Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Bai group (Sino-Tibetan family).

Languages included: Jianchuan Bai [bai-jch], Dali Bai [bai-dli], Bijiang Bai [bai-bij].

DATA SOURCES


NOTES

I. General.

The subclassification of modern varieties of Bai varies between authors, but most sources generally agree on a basic tripartite division between Central Bai (sometimes referred to as "Jianchuan Bai"), Northern Bai (sometimes referred to as "Bijiang Bai"), and Southern Bai (sometimes referred to as "Dali Bai").

One of the most important sources on Bai lexics, Xu Lin 1984, has been taken as the primary source for the construction of this database. It contains three large wordlists for the main three dialects (languages) of Bai, without specifying precisely from which precise towns or villages the information comes from. As an auxiliary source, we have chosen Allen 2007, a source that includes survey lists for nine subdialects of Bai: Jianchuan (剑川), Eryuan (洱源), Heqing (鹤庆), Lanping (兰坪), Zhoucheng (周城), Qiliqiao (七里桥), Yunlong (云龙), Xiangyun (祥云), Luobenzhuo (洛本卓). Of these, the Jianchuan, Eryuan, and Heqing varieties correspond to Xu Lin's "Central / Jianchuan";
Qiliqiao, Yunlong, and Xiangyun correspond to Xu Lin's "Southern / Dali"; Luobenzhuo corresponds to Xu Lin's "Northern / Bijiang"; the others remain somewhat unclear.

Judging by the comparison of Xu Lin's and Allen's lists, we assume Xu Lin's "Jianchuan" to be the closest to Allen's "Jianchuan", and Xu Lin's "Dali" to be the closest to Xu Lin's Qiliqiao (although occasionally, the forms are closer to Yunlong or Xiangyun); Allen's "Jianchuan Bai" and "Qiliqiao Bai" have been, therefore, chosen as the potential equivalents, for quotation / comparison in the "Notes" section.

The situation with Bijiang (Northern) Bai, which seems to be the most divergent variety of Bai, is somewhat more tricky. Lexically and phonetically, the closest equivalent to Xu Lin's "Bijiang" in Allen's lists is the Luobenzhuo dialect. However, the Lanping variety of Bai is also traditionally classified as "Northern Bai" (primarily because of geographical reasons) - even though, in reality, Lanping seems to be lexically closer to the Central varieties, although it does share a small bunch of exclusive isoglosses with Xu Lin's Bijiang Bai. From a conservative viewpoint, we include Allen's data on Lanping Bai in the notes section on Bijiang Bai, together with the data on Luobenzhuo Bai; the user is welcome to figure out for him/herself how the Lanping data actually fit in with the rest.

II. Transliteration.

Most of the sources on Bai employ standard IPA notation, so that only the most standard readjustments have been made in the transliteration to UTS. Several minor remarks:
(a) in diphthong codas, as in other databases on Southeast Asian languages, we render the last glide as \( y \) or \( w \) instead of \( -i \) or \( -o (-u) \); thus, Xu Lin's \( -ui \) = our \( -uy \), etc.;
(b) for simplicity's sake, we render the back "fricative" vowel (ɿ), which in Bai functions as an allophone of \( i \) after certain consonants, as \( ɨ \) (when it is graphically distinguished in the source) or \( i \) (when it is not graphically distinguished);
(c) tones, as in the corresponding sources, are marked with numbers indicating registers (1 is the lowest, 5 is the highest; 55 = high even tone, 21 = low-falling tone, etc.).

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: August 2014).
1. ALL
Jianchuan $ca_{35} - k_{21} - ci_{33}$ (1), Dali $yi_{35} - sou_{31}$ (2), Bijiang $yo_{21}$ (3).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan**: Xu Lin 1984: 176. Quoted simply as $ca_{35}$ in [Allen 2007: 113]; the other two morphemes in Xu Lin’s form are unclear.

**Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 176. Quoted as $yi_{35} - sou_{31}$ in [Allen 2007: 113].

**Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 176. Different item listed in [Allen 2007: 113]: Lanping $\phi_{35}$ (along with the more complex synonym $tu_{31} - ku_{33}$), Luobenzhuo $do_{32} - q\ddot{a}_{11}$.

2. ASHES
Jianchuan $\phi^{h}_{55} - su_{55}$ (1), Dali $su_{55}$ (1), Bijiang $\hat{u}_{55} \sim \ddot{u}_{55}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan**: Xu Lin 1984: 154. The main root morpheme is $su_{55}$; the first part of the compound = $\phi^{h}_{55}$ 'dirt, excrement' [ibid.].

**Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 154.

**Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 154.

3. BARK

References and notes:

**Jianchuan**: Not attested. Possibly the same word as ‘skin’ q.v.

**Dali**: Not attested. Possibly the same word as ‘skin’ q.v.

**Bijiang**: Not attested. Possibly the same word as ‘skin’ q.v.

4. BELLY
Jianchuan $fr_{44}$ (1), Dali $fr_{44}$ (1), Bijiang $\zeta_{42}$ (2).

References and notes:


**Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 146. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $\phi_{44}$, Lanping $\zeta_{34} - ku_{31}$ in [Allen 2007: 81]. Additional synonym: $se_{32} - xo_{55} - me_{33}$ [Xu Lin 1984: 146].

5. BIG
Jianchuan $to_{42}$ (1), Dali $to_{31}$ (1), Bijiang $do_{42}$ (1).
6. BIRD
Jianchuan 𒋭𒇾=ʰ (1), Dali co44 (1), Bijiang co44 (1).

