get ill [calque Chinese < <i>debing</i> 得病 lit. ‘get + disease’] |
| <i>giezhe</i> | PRON | when [OM < * <i>kejiye</i> / SH <i>keji'e</i> / Khal. ^{كجي(ع)}] |
| <i>gochu</i> | N | everywhere [Chinese < <i>gechu</i> 各处] |
| <i>gongo</i> | N | tin-can [OM < * <i>qumqa</i> ‘jar with a narrow top’/ Bur. <i>xonxo</i> / Kalhk. ^{قومقا}] |
| <i>gonji</i> | V | to care [Chinese < <i>guan</i> 管] |
| <i>gonshaitan</i> | N | monster [<i>gon</i> <? + <i>shaitan</i> from Arabic < <i>sheetan</i> شيطان] |
| <i>gouji</i> | ADJ | small, few [Linxia < <i>gouji</i> 够底] |
| <i>goye</i> | PRON | self (also <i>gejia</i> , <i>guajia</i>) [Linxia < <i>gejia</i> 各家] |
| <i>guaigun</i> | N | walking stick [Chinese < <i>guaigun</i> 拐棍] |
| <i>guhua</i> | N | old story [Chinese < <i>guhua</i> 古话] |
| <i>guhuashu</i> | N | story book [Chinese < <i>guhuashu</i> 古话书] |
| <i>-gva</i> | SUFF | CAUS (causative) [When the causative marker is suffixed to an intransitive verb, the causative meaning of the verb is ‘to make X do Y’ where ‘X’ is the causee.] |
| <i>-gvan</i> | SUFF | INTS (intensifier) [the suffix <i>-gvan</i> is an intensifier used with adjectives] |
| h | | |

| | | |
|------------------|--------|---|
| <i>hanshilie</i> | V | to vanquish, to win, also <i>hanji</i> [OM < <i>qoji</i> / Khal. ﻗﻮﺟﻰ ; probably also related to Khal. <i>xojil</i> ‘win’] |
| <i>haoshi</i> | N | good action [Chinese < <i>haoshi</i> 好事] |
| <i>heifan</i> | N | dinner [Linxia < <i>heifan</i> 黑饭] |
| <i>Hejizhe</i> | PROP.N | Hejizhe [Female Muslim name] |
| <i>hendun</i> | N | culvert [Chinese <i>handong</i> 涵洞] |
| <i>hezi</i> | N | box [Chinese < <i>hézi</i> 盒子] |
| <i>Hhabi</i> | PROP.N | Habib [Male Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Habib</i> ﺣﺒﻴﺐ] |
| <i>hhantu</i> | ADV | together [OM < <i>*kamtu</i> / SH < <i>qamtu</i> / Khal. ﻗﺎﻣﺘﯘ] |
| <i>hhantula</i> | V | to get together (<i>hhantu</i> ‘together’ + lexical derivation suffix <i>-la</i>) |
| <i>Hhaya</i> | PROP.N | Haya [Female Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Hayā</i> ﺣﻴﺎء] |
| <i>hhe</i> | PRON | 3SG [? OM < <i>*inu</i> <i>*i</i> / HY <i>inu</i> ; Note: The <i>h-</i> in Dongxiang would normally suggest common Mongolic <i>*h-</i> , but it is not confirmed elsewhere. However, there is no alternative etymology for the Dongxiang form. Nugteren 2011:372] |
| <i>hheche</i> | V | to be tired [OM < <i>*heče</i> / Muq <i>heče</i> ~ <i>eče</i> / Khal. ﻫﻌﻪ] |
| <i>hhende</i> | PRO | there [OM < <i>*tende</i> / SH <i>tende</i> / Khal. ﺗﻪﻧﺪﻩ] |
| <i>hin</i> | ADV | very [Chinese < <i>hen</i> 很] |
| <i>hinde</i> | ADV | very big |
| <i>ho</i> | N | 1. nest [OM < <i>*heür</i> / Khal. ﻫﯘﺭ / Muq <i>hü'ür</i> (‘grave’) / ‘nest’ Bur. <i>üür</i> / Kalm. <i>ür</i> / Dag <i>xəur</i>] 2. anger [OM < <i>*haur</i> <i>*ayur</i> / SH <i>a'ur</i> ‘air; steam; anger’ / Khal. ﻫﺎﺭ] |
| <i>hoche</i> | N | train [Chinese < <i>huoche</i> 火车] |
| <i>holu</i> | V | to run [OM < <i>*haul</i> / SH <i>ha'ul-</i> / Dag. <i>xaul-</i>] |
| <i>honjin</i> | N | environment [Chinese < <i>huanjing</i> 环境] |
| <i>hotu</i> | ADJ | have a nest [<i>ho</i> + possessive lexical derivation suffix <i>-tu</i>] |
| <i>huayi</i> | V | to row [Chinese < <i>hua</i> 划] |
| <i>Hufeiye</i> | PROP.N | Hufeiye [Female Muslim name] |
| <i>hunshin</i> | N | whole body [? Chinese < <i>quanshen</i> 全身] |
| <i>huoche</i> | N | train [Chinese < <i>huoche</i> 火车] |
| <i>i</i> | | |
| <i>idaonie</i> | ADV | simply |
| <i>idun</i> | CL | classifier for meals [Chinese < <i>yidun</i> 一顿] |
| <i>Itheyn</i> | PROP.N | summer palace [Chinese < <i>yiheyuan</i> 颐和园] |

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|------------------------|-------|--|
| <i>ijie</i> | V | to eat [MM < * <i>ide</i> / SH <i>ide</i> Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>ijiewu</i> | N | food |
| <i>ilian</i> | N | force [Chinese < <i>liliang</i> 力量] |
| <i>imutu</i> | PRON | like this [OM < <i>ene metü</i> / Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>ingie</i> | V | to be like this |
| <i>ingiese</i> | CONJ. | then |
| <i>inji</i> | V | to use [Chinese < <i>yong</i> 用] |
| <i>ire</i> | V | to come [OM < * <i>ir</i> / SH <i>ir</i> / Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>iwun</i> | N | languages [Chinese < <i>yuwen</i> 语文] |
| <i>ixieqi</i> | N | first semester [Chinese <i>yixueqi</i> 一学期] |
| | | |
| <i>j</i> | | |
| <i>-ji¹</i> | SUFF | MADV (manner adverbial) [suffixed to onomatopoeia and adjectives, from Linxia < <i>ji</i> 地] |
