

AKHA AND SOUTHERN LOLOISH

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Akha is a Southern Loloish Burmese-Lolo Tibeto-Burman language spoken by more than 1000,000 people in southwestern Yunnan, China; eastern Shan State, Burma; northern Thailand and Laos; and northwestern Vietnam. Various names are used by other groups to refer to the Akha: in Burmese, ကော or Kaw; in Thai, อีเก้อ or Ikaw; in Lao and Shan, ກຳໂຄ or Kha Kho; in Chinese 哈尼 or Hāní; and in Vietnamese, Hanhi. Because of this diversity of names, some of which also refer to other groups, the total extent of Akha population has not usually been realized.¹

The term 'Hani' as used in China and Vietnam refers to various ethnic groups who speak Loloish languages; the majority of these are probably speakers of Akha dialects. At any rate, the 'standard' Lùchūn dialect of Hāní, recorded in Hú/Dai 1964, is an Akha dialect;² and several other dialects, including Jiǎyín and Yǎní, also may be. On the other hand, various other languages included within 'Hani' are Wonoid.³ Some Hanhi in Vietnam are also Akha; but others are speakers of Wonoid languages.⁴

The Akha have a distinctive culture, with strong emphasis on religion. They are divided into named patrilineal clans; dialect divisions are said to follow these clan divisions. The 'standard' Akha of Burma and Thailand is the dialect of the Jεu.g'oev clan, and the next most important dialect there is that of the A'jaw' clan.⁵ A similar dialect is recorded from northwestern Laos;⁶ most of the Akha in Thailand also are Jεu.g'oev, but speak a slightly different dialect. In northeastern Laos and adjacent areas of Vietnam, these clans are unknown; a rather different dialect is spoken. In Laos, the largest clan is the Nu-Quay.⁷ It is possible that Lùchūn Hāní, Jiǎyín, and Yǎní are similarly the

dialects of particular Akha clans, living in China. There are also more divergent dialects, such as the A^ˊkeu^ˊ of Burma;⁸ possibly some languages spoken in China also fall in this category.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING DATA

A. Akoid Vocabularies

1. Burma/Thailand/NW Laos Akha Scott/Hardiman 1900
Madrolle 1908 Ko
Antisdell 1911 Kaw
Lewis, Nishida, Dellinger, Egerod,
Katsura, *et al.*
2. Vietnam/NE Laos/China Akha Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892 Ounhi
Roux 1924
Hú/Daì 1964 Yǎnǐ
3. NW China Akha Hú/Daì 1964 Hānǐ
Hú/Daì 1964 Jiǎyǐn
4. A^ˊkeu^ˊ (Burma) Scott/Hardiman 1900 Akö
(*not* Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892 Kouǐ,
which is La^ˊhu₋shi: ban^ˊkeo:)
5. Lami, Khali (China) Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892
6. Asong, Phana (Vietnam, Laos) Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892
(formerly called Kha Pai, and Nguyen 1973 Sila
now Sila)
7. Pe^ˊlaw^ˊmeh^ˊ or Law^ˊPe^ˊ (China) (Lewis 1970a v.IV 764 mentions)

B. Bisoid Vocabularies

1. Pyen (Burma) Scott/Hardiman 1900
2. Bisu (Thailand) Nishida 1966a, 1966b, 1967
3. Phunoi (Laos, Vietnam) Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892 Khong
Roux 1924 Phunoi
Bradley 1973 Phunoi
Ferlus 1975 Phou Noy
Vuong 1973 Cồông

C. Wonoid Languages

Kǎduō: Wonoid group living near Zhènyuán, cited as Ka-to, K'ato, etc. in Lefèvre-Pontalis 1902, Madrolle 1908, and Davies 1909. Vocabulary in Hú/Daì 1964.

Bìyuē: Wonoid group, cited as Woni with two subgroups, Pi-yo and Lo-mi, in Madrolle 1908; and as Pi-o in Davies 1909. Vocabulary in Hú/Daì 1964.

Báihóng: Wonoid group, cited as Ma-hê in Madrolle 1908, and as Ma-hei or Pa-hawng, with a vocabulary, in Davies 1909. Vocabulary in Hú/Daì 1964.

Háoní: another Wonoid group in the same area; vocabulary in Hú/Daì 1964.

Mpi: Wonoid group in Thailand; data from Harris, Ege, and Bradley.

'Hani' vocabularies (of Wonoid languages): Gao 1955,⁹ Madrolle 1908.

'Woni' vocabulary (of a Wonoid language): Yuan 1947.¹⁰

D. Lahoid }
E. Lisoid } cf. Bradley 1975a

F. Nasoid (not Southern Loloish)

Hua y, formerly White Lolo China and Vietnam; vocabularies Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892, Madrolle 1908, Liétard 1913,¹¹ and elsewhere.

Lùquàn, included in Hani by Hú/Daì 1964.

(also many other languages, spoken far to the north)

G. Genetic Group Uncertain

Měilùò }
Xīmólùò } 'Hani' dialects cited by Hú/Daì 1964 without vocabulary.

Zàiwǎ: Loloish language cited in Hú/Daì 1964 (not Hani).

Putu: cited by Davies 1909 and Madrolle 1908 (who adds Makho) as close to Kǎduō and Bìyuē; no vocabularies, China.

Lopi/Nopi: cited by Madrolle 1908 and Davies 1909; China.

Peupa/Pula/Fula: cited by Madrolle 1908 and Davies 1909; China.

Simo: Madrolle 1908, China.

K'u-tsung: Devéria 1886, Davies 1909; China, not Tibetans.

Sansu: Davies 1909, China.

Bo Kho Pa, formerly Xa Pho: Nguyen 1973, Vietnam.

Data on non-Southern Loloish languages from outside the usual range of Southern Loloish is not included. Herein, only the data on Akha will be considered in detail. Reconstructions are from Bradley 1975a.

These reconstructions are formulae based on Proto-Loloish (*L) correspondences.

Forms from Lewis 1966b, Roux 1924, and Hú/Daì 1964 are listed in a wordlist, which forms the corpus of data to be considered. Thus, three main subdialects within Akha are compared. These data are supplemented with data from Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892, comparable to the Roux material; and from Madrolle 1908, most directly similar to the Lewis material.

The Lewis transcription is his orthography for Akha, using some conventions from the Lahu orthography. Roux uses the Vietnamese orthography¹² to represent Akha, with less than total success. Hú and Daì use an IPA-style transcription, with Chao tone-letters. A brief summary of the transcriptions follows; for more detail, consult the original works.

<i>Lewis</i>	Initials	Vowels
p	py t ts c k k' ø	i (oi) vi
b	by d dz j g	(e) oe eu
m	my n ny ng	eh aw
	s sh (h)	(m) a (ah)
	l z y g'	
		Tones
		˘[7]
		[4] ^[4]
		˘[4] ˘[4]

c, j, ny, sh and y represent /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ɲ/, /ʃ/, and /j/ respectively. ng and g' represent /ŋ/ and /ɣ/; k represents /x/, and ø (absence of initial) represents /ʔ/. oi and oe represent /y/ and /ø/; ui and eu represent /w/ and /ɛ/; and eh and aw represent /ɛ/ and /ɔ/. m can be syllabic; ah is a nasalized /ɔ/. The tones have the pitch values given in brackets. Akha, a register language, has three unconstricted tones, which occur with aspirated initials; and two constricted tones, which occur with unaspirated initials, and are marked with inverted haček. Thus, aspiration is a redundant factor in the realization of unconstricted syllables. Parenthesized items occur only in unconstricted syllables.

Roux

p	pi	t	ts, ki	c, k	∅	i	ɯ	u
p'	p'i	th	tch	k'		e	ɔ	ô
b	bi	d	ch	g, c		e	a	o
m	mi	n	nh	ng				
		s	sh, ch	kh	h	'[ɿ]		
		l	z	y	g	∅[ɿ]	∅, , [ɿ]	
						'[ɿ]	[ɿ]	

Roux is not entirely consistent in his transcription; he includes phonetic details unnecessary for other dialects, such as aspiration; but he does not distinguish between, for example, front rounded and back spread vowels – both are represented with Vietnamese 'barbed' letters. There are also many errors in his glosses. Only the existence of better-recorded dialects makes such data useful. It is possible, for example, that this dialect, like some dialects in Thailand, has merged the dental affricates/fricatives and palato-alveolar affricates/fricatives.¹³

It is also possible that the aspiration may have become contrastive, with the loss of constriction in the higher of the two tones that are constricted elsewhere – the transcription of this tone is very inconsistent. Fluctuation between c and k, g and c, and so on is less easy to account for. Some contrasts, such as that between /g/ and /ɣ/, are completely unrepresented – but may be present nevertheless.

Hú/Daɿ

p	pj	t	ts	tɕ	k	∅	i	ɣ	ɿ	w	u
ph	phj	th	tsh	tɕh	kh		e			ɣ	o
b	bj	d	dz	dʒ	g						ɔ
m	mj	n		ɲ	ŋ				a		
		s	ɕ	x							
		z	j	ɣ							
											ɿ (unconstricted only)
											ɿ (unconstricted or constricted)
											ɿ (unconstricted or constricted)

Constriction is represented by *underlining the vowel*, the usual convention now used in China. Absence of initial probably represents initial glottal-stop. There are alveopalatal, instead of palato-alveolar, affricates and fricatives. In the more than 240 forms cited by Hú and Daɿ, there are no aspirated stops in constricted syllables; hence this distinction again appears not to be phonologically contrastive.

In comparing the three dialects, the Lewis material will be cited both orthographically and in IPA terms; Roux data is used when patterns are clear. The initial systems of Jeu.vg'oe.v (Lewis) and Lũchũn (Hú/Dal) Akha appear to be identical in pattern apart from the absence of /h/ in Lũchũn, and the above-noted nonphonological representation of aspiration in Lũchũn.

/h/ occurs in Jeu.vg'oe.v only in unconstricted syllables; it would appear that Lũchũn has simply merged *h > /x/.

Lũchũn has merged *s and *ʃ to /s/, *unlike* Jeu.vg'oe.v. It has then developed a new /ɣ/ from various prefixed *R-type resonants – most of which instead develop to ɣ/j/ in Jeu.vg'oe.v. The *s/*ʃ merger must have followed the development, noted below, of *i/ik to /ɣ/ in Lũchũn after *dental affricate/fricative initials.

In general, half-close vowels in Lũchũn have merged with close vowels: *e > /i/, *ø > /y/, and *o > /u/; *but* *ɤ remains /ɤ/ in most cases.

Subsequently, half-open vowels in Lũchũn have become half-close vowels: *ɛ > /e/, and *ɔ > /o/.

The development of *L *m-final and some *ŋ-final rhymes provides an excellent example in which Nu Quay (Roux) and Yǎní data show a different development than Jeu.vg'oe.v and Lũchũn.

	Jeu.vg'oe.v	Nu Quay	Yǎní	Lũchũn
*-m	m	ung/ong	uŋ	ɔ
*iŋ/oŋ	ʃ	ang	aŋ	ɔ

Jeu.vg'oe.v keeps the two sets of rhymes distinct, conservatively preserving the final *m, and the nasalization associated with *iŋ/oŋ (but not *aŋ). Lũchũn, with the raised back half-open vowel, merges the two 'nasal-final' rhymes to /ɔ/. In Nu Quay and Yǎní, the *-m rhymes have back rounded vowels as their reflex, while *iŋ/oŋ have a more open vowel; in both cases, there is neutralization of final nasals to /ŋ/. *L *aŋ and *ŋ-final rhymes have non-nasal reflexes in Akha. This development is rather difficult to reconcile with the hypothesis presented by W. S.-Y. Wang and M. Chen on the development of nasal finals in Chinese.

Lũchũn preserves a distinction between *L *uk and *ok, unlike Jeu.vg'oe.v; but the distinction is the opposite of that seen in Lahu, and reconstructed for *L.