References and notes:

7. BITE
Jianchuan ḳa44 (1), Dali ḳa44 (1), Bijiang ḳa44 (1).

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 142. The main morpheme is co44; vu4 is an extension, often found as the first or the second component in names of various birds. The root morpheme is listed with a different desemanticized extension, in the same meaning 'bird', as co44-ći53 in [Allen 2007: 74].

8. BLACK
Jianchuan xɯ44 (1), Dali xɯ44 (1), Bijiang xɯ44 (1).

References and notes:

9. BLOOD
Jianchuan sua44 (1), Dali sua44 (1), Bijiang sua44 (1).

References and notes:

10. BONE
Jianchuan kua₄₄-tui₂₁ (1), Dali kua₄₄-tui₂₁ (1), Bijiang qua₄₄ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 82. The second morpheme is a desemanticized suffix, formerly 'head' q.v.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 82. The second morpheme is a desemanticized suffix, formerly 'head' q.v.

11. BREAST
Jianchuan ʃi₅₅-kʰo₃₃-ɕi₃₃ (1), Dali ʃi₅₅-ke₃₅-ke₂₄₄-tu₄₅ (1), Bijiang se₅₅-tui₂₁-tu₄₄ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 146. The main morpheme is the same as 'heart' q.v.; -ɕi₃₃ is a desemanticized nominal suffix. Distinct from pa₄₂ 'female breast'.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 146. The main morpheme is the same as 'heart' q.v. Distinct from pa₄₂ 'female breast'.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 146. The main morpheme is the same as 'heart' q.v. Distinct from pa₄₂ 'female breast'.

12. BURN TR.
Jianchuan o₄₄ (1), Dali ɕo₃₅ (2), Bijiang o₄₄ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 146. Literally: 'hand-finger-nail'. Quoted as Lanping su₃₃=ṭi₅₅=ke₄₄, with pʰke₅₅ also listed as an additional synonym, in [Allen 2007: 81]. The Luobenzhuo equivalent is structurally different from Lanping, but the same as in Xu Lin's Bijiang Bai: f₃₅=qũ₃₅=tui₃₅=qua₅₅ [ibid.], literally 'hand-finger-nail'.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Jianchuan su₃₃=tu₂₁=ke₄₄ (1), Dali su₃₃=ɕi₃₃=ke₄₄ (1), Bijiang ɕi₃₃=ɕe₃₃=tu₂₁=qa₄₄ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 146. Literally: 'hand-finger-nail'. Quoted as Lanping su₃₃=ṭi₅₅=ke₄₄, with pʰke₅₅ also listed as an additional synonym, in [Allen 2007: 81]. The Luobenzhuo equivalent is structurally different from Lanping, but the same as in Xu Lin's Bijiang Bai: f₃₅=qũ₃₅=tui₃₅=qua₅₅ [ibid.], literally 'hand-finger-nail'.
14. CLOUD
Jianchuan $\eta v_{21}$ (1), Dali $\eta v_{21}$ (1), Bijiang $\eta v_{21}-ko_{42}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $m\tilde{u}_{21}-ka_{42}$, in [Allen 2007: 70], but the Lanping equivalent is phonetically quite dissimilar: $\varpi_{21}$ [ibid.].

15. COLD
Jianchuan $ku_{55}$ (1), Dali $ku_{35}$ (1), Bijiang $ku_{55}$ (1).

References and notes:


16. COME
Jianchuan $\gamma u_{35}$ (1), Dali $\gamma u_{35}$ (1), Bijiang $\gamma a_{44}$ (2).

References and notes:

Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 165. For Qiliqiao Bai, [Allen 2007: 100] quotes a different bisyllabic form: $pe_{44}-cu_{65}$ (where $pe_{44}$ = ‘to walk’, a verbal root frequently prefixed to various verbs of movement).
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 165. Cf. Lanping $\gamma u_{65}$ and Luobenzhuo $\check{e}u_{65}$ in [Allen 2007: 100]: both seem to be different roots.

17. DIE
Jianchuan $\check{f}_{33}$ (1), Dali $\check{f}_{33}$ (1), Bijiang $\check{f}_{33}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 166. Quoted as Lanping $\check{f}_{44}$, Luobenzhuo $\check{s}_{44}$ in [Allen 2007: 103].

18. DOG
Jianchuan $k^{h}u\check{a}_{33}$ (1), Dali $k^{h}u\check{a}_{33}$ (1), Bijiang $q^{h}\check{b}_{33}$ (1).
References and notes:


19. DRINK
Jianchuan ʰũ 33 (1), Dali ʰɯ 33 (1), Bijiang ʰũ 33 (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Jianchuan kã 55 (1), Dali ka 35 (1), Bijiang qã 55 (1).

References and notes:


21. EAR
Jianchuan ʰũ 33-tu 21-kuã 55 (1), Dali ʰũ 33-tō 31 (1), Bijiang ʰũ 33-ɕui 21 (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as ʰũ 33-tu 21-kuã in [Allen 2007: 81]. The main root morpheme is ʰũ 33; the second morpheme is a desemanticized suffix, formerly 'head' q.v., and the third one is unclear.

22. EARTH
Jianchuan ʰũ 33-sĩ 33 (1), Dali ne 21 (2), Bijiang ne 21-ʰã 55 (2).

References and notes:

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 138. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $\eta\text{e}55\phi\text{e}55$ in [Allen 2007: 71]. The Lanping equivalent is $\eta\text{u}44\phi\text{e}44$, i.e. the same as in Jianchuan Bai.

