
ICULD-0040 Health Questionnaire: Nuosu Yi

1. Citation

Full Citation: HONG, Shen, LEE, Seunghun J., KOULIDOBROVA, Elena, SANCHEZ, Liliana (2022) Health Questionnaire: Nuosu Yi (ICULD0040). *ICU Working Papers in Linguistics* 20. pp. 1389-1989.

Short Citation: Hong, Shen et al. (2022) Health Questionnaire: Nuosu Yi (ICULD0040), *ICUWPL20*: 1389-1989.

2. Description

The database ICULD-0040 contains recordings of 40 Nuosu Yi interviews of the Health Questionnaire developed by Elena Koulidobrova and Liliana Sanchez. All recordings were made in the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan, China. The interviews are transcribed into Nuosu Yi, and translated into Putonghua Chinese, and English.

3. DB Information

DB number: ICULD-0040 QR code to ICULD-0040 website

DB Title: Health Questionnaire: Nuosu Yi

DB Type: mp3 and pdf files

DB Year: 2022

Media Type: Text, Audio

DB Duration: 402 minutes

DB Size: 385MB

DB Link: <https://healthqda.aa-ken.jp/nuosuyi.html>

DB Author: Hong, Shen; Lee, Seunghun J.

DB Funding: (a) IRC project titled ‘Building a digital archive of interviews from a health care questionnaire’ granted by [IRC](#) in 2021;

(b) The National Science Foundation, Award #2033739 E. Koulidobrova and #2033712 to L. Sanchez. (IRB Approval for Quechua and Shipibo: #20063)

DB Access: Materials may be used for research purpose only. Use the form on the archive website to request access. Any inquiries should be sent to Language DB ICU at icu.langdb@gmail.com. The form can be accessed via this link. <https://forms.gle/8csX65eGUASwZQjv8>



4. Structure of the texts

pp. 1391-1589

Nuosu Yi versions

pp. 1590-1789

English versions translated from Putonghua and Nuosu Yi

pp. 1790-1989

Chinese versions translated from Nuosu Yi

32	转区的无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 会，特别是，在，无症状感染者。
33	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A 核酸检测。
34	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会，因为，免疫力低。
35	转区的无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 空气传染。在公共场合。
36	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩，在公共场合戴口罩会传播吗？ A: 口罩会，但会传播到，在公共场合。戴口罩，通风，开窗。
37	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩，在公共场合戴口罩会传播吗？ A: 不会/会/长：会/会/长，在/会/长/微博/微信。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长，会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
38	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会。
39	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会。
40	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: 疫苗早。
41	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: n/a
42	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: 无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者。
43	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会。
44	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: n/a
45	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A 无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者，无症状感染者。
46	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: 疫苗打针早。
47	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗，如果他们不戴口罩？ A: 不会/会/长：会/会/长，在/会/长/微博/微信。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。
	无症状感染者会传播给其他区的人吗？ A: 不会/会/长。

	A: 新闻才又过井。 关于那条新闻内容已经过井。
48	这些手机怎么用？怎么用手机？ A: 怎么用？
49	这些手机怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
50	这些手机怎么用？怎么用手机？怎么用？怎么用？ A: n/a.
51	这些手机怎么用？怎么用手机？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
52	怎么用，怎么用？ A: n/a.
	这些手机怎么用？怎么用手机？怎么用？怎么用？ 怎么用？怎么用？
53	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
54	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
55	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
56	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
57	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
58	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
59	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
60	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
61	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
62	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
63	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
64	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ A: 怎么用？
65	怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？怎么用？ 怎么用：怎么/怎么，怎么/怎么/微博/微信。 怎么用：怎么/怎么/怎么/怎么/怎么。 怎么用。 怎么用/怎么。

d.	[<u>ኖርዛ/ኦርቲዮቲክ</u>] A: ኖርዛዎቹ ለገደብ ይሆናሉ።
15	ኖርዛዎቹ ለምን ይሆናሉ? A: ኖርዛዎቹ ለገደብ ይሆናሉ።
16	ኖርዛዎቹ ለምን ይሆናሉ? (ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ) A: ኖርዛዎቹ ለገደብ ይሆናሉ።
17	ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ።
18	ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ገደብ ይሆናል። ጠቅላይ ገደብ ይሆናል? A: ለገደብ ይሆናል; ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ገደብ, ጠቅላይ ይሆናል።
19	ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ገደብ ይሆናል።
20	ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ጠቅላይ ገደብ ይሆናል, ገደብ ይሆናል።
21	ከገደብ ጋር በተያያዘ ጠቅላይ, ገደብ, ኖርዛዎቹ? A: ጠቅላይ ይሆናል, ገደብ ይሆናል, ጠቅላይ ይሆናል, ገደብ ይሆናል።
	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ (ጠቅላይ) ጠቅላይ ይሆናል።
22	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል? A: ገደብ ይሆናል።
23	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል? A: ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል, ጠቅላይ ይሆናል, ገደብ ይሆናል።
24	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ይሆናል? A: ጠቅላይ ገደብ ይሆናል።
25	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል? A: ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል።
26	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ገደብ ይሆናል, ጠቅላይ (ጠቅላይ ገደብ) ይሆናል? A: ጠቅላይ ገደብ, “ጠቅላይ” ጠቅላይ ይሆናል, ጠቅላይ ይሆናል, “ <u>ኮቪድ-19</u> ” ይሆናል።
27	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ጠቅላይ (ጠቅላይ ገደብ) ይሆናል, ጠቅላይ? A: n/a.
28	ጠቅላይ ገደብ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ ይሆናል? ጠቅላይ/ገደብ: ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ, ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ። ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ: ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ ይሆናል። ጠቅላይ። ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ። ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ/ጠቅላይ, ጠቅላይ። ጠቅላይ: A: ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ, ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ, ጠቅላይ ይሆናል። ጠቅላይ, ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ።

ጽሑፍ ስም: ግብይት ስልጠና, ጽሑፍ ስልጠናው ይዘት (HQDA_0040-03)

ገጽ 1	ጽሑፍ ስልጠናው ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ስለሆነው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 1 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 1 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 1 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ።
1	ስለ ስልጠናው? A: ስልጠናው።
2	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
3	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
4	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
5	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
6	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
7	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
ገጽ 2	ገጽ 2 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 2 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 2 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ። ገጽ 2 ላይ ስለሆነው ስልጠናው ይገልጹ።
8	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
9	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
10	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
11	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
12	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
13	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: n/a.
14	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
a.	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
b.	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
c.	ስለ ግብይት ስልጠናው? A: ግብይት ስልጠናው።
d.	[ግብይት ስልጠናው] A: n/a.

	A: 是又怎样呢。
31	为什么你们国家不像美国一样总是有这么多警察在街上，警察在街上不是很多吗？ A: 不是。
32	你们国家不像美国一样总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。
33	你们国家不像美国一样总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。
34	你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家？ A: 不是。你们国家，口罩，你们国家，你们国家。口罩在公共交通工具上。
35	你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家？ A: 不是，你们国家是美国国家。
36	你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家，你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家？ A: 不是。口罩，你们国家。
37	你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家，你们国家总是有这么多警察/你们国家？ 你们国家/你们国家: 你们国家/你们国家/你们国家/你们国家。 你们国家。 你们国家/你们国家。 你们国家/你们国家，你们国家。
	你们国家: A: 你们国家/你们国家，你们国家/你们国家。
38	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。
39	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。
40	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察？ A: n/a.
41	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察？ A: 你们国家总是有这么多警察，你们国家总是有这么多警察。
42	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察？ A: 你们国家总是有这么多警察，你们国家总是有这么多警察。
43	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。
44	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: n/a.
45	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 你们国家总是有这么多警察，你们国家总是有这么多警察？
46	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ A: 不是。 (问题: 是，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗?)
47	你们国家总是有这么多警察吗，你们国家总是有这么多警察吗？ 你们国家/你们国家: 你们国家/你们国家/你们国家/你们国家。 你们国家。 你们国家/你们国家。 你们国家/你们国家，你们国家。

	<p>出:</p> <p>A: 。</p>
48	<p>在什么情况下，人们会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p> <p>A: 。</p>
49	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独？</p> <p>A: 。</p>
50	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？为什么？为什么？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
51	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p> <p>A: 。</p>
52	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
	<p>在什么情况下，人们会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望。人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望，甚至感到绝望？</p>
53	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
54	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
55	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 引起。</p>
56	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
57	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
58	<p>人们为什么会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
59	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望，甚至感到绝望？为什么？为什么？为什么？</p> <p>A: 。</p>
60	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
61	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。（问题：人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？）</p>
62	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
63	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望，甚至感到绝望？为什么？为什么？为什么？</p> <p>() ()</p> <p>A: 。</p>
64	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？（ ） （ ）</p> <p>A: 。</p>
65	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p>
	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p>
	<p>人们在什么情况下会感到孤独，甚至感到绝望？</p>

	ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፱ ቀን/ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፱ ቀን/ገቢ, ተጽ, ጋጽ።
	ቅጽዕኑ፡
	A: ገቢ ተጽዕኖ ጋጽ።

[ቅጽዕኑ] ቅጽዕኑ: 5

	A: [多美] (子美: 子美, 子美, 子美, 子美)
16	<p>为什么你这么多事? (你这么多事, 你为什么?)</p> <p>A: [多美] (子美: 子美, 子美, 子美)</p>
17	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
18	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
19	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
20	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
21	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
22	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
23	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
24	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
25	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
26	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
27	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
28	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
29	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
30	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
	你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)
31	<p>你为什么这么多事? (你为什么这么多事?)</p> <p>A: 你为什么这么多事?</p>

	ཡལ་ཏིང་ལཱ་ལྷོ་མཚམས་ལྷོ་མཚམས་།
	ཤིལ་ལྷོ་མཚམས་།
	A: ཡལ་ཏིང་ལྷོ་མཚམས་ལྷོ་མཚམས་ལྷོ་མཚམས་ལྷོ་མཚམས་།

[ལྷོ་མཚམས་ལྷོ་མཚམས] ལྷོ་མཚམས་ 5

32	<p>ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ምንም ዓይነት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: ታይታይ, ቋጵታይ, ስብሰባ አይቀድም።</p>
33	<p>ሌሎች ለቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ለመቆየት ምን ዓይነት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
34	<p>ስብሰባ አይቀድም ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት/ቋጵታብቐ?</p> <p>A: ታይታይ ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም።</p>
35	<p>ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም።</p>
36	<p>አንድ ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል? ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: አይቀድም። ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት, ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ይደረገዋል።</p>
37	<p>አንድ ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል ይባላል? ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p>
	<p>ቋጵታብቐ/ቋጵታብቐ: ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ, ቋጵታብቐ/ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ, ስብሰባ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ:</p> <p>A: ስብሰባ, ስብሰባ, ስብሰባ አይቀድም።</p>
38	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: አይቀድም።</p>
39	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: አይቀድም።</p>
40	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት, ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት, ቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት።</p>
41	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: ስብሰባ።</p>
43	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p> <p>A: አይቀድም።</p>
44	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል? ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: ስብሰባ ስብሰባ ስብሰባ።</p>
46	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p> <p>A: ስብሰባ ስብሰባ ስብሰባ, ስብሰባ ስብሰባ ስብሰባ።</p>
47	<p>ስብሰባ ለጅፀት ስብሰባ አይቀድም, ስብሰባ አይቀድም ይደረገዋል?</p>
	<p>ቋጵታብቐ/ቋጵታብቐ: ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ, ቋጵታብቐ/ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ሌሎች ለቋጵታብቐ ለጅፀት ለመቆየት ምን ዓይነት ስብሰባ አይቀድም?</p>
	<p>ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ/ቋጵታብቐ, ስብሰባ።</p>
	<p>ስብሰባ:</p> <p>A: ስብሰባ, ስብሰባ, ስብሰባ አይቀድም።</p>

	问题:
	A: 电视, 手机和笔记本电脑。

[问题]的答案: 4

乘乘系D: 2H# #, 2Y# # (HQDA_0040-008)

<p>1</p>	<p>乘乘系D 2H# #, 2Y# #. 2H# # 2Y# #. 2Y# # 2H# #. 2H# #, 2Y# #, 2H# #, 2Y# #, 2H# #, 2Y# #.</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: HQDA_0040-008.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 240# #.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>乘乘系D? (2H# #)? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>乘乘系D 2H# #, 2Y# #. 乘乘系D 2H# #, 2Y# #. 乘乘系D 2H# #, 2Y# #. 乘乘系D 2H# #, 2Y# #.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: [乘乘系D] (2H# #, 2Y# #)</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>11. 乘乘系D, 乘乘系D, 乘乘系D, 乘乘系D? A: [乘乘系D] (2H# #, 2Y# #)</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: n/a.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>a.</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>c.</p>	<p>乘乘系D? A: 2# #.</p>
<p>d.</p>	<p>[乘乘系D] A: 2# #.</p>

31	<p>当人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
32	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
33	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
34	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
35	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
36	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
37	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长, 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
38	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
39	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
40	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
41	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
43	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
44	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
46	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
47	<p>人们去医院看病时，为什么医生会问他们是否去过武汉？</p> <p>A: 因为武汉是疫源地，人们去过武汉，可能会被感染。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长, 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>手机/车/长: 手机/车/长/微博/微信。</p>

	መሆኑን ወ/ገደብ, ተቆይቶ ይደውሉ።
	ነፃነት: A: ነፃነትን ማስጠበቅ ለማድረግ, ሎኒቪዥን, ሎኒቪዥን ላይ, ማጠቃለያ ላይ ማቆም።
48	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለግንዛቤ ለመስጠት አስፈላጊ ሲሆኑ, ግንዛቤ ለማድረግ ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? A: ግንዛቤ
49	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? A: ግንዛቤ
50	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? ሆስፒታል? ሆስፒታል? A: n/a.
51	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? A: ሆስፒታል
52	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? A: n/a.
	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል?
53	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
54	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
55	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
56	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
57	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
58	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
59	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? A: ሆስ
60	መሆኑን ወ/ገደብ, ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል።
61	መሆኑን () ሆስ () ሆስ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
62	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
63	እነዚህ ጉዳዮች ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? ሆስፒታል ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ, ሆስ
64	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? () ሆስ () ሆስ A: ሆስ
65	ግንዛቤ ለመስጠት ለምን ጥረት ማድረግ ይገባል? A: ሆስ

	የጭታ ጽ/ቤት/የትምህርት/የጥናት ቤት።
	ቀደምት።
	ደንበኞች/የጥናት ቤት።
	የጥናት ቤት/የጥናት ቤት, ቤት, ቤት።
	ላይሆን:
	A: ላይሆን, ስልክ ጥናት ይገኛል።, ጥናት ቤት, ጥናት ቤት, ጥናት ቤት, ጥናት ቤት።

[የጥናት ቤት] የጥናት ቤት: 5

32	<p>转区外州外或回过转字后回并并过并并?</p> <p>A: 过并并, 并并, 过并并。</p>
33	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 医院转转转转</p>
34	<p>转并并并并并并并并并并并并并并并并并?</p> <p>A: 并并并并并并。</p>
35	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 并并并并并并。</p>
36	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转, 口罩转, 并并并并并并并并并并。</p>
37	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>并并并/并/长: 转转/转转, 转转/转转/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转转: 转转/转转/转转转转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转/长转, 并并并。</p>
	<p>转转:</p> <p>A: 转转转手机转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转。</p>
38	<p>转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转</p>
39	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转</p>
40	<p>转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 疫苗转转转转转转。</p>
41	<p>转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转, 转转转转转转转转转转转转。</p>
43	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转</p>
44	<p>转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>转转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转, 转转转转 (转转转) 转, 转转, 并并并。</p>
46	<p>转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转转转转, 疫苗转转转转。</p>
47	<p>转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>并并并/并/长: 转转/转转, 转转/转转/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转转: 转转/转转/转转转转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转。</p>
	<p>转转转转转转/长转, 并并并。</p>
	<p>转转:</p> <p>A: 手机转转转转转, 转转转转转转转, 广播转转转转转转转转。</p>
48	<p>转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转?</p> <p>A: 转转转转</p>

	A: 手机屏: 姓名/地点, 电话/电邮, 身份证号, 手机尾号, 广播台台址等。
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[姓名] 准考证: 5

	<p>ታላቋ፡</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
48	<p>ከባለፈው ዓመት በተነሳሁት ዓመታት ዓመታት ለማሳደግ ስትችሉ፣ ለማሳደግ ስትችሉ?</p> <p>A: አይደለም፣ ሲገባ፣ ለማሳደግ ስትችሉ ሲባል፣ ስትችሉ ሲባል፣ ስትችሉ ሲባል፣ ስትችሉ ሲባል፡፡</p>
49	<p>የህይወትዎ ስም?</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
50	<p>የህይወትዎ ስም ስለሆነ፣ ስምዎ ስንት? ስምዎ? ስምዎ?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
51	<p>የህይወትዎ ስም ስለሆነ፣ ስምዎ ስንት ይህን ስም ይሰጥዎታል?</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
52	<p>ስምዎ፣ የህይወትዎ ስም ስንት?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
	<p>ገቢዎ ስምዎ የሚያስተርጓሙትን ስም ይጻፉ። የስምዎ ገቢዎ ስም ይጻፉ፣ ስምዎ ስም ይጻፉ ስምዎ ስም ይጻፉ፡፡</p>
53	<p>የህይወትዎ ስም ስለሆነ፣ ስምዎ ስንት ይህን ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
54	<p>ስም () ስም ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
55	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
56	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
57	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
58	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል? () ስም () ስም</p> <p>A: ስም ስም፡፡ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p>
59	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
60	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
61	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
62	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
63	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም ስም፣ ስም ስም፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p>
64	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>A: ስም</p>
65	<p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p> <p>ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፣ ስም ይሰጥዎታል፡፡</p>

	ቅጣት።
	ጠቅላይ/ድ/ድጋግ።
	ሠራተኛ/ደ/ደ/ደ, ድ/ደ, ጠ/ደ።
	ህዝብ:
	A: ሠራተኛ : ድ/ደ, ህዝብ/ድጋግ

[ቅጣት] ድጋግ : 5

32	<p>ቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 发烧, ምንም, ምንም.</p>
33	<p>የቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
34	<p>የቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 免疫力低.</p>
35	<p>ቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 空气传播.</p>
36	<p>ቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው? ለዘመን ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩, ምንም, ምንም.</p>
37	<p>ቅጽግቱ ለሕይወት ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው? ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>ቅጽግቱ/ቅጽግቱ: ምን/ምን, ምን/ምን/ምን/ምን.</p> <p>የቅጽግቱ ጉዳይ: ምን/ምን/ምን/ምን.</p> <p>ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም/ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም/ምንም, ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም:</p> <p>A: ቅጽግቱ/ቅጽግቱ: ምን (ምን) /ምን, ምን/ምን/ምን.</p>
38	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: ምን.</p>
39	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: ምን.</p>
40	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 疫苗.</p>
41	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 医院, ምንም.</p>
43	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: ምን.</p>
44	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩, ምንም, 医院.</p>
46	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>A: 打三针.</p>
47	<p>ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው, ምን ዓይነት ጉዳይ ነው?</p> <p>ቅጽግቱ/ቅጽግቱ: ምን/ምን, ምን/ምን/ምን/ምን.</p> <p>የቅጽግቱ ጉዳይ: ምን/ምን/ምን/ምን.</p> <p>ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም/ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም/ምንም, ምንም.</p> <p>ምንም:</p> <p>A: 电视, 手机, 广播.</p>

48	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ማጠቃለያ አይገባም፣ ሌሎች ለማወቅ ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች ለማድረግ ይገባዎታል? A: አይገባም
49	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል? A: አይገባም
50	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ለማድረግ፣ ሌሎች ለማወቅ? ይቻላል? ይቻላል? A: n/a.
51	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል? A: አይገባም
52	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል? A: n/a.
ይዘት	አሁን ጥያቄዎች ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል፡፡ አሁን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ አሁን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል፡፡
53	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
54	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
55	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
56	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
57	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
58	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
59	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ፣ ሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
60	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
61	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
62	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
63	ነገሩን ለሌሎች ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
64	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡ () አ () ይ A: አይገባም
65	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡
	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡
	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡
	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡
	ወይን ለማወቅ ይቻላል፣ ይቻላል፡፡

	ལྟམ་ཤིང་ལ་ལེན་པ་དང་། རྩམ་པ་དང་། རྩམ་པ་།
	ཤིལ་པ་།
	A: ལྟམ་ཤིང་ལ་ལེན་པ་དང་། རྩམ་པ་དང་། རྩམ་པ་།

[ལྟམ་ཤིང་ལ་ལེན་པ་]ལྟམ་ཤིང་ལ་ལེན་པ་: 5

	A: 发烧。
32	你发烧的时候会不会出汗？ A: 会，发烧，出汗。
33	你发烧的时候会不会去医院？ A: 医院。
34	你出汗的时候会不会发烧？ A: n/a.
35	你发烧的时候会出汗吗？ A: 会。
36	你发烧的时候会戴口罩吗，去医院吗？ A: 口罩，医院。
37	你发烧的时候会戴口罩吗，去医院吗？ 手机/车/长：手机/点，车/微博/微信。 医院/车/长：手机/点/车/车。
	会。
	会。
	会。
	会： A: 手机/车/长：手机（手机）/点，车/微博/微信。
38	你发烧的时候会出汗吗？ A: 会。
39	你发烧的时候会出汗吗？ A: 会。
40	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ A: 打疫苗。
41	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ A: n/a.
42	你发烧的时候会去医院吗？ A: 医院，发烧。
43	你发烧的时候会出汗吗？ A: 会。
44	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ A: n/a.
45	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ A: 医院。
46	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ A: 医院。
47	你发烧的时候会出汗吗，会去医院吗？ 手机/车/长：手机/点，车/微博/微信。 医院/车/长：手机/点/车/车。
	会。
	会。
	会。
	会： A: 手机/车/长：手机（手机）/点，车/微博/微信。

	ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ/ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ。
	ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱ/ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ, ᑭᑲ, ᐱᐱ。
	ᑭᑲ:
	A: ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ : ᑭᑲ/ᑭᑲ, ᐱᐱ/ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ, ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ

[ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ] ᑭᑲ ᐱᐱ: 5

15	<p>ቀደምት ይህን ጥያቄ ይገባል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: [ሌሎች ስም] (ታዲያ, ሆኖ)</p>
16	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል? (ገንጠላ ማስገባት ወይንም ግብርን ማስገባት, ስሜን, ስሜን)</p> <p>A: [ሌሎች ስም] (ታዲያ, ሆኖ)</p>
17	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
18	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
19	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ [ሌሎች ስም] ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
20	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ [] ማስገባት ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
21	<p>ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል፣ ለሌሎች ማስገባት ይቻላል? (እርስዎ ስሜን, ስሜን ይገባል)?</p> <p>A: ስሜን. ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል. ስሜን ይገባል (እርስዎ, ስሜን ይገባል)</p>
<p>ገንጠላ ይህን ደብዳቤ ማስገባት ይቻላል (ስሜን) ማስገባት ይቻላል.</p>	
22	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
23	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን, ስሜን, ስሜን.</p>
24	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን.</p>
25	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን.</p>
26	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል, ስሜን (ስሜን ይገባል) ይገባል?</p> <p>A: ስሜን</p>
27	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል (ስሜን ይገባል) ይገባል, ስሜን?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
28	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>ስሜን/ስሜን/ስሜን: ስሜን/ስሜን, ስሜን/ስሜን/ስሜን/ስሜን/ስሜን.</p> <p>ስሜን ይገባል: ስሜን/ስሜን/ስሜን ይገባል.</p> <p>ስሜን.</p> <p>ስሜን ይገባል/ስሜን.</p> <p>ስሜን ይገባል/ስሜን, ስሜን.</p> <p>ስሜን:</p> <p>A: ስሜን, ስሜን, ስሜን.</p>
29	<p>ስሜን ይገባል፣ ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል, ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>A: [ስሜን ይገባል]</p>
30	<p>ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል, ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል?</p> <p>ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን.</p> <p>ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን/ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል.</p> <p>ስሜን:</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
31	<p>ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል, ስሜን ይገባል ስሜን ይገባል?</p>

	A: 肺炎。
32	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 转区外，回州外，发烧。
33	转回州外州外或回州外州外是否要检测？ A: 医院检测。
34	回州外州外是否转回州外或回州外州外？ A: 不是，是的，免疫力低。
35	转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 不要隔离。
36	转回州外州外或回州外州外时，回州外州外是否要戴口罩？回州外州外是否要戴口罩？ A: 口罩不要，要戴口罩。
37	转回州外州外或回州外州外时，回州外州外是否要戴口罩？回州外州外是否要戴口罩？ 转区外/州外/州外：转区外/州外，转区外/州外/微博/微信。 转回州外州外：转回州外/州外/州外/州外。
	转区外。
	转回州外/州外。
	转回州外/州外，不是。
	是的： A: 是的，不是，广播。
38	转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 不是。
39	转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 不是。
40	转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 打疫苗。
41	转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 医院去，转回州外。
42	转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: n/a.
43	转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 不是。
44	转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: n/a.
45	转回州外州外是否要隔离，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 医院去。
46	转回州外州外，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ A: 不是。
47	转回州外州外，转回州外州外是否要隔离？ 转区外/州外/州外：转区外/州外，转区外/州外/微博/微信。 转回州外州外：转回州外/州外/州外/州外。
	转区外。
	转回州外/州外。
	转回州外/州外，不是。

	<p>ቃዕ፡</p> <p>A: 手机, 电视, 广播。</p>
48	<p>ከተሰጠው ጋር ተያይዞ የሚገኝ ግንኙነት ለማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ብዙ ግንኙነቶች።</p>
49	<p>ከተሰጠው ጋር ተያይዞ?</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
50	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል? ሆስፒታል? ሆስፒታል?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
51	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
52	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
ግንኙነት	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። ለሌሎች ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። ለሌሎች ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል።</p>
53	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
54	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
55	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
56	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
57	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
58	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
59	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
60	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
61	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
62	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
63	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
64	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል። () ሆ () ጽ</p> <p>A: ስላልገኘው።</p>
65	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል።</p>
	<p>የሰነድ ማሳደግ ለማንኛውም ሰነድ ማሳደግ ይቻላል።</p>

	མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ་ཡིན།
	མཚན་མོག་ཅི་ཡིད་ཅུང་མེད།
	མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ།
	མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ལྟར།
	མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ལྟར།
	A: མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ།

[མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ]མཚན་མོག་གི་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཉམ་འཛིན་པ: 5

	<p>引出： A: 中山广播电视台，国际手机应用程序。</p>
31	<p>当地疫情防控工作有哪些特点？ A: 严格落实各项措施，确保各项防控工作落实到位。</p>
32	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些重点？ A: 疫情防控、疫苗接种、核酸检测、社区防控、复工复产等。</p>
33	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些难点？ A: 信息、物资、医疗、复工复产、疫情防控等。</p>
34	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些成效？ A: 防控有力，复工复产有序推进，疫情防控工作取得阶段性成效。</p>
35	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些经验？ A: 坚持党的领导，坚持人民至上，坚持科学防治、精准施策，坚持关口前移、重心下沉。</p>
36	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些亮点？ A: 疫情防控、疫苗接种、核酸检测、社区防控、复工复产等。</p>
37	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些不足？ A: 疫情防控、疫苗接种、核酸检测、社区防控、复工复产等。</p>
	<p>新华社/腾讯/快手/抖音/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>疫情防控指挥部：12345/12320/12346/12347/12348/12349。</p>
	<p>新华社/腾讯/快手/抖音/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>疫情防控指挥部：12345/12320/12346/12347/12348/12349。</p>
	<p>引出： A: 信息、物资、医疗、复工复产、疫情防控等。</p>
38	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些挑战？ A: 疫情防控、疫苗接种、核酸检测、社区防控、复工复产等。</p>
39	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些经验？ A: 坚持党的领导，坚持人民至上，坚持科学防治、精准施策。</p>
40	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些成效？ A: 防控有力，复工复产有序推进，疫情防控工作取得阶段性成效。</p>
41	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些经验？ A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些亮点？ A: 疫情防控、疫苗接种、核酸检测、社区防控、复工复产等。</p>
43	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些经验？ A: 坚持党的领导，坚持人民至上，坚持科学防治、精准施策。</p>
44	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些挑战？ A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>疫情防控工作有哪些经验？ A: 坚持党的领导，坚持人民至上，坚持科学防治、精准施策。</p>