Another instance in which *L forms are required for the interpretation of dialectal correspondences is /ɣ/ in Lũchũn. This vowel occurs after *dental affricate/fricative initials as the reflex of *L *i or *ik, with the appropriate tonal correspondence. In Jeu.vg'oe.v, such

*rhymes with these *initials have merged with other front-vowel *rhymes such as *e, giving reflexes such as i/i/, ui/w/, and so on. Subsequently, Lùchūn also develops *e > /i/.

A dialectal difference which separates southern Jεu.g'oev from other Akha dialects is the reflex of *L *w and *r initials before rhymes with *a, such as *a, *ak, and *ay. Southern Jεu.g'oev has z/z/ as the reflex, while northern Jεu.g'oev, Nu Quay,¹⁴ and Lùchūn have /ɣ/.

There are some apparent differences in the development of *resonants in Nu Quay. *hy initials have a reflex transcribed hi by Roux; this reflex is conservative when compared to the Jεu.g'oev y/j/. Also, *ʔl initial has a reflex transcribed chl by Roux – unlike the /l/ which is the reflex elsewhere.

Before /i/ (including secondary /i/ from *e) Lùchūn has initial /ŋ/ for /n/. With some vowels, the palatalized bilabial /bj/ is instead merged to /b/ in Lùchūn. Sporadic irregularities in correspondence between Jεu.g'oev and Lùchūn are indicated in the wordlist below: | for initial, V for vowel, and T for tonal irregularity. For example *wing* (83) dawv miV /dɔɟ miɟ/ Jεu.g'oev, /dɔɟ miɟ/ not the expected /doɟ miɟ/ in Lùchūn. The Lùchūn vowel development from *L *daŋ²?mri² is irregular.

The regular differences between Lùchūn and Jεu.g'oev are summarized below.

	Lùchūn	Jεu.g'oev
0.	*ok > u, *uk > o	*ok, *uk > o
1.	*i/ik > /ɿ/ *TS -	
2.	e, ø, o > i, y, u	
3.	ɛ, ɔ > e, o	
4.	m, ɜ > ɔ	
5.	ʃ > s, h > x	
6.	*hr > ɣ	

AKHA AND PROTO-LOLOISH

Tonal developments in Akha, as in all Southern Loloish languages, are not very spectacular. In fact, Bradley 1975a suggests that Akha preserves the *L tonal system intact.¹⁵ The following chart shows the regular correspondences; position of the vowel is shown by V.

*L	Lùchūn	Jeu.g'oev	Nu Quây	Phonetic Value
*1	v ɿ	v [˥]	ʋ̂	[ɿ], unstricted
*2	v ɿ̄	v _v	ʋ̄	[ɿ̄], unstricted
*3	v ɿ̃	v	v	[ɿ̃], unstricted
*H	v̄ ɿ̃	v [˥]	(various)	[ɿ̃], constricted
*L	v̄ ɿ̄	v _v	ʋ̄	[ɿ̄], constricted

There is some shifting from unstricted to constricted register, and vice versa, which is particularly frequent, but does not always occur, in certain environments. For example, there is a 'k-dissimilation rule':¹⁶ when a lexical item had the *k-prefix, and a final *k, it develops an unstricted tone. Examples include *leopard* (14), *rat* (31), *chicken* (50), *ant* (73) and *rock* (337). Conversely, constricted tones develop in some instances with *fricative and certain *resonant initials; examples include *he* (440), *sand* (334), *bamboo* (295), and so on. There are also some sporadic instances of both developments in other environments.

The developments of the *L rhymes (vowel and final if any) in Akha differ very substantially between dialects. Such differences are presumably of comparatively recent origin; thus they may indicate that Akoid maintained some distinctions which had been merged in other Loloish languages. Southern Loloish is generally very conservative with consonant-final rhymes; some Bisoid languages have actually retained *-m, *-n, *-p and *-t as such, while Akoid appears to have been conservative in the case of *-m, *-ŋ in some environments, and in the regular reflection of *-stops with the constricted register. The following chart summarizes the developments.

*L	Lùchūn	Jeu.g'oev	Nu Quây	Comment or Environment	
Open Syllables (unstricted register tones)					
*u	u	u /u/	u		
*o	y	oe /ø/	o	(Burmese ui, but *L *o)	
*aw	o	aw /ɔ/	o		
*a	a	a /a/	a		
*wa	ɿ	eu /ɿ/	o		
*i	{	oe /ø/	o	*Lateral initial	
ɿ		i /i/, ui /w/	i	*Dental Affricate/ Fricative initial	
i		i /i/	i	elsewhere	
*e	{	w	ui /w/	ɿ	with *r, initial or medial
ɔ		ah /ɔ/	a	*n initial	
i		i /i/	i	elsewhere	

*L	Lüchün	Jeu.g'oev	Nu Quây	Comment or Environment
(Open Syllables Continued)				
*ay	{	e /e/	e	*Dental Affricate initial
		wi /w/	u	*Velar + *-y- initial
		i /i/	i	with *r, initial or medial elsewhere

Nasal-Final (unrestricted register tones)

*im	ɔ	m /m/	ung	(the differences in
*um	ɔ	m /m/	ung/ong/ông	Nu Quây are based on
*am	ɔ	m /m/	ông	limited data: a total
*wam	ɔ	m /m/	ong	of ten forms)
*in	e	eh /ɛ/	i	
*un		eh /ɛ/	e	
*an	e	eh /ɛ/	e	
*wan		wi /w/	ɯ	*m initial
		eh /ɛ/	e	*fricative initials
*iŋ	ɔ	ah /ʃ/	ang	
*oŋ	ɔ	ah /ʃ/	ang	
*aŋ	o	aw /ɔ/	o	

(*waŋ merges with *aŋ or *oŋ)

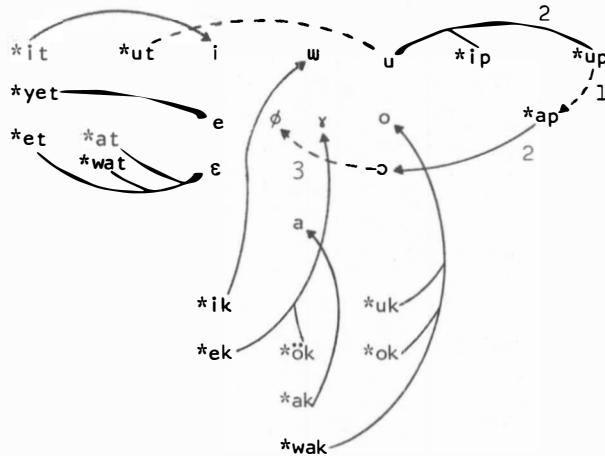
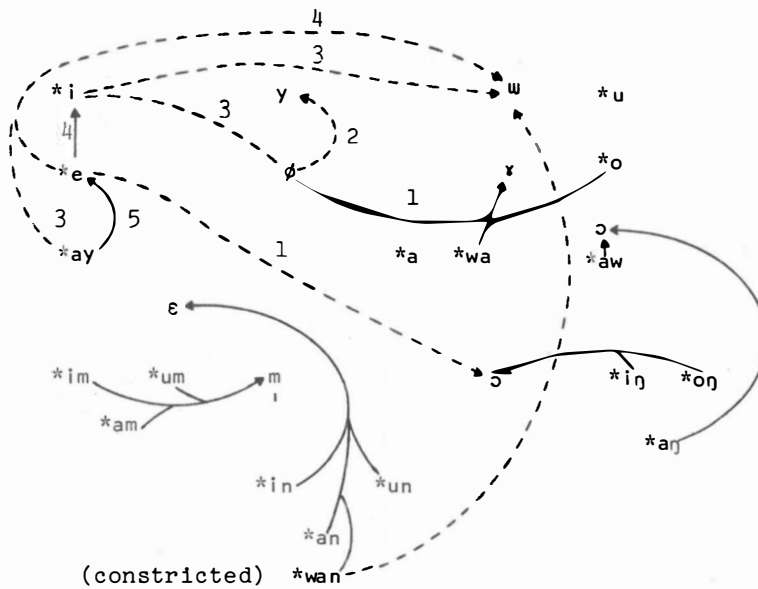
Stop-final (constricted register tones)

*ip	u	u /u/	u	
*up	u	u /u/	u	(sometimes merges with *ap instead)
*ap	o	aw /ɔ/ oe /ø/	ô/o	rare, but cf. <i>fold</i> (695) with both
*it	i	i /i/	i	
*yet		e /e/	ê	rare, but cf. <i>bamboo shoot</i> (296)
*et	e	eh /ɛ/	ê	
*ut	u	u /u/		*Palatal initial
	{	eu /ɥ/	σ	elsewhere
*at/wat	e	eh /ɛ/	ê	
*ik	ɿ	wi /w/	ɯ	
*ek		eu /ɥ/	o	
*ök	{	eu /ɥ/ wi /w/	σ	(this rhyme may simply represent variation between *ek and *ok in *L)
*uk	o	o /o/	ô	Note that Lüchün distinguishes *uk and *ok, unlike Jeu.g'oev; but the reflexes are the opposite of the Lahu.
*ok	u	o /o/	ô	
*ak	a	a /a/	a	
*wak	u	o /o/	u/ô	

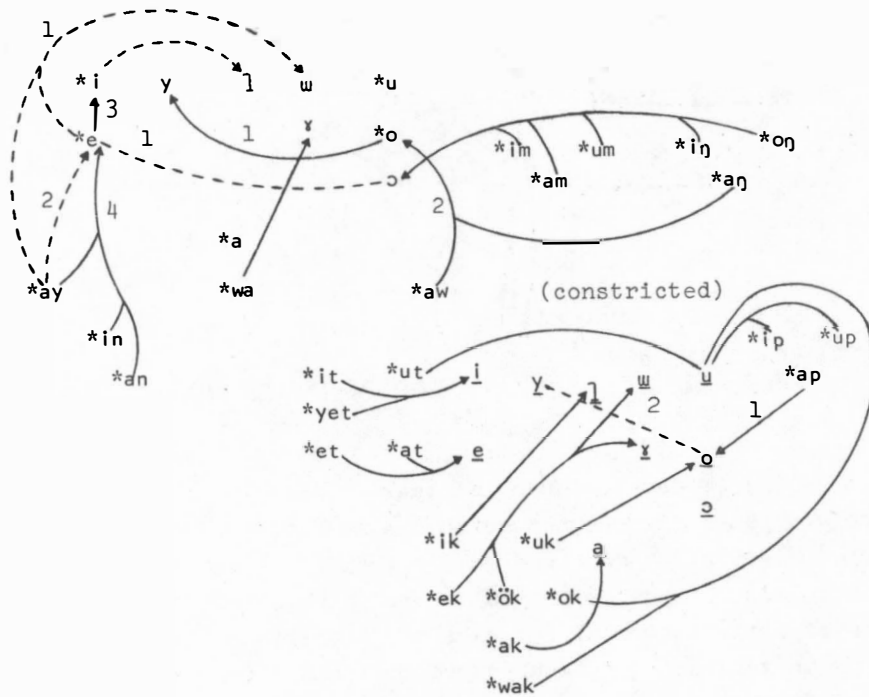
It should be strongly emphasized that the attested Akha forms often show irregularities in rhyme development in the case of particular lexical items, implying that the *rhyme for Akha was different from that proposed for *L in Bradley 1975a and herein.

The developments from *L to the various Akha dialects are summarized in the following diagrams. Solid lines represent regular or 'elsewhere' developments, and broken lines represent partial, conditioned developments. Underlining is used to represent constriction. Order is shown by numbers associated with lines. When no lines proceed from a *rhyme, its reflex is similar to the postulated *L reconstruction, e.g. *u > u is not shown.