| <i>-ji²</i> | SUFF | SUBS (used to substantive adjective) |
| <i>jian</i> | ADV | about to |
| <i>jianji</i> | V | to explain [Chinese < <i>jiang</i> 讲] |
| <i>jiaoli</i> | V | to jump [OM < * <i>deüli</i> / SH <i>duyal</i> Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>jiaoyi</i> | V | to hand to [Chinese < <i>jiao</i> 交] |
| <i>jidagva</i> | V | to go to market [calque Chinese < <i>ganji</i> 赶集] |
| <i>jie</i> | V | to set aside, lay down [? OM < * <i>gee</i> 'to lose' / SH <i>ge</i> / Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>jiede</i> | N | grand-father [? related to <i>deed ye</i> ཁོ་ལོ་ལོ] |
| <i>jiejin gie</i> | V | to decide [Chinese < <i>jueding</i> 决定] |
| <i>jieku</i> | N | string, thin rope |
| <i>jielie</i> | V | to accept, to welcome [Chinese < <i>jie</i> 接] |
| <i>jien</i> | N | clothes [OM < * <i>debel</i> * <i>deel</i> / SH <i>de'el</i> / Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>jienzhagvan</i> | ADJ | crafty [Chinese < <i>jiǎo huá</i> 狡猾, same as <i>jienzha</i>] |
| <i>jiere</i> | N | on [OM < * <i>degere</i> * <i>deere</i> / SH <i>de'ere</i> / Khal. ཁོ་ལོ] |
| <i>jinda</i> | V | to panic [Chinese < <i>jingzhang</i> 紧张] |
| <i>jiu</i> | CONJ | so [Chinese < <i>jiu</i> 就] |
| <i>jiushi</i> | ADV | indeed [Chinese <i>jiushi</i> 就是] |
| <i>jiuyi</i> | V | to save [< Chinese <i>jiu</i> 救] |
| <i>k</i> | | |

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|---------------------|------|---|
| <i>kaixie</i> | V | to start school [Chinese < <i>kaixue</i> 开学] |
| <i>kaoyi</i> | V | take an exam [Chinese < <i>kao</i> 考] |
| <i>kere</i> | V | to want [OM < * <i>keregle</i> / Khal. كيرغە] |
| <i>kewo</i> | N | son [OM < * <i>köbeün</i> / SH <i>ko 'u(n)</i> , HY <i>kö 'ün</i> / Khal. كەس 'boy'] |
| <i>kewon</i> | N | child [OM < * <i>köbeün</i> / SH <i>ko 'u(n)</i> , HY <i>kö 'ün</i> / Khal. كەسكەن 'boy'] |
| <i>kewosi</i> | N | children |
| <i>kha</i> | N | hand [OM < * <i>gar</i> / SH <i>qar</i> / Khal. قە] |
| <i>kha-ghurun</i> | N | finger [calque of Chinese < <i>shouzhi</i> 手指 / Khal. قەتەپە] |
| <i>khala</i> | PRON | where [OM < * <i>qamiya</i> , * <i>qaya</i> * <i>kaa</i> , * <i>kaana</i> / HY <i>qa 'a</i> / Khal. قەلە] |
| <i>khaladedu</i> | ADJ | where [pronoun <i>khala</i> + LOC], same as <i>khaladu</i> |
| <i>khalama</i> | ADV | wherever [pronoun <i>khala</i> + part. <i>ma</i>] |
| <i>khalun</i> | ADJ | hot [OM < * <i>qalayun</i> * <i>kalaun</i> - /SH <i>qala 'un</i> / Khal. قەلەن] |
| <i>khara</i> | ADJ | black [OM < * <i>qara</i> * <i>kara</i> - /SH <i>qara</i> / Khal. قارا] |
| <i>kharanja</i> | N | swallow [bird] [OM < * <i>kariačai</i> / HY <i>qariyača</i> /Khal. قارىياچا] |
| <i>kharei</i> | V | to go back, to leave, to retreat [OM < * <i>qari</i> * <i>kari</i> / Khal. قارى] |
| <i>khi</i> | V | to come out [alternative form for <i>khirei</i>] |
| <i>khirei</i> | V | to come out, go back, to return [OM < * <i>qari</i> * <i>kari</i> / Khal. قارى] |
| <i>khizhe</i> | V | to get out, finish |
| <i>khonlanlan</i> | ONO | sound of metal [Chinese < <i>kuang langlang</i> 框唧唧] |
| <i>khuaichu</i> | ADJ | old [OM < <i>qayučün</i> * <i>kaučün</i> / SH <i>qa 'ucin</i> / Khal. قەلەن] |
| <i>khuaichu udu</i> | N | next day |
| <i>khugvo</i> | V | to send out [OM < * <i>kürge</i> / Muq <i>kürge</i> / Khal. كۈرگە] |
| <i>khuina</i> | N | back [OM < * <i>qoyina</i> * <i>koïna</i> / SH <i>qoyina</i> / Khal. قەلەن] |
| <i>khuinadu</i> | ADJ | behind |
| <i>khuinashi</i> | ADV | later, after |
| <i>khuru</i> | V | 1. to arrive [same as <i>kuru</i> OM < * <i>kür</i> / HY <i>kür</i> / Khal. كۈر] / 2. to fry [OM < * <i>kaur</i> قەلەن] |
| <i>kiekieli</i> | N | pheasant [HY <i>qurqa 'ul</i> , maybe related to Uighur <i>qirgul</i>] |
| <i>kielie</i> | V | to tell, to say [OM < * <i>kele</i> / HY <i>kelele</i> / Khal. كەلە] |
| <i>kielien</i> | N | speech, word [OM < <i>kelen</i> / HY <i>kelen</i> 'language'] |
| <i>kien</i> | PRON | who [OM < * <i>ken</i> / SH <i>ken</i> / Khal. كەن] |
| <i>kiemen</i> | PRON | nobody [OM < * <i>ken</i> 'who' / Khal. كەن] |
| <i>kiemenda</i> | PRON | nobody |
| <i>kijie</i> | V | to sleep, to lay down |

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|-----------------|------|--|
| <i>kixie</i> | CL | piece |
| <i>kon</i> | N | foot [OM < * <i>köl</i> / 𑎓𑎂 / SH <i>kol</i> / Khal. 𑎓𑎂] |
| <i>-ku</i> | SUFF | I NMLZ [Imperfective nominalizer. Used to nominalize verbs and clauses which characterize uncompleted actions that may or may not have commenced yet] |