32	<p>转区内的医院是否提供发热门诊？</p> <p>A: 发烧, 戴口罩, 戴口罩。</p>
33	<p>是否提供发热门诊的重型冠状病毒检测？</p> <p>A: 医院, 医院核酸检测。</p>
34	<p>发热门诊是否提供发热门诊/病毒检测？</p> <p>A: 门诊, 急诊, 免疫力差。</p>
35	<p>发热门诊是否提供门诊服务？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
36	<p>是否提供发热门诊的核酸检测, 门诊服务或电话服务? 还有哪些服务? 还有哪些服务?</p> <p>A: 口罩, 戴口罩, 戴口罩。</p>
37	<p>是否提供发热门诊的核酸检测, 门诊服务或电话服务? 还有哪些服务? 还有哪些服务?</p> <p>电话/微信: 电话/微信, 电话/微信/微博/微信。</p> <p>服务内容: 电话/门诊/急诊/发热门诊。</p> <p>其他服务。</p> <p>服务内容/其他服务。</p> <p>服务内容/其他服务, 其他服务。</p> <p>其他服务:</p> <p>A: 电话/微信: 电话 (电话) /电话, 电话/微信/电话 (电话)</p>
38	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务？</p> <p>A: 门诊</p>
39	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务？</p> <p>A: 门诊</p>
40	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>A: 医院发热门诊。</p>
41	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>是否提供发热门诊, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>A: 医院发热门诊, 医生发热门诊。</p>
43	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务?</p> <p>A: 门诊</p>
44	<p>是否提供发热门诊, 是否提供发热门诊服务, 是否提供发热门诊服务?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>是否提供发热门诊服务, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>A: 医院发热门诊。</p>
46	<p>是否提供发热门诊, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>A: 发热门诊一共打了三针疫苗。</p>
47	<p>是否提供发热门诊, 是否提供门诊服务?</p> <p>电话/微信: 电话/电话, 电话/微信/微博/微信。</p> <p>服务内容: 电话/门诊/急诊/发热门诊。</p> <p>其他服务。</p> <p>服务内容/其他服务。</p> <p>服务内容/其他服务, 其他服务。</p> <p>其他服务:</p> <p>A: 电话/微信/电话/电话。</p>

	ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་དུ་
	ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་དུ་
	A: ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་དུ་

[ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་དུ་] ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་དུ་ 5

	A: 肺炎
32	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要隔离? A: 不是, 回家, 发烧, 戴口罩。
33	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要检测? A: 医院核酸检测。
34	州外州外是否转区外州外/转州外? A: 可能, 不是, 免疫力差可能。
35	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要检测? A: 不需要。
36	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要检测, 州外州外是否要检测? 州外州外是否要检测? A: 口罩, 戴口罩, 通风。
37	转区外州外或回州外州外是否要检测, 州外州外是否要检测? 州外州外是否要检测? 手机/车/卡: 手机/卡, 手机/卡/微博/微信。 转区外州外: 不是/回家/回家/回家。 转区外。 手机/卡/卡/卡。 手机/卡/卡, 卡卡。
	可能: A: 手机/卡。
38	转区外州外是否要检测? A: 不是
39	转区外州外是否要检测? A: 不是
40	转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: 疫苗不是。
41	转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: n/a.
42	转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: 不是/不是。
43	转区外州外是否要检测? A: 不是
44	转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: n/a.
45	转区外州外是否要检测, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: 不是/医生不是.....
46	转区外州外, 转区外州外是否要检测? A: 转区外一共H3X3。
47	转区外州外, 转区外州外是否要检测? 手机/车/卡: 手机/卡, 手机/卡/微博/微信。 转区外州外: 不是/回家/回家/回家。 转区外。 手机/卡/卡/卡。 手机/卡/卡, 卡卡。

	ቅጽጽ።
	፲፮ ደብ/ቅጽጽ።
	፳ ደብ/ገጽ፣ ቱቅ፣ ጋቅ።
	ታሪክ፡
	A: ጸገራት ገጽ።

[ቅጽጽ፣ ገጽ፣ ቱቅ፣ ጋቅ፡ 5

	A: 脚疼、口苦、咳嗽。
31	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 应该。
32	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 戴口罩、勤洗手、打喷嚏、咳嗽时，捂住口鼻。
33	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 医院、检测、核酸检测。
34	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 口罩、勤洗手。
35	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 勤洗手、保持社交距离、戴口罩、勤洗手、勤洗手。
36	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 戴口罩、勤洗手、保持社交距离、勤洗手。
37	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手。
	勤洗手/戴口罩/勤洗手/勤洗手/勤洗手。
	勤洗手。
	勤洗手/勤洗手。
	勤洗手/勤洗手。
	A: 勤洗手。
38	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 应该。
39	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 应该。
40	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 打疫苗。
41	是否应该戴口罩？ A: n/a
42	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 医院、检测。
43	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 应该。
44	是否应该戴口罩？ A: n/a
45	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 医院、检测。
46	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 三针疫苗。
47	是否应该戴口罩？ A: 勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手、勤洗手。
	勤洗手/戴口罩/勤洗手/勤洗手/勤洗手。
	勤洗手。
	勤洗手/勤洗手。
	勤洗手/勤洗手。
	勤洗手:

	A: 寒热, 感冒发烧等症。感冒发烧多由病毒引起。
48	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 寒热发烧多由细菌引起? A: 寒热发烧
49	感冒发烧多由病毒引起? A: 感冒发烧
50	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? 感冒? A: n/a.
51	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
52	感冒发烧, 感冒发烧? A: n/a.
53	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
54	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
55	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
56	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
57	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
58	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
59	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
60	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
61	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
62	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
63	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
64	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒? A: 感冒
65	感冒发烧多由病毒引起, 感冒发烧? 感冒?
	感冒发烧: 寒热/寒热, 感冒/感冒/微博/微信。
	感冒发烧: 寒热/寒热/感冒/感冒/感冒。
	感冒发烧。
	感冒发烧/感冒。

	ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་དྲན་པ།
	ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་དྲན་པ།
	A: ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་དྲན་པ།

[ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་དྲན་པ] ལྷན་འབྲེན་གྱི་ལུགས་ཀྱི་སྐོར་དྲན་པ: 5

የጥያቄ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ (HQDA_0040-019)

ጥያቄዎ	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ። ጥያቄዎን ያስቀምጡት ለጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ። ጥያቄዎን ያስቀምጡት ለጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ።
1	የጥያቄዎ? A: HQDA 0040-019.
2	የጥያቄዎ? A: 23 ዓመት.
3	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: ደብዳቤ
4	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: ደብዳቤ.
5	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: ለጥያቄዎ
6	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: ለጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት.
7	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: ለጥያቄዎ.
ጥያቄዎ	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ። የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ። የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ያግኙ።
8	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: [የጥያቄዎ] (የጥያቄዎ, የጥያቄዎ)
9	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: [የጥያቄዎ] (የጥያቄዎ, የጥያቄዎ)
10	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: [የጥያቄዎ] (የጥያቄዎ, የጥያቄዎ)
11	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: [የጥያቄዎ] (የጥያቄዎ, የጥያቄዎ), የጥያቄዎ.
12	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: ደብዳቤ
13	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ? A: ለጥያቄዎ
14	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? (የጥያቄዎ) ?
a.	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት.
b.	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: የጥያቄዎ.
c.	የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት? A: የጥያቄዎ.
d.	[የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት] A: የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት, የጥያቄዎ ለመቀረብ የሚያስፈልጉት, የጥያቄዎ (የጥያቄዎ) ደብዳቤ, የጥያቄዎ ደብዳቤ.

15	<p>ሩቅቅ ተገቢታል፣ ለአዎንታዊ ምላሽ ይረዳል?</p> <p>A: ብድራችሁን</p>
16	<p>ገንዘብ ለማግኘት ጥረት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል? (ገንዘብ ለማግኘት ጥረት፣ ማገዝ፣ ማወቅ)</p> <p>A: [አዎ/አይደለም] (ታችን፣ ማገዝ)</p>
17	<p>ከሌሎች ጋር ገንዘብ ለማግኘት ጥረት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
18	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
19	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
20	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
21	<p>ይህን ማድረግ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል? (አዎንታዊ ምላሽ፣ ማገዝ ይደረግ?)</p> <p>A: አይደለም. ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል. አይደለም. ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል (አይደለም፣ ማገዝ ይደረግ), አይደለም, ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, “舅妈” ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>
	<p>የሌሎች ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>
22	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
23	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>
24	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም, አይደለም.</p>
25	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>
26	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም</p>
27	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: አይደለም አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል, ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>
28	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>ታችን/አይደለም/አይደለም, ታችን/አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም.</p> <p>አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል: አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p> <p>አይደለም.</p> <p>አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p> <p>አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል/አይደለም, አይደለም.</p> <p>አይደለም:</p> <p>A: ታችን/አይደለም/አይደለም (አይደለም) /አይደለም, ታችን/አይደለም/አይደለም (አይደለም)</p>
29	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>A: [አይደለም]</p>
30	<p>አዎንታዊ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል?</p> <p>አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p> <p>አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል/አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል/አይደለም ይህን ማድረግ ይቻላል.</p>

	<p>ቫዕ:</p> <p>A: n/a</p>
31	<p>ኛ ወቅት ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ እና ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ ነው።</p>
32	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ እና ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች, 发烧, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች.</p>
33	<p>ደግሞ ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ እና ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: ነፃ, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ, “核酸检测” ይባላል። “核酸检测” እንደሚከሰቱ ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ ይታያል።</p>
34	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች</p>
35	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A 口罩 ጉዳዮች.....</p>
36	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ እና ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ? እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች, 口罩, 每天 ይታያል, 消毒, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች.</p>
37	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ እና ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ? ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p>
	<p>ቅጽ/ጉዳዮች: ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች.</p>
	<p>ጉዳዮች.</p>
	<p>ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች.</p>
	<p>ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች.</p>
	<p>ቫዕ:</p>
	<p>A: ቅጽ/ጉዳዮች: ጉዳዮች (ጉዳዮች) /ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች/ጉዳዮች (ጉዳዮች)</p>
38	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች</p>
39	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች</p>
40	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: 就是口罩, 疫苗, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች.</p>
41	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, 打针, 输液, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች.</p>
43	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች</p>
44	<p>ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p> <p>A: ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች.</p>
46	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ?</p> <p>A: 疫苗 እንደሚከሰቱ, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች.</p>
47	<p>ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች, ጉዳዮች እንዴት እንደሚከሰቱ/ጉዳዮች ጉዳዮች?</p>

	手机/车/卡: 手机/银行卡, 手机/微信/微博/微信。
	出租车/网约车: 网约车/出租车/网约车。
	苹果。
	苹果手机/苹果手机。
	苹果手机/苹果手机, 苹果手机。
	手机: A: n/a.
48	你的手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? A: 苹果手机有。
49	苹果手机有没有微信? A: 苹果手机。
50	苹果手机有没有微信, 苹果手机? 苹果手机? 苹果手机? A: n/a.
51	苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? A: 苹果手机。
52	苹果手机, 苹果手机? A: n/a.
出租车	苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机。
53	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
54	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对, 苹果手机, 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机, 苹果手机有没有微信?
55	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
56	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
57	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 苹果手机, 苹果手机。
58	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 苹果手机, 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机, 苹果手机有没有微信?
59	苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机。
60	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
61	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
62	苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对
63	苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机有没有微信? () 对 () 错 A: 对, 苹果手机, 苹果手机有没有微信? 苹果手机, 苹果手机。

	<p> Q: A: n/a. </p>
31	<p> Q: 在打新冠疫苗的时候，工作人员说，接种的时候不要说话？ A: 接种的时候不要说话。 </p>
32	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要戴口罩？ A: 戴口罩是为了防止交叉感染，保护自己，也保护别人。 </p>
33	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测体温？ A: 测体温是为了检查是否发烧，如果有发烧的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
34	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血压？ A: 测血压是为了检查是否有高血压，如果有高血压的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
35	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血糖？ A: 测血糖是为了检查是否有糖尿病，如果有糖尿病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
36	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血常规？ A: 测血常规是为了检查是否有贫血、白细胞减少等情况，如果有这些情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
37	<p> Q: 打新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测心电图？ A: 测心电图是为了检查是否有心脏病，如果有心脏病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测体温？ A: 测体温是为了检查是否发烧，如果有发烧的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血压？ A: 测血压是为了检查是否有高血压，如果有高血压的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血糖？ A: 测血糖是为了检查是否有糖尿病，如果有糖尿病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血常规？ A: 测血常规是为了检查是否有贫血、白细胞减少等情况，如果有这些情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测心电图？ A: 测心电图是为了检查是否有心脏病，如果有心脏病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测体温？ A: 测体温是为了检查是否发烧，如果有发烧的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血压？ A: 测血压是为了检查是否有高血压，如果有高血压的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血糖？ A: 测血糖是为了检查是否有糖尿病，如果有糖尿病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血常规？ A: 测血常规是为了检查是否有贫血、白细胞减少等情况，如果有这些情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测心电图？ A: 测心电图是为了检查是否有心脏病，如果有心脏病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测体温？ A: 测体温是为了检查是否发烧，如果有发烧的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血压？ A: 测血压是为了检查是否有高血压，如果有高血压的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血糖？ A: 测血糖是为了检查是否有糖尿病，如果有糖尿病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测血常规？ A: 测血常规是为了检查是否有贫血、白细胞减少等情况，如果有这些情况，是不能接种的。 </p>
	<p> Q: 接种新冠疫苗的时候，为什么要测心电图？ A: 测心电图是为了检查是否有心脏病，如果有心脏病的情况，是不能接种的。 </p>

	ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም/ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም/ጥቅም, ጥቅም, ጥቅም።
	ቅጽዕኑ፡
	A: ጥቅም/ጥቅም/ጥቅም (ጥቅም) /ጥቅም, ጥቅም/ጥቅም/ጥቅም (ጥቅም)

[ቅጽዕኑ] ጥቅም: 4

Table with 2 columns: Question/Statement and Answer. Questions are in Chinese and answers are in Tibetan. Topics include social media usage, internet safety, and digital literacy.

32	<p>转区外州外或回省外州外或回省外州外？</p> <p>A: 转省外？ 转省内， 回省， 出省外转省外或回省外。 转区， 转回省外不舒服或转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转发时发烧时。</p>
33	<p>转回省外州外或回省外州外或回省外州外？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
34	<p>转回省外州外或回省外州外/转省外？</p> <p>A: 转省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外， 转平常转病时转回省外。</p>
35	<p>转区外州外或回省外州外？</p> <p>A: 转省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外。</p>
36	<p>转回省外州外或回省外州外或回省外州外， 转回省外州外或回省外州外？ 转回省外州外或回省外州外？</p> <p>A: 转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外。</p>
37	<p>转回省外州外或回省外州外或回省外州外， 转回省外州外或回省外州外或回省外州外？</p>
	<p>转回省外/转/长： 转/转， 转/转/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>转回省外/转回省外： 转/转/转/转/转/转。</p>
	<p>转回省外。</p>
	<p>转回省外/转回省外。</p>
	<p>转回省外/长， 转回省外。</p>
	<p>转回省外：</p>
	<p>A: 转回省外， 转回省外。</p>
38	<p>转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回</p>
39	<p>转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回</p>
40	<p>转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 口罩， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外。</p>
41	<p>转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外。</p>
43	<p>转回省外或回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回</p>
44	<p>转回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外。</p>
46	<p>转回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外？</p> <p>A: 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外或回省外或回省外。</p>
47	<p>转回省外或回省外或回省外， 转回省外或回省外？</p>
	<p>转回省外/转/长： 转/转， 转/转/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>转回省外/转回省外： 转/转/转/转/转/转。</p>
	<p>转回省外。</p>
	<p>转回省外/转回省外。</p>
	<p>转回省外/长， 转回省外。</p>

	ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ/ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ。
	ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ/ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ, ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ, ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ。
	ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ:
	A: ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ, ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ。

[ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ]ᠮᠠᠨᠤᠯᠤᠰᠤ: 4

የገዢዎች ጽ/ቤት ማህበረሰብ ጥያቄ (HQDA_0040-023)

ግንዛቤ	የገዢዎች ጽ/ቤት ማህበረሰብ ጥያቄ ነው። ግንዛቤ ለማድረግ ይህንን ጥያቄ ማሙላት አለብዎት። የገዢዎች ጽ/ቤት ማህበረሰብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት ለማድረግ ለገዢዎች ጽ/ቤት ማህበረሰብ ጥያቄ ማሙላት አለብዎት።
1	ስምዎ? A: HQDA 0040-023.
2	ስልክዎ? A: ቁጥር 224.
3	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
4	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: ቁጥር 224.
5	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
6	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: ቁጥር 224.
7	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? (የተጨማሪ መረጃ) A: ቁጥር 224.
ገንዘብ	የገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት ይህንን ጥያቄ ማሙላት አለብዎት። የገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት ለማድረግ ለገንዘብ ጥያቄ ማሙላት አለብዎት።
8	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? (ደንበኞች) A: [የገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (የተጨማሪ መረጃ)
9	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: [የገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (የተጨማሪ መረጃ)
10	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: [የገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (የተጨማሪ መረጃ)
11	11. ለገንዘብ ጥያቄዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? (የተጨማሪ መረጃ) ፣ ለገንዘብ ጥያቄዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: [የገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (የተጨማሪ መረጃ) ፣ ለገንዘብ ጥያቄዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው?
12	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
13	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? ለገንዘብ ጥያቄዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
14	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው?
a.	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
b.	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ
c.	ስልክዎ ለማስገቢያ የሚያገለግል ነው? A: አዎ

d.	[<u>የዓዛ/ሐረግ ጥያቄ</u>] A: <u>ሐረግ አይደለም</u> ።
15	<u>የቀጠለውን ዓይነት ይገልጹ?</u> A: <u>ገጠላ (ገላገላ)</u> ።
16	<u>ጠቅላይ ልማት ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ? (ገንጠል ማሰባሰቢያ ስራዎች, ደብዳቤ, ጥያቄ)</u> A: <u>[አይደለም]</u> (ገቢ: <u>ሥራ, ገጠላ, ገንጠል, ግንባታ, ግንባታ</u>)
17	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎችን ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን, ስራ ስለማይገባቸው?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u>
18	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎችን ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ, ስራዎች?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u>
19	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎችን [] ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u>
20	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች [] ለምሳሌ ያቀራጹ?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u>
21	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ (ገንጠል ስራዎች, ገንጠል ስራዎች)?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u> . ገንጠል ስራዎች ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ.
	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎችን ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ (ገንጠል ስራዎች) ያቀራጹ.</u>
22	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ?</u> A: <u>ገንጠል</u>
23	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎች?</u> A: <u>የሚለቁ, የሚለቁ ስራዎች</u> .
24	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች?</u> A: <u>አይደለም</u> .
25	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎች?</u> A: <u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ</u> .
26	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎች, ገንጠል (ገንጠል ስራዎች) ያቀራጹ?</u> A: <u>ገንጠል ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ, “ገንጠል” ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ</u> .
27	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎች (ገንጠል ስራዎች) ስራዎች, ስራዎች?</u> A: <u>n/a</u>
28	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ?</u>
	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች/ገንጠል ስራዎች, ገንጠል/ገንጠል/ገንጠል/ገንጠል</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች: ገንጠል/ገንጠል/ገንጠል/ገንጠል</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል/ገንጠል</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል/ገንጠል, ገንጠል</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል:</u> A: <u>ገንጠል/ገንጠል ስራዎች (ገንጠል) / ገንጠል, ገንጠል/ገንጠል (ገንጠል)</u>
29	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ለምሳሌ ማስፈን ስራዎች ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ, ገንጠል ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ?</u> A: <u>[ገንጠል ስራዎች]</u>
30	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች ስራዎች ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ, ገንጠል ስራዎችን ያቀራጹ?</u>
	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል ስራዎች/ገንጠል ስራዎች/ገንጠል ስራዎች</u> .
	<u>ገንጠል:</u> A: <u>n/a</u> .

	ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም/ቅጽዕኑ።
	፳፻፲፱ ዓ.ም/ጥቅም, ጥቅም, ጥቅም።
	ቅጽዕኑ፡
	A: ጥቅም/ጥቅም/ጥቅም (ጥቅም) /ጥቅም, ጥቅም/ጥቅም/ጥቅም (ጥቅም)

[ቅጽዕኑ] ጥቅም: 4

32	<p>转区的无症状感染者主要是谁，发烧人群，还有转区人群，还有非转区人群吗？</p> <p>A: 好像主要是谁，发烧人群，还有转区人群，还有非转区人群吗。</p>
33	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区核酸检测报告不一样。</p>
34	<p>转区人群和转区无症状感染者/转区人群？</p> <p>A: 转区，转区，抵抗力不强的人群/转区人群。</p>
35	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区人群接触谁，转区，通过口水传播H5N1，传染性不一样。</p>
36	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别，转区人群和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区，最主要戴口罩，还有公共场所戴口罩，平时非转区个人卫生注意。</p>
37	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别，转区人群和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>转区/转区/转区: 转区/转区, 转区/转区/微博/微信。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区: 转区/转区/转区/转区/转区。</p> <p>转区。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区, 转区。</p> <p>转区:</p> <p>A: 转区, 转区/转区, 转区。</p>
38	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区。</p>
39	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区。</p>
40	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 日常消毒, 然后口罩, 疫苗。</p>
41	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 医院和医生。</p>
43	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区。</p>
44	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别，转区人群和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别，转区人群和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 转区人群和转区人群隔离, 转区人群和转区人群接受治疗。</p>
46	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>A: 就是转区只是打两针, 但是后面有加强针, 三针预防, 更好地起到防护作用。</p>
47	<p>转区无症状感染者和转区人群有什么区别？</p> <p>转区/转区/转区: 转区/转区, 转区/转区/微博/微信。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区: 转区/转区/转区/转区/转区。</p> <p>转区。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区。</p> <p>转区/转区/转区, 转区。</p> <p>转区:</p>

	ཡུལ་རྒྱུ་ལ/ལ་ལྷོ་, ལ་ས་, ལ་ས་ལྷོ་。
	ཤིལ་:
	A: ལ་ས་ལྷོ་, ཡུལ་རྒྱུ་ལ་ས་ལྷོ་。

[ལ་ས་ལྷོ་]ལ་ས་ལྷོ་: 4

32	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ጅምታ, ማለት, 发烧, ትቅዳህ ማለት ነው።</p>
33	<p>የቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ለማድረግ ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: 核酸检测።</p>
34	<p>ቅጽህብ ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ጋዲ, ማለት።</p>
35	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት ነው።</p>
36	<p>አሁን ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል? ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ጋዲ, ማለት, ማለት, ማለት ነው።</p>
37	<p>አሁን ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል? ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው : ማለት/ማለት, ትቅዳህ/ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>የቅጽህታቸው ስሜታቸው : ማለት/ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው ነው።</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>ማለት ነው/ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው, ትቅዳህ።</p> <p>ማለት።</p> <p>A: ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው, ትቅዳህ።</p>
38	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት</p>
39	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት</p>
40	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት, ማለት።</p>
41	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: n/a</p>
42	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት, ማለት, ማለት።</p>
43	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት</p>
44	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: n/a</p>
45	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት።</p>
46	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ማለት ማለት ማለት።</p>
47	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅምታቸው ስለሚገባቸው ስሜታቸው ምን ይሆናል?</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው : ማለት/ማለት, ትቅዳህ/ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>የቅጽህታቸው ስሜታቸው : ማለት/ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው ነው።</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>ማለት ነው/ቅጽህታቸው።</p> <p>ቅጽህታቸው/ቅጽህታቸው, ትቅዳህ።</p> <p>ማለት።</p> <p>A: ማለት, ማለት ማለት ማለት።</p>

	ཨིལ་:
	A: ཡུལ་རྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་ལྷོ་, རྩ་རྩ་, རྩ་རྩ་

[ལྷོ་རྩ་རྩ་]ལྷོ་རྩ་རྩ་: 5

32	<p>ቅጽህብ ለጅግ ደብዳቤ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ቅጽ, ዘጠጋ, ገጽ, ገጽ ላይ, ገጽ ላይ ይጻፉ።</p>
33	<p>የቅጽ ቅጽ ለጅግ ጊዜ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: 预防打针ደብዳቤ, ቅጽ ቅጽ ለጅግ 预防打针ደብዳቤ. ለገጽ ገጽ ላይ ይጻፉ።</p>
34	<p>ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ቅጽ ለጅግ/ቅጽ ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ገጽ, ገጽ, 糖尿病, 高血压, ለጅግ ይጻፉ።</p>
35	<p>ቅጽ ለጅግ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ቅጽ ለጅግ, ዘጠጋ ገጽ ላይ, 空气 ለገጽ ይጻፉ።</p>
36	<p>አር ቅጽ ለጅግ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ? ለገጽ ገጽ ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: 口罩, ቅጽ, ገጽ ላይ, 空气 ለገጽ, ይጻፉ።</p>
37	<p>አር ቅጽ ለጅግ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>ቅጽ/ቅጽ: ገጽ/ገጽ, ቅጽ/ቅጽ/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>የቅጽ ቅጽ: ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ ይጻፉ።</p>
	<p>ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ, ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ቅጽ:</p>
	<p>A: ቅጽ, ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ, ቅጽ።</p>
38	<p>ቅጽ ለገጽ ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ገጽ</p>
39	<p>ቅጽ ለገጽ ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ገጽ</p>
40	<p>ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን?</p> <p>A: 预防ደብዳቤ, ቅጽ ላይ, 口罩, ገጽ ላይ, ይጻፉ።</p>
41	<p>ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>ገጽ ገጽ ይጻፉ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ገጽ ላይ, ገጽ ላይ ይጻፉ ይህን, 检查, ይጻፉ።</p>
43	<p>ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ገጽ</p>
44	<p>ቅጽ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ቅጽ ለገጽ ይጻፉ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ቅጽ ለገጽ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ, ገጽ ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ።</p>
46	<p>ቅጽ ለገጽ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>A: ቅጽ ላይ ገጽ, ገጽ, ገጽ ላይ ይጻፉ ይህን ይጻፉ።</p>
47	<p>ቅጽ ለገጽ ለገጽ, ቅጽ ይጠቀሱ ይህን ይጻፉ?</p> <p>ቅጽ/ቅጽ: ገጽ/ገጽ, ቅጽ/ቅጽ/微博/微信。</p>
	<p>የቅጽ ቅጽ: ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ ይጻፉ።</p>
	<p>ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ገጽ/ቅጽ/ቅጽ, ቅጽ።</p>
	<p>ቅጽ:</p>
	<p>A: n/a.</p>

48	ከገንዘብ ተጠቃሚዎች መካከል ገንዘብ በሰጠው ደረጃ ለማግኘት ልዩ ጥረት እንዲያድርጉ ይጠበቃል? A: ያህን ነገር ሳይሆን ሌላውን ማግኘት ለማግኘት ልዩ ጥረት አያድርጉም።
49	ይህ ጥያቄ የሚቀረብላቸው? A: አይቀረቡም።
50	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ? ይገኛል? ይገኛል? A: n/a.
51	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት ለማግኘት ለሚያስፈልጉት ደረጃ ስንት ለመገኘት ይጠበቃል? A: አይገኝም፣ ከተገኘ ጋር አይገናኝም፣ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ አይገኝም።
52	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል? A: n/a.
ግብፁ ለሰጠው	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። ከገንዘብ ይዘዱ ጋር ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል፣ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ አይገኝም።
53	ገንዘብ ለመገኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይደለም
54	ይህ ጥያቄ () ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል።
55	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይደለም
56	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል።
57	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይገኝም፣ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ አይገኝም።
58	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል።
59	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል።
60	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይደለም
61	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ ለማግኘት ይጠበቃል።
62	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይደለም
63	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይደለም
64	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። () ምልሰው () ጥምረው A: አይገኝም፣ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ አይገኝም።
65	ይህ ጥያቄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ። የሚያስፈልገውን ገንዘብ ይዘዱ።

A: 手付中/年/長 : 米 (米) / 魚口, 手付/米/米 (米)