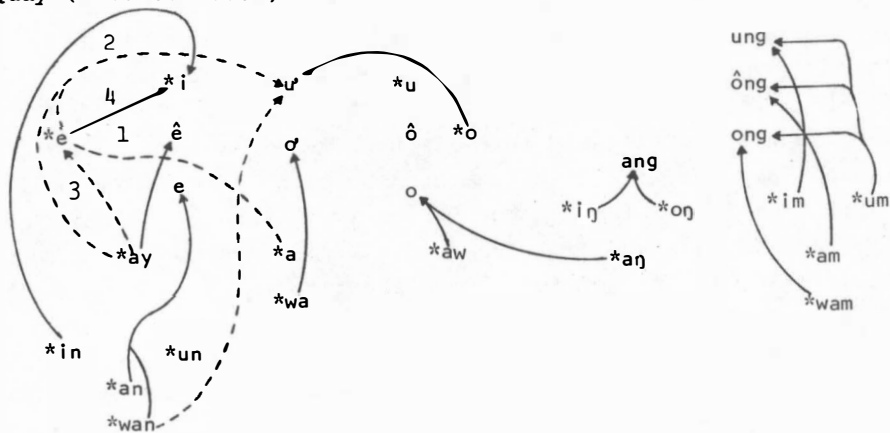
Jeu.g'oev (unconstricted)

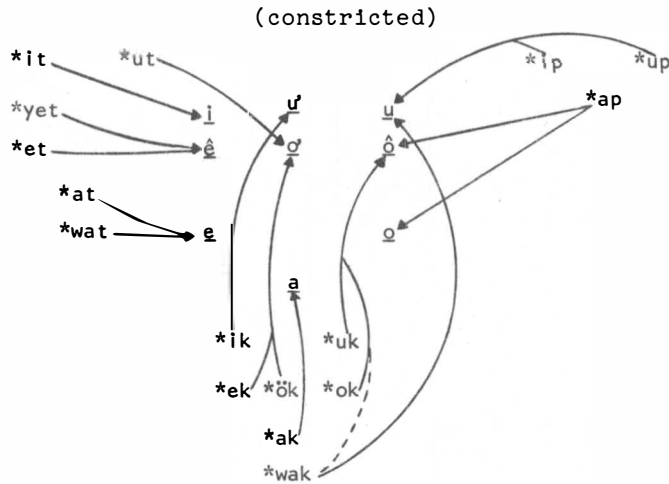


Lüchūn (unconstricted)



Nu Quây (unconstricted)





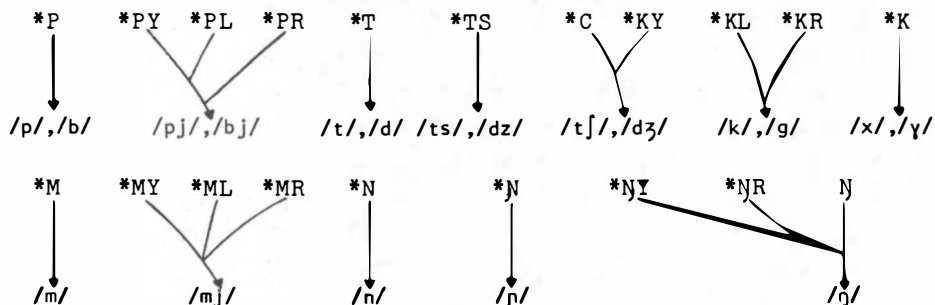
The parallelism of developments is clear.

There are fewer differences between Akha dialects in the developments of *L initials than there are in the developments of *L rhymes. Southern Loloish languages generally are rather conservative in the position of articulation of reflexes of *L initials; but there have been many mergers among *L manners of articulation in the Southern Loloish reflexes.

For *Stops, five *positions of articulation are reconstructed in various sources; using the voiceless unaspirate to represent the class, they are *P, *T, *TS, *C, and *K. In addition, as noted in Matisoff 1973, *P and *K positions have three cluster possibilities with *medials *-y-, *-r-, and *-l-; in total, there are thus eleven *positions: *P, *PY, *PR, *PL, *T, *TS, *C, *KY, *KL, *KR, and *K. The possibilities for *Nasals are slightly more limited: *M, *MY, *MR, *ML, *N, *N, *NR, and *N. In fact, Bisu (Southern Loloish) data is the only support for *-l- in Loloish.¹⁷ For *Fricatives, three *positions are reconstructed: *S, *ʃ, and *X. *Resonants are reconstructed in four '*positions': *W, *L, *Y and *R. There are also several *Laryngeals: *h, *ʔ (and vocalic anlaut or vowel initial).

Akha has merged *PY, *PL, and *PR positions to palatalized labials: /pj/, /bj/ or /mj/ as appropriate. *KY has merged with *C, as /tʃ/ or /dʒ/; while *NY merges instead with *NR and *N to /ŋ/. *KR and *KL merge to /k/ or /g/; while *K becomes /x/ or /ɣ/ in Akha. Some dialects merge /ts/ and /tʃ/, and /dz/ and /dʒ/.

The following table summarizes the *Stop and *Nasal position developments in Akha.



As was noted above, in Lūchūn /n/ merges with /ɲ/ before /i/. The developments of the *Fricatives positions parallels that of the *Stops and *Nasals to a certain extent. The relatively scarce *voiced fricatives *z and *ʒ have some *Resonants merged with them. In Jeu.g'oev *X position fricatives merge into *ʃ position fricatives, giving /ʃ/;¹⁸ in Lūchūn there is a further merger of voiceless /s/ and /ʃ/.

Syllables reconstructed with *vowel-initials in *L sometimes have /x/ initial in Akha. Akha thus may keep *vowel-initial syllables distinct from *ʔ and *h-initial syllables, which have initial /ʔ/ and /h/ as their reflexes in Akha. The developments of *Resonants are quite complex in Akha, and will be treated separately below.

In Akha, there is a voicing distinction for stops and fricatives; all nasals are voiced. Many *L manner of articulation distinctions associated with *BL and *TB prefixation have been entirely merged in Akha. Thus, Akha is not of much help in the reconstruction of *L manner distinctions; the development of the unconstricted/constricted register system has resulted in a merger of voiceless unaspirated and aspirated stops, probably distinct at an earlier stage but not in Akoid.

Essentially, *L voiceless stops have voiceless reflexes in Akha when *plain (unprefixed) *ʔ-prefixed, and usually when *C-prefixed. *L voiced stops have voiceless reflexes when *C-prefixed. Other *L stops, that is *N-prefixed (voiceless or voiced), some *C-prefixed voiceless, *ʔ-prefixed and *plain (unprefixed) voiced stops, have voiced reflexes in Akha. *L nasals all have voiced reflexes in Akha, whatever the prefix. In this respect, Akha is strikingly unlike the rather closely related Bisoid group – which may imply that the merger of *nasal manners in Akoid is a recent phenomenon. *Voiceless fricatives remain voiceless irrespective of prefixation; *Voiced fricatives, and many *Resonants, have voiced fricative reflexes in Akha.

The development of *L Resonants in Akha is very complex, sometimes involving fusion of prefixes, reprefixation, and other phenomena which make simple statement of reflexes incomplete. There are dialect differences in the reflexes of some *Resonants. Some such differences are

related to differences in the distribution of certain initials before vowels between dialects. That is, /ɣ/ occurs before /a/ in Lüchün, Nu Quây, and northern Jeu.g'oev. as the reflex of *w and *r; but in southern Jeu.g'oev. /z/ is the usual reflex, and a syllable /ya/ does not occur if the lexical item is a noun or a verb.¹⁹ Other such differences seem to reflect different reflexes for particular *Resonants in different dialects. For example, some *C or *ʔ prefixed, *-y-medial *r and *y resonants in Lüchün have the reflex /ɣ/, unlike Jeu.g'oev. which in most of the same cases has /j/.²⁰ Jeu.g'oev. has the reflex /ʃ/ for *hr and one instance of *Cy; but in these cases the *hr > /ʃ/ development is relatively long-standing, as Lüchün has merged such /ʃ/ with *Fricatives /ʃ/ to /s/. The Lüchün development to /ɣ/ must be more recent than this merger, and has re-created an alveopalatal fricative in Lüchün.

In general, *Lateral resonants have /l/ as their reflex in Akha – but for an exception, see *four* (481), and for an instance of the *prefix becoming the Akha initial, see *lick* (630). *Y resonants usually have /j/ as their Akha reflex, but in a number of cases /z/ occurs instead. Similarly, *Voiced fricatives *z and *ʒ usually have /z/ and /j/ as their reflexes, but converse examples do occur. *W resonants most frequently have /z/ as their reflex; there is no /v/ in Akha; there are also instances with /j/, /ɣ/, and even /b/ – the latter possibly loanwords or area words, and hence not really reconstructable for *L. *R resonants show the most variation. The most frequent reflex is /ɣ/, but /ʔ/, /z/ and /j/ are also frequent – more so in Jeu.g'oev. than elsewhere. *hr, as noted, usually has /ʃ/ as its reflex; *k-r frequently has /h/ as its reflex. /g/ occurs in some instances, for example *count* (671), in which a prefixed *g has been re-analyzed as the initial, and the *r as a *medial; *gr regularly has /g/ as its reflex. Part of the reason for such variety in possible reflexes – /ɣ/, /z/, /j/ and /ʔ/ for certain *plain (unprefixed) Resonants – is the phonotactics of Akha – with some vowels, only some of these voiced fricatives may occur.

There are some instances in which Jeu.g'oev. shows an irregular development, replacement, or semantic shift of a *L etymon, but Lüchün has a regular cognate; the converse also occurs.

	Lüchün	Jeu.g'oev	*L	Comment (on Jeu.g'oev)
<i>horse</i> (6)	/moɿ/	mahv/mɔɿ/	*mray ² (area)	rhyme irregular
<i>salt</i> (408)	/tshajɿ/	savdeu. /sajɿ/	*tsa	(initial irregular)
<i>thousand</i> (489)	/thoɿ/	he /heɿ/ tah ^v /tɔɿ/	*toŋ ¹ <i>hundred million</i>	Lahu loan semantic shift

	Lüchün	Jeuṽg'oeṽ	*L	Comment (on Jeuṽg'oeṽ)
<i>smell bad</i> (573)	/nɔ̄/	beh _Λ -eu /bɛ̄ɹ-/	*?nam ¹	loss
<i>fly</i> (659)	/bjɔ̄/	zaw-eu /zɔ̄ɹ-/	*byam ¹	irregular; reanalysis?
<i>near</i> (751)	/ŋiɹ/	daw _Λ peh /dɔ̄ɹɛ-/	*Cni ²	loss

In some cases, Lüchün has a reflex of one *L form, while Jeuṽg'oeṽ has a reflex of an alternative *L form with the same gloss.

<i>mortar</i> (240)	/khuɹ/	tah _Λ tsm ^ṽ /tɔ̄ɹtsmɹ/	240 C 240 A,B	*?kri ¹ *?ton ² tsum ¹
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There are some etyma whose reflexes in all Akha dialects have initial stops when the *L initial was *nasal*. Such forms may have been influenced by Bisoid languages, which have voiced stops as reflexes of *L *C-prefixed nasals.

<i>bamboo shoot</i> (296)		a ^ṽ bye _Λ /aɹbyeɹ/	* (s)myet ^L
<i>blow</i> (690)		baw-eu /bɔ̄ɹɹ/	*smut ^H

Some forms show interesting prefix fusions in all Akha dialects.

<i>lightning</i> (328)		myaw _Λ -eu /mjɔ̄ɹ-/	*b-lyap ^L
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which may imply reanalysis as *fire* (329) *Cmi² + *needle* (382) *rap^L.

<i>lick</i> (630)		myeu _Λ -eu /mjɹɹ-/	*m-lyak ^L
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again, fusion which differs from that seen in other Loloish languages.

<i>star</i> (319)		a _Λ gui ^ṽ /?aɹgwɹ/	*bkray ¹
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perhaps reanalyzed as *sky* (321) *mo² + *star* (319A) *kray¹, fusing to *Nk_Λray¹ and then developing regularly.