| <i>kuai</i> | CL | 1 Chinese yuan 2. measure word for money [Chinese < <i>kuai</i> 块] |
| <i>kuayi</i> | V | to praise [Chinese < <i>kua</i> 夸] |
| <i>kun</i> | N | person [OM < * <i>kümün</i> * <i>küün</i> / HY <i>kü'ün</i> / Khal. 𑎓𑎂] |
| <i>kunminhu</i> | N | Kunming Lake [Chinese < <i>kunminghu</i> 昆明湖] |
| <i>kuru</i> | V | to arrive [OM < * <i>kür</i> / HY <i>kür</i> / Khal. 𑎓𑎂] |
| <i>kuxie</i> | V | to love, to adore [OM < * <i>küse</i> / SH <i>kuse</i> / Khal. 𑎓𑎂] |
| <i>kuzhe</i> | V | to keep up with, to follow |
| <i>l</i> | | |
| <i>la</i> | N | wax [Chinese < <i>la</i> 蜡] |
| <i>-la</i> | PL | plural marker |
| <i>lachin</i> | N | leaf [OM < * <i>nabčün</i> / HY <i>nabčün</i> / Khal. 𑎓𑎂] |
| <i>lalagvan</i> | ADV | slowly [maybe related to <i>lala</i> ~ <i>yala</i> OM < * <i>yaara</i> ‘to be in a hurry’] |
| <i>langan</i> | ADJ | lazy [Chinese < <i>lan</i> 懒惰] |
| <i>langan</i> | ADJ | lazy [Chinese < <i>langan</i> 懒惰] |
| <i>laoba</i> | N | pond [Chinese < <i>laoba</i> 涝坝. Regional Chinese word: An artificial pond or swamp dug near a road or a village to retain water for dryer seasons] |
| <i>laoshi</i> | N | teacher [Chinese < <i>laoshi</i> 老师] |
| <i>layi</i> | V | to pull [Chinese < <i>la</i> 拉] |
| <i>-le</i> | SUFF | Purposive converb [Used to specify 1) that the verb marked by <i>-le</i> and the following verb form part of the same event; and 2) that there is a temporal/semantic relationship of purpose between the two verbs] |
| <i>lianmien</i> | N | two sides [Chinese < <i>liangmian</i> 两面] |
| <i>lienxi</i> | N | exercises [Chinese < <i>lianxi</i> 练习] |
| <i>liuyi</i> | N | first of June [Chinese < <i>liuyi</i> 六一] |
| <i>lugo</i> | N | deer [Chinese < <i>lu</i> 鹿] |
| <i>m</i> | | |

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| <i>ma</i> | FP | final particle [Chinese < <i>ma</i> 嘛] |
| <i>mada</i> | V | to be troublesome [Linxia < <i>mada</i> 麻达] |
| <i>made</i> | PRO | to me, for me [first person personal pronoun, benefactive case] |
| <i>magva</i> | N | morning [OM< <i>managaar</i> / SH <i>manaqar</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳𑆳𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>man</i> | ADV | all [Chinese ? < <i>man</i> 满] |
| <i>maoer</i> | N | cat [Chinese < <i>mao'er</i> 猫儿. This is probably a re-borrowing from Chinese, see Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳 <i>muur</i>] |
| <i>maoyi</i> | V | to pop out [Chinese < <i>mao</i> 冒] |
| <i>mara</i> | V | to look in, to spy [< * <i>maria</i> / SH <i>mariya</i>] |
| <i>mata</i> | V | to forget [< * <i>marta</i> / 𑆞𑆳𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>matan</i> | PRON | 1PL [inclusive first-person plural] |
| <i>mati gie</i> | V | how to do [same as <i>matu gie</i>] |
| <i>matu</i> | PRON | how |
| <i>matu gie</i> | V | how to do [same as <i>matu gie</i>] |
| <i>mayen</i> | N | ceiling |
| <i>mejie</i> | V | to know [OM < * <i>mede</i> / SH <i>mede</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>melie</i> | N | before [OM < * <i>emüne</i> / SH <i>emune</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>mienbao</i> | N | bread [Chinese < <i>miànbāo</i> 面包] |
| <i>miinzhali</i> | ADV | suddenly |
| <i>mila</i> | ADJ | small [a common word found among the different languages of the Ganges-Qinghai area, including Chinese dialects. Unknown origin] |
| <i>mo</i> | N | road [OM< * <i>mör</i> / SH <i>mor</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>mogugu</i> | N | mushroom [Chinese < <i>mogu</i> 蘑菇] |
| <i>moron</i> | N | river [OM < <i>mören</i> / Muq <i>mören</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>munan</i> | N | worry |
| <i>musirei</i> | V | to fly [OM < * <i>nis</i> / HY <i>nis</i> Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>mutun</i> | N | tree [OM < <i>modun</i> / SH <i>mudun</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳] |
| <i>mutun linko</i> | N | forest [calque Chinese < <i>senlin</i> 森林] |
| n | | |
| <i>-n</i> | CONV | DUPL [Converb used with repeated verbs, which is possibly a calque of Chinese duplicated verbs; syntactically similar to the integrative converb <i>-zhi</i>] |
| <i>nadu</i> | V | to play [OM < * <i>naad *nadad</i> / HY <i>na'ad-um</i> / Khal. 𑆞𑆳𑆳𑆳𑆳] |

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| <i>naran</i> | N | sun [OM < * <i>naran</i> / SH <i>naran</i> / Khal. 𐎎𐎠] |
| <i>naran nudun</i> | N | sun (star) |