23. EAT
Jianchuan $\gamma\text{e}44$ (1), Dali $\gamma\text{e}44$ (1), Bijiang $\gamma\text{e}55$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 158; Allen 2007: 92.

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 158. Quoted as $\gamma\text{u}44$ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 92].

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 158. Quoted as Lanping $\eta\text{u}44\phi\text{e}44$ in [Allen 2007: 92].

24. EGG
Jianchuan $\text{s}\text{e}42$ (1), Dali $\text{s}\text{e}42$ (1), Bijiang $\text{s}\text{e}42$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as $\text{s}\text{e}42$ (without nasalization) in [Allen 2007: 77].

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as $\text{s}\text{e}42$ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 77].

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as Lanping $\text{s}\text{e}42\phi\text{e}42$ in [Allen 2007: 77].

25. EYE
Jianchuan $\eta\text{u}y33$ (1), Dali $\text{u}y33$ (1), Bijiang $\text{v}i33$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as $\text{w}\text{e}33$ in [Allen 2007: 80].

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as $\text{w}\text{e}33$ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 80].

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as Lanping $\text{w}\text{e}44\phi\text{e}44$, Luobenzhuo $\text{m}\text{i}44$ in [Allen 2007: 80].

26. FAT N.
Jianchuan $\text{ci}55$ (1), Dali $\text{ci}55$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Allen 2007: 87. Meaning glossed as ‘animal oil’ (Chinese equivalent is also given as 脂肪, i.e. simply ‘fat’). Not attested in [Xu Lin 1984].

**Dali:** Allen 2007: 87. Meaning glossed as ‘animal oil’ (Chinese equivalent is also given as 脂肪, i.e. simply ‘fat’). Not attested in [Xu Lin 1984].

**Bijiang:** Not attested in [Xu Lin 1984]. Cf. Lanping $\text{ci}55\phi\text{e}55$ ‘animal oil’ in [Allen 2007: 87].
27. FEATHER

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Not attested.
Dali: Not attested.
Bijiang: Not attested.

28. FIRE
Jianchuan xuy\textsubscript{133} (1), Dali xuy\textsubscript{133} (1), Bijiang fi\textsubscript{133} (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 138. Quoted as Lanping xu\textsubscript{146}, Luobenzhuo fi\textsubscript{133} in [Allen 2007: 71].

29. FISH
Jianchuan ŋɤ\textsubscript{155} (1), Dali ŋɤ\textsubscript{135} (1), Bijiang ŋɤ\textsubscript{155} (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 142. Quoted as Lanping ŋ\textsubscript{155}, Luobenzhuo ŋ\textsubscript{155} in [Allen 2007: 75].

30. FLY V.
Jianchuan fɤ\textsubscript{155} (1), Dali fɤ\textsubscript{135} (1), Bijiang fe\textsubscript{155} (1).

References and notes:


31. FOOT
Jianchuan ko\textsubscript{44} (1), Dali ko\textsubscript{44} (1), Bijiang ko\textsubscript{44} (1).

References and notes:

32. FULL
Jianchuan ma₃₃ (1), Dali ma₃₃ (1), Bijiang mie₃₃ (1).

References and notes:


33. GIVE

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Not attested.
Dali: Not attested.
Bijiang: Not attested.

34. GOOD
Jianchuan xu₃₃ (1), Dali xu₃₃ (1), Bijiang xu₃₃ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 171; Allen 2007: 105. Also ɕʰɑ₄₂ id.; kɛ₄₄ id. (difference between all these synonyms is unclear).
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 171; Allen 2007: 105. Also ɕʰu₃₃ id. (difference between these synonyms is unclear).
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 171. Quoted as Lanping xu₃₃, Luobenzhuo xũ₃₃ in [Allen 2007: 105]. For Lanping, the latter source also adds ʃou₃₃ as a synonym; for Luobenzhuo, ʂ₃₃ is listed as a synonym. Semantic difference between all these forms is unknown.

35. GREEN
Jianchuan lɤ₄₄ (1), Dali lɤ₄₄ (1), Bijiang ɕʰã₄₂ (2).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 170. Quoted as Luobenzhuo pa₄₄ɤ₃₃ in [Allen 2007: 105] (the first component is actually pa₄₄ 'white' q.v., so the whole compound might rather mean 'light green'). For Lanping, the same source lists the form laò₄₄.
36. HAIR
Jianchuan $tu\textsubscript{21}=ma\textsubscript{55}$ (1), Dali $tu\textsubscript{21}=ma\textsubscript{55}$ (1), Bijiang $tie\textsubscript{21}=mie\textsubscript{55}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 80. The first morpheme is $tu\textsubscript{21}$ ‘head’ q.v.; $ma\textsubscript{55}$ is the standard root morpheme for all kinds of hair (head, body, animal fur, etc.).

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 80. The first morpheme is $tu\textsubscript{21}$ ‘head’ q.v.; $ma\textsubscript{35}$ is the standard root morpheme for all kinds of hair (head, body, animal fur, etc.).

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. The first morpheme is $tie\textsubscript{21}$ ‘head’ (archaic form); $mie\textsubscript{55}$ is the standard root morpheme for all kinds of hair (head, body, animal fur, etc.). Quoted as Lanping $tiu\textsubscript{33}=ma\textsubscript{55}$, Luobenzhuo $te\textsubscript{33}=me\textsubscript{55}$ in [Allen 2007: 80].

37. HAND
Jianchuan $su\textsubscript{33}$ (1), Dali $su\textsubscript{33}$ (1), Bijiang $si\textsubscript{33}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 81. The word ‘arm’ is derived from ‘hand’ with additional extensions: $su\textsubscript{33}$-$p\textsubscript{31}$-$ci\textsubscript{33}$ [ibid.].