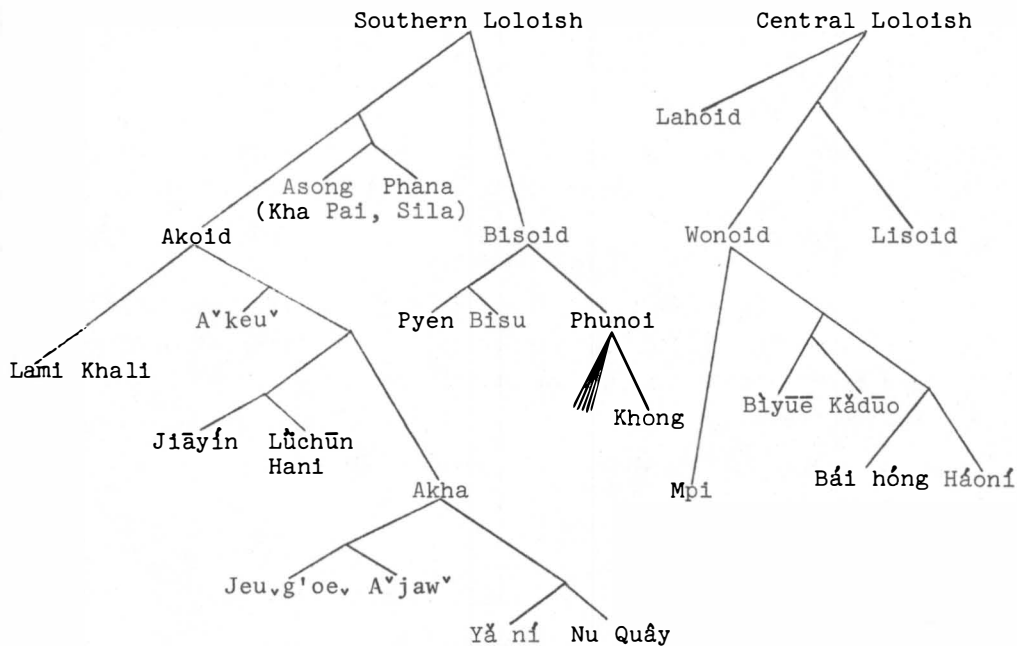
Akha dialects preserve *L *k animal prefix and *ɹ body-part prefix as such, in addition to the *? kinship prefix.

<i>leopard</i> (14)	/xaɹzɹɹ/	k'a _Λ zui _ṽ /xaɹzɹɹ/	*k-zik ^L
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This preserved *prefix seems to have caused loss of final *k in the word; see k-dissimilation rule above.

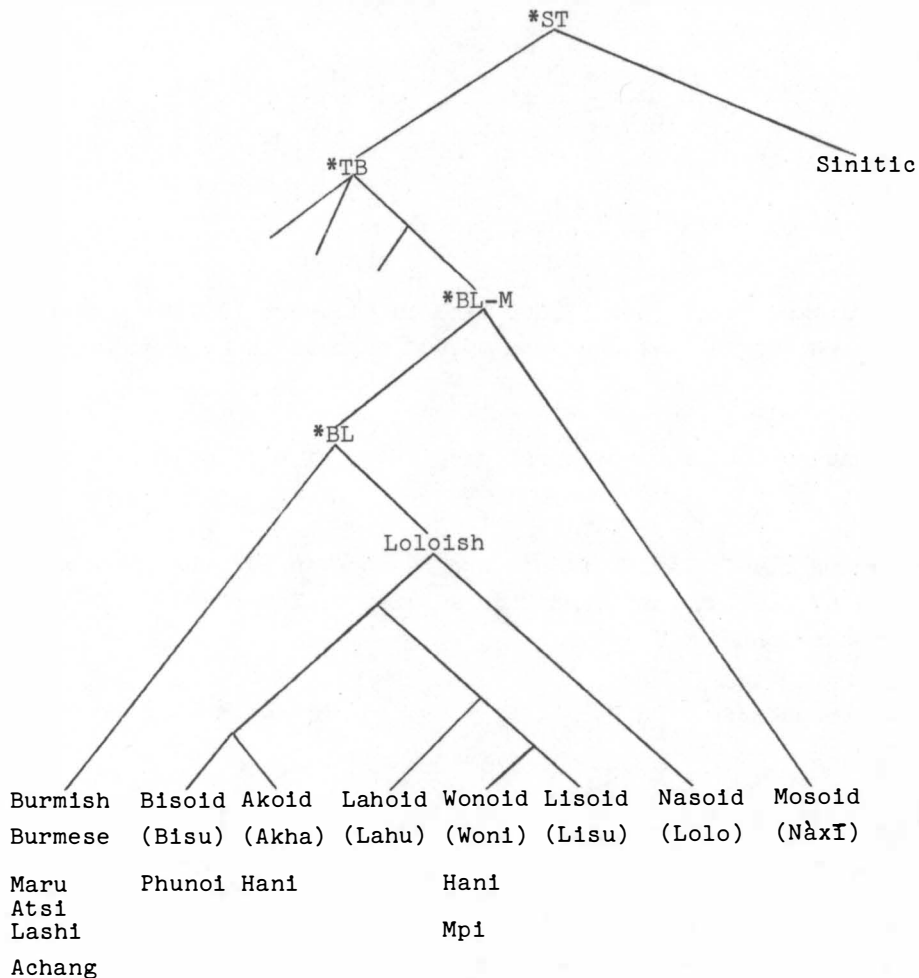
The following chart shows the relationships between various Southern Loloish languages. The branching is based on various criteria: predominantly shared lexical material (Bradley 1975a) and also shared sound changes (Matisoff 1972; Bradley 1975a). The branching relationships shown are intended to indicate genetic relationships; horizontal

relationships on the charts indicate likely contact relationships – sometimes across genetic boundaries, as between Lahoid and Akoid.



Further data on Akoid, Bisoid, and other languages will certainly clarify the genetic relationships within Southern Loloish.

The chart below gives an impression of the genetic relationships of Akha within Proto-Sino-Tibetan (*ST); Proto-Tibeto-Burman (*TB); Proto-Burmese-Lolo/Moso (*BLM); Proto-Burmese-Lolo (*BL), and Proto-Loloish (*L).



For further details of branching relationships within *ST, see Benedict 1972. Bradley 1975b clarifies the relationship between NàxI and *BL. Burling 1967, and various works by Matisoff have explored the reconstruction of *BL; Matisoff, Bradley, and Thurgood have investigated the relationships within *L; see especially Matisoff 1972 and 1973, and Bradley 1975a.

N O T E S

1. There are probably about 5,000 Akha in Vietnam, 10,000 or more in Laos, about 20,000 in Thailand, and 50,000 or more in both Burma and China.
2. See Bradley 1969 for the first discussion of Lùchūn Hāní as an Akha dialect.
3. Including Blyuē, Kǎduō, Háońí, and Báihóng in Hú/Dài 1964; also Gāo's study of Yang-wu Hāńí, and Yuán's study of Woni; see below for further discussion.
4. Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892 Ou-nhi is Akha; but Madrolle 1908 Hanhi is Wonoid.
5. Lewis 1970a IV 764.
6. Madrolle 1908, from 'Province du Haut-Mékong' (Nam Tha Province).
7. Roux 1924; vocabulary in Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892 is of a similar dialect, as is Yǎńí.
8. Lewis *ibid.* 765.
9. Gāo Huáníán 'Preliminary Investigation of the Hani Language of Yang-wu' (in Chinese) *Chung-shan University Journal* 1955.
10. Yuán Jīāhuá 'Preliminary Investigation of the Woni Language' (in Chinese) *Frontiers of Human Culture* 1947 (Nankai University, Tientsin).
11. Lietard, A. 'Au Yun-nan, les Lo-lo P'o' *Anthropos-Bibliothek* I.5 1913.

12. With a few additions: p' for aspirated [p^h].
13. Dellinger 1968.
14. Actually Nu Quay g, which in such cases probably represents /ɣ/.
 15. However, the A^hkeu^h dialect has undergone a tonal flip-flop, leaving the reflex of *Tone 3 as mid pitch, but reversing the pitch values of the reflexes of *Tone 1 and *Tone 2. *Tones 1, 2, and 3 occur in *open and *nasal-final syllables, while *H (high) and *L (low) tones occur in *stop-final syllables.
16. Reminiscent of the glottal-dissimilation rule of Lahu, Matisoff 1970a; first noted in Bradley 1971.
17. Of course, within Burmese-Lolo Burmese inscriptions and Burmese dialects provide evidence for *-l-. Further detail on the Loloish correspondences is found in Bradley 1975a.
18. No examples of a voiced *ɣ are reconstructed; the *Resonant *r may have had such a realization.
19. But g'av /ɣa↓/ is the 'classifier for people' (496) even in southern Jeu.g'oev. Differences in developments between different form classes are widespread in *BL languages. For example, Burling 1967 notes a difference in tonal reflexes of *Tone 2 between nouns and verbs in Atsi.
20. Cf. *four* (485) and *stand* (687).

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APPENDIX

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
2. <i>b. deer</i>	ci ^h hav	tsí hà		*k ^{ye} ¹
3. <i>s. deer</i>	k'a ^v tseh ^h	(k'a tse) che	xe ^h tsɛ ^h	*k-tsat ^L
4. <i>goat</i>	ci ^h myeh ^h	(tsi me)ch ⁱ	a ^h tsi ^h	*k-ci ^t ^L
6. <i>horse</i>	mah ^v	(moeu ang)màng (moo)	mo ^h (^v)	*mraŋ ² (area)
8. <i>buffalo</i>	avnyov	(a gno) nhìu p'ù ^h (le pheu)	a ^h ŋu ^h	8B *ŋya ²
9. <i>cattle</i>	maw ^h ne ^v	(mo he ^h) nhìu né (niungnè)		9B *smyaŋ ¹
10. <i>gaur</i>	neh ^h nyov	sán nhìu		*ŋa ²
11. <i>elephant</i>	ya ma	(ia ma) yama (niu tseu)		*hya ³
12. <i>bear</i>	k'a ^h hm ^v	k'à(n)ho ^h ng		*k-Cwam ¹
13. <i>tiger</i>	k'a ^h la ^v	(k'ala)k'àlà (kala)		*k-la ²
14. <i>leopard</i>	k'a zui ^v		xa ^h zɿ ^h	*k-zik ^L
16. <i>leopard cat</i>	a ^h hah ^v	a-háng fox		16 *k-roŋ ¹
17. <i>cat</i>	a ^h mi ^v	(a mi) a mí (a mi)		17B *mi ¹
18. <i>dog</i>	avkui ^v	(a k'ou)a-k'ù ^h (akheu)		*kwe ²
19. <i>wolf</i>	k'a ^h v ^h eh ^v	k'ù ^h si	a ^h kh ^h w ^h	*k-wan ¹
21. <i>pig</i>	avza ^h	(a ga)gə (agha)	a ^h ɣə ^h	*wak ^L
22. <i>wild pig</i>	za ^h tev	gà thè		
23. <i>monkey</i>	a ^h myo ^h	(a mieo)á-miêu	a ^h mjɯ ^h	*myok ^L
25. <i>gibbon</i>	a ^h myo ^h myo ^h na ^h	miêu na		(23 + 503)
29. <i>otter</i>	ui ^h shm ^v	ở shó ^h ng	w ^h tsɔ ^h	*Cyam ¹
30. <i>porcupine</i>	ho pu ^v	hu p'íú		*?pru ¹
31. <i>rat</i>	ho ca ^h	(ho kou oeu)hu chạ		*k-rwak ^H
43. <i>squirrel</i>	(ho ca ^h)	húxa mìpò		(*ʃu ¹)
46. <i>rabbit</i>	lah ^v /tah ^v la ^h	shé		
48. <i>bird</i>		(a t'i) (a ji)		*sŋyak ^H
49. <i>chicken</i>	ya ci ^h	ha ma (akha)		*k-rak ^H