| <i>naran-khalun</i> | ADJ | sun warmth |
| <i>nasun chighan</i> | ADJ | young [<i>nasun</i> ‘year’ + <i>chighan</i> ‘white’] |
| <i>-ndu</i> | SUFF | COLL (collective) [the collective marker expresses the fact that the action of the verb is being carried out by multiple participants collectively] |
| <i>-ne</i> | SUFF | REFL (reflexive) [the reflexive suffix <i>-ne</i> is affixed to the possessed NP and indicates that ‘one’s own X’ where ‘X’ is the possessed NP. Cf Field 1997:368] |
| <i>-ne</i> | SUFF | IPFV (imperfective aspect) [The imperfective aspect is suffixed to a verb to indicate that an action is uncompleted or that has not commenced yet.] |
| <i>-ni</i> | CASE | GEN (genitive case) [The genitive case indicates a possession relationship between the possessor NP it is suffixed to and the NP following it] |
| <i>-ni</i> | CASE | ACC (accusative case) [The accusative marker is suffixed to objects (usually nouns) of a transitive verb.] |
| <i>-ni</i> | REFL | 3SG REFL (Third person reflexive possession) [expresses third person possession and indicates that the NP is possessed by a third person which is not the head] |
| <i>-ni</i> | REFL | ASS (associative) [indicates that an association or a possession relationship exists between the possessor and the possessed, e.g. <i>Ingie-dene khudon-ni ghoni-yi layi-le echi-wo</i> ‘And so [he] went and pulled the sheep from (of) the pen.’ (Field:1997:380)] |
| <i>niagva</i> | V | to stick [OM < * <i>niya</i> * <i>nīa</i> / SH <i>ni’a</i> / Khal. 𐎎𐎠𐎡] |
| <i>nie</i> | NUM | one [OM < * <i>nigen</i> * <i>nīken</i> / SH <i>nike(n)</i> / Khal. 𐎎𐎠] |
| <i>niecha</i> | N | a while |
| <i>niemen</i> | N | somewhere else [same as <i>nimen</i>] |
| <i>nienei</i> | N | grand-mother [< Chinese <i>nainai</i> 奶奶] |
| <i>nienpiin</i> | N | basin [Chinese < <i>nianpen</i> 脸盆] |
| <i>nietan</i> | ADV | some time |
| <i>niū</i> | V | to hide [OM < * <i>niyu</i> ; * <i>nīu</i> / SH <i>ni’u-</i> 𐎎𐎠𐎡] |
| <i>niudu</i> | N | one day [vowel assimilation: <i>nie</i> ‘one’ + <i>udu</i> ‘day’] |
| <i>no</i> | ADV | very [origin unknown] |
| <i>nokien</i> | N | friend [OM < * <i>nökür</i> ; * <i>nöker</i> / SH <i>nokor</i> / Muq <i>nöker</i> Khal. 𐎎𐎠𐎡] |

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| <i>nu</i> | QM | Question marker [interrogative particle added at the end of a clause, usually after a verb] |
| <i>Numani</i> | PROP.N | Numan [from Arabic < <i>Nu'man</i> نعيمان] |
| <i>nunpu</i> | V | to vomit, to spit [OM < * <i>nilbu</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰] [also <i>nugvu</i>] |
| o | | |
| <i>o</i> | N | bust, bosom [OM < * <i>ebür</i> ; * <i>öber</i> / SH <i>ebur</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>ochi</i> | V | to drink [OM < * <i>oači</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] |
| <i>ochira</i> | V | 1. to meet [OM < * <i>učira</i> / SH <i>ucira</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] 2. to rotate |
| <i>ogi</i> | V | to give [OM < * <i>ög</i> / HY <i>ök</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>ojien</i> | N | object [Chinese < <i>wujian</i> 物件] |
| <i>olie</i> | N | half [OM < * <i>oreele</i> / SH <i>ore'ele</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] |
| <i>oliesi</i> | V | to be hungry [OM < * <i>öles</i> / SH <i>oles</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] |
| <i>olodo</i> | V | to increase |
| <i>olon</i> | ADJ | many [OM < * <i>olan</i> / SH < <i>olon</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>olu</i> | V | 1. to obtain, to found 2. give birth 3. to be correct, feasible, 4. to become, 5. in order to [OM < * <i>ol</i> / SH <i>ol</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>ondan</i> | N | curve [Chinese < <i>wandao</i> 弯道] |
| <i>onghocho</i> | N | boat [OM < <i>ongyuča</i> * <i>onggača</i> / HY <i>ongqača</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] |
| <i>onghono</i> | V | to yell, to shout |
| <i>onshi</i> | V | to read [OM < * <i>ungsi</i> * <i>uŋsi</i> / SH <i>ungši</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌰𐌺] |
| <i>onxian</i> | V | to hope [same as <i>wanxian</i>] |
| <i>onzi</i> | N | prince [< Chinese <i>wangzi</i> 王子] |
| <i>oqin</i> | N | girl [OM < * <i>ökin</i> / HY <i>ökin</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>oro</i> | V | to enter [OM < * <i>oru</i> / SH <i>oro</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>oron</i> | N | place [OM < * <i>oran</i> / SH <i>oro(n)</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>osi</i> | V | to look [physical appearance, e.g <i>hhe osisen sagvan no wo</i> 'she looks very pretty'] |