[米米米]米米米: 5

ጽሑፍ ስም: ገንዘብ ጥያቄ, ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ቅጽ (HQDA_0040-027)

ገንዘብ ጥያቄ	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ።
1	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ? A: HQDA 0040-027.
2	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ? A: ተገቢ ነው።
3	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ
4	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
5	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
6	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
7	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? (ገንዘብ ጥያቄ) A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
ገንዘብ ጥያቄ	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ። ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ።
8	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: [ገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (ገንዘብ ጥያቄ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ ጥያቄ)
9	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
10	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: [ገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (ገንዘብ ጥያቄ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ ጥያቄ)
11	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: [ገንዘብ ጥያቄ] (ገንዘብ ጥያቄ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ, ገንዘብ ጥያቄ)
12	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄ
13	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ? A: n/a
14	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ?
a.	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ: A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
b.	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ: A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
c.	ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ: A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።
d.	[ገንዘብ ጥያቄ ለማሙላት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጠቅሙ] A: ገንዘብ ጥያቄዎን ይጠቅሙ።

32	<p>转区外州外或回过转学后回州外或回州外?</p> <p>A: 转学, 回, 回。</p>
33	<p>转回转区外州外或回过转学后回州外或回州外?</p> <p>A: 转回医院转学核酸检测回过转学后回州外。</p>
34	<p>转回州外或转回州外或转学后?</p> <p>A: 转学后转学回过转学后。</p>
35	<p>转回州外或转回州外或转学后?</p> <p>A: 转学后回。</p>
36	<p>转回转区外州外或转学后转学, 转回州外或转学回过转学后? 转回州外或转学回过转学后?</p> <p>A: 转学, 口罩, 转学。</p>
37	<p>转回转区外州外或转学后转学, 转回州外或转学回过转学后或转学回过转学后?</p> <p>转学后/转/转: 转学/转, 转/转/微博/微信。</p> <p>转学后/转/转: 转/转/转/转/转/转。</p> <p>转学。</p> <p>转学/转/转。</p> <p>转学/转/转, 转学。</p> <p>转学:</p> <p>A: 转学后/转/转: 转学 (转学) /转, 转/转/转 (转学)</p>
38	<p>转学回州外或转学?</p> <p>A: 转学。</p>
39	<p>转学回州外或转学?</p> <p>A: 转学。</p>
40	<p>转学转学后转学, 转学转学后?</p> <p>A: 转学, 预防, 预防转学转学后。</p>
41	<p>转学转学后转学, 转学转学后转学?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>转学转学后转学, 转学转学后转学?</p> <p>A: 转学转学后转学医院转学转学。</p>
43	<p>转学转学后转学?</p> <p>A: 转学。</p>
44	<p>转学转学, 转学转学转学转学转学转学, 转学转学转学转学转学?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>转学转学转学转学转学, 转学转学转学转学转学?</p> <p>A: 转学转学转学转学医院转学转学转学。</p>
46	<p>转学转学, 转学转学转学转学转学?</p> <p>A: 转学预防针转学转学转学。</p>
47	<p>转学转学转学, 转学转学转学转学?</p> <p>转学后/转/转: 转学/转, 转/转/微博/微信。</p> <p>转学后/转/转: 转/转/转/转/转/转。</p> <p>转学。</p> <p>转学/转/转。</p> <p>转学/转/转, 转学。</p> <p>转学:</p> <p>A: 转学转学转学, 转学转学转学转学转学。</p>

48	ከገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ጋር የተያያዘውን አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ አዲስ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማሰባሰብ ይረዳል? A: አይደለም
49	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ? A: አይደለም
50	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም? ይረዳል? ይረዳል? A: n/a.
51	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል? A: አይደለም
52	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም? A: n/a.
	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል።
53	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
54	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
55	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም፣ አይደለም።
56	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
57	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም።
58	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም፣ አይደለም።
59	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም፣ አይደለም።
60	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
61	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
62	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
63	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: n/a.
64	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል። () አይደለም () ይረዳል A: አይደለም
65	የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ፣ የገንዘብ አጠቃቀም ለማረጋገጥ ይረዳል? መለስያ: አይደለም/አይደለም፣ አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም። መለስያ: አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም/አይደለም። አይደለም። አይደለም/አይደለም። አይደለም/አይደለም።

32	<p>ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 发烧, ማጠቃለያ, ዘጠቃ.</p>
33	<p>የቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 电视新闻 ይህን ይገባል.</p>
34	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ጋራ ገንዘብ ነው.</p>
35	<p>ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩 ለሰው ሰው ማስቆጣጠር ነው.</p>
36	<p>አንድ ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው? ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩, ማስቆጣጠር ነው.</p>
37	<p>አንድ ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው? ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ: ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ, ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ (ወይንም) ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ (ወይንም), 电视新闻 ይህን.</p> <p>የቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት: ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ ይህን.</p> <p>ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ግንዛቤ/ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ግንዛቤ/ቅጽንቁሽ, ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ይህ:</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ: ስርዓት (ወይንም) /ቅጽንቁሽ, ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ (ወይንም), 电视新闻 ይህን.</p>
38	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ</p>
39	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ</p>
40	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩, ማስቆጣጠር ነው.</p>
41	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ, 医院 ይህን.</p>
43	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ</p>
44	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው? ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው? ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: 口罩, 核酸检测.</p>
46	<p>ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት, ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>A: ቅጽንቁሽ.</p>
47	<p>ቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት, ስርዓት ለማሳዘን ስለሚያስፈልገው ምን ዓይነት ስርዓት ነው?</p> <p>ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ: ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ, ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ (ወይንም) ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ (ወይንም), 电视新闻 ይህን.</p> <p>የቅጽንቁሽ ስርዓት: ስርዓት/ቅጽንቁሽ/ቅጽንቁሽ ይህን.</p> <p>ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ግንዛቤ/ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ግንዛቤ/ቅጽንቁሽ, ቅጽንቁሽ.</p> <p>ይህ:</p>

	ᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭ/ᑭᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑭ, ᑭᑭ。
	ᑭᑭ:
	A: ᑭᑭᑭᑭ/ᑭᑭᑭᑭ : ᑭᑭ (ᑭᑭ) /ᑭᑭᑭᑭ, ᑭᑭᑭᑭ/ᑭᑭᑭᑭ (ᑭᑭᑭᑭ)

[ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ]ᑭᑭᑭᑭ: 5

15	<p>ታዲያ ትሮፕካል ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት?</p> <p>A: [ጭራሽ] (ጋራ: ተጠቃሚ, ገቢ, ጋራ, ለሌሎች)</p>
16	<p>ቲዎዶሮስ ለገደብ ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት? (ገቢ ለገደብ ሲሆን ጭራሽ, ሲሆን ሲሆን)</p> <p>A: [ጭራሽ] (ጋራ: ተጠቃሚ, ገቢ, ጋራ, ለሌሎች)</p>
17	<p>ከገደብ ሲሆን ገደብ ለገደብ ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ</p>
18	<p>የገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ</p>
19	<p>ከገደብ ሲሆን [ጭራሽ] ለገደብ ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ</p>
20	<p>ከገደብ ሲሆን [] ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ</p>
21	<p>ከገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን፣ ለአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር የሚመዘኑት? (አዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር, ገደብ ሲሆን)?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ, ለገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p>
	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን (ገደብ ሲሆን) ለገደብ ሲሆን.</p>
22	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ገደብ ሲሆን</p>
23	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ገደብ ሲሆን, ገደብ, ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p>
24	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ.</p>
25	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p>
26	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን (ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን) ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ተጠቃሚ</p>
27	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን (ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን) ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
28	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን/ገደብ: ገደብ/ገደብ, ገደብ/ገደብ/ገደብ/ገደብ.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን: ገደብ/ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን/ገደብ ሲሆን.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን/ገደብ ሲሆን, ገደብ ሲሆን.</p>
29	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን, ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: [ገደብ ሲሆን]</p>
30	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን?</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን/ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን/ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን.</p> <p>ገደብ ሲሆን:</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
31	<p>ገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን ለገደብ ሲሆን, ገደብ ሲሆን ሲሆን ሲሆን?</p> <p>A: ገደብ ሲሆን</p>

32	<p>转区外州外核酸检测点是否开放？</p> <p>A: 开放，是。</p>
33	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 医院核酸检测点增加。</p>
34	<p>是否核酸检测点/检测站？</p> <p>A: 检测站，检测站，抵抗力检测站。</p>
35	<p>转区外州外核酸检测点是否？</p> <p>A: 空气检测站。</p>
36	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 口罩检测，疫苗检测，消毒检测。</p>
37	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>检测站/检测站: 检测站/检测站, 检测站/检测站/检测站/检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站/检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站/检测站, 检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站:</p>
	<p>A: 检测站/检测站, 检测站</p>
38	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 检测站</p>
39	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 检测站</p>
40	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 口罩检测，疫苗检测。</p>
41	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 医院检测。</p>
43	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 检测站</p>
44	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 医院检测。</p>
46	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>A: 疫苗检测，检测站检测，1检测站6检测站检测。</p>
47	<p>是否核酸检测点数量增加？</p> <p>检测站/检测站: 检测站/检测站, 检测站/检测站/检测站/检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站/检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站/检测站, 检测站。</p>
	<p>检测站:</p>
	<p>A: 电视检测，手机检测。</p>

	ᑭᑦᑭᑦ:
	A: ᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦ/ᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᑭᑦᑭᑦ

[ᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦ] ᑭᑦᑭᑦ: 5

	A: [病毒基因组] (子代: 复制, 转录, 翻译, 蛋白质合成)
16	病毒复制需要哪些原料, 这些原料从哪里来? (在宿主细胞内复制的病毒, 原料, 酶, 场所) A: [病毒基因组] (子代: 复制, 转录, 翻译, 蛋白质合成)
17	这些原料在宿主细胞内是如何合成的, 病毒如何利用这些原料? A: 在宿主细胞内。
18	病毒复制需要哪些原料, 这些原料从哪里来? A: 宿主。
19	病毒[病毒基因组]在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: 在宿主细胞内。
20	病毒复制需要哪些原料 []在宿主细胞内? A: 宿主。
21	这些原料在宿主细胞内是如何合成的, 病毒如何利用这些原料? (复制, 转录, 翻译, 蛋白质合成)? A: 宿主。病毒利用宿主细胞的原料和酶进行复制, 转录, 翻译和蛋白质合成 (复制, 转录, 翻译, 蛋白质合成)
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制 (病毒基因组) 需要哪些原料。
22	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: 在宿主细胞内。
23	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: RNA 病毒。
24	病毒在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: 在宿主细胞内。
25	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: 在宿主细胞内。
26	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制, 需要什么 (病毒基因组在宿主细胞内) 原料? A: 宿主。
27	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制 (病毒基因组在宿主细胞内) 需要什么, 需要什么? A: n/a.
28	病毒基因组在宿主细胞内如何复制? A: 在宿主细胞内。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制: 复制/转录, 翻译/转录/微博/微信。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制: 复制/翻译/转录/翻译。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制/转录, 翻译。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制: A: 手机。
29	病毒在宿主细胞内如何复制需要什么原料, 这些原料从哪里来? A: [病毒基因组]
30	病毒在宿主细胞内如何复制需要什么原料, 这些原料从哪里来? A: 在宿主细胞内。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制/转录, 翻译/转录/翻译。
	病毒在宿主细胞内复制: A: n/a.
31	病毒在宿主细胞内如何复制需要什么原料, 这些原料从哪里来, 这些原料从哪里来? A: 在宿主细胞内。

32	<p>转区为州时，我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的，我们戴口罩，发烧时。</p>
33	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 我们是否应该戴口罩，我们是否应该戴口罩，但是体温计显示，我们是否应该戴口罩。</p>
34	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩。</p>
35	<p>转区为州时，我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的，空气传播时。</p>
36	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 口罩，我们戴口罩。</p>
37	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>我们是否应该戴口罩：我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>转区为州时：我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>A: 我们戴口罩。</p>
38	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的。</p>
39	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的。</p>
40	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 疫苗，口罩，我们戴口罩。</p>
41	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 医院和政府相信。</p>
43	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 是的。</p>
44	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 医生（姓）显示。</p>
46	<p>转区为州时，我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>A: 疫苗，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩，我们戴口罩。</p>
47	<p>转区为州时，我们是否应该戴口罩？</p> <p>我们是否应该戴口罩：我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>转区为州时：我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>
	<p>我们戴口罩。</p>

	A: 网络世界。
48	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ A: 网络世界。
49	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ A: 网络世界。
50	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ A: n/a.
51	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ A: 网络世界。
52	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ A: n/a.
	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。
53	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
54	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
55	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
56	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
57	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
58	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
59	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。 A: 对
60	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
61	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
62	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
63	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同，网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。 A: 对
64	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同。() 对 () 错 A: 对
65	网络世界和网络世界有什么不同？ 网络世界: 网络/网络, 网络/网络/微博/微信。 网络世界: 网络/网络/网络/网络。 网络世界。 网络世界/网络世界。

	ཡུལ་རྒྱུ་ལུས་ཀྱི་ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་། ལྟུང་། ལྟུང་།
	སྤྱི་ལོ་:
	A: ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་ (ལྟུང་) / ལྟུང་། ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་ (ལྟུང་) ལྟུང་། ལྟུང་། ལྟུང་།

[ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་] ལྟུང་ལོ་ལྟུང་: 4

ጸደቃን ርዕስ: ገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ (HQDA_0040-032)

ገንዘብ ጭነት	ጸደቃን ርዕስ ለገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ለገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው።
1	የገንዘብ ጭነት? A: HQDA_0040-032.
2	የዕቅድ ዓይነት? A: ስ55 ነው።
3	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ይዘት
4	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ስጦት ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው።
5	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ስጦት ዕቅድ ነው።
6	ይዘት ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? የዕቅድ ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ስጦት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው።
7	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? (የዕቅድ ዕቅድ) ? A: የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ነው።
ገንዘብ ጭነት	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው። ገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው።
8	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? (ዕቅድ) ? A: [የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ] (ገንዘብ: የገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት)
9	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? (ዕቅድ) ? A: [የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ] (ገንዘብ: የገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት)
10	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? (ዕቅድ) ? A: [የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ] (ገንዘብ: የገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት)
11	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? (ዕቅድ) ? A: [የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ] (ገንዘብ: የገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት, ገንዘብ ጭነት)
12	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ይዘት
13	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: n/a.
14	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው?
a.	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ገንዘብ ጭነት ነው።
b.	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ገንዘብ ጭነት ነው።
c.	የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው? A: ገንዘብ ጭነት ነው።
d.	[የገንዘብ ጭነት ዕቅድ ስር ስለሚገኝ ነው?] A: ገንዘብ ጭነት ነው።

15	<p>ተኛ ምን ዓይነት ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: [ጭንቅታዎች] (ጋዜጣ: ሩቅጫ, ገጠጫ, ርገጫ, ህዝብ ጋዜጣ)</p>
16	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? (ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን ለመገንባት, ስራ, ስራዎች)</p> <p>A: [ጭንቅታዎች] (ጋዜጣ: ሩቅጫ, ገጠጫ, ርገጫ, ህዝብ ጋዜጣ)</p>
17	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ለመገንባት ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p>
18	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p>
19	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ</p>
20	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ</p>
21	<p>የህዝብ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? (ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች) ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ. ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ., ገጠጫ. ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን (ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች)</p>
	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ (ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች) ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p>
22	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ</p>
23	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን ያደርጋሉ.</p>
24	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p>
25	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p>
26	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? (ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን) ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ</p>
27	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? (ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን) ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
28	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ/ገጠጫ: ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ.</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች: ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ/ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ/ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p> <p>ገጠጫ:</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ, ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች.</p>
29	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? (ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን) ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች?</p> <p>A: [ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎች]</p>
30	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p> <p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን/ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን/ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p> <p>ገጠጫ:</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
31	<p>ገጠጫ ጋዜጣ ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ስራዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን ያደርጋሉ? ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን ያደርጋሉ?</p> <p>A: ገጠጫ ጋዜጣዎችን.</p>

32	<p>ቅሬታዎን ሲያስገቡ ወይም ለጥያቄዎ ስርዓቱ ስለሚጠበቅ የሚኖሩት ጉዳዮች ስህተት?</p> <p>A: አዲስ ገቢ ለማግኘት፣ በጋራ ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
33	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎን ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉት ጉዳዮች ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ነፃነት ለማረጋገጥ ናቸው።</p>
34	<p>በስርዓቱ ስር ስህተት ስለሚከሰት ለትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ጋራ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
35	<p>ቅሬታዎን ሲያስገቡ በስርዓቱ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: የትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
36	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎን ለማረጋገጥ ለማስፈረስ ለማድረግ ስህተት? ለትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
37	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎን ለማረጋገጥ ለማስፈረስ ለማድረግ ስህተት? ለትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት፣ ትኩረት/ክፍት/ጋራ/ጋራ።</p>
	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
38	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ናቸው።</p>
39	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ናቸው።</p>
40	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
41	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
42	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ትኩረት ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
43	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ናቸው።</p>
44	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: ትኩረት ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
46	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p> <p>A: የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ ስህተት፣ (ትኩረት)፣ ስህተት ስህተት ናቸው።</p>
47	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት፣ የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት?</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት፣ ትኩረት/ክፍት/ጋራ/ጋራ።</p>
	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>የትኩረት ደረጃዎ ስህተት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>
	<p>ስህተት/ትኩረት: ስህተት/ትኩረት/ትኩረት ናቸው።</p>

A: 氷点。

[氷点] 氷点: 5

32	转区外州外或@于转于江并并及及及并并? A: 转转, 转转, 转转转转。
33	转转转区外州外或@转转转于及并并并并并? A: 转转并并并。
34	转江并并并并转区外州外或/转转转? A: 口罩转转转转转转转。
35	转区外州外或转江并并并并并? A: 转转并并并。
36	转转转区外州外或转转转转转转转, 转江并并并并并并并并并? 转转转转转转转转转? A: 口罩转转转转转, 转转。
37	转转转区外州外或转转转转转转转, 转江并并并并并并并并并? 转转转转转转转转转? 转转转/转/长: 转转/转转, 转转/转转/微博/微信。 转转转转转转转: 转转/转转转/转转转转转。 转转转。 转转转转/转转转。 转转转转/长转, 转转转。 转转: A: 转, 转转, 转转转转转转转。
38	转转转转转转转转转? A: 转转
39	转转转转转转转转转? A: 转转
40	转转转转转转转转转, 转江并并并并并并并? A: n/a.
41	转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转? A: 转转转转转转转。
42	转转转转转转转, 转江并并并并并并并并并? A: 转转转转转转转。
43	转转转转转转转转转转转? A: 转转
44	转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转转转转转? A: n/a.
45	转转转转转转转转转转转, 转江并并并并并并并并并? A: 转转, 转转转。
46	转转转转转, 转转转并并并并并并并并并? A: 预防转转转, 转转转, 转转转转转。
47	转转转转转转转转转, 转转转转转转转并并并? 转转转/转/长: 转转/转转, 转转/转转/微博/微信。 转转转转转转转: 转转/转转转/转转转转转。 转转转。 转转转转/转转转。 转转转转/长转, 转转转。 转转: A: 转转, 转转转转。

A: 出言不逊。

[出言不逊] 近义词: 5

	三つに二つ/三つ。
	四つに二つ/三つ, 五つ。
	質問: A: 中国中央电视台国家新闻直播网站在手机APP上。
48	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上都有直播, 哪个网站和手机APP上直播更清晰? A: 两个网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
49	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰? A: 手机APP上。
50	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰? 哪个网站? 哪个手机APP? A: n/a.
51	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰? A: 两个网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
52	哪个网站, 哪个手机APP直播更清晰? A: n/a.
中国中央电视台	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰, 哪个网站和手机APP上直播更清晰。
53	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 对, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
54	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
55	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
56	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
57	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 对, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
58	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
59	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰, 哪个网站和手机APP上直播更清晰, 哪个网站和手机APP上直播更清晰, 哪个网站和手机APP上直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
60	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 对
61	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 对, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
62	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。
63	中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上哪个直播更清晰。() 对 () 错 A: 对, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰, 中国中央电视台网站和手机APP上, 直播都很清晰。

32	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 感冒病毒传播，检测，体温在30多度时高温发烧。</p>
33	<p>无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 不，健康码，检测，检测检测感觉，感觉在医院的检查医院检查，健康码，健康码无症状感染者。</p>
34	<p>无症状感染者为什么会出现/传播？</p> <p>A: 口罩不能感染，空气传播。</p>
35	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 口罩不能，全部聚集，聚集，聚集，聚集，聚集，聚集，聚集，聚集。</p>
36	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 口罩不能，戴口罩，戴口罩，戴口罩，戴口罩，戴口罩，戴口罩，戴口罩。</p>
37	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>手机/卡/长: 手机/卡/长, 手机/卡/长/微博/微信。</p> <p>手机/卡/长: 手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>A: 手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p>
38	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 半信半疑嘛。</p>
39	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 预防，预防，预防，预防。</p>
40	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 转区的医院检测，不，转区的医院。</p>
41	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
42	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
43	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 手机/卡/长。</p>
44	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: n/a.</p>
45	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现，为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 转区的医院检测。</p>
46	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>A: 手机/卡/长。</p>
47	<p>转区的无症状感染者为什么会出现？</p> <p>手机/卡/长: 手机/卡/长, 手机/卡/长/微博/微信。</p> <p>手机/卡/长: 手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长。</p> <p>手机/卡/长/手机/卡/长。</p>

15	<p>ሩሕሩሕ ይሆንዋል፣ ለሌሎች ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: [ሁለት ጥያቄዎች] (ጋራ: ሩሕሩሕ, ገጠሙ, ርገገግ, ለሌሎች ይሆናል)</p>
16	<p>ይህ ሩሕሩሕ በሆስፒታል ይኖራል፣ ለሌሎች ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? (ገጠሙ በሆስፒታል ይኖራል ምንጥል, ጥያቄ, ጥያቄ ይሆናል)</p> <p>A: [ሁለት ጥያቄዎች] (ጋራ: ሩሕሩሕ, ገጠሙ, ርገገግ, ለሌሎች ይሆናል)</p>
17	<p>ይህ ሩሕሩሕ ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
18	<p>ሆስፒታል ይኖራል፣ ለሌሎች ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
19	<p>ይህ ሩሕሩሕ [ሁለት ጥያቄዎች] ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
20	<p>ይህ ሩሕሩሕ ለ [] ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
21	<p>ይህ ሩሕሩሕ ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? (ምንጥል/ምንጥል, ምንጥል ይሆናል)?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
<p>ገጠሙ ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? (ምንጥል) ምንጥል አይደለም።</p>	
22	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
23	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
24	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
25	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
26	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? (ምንጥል/ምንጥል) ምንጥል ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም። (ጥያቄ: ሆስፒታል ይኖራል፣ ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?)</p>
27	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? (ምንጥል/ምንጥል) ምንጥል ይሆናል?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
28	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ?</p> <p>ምንጥል/ምንጥል: ምንጥል/ምንጥል, ምንጥል/ምንጥል/ምንጥል/ምንጥል።</p> <p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል: ምንጥል/ምንጥል/ምንጥል ይሆናል።</p> <p>ምንጥል።</p> <p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል/ምንጥል።</p> <p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል/ምንጥል, ምንጥል።</p> <p>ምንጥል:</p> <p>A: ምንጥል, ምንጥል ይሆናል።</p>
29	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ይኖራል?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>
30	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ይኖራል?</p> <p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል።</p> <p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል/ምንጥል/ምንጥል/ምንጥል።</p> <p>ምንጥል:</p> <p>A: ምንጥል ይሆናል, ምንጥል ይሆናል።</p>
31	<p>ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ምን ዓይነት ጥያቄዎች አሉ? ምንጥል ለሆስፒታል ይኖራል?</p> <p>A: ምንም ዓይነት አይደለም።</p>

32	转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染? A: 不会。
33	返回转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染? A: 医院会进行检测。
34	回省城是否会再感染或回省城是否会再感染? A: 口罩会进行检测。
35	转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染? A: 不, 回省城口罩会进行检测, 会进行检测天天进行检测。
36	转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染, 回省城是否会再感染? 返回省城是否会再感染? A: 返回省城(不)会, 会进行检测口罩会进行检测。
37	转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染, 回省城是否会再感染? 返回省城是否会再感染? 会检测/不/长: 不会/会, 会/不会/微博/微信。
	返回省城是否会再感染: 会/不会/会进行检测。
	不会。
	会进行检测/不会。
	会进行检测/不会, 会检测。
	会检测:
	A: 不会, 学校老师会进行检测。
38	是否会再感染? A: 不会。
39	是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: 不会。
40	是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染? A: 口罩会。
41	是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: n/a.
42	是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: 医院会。
43	是否会再感染是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: 不会。
44	是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: n/a.
45	是否会再感染是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: 医院会。
46	是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染是否会再感染? A: 不会。(问题: 转区外州外或回省城是否会再感染“疫苗”是否会再感染, 是否会再感染?)
47	是否会再感染是否会再感染, 是否会再感染是否会再感染? 会检测/不/长: 不会/会, 会/不会/微博/微信。
	返回省城是否会再感染: 会/不会/会进行检测。
	不会。
	会进行检测/不会。
	会进行检测/不会, 会检测。
	会检测:
	A: 不会。

	ལྟ་བུ་ལྟོང་ལྟོང་། ལྟོང་། ལྟོང་།
	ལྟོང་།
	A: ལྟོང་ལྟོང་/ལྟོང་: ལྟོང་ (ལྟོང་) /ལྟོང་, ལྟོང་/ལྟོང་/ལྟོང་ (ལྟོང་)

[ལྟོང་ལྟོང་]ལྟོང་ལྟོང་: 5

የጥያቄ ስም: ገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ, ገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ (HQDA_0040-038)

ገቢዎች	የጥያቄ ስም ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ የሚያስፈልጉትን ገቢዎች ይጠቅሙ። ገቢዎች ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ። ገቢዎች ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ። ገቢዎች ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ።
1	ስምዎ? A: HQDA_0040-038.
2	የደንበኞች ቁጥር? A: 25 ተኩሳት።
3	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ? A: ገቢ
4	የሥራዎችዎ ቦታ? A: ገቢ
5	የሥራዎችዎ ዓይነት? ወይንም ምን ዓይነት ስራዎች? A: ገቢ, ገቢ
6	የሥራዎችዎ ዓይነት? ወይንም ምን ዓይነት ስራዎች? A: ገቢ, ገቢ
7	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ? (የሥራዎችዎ) ? A: ገቢ
ገቢዎች	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ። ሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ። ሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ።
8	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
9	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: n/a.
10	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
11	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ
12	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
13	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
14	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
a.	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
b.	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
c.	የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ? A: ገቢ ስምዎ
d.	[የሥራዎችዎ ስምዎ ለገቢዎች ማረጋገጫ ስራዎች ላይ ይውላሉ] A: n/a.

የገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ (HQDA_0040-039)

ገቢዎች	የገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ። ገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ። ገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ።
1	ኃይሉ? A: HQDA_0040-039.
2	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
3	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
4	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
5	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
6	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
7	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
ገቢዎች	ኃይሉ ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ። ገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ። ገቢዎች ለማረጋገጥ የሚያስፈልጉትን ሰነድ ይጠቅሙ።
8	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
9	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
10	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
11	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
12	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
13	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
14	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
a.	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
b.	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
c.	ኃይሉ? A: ኃይሉ
d.	[ኃይሉ/ኃይሉ] A: ኃይሉ

የገጽ ጽሑፍ ጥያቄ፣ የሥነ ምግባር ዘርፍ (HQDA_0040-040)

ገጽ ጽሑፍ	የገጽ ጽሑፍ ለመጻፍ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለመጻፍ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለመጻፍ የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
1	ገጽ ጽሑፍ? A: HQDA_0040-040.
2	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ስንት? A: 54 ገጽ
3	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: አይደለም
4	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: የገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ
5	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: 小学三年級 ግምገማ.
6	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ወይዘት አይደለም.
7	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? (ገጽ ጽሑፍ) A: የገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
ገጽ ጽሑፍ	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
8	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
9	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
10	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
11	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
12	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
13	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።
14	ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ? a. ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ: A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። b. ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ: A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ። c. ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ: A: ገጽ ጽሑፍ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉትን መረጃ ይጻፉ።

60	<p>ሙሉ ስራ ስራ ስራ, ለገንዘብ ለማግኘት ለሚረገጡ ሰዎች ናቸው። () ደ () ቻ</p> <p>A: ቻጭ።</p>
61	<p>ሙሉ (ፎብ) ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው። () ደ () ቻ</p> <p>A: ቻጭ።</p>
62	<p>እኛ ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው። () ደ () ቻ</p> <p>A: ደግሞ, ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው።</p>
63	<p>አንድ ሰዎች ስራ ስራ ስራ, ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው። () ደ () ቻ</p> <p>A: ለሁሉም ሰዎች? ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው።</p>
64	<p>እኛ ስራ ስራ ስራ, ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው። () ደ () ቻ</p> <p>A: ለሁሉም ሰዎች, ለሁሉም ሰዎች ናቸው።</p>
65	<p>ስራ ስራ ስራ ስራ, ለሁሉም ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ናቸው?</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ : ስራ/ሰዎች, ስራ/ሰዎች/ሰዎች/ሰዎች።</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ : ስራ/ሰዎች/ሰዎች/ሰዎች ናቸው።</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ።</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ/ሰዎች ስራ።</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ/ሰዎች, ሰዎች, ሰዎች።</p> <p>ሰዎች ስራ:</p> <p>A: ሰዎች ስራ ስራ ስራ, ሰዎች ስራ ስራ ስራ ስራ።</p>

[ሰዎች ስራ ስራ] ስራ ስራ: 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-001)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-001。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 47 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 是在四川省凉山州马鞍乡出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 读到小学毕业。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我的事业是干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 也有说汉语（四川方言的），但大多数说诺苏彝语。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 大概 12,13 岁的时候学的。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 跟汉族朋友就说汉语，跟彝族朋友就说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 跟汉族就说汉语，跟彝族就说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 用诺苏彝语谈论。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 用诺苏彝语谈论。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能谈论。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 听得懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 咳嗽，发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从国家新闻听到的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 本民族自己的语言。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 从政府广播里听到的。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不算很清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 知道的，发烧，咳嗽这两种症状。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 核酸检测。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人，小孩，免疫力低。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 空气传染，听说是这样的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，不去人多的地方，这样照顾。然后洗手，通风等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这些是通过关于医生的新闻报道中听到的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 平时吗？平时身体不舒服的话就去医院，做诺苏彝族的迷信。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 如果感染了新冠，那就自己隔离，在医院隔离，不回家，不传染给家人。遵从医生的指导（进行治疗）。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗要打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从新闻中知道的，从电视里播放出来的。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 完全了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 据说是真的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从政府新闻中听到。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-002)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-002。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 56 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是在瓦塔布尔出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 不算是读过的，只读到一年级。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我的事业是养殖家禽牲畜和干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我自己是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 我在家里一般说什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 我的周围，既有说所地话的，也有说什扎话的，还有说依诺话的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 我在上小学之前都说我的这种语言，说诺苏彝语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 到了上学的年纪的时候也不太懂汉语，在家里还是说我的这种语言，所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）也不太会。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 跟家人在一起的时候我们一般说什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言），但跟所地（诺苏彝语的一种方言）在一起的时候会讲所地话。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友说依诺话，我依然这么回答，朋友说所地话，我依然这么回答。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区内我依然说我的这种，诺苏彝语，什扎话。

d.	[工作中]: A: 工作中我还是说我的这种。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 用什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）进行讨论。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 谈论事情的时候也用什扎话进行谈论。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 不太能，只记得一些，有一些记不住了。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 这些能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 一般的能讲。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 这些，我还是能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 我是瓦塔布尔出生的，但现在已经是这个村的人了。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有的。既有毕摩，也有医生。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 新冠这种我自己没有感染过，但听别人说过，据说是一种肺病。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 虽然我没有患过，但据说是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 传染病就是会不断出来，别人这么说。
26	21. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 其他的话只有“纳堵阿史”了吧。汉语就称它为“新冠病毒”。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的?
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它: A:政府干部告诉我们，让我们好好注意，照顾好自己。后来就到处都叫我们保护好自己了。

29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 本民族自己的语言。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的, 那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。 A: 政府的官方广播节目。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗? 还是部分了解或者一无所知? A: 这些让我们照顾好自己, 一旦染上新冠病毒, 就有很多人会因此而去世, 所以我们在好好地照顾自己。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 这些是组织领导说的, 政府的人, 让我们好好戴好口罩, 如果不戴口罩的话就容易感染。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: 只有做核酸检测才知道了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: 据说 40,50,60 岁的人容易感染, 年轻人也容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 不戴好口罩, 不好好消毒就会感染。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什麼? A: 听说了, 要戴好口罩, 要用药物好好消毒。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局 (神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 这些是政府领导干部教我们的。
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 怎么预防呢, 不是在医院的话不太能预防了, 需要赶紧去医院, 如果不舒服的话。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: 不能预防, 是因为我没有学识, 也不懂药物。现在, 政府让我们打针, 把药 (疫苗) 打进体内, 已经打了三针了。
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 平时要是生病的话就去医院接受治疗, 然后好好注意饮食等。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有。
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a

45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 如果感染了新冠，先是通过注射药物，然后要随时戴好口罩，和用药物消毒。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 已经打了一种叫“疫苗”的东西，现在已经打了三针了，据说打了这种疫苗，病毒就无法存活。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 我是通过组织领导干部知道的，组长，村长，书记，乡上，镇上都通知我们了。
48	22. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 知道一点，有一些不清楚。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: 方法的话就是喝热水，戴口罩，然后听从政府的指挥打疫苗的话应该就能好。
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的，这些。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。有人说会通过蚊虫进行传播。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 喝啤酒，有点预防作用，应该不会吧。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 说了的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的，是的。

63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 () 真 () 假 A: 没生过病的话，据说抵抗力会好一些，因此不需要戴，但还是戴上比较好。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 是的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府领导干部通知我们。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-003)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-003。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 76 岁了
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是昭觉小思坝人
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我读到一年级了。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 农民。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 没什么说的。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: [主要的本民族语言]
b.	朋友之间： A: [主要的本民族语言]
c.	在您的社区： A: [主要的本民族语言]
d.	[工作中]: A: n/a.

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: n/a.
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有，儿媳妇是医生。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 是新冠肺炎。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种疾病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不知道。
26	23. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: 肺疼，是彝语。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 电影电视中都有听到。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 在街上听到的。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不知道。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 不知道。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 不知道。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 不知道，只叫我们戴好口罩，不然不能坐公交。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 从美国传来的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 戴好口罩，不出门。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 孩子教我的
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 不能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: 因为我没知识。
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 我不能照顾自己。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 马上去医院就诊。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 我知道。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 我在街上知道的。
48	24. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 一点也不了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 别人是这样说的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 在新闻上知道比较好。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-004)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-004。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 75 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是马鞍山上的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我没读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我是农民。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 没有其他的了。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 我会跟家里面人说干活养你们(受访者可能误解了意思)
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A 会说“你今天去哪里了”，“去干吗”之类的诺苏语言。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间就说“你今天去干活了吗”之类的诺苏语言
c.	在您的社区： A: 在我的社区会说“你养了多少头猪，多少头牛之类的话”
d.	[工作中]: A: n/a.

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要说邻居之间要和平相处之类的诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: n/a.
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 这个我也不太听得懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有，护士。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 不知道。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种疾病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不知道。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 新闻通知，电视。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 朋友在开会时说的。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 一点不知道。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 不知道。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 怕得病，害怕，看得出来。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 不知道。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 得病来的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 不知道如何照顾自己。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 朋友说的。在西昌听说的
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 戴好口罩，不乱跑，坐公交时戴口罩。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 我没生过病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 害怕就会照顾好自己。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 不知道。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: n/a.
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 不是很清楚。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 目前打了两针。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 不知道。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的，别人说过。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 忘了。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:医院，诊所。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-005)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-005。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 今天就 75 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 盐源。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 没读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 以前年轻的时候主要是耕地，现在就休息了。放牧，放牛。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 所地。也不算纯粹的所地，居于中间，既不是什扎也不是所地的一种。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 我们从一开始就说这种居于中间的话。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 我的周围，我们住在铁匠法，铁匠法往上（海拔）是什扎，铁匠法往下，到德昌那边是所地，我们是处于中间的那种。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 我们从一开始就是这种不纯粹的所地话。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 仍然是这种。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会，我不认识汉字，所以不会讲普通话。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 都是讲这种，在家里是这种，在外面也是这种。
b.	朋友之间： A: 跟朋友在一起的时候也经常讲这种。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区的时候仍然是一般只说这种。
d.	[工作中]: A: 劳动，放牧，耕地，锄草，栽秧等我只会做这些，也是诺苏彝语，不会讲汉语。

	[主要的本民族语言]
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 谈论的时候也是我们的这种语言，没有其他的了。不管是去劳动还是深的，都只会说这种诺苏彝语。[主要的本民族语言]
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 都是这种语言了，只有彝语，不会汉语。[主要的本民族语言]
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 会，不会，不会了。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 不能。我不擅长讲述。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 因为不太懂汉语，所以听不懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 应该是重视的吧。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。现在不能出（远）门，从家里可以出去，但不能从外边进来，有人检查。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 我现在听说了。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 听说会肺部病变，咳嗽，打冷颤，发烧。据说，用彝语开会的时候我听说是这样的。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是啊，而且是一种很严重的病。但现在国家比较厉害，能治疗了。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 至于什么原因我就知道了。现在干部们开会叫我们好好注意，说是从外边回家都要洗手。
26	25. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有人叫它“纳布果比”，不能外出，因为有“纳布果比”所以不能外出。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它：

	A:在我们村里有一个广播，经常在那里开会。因为是用彝语开的会，所以我们听到了一些。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 主要的本民族语言。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。 A: 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解做不到。据说不能外出，不能群居，开会的时候也不能太多人，戴口罩。而且据说会互相传染，隔 50 米都有可能传染，广播员开会的时候这样说。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 那边的广播员说开始是发烧，拉肚子，咳嗽，然后肺部就会病变，这样就要快点去医院。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 这就不清楚了。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚了，怎么传染就不清楚了，空气互相接触就会传播，隔得近，而且不戴口罩的话。所以人不能隔得太近，呼气的话就会被风吹着互相传染，因此要戴上口罩。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 关于这些，据说主要是自己要好好注意，不要外出，不去人多的地方，赶快戴上口罩。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 广播，村委会的广播，我们在那边放牧的时候听到的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。“要戴上口罩”这些，是为了防止被感染，是为了我们好。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 怎么预防呢，不是在医院的话不太能预防了，需要赶紧去医院，如果不舒服的话。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: 预防不了，我现在，已经不是能防御的那种了。但医院离得近，河西离得近。
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 孩子们会买药来给我，什么有效买什么。

43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有.
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 我会赶紧去医院检查, 买药吃。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 前段时间就有疫苗了, 打针的那种药, 已经打9两次了。预防你那种打了两次了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 疫苗吗? 他们来我们这里给我们接种疫苗, 通知我们, 在村委会接种。
48	26. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗? 还是部分了解, 或者一无所知? A: 一无所知。
49	您接种疫苗了吗? A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗, 那您要接种吗? 为什么? 为什么不? A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法? A: 没有。
52	如果有, 那是什么方法?
第四部分 说明:	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在, 告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗?
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。()真 ()假 A: 不相信。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。()真 ()假 A: 据说天气冷的时候疫情会加重。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。()真 ()假 A: 是的, 那边的广播员说是由病毒引起的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。()真 ()假 A: 应该是真的吧。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。()真 ()假 A: 不太清楚了。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。()真 ()假 A: 假的。大多数都被国家治好了。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒, 喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的, 而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。()真 ()假 A: 不信。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 相信。

61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 大多数情况下政府都会播报，但我记不住了。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 相信。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 手套和口罩不能不戴哦，如果不戴的话就会被传染。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不能预防治疗新冠病毒的说法我不信，现在很多都被国家医好了。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 到处都有听说。开会也经常开会，广播员也经常在广播。虽然我不太记得住，但开了很多会。记不住了，老了。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-006)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-006。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 41 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是这儿二坪子出身的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 上到小学三年级。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 在家里做农活，插秧，打谷子，耕地等。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我应该算什扎（一种彝语方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 都说自己的这种语言，诺苏彝语什扎话。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 没有其他的了，都只说这一种，无论是在家里还是出门。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 仍然是说彝语，只有在去上课的时候会讲汉语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 现在在家的话都只说彝语，只有外出打工的时候会讲一点汉语，在家里都说是只说彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不太擅长，能听懂。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 仍然只说彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间，如果跟汉族朋友一起的时候会讲点汉语，不是跟汉族朋友的话就只说彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区里的话就只说彝语了。

d.	[工作中]: A: 在工作, 劳动时也只说彝语。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: n/a.
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物(提问, 回答, 谈论与家庭有关的日常事务)? A: 讨论的话不太擅长, 彝语的话会说。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事, 并复述这些故事吗? A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件, 如果有人大声读出来? A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 不能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候, 您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂, 但时间长了就记不住, 要不然听是能听懂的。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 重视哦, 国家非常支持我们。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家(如医生或护士)? A: 有, 医生, 有卫生院, 毕摩, 也有毕摩。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病(新冠)的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 听说过, 那边的广播经常在播, 而且, 电视里放的时候也听到过。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 广播员说就是肺会病变, 而且, 会流鼻涕, 发烧等。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 据说是一种病, 因此说是要戴上口罩, 不能外出, 不要去人多的地方。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 这些就不太清楚了, 虽然国家有说过。
26	27. 您有没有其它的名字(用本民族语言)来称呼它? A: 其他的, 有应该是有, 但我不知道, 广播里有说过, 但具体说什么, 记不清了。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字, 那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的?
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。
	其它: A:开会的时候也听说了, 广播里也听到了, 偶尔电视里放的也听到了, 手机中, 短信中都有给我们发信息。听是听说了, 但时间久了就记不住, 没办法。

29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 在会场开会的时候，汉族干部开会就用汉语，彝族干部开会就用彝语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。 A: n/a。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 据说是一种很严重的病。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 是在开会的时候得知的，广播员播，开会，以及在电视中也有播放。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 什么样的人啊？这我就不太清楚了。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 关于这些，干部们（在外边）说，这种病毒会传染，不要（与别人）太近，要戴上口罩，我是不懂了，应该是说会通过空气传播。不能跟别人坐得太近，不要群聚，空气传播就是会通过传染生病。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 知道。就是在开会的时候说如果身体不舒服就快点去医院，医院的医生们也。（这样说）
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 这些也是在开会的时候听到的，广播员也说了。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能预防，让医生来预防治疗就可以了。一旦我们生病了就给干部打电话，给医生打电话，就会迅速把我们拉倒医院去。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 预防，就打电话叫 120，叫医生就去（医院）了。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a。
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 我自己感觉到病了的话，就买药吃，喝热水，喝茶这样就会有效果。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 这会儿的话没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a

45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 这些话，还是打电话给医生，如果是我自己有点不舒服的话先去医院开点药来吃，如果比较严重的话就去西昌的医院，去河西的医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 这些记不住了。虽然汉族医生有说过，但我记不住了，所以说不出来了，它的名字。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 这些也是在汉族（干部）开会，之前叫我们去打疫苗，如果不这样打的话会病会变严重，我打了三针，一针二针三针，已经打完加强针疫苗了。
48	28. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 只了解一点。打针的那会儿，先打一针，然后过了一会儿，等个 30 分钟，医生就会为了防止复发而打药。过了 30 分钟如果没事儿我们就离开了。这样就不会患病了。我们在医院就是这么打针。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 能治愈。医生数量多，而且医术精湛。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 也有这些因素。天气变冷的话疫情会加重，变热的时候就会和缓一些。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的，真的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的，打针的地方说不能喝太多酒。

60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 真的。经常这么说,但我记不住了。说是说的,电视中,广播员广播,开会时等。
61	政府(官员/当局)的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 假的。哪里哪里都在开会,现在的话。说(政府)没有说是假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离,是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。()真 ()假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康,从来没有得过病,您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 ()真 ()假 A: 这些,必须要戴,如果不戴的话就会互相感染,害怕感染,所以要戴。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 这些话,应该是可以预防的,因为医生医术精湛,国家强大,医生艺术精湛,到处都在支持医生(将感染者)治好。已经有很多人被治好了。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息?
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播,公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说:邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。
	其它: A: 开会,电视上,什么都听说了。因为我们家旁边有村委会,广播员经常在那里广播,所以经常听说。

母语(彝语)水平: 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-007)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-007。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我今年按彝族的算 15 岁了，按汉族的算 14 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是二坪子出身的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我现在还在读书，初二。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 因为我还是学生，所以主要是读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A 经常讲彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间如果是彝族朋友就讲彝语，如果是汉族朋友就讲汉语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在我的社区大多数都讲彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 读书的时候说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 大多数能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 不太能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: n/a.
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有，既有毕摩，也有医生。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 是冠状的。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种疾病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 因为乱吃野生动物。
26	29. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 这我就知道了。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 村里的广播，手机，电影电视中都有听到。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 两种都有
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A:主要的都知道。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A:身体发热，发烧，四肢无力。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 本来身体就有疾病的人容易感染是真的。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A:飞沫传播等。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A:听说过，戴好口罩，勤洗手，多通风，接种疫苗等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A:广播，手机，电视等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A:戴好口罩，接种疫苗，勤洗手，多通风。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A:马上去医院就诊。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 目前打了两针，第三针因为时间还没到所以还没有打。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:手机，电视，广播等。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A:不是很清楚。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A:目前打了两针，第三针还没有到时间。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A 应该是真的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:从电视，手机等这些上面听到。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-008)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-008。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 40 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 二坪子。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 没上过。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 在家干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 我一般只说这种。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 语言我只会讲这种什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 一般说什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
b.	朋友之间： A: 仍然是一般说这种。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区的时候仍然是一般只说这种。
d.	[工作中]: A: 只会说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要的本民族语言。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: n/a.
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 听是能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 讲是不大会讲，但是能听懂。（此书指有技巧的谈论）
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 听是能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A:是的
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 据说一开始会发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 知道，据说是因为吃野生动物导致的。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A:不清楚了。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:从手机里听说的，然后村里也经常播报，所以知道的。政府文件里也有，从那里知道的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 两种都有。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A:知道一些，听说过一些，大部分就不知道了。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 知道一些。据说会拉肚子，发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 据说老人容易感染，本身身体不好的人容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: n/a.
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么呢？ A: 听说过，不要去人多的地方，尽量只待在家里。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 仍然是从手机里听说的，那边村部也经常宣布，广播里也经常播报。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信的，为什么不相信呢？
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 一直在预防着呢。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 只要做好预防措施就可以了。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A:喝热水，洗手，开药吃，戴口罩。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 戴口罩，然后洗手，这样就可以。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 只要经常打疫苗就好了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机里得知的，也经常从电视里，广播里得知。。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 几乎每天都在专门讲这些。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的，都需要戴。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机，电视和村部广播中得知。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-009)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-009。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 50 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是在铁匠出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 没读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我的工作主要是放牧，干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我自己是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 说汉语（四川话）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 仍然说彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间也说彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区里也说彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 跟汉族讲汉语，跟彝族讲彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 大多数情况下用彝语讨论。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 向别人讲述的话不能全部讲述。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: n/a.
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 症状发烧，头痛，肚子痛。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 知道了。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: n/a.
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A:有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A:叫“纳补果比”。。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:那边村部的广播里说的，手机和电视里也有出来。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 主要的本民族语言。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 那边村部的广播里说的。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不是很清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 头痛，发烧，肚子痛。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 医院里说了才知道的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人和小孩。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 因为吃了野生动物才感染的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 洗手，戴口罩，这样就能保护自己。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机里听到的，电视里也有听说，那边村部的广播里也有播报，所以听说的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 洗手，买药来吃就好了。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 戴口罩，洗手，这样就好了。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 打三次药（疫苗），打疫苗就好了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机里听到的，电视里和广播里也都有听说。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 是的。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-010)
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-010。
2	您多少岁了? A: 现在 20 岁。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 四川盐源的。
5	您上(过)学吗? 读到哪个层级? A: 大学。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成(当作)什么人? A: 什扎(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种(些)语言? A: a) [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: a) [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: a) [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: a) [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 读初中的时候。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A 在家的时候都说诺苏彝语什扎话。
b.	朋友之间: A 跟朋友在一起的时候，看朋友说啥，既说普通话，也说什扎话(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
c.	在您的社区: A: 在社区时说什扎话(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。

d.	[工作中]: A: 工作（学习）的时候说汉语。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 讨论这些的时候, 跟汉族朋友就用汉语, 跟彝族朋友就用彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问, 回答, 谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: a.主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事, 并复述这些故事吗? A: 能够用彝语讲述一部分。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件, 如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能讲一部分。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候, 您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有, 我的姐夫就是一个毕摩。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 之前没有听说过, 可能是近些年才出来的吧。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 关于新冠病毒, 感染者是没有见到过, 但据政府说会发烧, 头痛等。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 关于新冠病毒到底从何而来, 目前好像还不清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 好像没有吧。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字, 那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它: A: 政府在宣传, 手机里也经常出来, 所以听到的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 两种都有

30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？
	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 还是因为政府在宣传，自己也经常在手机电视等中听到。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？
	A: 部分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？
	A: 如果感染了新冠，就会头痛，头晕，咳嗽等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？
	A: 感染了新冠的人会发烧，咳嗽，多数情况只有医院才能知晓了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？
	A: 年纪大的更容易感染，小孩也要更容易感染一些。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？
	A: 从何而来不太清楚了。到底是因为吃了野生动物而感染的，还是通过空气传播来的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？
	A: 听说人们只要带好口罩，（把手）洗干净就好了。然后尽量不要外出，不要群聚。
37	您是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它: A: 这些也是通过政府的宣传听到的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？
	A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？
	A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？
	A: 据说只要打了疫苗，就能预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？
	A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？
	A: 平时只要生病了就会去医院吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？
	A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？
	A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？
	A: 如果感染，就去医院接受治疗呗。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？
	A: 疫苗分成三次打，先打一次，再打一次，最后打上第三针就行了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: n/a.
48	30. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 关于疫苗的这些，也是通过政府宣传得知的，更多的就不清楚了。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 应该没有了吧。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明:	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A 好像不是真的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该也是假的吧。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 好像是假的吧。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这也是假的。据说大多数都能痊愈。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的假的，必须要一直戴着。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它: A: a. 来自媒体: 电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等

母语(彝语)水平: 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-011)
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-011。
2	您多少岁了? A: 14 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 二坪子。
5	您上(过)学吗? 读到哪个层级? A: 初中。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成(当作)什么人? A: 什扎(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种(些)语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 汉语(四川方言)
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: 汉语(四川方言)
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [国家通用语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 读小学的时候。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A 说彝语，也说汉语(四川方言)。
c.	在您的社区: A: 说彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 两种都会
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。 , 有。这个人是一个[主要本民族语言的一个词]
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 不知道。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: n/a.
26	31. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A:没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A:两种都有
30	如果您是[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 村部（村委会）的广播。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 头痛，肚子痛，发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 免疫力低。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 空气传播。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，待在家里，洗手。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院，吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 戴口罩，洗手，去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 手机，电视，广播。
48	32. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-012)
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-012。
2	您多少岁了? A: 9 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 二坪子。
5	您上(过)学吗? 读到哪个层级? A: 三年级。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 继续读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成(当作)什么人? A: 什扎(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种(些)语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 所地话(诺苏彝语的一种方言)
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 小学。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 跟汉族朋友一起时讲汉语，跟彝族朋友一起时讲诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。，有。这个人是一个[主要本民族语言的一个词]
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 头痛，肚子痛，发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不知道。
26	33. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 主要的本民族语言
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 从手机, 电视里听到。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗? 还是部分了解或者一无所知? A: 部分了解.
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 头痛, 肚子痛, 发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: 医院。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: n/a.
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 不知道。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什麼? A: 戴口罩, 洗手, 去医院。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: n/a.
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 去医院, 吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有。
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 戴口罩, 洗手, 去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 手机，电视，广播。
48	34. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:政府文件。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康（HQDA_0040-013）
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-013。
2	您多少岁了? A: 10 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 二坪子。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 四年级。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我还在读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 没有了。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 小学。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 跟汉族朋友说汉语，跟彝族朋友就讲诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 不能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 不能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。 , 有。这个人是一个[主要本民族语言的一个词]
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 头痛，肚子痛，发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 不知道。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说： 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A:部分了解.
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A:头痛，肚子痛，发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 去医院检查。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人，孩子，免疫力低。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A:不知道。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A:戴好口罩，洗手。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A:打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院，吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A:去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 手机，电视，广播。
48	35. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 不是很清楚。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-014)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-014。
2	您多少岁了? A: 我 50 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 西昌磨盘乡铁匠村。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 村干部。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人? A: 我们是最正宗的什扎（诺苏彝语方言的一种）。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 在家里不太说其它的语言了。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: 汉语（四川方言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 不太擅长，会说一点。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 讲彝语，诺苏彝语什扎话。
b.	朋友之间: A: 一般都说诺苏彝语，偶尔也说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区: A: 说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 诺苏彝语和汉语（四川方言）都说。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 一般多用诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能听懂一些。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 彝语的话我很擅长讲。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 基本能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 非常重视，我们就该说本民族的语言。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 我就是自己社区的一份子，就住在这里。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。 , 有。这个人是一个[主要本民族语言的一个词]
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 耳朵里已经听得够多的了。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 肺部会病变，跟得感冒类似。新冠病毒会导致肺部病变。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的，而且是一种比较严重的病，甚至有可能死人。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 这个没怎么研究过。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有汉语名称，彝语应该就是“纳都阿史”了吧。汉语叫“新冠肺炎”，应该就这两种了吧。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 诊所/医院, 政府文件里也有说。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 两种都有
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 我在广播里有听说，政府也有跟我说。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 应该有所了解。算是充分了解吧。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 症状的话主要是发烧，头晕，头痛，恶习，拉肚子等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 关于这个，政府也有教我们，医院也教我们，然后广播电视里也经常在播放，所以我们从那里得知的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 年级大的和年级小的容易感染，目前来讲的话。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 感染主要是通过人的呼吸，但如果不好好洗手，病毒也会粘附在手上，然后也会粘附在嘴部口罩的外层，来传染。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 人们要去打疫苗，我现在三针都已经打完了。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这些话，人民政府会经常提醒我们，国家经常提醒我们，因此到了时间久去打（疫苗）。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信的。如果不信的话怎么能去打呢？因为相信所以才去打的，据说打了这些疫苗，都能预防重感冒。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 预防，应该就是通过打疫苗来预防发吧。如果感染了的话就立刻赶往大医院，必须要去那里，不去而待在家里是不行的。这样打了疫苗，去医院然后痊愈的话应该就是预防了吧。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 如果身体不舒服的话，就去医院，必须要去医院，不去医院的话虽然可以知道自己哪里痛，但无法知道是什么病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.

45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 一旦感染了新冠，就用去国家医院，听从医生的指示进行治疗才行吧。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 关于疫苗，现在是指新冠病毒的疫苗，我从孩童时期就一直在打，一直打到 12,13 岁。疫苗有很多种，但一样一样地我说不出来，先在有点累了，老了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 关于这些，政府文件会告诉我们，医院也经常跟我们说，然后广播电视里也经常说，从而知晓的。
48	36. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 大部分是知道的，但也不完全。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 我从孩童时期就开始打疫苗，所有的疫苗都打遍了，没有我没打过的疫苗了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A 这个，洗手确实能一定程度预防，但完全预防应该是做不到的吧，在我看来。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:这也是假的。天气冷的时候病毒繁殖会变快是真的，但说不能预防病毒是假的。我们中国现在在预防新冠这方，做得都非常成果。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 由病毒引起这个说法应该是真的吧。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。

61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。手套和口罩必须要戴上。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 通过政府的文件得知会更好，然后通过电视手机也可以。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-015)
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-015。
2	您多少岁了? A: 我现在 17 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 我是西昌市二坪子生人。
5	您上(过)学吗? 读到哪个层级? A: 高中
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 我还是学生，所以还在学校读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成(当作)什么人? A: 什扎(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种(些)语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 偶尔也有讲汉语(四川方言)的人。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A 说彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 说彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 两种都会
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 是的
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 发烧，肚子痛，头痛。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 我不太清楚。
26	37. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人; 社区领导/治病者。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不算很清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 发烧，头痛，肚子痛。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 去医院做核酸检测。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 小孩，老人，免疫力差的。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: n/a.
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴好口罩，洗手，保持通风。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院看病，并听从医生的指导吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 在医院按照医生的指示进行隔离。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 据说疫苗一共要打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机电视上知道的。
48	38. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 不算很清楚。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:诊所/医院。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-016)
 版本: 翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意: 必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-016。
2	您多少岁了? A: 16 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 西昌二坪子。
5	您上(过)学吗? 读到哪个层级? A: 初中
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成(当作)什么人? A: 什扎(诺苏彝语的一种方言)。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种(些)语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 也有说汉语(四川方言)的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: 汉语(四川方言)。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 汉语(普通话)。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 两种都会 (主要的本民族语言和国家通用语)
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物 (提问, 回答, 谈论与家庭有关的日常事务)? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事, 并复述这些故事吗? A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件, 如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候, 您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家 (如医生或护士)? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。 , 有。这个人是一个[主要本民族语言的一个词]
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病 (新冠) 的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 是的
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 发烧, 肚子痛, 头痛。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 不知道。
26	39. 您有没有其它的名字 (用本民族语言) 来称呼它? A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字, 那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局 (神父、牧师)。 其它: A: a. 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/WhatsApp/脸书/手机等, b. 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人, c. 诊所/医院, d. 社区领导/治病者, e. 政府领导/宗教当局 (毕摩, 苏尼等)
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的, 那您是从哪儿听到的呢?