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 81. The word ‘arm’ is derived from ‘hand’ with additional extensions: $su\textsubscript{33}$-$pa\textsubscript{31}$-$ci\textsubscript{33}$ [ibid.].

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. The word ‘arm’ is derived from ‘hand’ with an additional extension: $si\textsubscript{33}$-$p\textsubscript{42}$ [ibid.]. Quoted as Lanping $su33p\textsubscript{w}o\textsubscript{33}$, Luobenzhuo $f\textsubscript{33}$ in [Allen 2007: 81].

38. HEAD
Jianchuan $tu\textsubscript{21}$-$po\textsubscript{21}$ (1), Dali $tu\textsubscript{21}$-$po\textsubscript{21}$ (1), Bijiang $p\textsubscript{33}$-$qa\textsubscript{44}$ (2).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 80. The main root morpheme is $tu\textsubscript{21}$ (as in Chinese, it also frequently functions as a desemanticized suffix in various nouns); $-po\textsubscript{21}$ is unclear.

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 145; Allen 2007: 80. The main root morpheme is $tu\textsubscript{21}$ (as in Chinese, it also frequently functions as a desemanticized suffix in various nouns); $-po\textsubscript{21}$ is unclear.

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. In [Allen 2007: 80], the Luobenzhuo equivalent for ‘head’ is listed as $p\textsubscript{33}$-$pa\textsubscript{31}$, with the same second morpheme as in Jianchuan and Dali. The Lanping equivalent is quoted as $tiu\textsubscript{33}$-$pa\textsubscript{31}$.

39. HEAR
Jianchuan $\phi^{h}c\textsubscript{55}$ (1), Dali $\phi^{h}c\textsubscript{55}$ (1), Bijiang $\phi^{h}\tilde{a}\textsubscript{55}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 158; Allen 2007: 92 (glossed as ‘to listen’, but there does not seem to be any lexical difference between ‘hear’ and ‘listen’ in Bai).

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 158. Quoted as $\phi^{h}c\textsubscript{55}$ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 92] (glossed as ‘to listen’, but there does not seem to be any lexical difference between ‘hear’ and ‘listen’ in Bai).
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 158. Quoted as Lanping ˗34, Luobenzhuo ˗ in [Allen 2007: 92] (glossed as 'to listen', but there does not seem to be any lexical difference between 'hear' and 'listen' in Bai).

40. HEART
Jianchuan ˗53 (1), Dali ˗55 (1), Bijiang ˗55 (1).

References and notes:
- **Jianchuan**: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 82. Cf. 'breast' q.v.
- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 82. Cf. 'breast' q.v.

41. HORN
Jianchuan ˗44 (1), Dali ˗44 (1), Bijiang ˗44 (1).

References and notes:
- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 143; Allen 2007: 77.

42. I
Jianchuan ˗31 (1), Dali ˗31 (1), Bijiang ˗42 (1).

References and notes:
- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 175. Quoted as ˗31 for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 110].

43. KILL
Jianchuan ˗44 (1), Dali ˗44 (1), Bijiang ˗44 (1).

References and notes:
- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 161.
- **Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 161.

44. KNEE
Jianchuan ˗44 (1), Dali ˗44 (1), Bijiang ˗44 (1).
References and notes:

Bijiang: Not attested in [Xu Lin 1984]. Cf. Lanping $kʰuɛ\text{-}tiuɛ\text{-}ce\text{e}_44$, Luobenzhuo $qʰɛ\text{-}ce\text{e}_44$ in [Allen 2007: 82].

45. KNOW
Jianchuan $sẽ\text{e}_33$ (1), Dali $zu\text{u}_{44}\text{-}tu\text{u}_{44}$ (2), Bijiang $t₉\text{a}_{44}\text{-}tu₉\text{u}_{42}$ (2).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 164. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $t₉a₉\text{-}tu₉\text{u}_55$ in [Allen 2007: 100]. The Lanping equivalent is $s₅ɛ₅₅$ ($= \text{Jianchuan } sẽ\text{e}_33$).

46. LEAF
Jianchuan $se\text{e}_{44}$ (1), Dali $se\text{e}_{44}$ (1), Bijiang $se\text{e}_{44}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 144. Quoted as Lanping $se\text{e}_{44}$, Luobenzhuo $se\text{e}_{44}$ in [Allen 2007: 79].

47. LIE

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Not attested.
Dali: Not attested.
Bijiang: Not attested.

48. LIVER
Jianchuan $k₅₅\text{a}_{55}$ (1), Dali $ka₅₅\text{a}_{55}$ (1), Bijiang $q₅₅\text{a}_{55}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 146. Quoted as Lanping $k₅₅\text{a}_{55}$, Luobenzhuo $q₅₅\text{a}_{55}$ in [Allen 2007: 82].
49. LONG
Jianchuan ɕo₂ (1), Dali ɕo₂ (1), Bijiang ɕo₂ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 168. Quoted as ɕou₂ in [Allen 2007: 103].
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 168; Allen 2007: 103.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 168. Quoted as Lanping ɕo₃ in [Allen 2007: 103].

50. LOUSE
Jianchuan ɕi₄ (1), Dali ɕi₄ (1), Bijiang ɕi₄ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 142; Allen 2007: 76.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 142. Quoted as ɕi₄ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 76].
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 142. Quoted as Lanping ɕi₄, Luobenzhuo ɕi₄ in [Allen 2007: 76].