| <i>osun</i> | N | grass [OM < * <i>ebesün</i> / SH <i>ebesun</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| <i>osuntu</i> | ADJ | with grass |
| <i>otulu</i> | V | to lean on, to support [same as <i>tulu</i> OM < * <i>tul</i> / Muq <i>tul</i> / Khal. 𐌺𐌶𐌺] |
| p | | |
| <i>piadapiada</i> | ONO | sound of engine |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--|
| <i>piinji</i> | V | to meet, to come across [Chinese < <i>peng</i> 碰] |
| <i>pinji</i> | V | to be chosen as [Chinese < <i>ping</i> 评] |
| <i>pofansa</i> | V | to be annoyed [Chinese ? < <i>fan</i> 烦] |
| <i>puda</i> | V | to go down, to sink [OM < * <i>bayta</i> * <i>bagta</i> / Muq <i>baqta</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸𐰸] |
| <i>puse</i> | ADV | again [OM < * <i>basa</i> / SH <i>basa</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>pusedu</i> | PRON | other |
| q | | |
| <i>qi</i> | N | problem [Chinese < <i>ti</i> 题] |
| <i>qiangu</i> | V | to pick up [same as <i>qiao</i>][< * <i>teü</i> / Muq <i>tüü</i> - Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>qianla</i> | V | rob [Chinese < <i>qiang</i> 强] |
| <i>qiao</i> | N | bridge [Chinese < <i>qiao</i> 桥] |
| <i>qiao</i> | N | to pick up [same as <i>qiangu</i>] |
| <i>qiaoyi</i> | V | to kick |
| <i>qielu</i> | N | railway [Chinese <i>tielu</i> 铁路] |
| <i>qiemu</i> | N | iron [< * <i>temür</i> / SH <i>temur</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>qienban</i> | N | all class [Linxia < <i>tɕ^hɛ</i> <i>ban</i> 全班] |
| <i>qienbao</i> | N | wallet [Chinese < <i>qianbao</i> 钱包] |
| <i>qienlie</i> | V | to lift, to raise |
| <i>qiennennmiin</i> | PROP.N | Tian'anmen [Chinese < <i>tiananmen</i> 天安门] |
| <i>qieru</i> | V | to carry [? Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>qierun</i> | N | head [OM < * <i>terigün</i> * <i>teriün</i> / HY <i>teri'ün</i> , <i>törün</i> / Khal. 𐰇𐰪𐰸 'chief'] |
| <i>qijien</i> | N | seven o'clock [Chinese <i>qidian</i> 七点] |
| <i>qila</i> | V | to carry [Chinese < <i>ti</i> 提] |
| <i>qingie</i> | V | to be like that |
| <i>qiyi</i> | V | start, get up [Chinese < <i>qi</i> 起] |
| s | | |
| <i>saigvan</i> | ADJ | pretty [< * <i>saikan</i> / Muq <i>saiqan</i> / Khalk. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>sagvei</i> | V | to wait [< * <i>saki</i> / SH <i>saki</i> / Khalk. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |
| <i>sana</i> | V | to think [< * <i>sana</i> / HY <i>sana</i> / Khalk. 𐰇𐰪𐰸] |

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| <i>sanhao xieshin</i> | N | merit student [Chinese < <i>sanhao xuesheng</i> 三好学生 ‘Three Good Students’, an honorary title given to outstanding students in Chinese schools, which refers to good moral character, good study and good health.] |
| <i>sao¹</i> | V | 1. to sit 2. to live [< * <i>sau</i> / SH <i>sa’u</i> / Khal. <i>سأ</i>] |
| <i>sao²</i> | AUX | in the process of [eg. <i>ene hon orou saosan gao wo</i> ‘The apricots are good this year.’] |
| <i>-se¹</i> | CASE | ABL (ablative case) [the ablative case indicates the source or starting point of an object or action borne by the NP it is suffixed to] |
| <i>-se²</i> | CONV | CS (Causal converb) [the causal converb indicates that 1. the verb it is suffixed to and the following verb are different events and 2. that the event is the result of the verb it is suffixed to or that there is a successive relationship between the two events It can be translated by ‘as a result of XXX’, ‘because XXX’ or ‘after XXX’] |
| <i>-se³</i> | CONV | COND (Conditional converb) [Used to indicate that there is a condition pertaining to the verb it is suffixed to It can be translated by ‘if’] |
| <i>-se⁴</i> | CONV | QUOT (Quotative converb) [This converb is used exclusively in reported speech (he said: “XXX”) or thoughts (He thought to himself: “XXX”), usually used with the verb <i>gie</i> ‘to say’] |
| <i>-se⁵</i> | CONV | SE (Simultaneous different events converb) [This converb indicates that the two actions are not part of the same event, which is the case of the simultaneous converb <i>-zhi</i> ; it can be translated by ‘as’] |
| <i>-se⁶</i> | CONV | CE (Counter expectation converb) [This converb indicates that the result of the following clause runs counter to the original expectation and can be translated by ‘but’] |