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 知道的，头痛，发烧，肚子痛。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 去医院做核酸检测。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 小孩，老人，免疫力差的。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴好口罩，洗手，保持通风。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它: A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/WhatsApp/脸书/手机等 b. 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人, c. 诊所/医院, d. 社区领导/治病者, e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院看病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 去医院按照医生的指导.....
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗一共要打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机电视上知道的。
48	40. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？

	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局 (神父、牧师)。
	其它: A: a. 来自媒体: 电视/广播/公告/WhatsApp/脸书/电台/手机等, b. 人: 邻居/家人/熟人, c. 诊所/医院, d. 社区领导/治病者, e. 政府领导或宗教当局 (如毕摩、苏尼等)

母语(彝语)水平: 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-017)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-017。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 23 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是西昌人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我还在读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 说汉语（四川方言），藏语（其他民族语言）。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 大多数情况下说彝语，偶尔也掺杂点汉语（四川方言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 很擅长。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上小学之前
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 经常说彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区的话只说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 两种都会（主要的本民族语言和国家通用语）。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。，我的父亲就是一位毕摩。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 没有。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 是一种很严重的病，从来没有听说过类似的。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的，据说是一种一旦感染就会让人非常难受的病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A:关于这一点，我也是一知半解。
26	41. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: a. 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/WhatsApp/脸书/手机等, b. 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人, c. 诊所/医院, d. 社区领导/治病者, e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 两种都有

30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？
	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 从电视和手机上听到的。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？
	A: 充分了解
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？
	A: 头痛，肚子痛，发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？
	A: 去医院做核酸检测才能知道。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？
	A: 患有咳嗽病，老人，小孩这些就容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？
	A: 知道。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？
	A: 戴好口罩，洗手，保持通风。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？
	A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？
	A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？
	A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？
	A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？
	A: 去医院，喝热水。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？
	A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？
	A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？
	A: 我会去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？
	A: 打三次。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 手机上，电视上，国家政府文件上。
48	42. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/WhatsApp/脸书/电台/手机等, b. 人：邻居/家人/熟人, c. 诊所/医院, d. 社区领导/治病者, e. 政府领导或宗教当局（如毕摩、苏尼等）

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA: 0040-018)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA: 0040-018。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 23 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 铁匠法二坪子。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会讲一点。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上小学之前
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 既说汉语，也说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 两种都会（主要的本民族语言和国家通用语）。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: n/a.
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有，我的父亲就是一位治病者。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 之前没听过，最近这段时间经常听说。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 知道一点，跟患感冒有些类似。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 为什么不是呢？
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不知道。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: “类似感冒”。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 两种都有（主要的本民族语言和国家通用语）。
30	如果您是[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 政府的官方广播节目, 手机。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗? 还是部分了解或者一无所知? A: 充分了解
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 跟患感冒类似。头痛, 肚子痛, 发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: 去医院检测, 核酸检测。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: 不戴口罩的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 经常在一起活动的话, 只要有一个人感染了, 就会传染给其他人。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什么? A: 戴好口罩, 保持好卫生, 勤洗手(手)。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 诊所/医院
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: 打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: n/a.
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 去医院看病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有。
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 去医院看病。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 这个疫苗, 要打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 电话（手机），从政府那里得知，政府给我们发了文件。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A:假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 诊所/医院

母语(彝语)水平： 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-019)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-019。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 23 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 大坝集镇。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我的职业是学生，事业是专门读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 跟家人在一起的时候，说本民族自己的语言。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说汉语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 说本民族自己的语言。
d.	[工作中]： A: 还没有上班，现在还在读书，一般说汉语（四川方言），也说普通话。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 两种都会
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: n/a.
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 关于新冠病毒，据说一旦感染上，就会浑身不舒服，既发烧，肚子也不舒服等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 有人说是从美国传到中国来的，然后从中国传播开来，从武汉传播开来.....，也有人说是因为吃蝙蝠而感染的，我也不太清楚了。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: 好像叫“纳果纳比”还是什么的，反正就是类似的。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 只了解一点。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 症状主要有发烧，肚子不舒服，好像就是这样的，也会咳嗽。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 现在的话要去医院做核酸检测，核酸检测结果出来了就知道有没有感染新冠病毒了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 那些不戴口罩的，自以为是的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不戴口罩，然后……
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 如果是我，会每天戴好口罩，每天做好消毒，然后尽量不去人多的地方。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 就是戴好口罩，打疫苗，这样就好了。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 把自己送进医院没然后打针，输液，吃药，这样就好了。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 我会先把自己隔离在一个房间里，然后每天测温度（体温），然后让医生来为我治疗。然后戴好口罩。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗是我们国家制造出来的，要打三针，我现在已经打了两针了，还有一针因为还没到时间所以还没打。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？

	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。
	其它: A: n/a.
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗? 还是部分了解, 或者一无所知? A: 只知道一点。
49	您接种疫苗了吗? A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗, 那您要接种吗? 为什么? 为什么不? A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法? A: 应该没有了吧。
52	如果有, 那是什么方法? A: n/a.
第四部分 说明:	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在, 告诉您认为我所说的是真的吗?
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。()真 ()假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。()真 ()假 A: 是的, 这个的话。天气冷的时候病毒就很多, 天气转热的时候就没有那么多。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。()真 ()假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。()真 ()假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。()真 ()假 A: 这应该不是真的吧, 我觉得。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。()真 ()假 A: 这是假的, 现在如果染上新冠, 就会被立刻送到医院去, 然后很快就被治好了。我们国家很厉害。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒, 喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的, 而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。()真 ()假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 真的。
61	政府(官员/当局)的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。()真 ()假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离, 是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。()真 ()假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康, 从来没有得过病, 您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 ()真 ()假 A: 假的, 这些还是要戴好才行, 不论你身体再怎么好。

64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-020)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-020。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 现在 26 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是西昌二坪子的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我现在在一个学习中心上班。
7	我是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言], 我周边既有说汉语（四川方言）的，也有说所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）的，还有说什扎话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上小学之前
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 诺苏彝语，本民族自己的语言。
b.	朋友之间： A: 跟汉族朋友就讲汉语（四川方言），跟彝族朋友就讲诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 社区中如果（对方）是彝族，就讲诺苏彝语，如果（对方）是彝族，就讲诺苏彝语。

d.	[工作中]: A: 大部分情况下讲汉语, 但有时候也会讲诺苏彝语。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 大多数情况下会说彝语, 但偶尔也会说汉语(四川方言)。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物(提问, 回答, 谈论与家庭有关的日常事务)? A: a.主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事, 并复述这些故事吗? A: 大多数能讲。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件, 如果有人大声读出来? A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候, 您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家(如医生或护士)? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病(新冠)的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 以前没听说过, 现在这些(新冠病毒)出来之后就听说了。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 据说会头痛, 头晕, 跟患感冒类似。然后肺部会痛, 也会发烧, 拉肚子等。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的, 怎么不是一种病呢?
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 据说是因为乱吃野生动物导致的, 一开始据说是因为吃蝙蝠。有人这样说。
26	43. 您有没有其它的名字(用本民族语言)来称呼它? A: 应该有吧。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字, 那是什么? A: 有人称它为“纳补果比”。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 大多数是通过国家通用语。

30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？
	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？
	A: 不算充分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？
	A: 据说会头痛，头晕，拉肚子，发烧等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？
	A: 只有去医院做核酸检测才能知道了，我们是没法知道了的了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？
	A: 据说本来身体就不是很健康的，老人等容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？
	A: 据说是通过呼吸传染的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？
	A: 戴好口罩，洗手，保持房间通风，然后不去人多的地方，这样的话应该就能照顾好自己。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？
	A: 是的。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？
	A: 是的。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？
	A: 关于这些，尽量不出门，然后好好打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？
	A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？
	A: 赶紧去医院看病，然后遵从医生的指示，多喝热水。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？
	A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？
	A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？
	A: 尽快去医院，遵从医生的指示吃药等。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？
	A: n/a.
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 通过电视，手机，政府文件和村上的广播等得知的。
48	44. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了，打了两针了，第三针目前还没到时间所以还没有打。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 这，我就不清楚了。应该没有吧。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: “不能预防”没有那回事儿，但听说天气变冷的时候会加重。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该不是吧。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该不能通过蚊虫传播吧，听说是空气传播。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 没有，很多人都被政府，国家给治好了。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 喝酒的话还怎么好呢？喝酒是不行的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 没有这回事，不戴好的话还是会感染。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的，漂白剂能够预防新冠，这我不相信。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 都有。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-021)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-021。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 21 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是西昌的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我是一名学生。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: （本民族）自己的语言。
b.	朋友之间： A: （本民族）自己的语言。
c.	在您的社区： A: （本民族）自己的语言。
d.	[工作中]: A: （本民族）自己的语言。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A:有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第二部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 跟感冒类似，嗓子哑，喉咙痛，发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 应该是从国外传到中国来的吧。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 应该有的吧，但是我不知道。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 两种都有
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: b.地方电台/市政电台/社区电台.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解.
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: n/a.
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 如果有了刚才我说的那些症状，就去医院进行检查，这样的话是否感染会被医生检查出来。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 那些抵抗力差的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 应该是你传给我，我传给你这种吧。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 我觉得主要是不去人多的地方，出门的时候戴好口罩才行。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗，然后不去人多的地方，戴好口罩。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 我会自己去医院开药吃。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: 没有。
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 我自己去医院接受治疗，治好了再出来。尽量不出门，不（把病毒）传染给别人。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 知道的。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这些，这边学校有在说，也从电视，手机上看到，国家也在说。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-022)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: HQDA_0040-022。
2	您多少岁了? A: 按彝族的算 19 岁，按汉族的算 18 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 西昌。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 现在也还在读，读到高中了。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 读书。
7	我是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 一般情况下说诺苏彝语，但偶尔也说汉语（四川方言）。
b.	朋友之间: A: 朋友之间有时候会说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区: A: 邻居之间就说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 工作，劳动时还是说诺苏彝语。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: a.主要的本民族语言

16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: a.主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 大部分能听懂，但有一些听不懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 跟感冒一样，然后浑身无力，听别人说。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 为什么不是呢？
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 据说是因为人们胡乱吃那些野生动物所以才感染的。
26	45. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: 叫“纳补果比”。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 主要的本民族语言
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。

	A: a. 政府的官方广播节目, 社区内的(邻居)人也在说。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗? 还是部分了解或者一无所知? A: 部分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 症状吗? 听说症状跟感冒相似。然后整个人都不舒服, 而且还发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: 身体不太好的人, 老爷爷老奶奶们, 以及平时就有疾病的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 不要跟别人一起吃饭, 然后, 据说如果跟别人长时间群聚就会感染。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什么? A: 尽量不外出, 然后不接近新冠病毒的感染者, 戴好口罩, 外出的时候。然后好好锻炼身体, 把身体锻炼好的话就能保持健康。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: a. 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等, b. 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 是的。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 是的。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: 戴口罩, 尽量不要跟别人外出吃饭。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: n/a.
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 吃药, 喝热水, 然后经常戴好口罩。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有.
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 好好遵从医生的指示行事, 戴好口罩, 然后尽量不跟别人接触。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 我目前已经打了两针了, 后面一针因为还没到时间所以还没有打。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从电视里知道的。然后从手机里得知了，而且有很多人在说，学校里的老师们也经常跟我们说。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A 部分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: b. 人：邻居/家人/熟人, e. 政府领导或宗教当局（如毕摩、苏尼等）。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康（HQDA_0040-023）
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-023。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 22 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 凉山州甘洛县人
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我是一名教师。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我想成为一名优秀的教师。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言], 有时候也说汉语（四川方言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区内就讲诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 普通话。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 说汉语（四川方言）。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 听得懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 是一种互相传染的传染病毒。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 从病毒中产生的。
26	46. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 这就知道了，只听说过“纳都阿史”这一种。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/WhatsApp/脸书/手机等
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 一旦感染上就没法痊愈。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 之前不知道，新闻报道了才了解的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 成群结队地去有病毒的地方的那些人。如果聚众，且不戴口罩的话就容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 抵抗力弱的人容易先感染，不戴口罩的话。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 我平时就戴好口罩，且不去人多的地方，然后待在家里不去高风险地区。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/WhatsApp/脸书/手机等, 关于这些，专家们专门在新闻中告诉我们说，尽量待在家里，不要出门才行。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 我听从国家，遵从国家的指示，尽量待在家里不外出应该就能预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 平时我要是生病了就去医院看病，买药吃。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 我如果感染的话，就去医院配合医生接受治疗，将病毒消灭。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 打了新冠疫苗后可以增强我们身体的免疫力，让我们不容易感染。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 关于新冠疫苗我是在新闻上听专家说的，学校的老师也会说。
48	47. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 关于新冠疫苗我全都知道，我经常在新闻上关注关于新冠的消息。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 我接种了新冠疫苗。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: 如果我没有接种，没有如果，我已经接种了，这可以增强免疫力和抵抗力，我们的身体会变好。
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ 中西医结合，中药和西药一起吃就会好。
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 需要戴哦，这些戴上才行。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信 /电台/手机等。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-024)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-024。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 按彝族的算 27 岁，按汉族的算 25 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 西昌。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: n/a.
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 讲诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间的话什么语言都说，但，跟彝族朋友在一起的时候一般说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 在社区里的话说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 不太擅长。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A:有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 没有.
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A:最主要发烧，头痛之类的吧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病，而且还有传染性的嘛。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A:具体原因不清楚，只是说病毒感染。
26	48. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等, e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 应该无法充分了解吧，毕竟也不是医生，只是知道那些自我防护措施。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A:好像主要是发烧，肚子痛，然后浑身无力这样的吧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 看核酸检测报告。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 年级大的，小孩，抵抗力比较弱的那些人容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A:人民互相接触的话，就会通过口水等传播然后就会感染，因为有传染性。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 最主要的是戴口罩，外出去公共场所的时候尽量不去人多的地方，平时注意个人卫生。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 诊所/医院，政府领导。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 日常做好消毒，然后戴好口罩，打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院看医生。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A:如果感染了的话我觉得我会先去隔离，然后遵从医院（方）的指示接受治疗。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A:就是之前打了两针，但是后面有加强针了，所以现在打了三针才能预防，更好地起到防护作用吧。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 通过医生，和社区宣传。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 应该没有充分了解。无法充分了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了，三针都打完了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 不是很清楚。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我不是很相信，应该不是真的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该也不是这样的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这，应该不是真的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我不相信，应该不是真的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的，一部分患者都已经被治好了。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？

	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。
	其它: A: c. 诊所/医院, e. 政府领导或宗教当局(如毕摩、苏尼等)

母语(彝语)水平: 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-025)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-025。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 31 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 雷波的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 小学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 种植土豆的。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 诺苏。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 说汉语（四川方言）。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 说汉语（四川方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上学期间
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 汉语（四川方言）。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）? A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗? A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来? A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）? A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 据说会头痛，肝痛等。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 知道了。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它? A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言? A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢? 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解.
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 知道。据说会头痛，发烧，肝痛等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 核酸检测。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人，小孩。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴好口罩，洗手，通风，不去人多的地方。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打针，打预防针（疫苗）。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院，检测核酸，吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫疫苗打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从手机和电视中得知的。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: e. 政府领导或宗教当局（如毕摩、苏尼等）

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-026)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-026。
2	您多少岁了? A: 我 70 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 我是金阳沙玛波火山脚下出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 我 没读过书，只是自学过。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 我的工作是为人民服务（公务员）。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人? A: 我自己是没什么学识的那一类人。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言], 也会使用汉语（四川方言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 我只说关于诺苏彝族的话。（用诺苏彝语）。
b.	朋友之间: A: 朋友之间也只说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 我在社区的时候也讲诺苏彝族话。
d.	[工作中]: A: 工作的时候也只按照诺苏彝族的情况办（用诺苏彝语）。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: n/a.
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能，这些的话我能说。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 这些是能听懂的。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 这个的话根据地方的不同而不同，因为有方言差异所以情况也不同。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病(新冠)的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过，以前是没有听过，现在的话听说了。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 据说新冠病毒会导致肺部病变，发烧，头痛等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 它是一种病，一种传染病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 这就不清楚了，各说各话。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等, e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 大概算都清楚吧。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 症状的话，听说会发烧，头痛，头晕等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 说是只要打了预防针（疫苗），就不会感染，所以打了预防针。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人，小孩，糖尿病患者，高血压等要容易感染一些。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 据说新冠病毒会通过风和雨进行传播，通过空气传播。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 据说戴口罩，洗手，开窗通风的话就行。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: c. 诊所/医院, e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 据说只要打预防（疫苗），洗手，戴口罩，开窗通风就能预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 我如果发烧，头痛的话就去医院检查。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 依靠药物，国家医院来照顾自己。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗的话，据说打一针，两针，三针，隔6个月去打一次这样就好了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: n/a.
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 上级告诉我们的，我都清楚。关于这些。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 这个，应该没有了吧，不是医院的话个人应该是无法治疗的。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 也有天气冷的话病毒的传播能力会更强的说法。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 据说是因为吃蝙蝠才感染的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这，我就知道了。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是大多数人是会痊愈的，小部分人会去世。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 有这种说法，喝酒是没有作用的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 政府有说这些，没说是假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这个我就知道了。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-027)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-027。
2	您多少岁了? A: 我 50 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 我是西昌人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 我没读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 我的工作 是缝衣服。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人? A: 我是西昌人。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 还有说汉语（西昌方言）的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 不会
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 只说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 还是只说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区: A: 不会说汉语，只说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 还是只说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 我还是只会用诺苏彝语进行讨论。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 不太能听懂。（受访者可能误解了问题的意思）
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 只会用自己的语言诺苏彝语进行讲述。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 听不懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者和健康专家（医生或护士）？ A:有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 据说新冠病毒会让人肺部病变，发烧，咳嗽等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 听说是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 我不太清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）。
	其它： A: e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 主要的本民族语言
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: a. 政府的官方广播节目
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 据说会头痛，头晕，咳嗽等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 应该是年纪大的和小孩更容易感染吧。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚了。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 洗手，戴口罩等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 准备通过打预防（疫苗）进行预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 平时如果身体不舒服的话就会去医院。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 如果感染新冠的话应该会去医院吧。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 预防针（疫苗）要打三次。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 在电视上听人说的，在手机里也听别人说了。
48	49. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 一无所知。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 知道了，假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的吧。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的吧，应该能痊愈。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: n/a.
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等, e. 政府领导或宗教当局（如毕摩、苏尼等）

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-028)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-028。
2	您多少岁了? A: 24 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 会理县。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 大学
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 无业。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人? A: 所地（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分 说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: [主要的本民族语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 读小学的时候。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
b.	朋友之间: A: 所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
c.	在您的社区: A: 所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
d.	[工作中]: A: 所地话（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 咳嗽，发烧，肚子痛。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 从美国传过来的。
26	50. 您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 只知道一点。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 发烧，肚子痛，头痛。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 从电视新闻中听到的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 老人和小孩。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不戴口罩就去人多的地方。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，不去人多的地方。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等, 从电视新闻中。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A:戴口罩，不去人多的地方。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 吃药，去医院。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 戴口罩，核酸检测。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 知道。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从电视新闻中。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 只知道一点。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 来自媒体：电视/广播/公告/微博/微信/电台/手机等

母语(彝语)水平： 5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-029)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字? A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-029。
2	您多少岁了? A: 67 岁了。
3	您的性别: A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里? A: 我是西昌人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级? A: 初中
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作? A: 我的事业是做生意。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人? A: 我自己的话族别是诺苏彝族。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言? A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用? A: 汉语（四川话）。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言? A: 上小学之前，说汉语（四川方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言? A: 那个时候，在家里就用诺苏彝语，在外就说汉语（四川方言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗? A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的? A: 国家通用语的话，我是直到初中才学的。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言?
a.	跟家人在一起的时候: A: 跟家人在一起的时候，一般说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间: A: 朋友之间的话，跟彝族朋友就说诺族彝语，跟汉族朋友就说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区: A: 在社区里就说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 工作的时候就说汉语（四川方言）了。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 谈论关于彝族的话题就说诺苏彝语，谈论关于汉族的话题就说汉语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 在我们这儿的话挺重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有。这个人在当地一家诊所工作。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 关于新冠病毒，汉族称之为“新冠肺炎”，彝族称之为“纳堵阿史”，前面是从欧洲出来的，然后从我们中国武汉传播开来，最开始会肺部病变，发烧，这样出来的。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 它是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 关于新冠病毒，有人说前面是通过蚊虫，最开始是发源于鱼的。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: 有人叫它“纳史”，也有人叫它“册依阿诺”。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它: A: a. 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信手机等, c. 诊所/医院
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？

	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 没有充分了解。据说现在已经产生了新的新冠病毒，在非洲和美国产生了一种新的冠状病毒。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 据说，感染新冠病毒的话就会先产生发烧，咳嗽等症状。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 这个的话，一开始会发烧，肺部病变，咳嗽，出现这些症状的话，我们就需要好好去预防（治疗）了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 患糖尿病，慢性病，肺炎的人更容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 新冠病毒的话，会通过空气，风等传播。但说会通过风传播的居少数，说通过空气传播的占多数。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 说是要坚定不移地做好预防措施，照顾自己。打新冠疫苗。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: a. 听/看/读媒体：电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机等, c. 诊所/医院
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 据说要提前打好国家疫苗才能预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 平时要是身体不舒服的话，就去医院，通过医院照顾自己。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 万一感染了新冠的话，就不要去亲戚朋友处，而是赶紧去医院进行检查才行。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗的话，就不是很清楚。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？

	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。
	其它: A: 疫苗要在医院, 和打预防针的地方打。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗? 还是部分了解, 或者一无所知? A: 这个, 虽然没有全部了解, 我听说三次, 打一次到三次就好了。
49	您接种疫苗了吗? A: 打完三次了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗, 那您要接种吗? 为什么? 为什么不? A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法? A: 没有。
52	如果有, 那是什么方法? A: n/a.
第四部分说明:	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在, 告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗?
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。() 真 () 假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 天气变冷的话病毒会传播开来, 这是真的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。() 真 () 假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。() 真 () 假 A: 这个, 也有人说蚊虫会通过血液来进行传播。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。() 真 () 假 A: n/a.
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。() 真 () 假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒, 喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的, 而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。() 真 () 假 A: 这个的话, 感染之后就不能喝了, 会更严重, 没有益处。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 世界上只要有人住的地方都在播报。
61	政府(官员/当局)的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 这个, 政府官员有说该如何治疗新冠病毒, 没有说是假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离, 是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。() 真 () 假 A: n/a.
63	如果您一直很健康, 从来没有得过病, 您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 () 真 () 假 A: 手套和口罩要戴上。上街, 去农贸市场等的时候。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 漂白剂是能够消毒, 但应该没法治疗。

65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:医院先说，然后通过电视电影让我们得知（比较好）。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-030)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-030。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 24 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是西昌人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 职业/技术学校
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我是一名教师。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我是与沙马曲比同源的吉各家（家支名）的姑娘。（我的姓是吉格）
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: [国家通用语言]
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: [主要的本民族语言]。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 大概是在初中的时候吧。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说四川话（汉语的一种方言）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 主要的本民族语言
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 主要的本民族语言
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 是的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有，我的叔叔（伯伯）就是一名医生。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 没有。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 好像是发烧，咳嗽等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 我不太清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 发烧，咳嗽。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 据说是去医院做核酸检测就知道了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 据说是老年人，小孩，和抵抗力比较差的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 据说是通过空气传播的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 戴口罩，打疫苗，消毒等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: e. 政府领导/宗教当局（毕摩，苏尼等）
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 是的
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 是的
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 戴口罩，打疫苗等。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 听说疫苗要打三针，每一针的有效期为6个月。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 从电视中听说的，还有手机上。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 部分了解
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 是的。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是真的吧。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我不知道。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的，说了，怎么没说呢？
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 真的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。应该没作用吧。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: e. 政府领导或宗教当局（如毕摩、苏尼等）

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-031)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-031。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 19 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 西昌。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我现在在读大一。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我现在正在读书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我自己是诺苏彝族。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 家里一般说诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 还有讲汉语（四川方言）的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 汉语（四川方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 这时候就说彝语了。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 从小就在城里，所以学会了。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b	朋友之间： A: 跟彝族朋友说诺苏彝语，跟汉族朋友说汉语。
c	在您的社区： A: 说诺苏彝语。
d	[工作中]： A: 说汉语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能够讲一些。会。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: RNA 病毒。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 现阶段不清楚，到底从哪里来的。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 网，电脑。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不是完全清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 身体发热，头痛，发烧。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 这就只有去测了才知道了，这样看是看不出来的，但如果体温高的话，就不要接触他（她）。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 年轻人，老人，然后肺部有过疾病的人。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 通过空气传播的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，不要去人多的地方，打疫苗。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 既从政府听说，电脑上也有。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 打疫苗，戴口罩，不去人多的地方。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院，相信政府。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 咨询医生。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 疫苗，我目前已经打了两针了，现在又有加强针了，疫苗是预防性的。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这些是朋友说的，然后网络上也有。
48	51. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 没有完全了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府，还有电脑。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-032)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: HQDA_0040-032。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 55 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是在盐源出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我没有读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我的事业在村里干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我自己是诺苏彝族。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 诺苏彝语。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 一般说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 一般说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 有一些能，有一些不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 有一些能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 有一些能讲，有一些不能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 有一些能听懂，有一些听不懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。既有医生，也有毕摩。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 没听过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 据说会头痛，发烧，头晕等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 据说是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不清楚了。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 医院和政府。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 无法弄清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 据说会发烧，头痛，头晕。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 只有做核酸检测才知道了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 据说老人，年轻人会更容易感染一些。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，洗手等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 医院和政府。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 不能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: 因为不了解（新冠病毒），所以不能。
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院接受治疗。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 去医院检查。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 因为要打疫苗才听说的，要打三次，（一个月），据说打一次有6个月的有效期。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 电视上，手机里，还有政府文件。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 没有完全了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的吧。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 通过政府官员，电脑和电视。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-033)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-033。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 80 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是在盐源出生的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我没有读过书。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 干农活。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 诺苏彝族。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 偶尔有说两句汉语（四川方言）的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: n/a.
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
	跟家人在一起的时候：
a.	A: 都是讲这种，在家里是这种，在外面也是这种。
b.	朋友之间： A: 跟朋友在一起的时候也经常讲这种。
c.	在您的社区： A: 一般说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 两样都用（诺苏彝语和国家通用语）。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 听不懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 能。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 听得懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有照顾身体的（医生，护士等）。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 没听过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 据说会头痛，浑身痛，打冷颤等。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 据说是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不清楚了。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 通过政府传达的政策听到的。。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 不清楚了。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 我听说是会头痛，打冷颤。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 不清楚了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 据说不戴口罩的话就容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚了。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 要戴口罩才行，洗手等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 从电脑，电脑里听到的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 不能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: 因为不懂药物所以不能了。
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 经常去国家医院接受治疗。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 通过国家药物治疗。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 预防打 3 次，据说打了三次就能管 6 个月（有效期为 6 个月）。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 国家，国家传达。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 知道了，听说打了疫苗就好了。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 知道了，我是不相信的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 知道了，我是不相信的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该能治好吧，一部分。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 说了的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 戴上才行。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 通过政府听到。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-034)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-034。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 24 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是雅安石棉的。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 大学毕业了，现在正在为考工作而做准备。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 现在没事儿，在家里看书。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我们是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 在家里的時候既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语（四川方言），两种都说。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 大多数情况下还是说诺苏彝语。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 大多数情况下说诺苏彝语。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 读书之后就开說汉语（四川方言）夹杂着诺苏彝语的一种话。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 读小学的时候。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 大多数情况下还是说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 朋友之间一般说汉语（四川方言）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 社区内多数情况下还是说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: 我现在还没有上班。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 大多数情况下还是说诺苏彝语，偶尔也会说汉语（四川方言）。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能，他们说过的我们经常讲给互相听。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 听得懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 不太能，只能说那些日常的。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 我们那里彝汉杂居，所以一般般。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有一个姐姐，还有一个叔叔，就是类似于村医的替人治病的那种。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 这个，听过啊，现在才好一些。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 我觉得，跟感冒有些相似。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的，怎么不是呢？
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 我只听过你说的“纳堵阿史”这一种，没听说过其他的。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 其他的话只有“纳堵阿史”了吧。汉语就称它为“新冠病毒”。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 既听别人说，也在电视上和手机上看到。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 国家通用语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 无法弄清楚。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 据说会发烧，头痛，头晕。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 只有做核酸检测才知道了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 据说老人，年轻人会更容易感染一些。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: 戴口罩，洗手等。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 电视里说了，手机上也收到信息了。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信，怎么不相信呢？
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 就是，不去人多的地方，然后外出的时候戴上口罩，等。然后还要打疫苗。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 这种时候，就先去把病查清楚，然后吃药。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 赶紧去医院，去医院之后吃药。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 关于这个，我们国家之前有很多人感染了，但是后来疫苗出来了之后，现在就没多少感染者了。其他国家还有很多感染者，也有很多人因此而去世了，尤其是印度和美国，有很多人去世了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 多数是从国家新闻直播和手机里听到的。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 只知道一点，也不是完全不知道，有一些还是知道的。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 不清楚了。应该是医院怎么说就怎么治疗的吧。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这个，我不相信。只是说将身体洗干净，保持好卫生，身体好一些，就能一定程度上预防。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我觉得，不是。据专家说天气冷的时候病毒的活跃度就低一些，所以我觉得应该不是。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 正是如此。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该不行吧，我只听说过艾滋病会通过蚊虫传染，没听说过其他的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 没听说过，乱讲的吧。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 怎么可能？现在有那么多药物，大多数都被治好了。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我觉得应该是这样的吧，喝酒了抵抗力就会变弱。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 专家们有在说啊。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 正是如此，这个。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 没生过病的话，据说抵抗力会好一些，因此不需要戴，但还是戴上比较好。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。

65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 对我们来说，现在这个时代手机和电视要方便一些。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-035)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分 说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-035。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 18 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 大坝集镇人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 已经不读了。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 修车的。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）人。
第二部分 说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 既说诺苏彝语，也说汉语（四川方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 小学的时候学的。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 一般说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]: A: n/a.