51. MAN
Jianchuan ɕi₃-ɕi₂ (1), Dali ɕi₃-ɕi₂ (1), Bijiang ɕi₃ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. The main morpheme is ɕi₃-ɕi₂ = 'person' q.v.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. The main morpheme is ɕi₃-ɕi₂ = 'person' q.v.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. The first two morphemes are unclear, but the third one is the same as ɕi₃ 'man' in Jianchuan and Dali Bai q.v.

52. MANY
Jianchuan ɕi₃ (1), Dali ɕi₃ (1), Bijiang ɕi₃ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 104.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 104.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as Lanping ɕi₄, Luobenzhuo ɕi₄ in [Allen 2007: 104].

53. MEAT
Jianchuan ɕe₂ (1), Dali ɕe₂ (1), Bijiang ɕa₂ (1).
References and notes:


54. MOON
Jianchuan mi55=ŋua44 (1), Dali mi55=ua44 (1), Bijiang ŋu55=ŋu55 (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as mi55=wa44 in [Allen 2007: 69]. The main root morpheme ŋua44 when used in isolation, means 'month' [Xu Lin 1984: 139]; the meaning of the "modifier" mi55 is not quite clear.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as mi55=wa44 in [Allen 2007: 69]. The main root morpheme ua44 when used in isolation, means 'month' [Xu Lin 1984: 139]; the meaning of the "modifier" mi55 is not quite clear.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 137. For Lanping, [Allen 2007: 69] lists mi55=wa44 as the default form (similarly to Jianchuan and Dali Bai). For Luobenzhuo, the equivalent is ɲo33- ɲo33 (same as Xu Lin’s Bijiang Bai). Internal composition of this form seems to be the same as in Jianchuan and Dali, but with additional phonetic divergence.

55. MOUNTAIN
Jianchuan sɤ42 (1), Dali sɤ32 (1), Bijiang šɛt55 (1).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Jianchuan ɸu33-ke55 (1), Dali ɸu33-ke35 (1), Bijiang ɸo33-ŋo55 (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Jianchuan miɛ55 (1), Dali meɛ35 (1), Bijiang ɲo55 (1).

References and notes:

58. NECK
Jianchuan kɤɭ42-ɭɤɭ42-miɭ42 (1), Dali poɭ35-ciɭ33-ɭkɭ44 (2), Bijiang qɭ42-ɭtəɭ44-ɭmɭ42 (1).

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as kɤɭ42-miɭ42-ɤɭ44 in [Allen 2007: 81]. Structure of both these variants remains obscure, but the common invariant syllable kɤɭ42 is most likely the main morpheme.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted simply as Luobenzhuo qoɭ44-ɭtɛ55 in [Allen 2007: 81]; the Lanping equivalent is given as kɔɭ33-ɭmɭ33-ɭcə44 [ibid.].

59. NEW
Jianchuan fɭ55 (1), Dali fɭ55 (1), Bijiang sɛ55 (1).

References and notes:

60. NIGHT
Jianchuan xɭ55-miɭ42 (1), Dali yoɭ31-xuɭ31 (2), Bijiang yoɭ31-xɨɭ42 (2).

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 140.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 140.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 140.

61. NOSE

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as ɤɭ31-kɤɭ44-tuɭ21 in [Allen 2007: 80]. The last morpheme (ɭtɭ21) is a desemanticized suffix (= 'head' q.v.), but the internal structure of the remaining bisyllabic stem remains unclear.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 145. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $q^\text{u}_\text{33}^\text{50}^{\text{w}}_{\text{21}}$ in [Allen 2007: 80]. The Lanping equivalent is $\text{v}_\text{33}^\text{33}^{\text{i}}_{\text{33}}$ [ibid.].

62. NOT

Jianchuan $a_{31} \sim a_{35} \sim y_{a_{35}}$ (1), Dali $m_{u_{33}}$ (2), Bijiang $a_{42}$ (1).

**References and notes:**

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 176.

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 176.

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 176.

63. ONE

Jianchuan $a_{31}$ (1) / $yi_{44} \sim y_{i_{35}}$ (2), Dali $a_{31}$ (1) / $yi_{44} \sim y_{i_{35}}$ (2), Bijiang $a_{42}$ (1) / $e_{44}$ (2).

**References and notes:**

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 173. This numeral is typically used to count objects (e.g. $yi_{21}-k_{\text{c}_55}$ $a_{31}$ $y_{i_{21}}$ 'one person', lit. 'person one-person'). Xu Lin 1984: 173. Quoted as $yi_{44}$ in [Allen 2007: 108]. This numeral is mainly used in compound numerals ($c_{e_{42}} y_{i_{44}}$ 'eleven', etc.) and in counting.


64. PERSON

Jianchuan $y_i_{21}-k_{\text{c}_55}$ (1), Dali $ni_{21}-ke_{35}$ (1), Bijiang $ni_{21}-qo_{35}$ (1).

**References and notes:**

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. Quoted as $y_i_{21}-k_{\text{c}_55}-y_{i_{21}}$ in [Allen 2007: 83]. The main root morpheme is $y_{i_{21}}$ (cf. its presence in the words 'man' and 'woman' as well).

**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. Quoted as $ni_{21}-ke_{35}$ in [Allen 2007: 83]. The main root morpheme is $ni_{21}$ (cf. its presence in the words 'man' and 'woman' as well).

**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 147. Quoted as Lanping $y_i_{21}-k_{\text{c}_55}$, Luobenzhuo $ni_{11}-qo_{30}$ in [Allen 2007: 83].