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
51. <i>dove</i>	k'avk'oe ^v	khò-khò		51A *k-ʔko ²
52. <i>crow</i>	aw.a.˩	oə		*ʔak ^L
53. <i>duck</i>	hawvgu ^v	(ovoi)o-ha(o ha)		(*bay ² /gap ^L)
55. <i>sparrow</i>	k'avjav	a chí		*Nja ^L
57. <i>partridge</i>	geu.˩	gɔ̄(n)		*rök ^H
58. <i>rooster</i>	ya poe ^v	(ga fo) hap'ɔ̄		(50+)*po ^L
<i>jungle fowl</i>	ya nyiv	ha shò		
<i>quail</i>		há nhì		
<i>turtle dove</i>	k'avkoevlu ^v ju ^v	khò khò lòchu		
60. <i>snake</i>	a ^v law ^v	(alo) a-lo (hala)		60B *lan ^L
64. <i>python</i>	li.˩	li-li-ma		(*lay ^L)
66. <i>frog</i>	k'avpav	(kafa) khà p'á		*k-ʔpa ²
68. <i>crab</i>	a ^v ka	a-k'á		68A *ʔkra ³
70. <i>fish</i>	ngav	(ngasa) ngà shà (la sha)	na de 7	*ŋa ²
71. <i>insect</i>	a ^v boe ^v	hlêk-cò		*bo ²
72. <i>fly</i>	{ puvsá [˩] avma.˩	p'u sǎ a-mə		*Cbrut ^L
73. <i>ant</i>	avho	a-hò		*p-rwak ^H
74. <i>louse</i>	sheh ^v	shé		*xan ^L
75. <i>leech</i>	yeh.˩	hì-ê		*k-rwat ^L
76. <i>termite</i>	aviv	a-yì		*k-ru ²
77. <i>bee</i>	byav	bia	bja 7	*bya ²
78. <i>butterfly</i>	a ^v lu	a-ghí/chenhì		*Clu ³
79. <i>spider</i>	avg'ovlo ^v ma	a-chu-lu-ga(n)		79B *Ngu ^L
<i>flea</i>	avgaw [˩]	a-gǔ(n)	a gǔ-1	-
82. <i>horn</i>	uvcoe ^v	(tsouo)ù tsó		*kro ^L
<i>fish scale</i>	g'aw		γǔ-1(T)	-
84. <i>tail</i>	dawvmi ^v		dɔ mi 4(V-1)	*dan 1mri ²
86. <i>egg</i>	ya u [˩]	ha u (kha ou)		*ʔu ³
88. <i>head</i>	uvdu ^v	(ou tou) u tu (oudou)		*ʔu ² ʔdu ²
89. <i>hair (head)</i>	tseh ^v kah ^v	(tsek'ang)chek k'ang (sekhung)		*tsam ¹ kriŋ ^L
90. <i>hair (body)</i>	ca.hm		mo 4(V,T)	*ʔmwe ³
92. <i>eye</i>	mya [˩] nui [˩]	(mia noeung)mién nu ^v (miè mung)	mja-1	*Cmyak ^H
93. <i>nose</i>	na ^v meh ^v	(na me) nà me	na 7me 7	*sna ^L (kan ²)
<i>forehead</i>	na ^v k'aw ^v	na-kho	nose	*sna ^L kan ²
96. <i>teeth</i>	seuv	(so) sô (seu)	s 4 7	96A *swa ²
97. <i>tongue</i>	mehvla ^v	miè lá (meu ha)		*ʔi(y)a ^L
99. <i>cheek</i>	ba ^v ba	bà ba		*ba ²

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
100. chin	mehv tahv	miè-tà		100B *ʔdon ²
101. beard	mehv mahv	(me mang)miè-mà		(cf.90)
102. ear	nav bawv	(na pa)nà bó (na bo)	naɿboɿ	*(C)na ² ʔban ¹
105. throat	kawv lahv	(k'o no) k'à-lá		105A *ʔkron ² 104*liŋ ¹
106. chest	k'ahv	k'àng(n)		*kon ²
107. shoulder	ba pu	(ba fou) bà-p'u		(*Crum ²)
108. arm	av la	(la dou) là tu		(111+)*ʔbu ²
109. elbow	la tsui	là tsu	tsɿɿ joint	*Cdzik ²
111. hand	av la	(la fu) là p'ú (laga)	aɿ laɿ	*lak ²
113. finger	la noe	(la no) là nué		*sno ¹
115. finger nail	la sah	(la sang) là sàng	laɿsoɿ	*siŋ ²
117. back	da' tsui	tá(n)tsu (backbone)		—
118. back (lower)	jo	dò the		*gyaw ²
120. navel	ca'tah	tša pé		120B *ʔdon ¹
121. thigh	shav pyav	chàp'ià (chapa)		121A *Cpyon ²
124. leg	bawv law	mò gô(n)		—
125. knee	pawv tsui	p'ò tsu		(*du ³)
127. foot	av kui	shà khú (sekheu)	aɿ khwɿ	*kre ¹
buttock	dawv dah	bià-ga(n)		121B *Cton ¹
133. belly	u ma	ù mǎ		*wam ²
134. skin	ba k'o	shà cô		(*re ¹)
135. meat	shav ji	shà chf	saɿ	*xa ²
136. bone	shav yoev	sha giè		*ɿ-ro ²
138. breath	sa		saɿ	*Csak ^L
140. brain	u nm	u-né	uɿnɿɿ(T-1)	*Cnok ^L
141. lungs	shav paw	pô	poɿ	141A *ɿ-pap ^L
142. heart	nui ma	sik'àng		*ni ³
143. liver	shav tsahv			*ɿ-siŋ ²
145. stomach	baw ma	pô ma		(*ɿ-wut ^L)
146. intestines	baw u	bô-u		*ʔu ¹
147. blood	shiv	(s'i)		*se ²
148. bile	pehv kui	p'ia k'ú		*b-ʔkre ¹
155. milk	av coe	(a tio)a tsé		155A *co ¹
156. person	tsawv hav	(tsoha) tsó há (tso) tshoɿ		*tsan ¹
163. elder	tsawv mawv	nang-o		(156+535)
164. friend	tsui yeh	chư yé		*kyan ²
166. widow	mi coev lawv ma	mì tsò		*mi ² co ²
widower	yo coev	biá táng		—
167. headman	lav ja	chò-ma		—
regional headman	bu seh	sam-p'a		*siŋ ¹
168. priest	dzo ev ma	woang p'a tchư		365A *Ndzo ²

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
172. <i>soldier</i>	yeh ^v		ma ^v za ^v	*Cmak ^L
173. <i>male suffix</i>	pa ^v /poe ^v	pà	phy ^l	*?pa ²
174. <i>female suffix</i>	ma	(ma)ma		*Cma ³
190. <i>Gr F</i>	a ^v baw ^v	(a po) a pó		(*?po ²)
191. <i>Gr M</i>	a ^v pi ^v	(a fi) a p'ì		*?pi ¹
196/7 <i>M B</i>	a ^v g'oe	a gô		*?ri ³
199. <i>MyZ</i>	a ^v mui	a mur		*?me ³
200. <i>M</i>	a ^v ma	(a ma) a ma (a ma)		*?ma ³
201. <i>F</i>	a ^v da	(a da)a ta (a ta)		*?dya ³
202. <i>eB</i>	a ^v yui ^h	(a iœu)a yŭ		*?wik ^L
203. <i>yB</i>	a ^v nyi ^v	(a ni) a nhí		*?ni ¹
204. <i>eZ</i>	dm ^v ma	a pa/túma		205 *?snam ¹
206. <i>S</i>	a ^v li/za ^v yo	yà hiêu	za ^v	*?a ²
207. <i>D</i>	a ^v bu ^v	(za mi)yà mì		*?a ² Cmi ²
<i>WZ</i>	a ^v tsu		a ^v tshu ^v	204B *?tsu ³
216. <i>wife</i>	za ^v mi ^v za ^v	(miza)mì zà		*ya ²
217. <i>husband</i>	k'a ^v dze ^v za ^v	(k'adji)hè chí		(*plañ ¹)
225. <i>hat</i>	u ^v k'o ^h	(ouko) ò khò (la heu)		(*?tsi ²)
226. <i>turban</i>	u ^v dzah ^v	(outo) ù to/u - tsang		(*ni ²)
227. <i>shirt</i>	peh ^v k'ah ^v	(fe k'ang) p'íá k'ǎng(n) (pi hang)		*bun ¹ (area)
228. <i>pants</i>	la ^h di	(la di) là tsò (la gha)		*?la ²
230. <i>shoes</i>	seh ^v naw ^h	sèn no		*hap ¹
231. <i>skirt</i>	pi di	la gà (Nu Quây woman's pants)		*Cti ³ Ndu ¹
232. <i>belt</i>	jo ^h pa ^h	cho-chang		—
234. <i>earring</i>	nav ^v saw ^v / nav ^v tah ^v	(nà pó = ear)		(*k-wa ²)
235. <i>ring</i>	la ^h beh ^v	là cáng		*?ban ²
236. <i>bracelet</i>	la ^h du ^h	(là dou) là dụ		(*Cgon ¹)
237. <i>necklace</i>	law ^v dah	yièn sò		—
238. <i>button</i>	peh ^v taw ^h	p'íét tsư		(*Cdup ²)
239. <i>cowrie</i>	ju ^v ma/hu ^v si ^v	chú(n) sì		*k-rwe ¹
240. <i>mortar</i>	tah ^v tsm ^v	thǎng sǒng	khu ^v	240A/B *?ton ² tsum ¹ 240C *(?)kri ¹
242. <i>pot</i>	oe ^v lah ^v	cừ(n)tsá		*o ²
243. <i>tripod</i>	shm ^v kui ^v	sùng k'ứ	(480+127)	
248. <i>chopstick</i>	ju da ^v	chu tá		*ju ² (Chinese)
249. <i>chair</i>	k'aw ^v bo ^h / nu ^v gaw ^v	khò bo (na gà)		*kum ²
250. <i>table</i>	haw ^v jeh	(padopato) (daukha)		—

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
251. <i>dish</i>	k'm _v ma _v	(hồ cừ)k'ôma		(*?byap ^H)
253. <i>basket</i>	k'a^jo _Λ /k'a^ka ^v /ka ^v ya	pơ thú (pa thou)	253A	*krak ^H
256. <i>mat</i>	gaw _v pu/hu ^v seu	cò p'iu (oua fou)		*Ngu ² ?pu ³
257. <i>knife</i>	mi ceh ^v	mià/mià shóng (mia)	257B	*smi (a) ³
260. <i>axe</i>	deu ^v ha _v	tsì		*cin ²
264. <i>bow</i>	ca _v oe _v			*le ²
265. <i>crossbow</i>	ka [^]	(ka)		*krak ^H
266. <i>arrow</i>	ka [^] mya _v	(ka mia)	266A	*Cmla ²
267. <i>gun</i>	mi _v beu [^]	mià bư	(329+704)	
275. <i>banana</i>	nga beh [^]	ngà be a sì	275B	*sɲak ^H
276. <i>bean</i>	a ^v nui [^] /a ^v beh [^]	a bẹ <i>haricots</i>	a ₁ n _u ɿ	*snök ^H
277. <i>chilli</i>	la _Λ pi ^v	là p'ì		(area)
278. <i>fruit</i>	a ^v si _v	(a si) a sì	a ₁ si ₁	*si ²
279. <i>rice (grains)</i>	k'aw/ceh ^v pyu ^v			*kaw ³
280. <i>rice (paddy)</i>	ceh ^v	ho chệ (tchè)	tshe ₁ I	*can ¹
281. <i>rice (cooked)</i>	haw _v	ho (ho)	ho ₁	281B *han ²
282. <i>cabbage</i>	g'aw _v pa _Λ	gò(n)pạ		*ran ²
284. <i>taro</i>	mah _v			*?mun ¹
286. <i>garlic</i>	seh ^v pu ^v	(saipo)		*swan ¹
287. <i>liquor</i>	ji ^v ba _v	(dji ba) chi pa <i>knife</i>		*Nji ¹
290. <i>corn</i>	a ^v du	(a tou) a tu		(*fa ¹ ckok ^L)
292. <i>potato</i>	a lu ^v si _v yavi ^v si _v	bìu ma		(loan)
295. <i>bamboo</i>	za [^] baw ^v	hàbó/ga	295A	*wa ²
296. <i>b. shoot</i>	a ^v bye _Λ	hạ bệ		*smyet ^L
301. <i>flower</i>	a ^v yeh [^]	(aje) a ye	a ₁ je ₁	*Cwat ^H
302. <i>grass</i>	mo _Λ /ja [^] ga [^]	(ia mou) ù chự	dza ₁ ɿya ₁ (T-1,2)	*Cmrok ^L
303. <i>tree</i>	a ^v baw ^v	(bo) a bó (a bò)	303B	*ban ¹
304. <i>branch</i>	a ^v pya _v /a _v la _Λ	a lạ		(*Cgak ^L)
305. <i>leaf</i>	a ^v pa _Λ	(a pa) a pạ	a ₁ pa ₁	*Cpak ^L
306. <i>root</i>	du _v ci ^v	a tsí	306A	*Nce ¹
307. <i>thorn</i>	a ^v gah	dá tsia [^]		(*cu ²)
308. <i>seed</i>	a ^v yo _v		308A	*yo ²
309. <i>bark</i>	ba _Λ k'oa _Λ		a ₁ xo ₁	(V-2) Cguk ^L
312. <i>mountain</i>	gaw _v jaw _v	(ga da) cô-chò (ga da)		(*kan ¹)
313. <i>valley</i>	g'avlaw _v	lố dà		(*Ckuk ^L)
314. <i>river</i>	law ^v ba _v	(lo ma) lố ma		*lan ¹
317. <i>sun</i>	nah ^v ma	(no ma) ná(n)ma (namma)	317-2	*(?)ne ¹