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 既能用诺苏彝语，也能用汉语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 说诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务，包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 可以听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 比较重视。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 就是新冠病毒咯嘛。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 怎么会不是呢？就是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 什么样的说法都有，有人说是因为吃蝙蝠而感染的，也有人说是从海鲜市场变异的，各有各的说法，我不太清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 新冠病毒，用汉语说就是“新冠病毒”，然后变异之后叫“奥密克梳（戎）”，至于有没有其他说法，我就不清楚了。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 看电视，看手机，邻居们也在说。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 既有国家通用语，人们也在说。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。

	其它。 A: 既有在电视上，也有在手机上。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 清楚一点。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 感冒了，然后提问到 30 多度，高温发烧等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 有一种健康码，然后现在的话如果你自己感觉这样（有这些症状）的话就去医院检查，然后检查结果显示红码的话就是感染了。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 不戴口罩的话就感染了，因为是空气传播的。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不戴口罩，然后全部聚集，聚众一起玩耍的话就容易感染。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩，洗手，洗澡，然后保养个人卫生，戴好口罩就差不多了。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 看一下手机（就知道了）。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 半信半疑嘛。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 预防的话只要能预防（住），就还是想预防的。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 不舒服的话我就去医院，那儿会照顾我。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: n/a.
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 我会去医院住院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 听说过。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 手机上和电视上。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 了解一点。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 还没有打。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: 因为没有时间所以没打。
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 有啊，现在有一种预防（疫苗）啊，打了第一针第二针疫苗就好了。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 能预防的啊。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 怎么可能不会感染？会感染啊。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 会好转啊。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不会好转，啤酒是不能喝的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这些话，没有讲。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这个我也不清楚，只讲了打疫苗的事儿。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这是真的，就跟以前的非典一样，通过集中隔离，缩小范围。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。即便身体好，新冠病毒还是预防好才行。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚了，应该是假的吧。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。

	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 都说，媒体也说，邻居们也说。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康（HQDA_0040-036）
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-036。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 16 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 马鞍人。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 上学，现在读到高二了。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 学生。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 所地（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能有不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 诺苏彝语。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 说汉语（四川方言）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 小学。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 汉语（四川方言）。
d.	[工作中]: A: n/a.

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 会讲。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务，包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 听得懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: n/a.
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: n/a.
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 没有。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 是一种不好的（病）。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 我不清楚。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 能。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: 纳堵阿史。
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 在电视上看到的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 都听说了。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: 爷爷奶奶，他们说的。
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 只知道一点。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 感冒（一样）。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 不戴口罩的那些人。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 医院里检测出来的。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 两个人不带口罩，然后天天在一起。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 多待在家里，外出的时候戴好口罩。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 电视上，学校里老师们说的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 戴口罩。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院看病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有。
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A: 去医院看病。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 知道。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 电视上。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 知道一点。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 应该有吧。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: 医院里和国家从事研究的人，研究出新的方法的话应该就可以了。
第四部分 说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我觉得不行吧，这个。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 也不行吧。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 讲了的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 讲了的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。因为不做那些的话，可能就看运气了。但是即便这一次没有感染，也不是说运气好就行。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不清楚。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这两种都可以。

母语(彝语)水平：4

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-037)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明:	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: HQDA_0040-037。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 我 21 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 我是冕宁的
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 我毕业了，大专毕业了。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 小学老师。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我是什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明:	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 既说国家的，也说自己的。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 说自己的（民族的语言）。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 在学校的话，说国家的（通用语）。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 说自己的（民族的语言）。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会的。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 读小学的时候，家里人就教我说了。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说自己的（民族的语言）。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说自己的（民族的语言），也说国家的（通用语）。
c.	在您的社区： A: 说自己的（民族的语言）。
d.	[工作中]: A: 工作中说国家的（通用语）。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 说国家的（通用语），上班的时候。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 用自己的（民族的语言）。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 不能。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的，毕竟是民族自己的语言。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。
第三部分说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 用国家（通用）语说，就是“新冠病毒”。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 因为吃那种“野味”，用彝语不知道怎么说。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 通过手机听到的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 在会场开会的时候，汉族干部开会就用汉语，彝族干部开会就用彝语。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？

	A: 充分了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 感冒, 咳嗽, 等。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: 手机上有新冠相关信息, 所以通过那儿看的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: 身体素质差一些的那些人容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 胡乱吃那些“野味”而感染的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什么? A: 戴好口罩, 不去人多的地方, 平时在家的时候多消毒。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局 (神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 我是通过手机得知的。平时, 国家新闻里在放, 自己也有点常识。
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: 不去人多的地方, 不轻易外出, 戴好口罩等。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: n/a。
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 生病的时候我会把自己关在自己的房间里。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 没有。
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 首先, 医生们会来, 先把我们病人些隔离起来观察。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 知道, 我都打完了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局 (神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 从手机里也听说了, 然后自己村上也在通知。

48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解了。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 目前，就打疫苗，防范措施等这些。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这应该是假的吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 天气冷的话，病毒就会相对那个（不活跃）一些。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 会。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 热水，怕热，应该也有这样的因素吧。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 现在的话，药物比较厉害，因此能康复。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 生病的话应该是不能喝酒的吧。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 讲啊。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 都说的。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 外地回来的需要进行隔离，观察，因为不知道这个人没有感染病毒所以才观察的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这是假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。

	其它：
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	A: 通过媒体要好一些。
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母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-038)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-038。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 25 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 女性。
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 西昌。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 不读了，大学（毕业）。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我现在在当村官。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 什扎（诺苏彝语的一种方言）。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 本民族自己的语言。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: n/a.
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 上学期间啊？说本民族自己的语言。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 诺苏彝语。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 不会。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 小学一年级的時候。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 说诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 跟汉族朋友就说汉语，跟彝族朋友就说彝语。
c.	在您的社区： A: 我的社区内，说诺苏彝语。
d.	[工作中]： A: 一般说诺苏彝语。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 用诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 两种都用，不会说的时候用汉语（四川方言）。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 感觉应该不能吧。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务，包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的，为什么不重视呢？
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 没怎么见到过。
第三部分 说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 新冠病毒应该是一种肺病吧。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是一种病啊，为什么不是呢？
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 这个我就不清楚了。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没怎么听说过，应该有吧。但是我不知道。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 新闻。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 通过国家通用语听到的。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。 地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。 其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？

	A: 不是完全了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗? A: 发烧嘛, 发烧, 咳嗽, 然后拉肚子。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒? A: 新闻里, 电视上和手机上出来之后, 病情很严重了之后才通知, 才听到的。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病? A: 年轻人, 免疫力低的那些人, 我觉得。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的? A: 空气传播。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己, 您听到的是什么? A: 尽量不外出, 然后不去人多的地方, 然后戴口罩, 做好用酒精尽快洗手, 消毒
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 这些是从手机上看到的。
38	您相信这些消息吗? A: 相信, 为什么不相信呢?
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗? A: 能。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”, 您会怎样预防? A: 打疫苗, 然后尽最大的能量预防, 就是预防。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”, 那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒? A: 因为不了解(新冠病毒), 所以不能。
42	一般情况下, 当您生病时, 您会如何照顾自己? A: 去医院接受治疗。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病? A: 我自己的话没有长期疾病。
44	如果有, 那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式? A: n/a.
45	如果您感染了新冠, 您会如何照顾您自己? A: 自己不能照顾自己吧, 不是去医院的话。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗? A: 听说过。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的? 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局(神父、牧师)。 其它: A: 还在学校的时候是老师们说的。新闻上, 然后手机, 和单位, 也就是工作的地方。

48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 没有完全了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 打了，打了两针了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 我不知道。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的吧。要是这样，如果热水就能预防，那怎么可能还有那么多人去世？比如印度啊美国啊等还会有那么多人去世吗？
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该是假的。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 应该的是吧，是的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。就是空气，空气传播。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 会好转啊，有一些都被治好了啊，只是听说痊愈了之后会有后遗症。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 我不清楚。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 说啊，每天都。就是疫情比较严重的那段时间经常更新数据啊，现在疫情缓和了很多，因此.....
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 有没有说我不知道。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 （ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的，我以前都患过一次肺炎。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。

	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 我觉得通过媒体比较好，这样的话有点科学依据，要不然家里人不懂的话他们就会乱说。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-039)
 版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: HQDA_0040-039。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 40 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 出生在西昌。
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 上过学，上到初二。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 我是农民。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 圣乍。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 说圣乍话。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 还有说所地话的。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 使用圣乍话。
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 说圣乍话。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 会说。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 上小学以后学会的。
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 使用圣乍话。
b.	朋友之间： A: 说圣乍话。
c.	在您的社区： A: 讲圣乍话。
d.	[工作中]： A: 说圣乍话。

15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情？ A: 用圣乍话谈论。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物（提问，回答，谈论与家庭有关的日常事务）？ A: 使用圣乍话。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事，并复述这些故事吗？ A: 能复数。
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件，如果有人大声读出来？ A: 能听懂。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗？ A: 可以。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候，您能听懂吗？ A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视？ A: 重视的。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗？ A: 是的。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家（如医生或护士）？ A: 有的。
第三部分 说明：	我将询问您一些关于流行病（新冠）的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗？ A: 没听说过。
23	什么是冠状病毒？ A: 什么是冠状病毒我知道。
24	它是否是一种疾病？ A: 是的。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生？ A: 不知道。
26	您有没有其它的名字（用本民族语言）来称呼它？ A: 没有
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字，那是什么？ A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 上述都有。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A:通过 国家通用语言听到的。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？ 政府的官方广播节目。

	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 大都不了解。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: 我大都知道 症状是什么样的？ A: 头疼、发烧、咳嗽。
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 政府用国家通用语言通知。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: n/a.
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 不清楚。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什么？ A: 戴口罩、不聚众。
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府领导说的。
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 我相信。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 预防不了。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: n/a.
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 去医院看病。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有.
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a
45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A:如果感染了新冠我就居家隔离或者去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A:可以，疫苗有三种，要打三针。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。

	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府说的。
48	您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 不太了解。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 接种了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 没有。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A: n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不对，对，应该不对。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 错的。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 错的。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 对，错的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不对。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不对。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 是的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这是假的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 假的。
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。

	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 上述的都有。

母语(彝语)水平：5

调查问卷
土著语言，文化和健康 (HQDA_0040-040)

版本：翻译自诺苏彝语。

第一部分说明：	本问卷是设计来让受访者完成的。问卷的每一个部分都需要被完成，如果受访者提供了额外的信息，则需要在采访过程中将它写在旁边。 请注意：必须尽一切努力用土著语言来提问，尽管有的时候可能无法做到。
1	您叫什么名字？ A: 我叫 HQDA_0040-040。
2	您多少岁了？ A: 54 岁了。
3	您的性别： A: 男性
4	您的出生地在哪里？ A: 铁匠二坪子出生的
5	您上（过）学吗？读到哪个层级？ A: 读到小学三年级。
6	您的职业是什么/您从事什么样的工作？ A: 庄稼人。
7	您认为您是/您把你自己想成（当作）什么人？ A: 我们是所地说我们是圣乍，圣乍说我们是所地。
第二部分说明：	现在我们来谈语言。母语是指从您出生到同年一直在说，在用的语言。一个人可能不止一门母语。即便您已经忘记了也无妨，它仍然是您的母语，因为那是在您小的时候，您的家人对您讲，对您使用的语言。
8	在您小时候直到上学之前，您的家里会使用哪种（些）语言？ A: 那时候就说，就说的是圣乍所地这种诺苏彝语（什扎，所地均属于诺苏彝语）。
9	在您的家里，您的周围还有哪些语言被说/使用？ A: 我的周围，有些家庭有在自己的儿女成家立业后，自己的女婿和儿媳如果是圣乍就说纯正的圣乍话，如果是所地就说纯正的所地话。
10	在您上小学之前，您说/使用哪门语言？ A: 一直使用的都是诺苏彝语
11	当您到了上学和开始帮助家人的年龄时，您会说/使用哪些语言？ A: 仍然说的是诺苏彝语，一辈子都只使用这种语言的。
12	您会讲国家的通用语言吗？ A: 我会听，但是说的话不好。
13	如果您会讲国家的通用语，那您是什么时候学的？ A: 去读书的时候学的
14	当您在下列这些场合时，您会使用哪种语言？
a.	跟家人在一起的时候： A: 只使用诺苏彝语。
b.	朋友之间： A: 和汉族朋友在一起就讲汉语，和彝族朋友在一起就讲诺苏彝语。
c.	在您的社区：

	A: 在社区的时候就只讲诺苏彝语的。
d.	[工作中]: A: 论情况而定, 作业的时候彝族多久讲诺苏彝语, 汉族多就讲汉语, 但是讲的不是普通话, 是本地的四川方言。
15	您可以用哪些语言来谈论简单的事情? A: 还是一样的, 有汉族朋友的时候如果不讲汉语他们就听不懂, 但是只有彝族朋友的时候就还是讲诺苏彝语。
16	您能用哪种语言谈论家庭事物(提问, 回答, 谈论与家庭有关的日常事务)? A: 用诺苏彝语。
17	您能向您社区中的长辈们询问他们的故事, 并复述这些故事吗? A: 只是说大多忘了, 如果能记住的话, 作为彝人怎么会不能复述呢?
18	您能听懂并用[主要的民族语言]谈论家庭和社区事务包括官方文件, 如果有人大声读出来? A: 其他语言的话一句也听不懂, 只能听懂汉语和诺苏彝语。
	能够像他们一样用[主要的本民族语言]谈论吗? A: 听也听不懂, 说也不会说的怎么会懂。
	有人将官方文件大声读出来的时候, 您能听懂吗? A: 能听懂。
19	您认为您的[主要的民族语言]在您的地区是否受到重视? A: 怎么会不重视, 本民族的语言怎么会不重视呢。
20	您认为您自己是您社区里的一份子吗? A: 怎么会不是社区的一份子呢。
21	你的社区是否有传统的治病者或健康专家(如医生或护士)? A: 有村医。
第三部分说明:	我将询问您一些关于流行病(新冠)的事儿...
22	您听说过冠状病毒吗? A: 以前没听说过, 自这个病出现了之后才听说的。
23	什么是冠状病毒? A: 听说是肺上的问题还有就是发烧。
24	它是否是一种疾病? A: 就是说是一种病呀, 我们目前是还没见过的, 但是听说不仅是一种病, 还是一种比较严重的病。
25	是什么导致了这种病毒的产生? A: 至于什么原因我就知道了。
26	您有没有其它的名字(用本民族语言)来称呼它? A: 不清楚。
27	如果您说您知道冠状病毒的另一个名字, 那是什么? A: n/a.
28	您是如何听说冠状病毒的? 听/看/读媒体: 电视/广播, 公告/电脑/微信/微博/手机。 从别人那儿听说: 邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。

	政府领导/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A:最先是在新闻里看到，后来是通过政府的宣传知道的。
29	您听到这些消息是通过哪门语言？ A: 先是用国家通用语言说的。
30	如果您是通过[主要的本民族语言]听到这些消息的，那您是从哪儿听到的呢？
	政府的官方广播节目。
	地方电台/市政电台/社区电台。
	其它。 A: n/a.
31	您觉得您对新冠病毒有充分的了解吗？还是部分了解或者一无所知？ A: 充分了解是做不到的，但是政府一直在给我们宣传应该怎么保护自己。
32	您能告诉我冠状病毒的症状是什么吗？ A: n/a.
33	您怎么知道有人感染了冠状病毒？ A: 这个就不知道了，反正身体不舒服、发烧就要去医院才能诊断的了，我们自己怎么可能会知道。
34	什么样的人更容易感染冠状病毒/更容易生病？ A: 听说老人更容易感染。
35	人们是如何感染冠状病毒的？ A: 听说是通过空气传播的。
36	关于人们在疫情蔓延的当下该如何照顾自己，您听到的是什麼？ A: n/a.
37	你是从哪里得到关于冠状病毒期间人们应该如何照顾自己的信息的？
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 这些方面政府在开会的时候就一直在向我们宣传、讲述、
38	您相信这些消息吗？ A: 相信。从新闻里面一出来就相信了。
39	您觉得您能预防感染冠状病毒吗？ A: 预防，自己把自己保护好就是预防呀，政府一直在这么宣传。
40	如果您的答案是“是的”，您会怎样预防？ A: 不聚众，戴口罩、洗手就不会感染。
41	如果您的回答是“不能”，那您为什么不能够预防感染冠状病毒？ A: n/a.
42	一般情况下，当您生病时，您会如何照顾自己？ A: 平时的话就吃药就好了。
43	您或者您的家人是否患有长期疾病？ A: 没有.
44	如果有，那新冠疫情是否改变了你或者他们照顾自己的方式？ A: n/a.

45	如果您感染了新冠，您会如何照顾您自己？ A:不聚众并赶紧去医院。
46	您能告诉我您所知道的关于新冠疫苗的事吗？ A: 其他。药就不知道了，只知道有种可以预防的疫苗，其他药就不清楚了。
47	您是从哪里得知这些关于新冠疫苗的信息的？ 听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。 从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。 诊所。 社区领导/治病者。 市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。 其它： A: 政府开会的时候知道的。
48	52. 您觉得您自己对新冠疫苗有足够的了解吗？还是部分了解，或者一无所知？ A: 一无所知。
49	您接种疫苗了吗？ A: 接种了。
50	如果您没有接种疫苗，那您要接种吗？为什么？为什么不？ A: n/a.
51	有没有治疗新冠病毒和其他流行病的方法？ A: 应该有吧。
52	如果有，那是什么方法？ A:n/a.
第四部分说明：	现在我们要谈的是人们所说的。您可能已经听到了我要讲的一些内容。现在，告诉我您认为我所说的是真的吗？
53	洗热水澡能预防新冠。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 可能吧。
54	天气冷的时候不能预防新冠病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 没有说不能预防，只是天气冷的时候就更容易传染。
55	新冠病毒疾病是由病毒引起的。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这个我就不太清楚了。
56	冠状病毒会通过蚊子或其他昆虫传播。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不知道真假，但是也有可能传染吧。
57	喝热茶有助于提高免疫力。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 不太清楚。
58	大多数感染冠状病毒的人不会痊愈。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这些事假的。
59	如果你感染了冠状病毒，喝啤酒或你可以在商店买到的其他酒精饮料是危险的，而且对发烧或冠状病毒的其他症状都不起任何的治疗作用。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 这些我不太清楚，但是大力疫苗是不能喝酒的。
60	政府每天都会讲有多少人死于冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 相信。
61	政府（官员/当局）的报告没有讲如何治愈或治疗冠状病毒。（ ）真 （ ）假 A: 有。
62	卫生部规定要进行隔离，是因为希望能够防止其他人感染。（ ）真 （ ）假

	A: 是的，这个谁都会这么想的。
63	如果您一直很健康，从来没有得过病，您就不需要使用手套或口罩。 () 真 () 假 A: 这说的什么呀，这是必须戴的。
64	使用漂白剂并不能预防或治疗冠状病毒。() 真 () 假 A: 这个我不太清楚
65	您希望以何种方式收到有关冠状病毒的信息?
	听/看/读媒体:电视/广播，公告/电脑/微博/微信/手机。
	从别人那儿听说：邻居/家人/熟人。
	诊所。
	社区领导/治病者。
	市长/宗教当局（神父、牧师）。
	其它： A: 政府公文上面也有，电视、电话里面也在说。

母语(彝语)水平：5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-001)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-01
2	How old are you? A: 47 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ma'an Township, Liangshan prefecture, Sichuan province.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until I graduated from elementary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My Work is farming.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are also speakers of Chinese (Sichuan dialect), but most speak Nuosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it when I was about 12 or 13 years old.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.

15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: alking in the Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, appreciated.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Coronavirus is supposed to be a lung disease, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Heard from the national news.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the primary indigenous language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A:n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not really know in detail.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know it. The two symptoms, fever and cough, are known.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Nucleic acid testing.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly, children, people with low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne. That's what I've heard.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do not go to a crowded place, so take care. Then wash your hands, ventilation, etc.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/ Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These were heard through news reports about doctors.
38	Do you believe this information? A:I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually? Usually go to the hospital if you are not feeling well and do the religious rituals of the Nuosu Yi.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I get infected, then isolate myself, isolate in the hospital, don't go home, and don't infect my family. Follow your doctor's instructions (for treatment).

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three shots of the vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I know it from the news, from what is shown on TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It is said to be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Heard from government news.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-002)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-002
2	How old are you? A: 56 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Vatabuxlu.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Not considered to have gone to school, only up to the first grade.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is raising poultry and livestock and doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I usually speak Shypnra language at home. [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I was surrounded by Suopndip speakers, Shypnra speakers, and Yynuo speakers.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I spoke this kind of language until I was in Primary school, speaking Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I got to school age, I didn't know much Chinese, so, I still spoke this kind of language at home, and I didn't know much Suondip (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: When my friends speak Yynuo, I still answer in the same language, and when my friends say Suondip, I still answer in the same language.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, I still speak Shypnra dialect of Nosu Yi.

d.	[At work]: A: I still speak this language at work.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Discussions are held in Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking about things is also done in Shypnra.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Not really able to, only remember some, some can not remember.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: I can speak about the general content. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: I can still understand these contents.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: I was born in Vatabuxlu, but am now a part of this village.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. There are both Bimox and doctors.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I have not contracted the New Coronavirus myself, but have heard from others that it is said to be a lung disease.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Although I have not contracted it, it is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: Infectious diseases just keep coming out, so others say.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: The only other word for it is "Naddutashyt". In Chinese, we call it "Xinguan bingdu".
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: The government cadres told us to take care and take care of ourselves. Then we were told everywhere to protect ourselves.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: They told us to take care of ourselves, and once we catch the new coronavirus, a lot of people will die from it, so we are taking good care of ourselves.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: These are what the leaders of the organization told us, the government people, to wear our masks well, and if we don't wear them we are prone to infection.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that people in their 40s, 50s, and 60s are susceptible to the infection, as well as younger people.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Infection can occur without wearing a mask and without careful disinfection.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I've heard that we have to wear a mask and disinfect well with medication.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: The government leadership cadre taught us that.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I do.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I don't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't prevent it because I don't have the knowledge and I don't know the medicine. Now, the government is making us take shots to get the medicine (vaccine) into our bodies, and we've already had three shots.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you get sick, go to the hospital and get treatment, then pay attention to your diet, etc.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I am infected with the new coronavirus, first I will be injected with medication, then I have to wear a mask at all times, and disinfection with medication.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: It has been injected with something called "vaccine", and now it has been given three shots, and it is said that with this vaccine, the virus cannot survive.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I learned about it through the organization's leading cadres, the group leader, the village head, the secretary, the township, and the township all notified us.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know a little, but there are some I don't know.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Yes.
52	If yes, which is it? A: The method is to drink hot water, wear a mask, and then listen to the government's instructions to vaccinate should be able to get well.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people can not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be true, about this.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True. It is also said to be transmitted through mosquitoes.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: n/a.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: will have a preventive effect? I don't think so.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: Yes.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: If you have not been sick, it is said that the resistance will be better, so you do not need to wear it, but it is better to wear it.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: The leading government officials informed us.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-003)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-003.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 76 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Xuanshengba, Zhaojue.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until the second semester of grade one.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is doing farm work in the village.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I am Shypnra (a dialect of Nosu Yi) because I have been away since I was a child.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I spoke my own language before I went to school, and the books were taught by Han Chinese. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: My nation's own language. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: My nation's own language. Then only went to the 2nd semester of the 1st grade and gave up. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: My nation's own language. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: I speak Nosu Yi when I am with my family.
b.	What about with friends? Do you also speak your nation's own language? A: Yes.
c.	Do you also speak your own language in your community? A: Yes.

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Only our nation's own language is used, and nothing else.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I can tell stories, I just don't have time.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: There are some I can understand and some I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: n/a.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Now there is. Now my daughter-in-law is a doctor.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to be "Xinguan feiyan".
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know how that came about.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: It is said to be a lung disease.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: I heard about it in Xichang because I live in Xichang.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard it on TV.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: I heard it on the street.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Don't understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I don't understand it anymore.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I don't know anymore. (They said, to) wear a good mask, there is a new coronavirus, beware of being infected. If you don't wear a mask, you won't be allowed to ride the bus.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The New Coronavirus, I believe, originated in the United States.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I will wear a mask and I will try not to go outside.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: My family told me that, my kids taught me that.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I can't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and then doing your best to prevent it is prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I don't have the knowledge, how can I prevent it?
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I don't know how to say it. I can't take care of myself anymore.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: When I go to the hospital and take medication, is there anyone else who can take care of me?