| <i>Selime</i> | PROP. N | Salima [Female Muslim name, from Arabic <i>سليمة</i>] |
| <i>-sen</i> | PART | P NMLZ (Perfective nominalizer) [This suffix is used to nominalize clauses which characterize completed actions that have a definite endpoint] |
| <i>senu</i> | CONV | IMM (Immediate sequentiality converb) [this converb indicates that the first action is immediately followed by another action and can be translated by ‘as soon as’] |
| <i>shaitan</i> | N | demon [Persian < <i>sheetan</i> <i>شیطان</i>] |
| <i>shan</i> | N | injury [Chinese < <i>shang</i> 伤] |
| <i>shan daila</i> | V | injured [Chinese < <i>shou shang</i> 受伤 (semi-calque)] |
| <i>shanlianda</i> | V | discuss [Chinese < <i>shangliang</i> 商量] |
| <i>shenshenjiao</i> | N | trap [Linxia < <i>şēşēte’o</i> 闪闪窖] |
| <i>shi</i> | COP | [Chinese < <i>shi</i> 是. Borrowed copula verb] |

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| <i>shida</i> | AUX | can [<i>< *čida / SH cida / Khal. ཤེད་པོ།</i>] |
| <i>shida</i> | N | side [<i>OM < *sidar / Khal. ཁྲོ་ལོ་</i> ‘close, near’] |
| <i>shidolo</i> | V | tidy up [Chinese <i>shi duo</i> 拾掇] |
| <i>shighara</i> | N | leg [<i>OM < *sūra / SH šiyira</i> ‘hoof’ / <i>Khal. ཁྲོ་ལོ་</i>] Note: “The Dongxiang form with <i>-gh-</i> is puzzling. In the central languages the appearance of such consonants can be explained as Western Mongolian influence, but nothing is known about a Western Mongolian writing tradition among the Dongxiang.” Nugteren 2011:490] |
| <i>shimatu</i> | ADV | randomly |
| <i>shiqin</i> | N | affair [Chinese <i>< shiqing</i> 事情] |
| <i>shizhagvan</i> | N | mouse [Middle Tur. <i>< sıçğa:n</i>] |
| <i>shizhe</i> | V | to be shy [<i>OM < *hiče / HY hiče / Khal. ཁྲོ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>shoujin</i> | N | handkerchief [Chinese <i>< shoujian</i> 手绢] |
| <i>shu</i> | N | book [Chinese <i>< shu</i> 书] |
| <i>shubao</i> | N | school bag [Chinese <i>< shubao</i> 书包] |
| <i>shujia</i> | N | summer vacation [Chinese <i>< shujia</i> 暑假] |
| <i>shujia tai</i> | V | have summer vacation [Chinese <i>< fang shujia</i> 放暑假 semi-calque] |
| <i>shuwa</i> | N | mud [<i>OM < *sibar *sibar / SH šibar / Khal. ཁྲོ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>shuxie</i> | N | math [Chinese <i>< shuxue</i> 数学] |
| <i>sida</i> | V | to pick, to pull up [<i>OM < *tata / Tur. tarta / SH tata / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>-sila</i> | SUFF | PL (plural suffix) [plural suffix used with nouns related to human beings] |
| <i>sonosu</i> | V | to hear [<i>OM < *sonas / SH sonos / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>sudoro</i> | N | inside [<i>OM < *dotor *dota-r / SH dotora / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>suliao</i> | N | plastic [Chinese <i>suliao</i> 塑料] |
| <i>sumula</i> | V | think [Chinese <i>simou</i> 思; same as <i>simula</i>] |
| <i>suru</i> | V | learn [<i>OM < *suru *sur / SH sur / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>t</i> | | |
| <i>ta</i> | PRON | 2SG (polite form) / 2PL [<i>SH ta / Khal. ལྷེ་</i>] |
| <i>tagva</i> | V | finish school, dismiss [<i>OM < *tarka / SH tarqa / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>tai</i> | V | to liberate, to release, to free [<i>OM < *talbi *talbi- / SH talbi / Khal. ལྷེ་ལོ་</i>] |
| <i>tai</i> | V | to take off one clothes |

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| <i>taixien</i> | ADV | too [Chinese < <i>tai</i> 太; same as <i>texien</i>] |
| <i>-tan</i> | PRON | 3PLR (third person plural reflexive suffix) |
| <i>taoyi</i> | V | entangle [Chinese < <i>tao</i> 套] |
| <i>tawun</i> | NUM | five [OM < * <i>tabun</i> / SH <i>tabun</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>-tayi</i> | SUFF | 3PLRGEN (third person plural reflexive suffix, genitive form) |
| <i>tegha</i> | N | chicken [OM < * <i>takiy-a</i> * <i>takīa</i> / SH <i>takiya</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>teghara</i> | V | shake [same as <i>tiighara</i>] |
| <i>tolaji</i> | N | tractor [Chinese < <i>tuolaji</i> 拖拉机] |
| <i>tonghorei</i> | N | wild goose [OM < * <i>togaraun</i> / SH <i>toqora</i> 'u(n) / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>tonghosi-dayi</i> | V | to take a nap [calque from Chinese < <i>dadun</i> 打盹] |
| <i>torei</i> | V | to stroll [OM < * <i>toari</i> / SH <i>to'ori</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>touyici</i> | ADV | first time [Chinese < <i>touyici</i> 头一次] |
| <i>touyimin</i> | ADJ | first [Chinese < <i>touyiming</i> 头一名] |