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
318. moon	ba la	(pa la) pá la (pela)		*b-la ³
319. star	aŋgui ^v	(a goeu) a cư (agheu)	aŋgw 7	*Ckray ¹
320. cloud	mvdm ^v			*Ctim ¹
321. sky	m ^v /u ^v	(n'ou)u (n) (hun)		*mo ²
323. earth	mi ^v tsa ^v	(mi sa) mí tsà (mitsa)		*?m(r)e ¹ tsa ²
324. rain	u ^v yeh ^v	(oumie·ie·) ử - yé		*ywa ¹
326. wind	ja ^v leh ^v	(cha le) chà-lé		(*le ¹)
lake	lah	la ma	315	*lon ³
327. thunder	m ^v jev	(oumjíchi) u chí		*gro ²
328. lightning	m ^v myaw ^a	u miêu		*b-lyap ^L
329. fire	mi ^v dza ^v	mì chà (mì tià)	mi ^v dza ^v	*Cmi ²
332. charcoal	k'a ^v g'leu ^v	khà gờ	332-2	*rut ^L
333. smoke	u ^v k'oe ^v	gi ^ò k'ò ^ò fog/ mià k'ò ^ò smoke		*ko ²
334. sand	k'a ^v shui ^a	(k'a si)		*say ² (area)
336. water	ui ^v cu ^a	(ou tsou) ù chụ (outiou)		*re ¹
337. rock	k'a ^v lo	(k'alo)k'à lô (khalo)		*k-lok ^L
338. sunshine	u ^v tsa ^v	ờ tsá-t ^{sá} -nhì	338A	*tsa ¹
339. waterfall	tsaw ^v	ú chụ tsôp'ò		—
341. house	nym ^v	(iong) nhúng (larheu)		*yim ¹
344. door	la ^v g'o [^]	(iu k'e) lô ô	yo ^v -xe ^v 344B T-1	*ko ³
347. roof	nym ^v m ^v	mí bớ		—
351. ladder	daw ^v dzm	gô(n)bà-cá chông		* (N)tsam ³
352. granary	ceh ^v ji ^v	tsa chí		*?gyi ¹
353. fence	km ^v ceh ^v	k'ông		*kram ¹
355. village	pu	(p'ou) p'u	355D	*pu ³
358. country	mi ^v k'ah ^v	mi-k'ang		*smi ¹
360. God	a ^v poe ^v mi ^v yeh ^v / m ^v sa ^v			(*re ¹ sa ¹)
361. spirit	neh ^a	nê	ne ^v -xa ^v 3	*Cnat ^L
362. soul	sa ^a la ^v /su ^v la ^v	sông-la		*?la ¹
372. resthouse	sa ^v la pa ^v			(Fali)
bamboo star	da ^v leh ^v	da leng		
375. drum	tah ^v	thàng (n)	cf. 626	
376. gourd organ	la ^a jev	lèn chè		(*span ²)
377. flute	meh ^v li ^v	mèn pà	377B	*p-lwe ¹
379. blanket	a ^v bui/bui ta ^v	á (n)bư		*bo ³ (area)
380. pillow	u ^v g'm ^v	ùtù-ùgùng (n)		*Ngum ²

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
382. <i>needle</i>	a.vg'aw.v	gɔ	a.jyɔ.j	*rap ^L
383. <i>thread</i>	sa.vkah.v	sà k'áŋg		cf. 89
<i>cotton</i>	sa.vlav	sà là		
384. <i>fat/oil</i>	tsi.v	tsi		*tsi ¹
385. <i>pipe</i>	gaw.vlu.v	gó(n)tɔ̄ (latsou bodo)		*ʔgu ¹
387. <i>fan</i>	baw seu	pò su		(*pay ²)
389. (<i>rope</i>)	a.vca^	á chà		*ʔcak ^H
390. <i>trap</i>	(za)/tah.v-eu		390B	*Cton ¹
			390A	*wa ³
391. <i>poison</i>	do.v		du.j	*(C)dok ^L
393. <i>bridge</i>	law.vdzm.v		lɔ̄ɽdzɔ̄ɽ V-1	*dzam ¹
395. <i>broom</i>	ya^pyaw.v	yê tchê	cf. 733	
398. <i>boat</i>	law.v	(lo) chlɔ	lo.j	(*ʔli ¹)
401. <i>silver</i>	pyu.v	(fiəu) p'íú		401A *plu ¹
402. <i>gold</i>	shui.v	(səu) mia k'á		402A *hrwe ¹
403. <i>iron</i>	shm.v	(song) shǒng		*xam ¹
404. <i>copper</i>	gui.vne.v	(kouə) cù	gw.j	*gre ²
405. <i>cloth</i>	sa.vpa.v	sà p'á		*pa ¹ (area)
406. <i>tobacco</i>	ya k'aw.v	(ia k'o) (to sou)		406A *ya ³ (area)
407. <i>tea</i>	law.vbaw.v	lǒ bò	la.jpe.t	*la ¹ (area)
408. <i>salt</i>	sa.vdeu.v	chà đợ (sa deu)	tsha.jdr.j I-1	*tsa ²
409. <i>sugar</i>	sa.vdeu.v.coe.v	p'ò chà-chà pa (po tcheu)		—
414. <i>dry field</i>	ya.v	(ia) hiá		*hya ¹
415. <i>wet field</i>	deh ma	(de ma) te ma (hè dè)		*ʔdan ³
416. <i>path</i>	ga.vma	(ga ma) gá ma		*ʔga(ŋ) ¹
418. <i>language</i>	daw.v		do.j	418A *dan ²
419. <i>name</i>	tsaw.vmyah.v		sa.t	*ʔmyiŋ ¹
421. <i>price</i>	a.vpoe.v		phy.j	*po ²
424. <i>thing</i>	myaw.v	cộ		424A *Cm(y)u ²
426. <i>work</i>	myaw.v	mià		426A *mia(w) ²
430. <i>who?</i>	a.vsu.v		a.jso.j V	*ʔəsu ¹
432. <i>when?</i>	a.vmyah	hà miêng		(*ʔətak ^H)
433. <i>where?</i>	a.vga.v	hà cà chò ông		(*ʔə + 416)
435. <i>how many?</i>	a.vmya^	ha miə-u(n)		(*ʔə + 752)
438. <i>I</i>	nga.v	nga(n)	ŋa.j	*Cŋa ¹
439. <i>you</i>	naw.v	no	no.j	*nan ¹
440. <i>he</i>	a.vyaw.v	ay yô		*ʔan ²
441. <i>someone else</i>	su.v	shú		*su ¹
445. <i>right</i>	la.vma.v	a má		—
446. <i>left</i>	la.vca.v	a tsa	445	*ʔya ¹

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
447. <i>in front</i>	meh _v shi	mì si	a _l q̄e _l T-2	447-2 *hre ³
448. <i>behind</i>	meh _v nah	ná kha		*ka ² ?nok ^L
459. <i>here</i>	heu ga ^v / hah-ah ^v	hi cá		—
460. <i>side</i>	paw	p'q̄/p'o		*paŋ ²
461. <i>day</i>	a ^v nah	(no)nă(n)	no ⁻	*(?)ne ³
462. <i>night</i>	u _v ci _˩	ừ chi	ɔ _l t̄ci _l T-1	V-1, (*?rak ^L)
463. <i>early</i>	na _˩ -eu		na _l	*Cnak ^L
464. <i>morning</i>	u _v shaw _v	a cú		*faw ²
465. <i>dusk</i>	u _v ci _˩ taw	chì thọ		(*Cput ^L)
466. <i>today</i>	i _v nah	ừ na(n)		—
470. <i>yesterday</i>	mi ^v nah	mí na(n)		*?-mi ¹
472. <i>day before yesterday</i>	hu _v nah	fù na(n)		(*?fik ^H)
473. <i>tomorrow</i>	nui shaw _v	nưshô		(*?pran ²)
474. <i>day after tomorrow</i>	sa ^v peh _v	sá p'è		475 *pin ²
476. <i>mouth</i>	ba la	bala		(cf.318)
477. <i>year</i>	a ^v k'o _˩	gô	xu _l	477B *Ckok ^L
478. <i>one</i>	ti _v /ti _˩	(t'i)ti _l /tì (ti)		*ti ²
479. <i>two</i>	nyi _v /nyi _˩	(ni)nhì (nhi)	ni _l	*sni ²
480. <i>three</i>	sm _v /sm ^v	(song)sóng(sung)	so _l	*Csum ²
481. <i>four</i>	oe _v	(hœu) ô (eu)		*bli ²
482. <i>five</i>	nga _v	(nga)ngà(n) (nga)	ŋa _l T	*ŋa ²
483. <i>six</i>	k'o _˩	(kou)cô(ko)	ku _l	*Ckrok ^L
484. <i>seven</i>	shi _˩	(s'i) tchì (chi)	s _l	*Cjik ^L
485. <i>eight</i>	yeh _˩	(ich) hiê (hié)	q̄e _l	*Cyet ^L
486. <i>nine</i>	g'o _v e _v	(g'œu) gờ (houeu)	ɣy _l	*go ²
487. <i>ten</i>	tse ^v	(tse)tsé (ché)	tshe _l V	*tsay ¹
488. <i>100</i>	ya ^v	(ia)hiá(tiha)		*Cra ¹
489. <i>1000</i>	he ^v /tah ^v	(ba)tháng(ti tang)	tho _l	*?ton ¹
490. <i>10,000</i>	mui ^v /myeh ^v	mía		(Dai loan)
494. <i>clf. general</i>	hm _v	mà		*ma ¹
496. <i>clf. people</i>	g'a _v	gà	ya _l	*ra ²
498. <i>clf. round objects</i>	si _v	sì		*si ²
499. <i>half</i>	pa [˩]		pa ⁻	*pak ^H
<i>cave</i>	lo byoe		by ⁻ (I)	
<i>latch</i>	g'o [˩] dah _v		q̄o _l	
<i>mugwort</i>			be ⁻	
<i>chestnut</i>	tsui _˩ si _v		tsy _l si _l	