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I don't know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: I heard it on the street.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: No understanding at all.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Is it true that I do not know, but I use hot water to wash.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It is said to be true.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It is said to be caused (by a virus).
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: Some people say so.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: True.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It was said.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: True.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: It is better to see through the news.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-004)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-004
2	How old are you? A: I'm 75 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Vattussejjip, Ma'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I didn't go to school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work is doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I speak my nation's language in the family. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: No other languages are spoken.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Only this language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I don't speak Putonghua.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: My nation's language. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak my nation's language when I am in the community. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak my nation's language when I am in the community. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I'm not very good at those.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: I don't really understand those either.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: There was one called "Dr. He YyhxoX".
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: If it's the kind of disease that requires a mask, I've heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I'm not sure about this one, but it seems to be to prevent illness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: About where this virus comes from, I'm not sure.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I'm not too good at talking about these either.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: The news also informs, and it comes out on TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: friends told me about it. And the meeting place, the meeting informed me.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't know anything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I'm not sure about that.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Seeing (getting to know) because of fear of infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I'm not sure about that.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I'm not sure anymore about how to take care of myself.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard all this here, in Xichang (from a friend).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No, I can't.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know about the new coronavirus. I will take precautions by not going out, wearing a good mask, etc., and wearing a good mask on the bus.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I have never been sick.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I had to take care of myself because I was afraid of infection.

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: About this, I'm not so sure.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Oh, that, my daughter-in-law injected me, injected.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes, it's been injected twice.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Whether there are other ways this, I am not sure.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Although I usually wash with hot water, but I do not know if it can prevent.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: I'm not sure about these either.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It is possible that this is the case.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't think so.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: Is not infectable, these words someone said so.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: I'm not sure if it's going to get better.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: About this, because I have not drunk, so I'm not sure.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: I can't remember any of this.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: I don't know if they said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False

	A: This, I guess, is true.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: Yes, no need to wear it.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: This should also be true.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: In this case, in the hospital, I would also like to see in the hospital.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-005)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-005.
2	How old are you? A: 75 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Yanyuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't. _____
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I used to farm mostly when I was young, but now I mainly rest, occasionally graze and herd cattle.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Suodi, It's not Suodi, it's somewhere in the middle, it's neither B nor an Suodi
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: We've been speaking the middle language from the beginning.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Around me, we live in Tiejiang village, which is shizha up from Tiejiang village, and Suodi down from Tiejiang village to Dechang, so we're kind of in the middle.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We've been this impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi) from the beginning.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: It's still the impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I haven't been to school, so I can't speak dominant language of the country.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: mpure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi)
c.	In your community: A: Impure Suondip language. (a dialect of Nuosu Yi).

d.	[At work]: A: Labor,herding,plowing,weeding,planting rice and so on ,I can only do these , all speak Yi language, not Chinese
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: When we talk , It's also our language.There is nothing else.No matter when we go to work or whatever , we only speak Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Just Nuosu Yi ,nothing else.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	18. Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: No Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: No.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: <u>Yes</u>
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have.but we are not allowed to go far.we can go from home,but we are not allowed to come back from the other provinces..
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes. <u>I</u> heard about it now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I heard lung lesions,cough,chills,fever.That's what I heard during meetings in Yi language
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, <u>and</u> It's a very serious disease,but now the country is more strong,can be treated
25	What causes the virus? A: For what reason I don't know, now the government have a meeting to tell us to be careful and wash our hands when we come home from outside.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes,we do have a other name.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Some people call it "na bu guo bi", because of it, so we can't go out.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____

e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, and meetings are often held there, because the meetings are held in Yi language, so I heard some of them.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Full understanding can't do it. It is said that people should not go out, live in groups,.we need to wear masks in meetings. And they say it can spread to each other, from 50 meters away, the announcer said during the meeting.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: The announcer said it started with fever, diarrhea, cough, and then the lung disease, so you have to go to the hospital quickly.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I don't know.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's not clear how it's transmitted. It's spread by air contact, close together, and without a mask. Therefore, people should not be too close to each other. If they breathe out, they will be blown by the wind and infect each other. Therefore, they should wear masks.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: About this, it is said that they should pay attention to themselves, do not go out, do not go to crowded places, quickly put on a mask.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: The broadcast of the village council. We heard it when we were herding cattle over there.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes,we believe it. "Wear a mask" is to prevent infection, for our own good.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: How to prevent it? If you are not in the hospital, you can not prevent it. So you need to go to the hospital immediately if you are not feeling well.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.

41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It can't be prevented. I'm not defensible anymore. But the hospital's close.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: The kids would buy me medicine, whatever worked best.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital immediately to have a check, and buy some medicine to take
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine came out a while ago, and I've had two shots of the drug
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: The vaccine? The village committee informed us to get vaccinated in the village committee
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yed,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True _____
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True _____
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True _____
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know. _____
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False _____

59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: n/a.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: n/a.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Weixin/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: It was heard everywhere. Meetings are often held and the announcer was always saying. I don't really remember, but there were a lot of meetings. I can't remember. I'm old. announcements/Weibo/Weixin/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-006)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-006.
2	How old are you? A: 41 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Yes,until the third grade of primary school
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Do farm work at home, transplanting rice seedlings, threshing rice, ploughing land and so on.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nothing else, No matter where we are, we just say Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We almost speak Primary indigenous language, besides, we talk in Chinese during school.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Most of the time we say Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] , I only speak Chinese when I'm working outside.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I can understand ,but I don't good at it.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: n/a.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I am not good at discussion, but I can speak Nuosu Yi .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn't be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have doctors,Bimos.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it, just like broadcast and TV.
23	What is coronavirus? _____ RNA virus. _____ A: The announcer said that the lungs would be diseased, and there would be runny nose, fever and so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease, so it is advised to wear a mask, do not go out, do not go to crowded places.
25	What causes the virus? A: That's less clear, although the state does say that.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A:I think there is, but I don't know, it was on the radio, but I can't remember exactly what it was.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: I heard it in meetings, I heard it on the radio, I heard it on TV occasionally, I heard it on cell phones, I heard it in text messages. Yeah, I heard about it, but I can't remember it over time. I can't.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: When holding meetings at the meeting place, han nationality hold meetings in Chinese

	and Yi nationality in Yi language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's said that a very serious disease.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It was reported in meetings, on TV, on cell phones, and on broadcast.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: what's kind of people, I'm not sure about this.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: About this, the cadres (outside) said that this virus is contagious, do not get too close, wear masks, I do not understand, should mean that it will spread through the air. Don't sit too close to other people. Don't gather in groups. Airborne transmission is contagious.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Yeah, I know. Even when they say they should go to the hospital if they don't feel well at the meeting, the doctors in the hospital also say.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These are heard from the meetings and broadcast.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes. let the doctor to prevent treatment is ok. Once we get sick, call the cadres, call the doctors, they will quickly drag us to the hospital.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can call the hospital, let the doctor to check what's wrong with me .
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment, to take some medicine, to drink hot water and tea, which will be helpful .
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: These words, or call the doctor, if I feel a little uncomfortable, first go to the hospital to prescribe some medicine to take, if it is more serious, go to the hospital in Xichang, to the hospital in Hexi.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I can't remember that. Although han Doctors have said, but I can't remember, so I can't tell its name.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are also in the meetings, we were told that we should get vaccinated, if not so, the disease will become serious, I have three shots, have hit the strengthened vaccine.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Just a little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: It's can be heal, Lot's of doctors which is with good skills.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
54	It is said thatcold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: n/a.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: n/a.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: From TV, cell phone, broadcast.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-007)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-007.
2	How old are you? A: I am 15 years old according to the Yi algorithm and 14 years old according to the Han algorithm.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm still in school, second year of middle school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Since I am still a student, I mainly read.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During the school year.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: The Yi language is spoken in my community most of the time.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese at school.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Most can understand. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Not really able to speak. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: n/a.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is crown-shaped.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, it's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: For indiscriminate eating of wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I think there is. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: I don't know about that.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms

	A: It is heard on the village radio, cell phones, movies and TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: The main (contents) are known.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Body fever, fever, weakness of limbs.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is true that people who are already physically ill are prone to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Droplet transmission, etc.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I have heard that wearing a good mask, washing hands regularly, more ventilation, vaccinations, etc.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Radio, mobile, TV, etc.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wear a mask, get vaccinated, wash your hands regularly, and have more ventilation.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital immediately.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Two injections have been given so far, and the third one has not been given yet because the time has not yet come.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio, etc.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not very well known.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Two injections have been given so far, and the third is not yet due.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: n/a.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, I've had pneumonia once before.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Heard from TV, cell phones and other such above.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-008)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-008.
2	How old are you? A: 40 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer doing farm work at home.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I only use primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I'm only speak primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi .
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Primary indigenous language
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: n/a.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes, understand, but can't talk in primary indigenous language.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said that coronavirus is supposed to have a fever, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: Yeah, they say it's from eating wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Cell phones; broadcasts ; government documents.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear

	them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio , they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A:
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly are said to be susceptible to infection, as are those who are not in good health themselves. I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A:
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, then do not go to a crowded place.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These are seen from the phone ,village committee and broadcast.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes, always in case.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Doing your best to prevent.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Drink hot water, wash hands, take medicine and wear a mask.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No,we have no long-term illnesses in my home.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear a mask, and wash hands.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it, It would be nice to get vaccinated regularly.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: the phone,TV,broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood, just part of it.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be True.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False I don't know.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said, every day.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, we all need to use.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: I think it is go through the phones, TV, broadcast.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-009)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-009.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Tiejiang village
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My work was mainly herding cattle and doing farm work.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm shi zha (one of dialect region of the Yi nationality)
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Primary indigenous language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: When staying with yi friends, I speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: When staying with yi friends, I speak Nuosu Yi; when staying with Han friends, I speak Chinese.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: We speak Nuosu Yi most time. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A:No,I can't .
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes;2. I can't tell the whole story to someone;3.Yes,I can understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: n/a.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III	
Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes .
23	What is coronavirus? A:Symptoms fever, headache, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A:No,I don't know.
25	What causes the virus? A: n/a.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: I choose a and c. There is a broadcast in our village, and it's on the phone, on the TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in Primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?

a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, I heard from it.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not much.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: headache, fever, stomachache, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The hospital told me through every day news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Old people and kids are more likely to be infected.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: They got it from eating wild animals
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wash your hands and wear a mask so you can protect yourself.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard it on my phone, I heard it on TV, I heard it on the broadcast in the village over there, so I heard it.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that vaccines should be made in advance to prevent it.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Washing hands, buy some medicine to take.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Washing hands, wearing mask.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine needs to be given three shots at the hospital.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/

b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A:From phone, TV,broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A:n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A:True.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A:False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A:False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A:False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True .
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.

65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A:I choose a Evaluation Table: levels of linguistic ability in [primary indigenous language].

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-010)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-010.
2	How old are you? A: Now 20 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Yanyuan, Sichuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: University.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Go to school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in junior high school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: When I am at home, I speak Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: When I am with my friends, I look at what they say and speak both Mandarin and Shiza
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese at work (study).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: When discussing these, I use Chinese with my Han Chinese friends and Yi with my Yi friends.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi Shypnra. [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I was able to tell part of those in Yi.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Can speak part of those. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, my brother-in-law is a Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: I hadn't heard of it before, maybe it's only come out in recent years.
23	What is coronavirus? A: About the new coronavirus, the infected person is not seen, but according to the government will have fever, headache, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: It seems to be unclear about where exactly the new coronavirus comes from.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I don't think so.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

f	Other forms _____
	A: The government is promoting it, and it comes out often in cell phones, so hear it.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: It is still because of the government's propaganda, and I often hear about it myself on mobile TV, etc.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: If I get a new crown infection, I get a headache, dizziness, cough, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: People infected with Neocon will have fever and cough, most of which can only be known in the hospital.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older people are more likely to be infected, and children are a little more likely to be infected.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's not clear where it came from. Whether the infection came from eating wild animals or from airborne transmission.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I heard that people just need to wear a mask and (wash their hands). Then try not to go outside and don't gather in groups.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These were also heard through government propaganda.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said to be preventable with a vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually, whenever you are sick, you go to the hospital to take medicine.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you have an infection, go to the hospital and receive treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine is divided into three shots, first one, then another, and finally just the third shot.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: These about vaccines are also known through government propaganda, more is not clear.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't think so.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It doesn't seem to be true.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It seems to be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: This is also false. Most are said to heal.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, false, must be worn all the time.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-011)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-011.
2	How old are you? A: 14 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Junior High School.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Study.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Chines Han (Sichuan dialect).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Chines Han (Sichuan dialect).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Putonghua [dominant language of the country].
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Studying in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Yi and also Chinese (Sichuan dialect).
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Chinese Han.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Both can speak.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. He is a Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I don't know.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: n/a.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____

	A: Cell phone and TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially Understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, stomach pain, headache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, stay home, and wash hands.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone and TV.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV, on the phone, on the radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Partially Understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Family and neighbors.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-012)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-012.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 9 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: The third grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Continue to go to school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Suondip dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During the primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].

d.	[At work]: A: Putonghua [Dominant language of the country].
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language] .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomach pain.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms

	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language].
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard on the phone, on TV.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partilly understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomach pain.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Hospital.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: n/a.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: partially understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Government Documents.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-013)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-013.
2	How old are you? A: 10 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: The forth grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Still in school.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are no other languages.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Studying in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han Chinese friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi Chinese friends.
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].

d.	[At work]: A: Chinese Han.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language].
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: No, I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, stomach pain, fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____

	A: Cell phone, TV, radio.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Putonghua. [dominant language of country].
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially Understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, stomach pain, fever.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for examination.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Elderly, children, low immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
f	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Cell phone TV, radio.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wear masks, wash hands, and go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Three injections.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: On TV, on the phone, on the radio.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Partially Understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Family and neighbors.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-014)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-014.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Tiejiang village.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did, until university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a village cadre of the Tiejiang village .
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language, we don't speak other languages at home.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Before I started primary school , I speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect) .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Not really, a little bit.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: I generally speak the Yi language, but occasionally the Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi and Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not? very much ,we should speak our own language.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes, I'm part of my community, I live here.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: The lungs become diseased, similar to catching a cold. The coronavirus causes lung disease.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not? It is a serious disease, and even people may die.
25	What causes the virus? A: Haven't done much research on this .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: We named it “na du a shi,” and “xinguanfeiyan” in Chinese. That’s it.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: Clinic, and the government documents say so, too.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through those two language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: There is a broadcast in our village, and the government ,I heard from them.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache, dizziness, nausea ,fever, stomachache, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: We were taught about it by the government, we were taught about it by the hospital, and it was on a broadcast and TV all the time, so we learned about it from there.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older and younger are more likely to be infected for now, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The infection is mainly through people's breathing, but if they don't wash their hands properly, the virus can also stick to their hands, and then can also stick to the outer layer of the mouth mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: People have to get their shots, and I've had all three.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These words, the people's government will often remind us, the country often remind us, so when the time is long to take (vaccine).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not? How can you get vaccinated if you don't believe ? It is said that all these vaccines can prevent a bad cold.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prevention, should be through hit vaccine to prevent hair. If infected, immediately rushed to the big hospital, must go there, and stay at home is wrong . If you get vaccinated, go to the hospital and get well, it should be prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you don't feel well, you go to the hospital. You have to go to the hospital. If you don't go to the hospital, you can know where your pain is, but you can't know what the disease is.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you are infected with COVID-19, you should go to a national hospital and follow the doctor's instructions for treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: In terms of vaccines, now Coronavirus vaccines, I have been taking them since I was a child until I was 12 or 13 years old. There are many kinds of vaccines, but all the same I can not say, now I feel a little tired, more and more older.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/ Weixin
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: From government documents , hospitals , broadcast.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Most of them, but not all of them.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes. I've been vaccinated since I was a kid. I've had all shots. There's nothing I haven't had.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A:n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
54	It is said that once the weather gets cold, COVID-19 cannot be prevented. () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: It should be true.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be true.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: It should be true.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A It should be false.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others: _____
	A: It's better to find out through government documents, and then through TV and cell phones.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-015)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-015.
2	How old are you? A: 17 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in ghigh school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Occasionally there are Chinese speakers.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Chinese (dominant language of the country).

15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomachache. general weakness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: b and d.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.

31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young and old people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible and keep the room ventilated.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated .
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital and take medicine as instructed.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Isolation at the hospital as directed by the doctor.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____

e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) A: On the cell phone, then TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said thatcold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: c

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-016)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-016.
2	How old are you? A: 16 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm studying in junior school
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: They also speak Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks dominant language of the country.

15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Headache, fever, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a, b, c, d, e
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.

31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Partially know.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache, stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Younger people , and older people those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: No,I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible, Keep the room ventilated
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital and follow the doctor's instructions.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

	A: Cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some, not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS.. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: It should be false.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic

d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-017)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-017 .
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are speak Chinese and Tibetan .
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Most of them spoke the Yi language, with occasional sprinkling of sichuan dialect
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do well in speaking dominant language of the country.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to the primary school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is only spoken. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Chinese (dominant language of the country).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's a serious illness. I've never heard of anything like it.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, it is said to be a very unpleasant disease once infected.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know much about that either.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/ Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A:a, b,c,d,e.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard through TV and cell phone.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, headache , stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: A patient has a cough, young and old people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Yes, I know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible and keep the room ventilated.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to take medicine as instructed and have hot water
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, national government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a,b,c,d,e.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-018)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-018.
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Primary indigenous language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, but just a little bit .
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to the primary school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use both of them.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: n/a.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Not until now, but a lot these days.
23	What is coronavirus? A: A little. It's kind of like having a cold.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know much about that either.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: "It's kind of like having a cold."
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through both of them.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard through TV and cell phone.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Everything.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's kind of like having a cold, fever, headache , stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People who don't wear masks, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: If you spend a lot of time together, if one person gets infected, they can spread it to others.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
f	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: c.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said thatcold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: c.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-019)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-019.
2	How old are you? A: 23 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Daba Jizhen
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying, so I'm a student.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Before I went to school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi, Sichuan dialect.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: n/a.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: As for the Novel Coronavirus, it is said that once infected, there will be body discomfort, fever, stomach discomfort, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: Some say it came to China from America, and then it spread from China, from Wuhan... Some people say they got it from eating bats, but I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naguonabi
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Just a little bit.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, stomachache , and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Now you have to go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test, and when the nucleic acid test results come out, you will know whether there is a novel coronavirus infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The ones who don't wear masks, the smug ones,I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A:Do not wear masks,then.....
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: If I were you, I would wear a mask every day, do disinfection every day, and try not to go to crowded places.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and wearing masks.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put yourself in the hospital and get shots, fluids, pills, and that's it.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will isolate myself in a room first and then take the temperature every day and let the doctor take care of me. Then put on the mask.

46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it. Three shots of vaccine are required. I have now two injections, there is an injection because haven't arrived at the time so haven't hit.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: A little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-20)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-020.
2	How old are you? A: 26 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Erpingzi.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I work in a learning center now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, if they are Yi nationality, then I speak the Nuosu Yi language.

d.	[At work]: A: Most of the time I speak Chinese, some time I speak Nuosu Yi too.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Most of the time I speak Nuosu Yi, but occasionally speak Sichuan dialect too.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to retell most of them.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Not until now, but a lot these days.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say they get headaches, dizziness, kind of like a cold. Then there will be lung pain, fever, diarrhea and so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It's said to have been caused by eating wild animals, originally it was said to have been caused by eating bats. Someone said so.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Some people call it "Nabuguobi".
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Most of the time I heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Dizziness, headache , fever, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test ,or we can't know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that older people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It is said to be transmitted by breathing.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: You should be able to take care of yourself by wearing a mask, washing your hands, keeping your room ventilated, and avoiding crowded places.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: About this, try to stay indoors and get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions and drink plenty of hot water.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take medicine.

46	Now that the coronavirus vaccine is out, did you know that? A: n/a.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On the cell phone, TV , government document and broadcast of the village.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah, I've had two shots, and I haven't had the third one yet .
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know, maybe there is't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: All of the above.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-021)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-021.
2	How old are you? A: 21 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a student now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi.(Primary indigenous language)
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm studying in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Most of the time I speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to .
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say it's kind of like a cold, hoarse, sore throat, fever, so on.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It must have come to China from abroad .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Maybe, but I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Wechat/Weibo
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: b

31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: n/a.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: If you have any of the symptoms I just described, go to the hospital and get checked out so that your doctor can detect infection.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Those people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: You pass it to me, I pass it to you.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: You should be able to take care of yourself by wearing a mask, and avoiding crowded places.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: About this, try to stay indoors ,wear masks and get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I'll go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take some medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: Yes.we have .
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A:No.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital myself and get treated until I get better. don't spread the virus to others.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes,I did.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____

d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: From the school, cell phone, TV , government.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understand.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?

a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a. From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-022)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_040-022.
2	How old are you? A: 19 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in high school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm still studying.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are speak Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: The Nuosu Yi language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I do to school .
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Almost of the I speak Nuosu Yi, but occasionally also speak Sichuan dialect.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nosu Yi language.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nosu Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes. most of them I can understand, but some of them I can't understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said that like fever, then general weakness.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, why not.
25	What causes the virus? A: It is said that people get infected by eating wild animals.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Called "nabuguobi".
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weichat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the primary indigenous language.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms? I heard the symptoms are similar to the flu. Then I felt sick and had a fever.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People who are not in good health, elderly people, and people with pre-existing diseases.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Do not eat with others, however, it is said that if you stay in groups for a long time you will get infected.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, and then stay away from infected persons in the Novel Coronavirus, wear a mask, when going out. Then take good exercise. If you take good exercise, you can keep healthy.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a, b.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wearing masks, don't go to the crowded place.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to take medicine as instructed , then have hot water, and wea a mask.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Follow your doctor's instructions, wear a mask, and try not to interact with others.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I have had two injections so far, and I haven't had the last one because I haven't got the time yet.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: On the cell phone, then TV, and teachers .
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be true.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False

	A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: b.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-023)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-023.
2	How old are you? A: 22 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ganluo.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I graduated from university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a teacher now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I want to be an excellent teacher.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] ,some time also speak Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialect and Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks dominant language of the country.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Sichuan dialect.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated,why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. He is a doctor.
Part III Instructions <i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's an infectious virus that spreads from person to person.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: From a virus.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Na du'a shi
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: a
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____

c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Fully understand.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Once infected, it is very difficult to cure.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I didn't know until I saw it on the news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: N/A. People who gather in large groups and don't wear masks are susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: People with weak resistance are more likely to get infected first, without a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: I usually wear a mask, and do not go to crowded places, and then stay at home do not go to high-risk areas.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose a. Experts on the news tell us to stay home.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I listened to the country, followed the country's instructions, tried to stay at home should have prevented.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital to check, then take some medicine, and that's it.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I am infected, I will go to the hospital to cooperate with the doctor to receive treatment and eliminate the virus.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: n/a.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: n/a.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: n/a.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: True
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: n/a.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others: _____
	A: a

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-024)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-024
2	How old are you? A: 27 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Until university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: n/a.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language) and Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language) and dominant language of the country
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] ,some time also speak Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Among friends, they speak all languages, but when they are with yi friends, they usually speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community:

	A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [Primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi language. [Primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language. [Primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I'm not good at.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated,why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's like headache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, and it's transmissible .
25	What causes the virus? A: The exact cause is unclear, just a viral infection.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Other forms
	A: a and e.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
	The official government radio spots _____
	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't think I can fully understand it. After all, I'm not a doctor. I just know those self-protection measures.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I think it's mainly fever, stomachache, and general weakness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Look at the nucleic acid test report.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older adults, children, and those with weaker immune systems are more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: When people touch each other, it spreads through saliva and so on and then it gets infected because it's contagious.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: The most important thing is to wear masks, try not to go to crowded places when going out to public places, and pay attention to personal hygiene.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose c and e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Daily disinfection, wear masks, vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital , let doctor to check
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If infected, I think I will first go to isolation, and then follow the hospital's instructions to receive treatment.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I had two injections before, but there was a strengthening injection at the back, so now I have three injections to prevent it and better protect it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A: Through doctors and community outreach.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Probably not fully,not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I'm not so clear.
52	If yes, which is it?
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: I'm not sure.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I'm not sure.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: c and e .

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-025)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-025
2	How old are you? A: 31 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Leibo.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Until primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Potato farmers.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi(Primary indigenous language).
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During I'm in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: Sichuan dialect.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken.

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes,I can understand and talk.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated,why not.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They say headaches, liver pain, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Others. A: e.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?

a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____
	A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I can fully understand it.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know. They say headaches, fever, liver pain, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Do nucleic acid test report.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older adults, children.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, ventilate and avoid crowded places.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose e.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Put myself in the hospital to do nucleic acid test and take some medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I had three injections .
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances

c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: Through TV and cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I'm not so clear.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be false.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.

65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: e .

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-026)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-026.
2	How old are you? A: 70
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine._
4	Where were you born? A: Jinyang_
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't, I just taught myself
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My job is to serve the people.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm one of those uneducated people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Primary indigenous language.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Primary indigenous language. At the same time, we also speak the Sichuan dialect.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Primary indigenous language.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: n/a.
18	18. Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes,I can speak too. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: I just understand._____
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: <u>Yes</u>
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No,I heard about it now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It's said to cause lung problems, fever, headaches, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes,It's a disease, an epidemic.
25	What causes the virus? A: For what reason I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____

	A: There is a broadcast in our village, and meetings are often held there, because the meetings are held in Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language], so I heard some of them.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in dominant language of the country.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Local radio/municipal radio/community radio
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I guess that's pretty clear
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: fever, headache, dizziness, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: As long as you get a flu shot (vaccine), you won't get infected, so I get a flu shot.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: The elderly, children, diabetics, hypertension and so on are more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: It's said to be spread by wind and rain, spread through the air.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: It is said to wear masks, wash hands and open Windows for good health.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Clinic, Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes,I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that prevention can be prevented by vaccination, washing hands, wearing masks and opening Windows for ventilation.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: I go to the hospital if I have a fever or a headache.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Rely on medicine, hospitals to take care of myself.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: For vaccines, they say one shot, two shots, three shots, every six months and that's it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: n/a.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: n/a.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes, I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, This, should have no, if not the hospital, the individual should be unable to treat.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False
54	It is said that cold weather can not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: True
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: They say he got it from eating bats
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: _I don't know
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-027)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-027.
2	How old are you? A: 50 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: No, I didn't.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My job is to sew clothes, like tailor.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Xichang people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Primary indigenous language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi language. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I'm not good at.Primary indigenous language.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A:No,I can't .
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: No(may be the interviewee misunderstand);2. Yes;3.Yes,I can't understand.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III <i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
Instructions	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A:The lungs become diseased,fever,cough .
24	Is it a disease or not? A:Yes, it't said that a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: No,I don't know actually.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: We named it "na du a shi" ,and Chinese is "xinguanfeiyan".That's it.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: I choose e. and the Bimo,Suni say so,too.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard these messages in Primary indigenous language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
	The official government radio spots _____

	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: The government's official broadcast program.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Symptoms: headache, dizziness, cough, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: n/a.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Older and younger are more likely to be infected for now.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: No, I don't know actually.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Washing hands, wearing mask.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I choose a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes, I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prepare for prevention through vaccination.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: If you don't feel well, I will go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I need to get three shots of the vaccine.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic

d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
f	Others: A: From cell phone and TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Nothing.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A:n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A:False .
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A:False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A:False.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A:False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: I don't know .
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A:True .
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: n/a.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True .
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?

a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. Bimox, Sunyit, Mopnyit)
f	Others: _____
	A: a,e.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-028)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-028.
2	How old are you? A: 24 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Hui li.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I am studying in university.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a student, temporarily unemployed
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: During primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
b.	With friends: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
c.	In your community: A: Suondip(a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).

d.	[At work]: A: Suondip (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to retell most of them.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: They kind of like a fever, cough, stomachache.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: It's from America.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A:
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____
	A: a.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: I heard through the dominant language of the country (Putonghua).