65. RAIN

Jianchuan $vu_{33}^{\text{fuy}_{33}}$ (1), Dali $vu_{33}^{\text{f}i_{44}}$ (1), Bijiang $\text{\texttilde{\text{e}}}_{33}$ (1).

**References and notes:**

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted simply as $v_{y_{33}}$ in [Allen 2007: 70]; the second morpheme in Xu Lin’s bisyllabic equivalent is 'water' q.v.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as ɤɤɤ in [Allen 2007: 70]; the second morpheme is 'water' q.v.

66. RED
Jianchuan $c^hɛ_{44}$ (1), Dali $c^hɛ_{44}$ (1), Bijiang $t^hã_{44}$ (1).

References and notes:
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 170. Quoted as Lanping $c^hɛ_{44}$, Luobenzhuo $t^hã_{44}$ in [Allen 2007: 105].

67. ROAD
Jianchuan $t^hu_{33}$ (1), Dali $t^hu_{33}$ (1), Bijiang $t^hɔ_{33}$ (1).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Jianchuan $mɛ_{44}$ (1), Dali $mɛ_{44}$ (1), Bijiang $mɛ_{42}$ (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Jianchuan ɤɤɤ (1), Dali ɤɤɤ (1), Bijiang ɤɤɤ (1).

References and notes:

70. SAND
Jianchuan $s\,o_{55}-ci_{33}$ (1), Dali $s\,o_{55}-ci_{33}$ (1), Bijiang $f\,o_{55}-yi_{21}$ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 138. The suffix -$ci_{33}$ is an empty (desemanticized) nominal morpheme.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 138. The suffix -$ci_{33}$ is an empty (desemanticized) nominal morpheme.

71. SAY
Jianchuan $sua_{44}$ (1) / $co_{42}$ (2), Dali $sua_{44}$ (1), Bijiang $co_{42}$ (2).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 158. The difference between $sua_{44}$ and $co_{42}$ is not explained; for the moment, we include both forms as technical synonyms, since this has implications on the lexicostatistical calculations with Dali and Bijiang Bai.

72. SEE
Jianchuan $x\,\tilde{a}_{55}=k\,\tilde{e}_{42}$ (1), Dali $x\,\tilde{a}_{55}=tu_{44}$ (2), Bijiang $e_{35}=tu_{44}$ (2).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 157. Also $\tilde{a}_{44}-tu_{44}$ id. Quoted as $k\,\tilde{e}_{42}$ 'to see' in [Allen 2007: 91], whereas $x\,\tilde{a}_{55}$ is listed with the meaning 'to look' [ibid.]. Literally = 'to look-see' (as in Chinese).
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 157. In [Allen 2007: 91], 'to look' is glossed as $a_{43}$, 'to see' is glossed as $k\,e_{42}$ for Qiliqiao Bai.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 157. In [Allen 2007: 91], the Luobenzhuo dialect is quoted as having $\tilde{e}_{43}$ 'to look' vs. $tu_{65}$ 'to see'; the Lanping dialect is quoted as having $\tilde{a}_{44}$ 'to look' vs. $k\,\tilde{e}_{42}$ 'to see'.

73. SEED
Jianchuan $c\,y_{33}$ (1), Dali $c\,y_{33}$ (1), Bijiang $p\,o_{55}=\varphi_{53}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 144. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $b\,o_{55}=\varphi_{54}$, Lanping $c\,o_{44}$ in [Allen 2007: 79]. The morpheme $b\,o_{55}=p\,o_{55}$ is frequently encountered in Northern Bai as the first part of various plant terms (see 'root').

74. SIT
Jianchuan $k\,y_{42}$ (1), Dali $k\,y_{32}$ (1), Bijiang $k\,y_{42}$ (1).
References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 159. Quoted as Luobenzhuo ɤɤ in [Allen 2007: 94]. The Lanping dialect shows a different equivalent: ʰao [ibid.].

75. SKIN
Jianchuan pe21 (1), Dali pe21 (1), Bijiang ɕui33-qa44 (2).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 80 (only glossed as ‘peel, husk’ in the latter source).
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 146; Allen 2007: 80 (only glossed as ‘peel, husk’ in the latter source).
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 146. In [Allen 2007: 80], the Luobenzhuo equivalent for ‘peel, husk’ is quoted as bo=ɕü31-qa55 (where the first morpheme is the same as in ‘root’, ‘seed’, q.v.).

76. SLEEP
Jianchuan ʰɛ̃33 (1), Dali ʰɛ̃33 (1), Bijiang ɲ̩t̃42 (2).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 159. Quoted as Luobenzhuo ɦ̩-t̃42 in [Allen 2007: 94]. The Lanping equivalent in the latter source is ʰɛ̃44, same as in Jianchuan and Dali Bai.

77. SMALL
Jianchuan se31 (1), Dali se31 (1), Bijiang s̩e42 (1).

References and notes:


78. SMOKE
Jianchuan xuy33=ʃ̩55 (1), Dali xuy33=ye55 (1), Bijiang ɦ̩33=ye55 (1).

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 138. The first morpheme is 'fire' q.v.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 138. The first morpheme is 'fire' q.v.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 138. The first morpheme is 'fire' q.v.

79. STAND
Jianchuan cu₃1 (1), Dali cu₃1 (1), Bijiang yi₄2 (2).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 159. Also xu₃1 id. (difference is unclear).
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 159.