| <i>-tu</i> | CASE | POSS (Possessive case) [Indicates that an action is performed with the help or upon with the NP] |
| <i>tungu</i> | V | to push [OM < * <i>tülki</i> / HY <i>tülki</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢]; same as <i>tunku</i> |
| <i>tungulie</i> | V | make loud noise |
| u | | |
| <i>u</i> | V | drink [OM < * <i>uuyū</i> / SH <i>u'u</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>ubali</i> | ADJ | pity [? Arabic < <i>wabīl</i> وبييل 'ingident'] |
| <i>ubali xiyi</i> | V | have pity [[? Arabic < <i>wabīl</i> وبييل 'ingident' + Chinese <i>ci</i> 惜] |
| <i>uda</i> | V | to be late [OM < * <i>uda</i> / SH <i>uda</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>udu</i> | N | day time, day [OM < * <i>üde</i> / SH <i>ude</i> 'evening, late' / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>udu dawa</i> | V | to live [calque from Chinese < <i>guo rizi</i> 过日子] |
| <i>uduru</i> | V | to lead [OM < * <i>uduri</i> ~ <i>udurid</i> / SH <i>udurit</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>ugun-qila</i> | V | to be struck by lightning |
| <i>ula</i> | N | mountain [OM < * <i>ayula</i> * <i>aula</i> / SH <i>a'ula</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |
| <i>ulie</i> | NEG | NEG (irrealis negative marker) [< * <i>üle</i> , * <i>ülü</i> / SH <i>ulu</i> , HY <i>ülü</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢; negative marker <i>ulie</i> co-occurs with the imperfective aspect which is used to express irrealis events] |
| <i>Umerei</i> | PROP.N | Omar [From Arabic Omar / Umar عمر] |
| <i>undasu</i> | V | to be thirsty [OM < * <i>umdasun</i> * <i>umdaas</i> / SH <i>unda'as</i> / Khal. 𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢] |

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|-----------------|--------|---|
| <i>usu</i> | N | water [OM < <i>usun</i> / SH <i>usu(n)</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉ] |
| <i>usun</i> | N | hair [OM < * <i>üsün</i> * <i>hüsün</i> / SH <i>hüsu(n)</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉ] |
| <i>usutu</i> | ADJ | with water [<i>usu</i> + possessive lexical derivation suffix <i>-tu</i>] |
| <i>uzhe</i> | V | to see, look [OM < * <i>üje</i> / HY <i>üje</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>uzhu</i> | N | edge, tip, end [OM < * <i>hüjüür</i> / SH <i>uju'ur</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉʉ] |
| w | | |
| <i>wagva</i> | V | wash [OM < * <i>ugia</i> / SH <i>ukiya</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>wai</i> | V | have [OM < * <i>bai</i> / SH <i>baiyi</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>warada</i> | V | shout |
| <i>wayi</i> | V | to dig [Chinese < <i>wa</i> 挖] |
| <i>wazi</i> | N | socks [Chinese < <i>wazi</i> 袜子] |
| <i>wi</i> | V | not to have, not to be |
| <i>wida</i> | V | lose |
| <i>wijien</i> | N | door [OM < * <i>egüden</i> * <i>eüden</i> / SH <i>e'uden</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>wilie</i> | N | work [OM < * <i>üyile</i> * <i>üile</i> / SH <i>uiyile</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>wo</i> | COP | Existential Copula |
| <i>-wo</i> | ASPECT | PFV (perfective aspect) [The perfective aspect <i>-wo</i> indicates that an action is completed with a definite endpoint] |
| x | | |
| <i>xiahua</i> | V | affraid [Chinese < <i>xia</i> 吓] |
| <i>xiahua</i> | V | ask for [Chinese < <i>xianhua</i> / same as <i>yaoqiu gie</i>] |
| <i>xian</i> | ADV | first [Chinese < <i>xian</i> 先] |
| <i>xianli</i> | V | resemble [Chinese < <i>xiang</i> 像] |
| <i>xiaojiao</i> | N | shadow [OM < * <i>següer</i> * <i>seüder</i> / SH <i>se'uder</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>xiaoxie</i> | N | primary school [Chinese < <i>xiaoxue</i> 小学] |
| <i>xien</i> | ADV | first [< Chinese <i>xian</i> 先]; same as <i>xian</i> |
| <i>xieni</i> | N | night [OM < <i>söni</i> / SH <i>süni</i> / Khal. ʉʉʉʉ] |
| <i>xienzi</i> | N | time |
| <i>xieshin</i> | N | student [Chinese < <i>xuesheng</i> 学生] |
| <i>xiexi</i> | V | study [Chinese < <i>xuexi</i> 学习] |
| <i>xiexiao</i> | N | school [Chinese < <i>xuexiao</i> 学校] |

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|-------------------------------|--------|---|
| <i>xigvei</i> | V | to dry [probably related to <i>xie-</i> < * <i>hee</i> ‘to dry up in the sun’] |
| <i>xin</i> | N | patience [Chinese < <i>naixin</i> 耐心] |
| <i>xinie</i> | V | to smile [OM < * <i>iniye</i> * <i>hinie</i> / SH <i>ine’e</i> / Khal. ᲕᲗᲗᲗ] |