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: A little bit.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Headache , fever, and then stomachache.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: From TV news.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that younger and older people who are with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Do not go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: a.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Do not go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital immediately, then follow the doctor's instructions to take medicine.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: We have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Wearing masks, do nucleic acid tests.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: From TV news.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A:A little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yeah.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? _____
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No,there is't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be false.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be true.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: a.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-029)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-029.
2	How old are you? A: 67 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did, until highschool.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am now doing business.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Nuosu Yi people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Before I started primary school, I speak Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: At that time, Nuosu Yi language was spoken at home and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) was spoken outside.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in junior high school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese(Sichuan dialect) with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
c.	In your community:

	A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I speak Chinese(Sichaun dialect) with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: We take it very seriously around here.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,we have. The man works at a local clinic.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Regarding the new coronavirus, the Han people call it "New Coronary Pneumonia" and the Yi people call it "Nadu Ashi". It came from Europe and then spread from Wuhan, China. At first, it will cause lung lesions and fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: As for the coronavirus, it has been suggested that the original transmission is through mosquitoes, initially originating in fish.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Somebody called it “na shi” or “ce yi a nuo”.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____

	A: a,c.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the dominant language of the country.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood, There is now said to be a new coronavirus, a new coronavirus in Africa and the United States.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said that once infected with the new coronavirus, it will first produce symptoms such as fever and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: In this case, there will be fever, lung lesions, cough at the beginning, and we need to prevent (treat) these symptoms.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: People with diabetes, chronic diseases and pneumonia are more likely to be infected. , I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Go to crowded places without wearing a mask.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: They said we should take preventive measures firmly, take care of ourselves and get vaccinated against COVID-19.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/ Weibo/Weixin, Clinic
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It is said that national vaccines should be made in advance to prevent it.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually if the body is not well, I go to the hospital and take care of myself through the hospital.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If you are infected with COVID-19, you should go to a hospital for a check-up instead of visiting relatives or friends.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: No, I didn't know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine? a. From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ WhatsApp/ Facebook _____ b. From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____ c. Clinic _____ d. Community leaders/ healer _____ e. Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: The vaccine needs to be given at the hospital and in the same place as the shots.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood. I've heard three shots, one to three, and that's it.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No, there isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that once the weather gets cold, COVID-19 cannot be prevented. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be true.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be true.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: It should be true.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: n/a.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: It should be false.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: It should be true.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be true.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It should be false.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: n/a.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A It should be false.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
	Clinic
	Community leader/ healer
	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
	Others: _____
	A: The hospital says it first, then let us know through news or movies.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-030)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-030.
2	How old are you? A: 24 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Fiminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm graduate from vocational-technical school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a teacher now.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Shama qubi from the same blood as Jige.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Dominant language of the country.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: We almost speak Primary indigenous language, Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: We say Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language] .
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I can understand .
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Almost I'm in junior school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Sichuan dialectd.
c.	In your community: A: Within my community, the Nuosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Sichuan dialect.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: I can speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I should be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes, my uncle is doctor.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: No.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Sounds like have a fever and cough.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not so clear.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I think there isn't.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: Public officials.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Dominant language of the country.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Some understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It's said that kind of like fever and cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It's said that go to the hospital to do nucleic acid to know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It's said that older people and kids who are with poor immunity.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne transmission.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Yeah, I know. Wearing masks , caccinations, disinfection and so on.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are heard from public officials.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wearing masks , caccinations.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my family.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I'll go to the hospital .
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: It is said that the vaccine requires three injections and each dose is valid for six months.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: These are also in the TV and phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Some.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There isn't.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be True.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't know.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know,either.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: I don't know,either.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.

63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know, I don't think it worked.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: e.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-031)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-031
2	How old are you? A: <u>19</u>
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm a freshman now.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I'm a freshman now. _____
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu Yi people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Sichuan dialect. _____
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Sichuan dialect.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do. _____
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I grew up in the city, so I learned it. _____
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Nuosu Yi.; when staying with Han friends, I speak Chinese. _____
c.	In your community: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Chinese
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes.,I can.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes..
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes..
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes,This person is called Bimo who is a healer of Yi nationality.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes._
23	What is coronavirus? A: RNA virus.____
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes,_ It's a disease._
25	What causes the virus? A: We don't know where it came from at this stage .
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: when I was surfing the internet,I heard about it ,_like computer or something.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Heard it on the government radio.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely clear.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: have a fever,headache. _____
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: You cannot tell if you have COVID-19 until you have a nucleic acid test,but you should not touch someone with a high body temperature.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young people,elderly people,and people who have had lung problems before that.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: COVID-19 is spread through the air. _____
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: We should wear a mask,get vaccinated,and don't go anywhere crowded..
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I heard it from government and computer.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes. _____
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes. _____
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can wear a mask,get vaccinated,and don't go anywhere crowded.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: when I get sick,I go to the hospital and trust the government. _____
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will consult a doctor. ___
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: The vaccine is for the Novel Coronavirus infection.I have had two injections so far,and I'm ready for a third booster. _
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: They're from friends,and they're also on the Internet. _
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understand
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yed,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: True ___
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False _____
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: False _____
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False _____
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know. ___
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False _____
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: I don't know.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know._
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: n/a.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-032)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-032.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 55 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Yangyuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I did not attend school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: My Work is doing farm work in the village.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I am a Nuosu Yi myself.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi [Primary indigenous language.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: There are also speakers of Chinese (Sichuan dialect), but most speak Nuosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No, I don't.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Some can, and some can't.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: I can understand some of them. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Some I can, and some I can't. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Some I can, and some I can't.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes. There are both doctors and Bimo.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to cause headache, fever, dizziness, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____

f	Other forms _____
	A: Hospitals and government.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Putonghua. [dominant language of the country]
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____
	A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Can't figure it out.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said to cause fever, headache, and dizziness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that the elderly, young people will be a little more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, wash hands, etc.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Hospitals and government.
38	Do you believe this information? A: I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't, because I don't know (about new coronavirus).
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to hospital for treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital for examination.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I heard about the vaccine because I had to take it three times, (one month), and it is said to be valid for 6 months once.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV, on my cell phone, and in government documents.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that cold weather cannot prevent CORONAVIRUS, do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: It should be false.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False

	A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/Weibo/Wechat/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Through government officials, computers and television.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-033)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-033
2	How old are you? A: I'm 80 year's old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Yanyuan.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I didn't go to school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: _ Worked in agriculture.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Nuosu Yi.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Occasionally a few words of Chinese (Sichuan dialect) were spoken.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: No.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: n/a.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Y
b.	With friends: A: Also speak Nuosu Yi
c.	In your community: A: Normally speak Nuosu Yi.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Both are used (Nosu Yi and national lingua franca).
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No.
18	. Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: <u>Yes.</u>
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: There are people who take care of the body (doctors, nurses, etc.)
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is said to cause headaches, body aches, cold shivers, etc.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It is said to be a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Heard through policies communicated by the government.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: National lingua franca.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.

a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I don't know.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: I don't know.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that if you do not wear a mask, you are susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: ou have to wear a mask to do so, wash your hands, etc.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: From the computer, what you hear in the computer.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't anymore because I don't know the drugs.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: A: Go to a national hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Through national drug therapy.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Prevention (vaccine) injection 3 times, it is said that after injection 3 times can be managed for 6 months (valid for 6 months).
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?

a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Countrie, countrie(government) convey.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: I don't know anymore, I heard that the vaccination will be fine.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. A: I don't know anymore, I am not convinced.
54	Being cold does not prevent coronavirus. A: I don't know anymore, I am not convinced.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects A: A: I don't know.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better A: It should be cured, partly.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. A: I don't know.
60	Every day the government talks about how many people died from coronavirus A: True
61	The government (officials/authorities) reports do not talk about how to become cured or healed from coronavirus A: It was said.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick. A: True.
63	f you are always healthy and never get sick, you do not need to use gloves or a mask. This is because _____ A: Wear (these) to be good.

64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. A: I don't know.
65	How would you prefer to receive information about Coronavirus? A: Heard through the government.
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Both. Through the media, and neighbors have spoken out..

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-034)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-034.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 24 year's old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Shymian Ya'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I've graduated from college and am now preparing for my job exam.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Now there is nothing to do, read a book at home.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: I'm a Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi)
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: I speak both Nuosu Yi and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) at home.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: I still mostly speak Nosu Yi.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: I still mostly speak Nosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I went to school, I began to speak a Chinese(Sichuan dialect) mixed with Nuosu Yi language.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are: With friends:? A: Friends mostly speak Chinese (sichuan dialect).
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: I still speak Nosu Yi for the most part in the community.

16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Speak Nuosu Yi.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, we often tell each other what they have said.
18	Can you understand when people talk about family and community matters in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes. Are you able to talk in [the main native language] like they do? A: Not really, can only say those daily.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: We have a mixed Yi-Chinese population there, so it's average.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: : There is a elder sister, and a uncle, is similar to the village doctor for people to treat the kind of disease.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: This, I've heard of it, it's only getting better now.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I think that it is somewhat similar to the flu.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes, how could it not be?
25	What causes the virus? A: The news said that the infection was due to indiscriminate eating of livestock
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I've only heard of the one you call "Naduashi", not the others.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements /computer/ WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Both from what I hear from others and what I see on TV and on my phone.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: National lingua franca..
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: Heard it on the government radio.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Unable to figure out.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: It is said to cause fever, headache, and dizziness.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The only way to find out is to do a nucleic acid test.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It is said that the elderly, young people will be a little more susceptible to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, wash your hands, etc.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: It was said on TV, and the message was received on the phone
38	Do you believe this information? A: I believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: That is, not to go to crowded places, and then wear a mask when you go out, etc. Then you have to get vaccinated.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: At such times, go ahead and get the disease checked out and then take the medication.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Hurry to the hospital and take medication after going to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: About this, there were a lot of people infected in our country, but then the vaccine came out, and now there are not many infected. There are a lot of infected people in other countries, and a lot of people have died, especially in India and the United States.

47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Mostly I hear about it from national news broadcasts and on my cell phone.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Only know a little, not completely ignorant, there are some still know.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Not sure anymore. It should be how the hospital says to treat it.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. A: About this, I do not believe. It just means that washing your body clean, maintaining good hygiene and being in better health will prevent it to some extent.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? A: I think, false. According to experts, the virus is less active when the weather is cold, so I don't think it is.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus A: That's exactly what happened.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects A: I've only heard of AIDS being transmitted through mosquitoes, but not the other way around.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus A: Never heard of it, nonsense, right?
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better A: How is that possible? There are so many drugs available now and most of them have been cured.
59	I If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. A: I think it should be the case, drinking resistance will be weakened.
60	Every day the government talks about how many people died from coronavirus A: True.
61	The government (officials/authorities) reports do not talk about how to become cured or healed from coronavirus A: The experts have been talking.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick. A: Exactly, about this.
63	If you are always healthy and never get sick, you do not need to use gloves or a mask. This is because A: How is this possible? It's contagious if you don't wear a good mask, in which case it's serious.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. A: I don't know.
65	How would you prefer to receive information about Coronavirus?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____ A: For us, cell phones and TVs are more convenient in this day and age.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-035)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-035.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 18 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I am from the town of Daba.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Already not studying.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Repairing cars.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of Nuosu Yi) people.
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Both Nosu Yi and Chinese (Sichuan dialect) are spoken.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes,I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Learned in primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Generally speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Both in Nuosu Yi and Chinese.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	. Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes. _____
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: : Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes. _
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is the "Xinguan bingdu" well.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: How can it not be? It's just a disease. the country is more strong, can be treated
25	What causes the virus? A: There are all kinds of claims. Some people say that they are infected because they eat bats, others say that they are mutated from the seafood market, each has its own version, I'm not sure.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: The new coronavirus, in Chinese is "Xinguan bingdu", and then after the mutation called "Omicron ", as to whether there are other words, I'm not sure.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Watch TV, look at your phone, and neighbors are talking.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: The national lingua franca. And then people are saying it (with Nuosu Yi) too.

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them? A: Heard it on the government radio.
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Both on TV and on cell phones.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Only know a little.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Get a cold, then ask questions to the 30s, high-temperature fever, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: There is a health code, then now if you feel like this (with these symptoms), then go to the hospital to check, and then the test results show the red code is infected.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: If you don't wear a mask, you're infected because it's airborne.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: If you don't wear a mask and then all gather and play together in a crowd, you will easily get infected.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear a mask, wash your hands, take a shower, then maintain personal hygiene and wear a good mask and you're almost done.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: Look at the phone (and you'll see).
38	Do you believe this information? A: Half-believe, half-doubt
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: : If you can prevent, you still want to prevent as long as you can prevent (live).
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital if I don't feel well, and I will be taken care of there.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: It can't be prevented. I'm not defensible anymore. But the hospital's close.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: n/a.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: n/a.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I will go to the hospital to be admitted.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On cell phones and on TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know a little.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Not yet vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: I haven't had the vaccination yet because I don't have time.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: Yes, now there is a preventive (vaccine) , after the first and second vaccination, it will be good.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: Can prevent.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: How can you not get infected? It can get infected.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Will get better.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: It will not get better, drinking beer is not allowed.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: About these were not spoken.

61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: : I'm not sure about this, but only about the vaccination.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: This is true, just like SARS before it, by concentrating on quarantine and narrowing the scope.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False. Because without it all, it might be a matter of luck. But even if you don't get infected this time, that doesn't make it right.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I'm not sure, I think it's fake.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: Both. Through the media, and neighbors have spoken out..

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-036)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-036
2	How old are you? A: 16 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: Ma'an.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I'm in school, now in my second year of high school. _____
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: Student.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Suondi (A dialect of Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect).
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: : Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: Primary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community: A: Chinese (Sichuan dialect).

d.	[At work]: A: n/a.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: No.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Yes.
23	What is coronavirus? A: It is a bad (disease).
24	Is it a disease or not? A: Yes.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Yes.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naddutashyt.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: I saw it on TV.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Both of them.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____

b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Grandparants, they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Only know a little.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Flu (same as).
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: Those who do not wear masks.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: It was detected in the hospital.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Two people without masks, and then together every day.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Stay at home more often and wear a mask when you go out.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: On TV, and from the teachers at school.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Wear a mask.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: No.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes, I know.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat. _____

b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: On TV.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: I know a little bit.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Yes,I did.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There should be.
52	If yes, which is it? A: It should be possible for people in hospitals and countries engaged in research to study new methods.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't think so, this.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: I don't think it will work either.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True__
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: True__
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False._
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: False___
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said that.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False. Because without it all, it might be a matter of luck. But even if you don't get

	infected this time, that doesn't make it right.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: I Both of these are good.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 4

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-37)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-037.
2	How old are you? A: I'm 21 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Mianning.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I graduated from college.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: A primary school teacher.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language. [dominant language of the country]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak both the country's (lingua franca) and my own (language).
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: My own language. [Primary indigenous language]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: When I was in school, I spoke the country's (lingua franca). [dominant language of the country]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in primary school, my family taught me to say it.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: Speak both my own (language) and the country's (lingua franca).
c.	In your community: A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]

d.	[At work]: A: Speak the country's (lingua franca) at work.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Speak the country's (lingua franca) , when I'm at work.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Speak my own (language). [Primary indigenous language]
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: No, I can't.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, after all, it is our nation's own language.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: In country's (lingua franca), it is called "Xinguan bingdu"
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: Because eating the "wild food", I don't know how to say "wild food" in Nuosu Yi.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: Heard through the phone.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua. [dominant language of the country]

30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Fully understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Colds, coughs, etc.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: There were informations about the coronavirus on the phone, so I looked through there.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Those who are less physically fit are prone to infection.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: The infection was caused by eating the "wild food" indiscriminately.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Wear masks, do not go to crowded places, and usually disinfect more when you are at home.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I learned about it through my phone. Usually, the national news is putting it on, and I have a little common sense myself.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Yes.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Do not go to crowded places, do not go out easily, wear masks, etc.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: When I'm sick, I lock myself in my room.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: First, the doctors would come and isolate some of our patients for observation.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: I know, I've been vaccinated.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: I heard about it from my cell phone, and then my own village was being notified.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: Already vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: For now, just get vaccinated, take precautions and all that.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false.
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: False.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: This, I think, also has this factor.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: True.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Nowadays, the medicine is more powerful, so it can recover.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: If you're sick, you shouldn't be able to drink, right?
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said it.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: It's all been said.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: Those who return from other places need to be quarantined and observed because it is not known that the person is not infected with the virus so they need to be observed.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: It's better through the media.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-38)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-038.
2	How old are you? A: 25 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Feminine.
4	Where were you born? A: Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Already graduated from college.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am now working as a village official.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Primary indigenous language.
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: n/a.
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: During school? Speak Primary indigenous language.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Nuosu Yi. [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: When I was in first grade.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese with my Han friends and Nuosu Yi with my Yi friends. [primary indigenous language]
c.	In your community:

	A: Within my community, the Nosu Yi language is spoken. [primary indigenous language]
d.	[At work]: A: Generally speaks Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Use Nuosu Yi. [primary indigenous language]
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Use both, and use Chinese (Sichuan dialect) when I don't know how to speak.
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I feel like I shouldn't be able to.
18	Can you understand and talk in [primary indigenous language] about family, and community matters including official documents if somebody reads them out loud? A: Yes.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Appreciated, why not?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Haven't seen much of it.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: Coronavirus is supposed to be a lung disease, right?
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease, why not?
25	What causes the virus? A: I'm not sure about this.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: Haven't heard much about it. I think there is. But I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: Naddut ashyt.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____
	A: News.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the Putonghua.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
c	Other _____ A: Grandparants, they said.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not entirely understood.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: Fever, fever, cough, and then diarrhea.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: It was reported in the news, on TV, and on cell phones, and it was not until after the condition was very serious that we were notified and heard about it.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: Young people, those with low immunity, I think.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: Airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A: Try not to go out, then do not go to a crowded place, then wear a mask, do a good job of washing hands with alcohol as soon as possible, disinfection.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: These are seen from the phone.
38	Do you believe this information? A: Believe it, why not?
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Yes.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Getting vaccinated and then doing your best to prevent it is prevention.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: I can't because I don't know (new coronavirus).
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Go to the hospital to receive treatment.
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: I have no long-term illnesses in my own words.

44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: I can't take care of Myself. Not if I go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Heard of it.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: When I was still in school it was the teachers who said that. On the news, then the phone, and the unit, which is where the work is.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Not fully understood.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've already been vaccinated, and I've had two shots.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: I don't know.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: It should be false. If so, if hot water can prevent it, then how can so many people still die? For example, India, the United States, etc. will still have so many people died?
54	It is said that when the weather is cold, people don't get new crowns. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: It should be false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: It should be, right. Right.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False. It's just air, airborne.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: Will get better ah, there are some are cured ah, just heard that after healing there will be sequelae.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: I don't know.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: They said, every day. It is the time when the epidemic is more serious often update the data, and now the epidemic has eased a lot, so
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: I don't know if they said that.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False, I've had pneumonia once before.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: I think it is better to go through the media, so that there is a bit of scientific basis. Otherwise, they will talk nonsense if the family does not understand.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-039)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: HQDA_0040-039.
2	How old are you? A: 47 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: Masculine.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in Xichang.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: I went to school until grade two.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____? A: Shypnra (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Others speak Suondip [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: Speak Shypnra . [Primary indigenous language]
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: Yes, I do.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it in elementary school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
b.	With friends: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
c.	In your community: A: n/a.

d.	[At work]: A: Speak Shypnra [a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Talking in the Shypnra .
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: Talking in the Shypnra .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: Yes, I can.
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Yes, I can. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Yes, I can. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: Yes, appreciated.
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: Yes.
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions <i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>	
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: I haven't heard of it.
23	What is coronavirus? A: What is coronavirus I know.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: It's a disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: No.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	Other forms _____ A: All contain.

29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: Heard through the national lingua franca.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A: n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A: Not really know in detail.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: I know it, headache , fever, cough.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: The government announced it in the national language.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: n/a.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I don't know.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A:to wear a mask , Don't go anywhere crowded.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: The head of the government said so.
38	Do you believe this information? A:I believe it.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: No.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A:Go to the hospital .
43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a

45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: If I catch the Novel Coronavirus, I stay at home or go to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: Yes, There are three kinds of vaccine and three injections are required.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
	A: I know it, the government says so.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Do not know much about.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: No.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: false.
54	It is said that cold weather could not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A: false, True, false.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: True.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: False.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: false.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A: True, False.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A: False.
60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: False.

62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: True.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: False.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: False .
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: All of the above.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5

Indigenous language, culture and health (HQDA_0040-040)

Version: English translated from Chinese and Nuosu Yi

Part I Instructions	<i>The questionnaire is designed to be completed by the interviewer. Each section of this questionnaire must be completed. If the participant provides additional information, it needs to be written down on a side during the interview. Please note: Every attempt must be made to ask the questions in the indigenous language, though this sometimes may not be possible.</i>
1	What is your name? A: My name is HQDA_0040-040.
2	How old are you? A: 54 years old.
3	Sex of the participant: A: male.
4	Where were you born? A: I was born in The blacksmith village.
5	And now tell me, did you study? Until what level? A: Read until the third grade of primary school.
6	What is your job / what kind of work do you do? A: I am a farmer.
7	Do you think that you are/do you consider yourself to be a _____ ? A: Suondip says we are Shypnra, Shypnra says we are Suondip. (a dialect of the Nuosu Yi).
Part II Instructions	<i>Now we will speak about languages... Mother tongue is the language that you have been speaking/using from birth and during childhood. It is possible to have more than one mother tongue. It does not matter if you have forgotten it; it is still your mother tongue because it is what your family spoke to you/used with you when you were small.</i>
8	Which language(s) did your family speak/use with you during your childhood until you went to school? A: We used to say Shypnra Suondip, .[a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
9	In your family, what other languages were spoken/used around you? A: Speak pure Shypnra, speak pure Suondip if it is Suondip.[a dialect of the Nuosu Yi.]
10	Which languages did you speak/use before you started primary school? A: Always use Nuosu Yi.
11	Which languages did you speak/use when you were old enough to go to school and start helping your family? A: It's still Nuosu Yi, which is the only language we've been using all our lives.
12	Do you speak [dominant language of the country]? A: I understand it, but I can't speak it very well.
13	If you speak [dominant language of the country], when did you learn it? A: I learned it in school.
14	Which languages do you use when you are:
a.	At home with the family: A: Just using Nuosu Yi.
b.	With friends: A: I speak Chinese when I am with Chinese friends and speak Nuosu Yi when I am with Nuosu Yi.
c.	In your community: A: When I was in the community, I just talked about Nuosu Yi.

d.	[At work]: A: Depending on the situation, Nuosu Yi is spoken where there is a lot of Nuosu Yi at work, and Chinese is spoken where there is a lot of Han nationality.
15	Which language(s) can you use to talk about simple things? A: Same thing, when I have Chinese friends they can't understand me without speaking Chinese, but when I have Nuosu Yi I still speak Nuosu Yi.
16	In which language can you understand and talk about family matters (ask questions, respond, talk about everyday things related to the household)? A: The use of Nuosu Yi .
17	Can you ask elders in your community about their stories and retell them? A: I just forgot most of them. If I could remember them, how could I not repeat them as Nuosu Yi?
18	Can you understand people talking about family and community matters in [Primary indigenous language]? A: Intelligently understand Nuosu Yi and Chinese without understanding a word of other languages. Are you able to talk in [Primary indigenous language] like they do? A: Listen to also don't understand, say also can't say how can understand. Can you understand the official document when someone reads it out loud? A: Yes, I can.
19	Do you think [primary indigenous language] is appreciated in your region? A: How can the language of our nation not be valued?
20	Do you think of yourself as a part of the [_____] community? A: How could I not be part of the community?
21	Does your community have a traditional healer or a health professional (like a doctor or a nurse)? A: Yes.
Part III Instructions	<i>I am going to ask you about the pandemic (coronavirus)...</i>
22	Have you heard of the coronavirus? A: Never heard of it before, not since the onset of the disease.
23	What is coronavirus? A: I heard it's lung disease with a fever.
24	Is it a disease or not? A: We haven't seen it yet, but it is said that it is not only a disease but also a severe disease.
25	What causes the virus? A: I don't know.
26	Do you use any other name for coronavirus in [primary indigenous language]? A: I don't know.
27	Can you give the native language name of the new coronavirus? A: n/a.
28	How have you heard about coronavirus?
a	Listening/watching/reading the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/WhatsApp/Facebook
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____

e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____
f	Other forms _____ A: First I saw it on the news, then I heard about it through government propaganda.
29	Did you hear these messages in [dominant language of the country] or [primary indigenous language]? A: First in the national language.
30	If you have heard these messages in [primary indigenous language], where did you hear them?
a	The official government radio spots _____
b	Local radio/municipal radio/community radio _____
	Other _____ A:n/a.
31	Do you feel that you understand nothing, some or everything that you hear about the coronavirus? A:Full understanding is not possible, but the government keeps telling us how to protect ourselves.
32	Can you tell me, what are the symptoms of the coronavirus? A: n/a.
33	How do you know someone has coronavirus? A: This did not know, anyway the body is uncomfortable, have a fever is about to go to a hospital to diagnose ability to know, how can we know ourselves possibly.
34	What kind of people are more vulnerable to coronavirus/can get sick more? A: I hear older people are more susceptible.
35	How do people get sick with coronavirus? A: I heard it was airborne.
36	What have you heard that people should do to take care of themselves now that the coronavirus is around? A:n/a.
37	Where did you get the information about how people should take care of themselves during coronavirus?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/computer/Weibo/Weixin _____
b	From people: neighbors/family/ _____
c	Clinic _____
d	Community leaders/ healer _____
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors) _____ A: These are the aspects that the government has been guilty of telling us during the meetings.
38	Do you believe this information? A:Believe it. I believed it as soon as it came out of the news.
39	Can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: Prevention. Protecting yourself is prevention. That's what the government says.
40	If the answer is yes, how can you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A:Do not go to crowded places, wear masks, wash hands frequently will not be infected.
41	If the answer is no, why can't you prevent becoming sick with coronavirus? A: n/a.
42	How do you (generally) take care of yourself when you are sick? A: Usually, take medicine.

43	Do you or any family members have long-term illnesses? A: No.
44	If yes, has coronavirus changed the way in which you or they take care of yourself with the virus? A: n/a.
45	How would you take care of yourself if you get coronavirus? A: Don't go to crowded places and hurry to the hospital.
46	Now that the new crown vaccine is out, did you know that? A: We don't know about any other drugs, except that there is a vaccine that can be prevented, and we don't know about any other drugs.
47	Where did you get information regarding the coronavirus vaccine?
a	From the media: television/radio, public announcements/ computer/ Weibo/Wechat.
b	From people: neighbors/family/ acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leaders/ healer
e	Mayor/ religious authorities (priests, pastors)
	A: I found out during the government meeting.
48	Do you feel like you understand nothing, some, or everything about the coronavirus vaccine? A: Know nothing.
49	Are you vaccinated? A: I've been vaccinated.
50	If you are not vaccinated, would you get the vaccine? Why? Why not? A: n/a.
51	Is there a cure for coronavirus and other pandemics? A: There might be.
52	If yes, which is it? A: n/a.
Parte IV Instructions	<i>Now we are going to talk about what people say. You may have heard some of what I will say already. Now, do you think what I will say is true?</i>
53	Taking a hot bath can prevent coronavirus. () True () False A: Maybe.
54	It is said that cold weather could not prevent CORONAVIRUS. Do you think that is true? () True () False A:It's not that it can't be prevented, it's just that it's more contagious when it's cold.
55	The coronavirus disease is caused by a virus. () True () False A: I don't know.
56	Coronavirus spreads to people by mosquitoes or other insects. () True () False A: I don't know if it's real, but it could be contagious.
57	People who drink hot tea are immune to coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
58	Most people who get coronavirus do not get better. () True () False A:These are fake.
59	If you have coronavirus, drinking beer, or other alcohol you can buy in stores, is dangerous and does not work as treatment for fever or any other symptom of CORONAVIRUS. () True () False A:I don't know about that, but you can't drink after you've been vaccinated.

60	Does the government talk every day about how many people have died from the new coronavirus? () True () False A: True.
61	Did the government (officials/authorities) report talk about how to cure or treat the new coronavirus? () True () False A: Yes.
62	The Ministry of Health mandates the quarantine. That is because it hopes to prevent other people getting sick () True () False A: Yeah, that's what anyone would think.
63	If you have always been healthy and have never gotten sick, do you not need to use gloves or masks? () True () False A: It's a must.
64	Using bleach does not prevent or cure Coronavirus. () True () False A: I don't know.
65	In what way would you like to receive information about coronavirus? Through the media or by family members? Where would be the better place to learn about it?
a	From media: television/radio/public announcements/WhatsApp/Facebook/radio-spots
b	People: neighbors/ family/acquaintances
c	Clinic
d	Community leader/ healer
e	Mayor or religious authorities (e.g. priests, pastors, nuns)
f	Others: _____
	A: It's in government documents. It's on TV and phone.

The proficiency level of [Nuosu Yi]: 5