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
<i>cardamon</i>			dx↓xx↓	
<i>top of</i>	laˠ taˠ		a↓ta↓	*ʔdak ^H
<i>drop</i>	dzaˠ		dza↓	*dzak ^H
<i>pen</i>	kuˠ		ku↓	
<i>ear of grain</i>	cehˠnmˠ		no↓ (?)	*nam ^L _u
<i>bug</i>	boeˠhav/ boeˠk'aˠv		by↓za↓ I-2	
502. <i>red</i>	(yaw)neˠ	(ione) yo né	ni↓	*ʔni ^L
503. <i>black</i>	(yaw)naˠ	(io na) yo nà	na↓	*Cnak ^H
506. <i>yellow</i>	(yaw)shuiˠ	(io s'œu) yotchú	sɿ↓	*hrwe ^L
507. <i>white</i>	(yaw)pyuˠ	(io pa) yo pa	phju↓	*plu ^L
508. <i>green</i>	(yaw)nyoeˠ	(io ho) yo nhé		*ʔno ^L
509. <i>grey</i>	(yaw)puiˠ	(io p'ou) yɔp'u (blue)		*pe ^L
512. <i>smell good</i>	yaw saw	yɔtso		—
513. <i>smell bad</i>	yaw shaˠ	behˠlaˠ-eu	no↓	*ʔnam ^L
514. <i>cold</i>	gaˠ-eu		ga↓	*grak ^H
515. <i>cool</i>	yaw tsehˠ		tse↓	(*Ngaw ^L)
516. <i>warm</i>	yaw lmˠ		lo↓	*lum ^L
517. <i>hot</i>	tšaˠ-eu	tsá (tia)		(cf. 338)
520. <i>ashamed</i>	shaˠdawˠ-eu	chà tó		*srak ^L ʔdan ^L
523. <i>tired</i>	g'a doeˠdœˠ-eu		tɔhə↓	—
524. <i>angry</i>	nui ma pehˠ	nurma p'è		(*ʔ(d)zup ^H)
526. <i>narrow</i>	naˠ-eu	yɔthè	na↓	*ʔnak ^L
527. <i>wide</i>	yaw jeˠ	yɔk'é (g)		*glay ^L
528. <i>soft</i>	nahˠ-eu	yɔbɛ	no↓	*Cnu ²
529. <i>hard</i>	g'ahˠ-eu/ k'aˠ-eu	yɔ-gǎng(n)	xə↓	(Dai)
530. <i>flat/thin</i>	bavˠ-eu	yɔbà	ba↓	*ʔbra ²
531. <i>thick</i>	tuˠ-eu	yɔthu		*tu ^L
532. <i>fat (v)</i>	tsuˠ-eu	yɔtsú	tshu↓	*tsu ^L
533. <i>thin (person)</i>	yaw jeh	yɔhia		533B *Cjok ^L
535. <i>old (person)</i>	mawˠ-eu	mò	mo↓	*man ²
536. <i>new</i>	yaw shuiˠ		sɿ↓	*Cʃik ^L
538. <i>straight</i>	dawˠcoe	yɔto	do↓	538A *(C)dwān ^L
539. <i>crooked</i>	g'oˠ-eu		yɯ↓	*gok ^L
540. <i>wet</i>	nyiˠleˠ-eu/ avˠ-eu	{chi k'ia pu get wet	dʒe↓	540A *(C)nat ^{L/H}
541. <i>dry</i>	guiˠ-eu/koˠ-eu		gw↓	541B *gwe ³

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
543. <i>sharp</i>	ta [^] -eu		ta ₁	*tak ^H
<i>dry in sun</i>	law ₁ -eu		lo ₁	(?) *lap ^L
547. <i>full</i>	byah-eu		bjɔ ₁	*Nbliŋ ³
548. <i>spicy</i>	pi ^v -eu		tshi ₁	(loan)
<i>astringent</i>	yaw peh ^v		phe ₁	—
550. <i>bitter</i>	k'av-eu	yɔk'u ^ʔ	xa ₁	*ka ²
551. <i>sweet</i>	cə ^v -eu	yɔ'tsɔ ^ʔ	tɔhu ₁ V	*kyo ¹
552. <i>rotten</i>	bu ₁ -eu		(dze- ₁ 'rot)	552A *Nbup ^L
553. <i>alive</i>	deh ₁ -eu		de ₁	*dat ^L
554. <i>beautiful</i>	haw mui _v -eu	yɔ'chà		— z
556. <i>bright</i>	bya-eu	yɔ'cú		*ba ³
557. <i>crazy</i>	uv (i ^v)-eu	chò thàng		557A *ru ²
558. <i>dirty</i>	ci ^v jaw ₁ -eu	mà shó		558A *kre ²
<i>clean</i>	yaw shaw ^v	yɔ'shó		—
559. <i>drink</i>	(ji ^v bav)yeh ₁ -eu	chí pà yien		*yet ^L
560. <i>enough</i>	lo ₁ -eu	lò	lu ₁	*lok ^L
561. <i>expensive</i>	yaw k'a [^]	p'ò'nhi		561A *kak ^H
562. <i>fast</i>	gah ^v -eu/ yaw kaw ^v	ʔk'ó		562A *Ngi ¹
563. <i>good</i>	yaw mui _v	yɔ'mùŋ yɔ'sa (meu)	mw ₁	563A *?mwan ²
564. <i>heavy</i>	yaw kah	yɔk'i'ang		(*C1e ²)
<i>light</i>	yaw pya ^v	yo p'ia ^ʔ		—
566. <i>lazy</i>	bya ^v -eu/doe ^v -eu	nhé-gò'a		*Nbyan ²
567. <i>round</i>	g'aw ^v -eu	yɔ'lǎŋ (n)		*woŋ ² (area)
569. <i>strong</i>	deu ^v -eu/ g'avk'ia [^] -eu	ngà (n)kha (n)pó		—
571. <i>blind</i>	mya [^] beh ₁ beh ₁ -eu	mia bià		(*Cju(k))
572. <i>dumb</i>	avbyah _v / avdzaw _v	a chò		(*a ²)
573. <i>deaf</i>	(navbaw ^v) baw _v -eu	nà bò		*ban ²
576. <i>cough</i>	tsoev-eu	ɔ'sɔ'sɔ	tshy ₁	576A *tso ²
577. <i>vomit</i>	peh ₁ -eu	ù pe pɛ	pe ₁	*Cpat ^L
583. <i>hear</i>	gav-eu	(há hà)	ga ₁	*gra ²
584. <i>itch</i>	dzui [^] -eu		dz ₁	584B *Ntsik ^H
585. <i>scratch</i>	pya [^] -eu	pia		prak ^H
<i>rake</i>	ka [^] -eu		ka ₁	Nkrak ^H
586. <i>dream</i>	yu.ma [^] ma [^] -eu		ju ₁ ma ₁	*Cmak ^H
587. <i>think</i>	noev-eu du ^v -eu			(*Ndan ²)
589. <i>remember</i>	jui ^v -eu/noev tav _v -eu	noè thà		(*Ndan ²)

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
590. <i>know</i>	si _v -eu	sì nha	sɿ↓	*si ²
591. <i>forget</i>	ngeh ^v -eu	nghe		(*me ³)
593. <i>understand</i>	si _v nya-eu	(sì nhǎ)		(*liŋ ¹)
594. <i>look at</i>	haw-eu	hò	xu↓	594B *haŋ ³
595. <i>look for</i>	sha ^v -eu	tsô ^o		*k-ra ¹
596. <i>see</i>	maw ^v -eu	mô	xu↓mo↓	*?mraŋ ¹
597. <i>be born</i>	baw-eu	p'ù		*baw ³
598. <i>live</i>	jaw ^v -eu	chò		*jya ²
599. <i>die</i>	shi ^v -eu	(s'i)shí-ɔ̄		*je ¹
601. <i>borrow</i> (<i>money</i>)	pa ^v -eu	p'á		*kye ²
602. <i>exchange</i>	pa ^v -eu	p'á	pha↓	*?pa ¹
603. <i>buy</i>	zeu ^v -eu	gɔ̄		*way ¹
604. <i>sell</i>	ah _v -eu	a		*?roŋ ²
605. <i>give</i>	bi _Λ -eu	bì	bì↓	*be ²
606. <i>take</i>	yu ^v -eu	yú		*yu ¹
609. <i>get</i>	za-eu	yə		*ra ³
610. <i>have/exist</i>	jaw ^v -eu/ ja ^Λ -eu	cha/ (tia)	dʒə↓	(*jaŋ ¹)
612. <i>marry</i>	sheu _v da ^Λ -eu	(gala <i>marry</i>) (sha ma <i>marriage</i>)		—
614. <i>return</i>	g'o _Λ -eu	gô (g)		*Ckok ^L
615. <i>steal</i>	k'oe _v -eu	k'ò	xy↓	*ko ²
616. <i>destroy</i>	pya ^Λ -eu	pia		*pyak ^H
617. <i>clear field</i>	ji-eu/ mya _v -i ^v -eu	hiá mọ̄		—
618. <i>chop</i>	k'eh _Λ -eu/ byeh ^Λ -eu		xə↓	A/B *Ncik ^H ?byak ^H
619. <i>dig</i>	du _v -eu/ k'ah _v -eu	tù	du↓	*Ndu ²
620. <i>plant</i>	ka-eu	k'ia		(*Cmi ¹)
621. <i>weed</i>	mo _v -eu		mɯ↓	(cf. 302)
622. <i>reap</i>	yeh _v -eu	yièn	je↓	*rit ^L
623. <i>cut</i>	deu ^Λ -eu/ tseh ^Λ -eu	dɔ̄	tse↓	*?dök ^H
624. <i>pick fruit</i>	pya ^Λ -eu	chɔ̄		(*Cxak ^L)
626. <i>pound</i>	tah _v -eu	thàng	tho↓	626B *?toŋ
627. <i>pile up</i>	bym ^v -eu		bo↓I,T	627A *byum ¹
629. <i>eat</i>	dza _v -eu	(tza) chà (tza)	dza↓	*dza ²
630. <i>lick</i>	myeu _Λ -eu			*m-lyak ^L
631. <i>drink</i>	daw ^v -eu	(do)tô ^o (to)	do↓	*Ndaŋ ¹
632. <i>smoke</i>	daw ^v -eu/ shu ^Λ -eu	(do) (to)		*fuk ^L
633. <i>suck</i>	cu _Λ -eu		tsu↓ T,I	*Ccut ^L

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
634. <i>bite</i>	tseh _Λ -eu/ kaw _Λ -eu	cộ	ko↓	634B *Ckuk ^L
635. <i>chew</i>	g'o _v -eu	gô-o		635A *gwa ²
636. <i>swallow</i>	myo _Λ -ah ^v -eu	thung		*mlok ^L
637. <i>hungry</i>	haw _v meh _Λ -eu	hồ mê	me↓	*Cmwat ^L
638. <i>thirsty</i>	i ^v cu _Λ meh _Λ -eu	ủ chủ mẹ o		(*Csip ^L)
639. <i>boil</i>	ca _Λ -eu/ bui ^v -eu	yabia/bứ	təa↓	639A *Cdzak ^L 639B * bil
640. <i>fry</i>	lu ^v -eu		by↓/lu↓	(*g-raw ¹)
641. <i>roast/scorch</i>	ku ^v -eu		khu↓	*?ga ¹
643. <i>smoke/dry</i>	law _Λ gui _Λ -eu	chỉộ		—
644. <i>steam</i>	sa _Λ -eu		sa↓ (cf.138)	*Csak ^L
646. <i>pour</i>	sheh ^Λ -eu/ sheh _v -eu	k'áng		*xwan ² /xwat ^H
647. <i>go</i>	i ^v -eu/le _Λ -eu	γ-σ/i		*?ay ¹
648. <i>walk</i>	cah _Λ -eu/zov _Λ -eu	γ-σ/ga lế	zu↓	648A *Njo(η) ²
649. <i>come</i>	la ^v -eu/oe _Λ -eu	lá	la↓	*la ¹
650. <i>run</i>	coe _v (ceh ^Λ	kê		(*p-re ²)
651. <i>ride</i>	dzi _v -eu		dz↓	*dzi ²
652. <i>go up</i>	da ^Λ -eu	dá lế	da↓	*Cdak ^H
653. <i>go down</i>	za _Λ -eu	yà lế	za↓	*zak ^L
654. <i>arrive</i>	keu ^Λ -eu	khờ		(*Nga ¹)
656. <i>come out</i>	do ^Λ -eu	dùi	du↓	*?dwak ^H
657. <i>jump</i>	tsaw _v -eu		tsho↓	(*?bck ^H)
658. <i>dance</i>	la _Λ je _v tsaw _Λ -eu	nhi-an		(*ga ³)
659. <i>fly</i>	zaw _Λ -eu		bjɔ↓ I,T	(*b-yam ¹)
660. <i>flee</i>	paw ^v -eu	khùy kê		*paw ¹
661. <i>carry</i>	ba _Λ -eu/daw _Λ -eu perch	ờ/ba(g)/bạ	do↓/ba↓	*bo ²
662. <i>say</i>	eh ^v -eu/ ja _Λ -eu daw _v ja	cha		(*uk ^H)
664. <i>ask</i>	na ^v hav _Λ -eu	ná hà	sa↓ demand	—
665. <i>call</i>	ku ^v -eu	khú		*ku ¹
666. <i>sing</i>	ca ^v -eu	a tsí k'ú		(*mi ¹)
667. <i>listen</i>	na ^v hav _Λ -eu	ná hà obey		*?na ¹
668. <i>laugh</i>	ui ^v -eu	ư-ợ		*ray ¹
670. <i>cry</i>	ngə ^v -eu	yơ thu	ɲy↓	*ɲo ¹
671. <i>count</i>	gui _Λ -eu	cư		*g-raw ¹
674. <i>bark</i>	tseh _Λ -eu	cộ	tse↓	(* (h)lon ¹)
676. <i>answer</i>	ja meh _v -eu	é cộ lạ		676B *tu ¹
677. <i>wash (person)</i>	dzui _Λ -eu	thu		678 *gyo ²
678. <i>wash</i>	tsi _v -eu	tsì/kề chề	tshi↓	677 *tse ²
679. <i>comb</i>	ka ^Λ -eu	pẹ	ka↓ cf.585	(* pi ²)