| <i>xinli</i> | N | luggage [Chinese < <i>xingli</i> 行李] |
| <i>xinqi</i> | N | week [Chinese < <i>ri</i> 日] |
| <i>xinqini udu</i> | N | sunday [calque from Chinese < <i>xingqi ri</i> 星期日] |
| <i>xinxien</i> | ADJ | novelty [Chinese < <i>xinxian</i> 新鲜] |
| <i>xiqi</i> | ADJ | likeable, affectionate [Chinese < <i>xi</i> 喜] |
| y | | |
| <i>ya</i> | FP | <i>ya</i> [Chinese < <i>ya</i> 呀] |
| <i>yagvani</i> | ADV | very |
| <i>yama</i> | PRON | what, whatsoever [< * <i>yama</i> / Muq <i>yama</i>] |
| <i>yan</i> | PRON | what [< * <i>yaan</i> ~ * <i>yaun</i> / SH <i>ya ’u(n)</i> / Khal. ᲕᲗᲗ] |
| <i>yanyanji</i> | ADJ | all kind of [calque from Chinese < <i>shenme shenme-de</i> 什么的] |
| <i>yanzi</i> | V | type, model [Chinese < <i>yangzi</i> 样子] |
| <i>yaoqi</i> | V | to shake [Chinese < <i>yao</i> 摇 Same as <i>yaoyi</i>] |
| <i>yawu</i> | V | to walk, to go [Chinese < * <i>yabu</i> / SH <i>yabu</i> / Khal. ᲕᲗᲗᲗ] |
| <i>ye</i> | ADV | also [Chinese < <i>ye</i> 也] |
| <i>-ye</i> | MOOD | DES (desiderative) [The desiderative is used to indicate an intention, willingness, or desire on the part of the participant to carry out a specific action in the future. All events described in the desiderative mood are irrealis (Field 1997:243)] |
| <i>yenji</i> | V | to drown [Chinese < <i>yan</i> 淹] |
| <i>-yi</i> | CASE | GEN, ACC (genitive, accusative case) [see <i>-ni</i>] |
| <i>Younusi</i> | PROP N | Yanis [Male Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Yanis</i> يَانِيس] |
| <i>youxiu shaoxien duiyen</i> | N | Outstanding Young Pioneers [Chinese < <i>youxiu shaoxian duiyuan</i> 优秀少先队员] |
| z | | |
| <i>zannan</i> | ADJ | dirty [Chinese < <i>zang</i> 脏] |
| <i>zemin</i> | N | ground [? Persian < ?] |
| <i>Zenebe</i> | PROP.N | Zainab [Female Muslim name, from Arabic <i>Zeinab</i> زَيْنَب] |

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|--------------------|--------|---|
| <i>zhadei</i> | V | to erect |
| <i>zhadei bai</i> | V | to stand up [calque Chinese < <i>zhan li</i> 站立] |
| <i>zhanghei</i> | N | wolf [also <i>zhiranghei</i> OM < * <i>ǰaurangai</i> /* <i>ǰaurakai</i> / note: “Although lacking in Middle Mongolian, the distribution shows this could be an old word” Nugteren 2011:385] |
| <i>zhao</i> | V | to bite [OM < * <i>ǰau</i> / SH <i>ja’u</i> / Khal. ᠵᠠᠭᠤ] |
| <i>zhe</i> | CONV | PROG (Progressive converb) [same as <i>-zhi</i>] |
| <i>Zhemali</i> | PROP.N | Jamal [Male Muslim name, from Arabic < <i>Jamāl</i> جمال] |
| <i>-zhewo</i> | ASPECT | PROG (progressive aspect marker) same as – <i>zhiwo</i> / <i>-zho</i> / <i>-zhuo</i>] |
| <i>-zhi</i> | CONV | SMLT (simultaneous converb) [Used to specify 1) that the verb marked by <i>-zhi</i> and the following verb are the same event; and 2) that there is a temporal/semantic relationship of simultaneity] |
| <i>zhin</i> | ADV | in the process of [Chinese <i>zheng</i> 正] |
| <i>-zhiwo</i> | ASPECT | PROG (progressive aspect marker) [The progressive aspect marker indicates that an event relative to a specific event frame is still ongoing and has not ended yet. Same as <i>-zho</i> / <i>-zhewo</i> / <i>-zhuo</i>] |
| <i>-zho</i> | ASPECT | PROG (progressive aspect marker) [Same as <i>-zho</i> / <i>-zhewo</i> / <i>-zhuo</i>] |
| <i>zhochin</i> | N | guest [OM < * <i>ǰočin</i> / HY <i>ǰočin</i> / Khal. ᠵᠣᠴᠢᠨ] |
| <i>zhonjia kun</i> | N | peasant [semi-calque Chinese < <i>zhuangjiaren</i> 庄稼人] |
| <i>zhuanzhon</i> | N | technical school [Chinese < <i>zhuanzhong</i> 专中 - technical secondary school <i>xiaozhuanzhong</i> 小中专] |
| <i>zhuazhua</i> | N | claw [Chinese < <i>zhua</i> 爪子] |
| <i>zhugun</i> | N | crutches [Chinese < <i>zhugunbang</i> 拄棍] |
| <i>zhugve</i> | N | heart [OM < * <i>ǰürüken</i> / SH <i>juruge(n)</i> / Khal. ᠵᠢᠷᠦᠭᠡ] |
| <i>zhunbi</i> | V | to prepare [Chinese < <i>zhunbei</i> 准备] |
| <i>-zhuo</i> | ASPECT | PROG (progressive aspect marker) [same as <i>-zhewo</i> / <i>-zhiwo</i> / <i>-zho</i>] |
| <i>zhuyi</i> | N | <i>idea</i> [Chinese < <i>zhuyi</i> 主意] |
| <i>zhuzhan</i> | ADJ | thick [OM < * <i>ǰuǰayan</i> * <i>ǰuǰaan</i> / SH <i>juja’an</i> / Khal. ᠵᠠᠵᠠᠨ] |
| <i>zijiegvān</i> | ADJ | be aware of [Chinese < <i>zijue</i> 自觉 + lexical derivation suffix to create adjectives - <i>gvān</i>] |
| <i>zonghodo</i> | V | snuggle |
| <i>zonie</i> | N | homework [Chinese < <i>zuoye</i> 作业] |
| <i>zoniebiin</i> | N | exercise book [Chinese < <i>zuoyeben</i> 作业本] |
| <i>zuqiu</i> | N | football [Chinese < <i>zuqiu</i> 足球] |