80. STAR
Jianchuan ñÉ₃₅ (1), Dali ñÉ₃₅ (1), Bijiang ñÉ₃₅ (1).

References and notes:


81. STONE
Jianchuan co₂₄-kʰuy₅₅ (1), Dali co₂₄-kʰuy₅₅ (1), Bijiang pẽ₄₂-que₅₅ (1).

References and notes:


82. SUN
Jianchuan yi₄₄-pʰǐ₃₁ (1), Dali ne₄₄-pʰǐ₃₁ (1), Bijiang nǐ₄₄ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 137; Allen 2007: 69. External data show that the main lexical morpheme here is the first one; meaning of pʰǐ₃₁ is unclear. By itself, yǐ₄₄ also means ‘day’ [ibid.].
83. SWIM

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Not attested.
Dali: Not attested.
Bijiang: Not attested.

84. TAIL

Jianchuan \(\gamma_{33}^-tu_{35}\) (1), Dali \(mi_{31}^-tu_{35}\) (1), Bijiang \(me_{33}^-qu_{35}\) (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as \(\gamma_{33}^-tu_{35}\) in [Allen 2007: 77]. Internal structure is unclear.
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as \(mi_{34}^-tu_{35}\) for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2000: 77].
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as Luobenzhuo \(nu_{33}^-qu_{35}\) in [Allen 2000: 77]; the Lanping equivalent, \(w\tilde{e}_{33}^-tu_{35}\), is structurally closer to Jianchuan and Dali Bai.

85. THAT

Jianchuan \(mui_{31}\) (1), Dali \(piu_{31}\) (1), Bijiang \(po_{42}^-\text{e}4_{42}\) (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 175. Differently in [Allen 2007: 111], where the Lanping equivalent is listed as \(na_{35}\) and the Luobenzhuo equivalent is given as \(t\tilde{e}_{35}^-w\tilde{e}_{35}\).

86. THIS

Jianchuan \(lu_{31}\) (1), Dali \(tu_{31}\) (1), Bijiang \(no_{42}^-\text{e}4_{42}\) (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 175. Quoted as Lanping \(ni_{31}\), Luobenzhuo \(na_{34}\) in [Allen 2007: 111].

87. THOU

Jianchuan \(no_{31}\) (1), Dali \(no_{31}\) (1), Bijiang \(na_{35}\) (1).
88. TONGUE
Jianchuan ce42 (1), Dali ce42 (1), Bijiang je42 (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Jianchuan ci33-pa44 (1), Dali ci33-pa44 (1), Bijiang ɕo33-pa44 (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Jianchuan cuu31 (1), Dali cuu31 (1), Bijiang ɖɯ42 (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Jianchuan kɔ33 (1) / ne44 (2), Dali kɔu33 (1) / ne44 (2), Bijiang kɔ33 (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 173; Allen 2007: 108. This numeral is typically used to count objects (e.g. pɛ33 kɔ33 yɔ23 'two planks', lit. 'planks-two-pieces'). Xu Lin 1984: 173. This numeral is mainly used in compound numerals (ce42 ne44 'twelve', etc.) and in counting.

92. WALK (GO)
Jianchuan ηɛ21 (1), Dali ta31 ~ pe44=ta31 (2), Bijiang ya44 (3).

References and notes:

- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 165. Different stem quoted for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 100]: pe44=ηɛ21 (i.e. the same equivalent as in Jianchuan Bai; pe44 is a lexical modifier with the meaning 'to walk, move', also seen in the entry for 'to come' q.v.).
- **Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 165. Same word as 'to come' q.v., which makes the glossing a little suspicious, especially in light of external data; on the other hand, considering that several other verbs of movement ('to pass, 'to return') are also translated as ya44 or at least include this morpheme as an integral part, it is possible that ya44 simply functions in Bijiang Bai as a generic verb of movement, modified by various auxiliary morphemes to indicate more narrow meanings. [Allen 2007: 100] gives the Lanping equivalent as ηɛ21 (= Jianchuan Bai) and the Luobenzhuo equivalent as ya44.

93. WARM (HOT)
Jianchuan ſ31=ŋi44 (1), Dali ſu31=pe44 (1), Bijiang pi55 (1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Jianchuan f uy33 (1), Dali f uy35 (1), Bijiang f uy33 (1).

References and notes:

- **Dali**: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as ſu35 in [Allen 2007: 70].
- **Bijiang**: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as Lanping ſu33, Luobenzhuo si55 in [Allen 2007: 70].

95. WE₁
Jianchuan ηa55 (1), Dali ηa55 (1), Bijiang ηa55-ŋo55 (1).

References and notes:

95. WE₂
Jianchuan ŋã₅₅ (2), Dali ɲa₅₅ (2), Bijiang ɲo₂₁-ɲo₂₁ (2).

References and notes:
Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 175; Allen 2007: 110. Inclusive form. It should be noted that [Allen 2007] lists ŋã₅₅ as the same form for both inclusive and exclusive 'we', although Jianchuan is the only listed dialect not to have a distinction.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 175. Inclusive form. Quoted as Lanping ŋã₅₅ in [Allen 2007: 110]. The Luobenzhuo opposition is listed ibid. as mǐ₅₅ 'we (excl.), mǐ₅₅-ɕà₃₁ (incl.), i.e. in a variant that has no equivalent whatsoever in any of Xu Lin’s data.

96. WHAT
Jianchuan a₅₅=sɛ₃₁ (1), Dali xa₃₁-le₃₁ (1), Bijiang a₅₅=xā₄₂ (1).

References and notes:

97. WHITE
Jianchuan pɛ₄₂ (1), Dali pe₄₂ (1), Bijiang pa₄₂ (1).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Jianchuan a₃₁=lo₂₁ (1), Dali a₅₅=na₄₄=ɲi₂₁ (2), Bijiang a₅₅=ma₅₅=ɲi₂₁ (2).