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
680. <i>saw</i>	gu [^] -eu/taw [^] -eu	gụ	g ^u ↓	680A *gyup ^L
684. <i>wear</i>	dm-eu	tông	do↓	*Ndum ³
685. <i>sit</i>	nui ^v -eu	chó		*Cni ^L /?mi ^L
686. <i>standing</i>	tu ^v -eu	cò yò thú		*?to(η) ^L
687. <i>stand up</i>	yaw [^] -eu	yò	qo↓	*?ryap ^L
688. <i>free</i>	law-eu			*k-lwat ^H
689. <i>fear</i>	gu [^] -eu	gu(g) nhi	gu↓	*Cgrok ^H
690. <i>blow</i>	baw-eu	(po)		*smut ^H
691. <i>break</i>	pa [^] -eu/ tseh [^] -eu	timmur/pa		*ci t ^H
692. <i>fall</i>	co ^v -eu/ga-eu	tchù		692A *gla ³
693. <i>lift</i>	ci ^v -eu/ di ^v -eu	bạ tí		*kyi ²
695. <i>fold</i>	toe [^] -eu/ taw [^] -eu	bia tống	to↓	*tup ^H
697. <i>hit</i>	di ^v -eu	tì	di↓	697B *Ndi ²
698. <i>be the case</i>	ngeu ^v	(hu)	ηw 7 v	(*hut ^H)
699. <i>join</i>	tσα [^] -eu		tsa↓	*?tsak ^L
700. <i>separate</i>	bi ^v -eu/ka interval	bi σ tik cay tik hung(n)	bi 7 kha↓	700A *bay ^L 700B *Cklay ²
701. <i>catch</i>	mi ^v -eu/ nyeh [^] -eu		ne↓	*smi ^L
702. <i>chase</i>	teh-eu	thê		(*Ngak ^L)
703. <i>hang</i>	(ci ^v)ceuv-eu	pà tộ		(*Cgyi t ^L)
704. <i>shoot</i>	beu [^] -eu		by↓	*Npök ^H
705. <i>stab</i>	tsaw [^] -eu	chô		705A *?dzap ^H
706. <i>kill</i>	seh [^] -eu	sẹ	se↓	*Csat ^L
707. <i>pierce</i>	geu [^] -eu/caw [^] - eu/tsaw [^] -eu	bơ		*Nkyap ^H
<i>insert</i>	tso [^] -eu		tsu↓	
708. <i>tie</i>	pa [^] taw [^] -eu		tsh 7 7	(*pay ^L)
709. <i>untie</i>	pui ^v -eu		phw 7 /phe↓	*pre ^L
712. <i>weave</i>	sa ^v nm ^v za [^] -eu	(sà nú(n))gạ		*rak ^L
713. <i>weigh</i>	sa [^] -eu	yop'iá		(*kyi n ^L)
714. <i>open</i>	pah-eu	p'ǎng	pho↓	*pwan ³
715. <i>close</i>	pi ^v (leh ^v)-eu	p'ì		715B *pi ²
720. <i>send (person)</i>	bi v	là ý o		(*Cpo ³)
<i>(thing)</i>	daw [^] ah ^v -eu	bì ợ		
721. <i>teach</i>	meh ^v -eu	é mè	me↓	*sma ²
722. <i>study</i>	dzaw-eu		dzo 7 T	722B *Ndzan ^L
<i>herd (vt.)</i>	lo [^] -eu		lu↓	
725. <i>raise animals</i>	cu-eu	(gà) p'á pigs/ tchu feed		(*myu ^L)

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
726. <i>play</i> <i>push</i>	ni ^ˈ g'a ⁻ eu deh _v -eu	ga (g) ɔ	de ↓	726B *ʔga ³
728. <i>pull</i>	g'eu _v -eu/ g'law _v -eu	gɔ	xv ↓ I	728A *Ngaŋ ¹
729. <i>spin</i> <i>move</i>	gah ⁻ eu ji ^ˆ -eu	pu p'a o <i>roll</i> pé	dʒi ↓	*g-waŋ ¹
731. <i>throw</i>	bi _v -eu/ bui ^ˈ -eu	ó che		(*Nba ¹)
732. <i>rot</i>	peu _v -eu			(*Nbup ^L)
733. <i>rub/sweep</i>	si ^ˆ -eu/ saw ^ˆ -eu	kè ché	zu ↓ IVT (so ↓ <i>wipe</i> si ↓ <i>scrape</i>)	*sut ^H
734. <i>sharpen</i>	si _v -eu		bo ↓ <i>scrape/</i> <i>shave</i>	*si ²
735. <i>sleep</i>	yu ⁻ eu	yu-ɔ/yìu mǔng	ju ↓	*yip ^L
736. <i>shake</i> <i>press down</i>	yaw dzu _v deh _v -eu	kè	de ↓	736B *kyway ²
739. <i>stop</i>	g'a _v na _v na _v -eu		na ↓	(*tso ²)
740. <i>swell up</i>	pu _v -eu		phu ↓	740B *Cpwam ²
742. <i>twist</i>	yeu ⁻ eu		jɿ ↓	*hret
743. <i>do</i>	m ^ˈ -eu	úng	ɳi ↓	*m ¹
745. <i>love</i>	(g'æ ^ˈ -eu) gav ⁻ eu	mộ mia		—
746. <i>meet</i>	tah _v pu _v -eu	thàng p'u ɔ		*Ctoŋ ²
749. <i>finish</i>	ji ^ˈ -eu	zchi bià		*bran ¹
750. <i>far</i>	yaw mah ^ˈ	cà ma		(*we ²)
751. <i>near</i>	daw _v peh	tò p'e	ɳi ↓	*Cni ²
752. <i>many</i>	mya _v -eu	yɔmià	mja ↓	*Cmya ²
753. <i>few</i>	ma _v mya _v	mà mià	no ↓	*nay ²
754. <i>long</i>	yaw mah ^ˈ	yɔma		*m-riŋ ¹
755. <i>short</i>	yaw aw/ yaw nym ^ˈ	yɔnhúng		*sn-yum ¹
756. <i>big</i>	hui _v -eu	yɔhùr (g) (ngou)	xw ↓	*k-ri ²
757. <i>small</i>	nyi ^ˈ -eu	yɔnhí (iniung)		*n-yay ¹
758. <i>high</i>	yaw go ^ˈ	yɔcố		(*ʔmroŋ ³)
759. <i>low</i>	yaw je _v	yɔɔ (g)		(*ʔn-yim ³)
761. <i>put/place</i>	tav ⁻ eu	thà		761A *ʔta ²
763S. <i>ill</i>	na ^ˈ -eu	na ɔ	a ↓ na ↓	*Cna ¹
763C. <i>cure</i>	la ^ˆ tav ⁻ eu	mǔng lá		—
764B. <i>ripe</i>	myah ⁻ eu	yɔmiang	mjo ↓	*smiŋ ³
766. <i>feed</i>	bi dza _v -eu	tchu		(*s-dza ²)
767S. <i>wake up</i> C. <i>waken</i>	noe _v -eu la ^ˆ noe _v -eu	neù lá		*Cno ² (*S-Cno ²)

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
768. <i>bury</i>	du _v pah _v -eu	tsó ha tù		(*S-Ndu ²)
771. <i>hide</i> (vi)	za _h -eu	gô (g)gạ (g)		*wak ^L
772S. <i>burn</i>	do _h -eu/pui [^] -eu	tộ -nga	p <u>u</u> h	*?duk ^L
772C. <i>set on fire</i>	keu _v (do _h)-eu	ngô-yiè		*S-?duk ^L
786. <i>able to</i> (<i>well</i>)	V ci _h		tq̄iJ	(*?put ^L)
787. <i>able to</i> (<i>can</i>)	V nya		ya- 787A	*Nga ¹
790. <i>very</i>	zaw ^v		d <u>z</u> - I VT	(*Ndza ²)
796. <i>now</i>	nym _v m ^v	nhủ ng (n)	461+796B	*?-may ¹
797. <i>formerly</i>	a ^v hu	dù hủ		-
801. <i>not</i>	ma _v V	mà (ma)	ma J	*ma ²
802. <i>don't</i>	ta _v V		tha J	*ta ²
806. <i>a little</i>	ui cui [^]	mi chi		*?ə?cik ^L
827. <i>want to</i>	V maw _h	mộ	mq̄- 827B	*map ^L
828. <i>excessively</i>	a ^v dzeh _v		dze J	*kay ¹
833. <i>still</i>	si _v		si J	*se ²
<i>overflow</i>	bya k'a ^v -eu		bi J	
<i>wrap around</i>	lah ^v -eu		lw- 1	
<i>roll up</i>	lui [^] -eu/yo [^] -eu		l <u>w</u> - 1	
<i>weave-2</i>	dzeu _h -eu		dz̄J J	
<i>level</i>	deh-eu		de- 1	
<i>lose</i>	dzeh-eu		dze- 1	
<i>miscarriage</i>				
<i>complete</i>	yaw ku _h		gu J	
<i>follow</i>	leh _v nah		leJ/ne- 1	
<i>soak</i>	dui [^] -eu		l <u>e</u> J d <u>w</u> - 1	
<i>wink</i>	mi [^] -eu		mi- 1	
<i>oppress/mass</i>			z̄J- 1	
<i>cry out</i> (<i>rats</i>)	deh ^v -eu		de 1	
<i>leaf through</i>	po [^] -eu <i>look</i> <i>through</i>		pu- 1	
<i>wear bracelet</i>	du _h -eu		do J	
<i>row</i> (boat)	heu-eu	chlo hơ	xv 1	
<i>pick</i> (teeth)	k'eu _h -eu/ kaw [^] -eu		xv J	
<i>pluck</i> (<i>flower</i>)	tseu [^] -eu	chợ	ts <u>x</u> - 1	
<i>turn over</i>	po [^] -eu		pu- 1	
<i>scatter</i>	seh _v -eu		se J	
<i>poor</i>	sha _v -eu	gà tsò	sa J	
<i>spend money</i>	zm _v -eu		zo J	
<i>receive</i>	tsa _h -eu/sa _h -eu		ts <u>a</u> J	

Gloss	Burma	Laos	China	*Loloish
<i>point</i>	ceh		tɕhe- / bjoɔ	
<i>hear-2</i>			noɔ	
<i>familiar</i>	a-myah every, all		mjoɔ	
<i>reduce swell- ing</i>	shu,-eu		su ↓	
<i>gargle</i>	law haw-eu trial by ordeal		lo ↓	
<i>serve</i>	ku,-eu		khu ↓	
<i>crisp</i>	yaw ko^		yo ↓	
<i>blow nose w. fingers</i>	cu dzeh-eu		khɔɔ	
<i>alive, raw</i>	yaw dzm, starving		dzo ↓	
<i>collect</i>	g'o^-eu		yuɔ	