References and notes:
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 175. In [Allen 2007: 111], the Lanping equivalent is given as mĩ₅₅=yĩ₂₁, and the Luobenzhuo equivalent as a₅₅=lɔ₂₁ (same as in Jianchuan Bai).
99. WOMAN
Jianchuan $y_i^33$-$\tilde{y}_21$ (1), Dali $\mu_i^33$-$\tilde{\mu}_21$ (1), Bijiang $\mu_i^33$-$\tilde{\mu}_21$ (1).

References and notes:

Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 147. Quoted as $\nu_{\tilde{\mu}21}$ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 83]. The morpheme $\tilde{\mu}_21$ = ‘person’ q.v.
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 147. The morpheme $\tilde{\mu}_21$ = ‘person’ q.v. Quoted as Lanping $\tilde{y}_1\tilde{y}_2$ in [Allen 2007: 83]; the Luobenzhuo equivalent for ‘woman’ is given ibid. as $\tilde{n}_{\tilde{\nu}33}-\tilde{\nu}_33$; cf. the more simple form $\tilde{n}_{\tilde{\nu}33}$ ‘wife’ [ibid.].

100. YELLOW
Jianchuan $\eta\gamma_21$ (1), Dali $\eta\gamma_21$ (1), Bijiang $\eta\theta_21$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 170. Quoted as Lanping $\tilde{\nu}_2\eta_2$, Luobenzhuo $\eta_2\tilde{\nu}_2$ in [Allen 2007: 105].

101. FAR
Jianchuan $\tilde{t}_u\gamma_33$ (1), Dali $\tilde{t}_u\gamma_33$ (1), Bijiang $\tilde{t}_u\gamma_33$ (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as $\tilde{t}_{u\gamma_33}$ in [Allen 2007: 104].
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as $t_{u\gamma_33}$ in [Allen 2007: 104].
Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as Lanping $\tilde{t}_{u\tilde{\nu}_33}$, Luobenzhuo $\tilde{\nu}_{u33}$ in [Allen 2007: 104].

102. HEAVY
Jianchuan $\tilde{c}_\gamma^33$ (1), Dali $\tilde{c}_\gamma^33$ (1), Bijiang $\tilde{z}_33$ (1).

References and notes:

Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as Lanping $\tilde{c}_\gamma\tilde{\nu}_{13}$, Luobenzhuo $\tilde{\nu}_{z33}$ in [Allen 2007: 104].

103. NEAR
Jianchuan $\tilde{c}_\gamma^33$ (1), Dali $\tilde{c}_\gamma^33$ (1), Bijiang $\tilde{c}_\gamma\tilde{\nu}_{55}$ (2).
References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 104.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as ɕiɛ₃₃ for Qiliqiao Bai in [Allen 2007: 104].
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as Luobenzhuo cʰu₃₃ in [Allen 2007: 104]. The Lanping equivalent [ibid.] is ɕi₄₄, i.e. the same as in Jianchuan and Dali Bai.

104. SALT
Jianchuan $pʰ₃₃$ (1), Dali $pʰ₃₃$ (1), Bijiang $ɕᵢ₃₃$ (2).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 151; Allen 2007: 87.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 151; Allen 2007: 87.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 151. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $ɕᵢ₃₃$ in [Allen 2007: 87]. The Lanping equivalent [ibid.] is $pʰ₃₃$, i.e. the same as in Jianchuan and Dali Bai.

105. SHORT
Jianchuan $cʰu₃₃$ (1), Dali $cʰu₃₃$ (1), Bijiang $ɕᵢ₃₃$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 103.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 103.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 169. Quoted as Luobenzhuo $ɕᵢ₃₃$ in [Allen 2007: 103].

106. SNAKE
Jianchuan $kʰɤ₃₃$ (1), Dali $kʰɤ₃₃$ (1), Bijiang $ɕʰɬ₃₃$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 142; Allen 2007: 75.
**Dali:** Xu Lin 1984: 142; Allen 2007: 75.
**Bijiang:** Xu Lin 1984: 142. Quoted as Lanping $kʰu₃₃$, Luobenzhuo $ɕʰɬ₃₃$ in [Allen 2007: 75].

107. THIN
Jianchuan $pʰ₄₂$ (1), Dali $pʰ₄₂$ (1), Bijiang $pʰ₄₂$ (1).

References and notes:

**Jianchuan:** Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 104 (glossed as 'thin, flimsy').
Dali: Xu Lin 1984: 169; Allen 2007: 104 (glossed as 'thin, flimsy').


108. WIND
Jianchuan pi55-si55 (1), Dali pi35-si35 (1), Bijiang ɕuy55 (2).

References and notes:


Bijiang: Xu Lin 1984: 137. Quoted as Luobenzhuo ɕu in [Allen 2007: 70]. The Lanping equivalent [ibid.] is pi35-si35, i.e. the same as in Jianchuan and Dali Bai.

109. WORM
Jianchuan ɕi21=ɕɛ55-cɤ21 (1), Dali ɕi21=ɕa35-cɤ21 (1), Bijiang tʰu44=qo55-ɕɤ21 (1).

References and notes:

Jianchuan: Xu Lin 1984: 143. Quoted as ɕi21=ɕɛ55-cɤ21 in [Allen 2007: 77]. Morphological structure is not quite clear; the first morpheme may be the same as in ɕi31 'ground, earth', and the last one is probably the same as cɤ21 'insect' [ibid.].


110. YEAR
Jianchuan sua44 (1), Dali sua44 (1), Bijiang sua44 (1).

References and notes:

